

New Hampshire Economic Conditions

December 2014

Industry Employment Growth in New Hampshire Covered Employment, Second Quarter 2014

New Hampshire gained just over 7,900 jobs from second quarter 2013 to second quarter 2014, 7,700 of which were private sector (non-government) jobs. This marked the fourth consecutive second quarter to second quarter over-the-year job increase. Second quarter 2014 total average employment, private plus government, rose to 628,822, a 1.3 percent increase over-the-year.

The lion's share of job growth was generated by service-providing industries, with a net increase of roughly 6,310 private sector jobs. Goods-producing industries increased by a net 1,400 private sector jobs from second quarter 2013 to second quarter 2014.

Industries Adding the Most Jobs - Employment Highlights

Administrative and waste services

The *Employment services* subsector was the driver for job growth in *Administrative and waste services*, accounting for 1,667 of the 2,688 job increase over-the-year from second quarter 2013 to second quarter 2014. That was the largest job gain among all industries.

Occupations usually found in *Employment services* are dependent on the type of business contracting for temporary workers. During this time period, four of the top five jobs, each with around five percent

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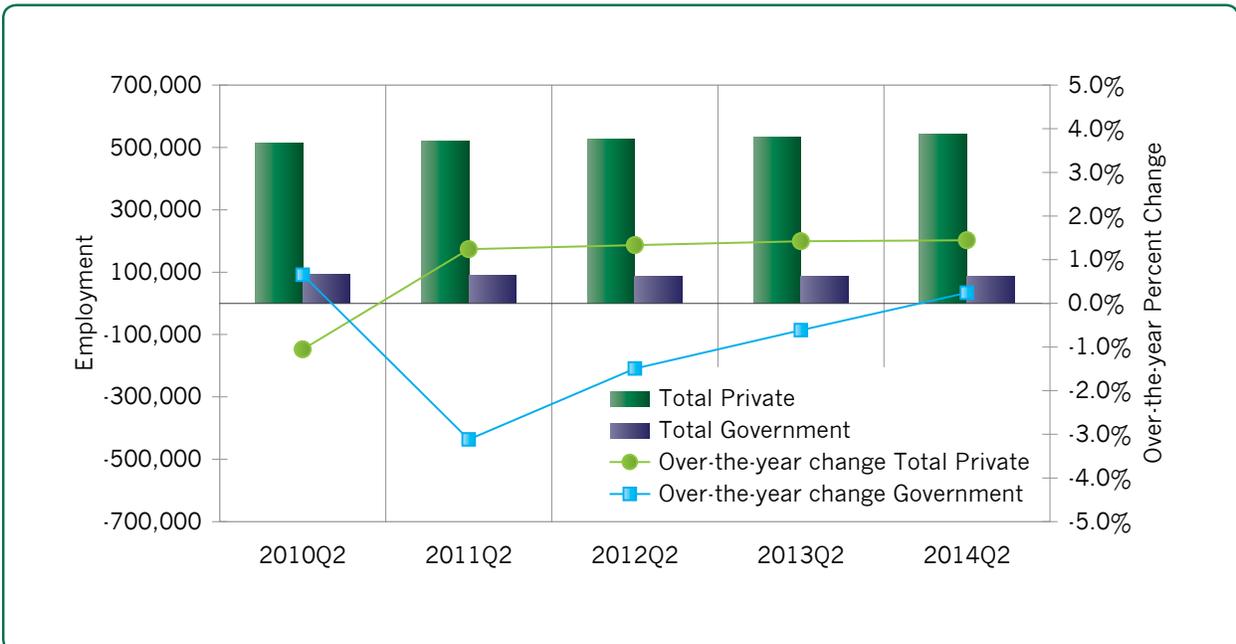
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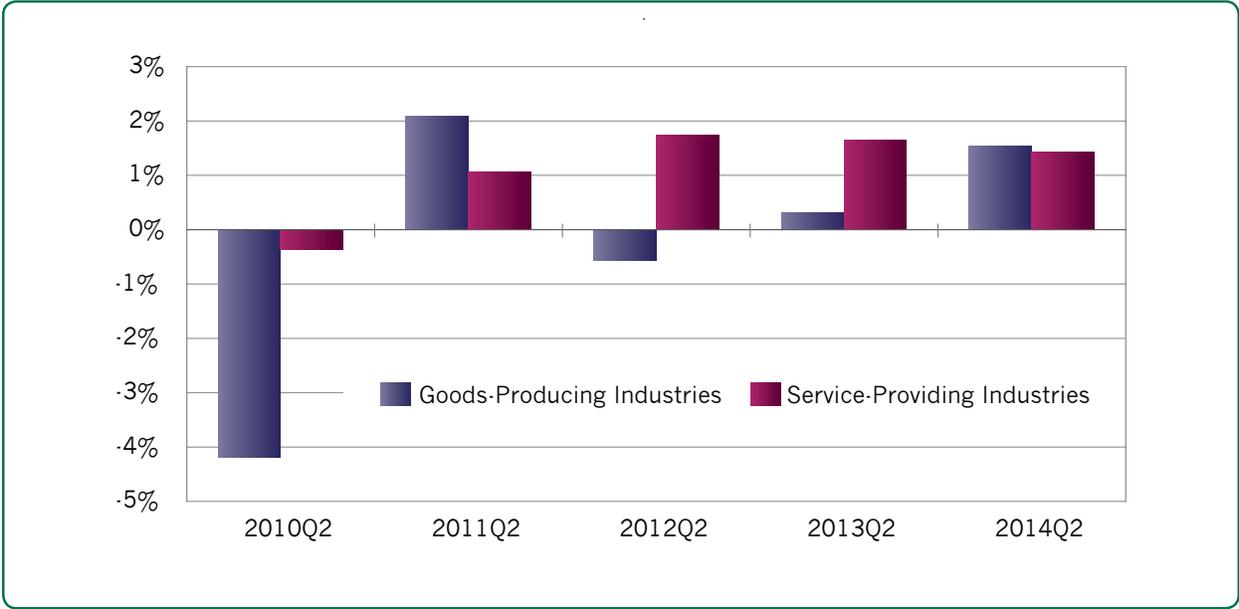
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New Hampshire Second Quarter Covered Employment



Over-the-Year Change in Goods-Producing and Service-Providing Employment in New Hampshire



of employment in the industry, were production occupations primarily contracted at the request of manufacturing companies. Occupations include production workers and helpers, electrical assemblers, and inspectors, among others. Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers represented just over nine percent of employment in the industry.

Accommodation and food services

The next largest employment increase was in a seasonal, tourism-driven industry. Of the 1,039 jobs added in *Accommodation and food services*, 835 were in *Food services and drinking places*.

Almost 25 percent of jobs in *Food services and drinking places*

were waiters or waitresses. Cooks, including restaurant, short order and fast food cooks, accounted for around 20 percent of industry employment. Food preparation and serving workers accounted for another 18 percent of employment in the industry.

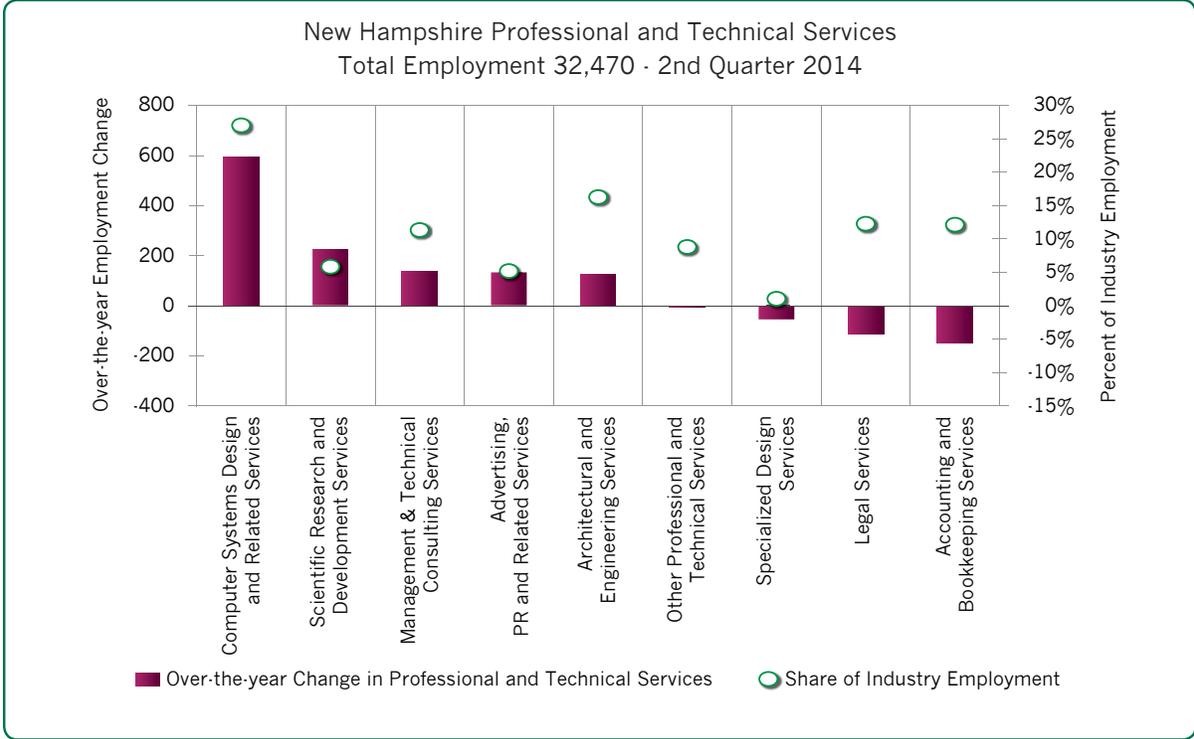
Professional and technical services

Professional and technical services increased by almost 900 jobs over-the-year. *Computer systems design and related services* gained 600 jobs, and *Scientific research and development services* gained 220 jobs. *Architectural and engineering services*, *Management and technical consulting services*, and *Advertising, public relations and related services* each added around 130 jobs, while employment in *Legal services* and

Accounting and bookkeeping services declined.

A variety of professional workers are employed in the *Professional and technical services* industries. Software applications developers represented 23.0 percent of employment in *Computer systems design and related services*. Mechanical engineers and mechanical engineering technicians held the largest share of employment in *Scientific research and development services*, with 18.0 and 9.1 percent, respectively. Civil engineers accounted for 12.1 percent of employment in *Architectural and engineering services*; while management analysts represented 15.3 percent of employment in *Management and technical*

The largest over-the-year job change in Professional and Business Services was in Computer Systems Design and Related Services, the industry's largest subsector.



consulting services. Advertising sales agents represented 14.1 percent of employment in *Advertising, public relations and related services*. Each of these occupations represented the largest share of employment among the industries.

Health care and social assistance

Health care and social assistance gained just over 700 jobs over-the-year from second quarter 2013 to second quarter 2014. Job gains in *Ambulatory health care services* accounted for 350 of the sector's increase. *Hospitals* added another 130 jobs while employment in *Nursing and residential care facilities* slipped by almost 100 jobs.

Registered nurses made up the largest portion of employment in both the *Ambulatory health care services* and *Hospitals* subsectors, representing 8.7 percent and 25.3 percent of employment in those industries, respectively.

Construction

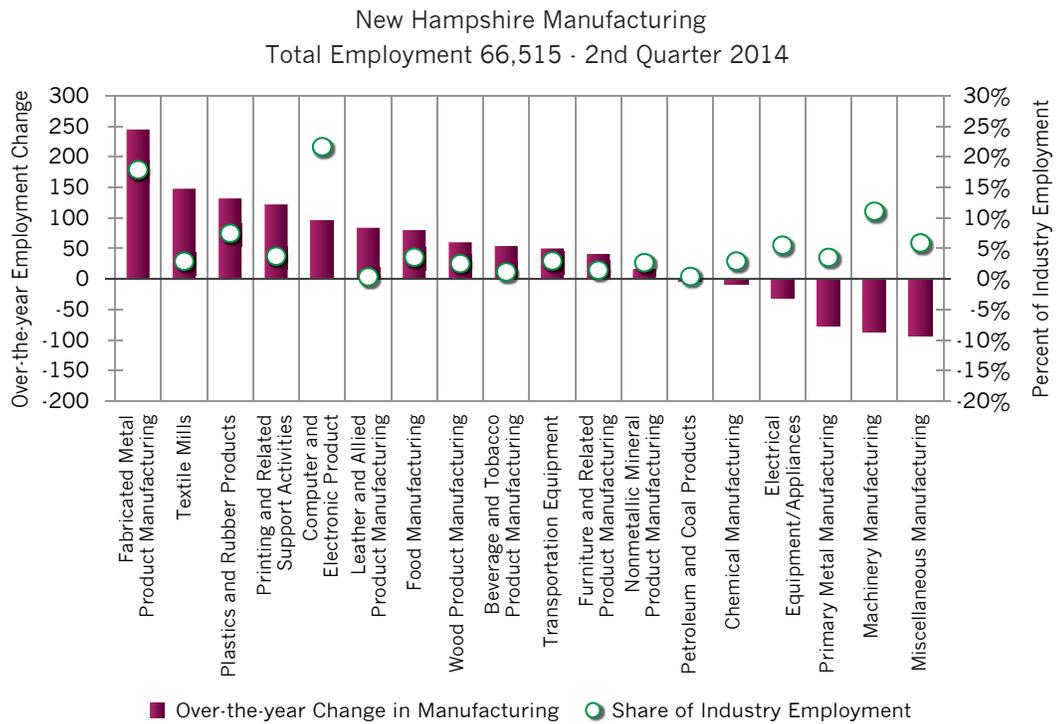
Over-the-year, 590 jobs were added in the *Construction* industry. Within the *Construction of buildings* subsector, 215 of the 278 jobs added were in *Nonresidential building construction*. *Specialty trade contractors* added 324 jobs over-the-year, while *Heavy and civil engineering construction* remained nearly the same, dropping by just 11 jobs.

Carpenters represented almost 28 percent of employment in *Construction of buildings*. Jobs in *Specialty trade contracting* were led by electricians, with 12.4 percent of employment in the subsector, and plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters, with 8.2 percent.

Manufacturing

Over-the-year, employment in the *Manufacturing* sector increased by just over 700 jobs. Four *Manufacturing* subsectors each added more than 100 jobs over-the-year from second quarter 2013 to second quarter 2014. *Fabricated metal product manufacturing* added 245 jobs over-the-year; *Textile mills*

Manufacturing has wide spread employment increases.
 Subsectors gaining employment outnumbered those losing employment by a 2:1 ratio.



increased by 148; *Plastics and rubber products manufacturing* increased by 132 jobs; and *Printing and related support activities* added 122 jobs.

The concentration of different occupations among specific manufacturing subsectors is

influenced by the manufacturer’s specialty or product. Printing press operators accounted for over 23 percent of employment in *Printing and related support activities*; while in *Fabricated metal product manufacturing*, machinists,

computer-controlled machine tool operators, and grinding, lapping, polishing, and buffing machinists each made up over seven percent of employment in the subsector.

Anita Josten