

# Monthly Analysis of New Hampshire Industry Employment Data

## February 2015

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### Seasonally Adjusted

Preliminary seasonally adjusted employment in New Hampshire rose by 800 jobs from January 2015 to February 2015. This growth was driven by trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40), up 1,900 jobs, over-the-month. This was principally due to retail trade, up 2,000 jobs. Between January and February employers in other services (supersector 80) and financial activities (supersector 55) each expanded their workforces by 300 jobs. Within financial activities, finance and insurance (sector 52) increased by 200 jobs. Employment in government (supersector 90), private education and health services (supersector 65), and information (supersector 50) each added 100 jobs, over-the-month. Federal government and state government each added 100 jobs, while local government lost 100 jobs.

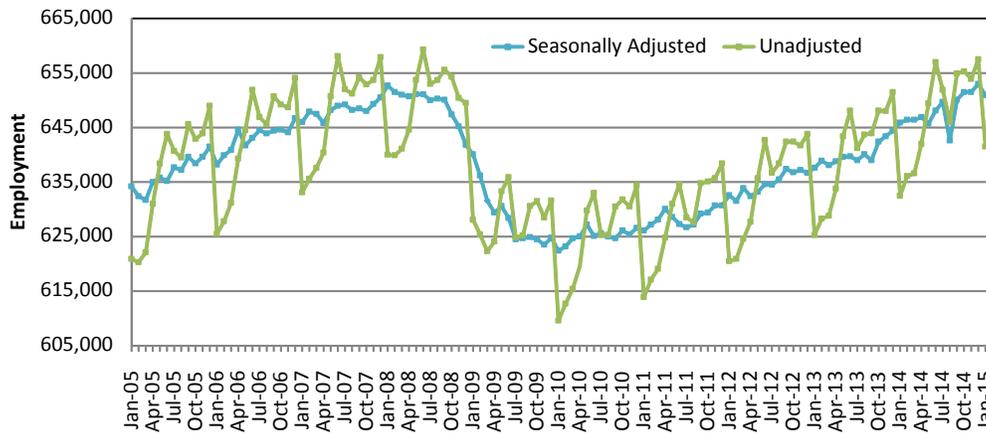
From January to February employers in professional and business services (supersector 60) and manufacturing (supersector 30) each reduced their workforces by 600 jobs. Within professional and business services, professional, scientific, and technical services (sector 54) and administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56) each contributed to the loss, down 900 and 400 jobs, respectively. Durable goods drove the loss in manufacturing, down 500 jobs. Employment in construction (supersector 20) declined by 500 jobs, over-the-month. Leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) cut 200 jobs between January and February, propelled by the loss in accommodation and food services (sector 72), down 500 jobs. Mining and logging (supersector 10) declined by 100 jobs, over-the-month.

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 February 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.

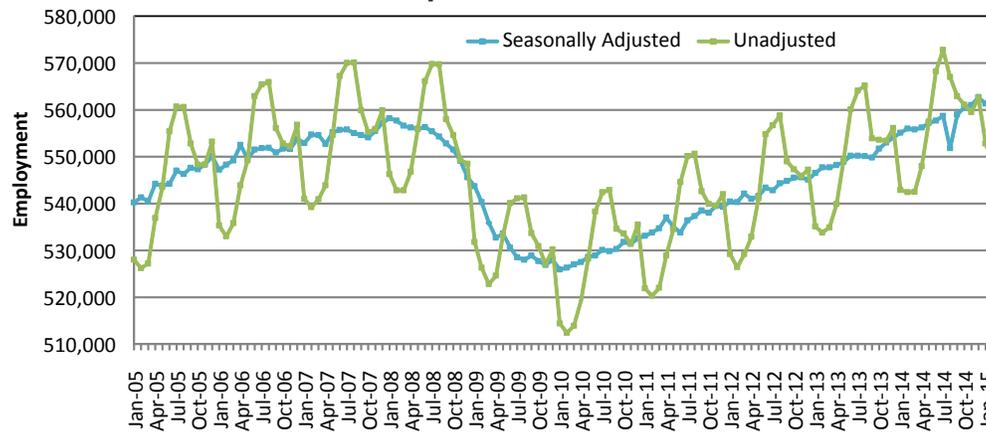
New Hampshire's seasonally adjusted total nonfarm employment increased by 5,300 jobs from February 2014 to February 2015. Private education and health services gained 2,000 jobs, over-the-year. Nearly two-thirds of this gain was in health care and social assistance (sector 62), up 1,300 jobs. Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities expanded their workforces by 1,800 jobs between February 2014 and February 2015. The bulk of this growth can be attributed to retail trade, which added 1,300 jobs. Over-the-year, employment in other services rose by 800 jobs. Construction, financial activities, and professional and business services each increased by 700 jobs from February 2014 to February 2015. The growth in financial activities was powered by finance and insurance, up 500 jobs. According to the sample, management of companies and enterprises (sector 55), a sector within professional and business services, added employment over-the-year. Employers in manufacturing added 100 jobs between February 2014 and February 2015, which can be attributed to non-durable goods, up 300 jobs.

Over-the-year, government cut 700 jobs. All of this loss was in local government, down 1,400 jobs. Employment in leisure and hospitality was reduced by 500 jobs. Arts, entertainment, and recreation (sector 71) and accommodation and food services (sector 72) split this loss, down 300 and 200 jobs, in turn. Information cut 200 jobs, while mining and logging dropped 100 jobs.

### New Hampshire Total Nonfarm



### New Hampshire Total Private



### Unadjusted

Preliminary not seasonally adjusted total nonfarm increased by 300 jobs between January and February. Government (supersector 90) added 4,300 jobs, over-the-month. Ninety-three percent of this growth was in state government educational services, up 4,000 jobs. Private education and health services (supersector 65) gained 1,000 jobs from January and February. Private colleges, universities, and professional schools (industry group 6113) drove this growth, up 1,100 jobs. Over-the-month, employment in financial activities (supersector 55) rose by 400 jobs. Three-fourths of this growth was in finance and insurance (sector 52), up 300 jobs. Employment in other services (supersector 80) rose by 200 jobs. Information kept the same employment levels as it had in February 2014.

Over-the-month, trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) decreased by 3,100 jobs. Ninety percent of this loss can be attributed to retail trade, down 2,800 jobs. Between January and February employers in construction reduced their workforces by 900 jobs. According to the sample all subsectors within construction cut employment levels. Manufacturing (supersector 30) declined by 800 jobs, over-the-month. Durable goods contributed three-fourths of this loss, down 600 jobs. From January to February employment in professional and business services (supersector 60) decreased by 400 jobs, all of which was in professional, scientific, and technical services (sector 54), down 500 jobs. Leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) subtracted 300 jobs, over-the-month. Accommodation and food services (sector 72) drove this loss, down 500 jobs. Between January and February mining and logging subtracted 100 jobs.

New Hampshire's preliminary not seasonally adjusted total nonfarm employment increased by 5,700 jobs between February 2014 and February 2015. Private education and health service gained 2,000 jobs, over-the-year. Sixty percent of this growth was in health care and social assistance, up 1,200 jobs. From February 2014 to February 2015 employers in trade, transportation, and utilities added 1,500 jobs. Two-thirds of this growth was in retail trade, up 1,000 jobs. Employment in professional and business services rose by 1,000 jobs, over-the-year. Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56) contributed to this growth, adding 800 jobs. Employers in financial activities and other services each expanded their workforces by 700 jobs between February 2014 and February 2015. Nearly all of the growth within financial activities can be attributed to finance and insurance, up 600 jobs. Over-the-year, construction increased by 500 jobs. Specialty trade contractors (subsector 238) drove this growth, up 800 jobs. Employment in manufacturing rose by 300 jobs between February 2014 and February 2015. All of this growth was in non-durable goods, up 300 jobs. Leisure and hospitality kept the same employment levels, over-the-year.

From February 2014 to February 2015 government decreased by 700 jobs, all of which were in local government, down 1,300 jobs. Employment in information shrank by 200 jobs, over-the-year. Mining and logging lost 100 jobs between February 2014 and February 2015.

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