

## Recovery: How Employment Has Changed in New Hampshire Covered Employment, First Quarter 2015

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In first quarter 2015, total employment for both private and government establishments in New Hampshire was 622,729. This was an increase of 34,356 jobs from first quarter 2010, and 15,929 more jobs than first quarter 2005. Employment increased by a net 15,974 jobs in the private sector over the ten-year period. Overall, the employment increase may be welcomed as a full recovery from the most recent recession. However, as with any recovery, some sectors

have grown while others have lagged behind.

Comparing changes in employment among industry sectors for 2005 Q1 to 2010 Q1 and 2015 Q1 provides details about the jobs recovery. New Hampshire has continued to follow the long-term national trend in shifting to a services-oriented economy. From 2005 to 2015 employment in New Hampshire increased more than 34,000 jobs in *Service-providing industries*, while

*Goods-producing industries* dropped more than 18,000 jobs over the same ten-year period. Splitting the ten years into two segments, out of 19 industry sectors, 12 lost employment from 2005 Q1 to 2010 Q1, and all but two gained employment from 2010 Q1 to 2015 Q1. For seven of those 12 sectors, including all four among the *Goods-producing industries*, the gains from 2010 Q1 to 2015 Q1 were not quite large enough to overcome jobs lost during the previous five-year period, resulting in a ten-year net loss.

**New Hampshire 1st Quarter to 1st Quarter change**

	2005-2010	2010-2015	2005-2015
<b>Total, Private plus Government</b>	<b>(18,427)</b>	34,356	<b>15,929</b>
<b>Service-Providing Industries</b>	<b>2,252</b>	<b>31,913</b>	<b>34,165</b>
Health Care and Social Assistance	9,565	4,338	<b>13,903</b>
Administrative and Waste Services	2,171	7,476	<b>9,647</b>
Professional and Technical Service	1,892	4,301	<b>6,193</b>
Accommodation and Food Services	<b>(1,454)</b>	5,788	<b>4,334</b>
Educational Services	730	1,820	<b>2,550</b>
Management of Companies/Enterprises	648	558	<b>1,206</b>
Other Services Except Public Admin	495	437	<b>932</b>
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	257	13	<b>270</b>
Wholesale Trade	<b>(1,372)</b>	1,540	<b>168</b>
Transportation and Warehousing	<b>(907)</b>	1,041	<b>134</b>
Finance and Insurance	<b>(2,083)</b>	1,730	<b>(353)</b>
Information	<b>(923)</b>	412	<b>(511)</b>
Utilities	<b>(244)</b>	<b>(297)</b>	<b>(541)</b>
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	<b>(1,412)</b>	<b>(198)</b>	<b>(1,610)</b>
Retail Trade	<b>(4,694)</b>	2,641	<b>(2,053)</b>
<b>Goods-Producing Industries</b>	<b>(22,850)</b>	<b>4,659</b>	<b>(18,191)</b>
Mining	<b>(82)</b>	63	<b>(19)</b>
Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	<b>(281)</b>	240	<b>(41)</b>
Construction	<b>(7,357)</b>	2,716	<b>(4,641)</b>
Manufacturing	<b>(15,130)</b>	1,639	<b>(13,491)</b>

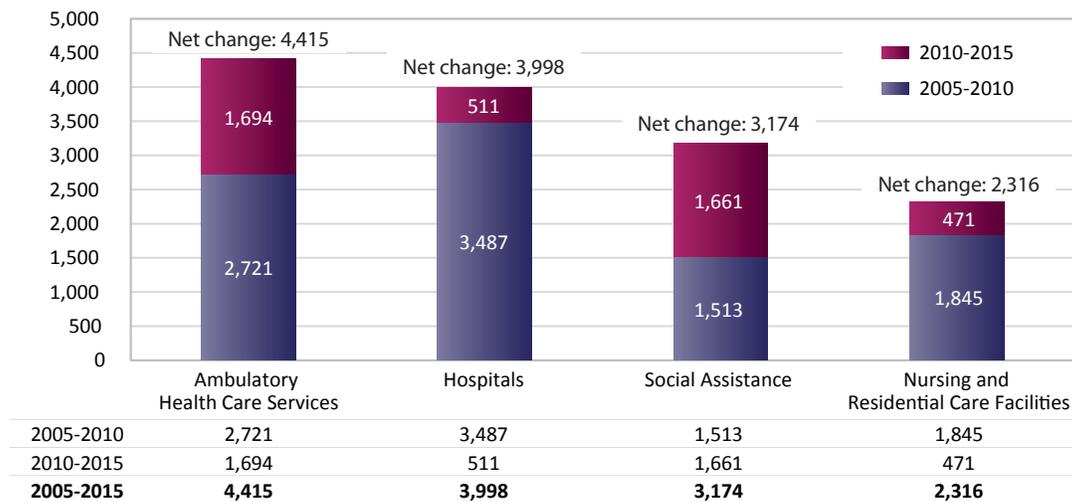
### Largest net employment gains among industry sectors from first quarter 2005 to first quarter 2015

#### Health Care and Social Assistance

The *Health care and social assistance* sector led the way in employment gains, adding 13,900 jobs from 2005 Q1 to 2015 Q1. This sector grew throughout the recession. The majority of employment growth was from 2005 Q1 to 2010 Q1, with 9,600 more jobs; another 4,300 jobs were added between 2010 Q1 and 2015 Q1.

- In *Ambulatory health care service*, a subsector within the *Health care and social assistance* sector, 4,400 jobs were added between 2005 Q1 and 2015 Q1. *Offices of Physicians*, an industry group in *Ambulatory health care services*, accounted for almost half of that increase.

### Health Care and Social Assistance - 1st quarter 2005 to 1st quarter 2015 change



- *General medical and surgical hospitals*, an industry group in the *Hospitals* subsector, accounted for 2,800 (over 80 percent) of the 4,000 new jobs in *Hospitals*.
- Employment in the *Social assistance* subsector increased almost 3,200 jobs over the ten-year period. This job increase was bolstered by the *Individual and family services* industry group with 2,900 jobs added between 2005 Q1 and 2015 Q1.
- Over the ten-year period, employment in the *Nursing and residential care facilities* subsector was likely influenced by the aging demographics of New Hampshire’s population. Out of the 2,300 new jobs in the sector, almost 1,900 were added in the *Community care facilities for the elderly* industry group.

#### Administrative and Waste Services

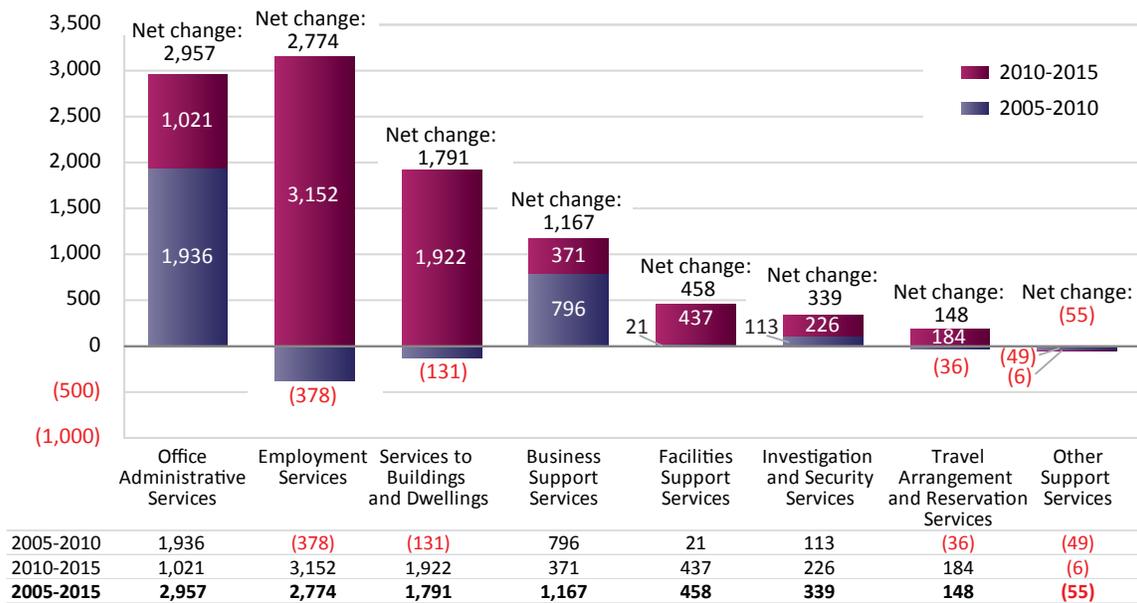
Within the *Administrative and Waste Services* sector, the *Administrative and support services* subsector accounted for 9,580 of the 9,650 new jobs from 2005 Q1 to 2015 Q1.

- The *Office administrative services* industry group made up almost 3,000 of those new jobs, with roughly 2,000 gained between 2005 Q1 and 2010 Q1, and another 1,000 jobs gained between 2010 Q1 and 2015 Q1.
- The *Employment services* industry group had a net gain of 2,775 jobs over the ten-year period, losing almost 400 jobs between 2005 Q1 and 2010 Q1, and then adding 3,150 jobs from 2010 Q1 to 2015 Q1.

- Another industry group, *Services to buildings and dwellings*, had a net gain of 1,790 jobs, losing 130 jobs between 2005 Q1 and 2010 Q1, then gaining 1,920 jobs between 2010 Q1 and 2015 Q1.
- The *Business support services* industry group increased employment by 1,170 jobs over the ten-year period; most of the gain came during the 2005 Q1 to 2010 Q1 period.

Within the *Waste management and remediation services* subsector, only the *Remediation and other waste services* industry group experienced a net gain, adding 180 jobs over the ten-year period.

### Administrative and Support Services - 1st quarter 2005 to 1st quarter 2015 change



#### Professional and Technical Services

Almost 6,200 jobs were added in the *Professional and technical services* sector over the ten-year period, the third largest increase among industry sectors in New Hampshire. Nearly all industry groups experienced a net gain in employment over the ten-year period.

- The largest increase among industry groups in this sector was 3,400 jobs added in the *Computer systems design and related services* industry group, with the majority of those gains occurring between 2010 Q1 and 2015 Q1.
- The *Management and technical consulting services* industry group followed suit with over 900 new jobs, most of which were gained between 2010 Q1 and 2015 Q1.

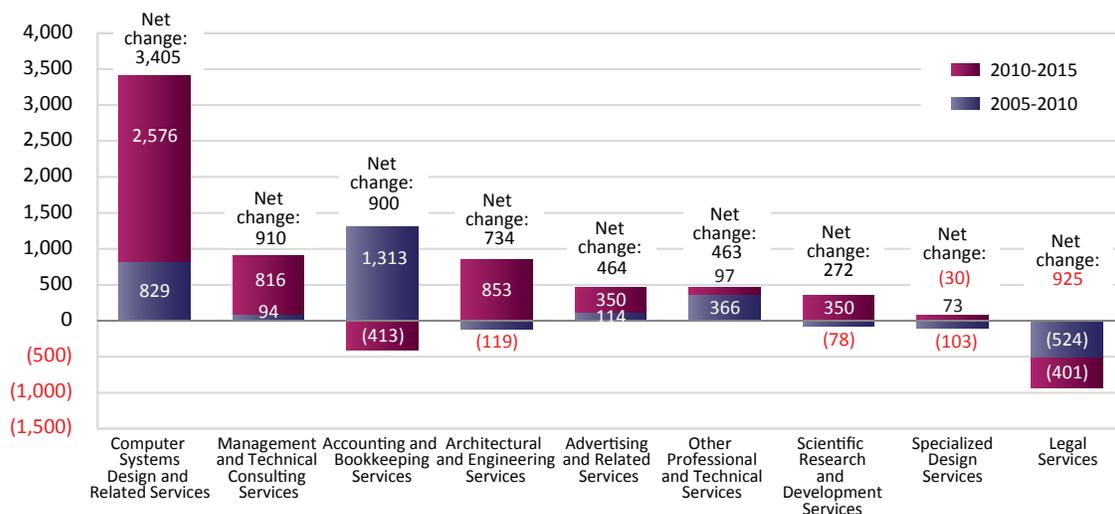
- There was a net gain of 900 jobs in the *Accounting and bookkeeping services* industry group over the ten-year period, with 1,300 jobs added between 2005 Q1 and 2010 Q1. However, this industry group reduced employment by 400 jobs from 2010 Q1 to 2015 Q1.
- Employment in the *Architectural and engineering services* industry group increased by more than 700 jobs over the ten-year period. After dropping about 120 jobs between 2005 Q1 and 2010 Q1, the industry rebounded, gaining 850 jobs between 2010 Q1 and 2015 Q1.
- The *Legal services* industry group was the only industry group in the sector to lose jobs in both five-year periods.

#### Accommodation and Food Services

Between 2005 Q1 and 2015 Q1, the *Accommodation and food services* sector had a net gain of 4,330 jobs. After dropping 1,450 jobs from 2005 Q1 to 2010 Q1, from 2010 Q1 to 2015 Q1 the sector added 5,780 jobs.

- The *Food services and drinking places* subsector gained a net 4,520 jobs between 2005 Q1 and 2015 Q1, adding over 5,000 jobs in the latter five years after dropping 550 jobs from 2005 Q1 to 2010 Q1.
- From 2010 Q1 to 2015 Q1, the *Accommodation* subsector recovered over 700 jobs after losing 900 jobs between 2005 Q1 and 2010 Q1.

### Professional and Technical Services - 1st quarter 2005 to 1st quarter 2015 change



2005-2010	829	94	1,313	(119)	114	366	(78)	(103)	(524)
2010-2015	2,576	816	(413)	853	350	97	350	73	(401)
<b>2005-2015</b>	<b>3,405</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>(30)</b>	<b>(925)</b>

### Educational Services

The *Educational services* sector gained 2,550 jobs over the ten-year period, adding 730 jobs between 2005 Q1 and 2010 Q1, and 1,820 jobs between 2010 Q1 and 2015 Q1. The private *Colleges and universities* industry group accounted for almost 1,330 of the job gains in the sector over the ten years.

### Largest net employment losses among industry sectors from 2005 Q1 to 2015 Q1

Out of the nine industry sectors with a net loss of employment from 2005 Q1 to 2015 Q1, all but two made inroads to recovery from 2010 Q1 to 2015 Q1. Only the *Utilities* and *Real Estate and Rental and Leasing* sectors have yet to regain jobs lost starting in 2005.

### Manufacturing

The *Manufacturing* sector lost the most employment over the ten-year period, declining by almost 13,500 jobs. More than 15,100 jobs were shed between 2005 Q1 and 2010 Q1. Though not strong, there has been evidence of some recovery, with a gain of 1,600 jobs between 2010 Q1 and 2015 Q1. This gain was not enough to bring employment in the sector back to the 2005 Q1 level.

The *Manufacturing* sector is one of the most detailed, with 21 subsectors, and as of 2015 Q1, was the third-largest employing industry sector in New Hampshire.

- Five subsectors — *Textile mills*, *Food manufacturing*, *Apparel manufacturing*, *Chemical manufacturing*, and *Petroleum and*

*coal products manufacturing* — experienced net employment gains over the ten-year period.

- Even though the *Textile mills* and *Chemical manufacturing* subsectors had employment declines from 2005 Q1 to 2010 Q1, employment increases from 2010 Q1 to 2015 Q1 outweighed the losses.
- Ten *Manufacturing* subsectors increased employment from 2010 Q1 to 2015 Q1; however, these job gains did not bring employment back up to 2005 Q1 levels. These subsectors were: *Textile product mills*; *Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing*; *Leather and allied product manufacturing*; *Transportation equipment manufacturing*; *Furniture and related product manufacturing*;

### Manufacturing - 1st quarter 2005 to 1st quarter 2015 change



*Fabricated metal product manufacturing; Electrical equipment and appliances manufacturing; Wood product manufacturing; and Printing and related support activities.*

- One subsector, *Machinery manufacturing*, posted job gains from 2005 Q1 to 2010 Q1, then lost the entire job gain between 2010 Q1 and 2015 Q1.
- Five subsectors experienced only job losses from 2005 Q1 to 2010 Q1 and from 2010 Q1 to 2015 Q1. These were: *Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing; Primary metal manufacturing; Paper manufacturing;*

*Miscellaneous manufacturing; and Computer and electronic product manufacturing.*

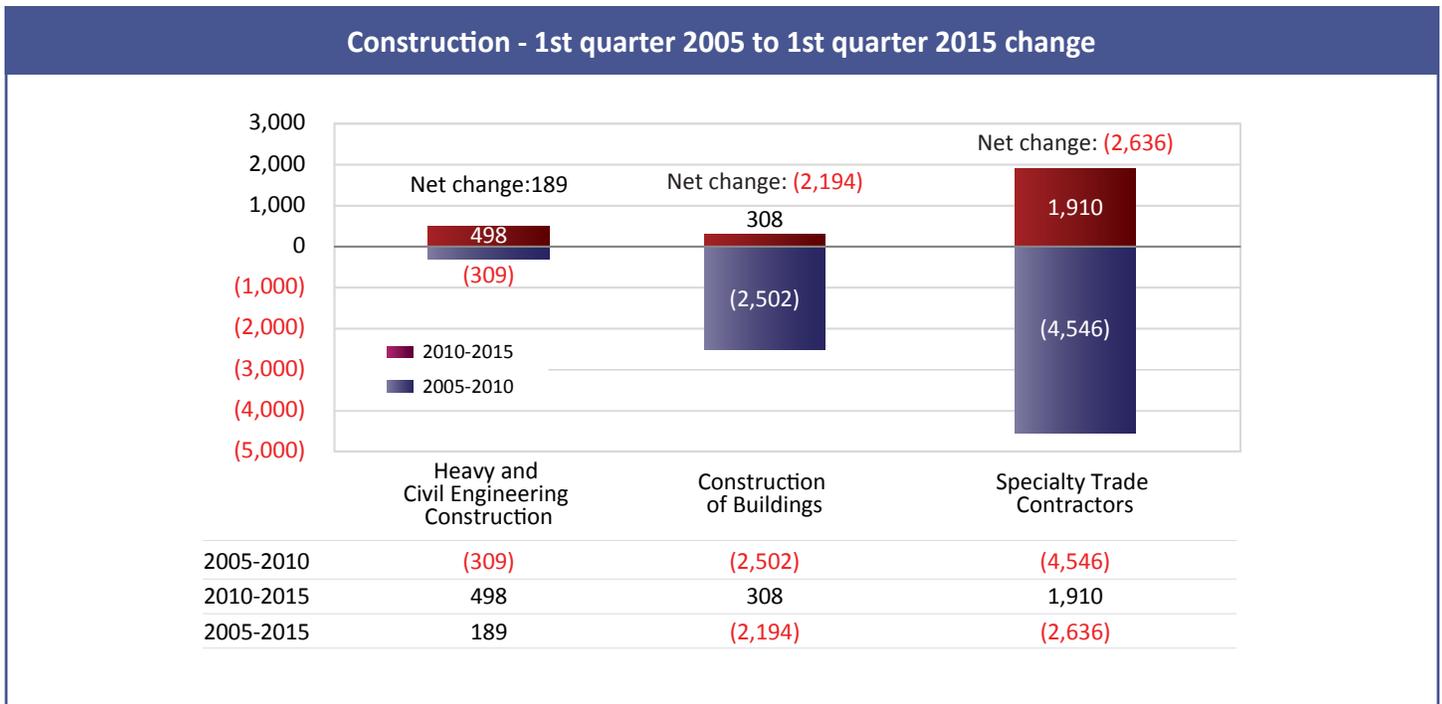
- The job losses in the *Computer and electronic product manufacturing* and the *Miscellaneous manufacturing* subsectors may be contributing to concerns about declining *Manufacturing* employment. These subsectors accounted for a significant share of New Hampshire’s total export sales to the world in 2014; *Computer and electronic product manufacturing* accounted for 40.0 percent of total export sales and

*Miscellaneous manufacturing* accounted for 3.9 percent of export sales.<sup>1</sup>

- These two *Manufacturing* subsectors, as measured by production, also accounted for a significant share of total value added by manufacture: *Computer and electronic product manufacturing* with 20.7 percent and *Miscellaneous manufacturing* with 7.0 percent.<sup>2</sup> These were the two *Manufacturing* subsectors with the largest employment declines over the ten-year period.

<sup>1</sup> International Trade Administration, US Department of Commerce, Trade Stats Express™ Home, National Trade Data Home

<sup>2</sup> Annual Survey of Manufacturers, US Census Bureau. Value added by manufacture is the measurement of activity derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments (products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered) adjusted by the addition of value added by merchandising operations (i.e., the difference between the sales value and the cost of products sold without further processing).



**Construction**

The *Construction* sector added 2,716 jobs from 2010 Q1 to 2015 Q1. That was not enough, however, to make up for the loss of 7,350 jobs in the three *Construction* subsectors between 2005 Q1 and 2010 Q1. *Heavy and civil engineering construction* was the only subsector to gain enough jobs between 2010 Q1 and 2015 Q1 to surpass the losses of the prior five-year period.

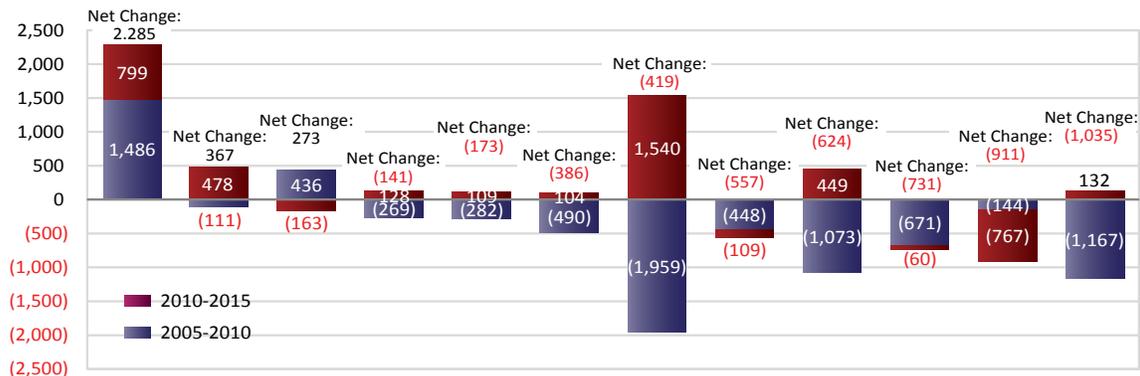
**Retail trade**

The *Retail trade* sector employs the largest number of workers in New Hampshire. During the ten-year period, employment in the sector declined by more than 2,000 jobs. Between 2005 Q1 and 2010 Q1, *Retail trade* employment dropped by 4,700 jobs.

- Only two of the industry’s subsectors, *Food and beverage stores* and *General merchandise stores*, gained employment between 2005 Q1 and 2010 Q1.

- The majority of employment decline from 2005 Q1 to 2010 Q1 in the sector was in three subsectors. *Motor vehicle and parts dealers* dropped close to 2,000 jobs, and *Miscellaneous store retailers*, and *Furniture and home furnishings* stores each lost more than 1,000 jobs during this period.

### Retail Trade - 1st quarter 2005 to 1st quarter 2015 change



	Food and Beverage Stores	Health and Personal Care Stores	General Merchandise Stores	Electronics and Appliance Stores	Building Material and Garden Supply Stores	Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores	Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	Nonstore Retailers	Miscellaneous Store Retailers	Gasoline Stations	Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores
2005-2010	1,486	(111)	436	(269)	(282)	(490)	(1,959)	(448)	(1,073)	(671)	(144)	(1,167)
2010-2015	799	478	(163)	128	109	104	1,540	(109)	449	(60)	(767)	132
<b>2005-2015</b>	<b>2,285</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>(141)</b>	<b>(173)</b>	<b>(386)</b>	<b>(419)</b>	<b>(557)</b>	<b>(624)</b>	<b>(731)</b>	<b>(911)</b>	<b>(1,035)</b>

Most of the 12 *Retail trade* industry subsectors recovered some employment between 2010 Q1 and 2015 Q1.

- The *Food and beverage stores* subsector was the sole subsector to gain employment in both five-year periods.
- The *Health and personal care stores* subsector recovered enough jobs between 2010 Q1 and 2015 Q1 to pass 2005 Q1 employment levels.
- *General merchandise stores* was the only subsector to lose jobs between 2010 Q1 and 2015 Q1 — down 160 jobs — and still achieve a net employment gain over the ten-year period.

- Six subsectors gained employment from 2010 Q1 to 2015 Q1, but the gains were not enough to exceed 2005 Q1 employment. These subsectors were *Electronics and appliance stores, Building material and garden supply stores, Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores, Motor vehicle and parts dealers, Miscellaneous store retailers, and Furniture and home furnishings stores*.

Three subsectors that lost employment from 2005 Q1 to 2010 Q1 continued to drop jobs from 2010 Q1 to 2015 Q1. These included *Nonstore retailers, Gasoline stations, and Clothing and clothing accessories stores*.

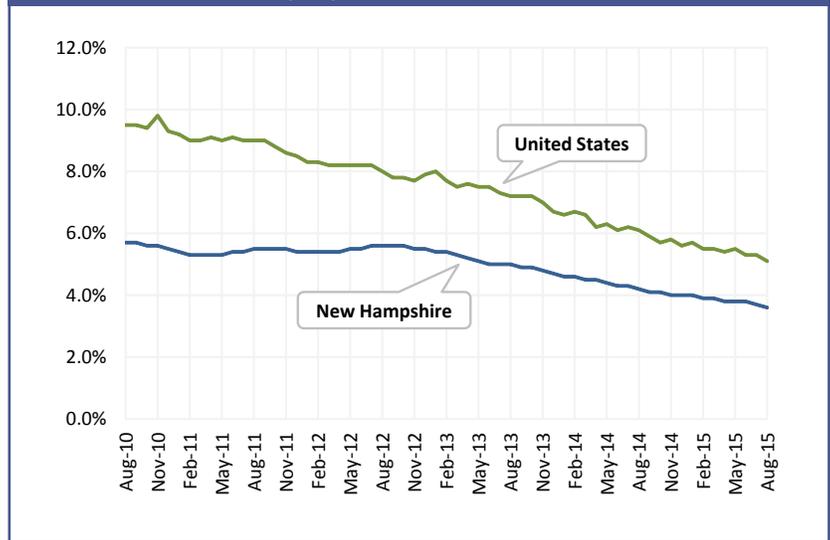
Overall, recent employment gains in almost all industry sectors is a positive indicator for New Hampshire’s economy. Examining differences in employment change by the detailed industry groups shows that even within industry sectors, there may have been both strong employment gains and continued employment losses, further evidence of sector shifts in the economy. This helps illustrate one reason why some workers continue to have difficulty finding work, while some employers bemoan finding workers to fill positions.

## Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

### Unemployment Estimates by Region

Seasonally Adjusted	Aug-15	Jul-15	Aug-14
United States	5.1%	5.3%	6.1%
Northeast	5.1%	5.2%	5.9%
New England	4.6%	4.7%	5.8%
Connecticut	5.3%	5.4%	6.4%
Maine	4.5%	4.6%	5.6%
Massachusetts	4.7%	4.7%	5.6%
New Hampshire	3.6%	3.7%	4.2%
Rhode Island	5.6%	5.8%	7.4%
Vermont	3.6%	3.6%	4.1%
Mid Atlantic	5.3%	5.4%	6.0%
New Jersey	5.7%	5.9%	6.4%
New York	5.2%	5.4%	6.0%
Pennsylvania	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%

### Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) Unemployment Rate, NH and US



### Current Employment Statistics (CES) by Place of Establishment

Sector	Number of Jobs			Change from Previous	
	Aug-15	Jul-15	Aug-14	Month	Year
Total Nonfarm	653,700	657,600	642,600	-3,900	11,100
Total Private	566,700	569,400	551,800	-2,700	14,900
Mining and Logging	900	900	1,000	0	-100
Construction	23,300	23,700	23,100	-400	200
Manufacturing	68,100	67,900	66,500	200	1,600
Durable Goods	51,900	51,300	49,900	600	2,000
Non-Durable Goods	16,200	16,600	16,600	-400	-400
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	140,200	141,300	130,400	-1,100	9,800
Wholesale Trade	27,200	27,600	27,200	-400	0
Retail Trade	96,300	97,400	88,400	-1,100	7,900
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	16,700	16,300	14,800	400	1,900
Information	12,500	12,500	12,000	0	500
Financial Activities	36,600	36,200	35,800	400	800
Finance and Insurance	29,700	29,300	28,900	400	800
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6,900	6,900	6,900	0	0
Professional and Business Services	74,300	74,200	74,100	100	200
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	32,500	32,800	32,600	-300	-100
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	33,500	33,000	33,400	500	100
Education and Health Services	117,100	118,500	116,100	-1,400	1,000
Educational Services	29,400	29,900	29,400	-500	0
Health Care and Social Assistance	87,700	88,600	86,700	-900	1,000
Leisure and Hospitality	67,500	67,800	67,000	-300	500
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	11,400	11,600	11,200	-200	200
Accommodation and Food Services	56,100	56,200	55,800	-100	300
Other Services	26,200	26,400	25,800	-200	400
Government	87,000	88,200	90,800	-1,200	-3,800
Federal Government	7,500	7,500	7,400	0	100
State Government	24,100	24,800	24,700	-700	-600
Local Government	55,400	55,900	58,700	-500	-3,300

**Current month is preliminary; past months are revised**

Prior data and area data are available on our Web site at [www.nhes.nh.gov/elmi/statistics/ces-data.htm](http://www.nhes.nh.gov/elmi/statistics/ces-data.htm)

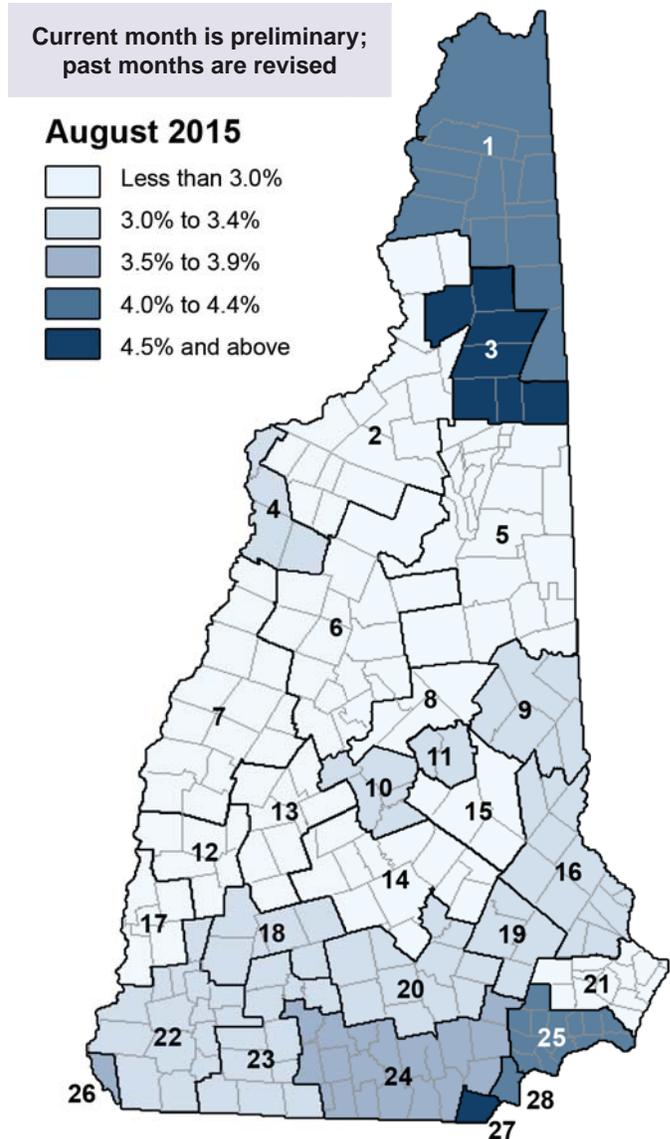
## Not Seasonally Adjusted Estimates by Place of Residence

Labor Force Estimates			
<b>New Hampshire</b>	<b>Aug-15</b>	<b>Jul-15</b>	<b>Aug-14</b>
Total Civilian Labor Force	752,420	759,100	747,480
Employed	727,500	731,920	716,550
Unemployed	24,920	27,180	30,930
Unemployment Rate	3.3%	3.6%	4.1%
<b>United States (# in thousands)</b>	<b>Aug-15</b>	<b>Jul-15</b>	<b>Aug-14</b>
Total Civilian Labor Force	157,390	158,527	156,434
Employed	149,228	149,722	146,647
Unemployed	8,162	8,805	9,787
Unemployment Rate	5.2%	5.6%	6.3%

Unemployment Rates by Area			
<b>Counties</b>	<b>Aug-15</b>	<b>Jul-15</b>	<b>Aug-14</b>
Belknap	2.9%	3.1%	3.6%
Carroll	3.0%	3.2%	3.4%
Cheshire	3.2%	3.6%	4.1%
Coös	3.9%	4.2%	4.9%
Grafton	2.7%	3.1%	3.2%
Hillsborough	3.6%	3.8%	4.4%
Merrimack	2.9%	3.2%	3.6%
Rockingham	3.6%	3.8%	4.6%
Strafford	3.0%	3.4%	4.0%
Sullivan	2.8%	3.1%	3.5%

Map Key	Labor Market Areas	Aug-15	Jul-15	Aug-14
1	Colebrook, NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	4.0%	3.9%	4.5%
2	Littleton, NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	2.8%	3.2%	3.5%
3	Berlin NH Micropolitan NECTA	4.5%	5.0%	6.0%
4	Haverhill, NH LMA	3.3%	3.5%	3.7%
5	Conway, NH-ME LMA, NH Portion	2.9%	3.1%	3.2%
6	Plymouth, NH LMA	2.9%	3.3%	3.4%
7	Lebanon, NH-VT Micropolitan NECTA, NH Portion	2.5%	2.9%	3.0%
8	Meredith, NH LMA	2.7%	2.9%	3.3%
9	Wolfeboro, NH LMA	3.2%	3.4%	3.7%
10	Franklin, NH LMA	3.3%	3.6%	4.2%
11	Laconia, NH Micropolitan NECTA	3.1%	3.3%	3.7%
12	Claremont-Newport, NH LMA	2.9%	3.2%	3.8%
13	New London, NH LMA	2.7%	3.3%	3.6%
14	Concord, NH Micropolitan NECTA	2.9%	3.1%	3.4%
15	Belmont, NH LMA	2.8%	3.1%	3.5%
16	Dover-Durham, NH-ME Metropolitan NECTA, NH Portion	3.0%	3.4%	4.0%
17	Charlestown, NH LMA	2.7%	2.7%	3.2%
18	Hillsborough, NH LMA	3.3%	3.8%	4.1%
19	Raymond, NH LMA	3.1%	3.5%	3.9%
20	Manchester, NH Metropolitan NECTA	3.2%	3.5%	4.0%
21	Portsmouth, NH-ME Metropolitan NECTA, NH Portion	2.9%	3.2%	3.8%
22	Keene, NH Micropolitan NECTA	3.2%	3.6%	4.1%
23	Peterborough, NH LMA	3.3%	3.6%	4.1%
24	Nashua, NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion	3.8%	4.0%	4.7%
25	Seabrook-Hampstead Area, NH Portion, Haverhill-Newburyport-Amesbury MA-NH NECTA Division	4.2%	4.3%	5.4%
26	Hinsdale Town, NH Portion, Brattleboro, VT-NH LMA	3.9%	4.0%	4.7%
27	Pelham Town, NH Portion, Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH NECTA Division	4.6%	4.7%	6.1%
28	Salem Town, NH Portion, Lawrence-Metuen-Salem, MA-NH NECTA Division	4.3%	4.5%	5.5%

Unemployment Rates by Region			
<b>Not Seasonally Adjusted</b>	<b>Aug-15</b>	<b>Jul-15</b>	<b>Aug-14</b>
United States	5.2%	5.6%	6.3%
Northeast	5.1%	5.5%	6.1%
New England	4.6%	4.9%	5.7%
Connecticut	5.5%	5.6%	6.7%
Maine	3.6%	4.0%	4.8%
Massachusetts	4.5%	4.9%	5.7%
New Hampshire	3.3%	3.6%	4.1%
Rhode Island	5.7%	5.8%	7.5%
Vermont	3.5%	3.6%	3.9%
Mid Atlantic	5.3%	5.7%	6.2%
New Jersey	5.5%	6.3%	6.6%
New York	5.0%	5.4%	6.1%
Pennsylvania	5.5%	5.9%	6.1%



New Hampshire unemployment and labor force estimates are calculated using a regression model which depends on Current Population Survey (CPS) estimates. City and town estimates are calculated using the Bureau of Labor Statistics "Handbook Method" and then adjusted to the State levels.

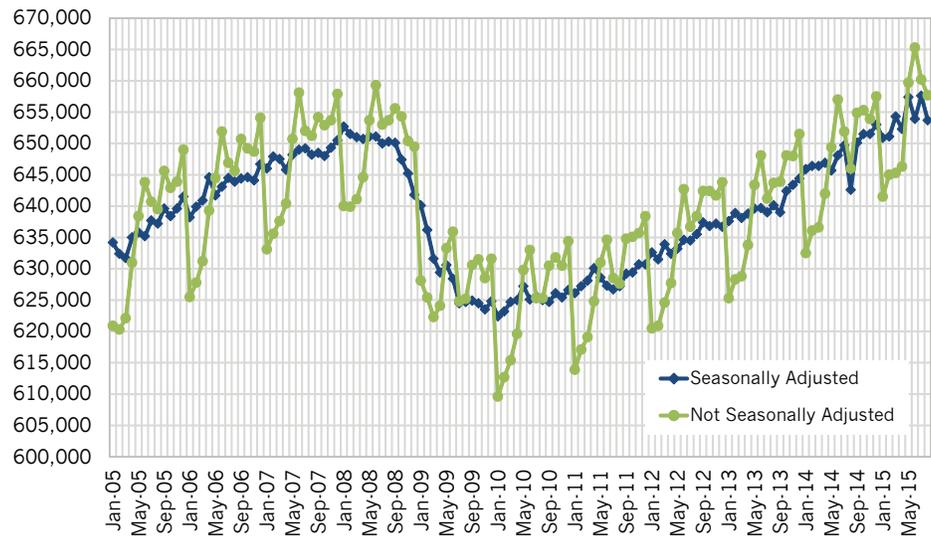
## Monthly Estimates by Place of Establishment

### New Hampshire Nonfarm Employment Statewide Not Seasonally Adjusted

Current month  
is preliminary;  
past months  
are revised

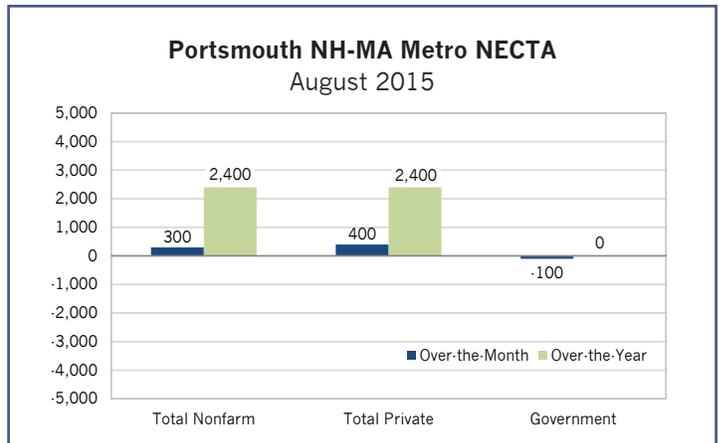
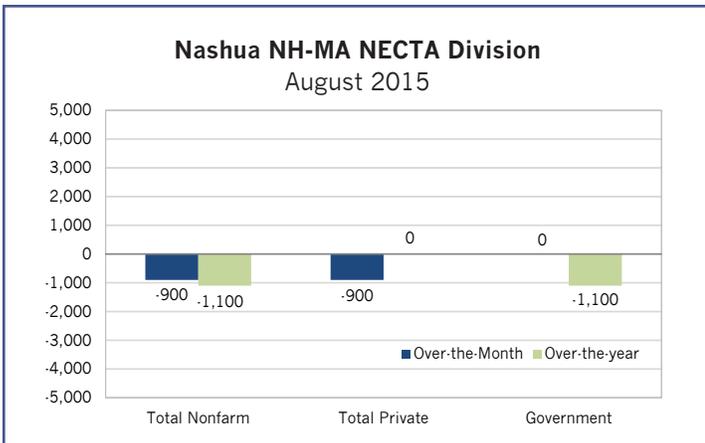
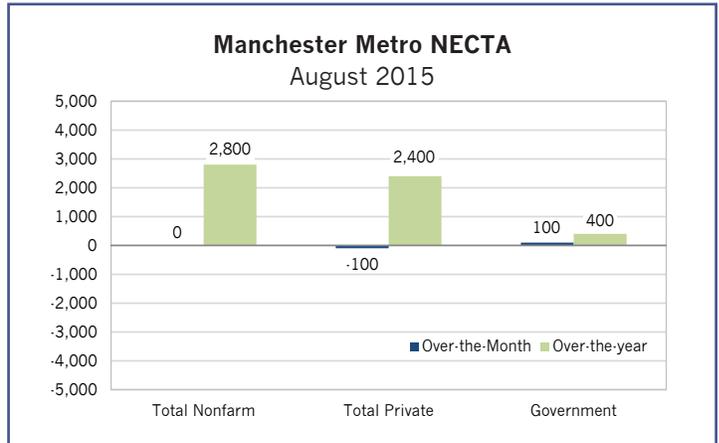
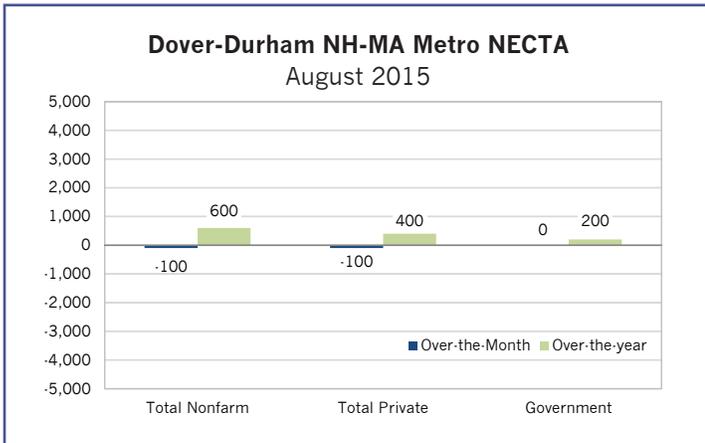
	Number of Jobs			Change from Previous	
	Aug-15	Jul-15	Aug-14	Month	Year
Total All Supersectors	657,700	660,200	646,000	-2,500	11,700
Private Employment Total	581,700	584,000	567,000	-2,300	14,700
Mining and Logging	1,000	1,000	1,100	0	-100
Construction	24,800	25,400	24,700	-600	100
Manufacturing	68,500	68,100	66,900	400	1,600
Durable Goods	52,100	51,500	50,200	600	1,900
Non-Durable Goods	16,400	16,600	16,700	-200	-300
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	141,600	142,500	131,500	-900	10,100
Wholesale Trade	27,700	27,800	27,500	-100	200
Retail Trade	97,600	98,700	89,500	-1,100	8,100
Transportation and Utilities	16,300	16,000	14,500	300	1,800
Information	12,500	12,500	12,200	0	300
Financial Activities	37,500	37,000	36,400	500	1,100
Professional and Business	74,700	74,900	75,500	-200	-800
Education and Health	115,400	116,400	114,600	-1,000	800
Leisure and Hospitality	78,800	79,300	77,600	-500	1,200
Other Services	26,900	26,900	26,500	0	400
Government Total	76,000	76,200	79,000	-200	-3,000
Federal Government	7,500	7,600	7,400	-100	100
State Government	21,700	21,900	21,600	-200	100
Local Government	46,800	46,700	50,000	100	-3,200

Total Nonfarm Employment Trend for August 2015

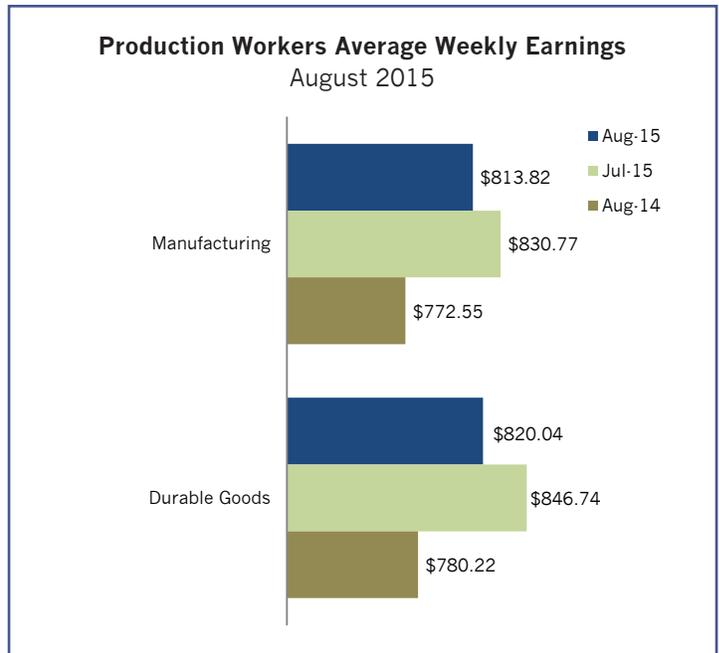
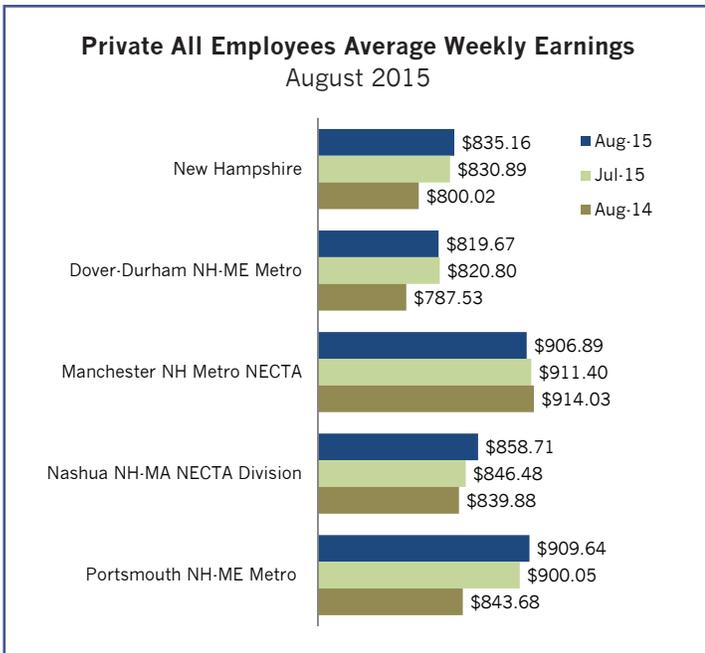


# Not Seasonally Adjusted Estimates by Place of Establishment

## Nonfarm Employment by Metropolitan Statistical Areas



## Total Private Average Weekly Earnings Data



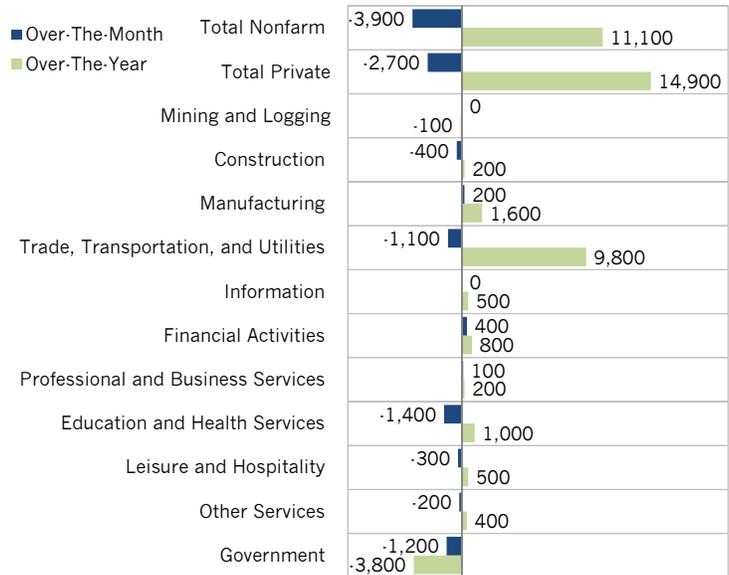
Sector data for the four areas and hours and earnings data are available on our web site: [www.nhes.nh.gov/elmi/statistics/ces-data.htm](http://www.nhes.nh.gov/elmi/statistics/ces-data.htm)

## Monthly Analysis of Current Employment Statistics (CES)

### Seasonally Adjusted Statistical Analysis of Nonfarm Employment

- From July to seasonally adjusted preliminary August, employment decreased by 3,900 jobs, dropping employment to 653,700 jobs.
- Employment in private Education and health services declined by 1,400 jobs, over-the-month.
- From August 2014 to August 2015 seasonally adjusted, total nonfarm employment rose by 11,100 jobs.
- Employment in Trade, transportation, and utilities gained 9,800 jobs over-the-year.
  - Some of this over-the-year job growth in Retail trade can be attributed to the work stoppage at a grocery chain in August 2014.
- Changes in seasonally adjusted data reflect underlying economic changes and allow for comparisons of different time periods.

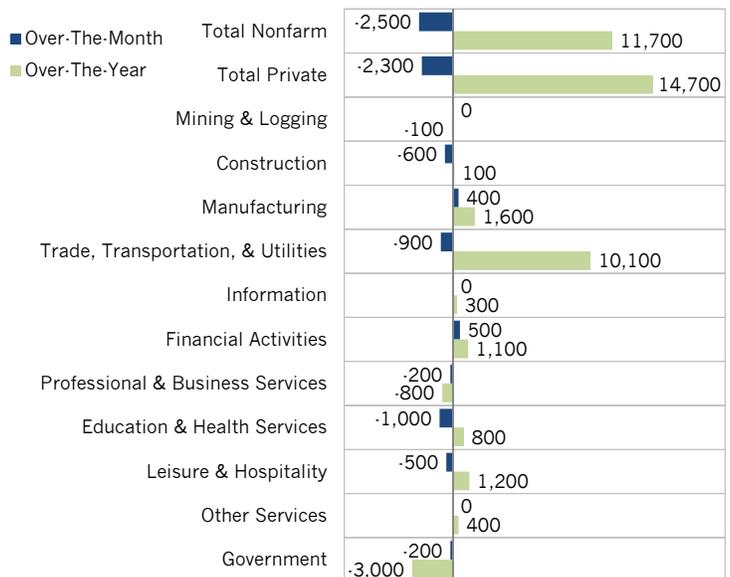
#### Seasonally Adjusted August 2015 Change



### Not Seasonally Adjusted Statistical Analysis of Nonfarm Employment

- From July to August, employment declined 2,500 jobs, bringing the not seasonally adjusted total nonfarm employment levels to 657,700.
- Employment in private Education and health services lost 1,000 jobs over-the-month.
- Over-the-year, not seasonally adjusted total nonfarm employment increased by 11,700 jobs, all of which was in the Private sector.
- Trade, transportation, and utilities gained 10,100 jobs from August 2014 to August 2015, bringing the employment level to 141,600.
- Changes in not seasonally adjusted data are due to seasonal patterns in hiring, as well as underlying economic changes.

#### Not Seasonally Adjusted August 2015 Change



For further analysis, see the *Detailed Monthly Analysis of Industry Employment Data* on our web site: [www.nhes.nh.gov/elmi/statistics/ces-data.htm](http://www.nhes.nh.gov/elmi/statistics/ces-data.htm)

### Consumer Price Index

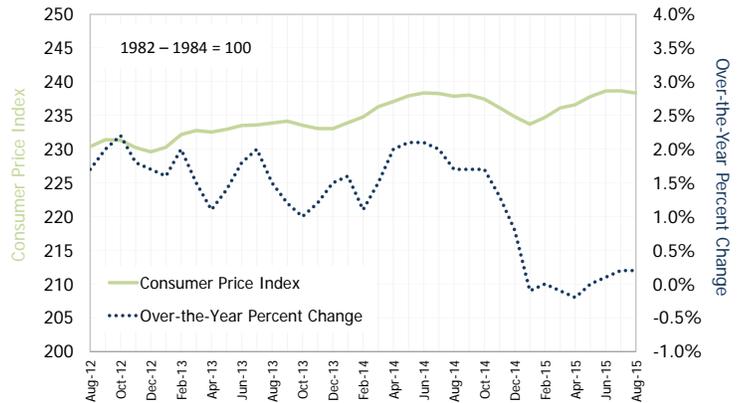
United States, All Urban Consumers,  
Not Seasonally Adjusted (CPI-U) (1982-1984=100)

Aug-15	Jul-15	Aug-14	Change from Previous	
			Month	Year
238.316	238.654	233.877	-0.1%	0.2%

Northeast, All Urban Consumers,  
Not Seasonally Adjusted (CPI-U) (1982-1984=100)

Jul-15	Jun-15	Jul-14	Change from Previous	
			Month	Year
252.903	253.626	253.185	-0.2%	-0.1%

### Consumer Price Index United States, All Urban Consumers



### Unemployment Compensation Claims Activity

	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15
Initial Claims	3,424	3,705	2,528	3,773	2,851	2,726
Continued Weeks Claimed	34,494	24,049	20,779	19,458	20,108	21,810
Average payment for a week of unemployment	\$293.24	\$298.17	\$304.35	\$314.20	\$295.61	\$296.43

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