

Monthly Analysis of New Hampshire Industry Employment Data

January 2015

Gail Clay

Seasonally Adjusted

New Hampshire's preliminary seasonally adjusted total nonfarm employment decreased by 2,800 jobs from December 2014 to January 2015. Two-thirds of this loss can be attributed to trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40), down 1,900 jobs, over-the-month. Retail trade lost 1,900 jobs, while wholesale trade lost 300 jobs. Much of this loss can be attributed to the reduction of temporary holiday workers. Government (supersector 90) declined by 700 jobs between December and January. Local government cut 700 jobs, while federal government lost 100 jobs. Employment in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) was reduced by 500 jobs, over-the-month. Arts, entertainment, and recreation (sector 71) cut 800, while accommodation and food services (sector 72) added 300. Employers in private education and health services (supersector 65) and manufacturing (supersector 30) each lost 200 jobs from December to January. The loss in private education and health services can be attributed to health care and social assistance (sector 62), down 300 jobs. All of the loss in manufacturing was in non-durable goods, down 200 jobs. Over-the-month, employment in professional and business services (supersector 60) shrank by 100 jobs. Professional, scientific, and technical services (sector 54) drove this loss, down 500 jobs. Information (supersector 50) remained unchanged between December and January.

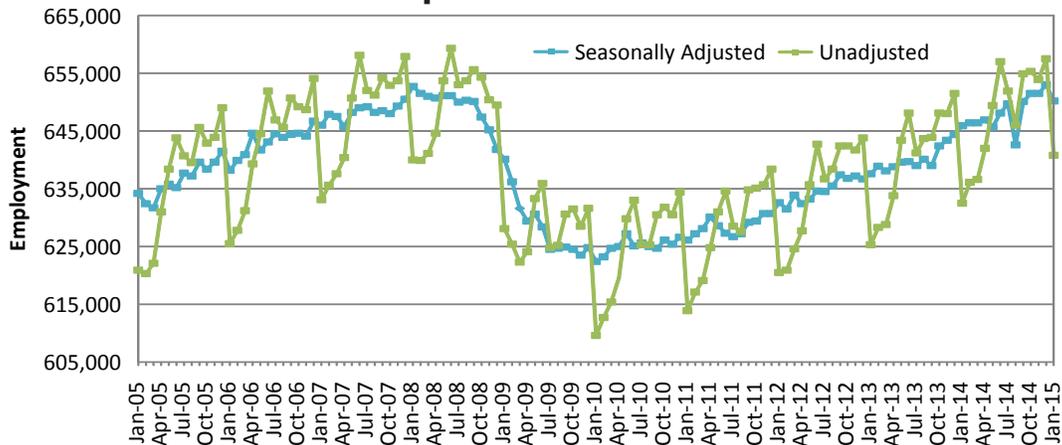
Over-the-month, employment in other services (supersector 80) and construction (supersector 20) each added 300 jobs. Employment in mining and logging (supersector 10) and financial activities (supersector 55) rose by 100 jobs each from December to January. Finance and insurance drove the growth in financial activities, up 100 jobs.

These estimates continue to be volatile from month to month, and can be subject to significant revisions. Monthly nonfarm payroll job data for 2014 was just revised and benchmarked, while January 2015 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.

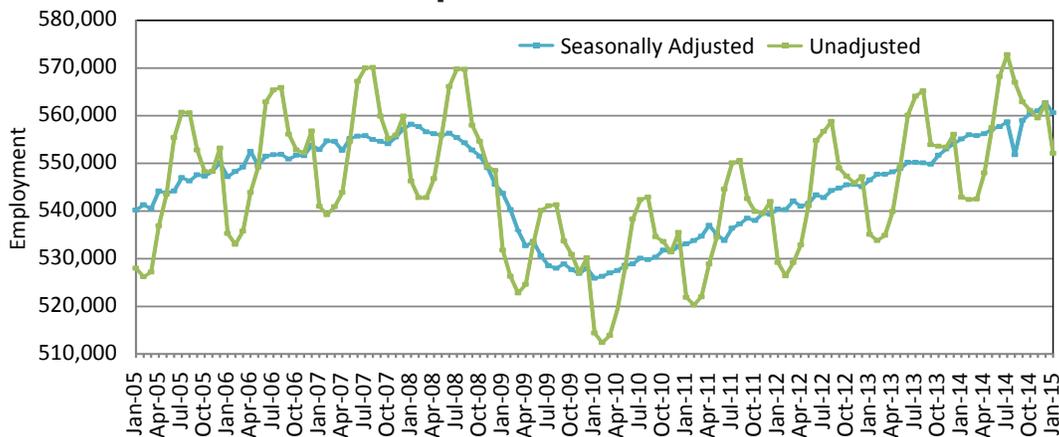
Preliminary total nonfarm employment rose by 4,300 jobs from January 2014 to January 2015. Employers in private education and health services expanded their workforces by 1,900 jobs, over-the-year. Over half of the growth was in health care and social assistance, up 1,100 jobs. Construction gained 1,200 jobs between January 2014 and January 2015. Employment in professional and business services increased by 900 jobs, over-the-year. Nearly all of this growth was in administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56), up 800 jobs. From January 2014 to January 2015 other services gained 700 jobs. Employers in financial activities added 500 jobs, over-the-year. Eighty percent of this growth was in finance and insurance, up 400 jobs. Manufacturing rose by 400 jobs between January 2014 and January 2015. This growth was evenly split between durable goods and non-durable goods, each gaining 200 jobs. Over-the-year, trade, transportation, and utilities added 300 jobs. This growth was tied to the increase in transportation, warehousing, and utilities, up 800 jobs. Employment in mining and logging remained unchanged from January 2014 to January 2015.

Government decreased by 1,200 jobs, over-the-year. All of this loss was in local government, down 1,500 jobs. Information lost 300 jobs between January 2014 and January 2015. Employment in leisure and hospitality shrank by 100 jobs, over-the-year. All of this loss was in arts, entertainment and recreation, down 400 jobs.

New Hampshire Total Nonfarm



New Hampshire Total Private



Unadjusted

Preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 16,700 jobs between December 2014 and January 2015. Government (supersector 90) contributed to this loss, down 6,200 jobs, over-the-month. Nearly three-fourths of this drop was in state government educational services, down 4,600 jobs. From December to January employment in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) declined by 5,300 jobs. Over eighty percent of this drop was in retail trade, down 4,300 jobs, many of which were temporary holiday workers. Employers in construction (supersector 90) cut 2,000 jobs from their workforces, over-the-month. According to the sample, all sectors in construction lost employment, the largest decline was in specialty trade contractors (subsector 238), down 1,200 jobs. Professional and business services (supersector 60) decreased by 1,700 jobs between December and January. Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56) contributed to this loss, down 1,000 jobs. Employers in private education and health care (supersector 65) reduced their workforces by 1,000 jobs, over-the-month. Seventy percent of this loss was in health care and social assistance (sector 62), down 700 jobs. Employment in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) fell by 400 jobs from December to January. All of this loss was in accommodation and food services (sector 72), down 600 jobs. Manufacturing (supersector 30) lost 200 jobs, over-the-month, all of which was accounted for by durable goods, down 300 jobs. Employment in financial activities (supersector 65) shrank by 100 jobs between December and January. Real estate and rental and leasing (sector 53) drove this loss, down 200 jobs.

Over-the-month, employment in other services (supersector 80) rose by 200 jobs. Mining and logging (supersector 10) and information (supersector 50) each remained unchanged from December to January.

New Hampshire's preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment increased by 8,300 jobs, over-the-year. Just over a third of this growth can be attributed to the increase in trade, transportation, and utilities, up 2,900 jobs between January 2014 and January 2015. This was primarily due to retail trade adding 2,000 jobs. Private education and health services gained 2,300 jobs, over-the-year. Both health care and social assistance and private educational services (sector 61) contributed to this growth, adding 1,300 and 1,000 jobs, respectively. From January 2014 to January 2015 employers in construction expanded their workforces by 1,100 jobs. Specialty trade contractors drove this growth, up 900 jobs. Employment in manufacturing, professional and business services, leisure and hospitality, and other services gained 700 jobs each, over-the-year. Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services drove the growth in professional and business services, up 800 jobs. Within leisure and hospitality, the increase was primarily due to accommodation and food services, up 600 jobs. Employers in financial activities added 300 jobs to their workforces between January 2014 and January 2015. All of this growth was in finance and insurance (sector 52), up 300 jobs. Mining and logging kept the same employment levels as they had in January 2014.

Over-the-year, government lost 900 jobs, all of which was in local government, down 1,200 jobs. Information decreased by 200 jobs from January 2014 to January 2015. According to the sample, the loss was in a sector other than publishing industries (except internet) (subsector 511), which added 100 jobs.

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