

New Hampshire ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

February 2020

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Interstate Commuting

Most people living in the U.S. both live and work in the same state. Job opportunities are sufficient to make the costs of travelling to another state for work larger than any benefits. Workers commuting to another state are more common where a metropolitan area is located close to or overlaps state borders. In the Northeast and mid-Atlantic regions, however, states with smaller land area and multiple dense metropolitan areas provide many opportunities for employment in another state within a reasonable commuting distance.

In 2017, 636,746 New Hampshire residents commuted to work for their primary job,¹ with 123,513 of those resident jobholders leaving the state. Another 82,152 workers commuted into New Hampshire from some other state. This represents a net loss of 41,361 workers for the state. Overall, more than 205,600 commuters travel across the state line, affecting traffic, road and bridge quality, and road maintenance costs.

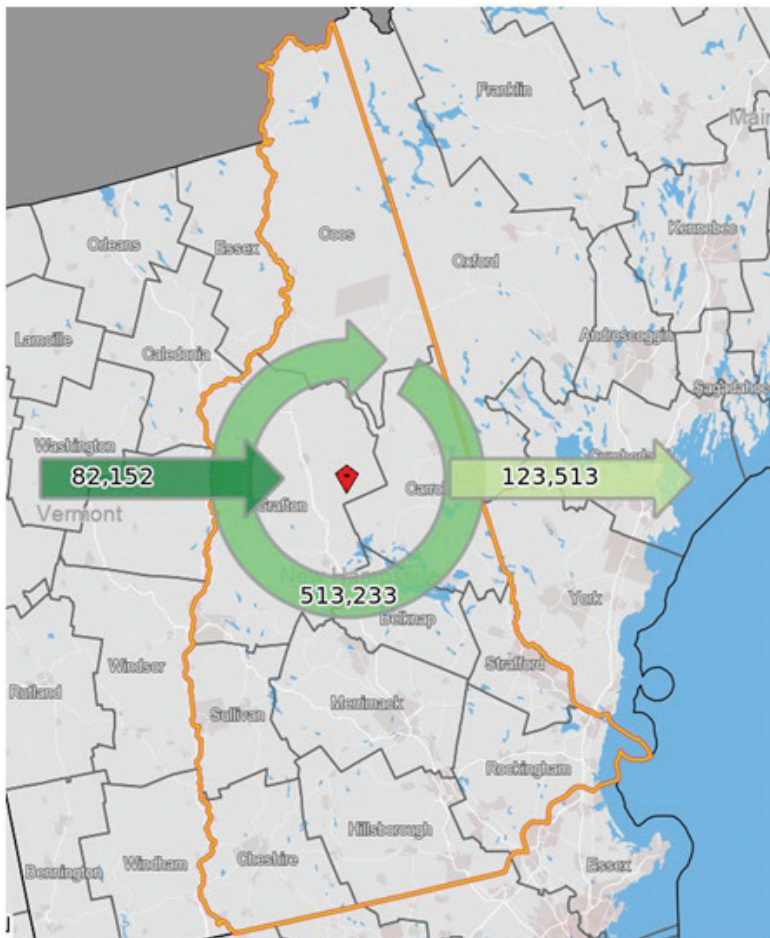
The number of workers commuting into and out of New Hampshire has been

growing slowly over time. From 2011² to 2017, the number of New Hampshire residents commuting out-of-state to their primary job increased by 9.9 percent; the number of workers commuting into New Hampshire for their primary job increased by 10.3 percent.

New Hampshire has one of the highest rates of interstate commuting among the 50 states and the District of Columbia. In 2017, 19.4 percent of New Hampshire residents commuting to a primary job traveled out-of-state, and 13.8 percent of those working in New Hampshire resided out-of-state. The state ranked third in percentage of workers commuting out-of-state, following the District of Columbia (35.0 percent) and Rhode Island (20.1 percent). New Hampshire ranked fourth in percentage of workers commuting in from another state, after the District of Columbia (67.6 percent), Delaware (20.3 percent), and Rhode Island (14.6 percent).

In numbers of workers, New York and New Jersey by far have the most commuters crossing state lines. Over 662,000 New Jersey residents leave the state for work, while over 707,000 workers commute into New York from other states.

New Hampshire Commuter In-Flow and Out-Flow, 2017



Source: OnTheMap, U.S. Census Bureau, Center for Economic Studies. <https://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>

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¹ OnTheMap defines "primary job" as the highest paying job for an individual worker for the year. The count of primary jobs is the same as the count of workers. Job counts include workers in state and local government; federal government workers are excluded.

² Massachusetts interstate commuting data were not available in the OnTheMap application until 2011.

The U.S. Census Bureau's OnTheMap application provides data on commuting for all 50 states plus the District of Columbia. Data include workers age 14 and older; federal workers and those working from home are excluded.

Interstate Commutes, 2017 Primary Jobs, Workers age 14+	Living in a state, working in a different state (out-commute)			Working in a state, living in a different state (in-commute)		
	Total	Percent	US Rank	Total	Percent	US Rank
Alabama	112,982	6.2%	19	71,308	4.0%	35
Alaska (2016)	2,466	0.9%	50	18,366	6.2%	23
Arizona	67,338	2.6%	44	38,812	1.5%	48
Arkansas	58,571	5.3%	25	68,951	6.1%	24
California	134,127	0.9%	49	144,214	1.0%	51
Colorado	39,783	1.7%	46	37,900	1.6%	47
Connecticut	150,408	9.7%	10	122,559	8.1%	16
Delaware	72,634	18.5%	4	81,812	20.3%	2
District of Columbia	90,911	35.0%	1	351,850	67.6%	1
Florida	92,670	1.2%	48	91,203	1.2%	50
Georgia	153,656	3.9%	35	155,255	3.9%	37
Hawaii	3,135	0.6%	51	11,964	2.4%	45
Idaho	52,976	7.9%	15	35,435	5.5%	29
Illinois	274,449	5.1%	26	255,548	4.7%	31
Indiana	207,410	7.2%	18	165,266	5.9%	26
Iowa	83,663	5.9%	20	100,819	7.0%	19
Kansas	118,973	9.7%	11	145,452	11.6%	8
Kentucky	147,241	8.4%	13	158,217	9.0%	11
Louisiana	55,460	3.2%	41	76,787	4.4%	34
Maine	31,607	5.6%	21	15,485	2.8%	43
Maryland	419,341	17.1%	5	273,370	11.8%	7
Massachusetts	169,935	5.5%	22	258,679	8.1%	17
Michigan	124,593	3.1%	42	65,676	1.6%	46
Minnesota	82,890	3.2%	40	99,901	3.8%	38
Mississippi	115,308	10.6%	8	70,159	6.8%	22
Missouri	194,102	7.7%	16	227,844	8.9%	13
Montana	12,331	3.0%	43	12,366	3.0%	42
Nebraska	32,738	3.8%	39	63,873	7.2%	18
Nevada	45,964	3.9%	36	55,276	4.6%	32
New Hampshire	123,513	19.4%	3	82,152	13.8%	4
New Jersey	662,655	16.9%	6	369,480	10.2%	9
New Mexico	41,227	5.5%	24	38,034	5.1%	30
New York	353,066	4.4%	30	704,047	8.3%	15
North Carolina	152,611	3.8%	37	176,159	4.4%	33
North Dakota	14,971	4.4%	32	49,061	13.1%	6
Ohio	196,324	4.0%	34	198,674	4.0%	36
Oklahoma	62,046	4.2%	33	48,049	3.3%	40
Oregon	63,213	3.8%	38	118,785	6.9%	21
Pennsylvania	393,203	7.3%	17	310,494	5.8%	27
Rhode Island	91,974	20.1%	2	62,600	14.6%	3
South Carolina	155,446	8.0%	14	106,773	5.7%	28
South Dakota (2016)	16,947	4.6%	29	22,907	6.1%	25
Tennessee	132,873	4.9%	28	190,474	6.9%	20
Texas	155,334	1.4%	47	164,617	1.5%	49
Utah	24,636	1.9%	45	32,412	2.5%	44
Vermont	28,130	10.3%	9	27,657	10.1%	10
Virginia	303,345	8.9%	12	294,406	8.6%	14
Washington	131,436	4.4%	31	91,793	3.1%	41
West Virginia	110,846	16.8%	7	82,839	13.1%	5
Wisconsin	145,897	5.5%	23	94,100	3.6%	39
Wyoming	11,819	5.1%	27	21,803	9.0%	12

Where do New Hampshire Residents Commute

Likely no one will be surprised that among New Hampshire residents commuting out-of-state, the largest share work in Massachusetts. In 2017, 86.2 percent of New Hampshire residents stayed in New Hampshire for work, 15.3 percent commuted to Massachusetts, 1.3 percent commuted to Maine, and 1.7 percent commuted to Vermont. Just 1.0 percent commuted to some other location.

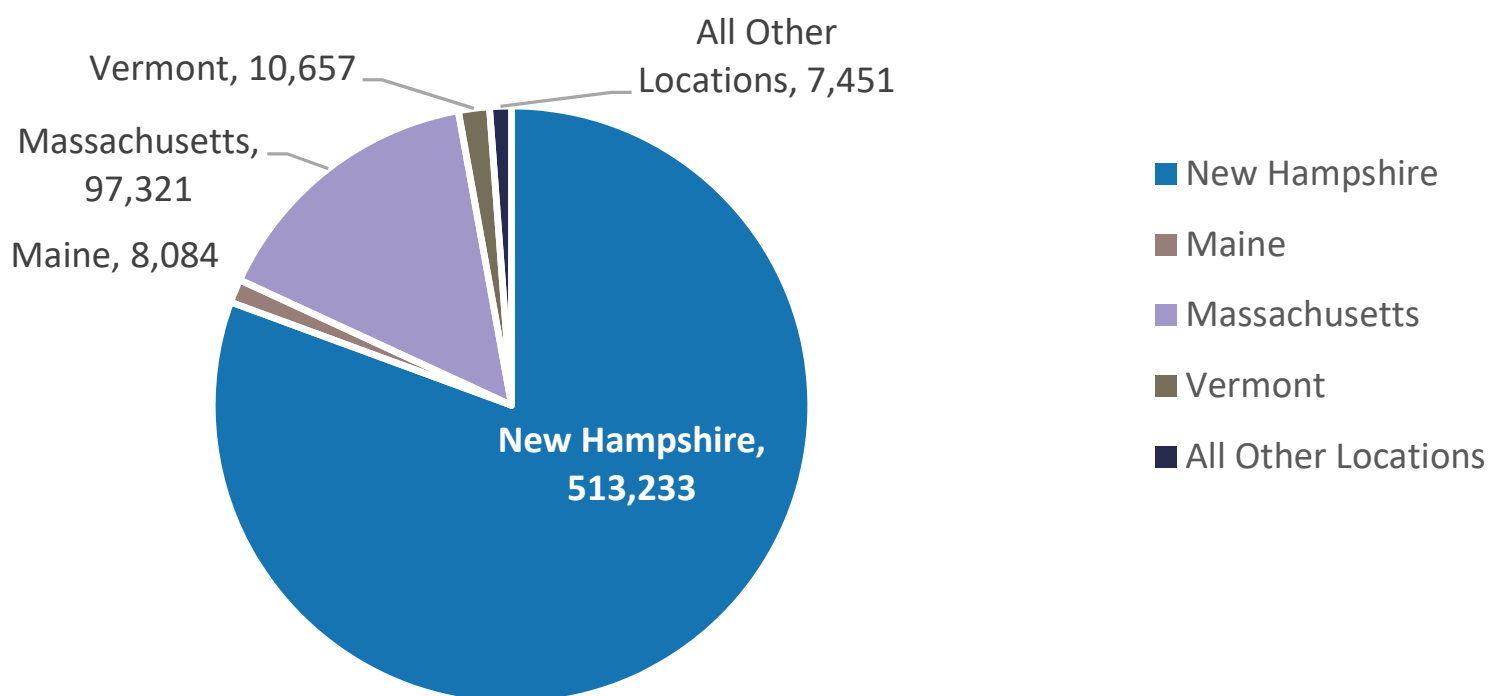
The largest share of New Hampshire residents commuting to Massachusetts, 12.2 percent, were employed in Boston. Among New Hampshire residents commuting to Massachusetts, just over a third were employed in cities and towns that are part of the four joint Massachusetts-New Hampshire New England City and Town Area (NECTA) Divisions. These NECTA divisions are part of the larger Boston-Cambridge-Newton MA-NH metropolitan NECTA

statistical area.³ Statistical areas are defined regions in which residents commonly both live and work, and in New England, cities and towns are the building blocks for these areas.

Among New Hampshire residents commuting to Vermont, over half commuted to cities and towns that are part of joint Vermont-New Hampshire labor market areas. Brattleboro was the place of work for 20.6 percent of New Hampshire residents commuting into Vermont.

Similarly, of New Hampshire residents commuting to Maine, one-third commuted to cities and towns that are part of joint New Hampshire-Maine labor market areas. Kittery, York, and Portland were the top work destinations for New Hampshire workers commuting to Maine.

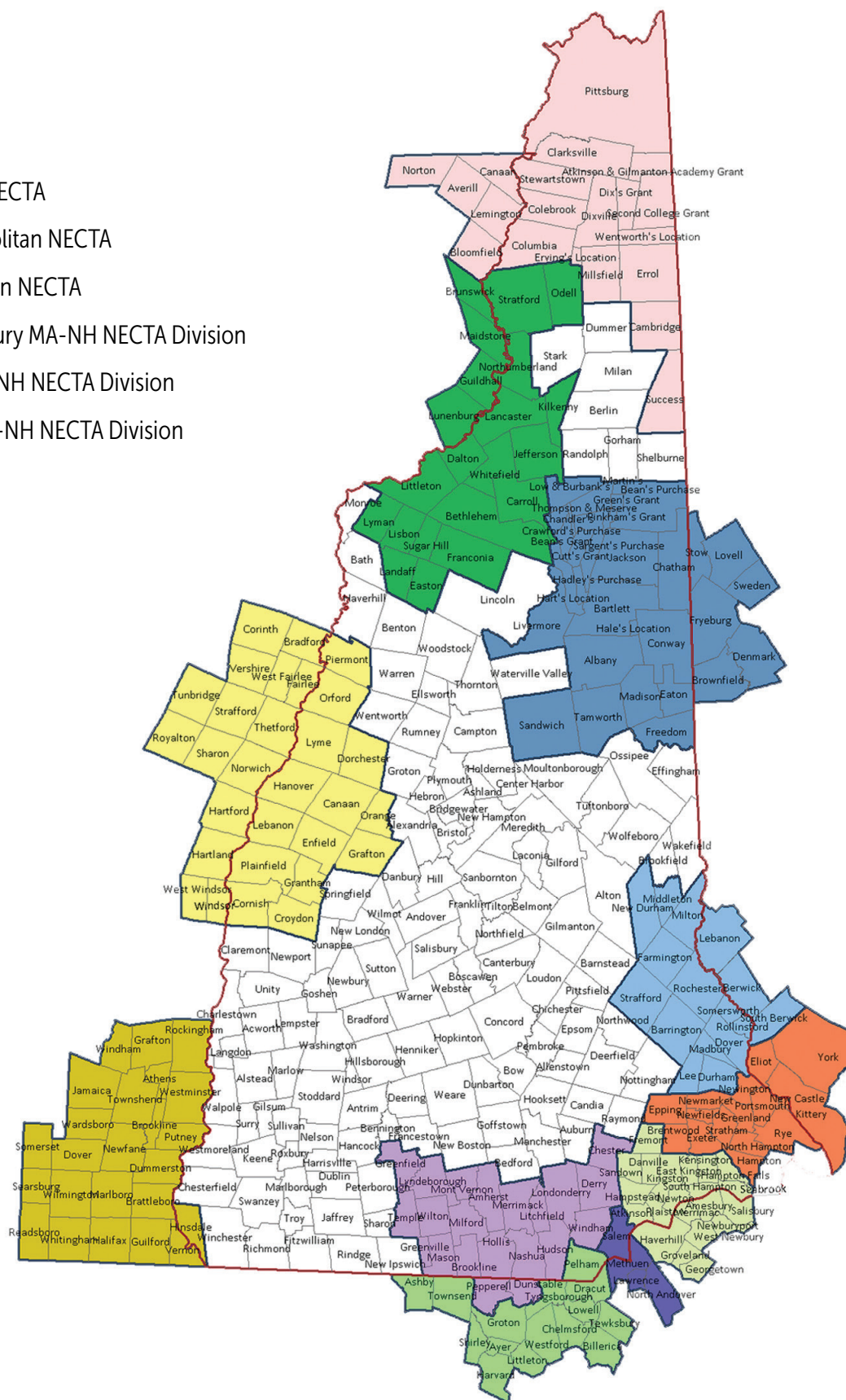
States Where NH Residents are Employed, 2017



³ For more information on New Hampshire statistical areas, see <https://www.nhes.nh.gov/elmi/tools/geo-areas.htm>

New Hampshire Cross-State Labor Market Areas, and Metropolitan Areas and Divisions

- Colebrook NH-VT LMA
- Littleton NH-VT LMA
- Conway NH-ME LMA
- Lebanon NH-VT Micropolitan NECTA
- Dover-Durham NH-ME Metropolitan NECTA
- Portsmouth NH-ME Metropolitan NECTA
- Haverhill-Newburyport-Amesbury MA-NH NECTA Division
- Lawrence-Methuen-Salem MA-NH NECTA Division
- Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford MA-NH NECTA Division
- Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division
- Brattleboro VT-NH LMA



Where do New Hampshire Workers Reside

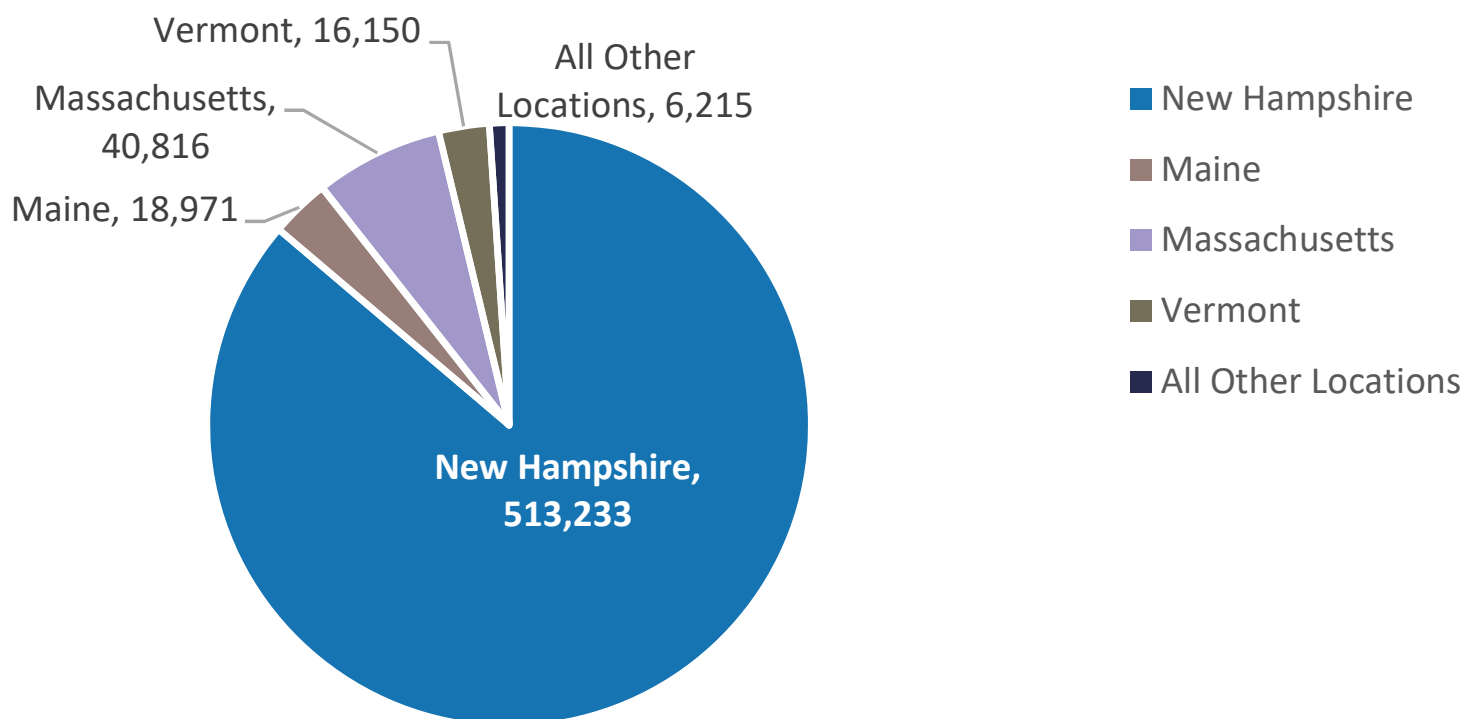
While 123,513 New Hampshire residents commuted to another state for work, 82,152 workers who live in another state commuted into New Hampshire for work. Among all New Hampshire workers, 6.9 percent were Massachusetts residents, while 3.2 percent were Maine residents and 2.7 percent were Vermont residents. Fewer workers commute into New Hampshire than leave New Hampshire for work, meaning New Hampshire is a net exporter of workers. However, residents of cities and towns near the New Hampshire border are a source of labor for New Hampshire business establishments.

Geographic proximity clearly influences commuting to another state. Over half of the workers that commuted into New Hampshire from Massachusetts were residents of communities located within one of the four joint Massachusetts-New Hampshire NECTA Divisions. About a quarter of these workers were residents of the cities of Haverhill, Lowell, or Lawrence, or the town of Methuen, all of which are on or close to the New Hampshire border.

Just over 86 percent of Vermont residents who commuted to New Hampshire lived in the five Vermont counties lining the western bank of the Connecticut River. Workers living in cities and towns that are part of the joint New Hampshire-Vermont labor market areas, including the Lebanon NH-VT Micropolitan NECTA, represent over half of Vermont workers commuting to New Hampshire. Hartford was home for the largest share of Vermont workers commuting into New Hampshire.

As seen in Vermont, among Maine residents who commuted to New Hampshire, 80 percent lived in York or Oxford counties, the two counties that border New Hampshire. Most of these workers lived in York County towns, situated in the southern point of the state, including Kittery, Berwick, York, South Berwick, Sanford, Lebanon, and Eliot. All of those towns, with the exception of Sanford, are part of joint New Hampshire-Maine labor market areas.

States Where NH Workers Reside, 2017



Why Commute Out-of-State?

Wages are frequently cited as the most common reason workers travel out-of-state for their primary job. Among the 123,513 workers who commuted out of the state, 82,929 workers, 67.1 percent, were in the \$3,333 or higher monthly earnings category. Of the 82,152 workers who commuted into New Hampshire from another state, 40,852 workers, 49.7 percent, were in the \$3,333 or higher monthly earnings category.

Among the 513,233 primary jobholders who both live and work in New Hampshire, 256,841 workers, 50.0 percent, were in the \$3,333 or higher monthly earnings category. There were 161,921 workers, 31.6 percent, in the \$1,250 to \$3,333 monthly earnings category and 94,471 workers, 18.4 percent, in the less than \$1,250 monthly earnings category.

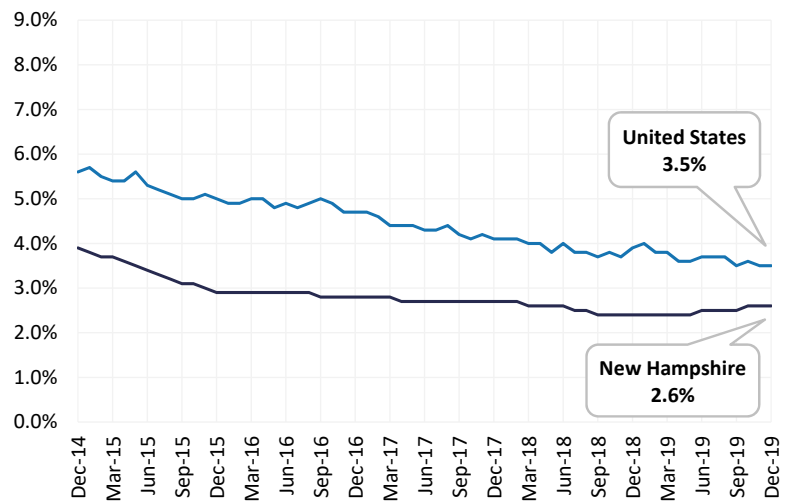
- Katrina J. Evans, Assistant Director
Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau

Living in New Hampshire but Employed Outside		Living and Employed in New Hampshire		Employed in New Hampshire but Living Outside	
Total	123,513	Total	513,233	Total	82,152
Monthly Earnings		Monthly Earnings		Monthly Earnings	
over \$3,333	82,929	over \$3,333	256,841	over \$3,333	40,852
\$1,250 to \$3,333	25,471	\$1,250 to \$3,333	161,921	\$1,250 to \$3,333	24,796
less than \$1,250	15,113	less than \$1,250	94,471	less than \$1,250	16,504

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES

Unemployment Estimates by Region

Seasonally Adjusted	Dec-19	Nov-19	Dec-18
United States	3.5%	3.5%	3.9%
Northeast	3.7%	3.7%	3.8%
New England	3.0%	3.1%	3.3%
Connecticut	3.7%	3.7%	3.8%
Maine	2.9%	2.8%	3.5%
Massachusetts	2.8%	2.9%	3.1%
New Hampshire	2.6%	2.6%	2.4%
Rhode Island	3.5%	3.5%	4.0%
Vermont	2.3%	2.3%	2.6%
Mid Atlantic	4.0%	3.9%	4.0%
New Jersey	3.5%	3.4%	3.9%
New York	4.0%	4.0%	3.9%
Pennsylvania	4.5%	4.3%	4.2%

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

Current Employment Statistics (CES) by Place of Establishment

	Number of Jobs			Change From Previous	
	Dec-19	Nov-19	Dec-18	Month	Year
Total Nonfarm	690,100	687,600	683,700	2,500	6,400
Total Private	601,600	599,400	594,100	2,200	7,500
Mining and Logging	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
Construction	28,900	29,200	26,900	-300	2,000
Manufacturing	69,600	69,400	70,800	200	-1,200
Durable Goods	53,000	52,700	52,900	300	100
Non-Durable Goods	16,600	16,700	17,900	-100	-1,300
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	140,600	140,300	139,100	300	1,500
Wholesale Trade	30,000	29,300	28,500	700	1,500
Retail Trade	93,100	93,500	93,700	-400	-600
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	17,500	17,500	16,900	0	600
Information	12,500	12,400	12,300	100	200
Financial Activities	33,400	33,600	34,300	-200	-900
Financial and Insurance	26,600	26,800	27,300	-200	-700
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6,800	6,800	7,000	0	-200
Professional and Business Services	85,600	85,600	83,500	0	2,100
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	40,100	40,100	37,900	0	2,200
Management of Companies and Enterprises	9,100	9,100	8,900	0	200
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	36,400	36,400	36,700	0	-300
Education and Health Services	130,600	130,300	126,500	300	4,100
Educational Services	35,200	35,300	33,400	-100	1,800
Health Care and Social Assistance	95,400	95,000	93,100	400	2,300
Leisure and Hospitality	72,800	71,500	73,600	1,300	-800
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	11,400	11,500	11,900	-100	-500
Accommodation and Food Services	61,400	60,000	61,700	1,400	-300
Other Services	26,600	26,100	26,100	500	500
Government	88,500	88,200	89,600	300	-1,100
Federal Government	8,100	8,000	7,900	100	200
State Government	24,500	24,300	24,000	200	500
Local Government	55,900	55,900	57,700	0	-1,800

*Current month
is preliminary;
past months
are revised*

Prior data and area data are available on our website at: www.nhes.nh.gov/elmi/statistics/ces-htm

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Labor Force Estimates

New Hampshire	Dec-19	Nov-19	Dec-18
Total Civilian Labor Force	776,510	775,190	759,790
Employed	758,780	757,500	743,820
Unemployed	17,730	17,690	15,970
Unemployment Rate	2.3%	2.3%	2.1%

United States (# in thousands)	Dec-19	Nov-19	Dec-18
Total Civilian Labor Force	164,007	164,386	162,510
Employed	158,504	158,945	156,481
Unemployed	5,503	5,441	6,029
Unemployment Rate	3.4%	3.3%	3.7%

Unemployment Rates by Area

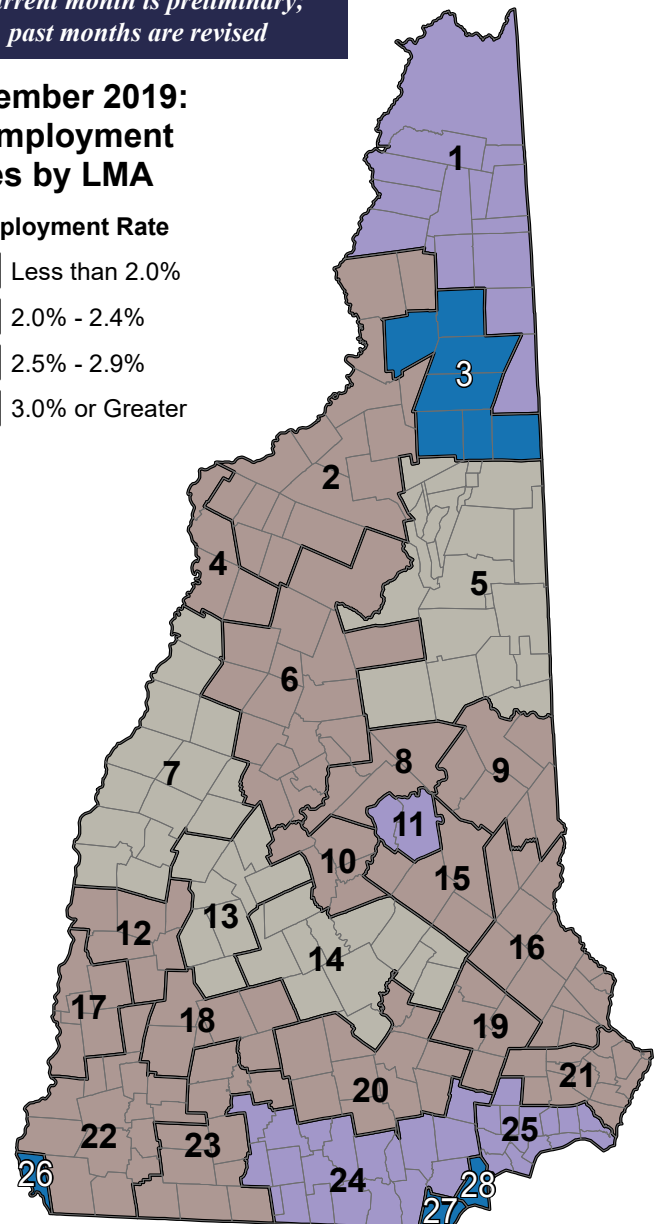
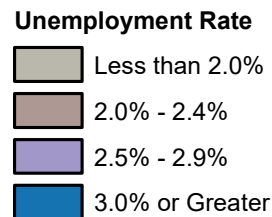
Counties	Dec-19	Nov-19	Dec-18
Belknap	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%
Carroll	2.1%	2.3%	2.2%
Cheshire	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%
Coös	2.9%	2.6%	2.8%
Grafton	1.9%	2.0%	1.8%
Hillsborough	2.4%	2.4%	2.2%
Merrimack	2.0%	2.0%	1.8%
Rockingham	2.5%	2.5%	2.3%
Strafford	2.1%	2.1%	1.9%
Sullivan	2.1%	2.1%	1.8%

Map Key	Labor Market Areas	Dec-19	Nov-19	Dec-18
1	Colebrook, NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	2.6%	2.4%	2.5%
2	Littleton, NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	2.1%	2.0%	2.2%
3	Berlin NH Micropolitan NECTA	3.4%	3.0%	3.2%
4	Haverhill, NH LMA	2.3%	2.0%	2.1%
5	Conway, NH-ME LMA, NH Portion	1.9%	2.1%	2.1%
6	Plymouth, NH LMA	2.1%	2.1%	1.8%
7	Lebanon, NH-VT Micropolitan NECTA, NH Portion	1.7%	1.9%	1.7%
8	Meredith, NH LMA	2.1%	2.2%	1.9%
9	Wolfeboro, NH LMA	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%
10	Franklin, NH LMA	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
11	Laconia, NH Micropolitan NECTA	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%
12	Expanded Claremont, NH estimating area	2.2%	2.2%	1.8%
13	New London, NH LMA	1.9%	2.2%	1.8%
14	Concord, NH Micropolitan NECTA	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%
15	Belmont, NH LMA	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%
16	Dover-Durham, NH-ME Metropolitan NECTA, NH Portion	2.1%	2.1%	1.9%
17	Charlestown, NH LMA	2.1%	2.0%	1.9%
18	Hillsborough, NH LMA	2.1%	2.4%	1.9%
19	Raymond, NH LMA	2.2%	2.2%	2.0%
20	Manchester, NH Metropolitan NECTA	2.1%	2.2%	2.0%
21	Portsmouth, NH-ME Metropolitan NECTA, NH Portion	2.0%	2.1%	1.9%
22	Keene, NH Micropolitan NECTA	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%
23	Peterborough, NH LMA	2.3%	2.3%	2.0%
24	Nashua, NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion	2.6%	2.5%	2.3%
25	Seabrook-Hampstead Area, NH Portion, Haverhill-Newburyport-Amesbury MA-NH NECTA Division	2.8%	2.7%	2.7%
26	Hinsdale Town, NH Portion, Brattleboro, VT-NH LMA	3.6%	2.9%	3.2%
27	Pelham Town, NH Portion, Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH NECTA Division	3.2%	3.0%	2.9%
28	Salem Town, NH Portion, Lawrence-Methuen-Salem, MA-NH NECTA Division	3.0%	3.0%	2.7%

Unemployment Rates by Region

Not Seasonally Adjusted	Dec-19	Nov-19	Dec-18
United States	3.4%	3.3%	3.7%
Northeast	3.6%	3.4%	3.5%
New England	2.7%	2.6%	2.9%
Connecticut	3.2%	3.3%	3.2%
Maine	2.8%	2.7%	3.4%
Massachusetts	2.4%	2.3%	2.7%
New Hampshire	2.3%	2.3%	2.1%
Rhode Island	3.2%	3.2%	3.8%
Vermont	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%
Mid Atlantic	4.0%	3.8%	3.8%
New Jersey	3.6%	3.3%	3.6%
New York	3.7%	3.6%	3.9%
Pennsylvania	4.6%	4.3%	3.9%

*Current month is preliminary;
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December 2019:
Unemployment
Rates by LMA

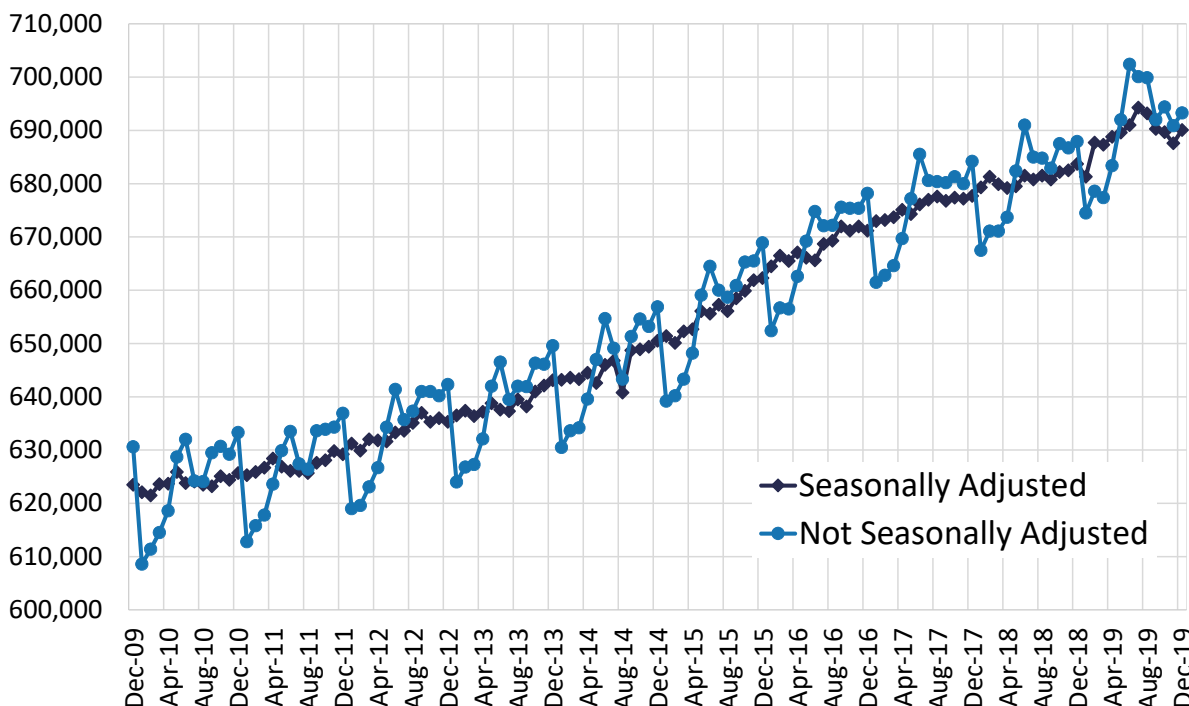
MONTHLY ESTIMATES BY PLACE OF ESTABLISHMENT

New Hampshire Nonfarm Employment Statewide
Not Seasonally Adjusted

*Current month
is preliminary;
past months
are revised*

	Number of Jobs			Change From Previous	
	Dec-19	Nov-19	Dec-18	Month	Year
Total Nonfarm	693,300	690,900	687,900	2,400	5,400
Total Private	600,800	599,200	594,200	1,600	6,600
Mining and Logging	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
Construction	28,500	30,000	26,600	-1,500	1,900
Manufacturing	69,800	69,500	71,000	300	-1,200
Durable Goods	53,100	52,600	53,000	500	100
Non-Durable Goods	16,700	16,900	18,000	-200	-1,300
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	144,100	142,900	143,100	1,200	1,000
Wholesale Trade	30,000	29,400	28,600	600	1,400
Retail Trade	95,700	95,600	96,800	100	-1,100
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	18,400	17,900	17,700	500	700
Information	12,500	12,500	12,300	0	200
Financial Activities	33,600	33,500	34,400	100	-800
Professional and Business Services	85,700	86,000	83,700	-300	2,000
Education and Health Services	130,900	131,600	127,300	-700	3,600
Leisure and Hospitality	68,100	66,200	68,900	1,900	-800
Other Services	26,600	26,000	25,900	600	700
Government	92,500	91,700	93,700	800	-1,200
Federal Government	8,200	8,100	8,000	100	200
State Government	26,100	26,200	25,600	-100	500
Local Government	58,200	57,400	60,100	800	-1,900

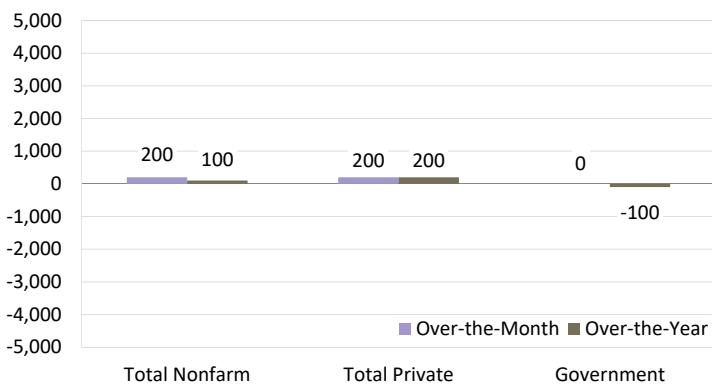
Total Nonfarm Employment Trend Through December 2019



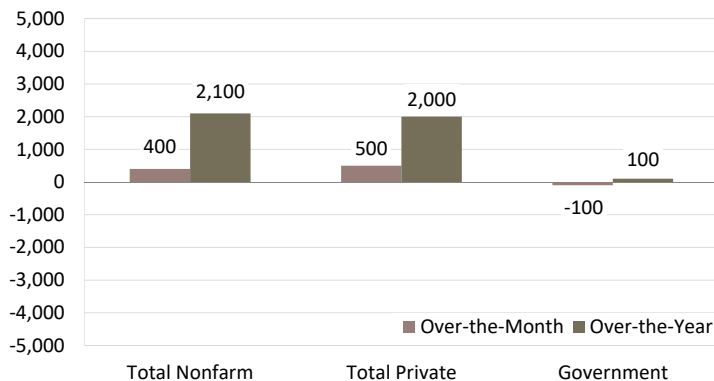
MONTHLY ESTIMATES BY PLACE OF ESTABLISHMENT

Nonfarm Employment by Metropolitan Statistical Areas - December 2019

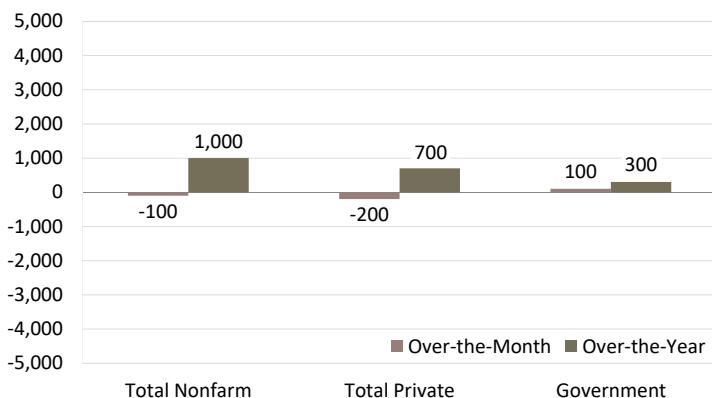
Dover-Durham NH-ME Metro NECTA



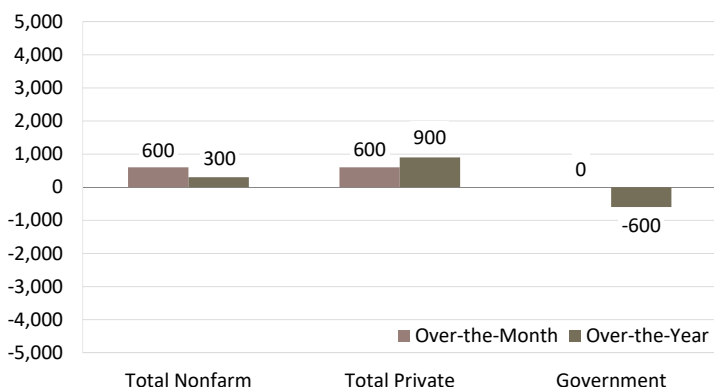
Manchester Metro NECTA



Portsmouth NH-ME Metro NECTA

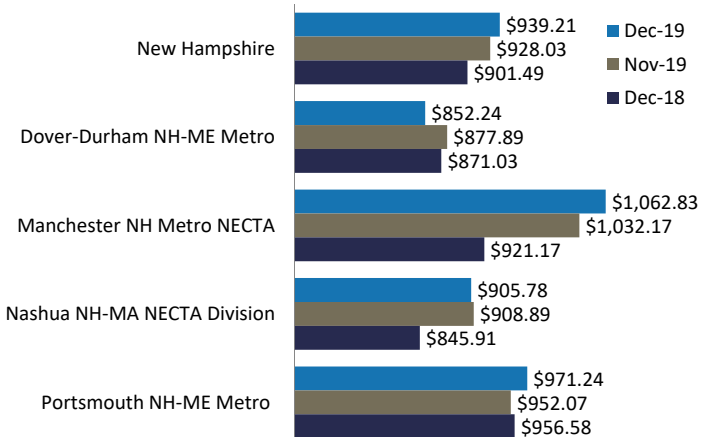


Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division



Total Private Average Weekly Earnings Data

All Employee Average Weekly Earnings



Production Workers Average Weekly Earnings



MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES)

Seasonally Adjusted

Total Nonfarm employment increased by 2,500 jobs in December, according to preliminary seasonally adjusted estimates. Six private industry supersectors experienced over-the-month employment gains in December, two experienced over-the-month employment losses, while two supersectors were unchanged. *Leisure and Hospitality* expanded by 1,300 jobs and *Other Services* added 500 positions. *Trade, Transportation, and Utilities* and *Private Education and Health Services* each increased payrolls by 300 jobs over-the-month. *Manufacturing* gained 200 jobs, while *Information* increased by 100 jobs. *Mining and Logging* and *Professional and Business Services* were unchanged from November. *Financial Activities* declined by 200 positions over the month and *Construction* shed 300 jobs. *Government* employment increased by 300 jobs from November to December.

Seasonally adjusted *Total Nonfarm* employment increased by 6,400 jobs from December 2018 to December 2019. *Private Education and Health Services* expanded payrolls by 4,100 and *Professional and Business Services* added 2,100 positions. *Construction* gained 2,000 jobs, while *Trade, Transportation, and Utilities* increased by 1,500 jobs. *Other Services* added 500 jobs and *Information* added 200 positions over-the-year.

Four supersectors experienced over-the-year employment losses. *Manufacturing* dropped 1,200 jobs, while *Financial Activities* trimmed 900 positions and *Leisure and Hospitality* shed 800 jobs. *Government* employment decreased by 1,100 jobs over-the-year.

Not Seasonally Adjusted

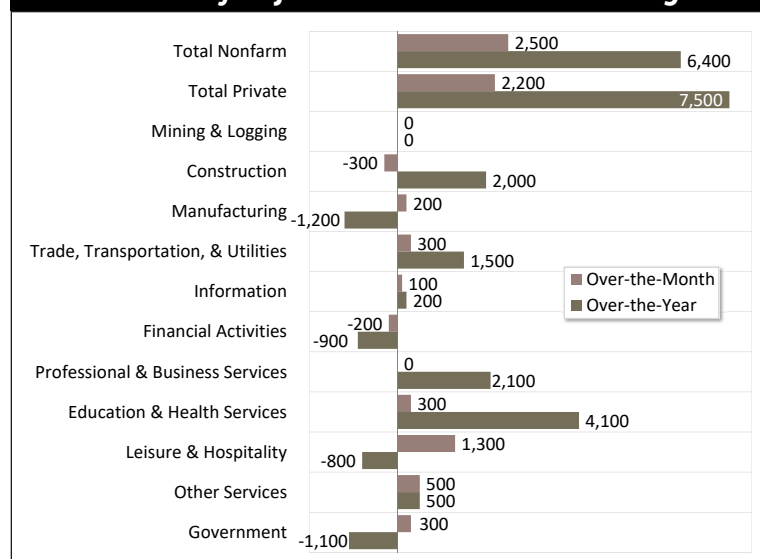
Preliminary unadjusted estimates for December show that *Total Nonfarm* employment increased by 5,400 jobs over-the-year. *Private Education and Health Services* gained 3,600 positions and *Professional and Business Services* increased payrolls by 2,000 jobs. *Construction* added 1,900 jobs, while *Trade, Transportation, and Utilities* gained 1,000 positions. *Other Services* added 700 jobs and *Information* gained 200 positions over-the-year. *Mining and Logging* was unchanged.

Three private industry supersectors experienced an over-the-year employment loss. *Manufacturing* shed 1,200 jobs, while *Leisure and Hospitality* and *Financial Activities* each declined by 800 positions. *Government* employment decreased by 1,200 from December 2018 to December 2019.

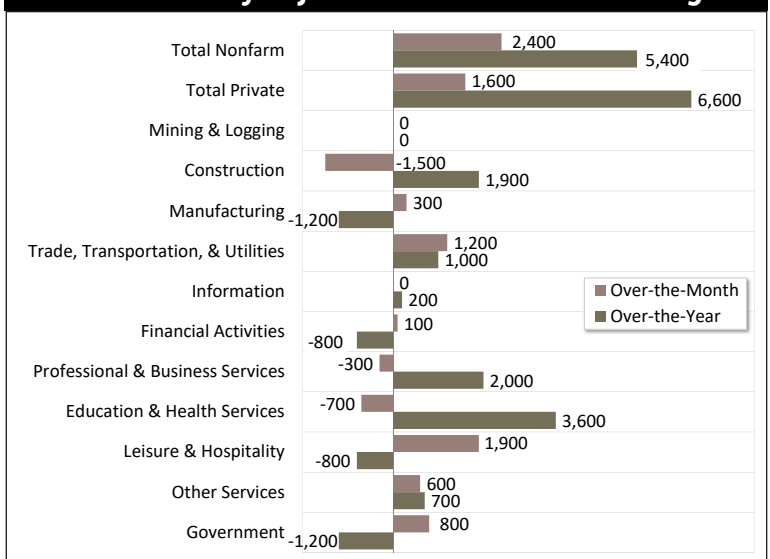
Unadjusted estimates provide a snapshot of the number of New Hampshire jobs by industry in any given month. However, over-the-month changes to unadjusted employment estimates reflect both changes in economic conditions and seasonal patterns of employment growth and decline. All industries experience seasonal changes to some degree, although these patterns tend to be more obvious in *Leisure and Hospitality*; *Trade, Transportation, and Utilities* and *Construction*. Over-the-month changes to unadjusted employment estimates should not be compared without consideration for the normal seasonal pattern of the appropriate industries. The most appropriate method for the comparison of unadjusted monthly data is to compare the estimates for the same month in different years; as this will minimize, but not eliminate, the effect of seasonal employment patterns on observed changes.

– Robert Cote, Research Analyst

Seasonally Adjusted December 2019 Change



Not Seasonally Adjusted December 2019 Change



Consumer Price Index

United States, All Urban Consumers

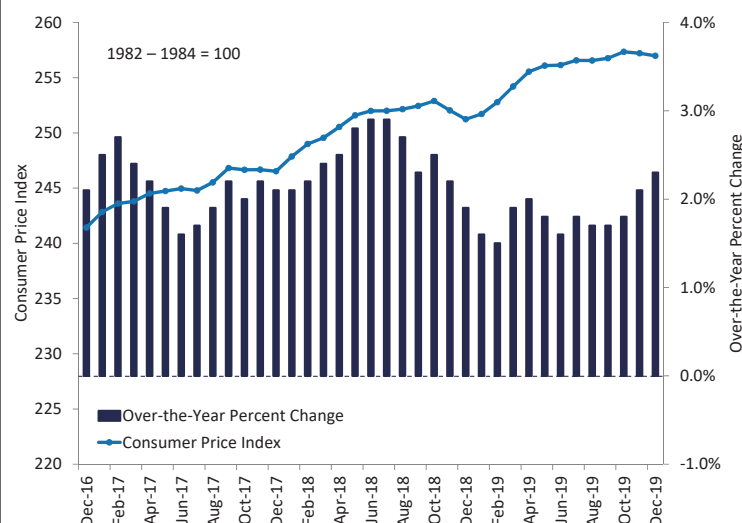
Not Seasonally Adjusted (CPI-U) (1982-1984=100)

			Change From Previous	
Dec-19	Nov-19	Dec-18	Month	Year
256.974	257.208	251.233	-0.1%	2.3%

Northeast, All Urban Consumers

Not Seasonally Adjusted (CPI-U) (1982-1984=100)

			Change From Previous	
Dec-19	Nov-19	Dec-18	Month	Year
270.429	270.643	265.286	-0.1%	1.9%

Consumer Price Index
United States, All Urban Consumers

Unemployment Compensation Claims Activity

	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19
Initial Claims	1,888	1,718	1,347	1,722	1,826	2,889
Continued Weeks Claimed	14,394	11,430	11,894	10,740	11,075	15,776
Average payment for a week of unemployment	\$326.95	\$327.39	\$350.50	\$355.87	\$346.83	\$337.03

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