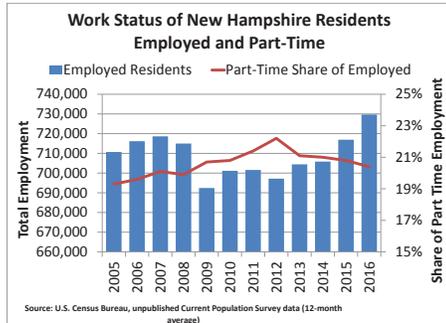


New Hampshire Economic Conditions

January 2018

Part-Time Work Status of New Hampshire Residents

New Hampshire's economy was at a peak in the years 2005, 2006, and 2007, prior to the great recession. The recession ended in 2009, and



since then there has been much discussion about changes in the economy, such as less employer-provided security and the rise of the “gig economy.”¹ One of the economic changes focused on is

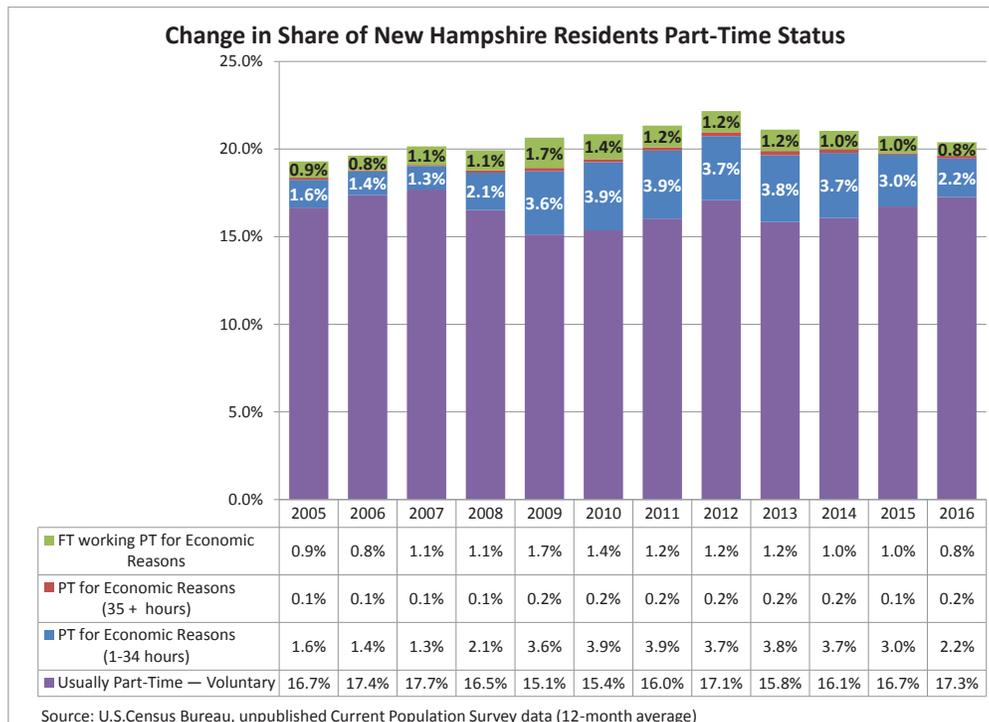
the number of hours worked, and whether job gains are full-time or part-time positions.

According to unpublished Current Population Survey data, 20.4 percent of New Hampshire residents worked part-time in 2016, compared to 19.6 percent in 2005. In the years following the last end of the recession, the share of residents working part-time was higher than it had been previously, while at the same time, the number of employed residents was lower. The share of residents working part-time has almost returned to pre-recession levels. Is the reason for part-time employment different than it was prior to the latest recession?

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The reasons why people work part-time are defined as voluntary or involuntary.² A person who works part-time to accommodate child care or school schedules, or because working fewer hours is preferred, is considered a voluntary part-time



¹ America's part-time workforce is huge. Patrick Gillespie CNNMoney 2016 <http://money.cnn.com/2016/04/25/news/economy/part-time-jobs/index.html>

² A Tale of Two Workforces: The Benefits and Burdens of Working Part Time. Cliff Zukin, Ph.D., Carl Van Horn, Ph.D June 2015. Edward J. Bloustein School of Planning and Public Policy, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey http://www.heldrich.rutgers.edu/sites/default/files/products/uploads/Work_Trends_June_2015.pdf

worker. Part-time employment for economic reasons (also known as involuntary part-time) includes people who would like to work full-time but worked part time (1 to 34 hours) because their hours were cut back or they were unable to find a full-time job.³ In New Hampshire, 2.2 percent of residents worked part-time for economic reasons in 2016. This was a smaller share than the 3.9 percent estimated during the height of the recession, but it is well above the 1.3 percent of residents involuntarily working part-time in 2007.

The number of people working part-time jobs because they cannot find a full-time job is added to the count of those usually working part-time for economic reasons. In the peak years prior to the most recent recession, roughly 1.5 percent of residents were in this category. That share more than doubled, reaching just shy of four percent immediately following the end of the economic downturn, 2010 through 2013. By 2016, the share of residents involuntarily working part-time hours had receded to 2.2 percent.

People who usually work full-time whose hours are temporarily reduced to less than 35 hours per week are considered full-time employees working part-time for economic reasons. In 2016, residents who usually worked full-timer but were working part-time for economic reasons accounted for 0.8 percent of residents, a share little changed from 1.1 percent in 2007.

Part-Time Workers by Occupational Family

Occupations with High Proportions of Part-Time Workers

In 2016, four occupational families had over 20 percent of New Hampshire residents working part-time schedules.

Roughly 40 percent of New Hampshire residents working in Service occupations were part-time. Service occupations include workers in Healthcare support, Protective Services, Food Preparation and Serving Related, Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance, and Personal Care and Service occupations.

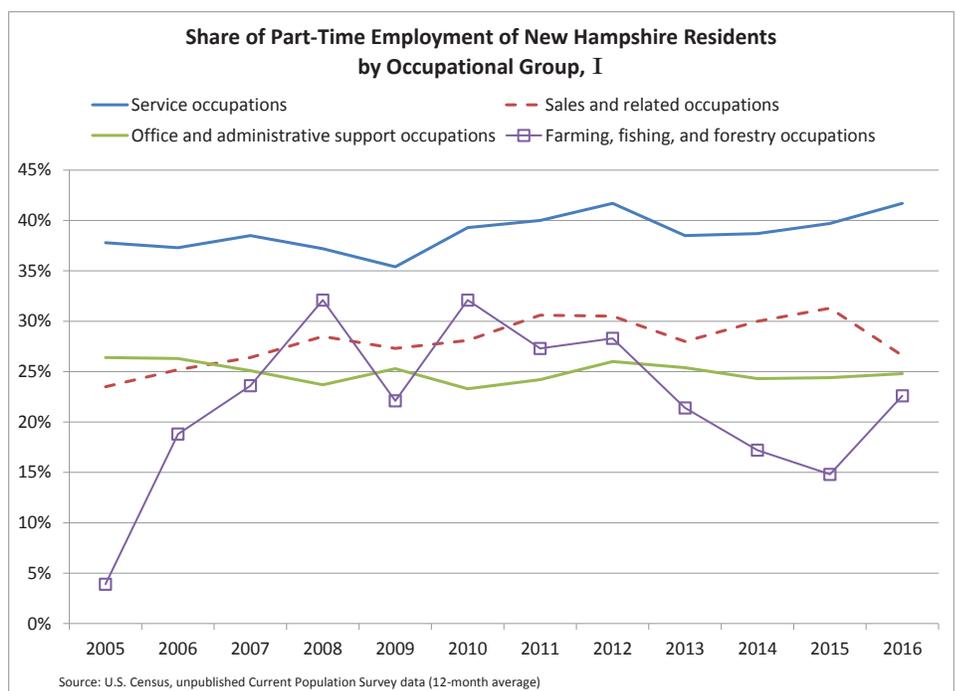
New Hampshire residents working part-time accounted for 26.6 percent of workers in Sales and Related occupations in 2016, and almost 25 percent of workers in Office and Administrative Support occupations.

Over the twelve year period, the share of residents working part-time in Sales and Related occupations and Service occupations increased by more than three percent. Over the same period, the share of part-time workers in Office and Administrative Support occupations declined by 1.6 percent.

The number of New Hampshire residents working in Farming, Fishing, and Forestry occupations is quite small, so minor changes in the number of part-time workers produced a dramatic effect on the share of part-time workers compared over time.

Occupations with Middle and Low Proportions of Part-Time Workers

Other occupational families had smaller shares of part-time workers. New Hampshire residents working part-time accounted for 17.4 percent of workers in Transportation and Material Moving occupations, and roughly 19 percent of workers



³ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. <https://www.bls.gov/cps/lfcharacteristics.htm#fullpart>

in Professional and Related occupations in 2016. During the most recent recession there were shifts in the portions of workers in part-time positions, but for the most part, those shares have returned to levels similar to 2005.

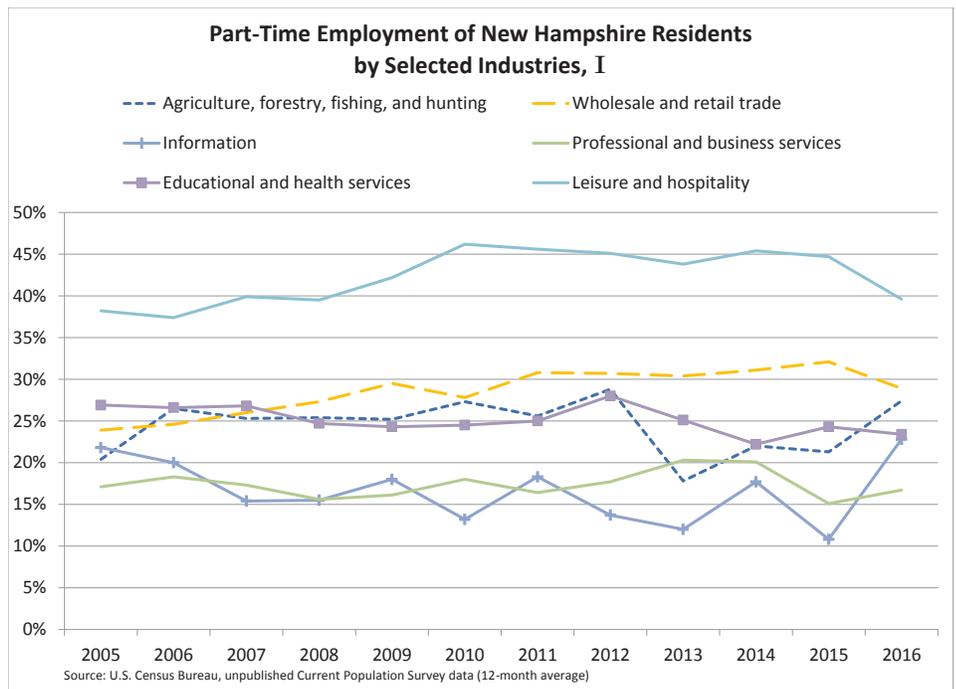
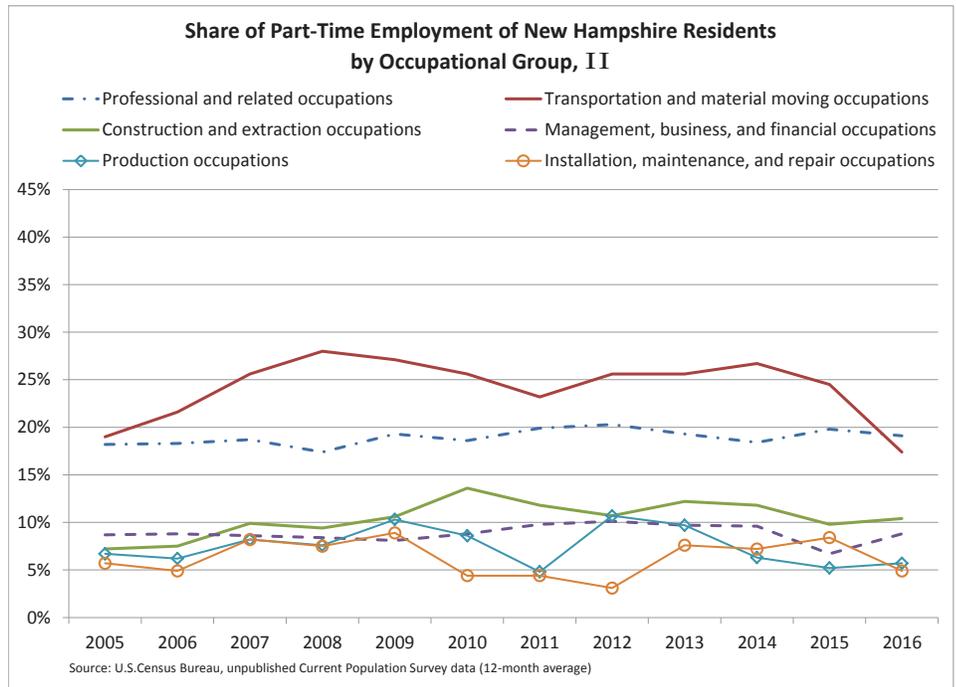
Over the twelve years, the share of New Hampshire residents working part-time in Construction and Extraction occupations increased by just over three percent, while the share of part-time workers in Transportation and Material Moving occupations and Production occupations declined by one and a half percent.

Part-Time Workers by Industry

Industries with High Proportions of Part-Time Workers

Reviewing part-time employment by industry showed similar patterns as in the occupational families. Almost 40 percent of New Hampshire residents employed in *Leisure and hospitality* businesses worked part-time in 2016. That was down from an average of roughly 45 percent coming out of the economic downturn, from 2010 through 2015. Over the 12 year period, the share of part-time workers in this industry declined 4.5 percent.

About 29 percent of residents employed in *Wholesale and retail trade* businesses were working part-time, as were 28 percent of those employed in *Other services and Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting* businesses. Among residents employed at *Information* and *Educational and health services* businesses, 23 percent were working part-time. Just under 17 percent of residents employed at *Professional and business services* businesses worked part time.

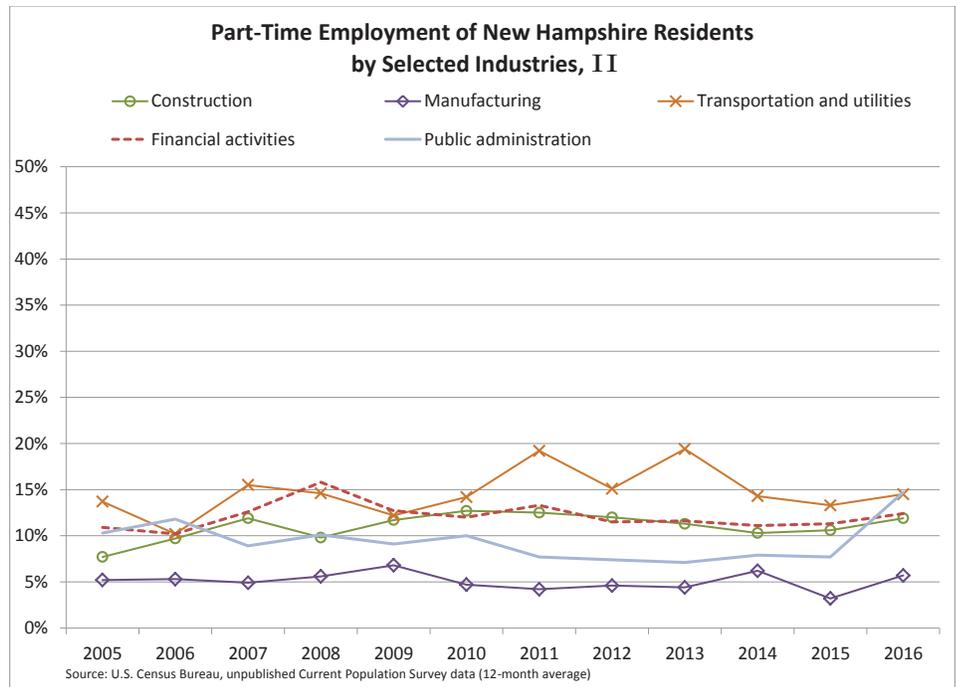


Industries with Middle and Low Proportions of Part-Time Workers

Only six percent of New Hampshire residents working at *Manufacturing* businesses were part-time employees in 2016, the lowest share among all industries. About 12 percent of residents employed in *Financial activities* and in *Construction* worked part-time, and just shy of 15 percent of residents employed in *Public administration* and *Transportation and utilities* worked part-time in 2016.

Comparing 2005 to 2016, the proportion of working residents employed part-time has not changed dramatically. The estimated number of working New Hampshire residents rose from 710,700 to 729,700, while the number of residents working part-time rose from 137,100 to 148,800. However, the share of working residents employed part-time gained just 1.1 percentage points. Although the number of residents working part-time increased from 2005 to 2016, among New Hampshire residents working part time, the majority do so by choice.

Anita Josten, Economist

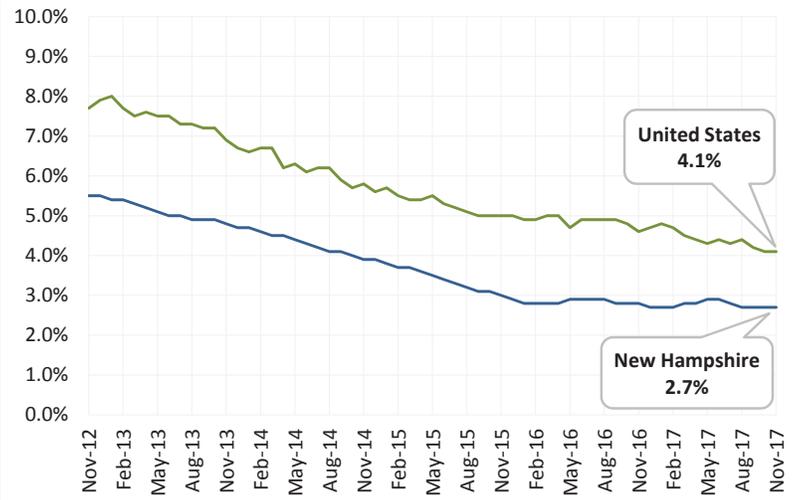


Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

Unemployment Estimates by Region

Seasonally Adjusted	Nov-17	Oct-17	Nov-16
United States	4.1%	4.1%	4.6%
Northeast	4.5%	4.5%	4.7%
New England	3.8%	3.8%	3.6%
Connecticut	4.6%	4.5%	4.5%
Maine	3.3%	3.5%	3.8%
Massachusetts	3.6%	3.7%	3.1%
New Hampshire	2.7%	2.7%	2.8%
Rhode Island	4.3%	4.2%	5.0%
Vermont	2.9%	2.9%	3.2%
Mid Atlantic	4.8%	4.8%	5.1%
New Jersey	5.1%	4.9%	4.8%
New York	4.7%	4.8%	4.9%
Pennsylvania	4.6%	4.7%	5.5%

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



Current Employment Statistics (CES) by Place of Establishment

	Number of Jobs			Change From Previous	
	Nov-17	Oct-17	Nov-16	Month	Year
Total Nonfarm	683,000	681,100	674,300	1,900	8,700
Total Private	592,200	590,300	583,000	1,900	9,200
Mining and Logging	1,100	1,000	1,000	100	100
Construction	28,500	28,200	25,900	300	2,600
Manufacturing	69,100	69,400	68,100	-300	1,000
Durable Goods	52,000	52,000	51,000	0	1,000
Non-Durable Goods	17,100	17,400	17,100	-300	0
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	140,900	140,900	140,700	0	200
Wholesale Trade	27,600	27,600	27,800	0	-200
Retail Trade	95,800	96,100	96,100	-300	-300
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	17,500	17,200	16,800	300	700
Information	12,300	12,300	12,400	0	-100
Financial Activities	38,600	38,800	37,400	-200	1,200
Financial and Insurance	31,200	31,500	30,300	-300	900
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7,400	7,300	7,100	100	300
Professional and Business Services	78,900	78,500	78,300	400	600
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	35,500	35,400	34,300	100	1,200
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	34,300	33,900	34,900	400	-600
Education and Health Services	124,500	124,500	122,200	0	2,300
Educational Services	31,900	31,700	31,600	200	300
Health Care and Social Assistance	92,600	92,800	90,600	-200	2,000
Leisure and Hospitality	73,100	72,400	72,500	700	600
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	12,600	12,200	12,400	400	200
Accommodation and Food Services	60,500	60,200	60,100	300	400
Other Services	25,200	24,300	24,500	900	700
Government	90,800	90,800	91,300	0	-500
Federal Government	7,600	7,600	7,700	0	-100
State Government	25,900	25,900	25,700	0	200
Local Government	57,300	57,300	57,900	0	-600

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

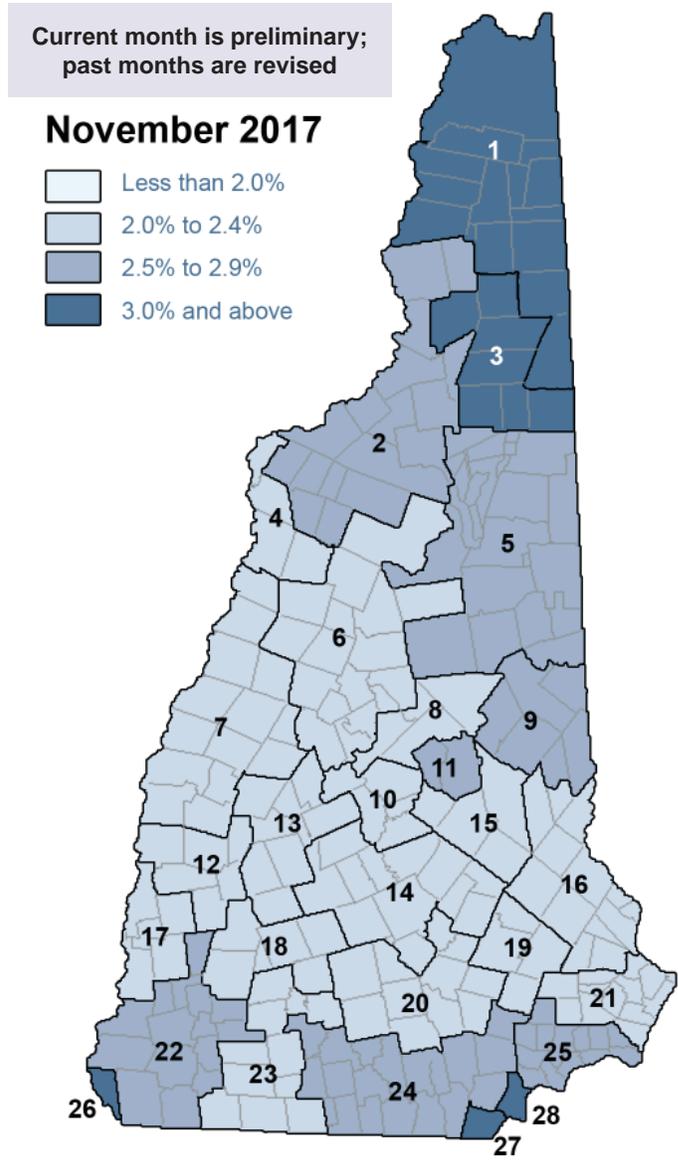
Not Seasonally Adjusted Estimates by Place of Residence

Labor Force Estimates			
New Hampshire	Nov-17	Oct-17	Nov-16
Total Civilian Labor Force	743,040	743,250	749,290
Employed	724,500	725,310	729,720
Unemployed	18,540	17,940	19,570
Unemployment Rate	2.5%	2.4%	2.6%
United States (# in thousands)	Nov-17	Oct-17	Nov-16
Total Civilian Labor Force	160,466	160,465	159,451
Employed	154,180	154,223	152,385
Unemployed	6,286	6,242	7,066
Unemployment Rate	3.9%	3.9%	4.4%

Unemployment Rates by Area			
Counties	Nov-17	Oct-17	Nov-16
Belknap	2.4%	2.3%	2.6%
Carroll	2.7%	2.4%	2.8%
Cheshire	2.4%	2.3%	2.5%
Coös	3.2%	2.8%	3.7%
Grafton	2.3%	2.1%	2.4%
Hillsborough	2.6%	2.6%	2.7%
Merrimack	2.2%	2.1%	2.3%
Rockingham	2.7%	2.6%	2.8%
Strafford	2.2%	2.1%	2.2%
Sullivan	2.3%	2.1%	2.2%

Map Key	Labor Market Areas	Nov-17	Oct-17	Nov-16
1	Colebrook, NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	3.3%	2.9%	3.8%
2	Littleton, NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	2.7%	2.3%	3.0%
3	Berlin NH Micropolitan NECTA	3.5%	3.2%	4.0%
4	Haverhill, NH LMA	2.4%	2.3%	2.7%
5	Conway, NH-ME LMA, NH Portion	2.6%	2.2%	2.6%
6	Plymouth, NH LMA	2.4%	2.1%	2.6%
7	Lebanon, NH-VT Micropolitan NECTA, NH Portion	2.1%	1.9%	2.1%
8	Meredith, NH LMA	2.3%	2.2%	2.6%
9	Wolfeboro, NH LMA	2.9%	2.7%	3.0%
10	Franklin, NH LMA	2.4%	2.3%	2.7%
11	Laconia, NH Micropolitan NECTA	2.6%	2.4%	2.9%
12	Expanded Claremont, NH estimating area	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%
13	New London, NH LMA	2.4%	2.2%	2.5%
14	Concord, NH Micropolitan NECTA	2.1%	2.0%	2.1%
15	Belmont, NH LMA	2.3%	2.2%	2.4%
16	Dover-Durham, NH-ME Metropolitan NECTA, NH Portion	2.2%	2.1%	2.2%
17	Charlestown, NH LMA	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%
18	Hillsborough, NH LMA	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%
19	Raymond, NH LMA	2.3%	2.3%	2.5%
20	Manchester, NH Metropolitan NECTA	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%
21	Portsmouth, NH-ME Metropolitan NECTA, NH Portion	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%
22	Keene, NH Micropolitan NECTA	2.5%	2.3%	2.5%
23	Peterborough, NH LMA	2.4%	2.4%	2.6%
24	Nashua, NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion	2.7%	2.7%	2.8%
25	Seabrook-Hampstead Area, NH Portion, Haverhill-Newburyport-Amesbury MA-NH NECTA Division	2.9%	2.8%	3.2%
26	Hinsdale Town, NH Portion, Brattleboro, VT-NH LMA	3.0%	2.7%	3.0%
27	Pelham Town, NH Portion, Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH NECTA Division	3.5%	3.4%	3.7%
28	Salem Town, NH Portion, Lawrence-Methuen-Salem, MA-NH NECTA Division	3.2%	3.2%	3.4%

Unemployment Rates by Region			
Not Seasonally Adjusted	Nov-17	Oct-17	Nov-16
United States	3.9%	3.9%	4.4%
Northeast	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%
New England	3.5%	3.4%	3.2%
Connecticut	4.3%	4.3%	3.9%
Maine	3.0%	3.0%	3.7%
Massachusetts	3.3%	3.3%	2.8%
New Hampshire	2.5%	2.4%	2.6%
Rhode Island	4.3%	3.9%	4.6%
Vermont	2.7%	2.3%	2.9%
Mid Atlantic	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%
New Jersey	4.8%	4.7%	4.2%
New York	4.5%	4.6%	4.5%
Pennsylvania	4.3%	4.2%	4.9%



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.

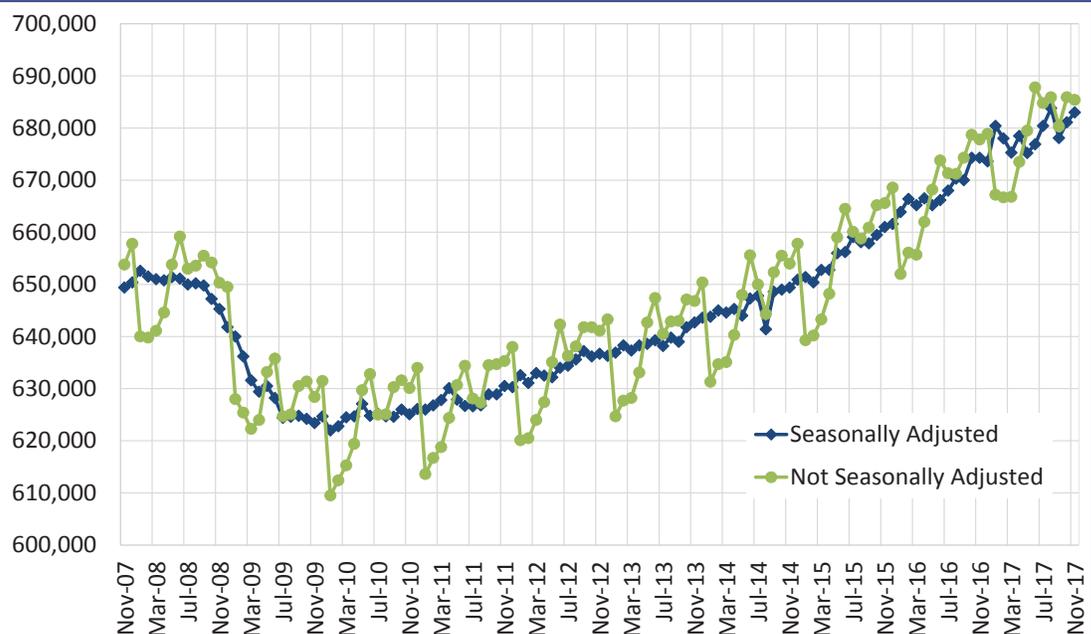
Monthly Estimates by Place of Establishment

New Hampshire Nonfarm Employment Statewide Not Seasonally Adjusted

Current month is preliminary; past months are revised

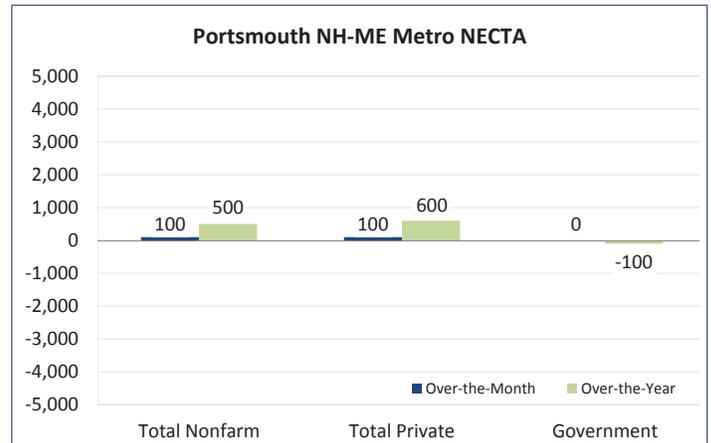
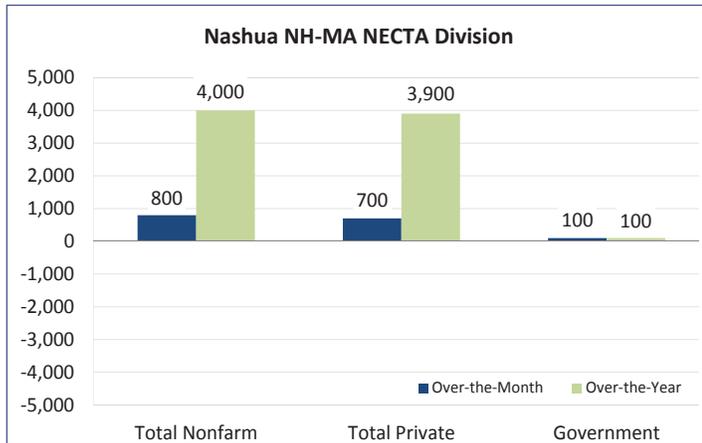
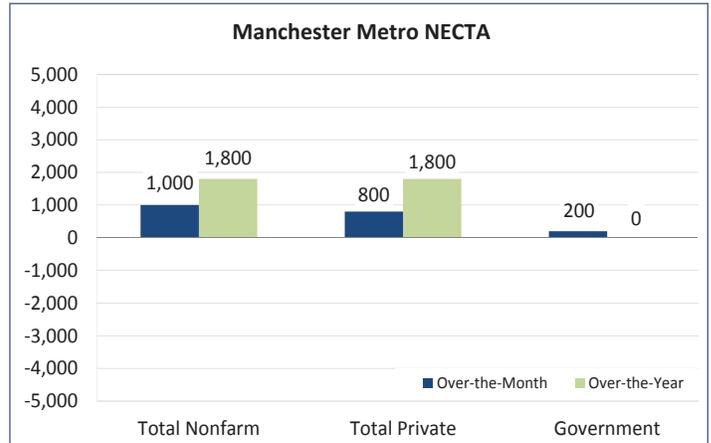
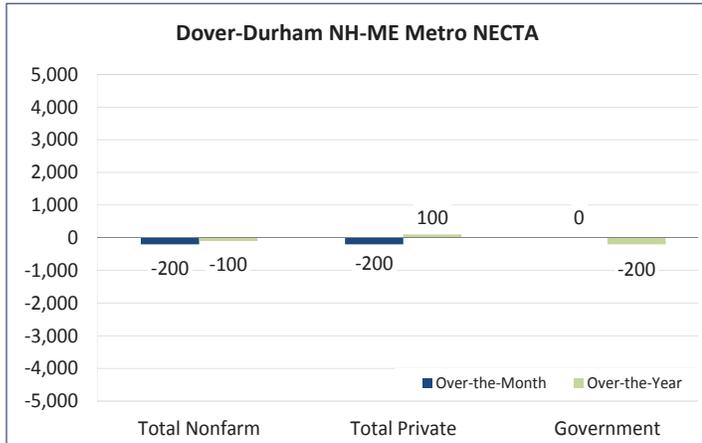
	Number of Jobs			Change From Previous	
	Nov-17	Oct-17	Nov-16	Month	Year
Total Nonfarm	685,400	685,900	677,800	-500	7,600
Total Private	590,800	591,600	582,000	-800	8,800
Mining and Logging	1,100	1,100	1,000	0	100
Construction	29,300	29,100	27,000	200	2,300
Manufacturing	69,000	69,400	67,900	-400	1,100
Durable Goods	51,800	52,000	50,800	-200	1,000
Non-Durable Goods	17,200	17,400	17,100	-200	100
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	143,400	140,700	143,100	2,700	300
Wholesale Trade	27,700	27,600	27,900	100	-200
Retail Trade	98,000	95,600	98,200	2,400	-200
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	17,700	17,500	17,000	200	700
Information	12,400	12,300	12,400	100	0
Financial Activities	38,200	38,500	37,000	-300	1,200
Professional and Business Services	79,300	79,100	78,700	200	600
Education and Health Services	125,900	125,500	123,500	400	2,400
Leisure and Hospitality	67,400	71,700	67,100	-4,300	300
Other Services	24,800	24,200	24,300	600	500
Government	94,600	94,300	95,800	300	-1,200
Federal Government	7,600	7,600	7,600	0	0
State Government	28,100	28,100	27,900	0	200
Local Government	58,900	58,600	60,300	300	-1,400

Total Nonfarm Employment Trend through November 2017

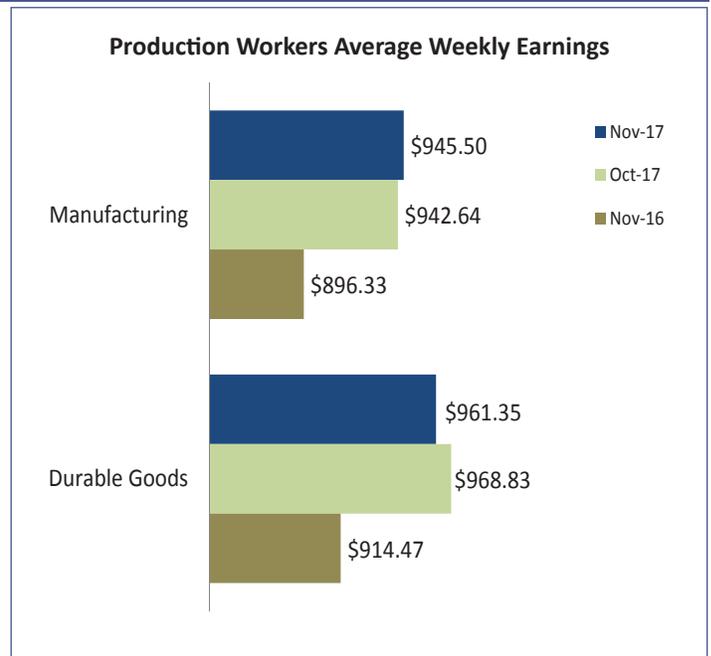
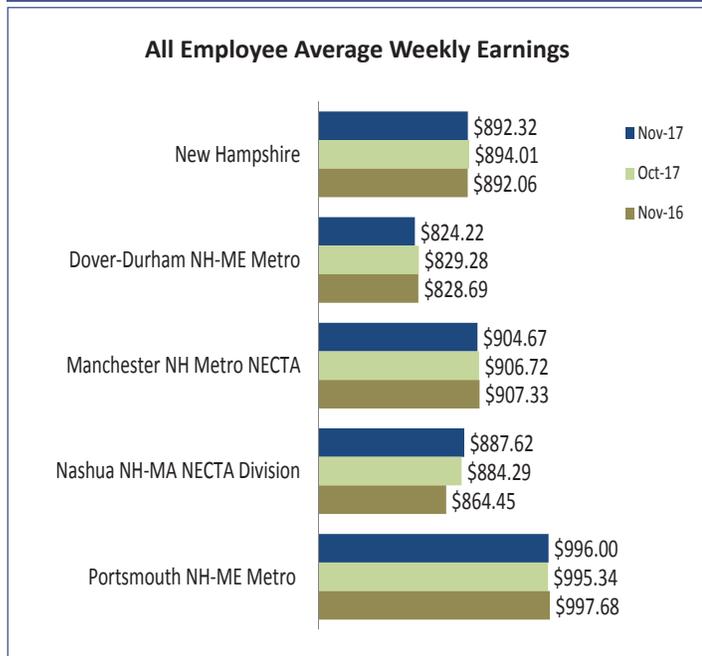


Not Seasonally Adjusted Estimates by Place of Establishment

Nonfarm Employment by Metropolitan Statistical Areas - November 2017



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

Monthly Analysis of Current Employment Statistics (CES)

Seasonally Adjusted:

Total Nonfarm employment increased by 1,900 jobs in November, according to preliminary seasonally adjusted estimates. Other Services had the largest over-the-month increase in employment, adding 900 jobs. Leisure and Hospitality expanded payrolls by 700 jobs, while Professional and Business Services and Construction added 400 and 300 positions, respectively. Mining and Logging grew by 100 jobs from October.

Two supersectors experienced employment losses over-the-month. Manufacturing lost 300 positions, while Financial Activities contracted by 200 jobs from October.

Total seasonally adjusted Nonfarm employment increased 8,700 jobs from November 2016 to November 2017. Construction and Private Education and Health Services added 2,600 and 2,300 jobs, respectively. Financial Activities employment grew by 1,200 jobs, and Manufacturing payrolls expanded by 1,000 positions over-the-year. Other Services gained 700 jobs from November 2016, and Professional and Business Services and Leisure and Hospitality each added 600 jobs over-the-year. Trade, Transportation, and Utilities and Mining and Logging added a modest 200 and 100 jobs, respectively, from November 2016.

Two supersectors experienced employment losses from November 2016. Government dropped 500 jobs, and Information shed 100 jobs over-the-year.



Unadjusted:

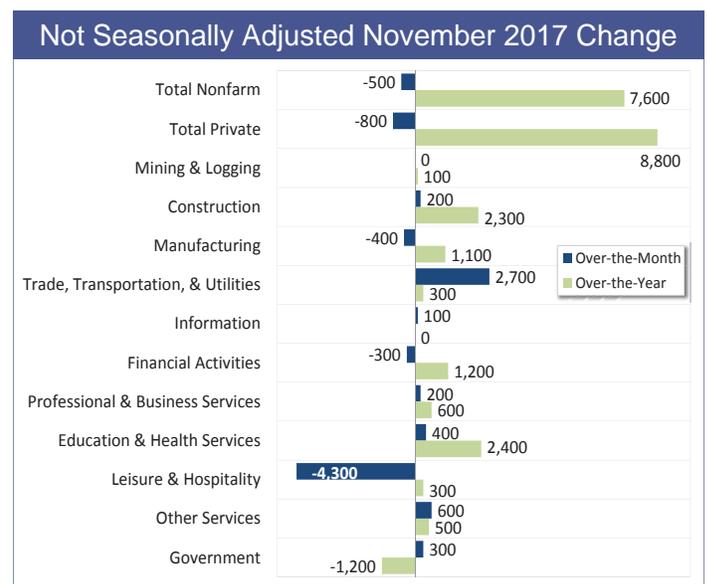
Preliminary unadjusted estimates for November show that Total Nonfarm employment decreased 500 jobs over-the-month. Leisure and Hospitality lost 4,300 jobs from October, while Manufacturing and Financial Activities dropped 400 and 300 positions, respectively.

Seven supersectors added jobs over-the-month. Trade, Transportation, and Utilities had the largest gain, with an additional 2,700 jobs from October, and Other Services and Private Education and Health Services increased payrolls by 600 and 400 positions, respectively. Government added 300 jobs, while Professional and Business Services and Construction each increased 200 jobs. Information experienced a modest gain of 100 jobs from October.

Total Nonfarm employment gained 7,600 jobs over-the-year. Private Education and Health Services and Construction added 2,400 and 2,300 positions, respectively. Financial Activities added 1,200 jobs, and Manufacturing expanded by 1,100 jobs from November 2016. Professional and Business Services and Other Services expanded payrolls by 600 and 500 positions, respectively, followed by a gain of 300 jobs each in Trade, Transportation, and Utilities and Leisure and Hospitality. Mining and Logging expanded by 100 jobs over-the-year.

One supersector experienced an employment decline from November 2016. Government shed 1,200 positions over-the-year.

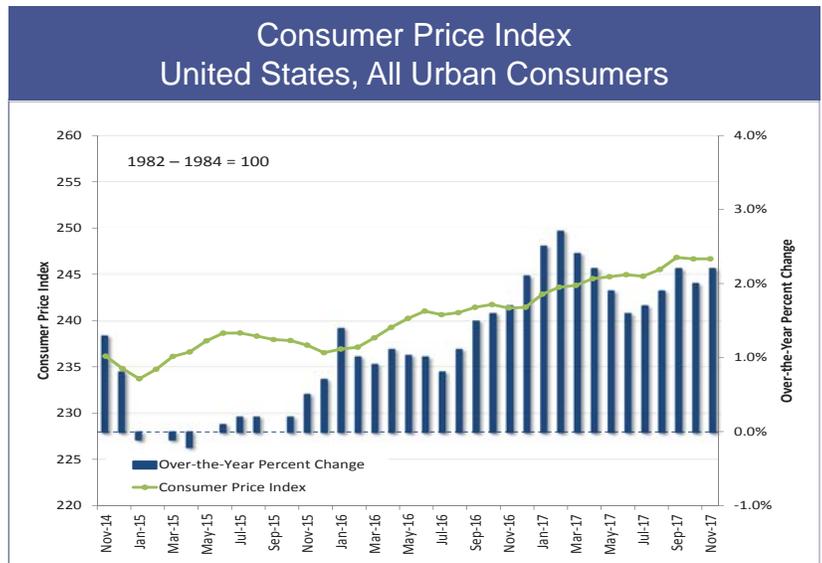
Ellie Goodbread, Research Analyst



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

Consumer Price Index				
United States, All Urban Consumers Not Seasonally Adjusted (CPI-U) (1982-1984=100)				
			Change From Previous	
Nov-17	Oct-17	Nov-16	Month	Year
246.669	246.663	241.353	0.0%	2.2%

Northeast, All Urban Consumers Not Seasonally Adjusted (CPI-U) (1982-1984=100)				
			Change From Previous	
Nov-17	Oct-17	Nov-16	Month	Year
260.630	260.580	256.541	0.0%	1.6%



Unemployment Compensation Claims Activity						
	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17
Initial Claims	2,778	2,437	2,254	1,861	2,119	2,367
Continued Weeks Claimed	13,880	18,434	16,454	12,804	14,136	13,251
Average payment for a week of unemployment	\$338.97	\$319.43	\$320.74	\$343.54	\$347.34	\$342.51

New Hampshire Economic Conditions is published monthly in coordination with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

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