

## 2016 New Hampshire Nonfarm Job Growth Outpaced Previous Year, Spurred to Record Level

Nonfarm jobs in New Hampshire reached a record level in 2016, averaging 668,300 (not seasonally adjusted) for the year, according to recently benchmarked figures. New Hampshire nonfarm jobs grew by an estimated 1.9 percent in 2016, outpacing the 1.7 percent growth experienced in 2015. The 2016 growth rate was the highest since 2000, and translated into an additional 12,300 jobs. This was more than the 10,800 jobs added in 2015, and the highest number of jobs added in a single year since 2000, when nonfarm jobs rose by 16,300.

The private sector grew even more rapidly than total nonfarm jobs, expanding by 2.1 percent to

an average of 577,800 jobs. The 11,800 additional private sector jobs accounted for about 95 of every 100 of the nonfarm jobs added to the New Hampshire economy. This was the seventh straight year in which the private sector growth rate outperformed the public sector, which has actually had negative growth rates in five of the past seven years.

The nonfarm employment estimates graphed below are not seasonally adjusted. Employment numbers are subject to typical seasonal variations, such as construction slow-downs during winter months, the summer-time drop in education-related employment, higher manufacturing sector employment during summer

months, and rising retail employment during the summer season and late-year holiday season, each followed by seasonal declines. Almost all sectors have some fluctuating employment patterns, some more pronounced than others.

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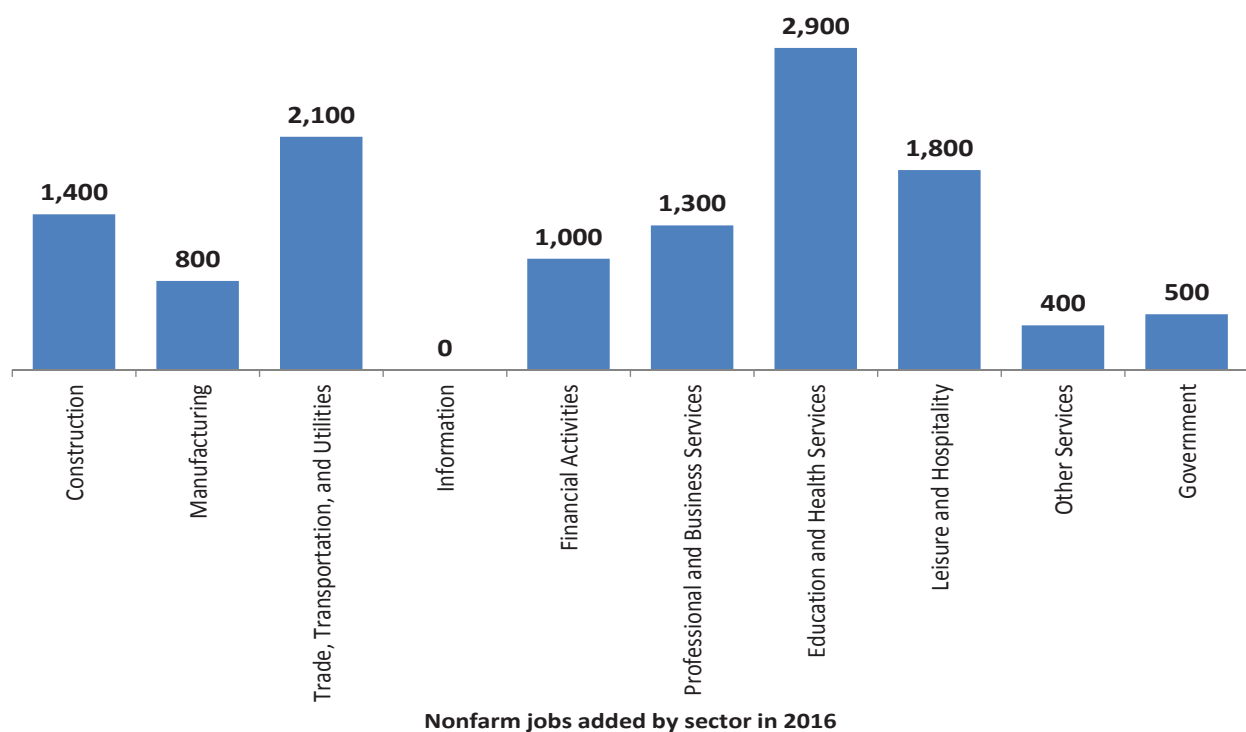
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### Growth in almost all sectors helped New Hampshire reach a new record number of nonfarm jobs in 2016



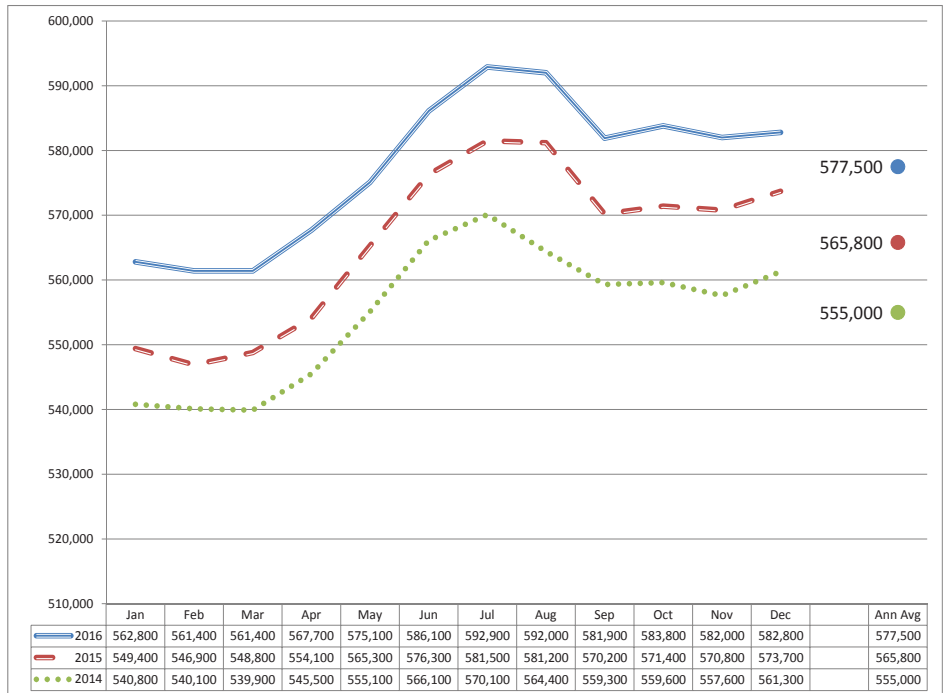
### Total Nonfarm Employment added 12,200 jobs in 2016, most since 2000

- Average monthly nonfarm employment (not seasonally adjusted) grew by 12,200 from 2015 to 2016, an increase of about 1.9 percent.
- Average nonfarm employment reached 668,300 in 2016, compared with 656,100 in 2015. As is true in recent years, the private sector accounted for the vast majority of this job growth.
- Job growth in 2016 outperformed growth in 2015. Nonfarm jobs increased by 10,400 in 2015, a 1.6 percent growth over 2014 benchmarked levels.



### Total Private Nonfarm Employment added 11,700 jobs in 2016

- Total Private Sector nonfarm job growth was 2.1 percent in 2016, slightly higher than the 1.9 percent rate in 2015. Private nonfarm jobs (not seasonally adjusted) again grew faster than all nonfarm jobs, as government employment grew by only about 0.5 percent in 2016.
- An estimated 11,700 private sector jobs were added in 2016, up from 10,800 in 2015.
- The number of private nonfarm jobs averaged 577,500 in 2016, setting another record for New Hampshire. This was the third straight year in which private nonfarm jobs averaged higher than the prerecession high of 554,100 in 2007.



### Private Goods Producing Industries saw faster growth in 2016

- The Private Goods Producing sector added an estimated 2,200 jobs in 2016, compared with 1,900 in 2015. This helped the sector grow by 2.4 percent over the year, compared with 2.1 percent in 2015.
- Almost two-thirds of the jobs added were in Construction industries, which accounted for 1,400 of the 2,200 jobs added. The other 800 jobs were in Manufacturing. Mining and logging, the other major component of the Goods Producing sector, saw no change. Most of those jobs in New Hampshire are related to quarrying and sand and gravel pits.
- Goods Producing jobs averaged 94,700 in 2016, up from 92,500 in 2015. This was the fourth straight over-the-year increase in the annual average number of jobs in the sector.



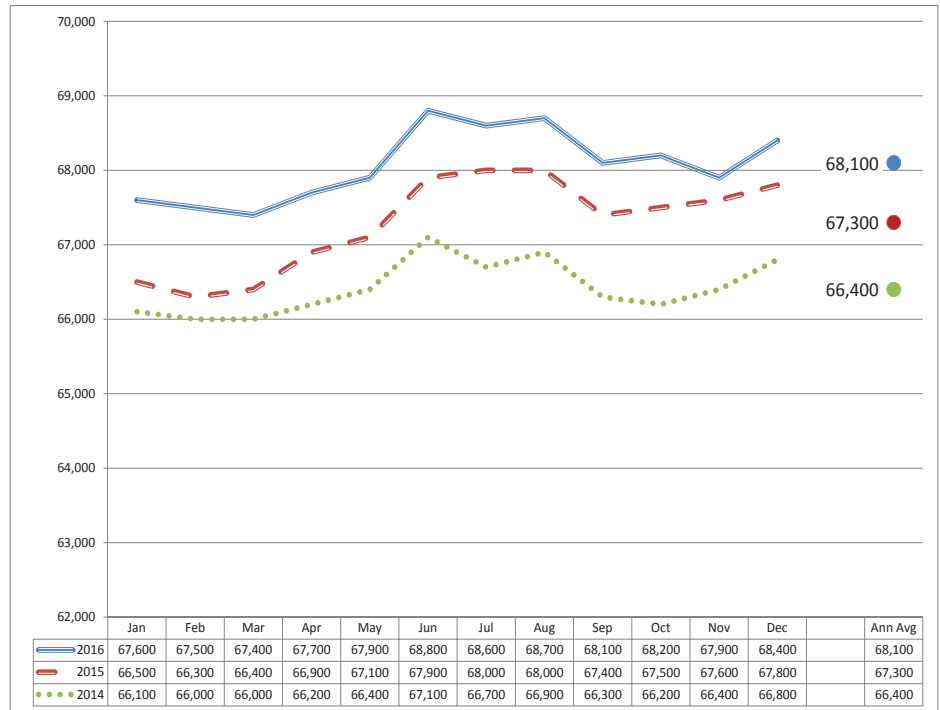
### Construction expanded with the economy in 2016

- Construction once again exhibited strong growth, expanding by 1,400 jobs in 2016. Its 5.8 percent growth rate was again the highest of any major industry sector.
- 2016 represented the sixth consecutive year of over-the-year growth in payroll construction jobs, reaching an average level of 25,600.
- Specialty trade contractors generated 85 percent of the job growth in Construction in 2016. Specialty trade contractors, typically responsible for performing specific work such as pouring concrete, site preparation, plumbing, painting, and electrical work, account for almost two-thirds of nonfarm construction payroll jobs in New Hampshire.



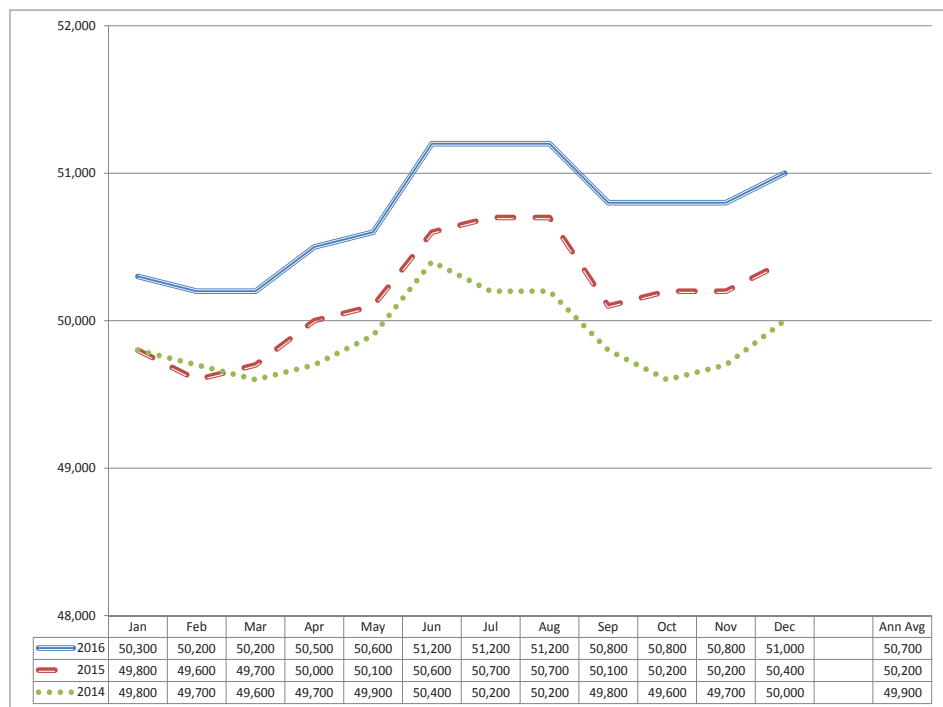
### Manufacturing added jobs for the fourth straight year

- Manufacturing employment averaged 68,100 during 2016, up an estimated 800 jobs from 2015. This was almost on par with the 900 jobs added in 2015,
- This was the fourth consecutive year of job growth in Manufacturing. In fact, each of the last two years has seen more Manufacturing jobs added than any year since 2000 when 1,300 jobs were added.
- Durable goods industries account for about three-quarters of all Manufacturing jobs. Consistent with this, Durable goods jobs also accounted for about three-quarters of the increase in Manufacturing jobs.



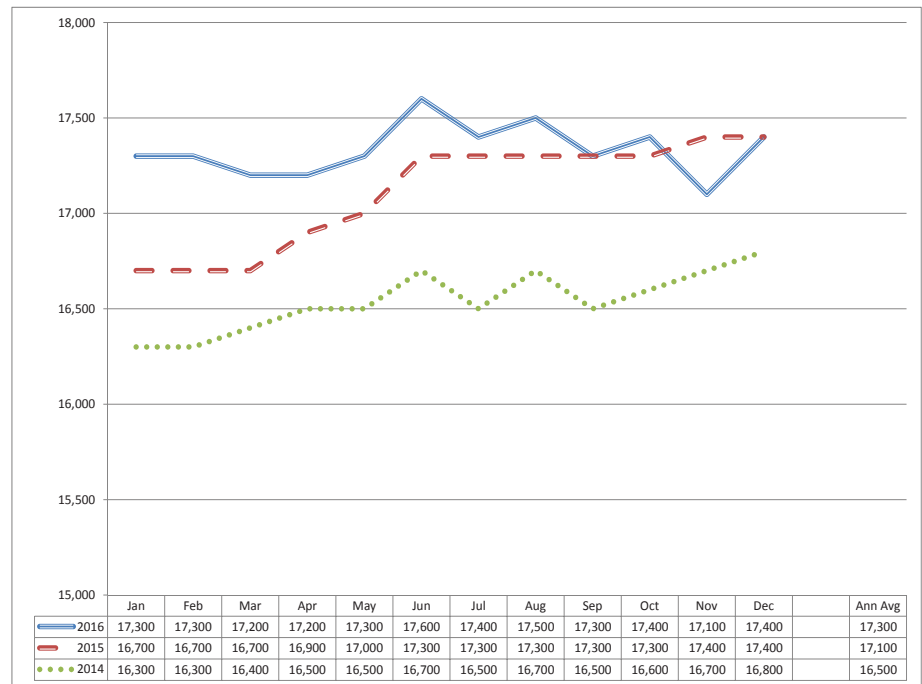
### Durable Goods average employment inched up in 2016

- Durable goods manufacturing averaged about 50,700 in 2016, up in the neighborhood of 500 jobs over 2015. The growth rate of 1.0 percent was about half the rate for all nonfarm employment.
- Small increases in Computer and electronic product manufacturing and Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing, both publishable data series, were bolstered by other durable goods industries.
- Durable goods manufacturing has averaged about 50,500 jobs over the past eight years, with slight variation from year to year. The subsector exhibits some seasonal variation, with increases during the summer months.



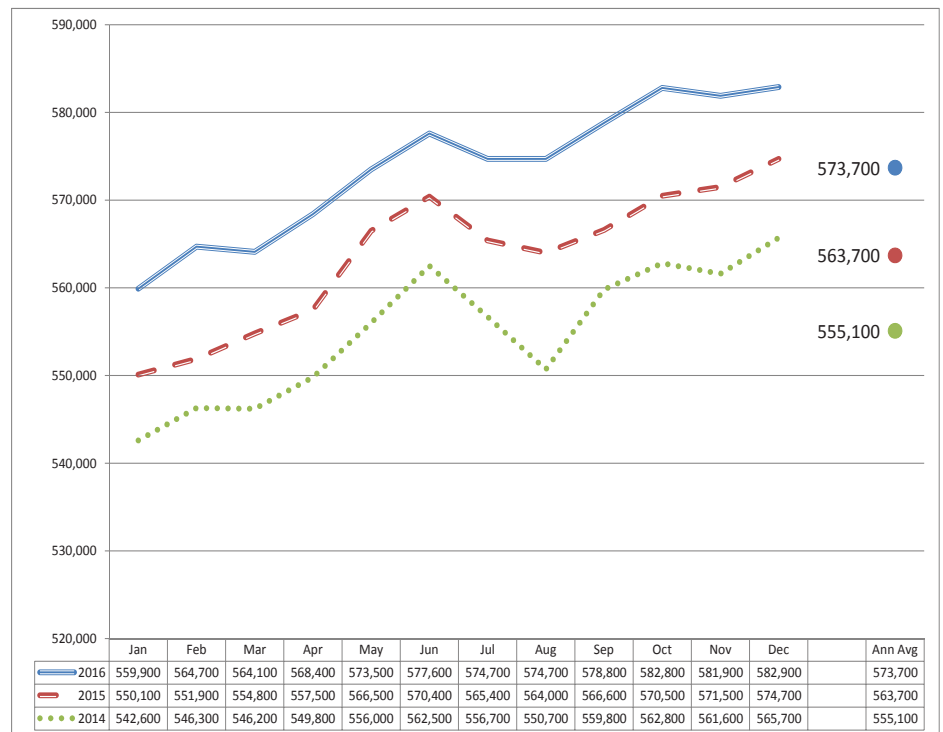
## Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing jobs tailed off in late 2016

- Non-durable goods manufacturing industries was essentially unchanged during 2016, with jobs averaging only about 200 more than in 2015. Non-durable goods manufacturing jobs were pegged at 17,300 for 2016.
- Although it had a small increase, 2016 was the fifth consecutive year with growth in Non-durable goods manufacturing jobs.
- Non-durable goods manufacturing jobs have averaged about 16,300 over the past seven years.



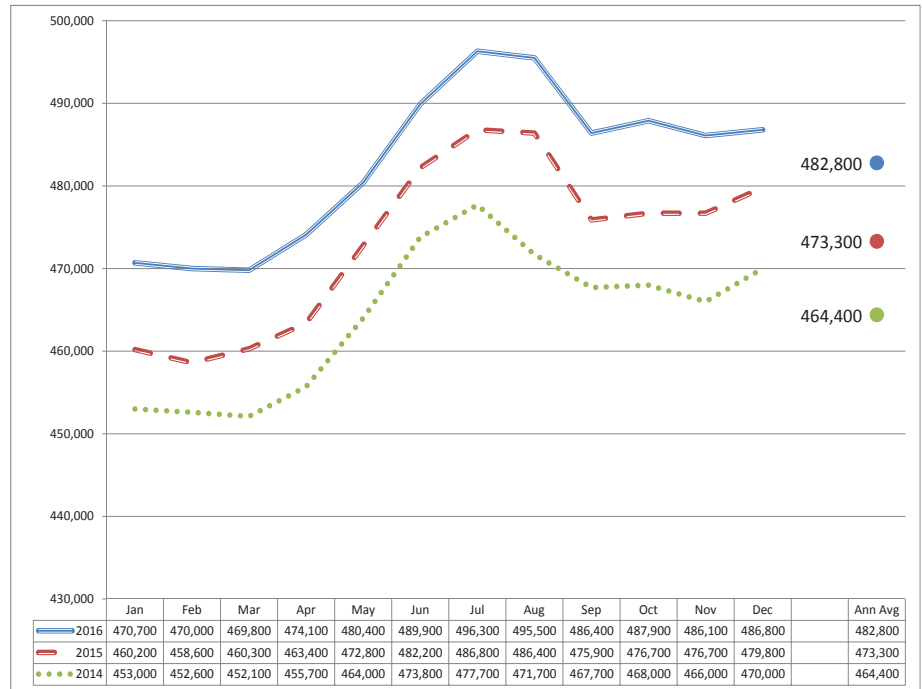
## Service-Providing industries generated 10,000 jobs in 2016

- Across all ownerships, Service-Providing industries, added an estimated 10,000 jobs in 2016. Average employment reached 573,700, the highest level ever recorded in New Hampshire.
- Service-Providing industries have increased the number of jobs for six straight years. Generally, the number of jobs added each year since 2010 has been higher than the year before, with the exception of 2013.
- The 1.8 percent growth rate in Total Service-Providing employment lagged the overall jobs growth rate (by one-tenth percent), in part because of faster growth in Goods producing industries, specifically Construction industries.



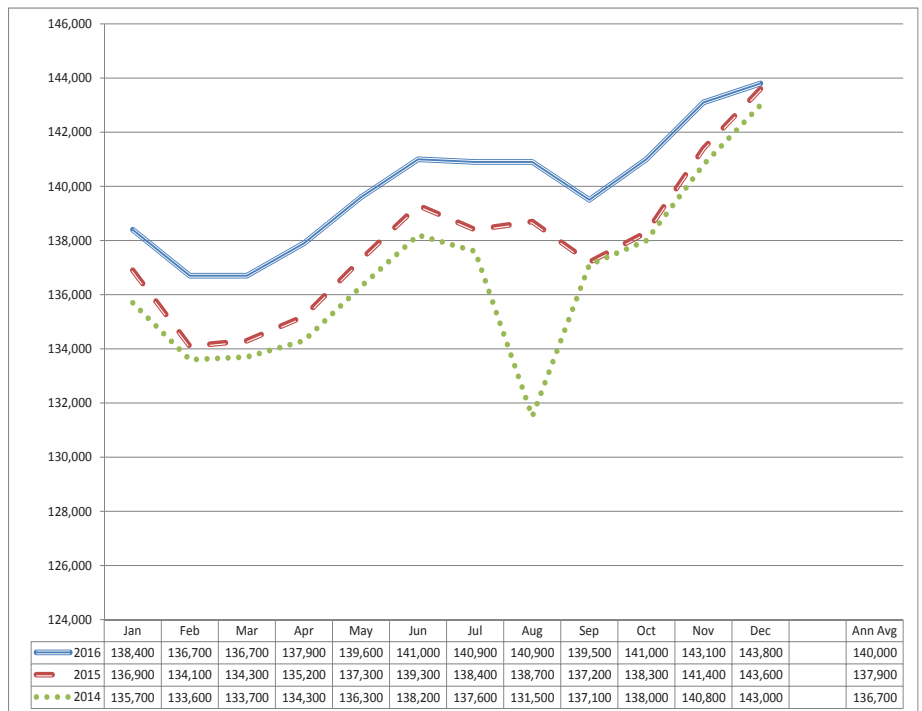
## Total Private Service-Providing industries provided the bulk of job growth

- Jobs in Private Service-providing industries grew by 2.0 percent in 2016, slightly more than in 2015, and the highest annual growth rate since 2004.
- The Private Service-providing sector added about 9,500 of the 10,000 Service sector jobs in 2016. Going back to 2000, Private Service-providing industries have added jobs in every year except one – 2009 – when jobs dropped by 10,900.
- Job growth had a solid foundation. While Education and health services added the most jobs of any Private Service-providing sector, 2,900, the increase in jobs was spread over many different sectors. For example, Trade, transportation, and utilities increased by 2,100 jobs; Leisure and hospitality by 1,800 jobs; and Professional and business services by 1,300 jobs.



## Trade, Transportation, and Utilities gained strength in 2016

- The Trade, transportation, and utilities sector continued to grow in 2016, albeit slowly, adding about 1,500 jobs. This was a 1.5 percent growth rate compared with the 1.9 percent rate for all nonfarm employment.
- The fastest growing segment in this sector was Transportation, warehousing and utilities, which added 800 jobs over the year. This represented a 5.2 percent increase.
- Retail trade industries added slightly more jobs, 900, but the rate of growth, 0.9 percent, was notably less. Retail trade, with an estimated 95,900 jobs in 2016, is the largest employing industry group in New Hampshire.
- The August 2014 estimate was affected by employment disruptions in the retail grocery industry.



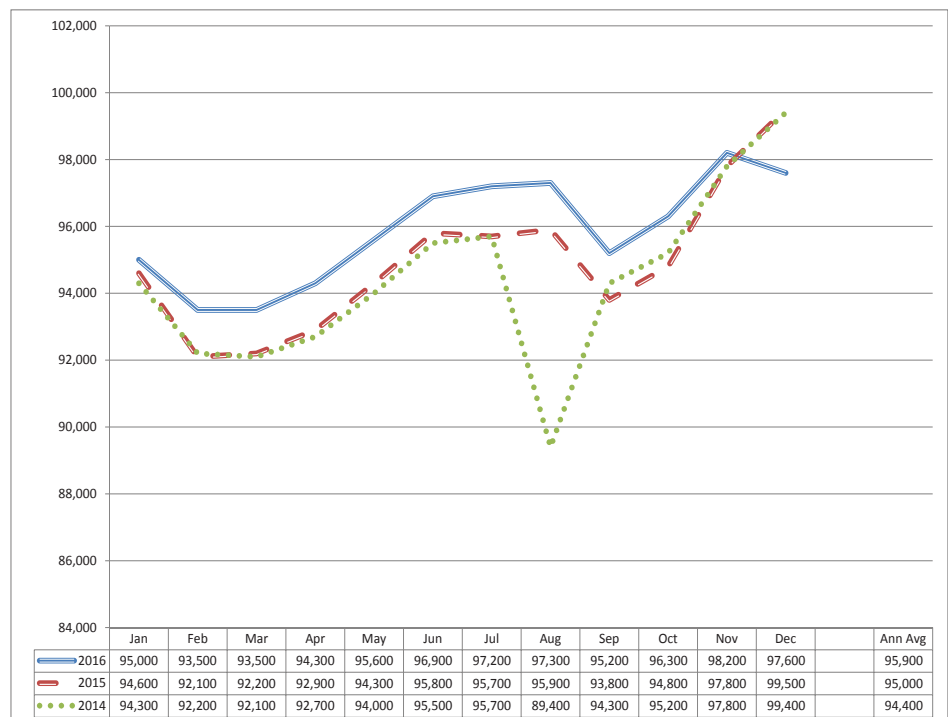
### Wholesale Trade added 300 jobs in 2016

- Wholesale trade jobs increased by 300 in 2016, reaching an average 27,800 jobs. The 1.1 percent growth rate lagged the 1.9 percent growth rate of all nonfarm jobs.
- Wholesale trade jobs have increased for six consecutive years, since 2011, although the number of jobs added is relatively small. Since 2011, Wholesale trade employers have added 300 jobs on average each year.



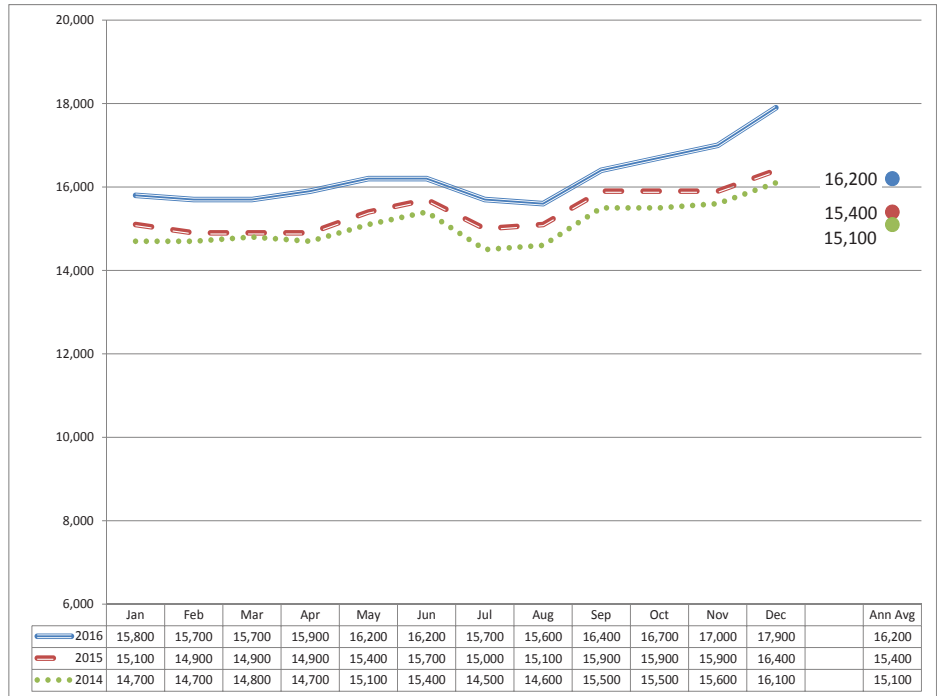
### Retail Trade added 900 jobs in 2016, most since 2012

- Retail trade averaged 95,900 jobs in 2016, an increase of 900 over 2015. This was the largest number of Retail trade jobs added 1,300 in 2012. However, this is still about 2,100 jobs fewer than the level seen in 2006.
- The 2016 monthly estimates pattern deviated from those of previous years. There was an end-of-year tail-off in December while, in previous years, Retail trade jobs increased from November to December.
- The 2014 monthly employment estimates reflect disruptions in the retail grocery industry.



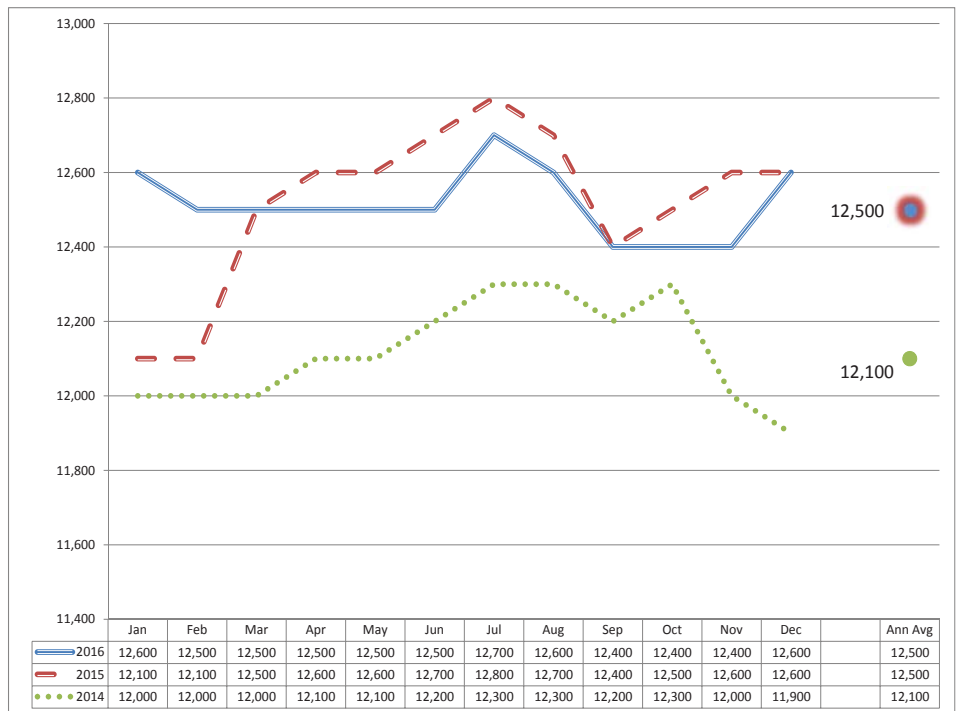
## Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities jobs highest since 2000

- Jobs in Transportation, warehousing, and utilities increased by about 800 in 2016. This was the most jobs added in at least seventeen years, and propelled employment to its highest level since 2000 when it equaled 16,700.
- The increase in jobs was attributable to growth in Transportation and warehousing industries. Utilities experienced a small decline.
- Transportation, warehousing, and utilities jobs have increased for seven consecutive years.



## Information maintains number of jobs with no increase in 2016

- Jobs in the Information sector averaged 12,500 in 2016, with no change in the annual average employment for 2015.
- The 2016 and 2015 jobs level were the highest since 2008, and are essentially back to pre-recession levels.
- The 2016 monthly employment levels exhibited less fluctuation than in 2015.





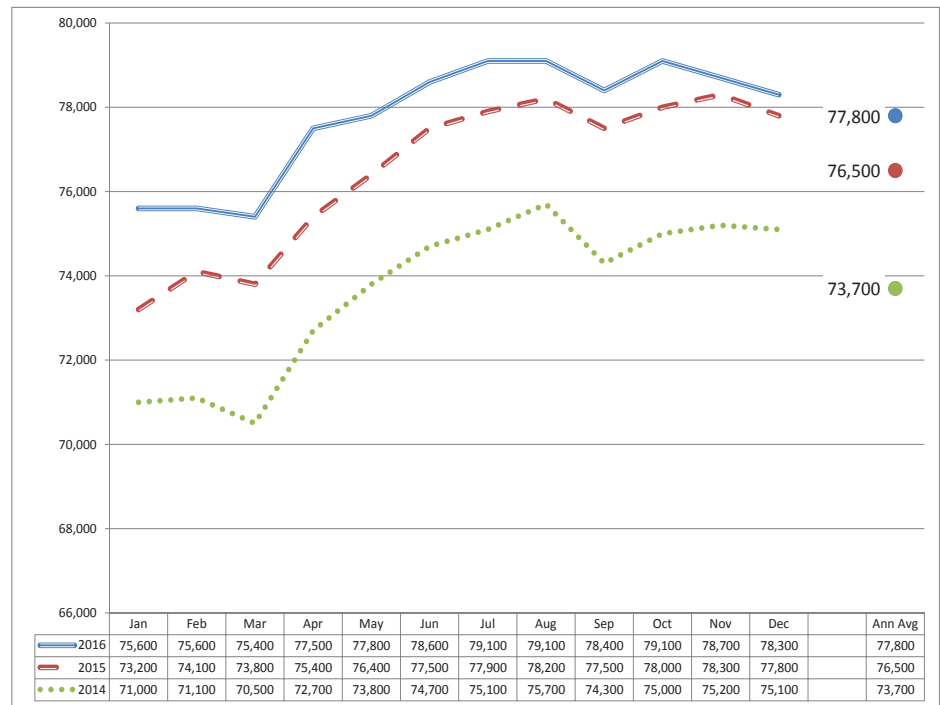
## Financial Activities payroll jobs increased by 2.8 percent in 2016

- Financial activities represented an especially bright spot in the New Hampshire economy in 2016. Payroll jobs increased by 2.8 percent over 2015, nicely eclipsing overall job growth.
- Financial activities jobs increased by 1,000 over the year, reaching an average of 37,000. This is the highest level since 38,100 in 2008.
- Job growth was spread within the sector. Finance and insurance companies, which represent about 80 percent of the sector employment, added 800 jobs. The Real estate and rental and leasing component added about 200 jobs.



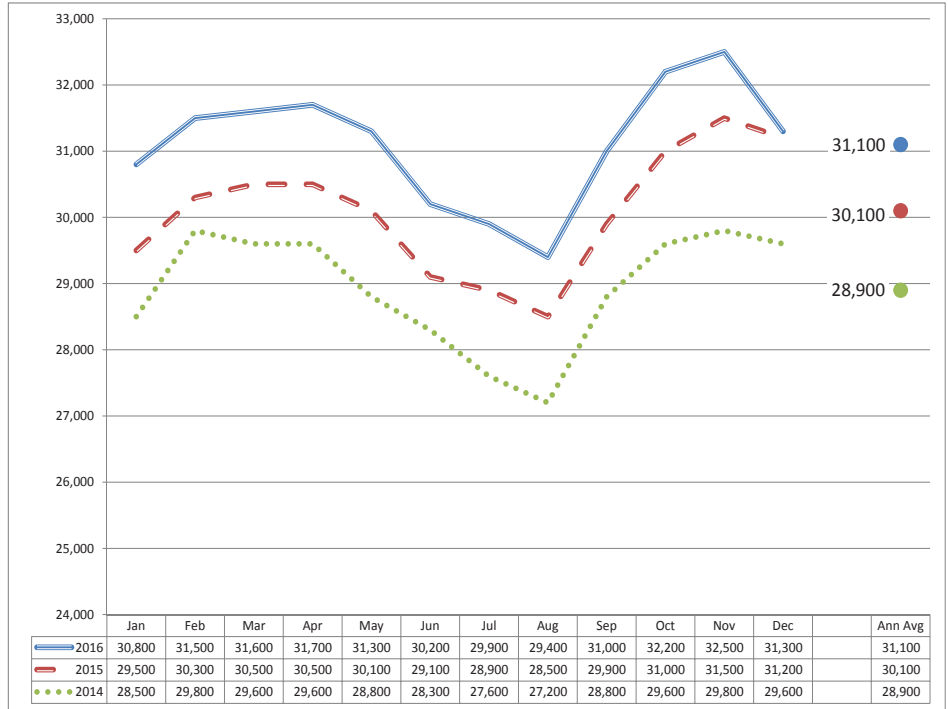
## Professional and Business Services growth slowed in 2016

- Professional and business services jobs grew at a 1.7 percent rate in 2016, less than half the 3.8 percent growth rate in 2015.
- The sector added 1,300 jobs over the year, reaching 77,800. This was the smallest number of jobs added over the year in Professional and business services since 2010, as the state began to recover from the recession.
- Notably, the Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services sector added only 300 jobs in 2016, up 0.9 percent, after adding 1,600 jobs in 2015. This industry does include Employment services and Business support services, among others.



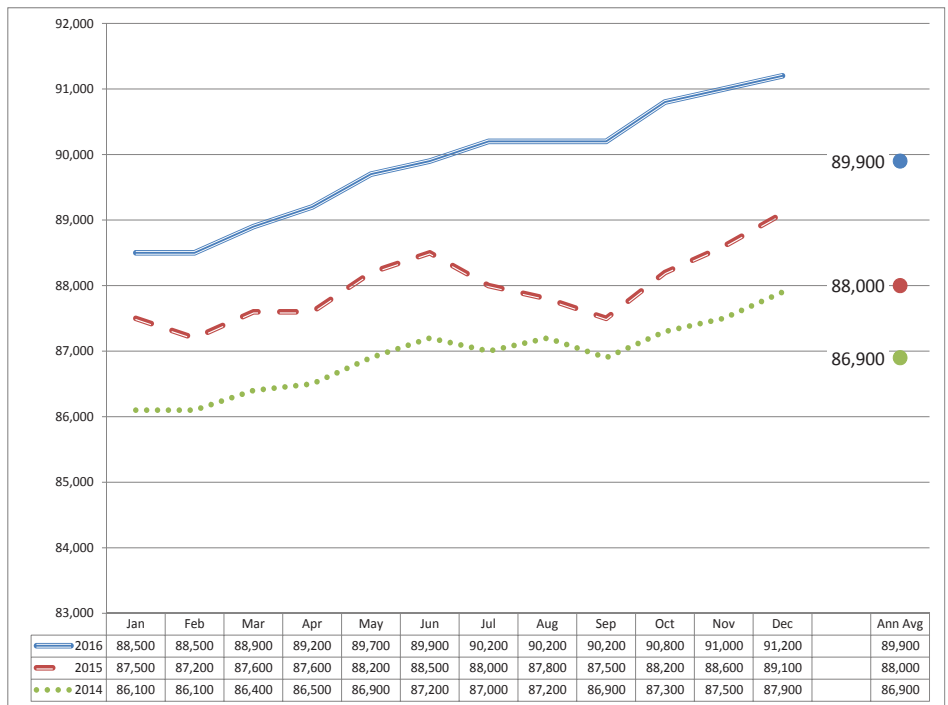
## Educational Services continued to add jobs, up 1,000 in 2016

- The Educational services sector provided 31,100 jobs on average in 2016, about 1,000 above 2015 levels.
- Jobs in Educational services grew at 3.3 percent, faster than all nonfarm jobs.
- Private sector Colleges, universities, and professional schools added about 700 of the 1,000 Educational services jobs in 2016, in line with their share of subsector employment.



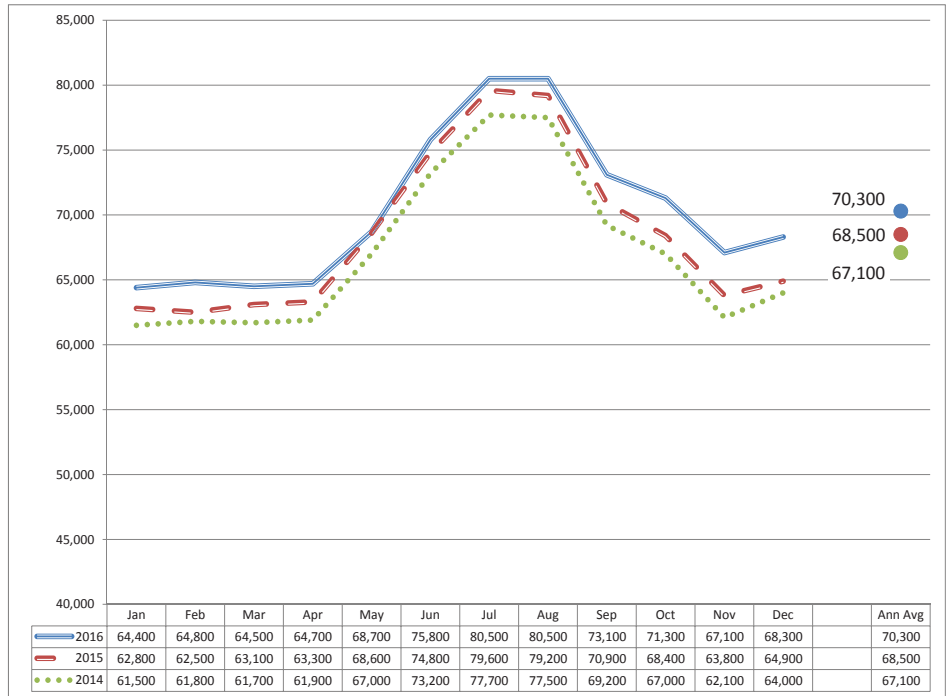
## Health Care and Social Assistance provided almost 90,000 jobs in 2016

- Healthcare and social assistance jobs continued to increase, adding about 1,900 jobs in 2016. The 2.2 percent growth rate was slightly above the rate for all nonfarm jobs.
- The Healthcare and social assistance sector provided an average 89,900 jobs in 2016, making it the second largest employing sector, after Retail trade.
- The sector has added jobs each year since at least 2000. However, 2016 was the first year since 2011 in which Healthcare and social assistance jobs grew more rapidly than all nonfarm jobs.
- Almost half of the job growth (+900) was in Ambulatory health care services.



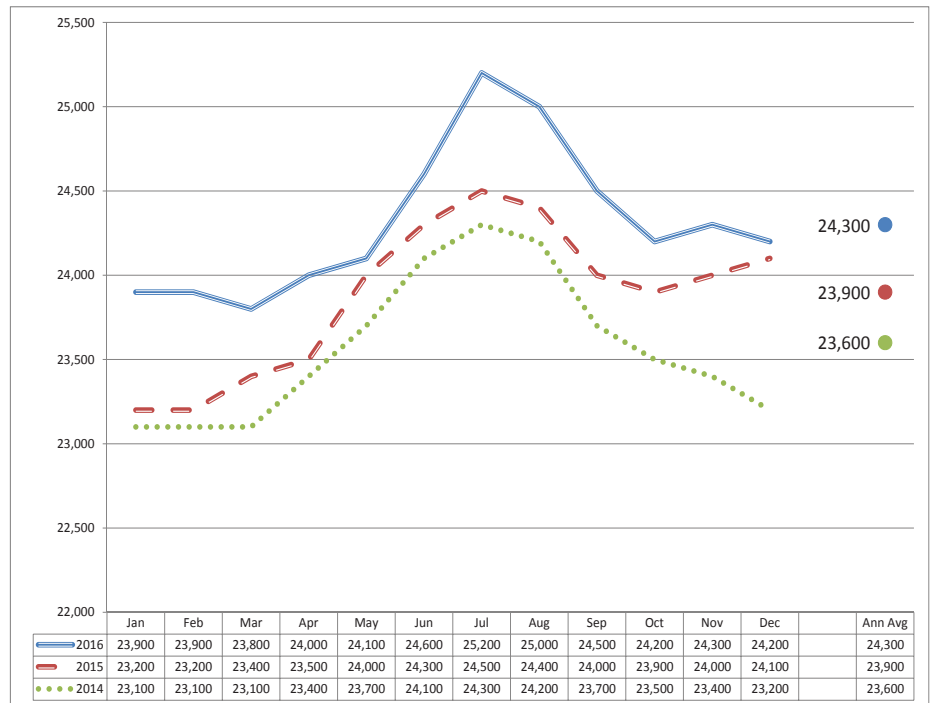
## Leisure and Hospitality surpassed 70,000 jobs in 2016

- The Leisure and hospitality sector added enough jobs in 2016 to propel it past the 70,000 level. The sector grew by 2.6 percent, adding about 1,800 jobs.
- The Leisure and hospitality sector has added jobs in each of the past seven years.
- Of the 1,800 sector jobs added, 1,300 were in the Accommodation and food services subsector. Most of these jobs (1,100) were added in Food services and drinking places, virtually all in Restaurants and other eating places. These jobs, in turn, were almost evenly divided between Full-service restaurants and Limited-service eating places.



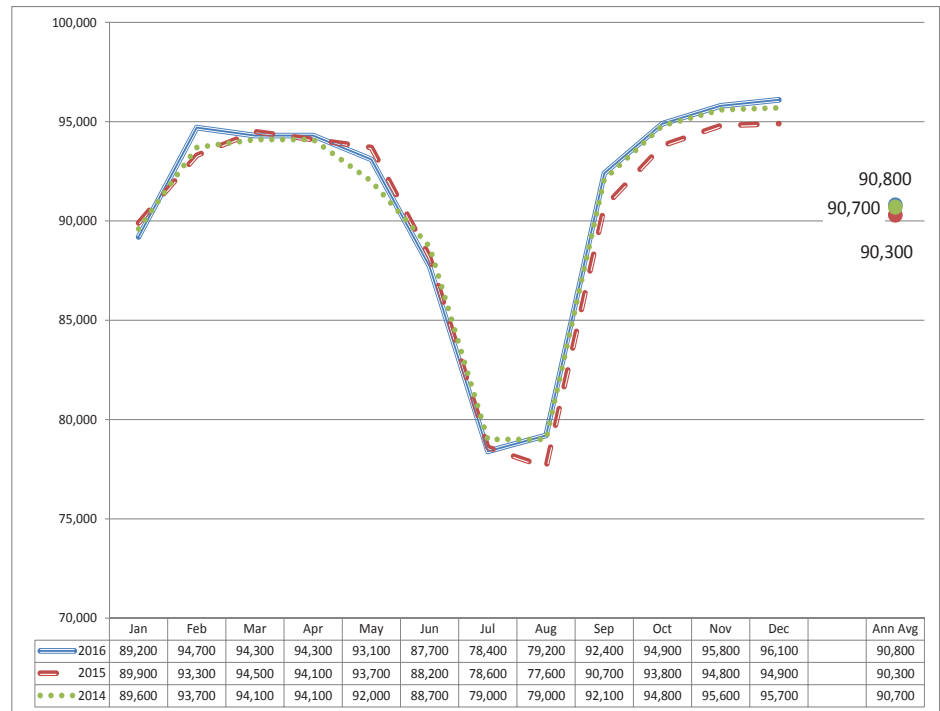
## Other Services added 400 jobs in 2016

- Other Services (excluding Public Administration/Government) employers added 400 jobs in 2016, reaching an average employment of 24,300.
- 2016 was the seventh straight year in which Other Services added jobs. The 1.8 percent growth rate was slightly below the rate for all nonfarm jobs.
- The Other Services (excluding Public Administration/Government) sector covers establishments that provide services not specifically provided for elsewhere in the classification system.
- Other Services include activities such as equipment and machinery repairing, providing drycleaning and laundry services, personal care services, pet care services, photo finishing services, and other miscellaneous services.



## Government jobs up 500 in 2016; only second increase in past seven years

- The number of Government jobs increased by 500 on average in 2016. Government employment at all levels, including educational services, reached 90,800. Total government jobs have bounced up and down slightly over the past four years. It had been as high as 96,500 in 2009.
- State government jobs, including State educational services increased by 500.
- Local government jobs fell by 100 overall. The largest segment, Local government educational services, declined by 400 jobs. The rest of Local Government employment increased by 300 jobs, offsetting most of the educational services drop.
- Local government employment accounts for almost two-thirds of Government employment.



### A note about Nonfarm employment:

Nonfarm employment estimates are released every month. The estimates provide a timely indicator of state economic trends and are based on a survey of New Hampshire business establishments. The survey is conducted through the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, a federal-state cooperative statistical program.

While the CES survey covers a statistically representative sample, not all employers in the state are surveyed. Additionally, the CES nonfarm employment estimates

include some workers not covered by New Hampshire unemployment insurance programs, such as railroad workers, work study students, and religious organizations, to name a few, but do not include agricultural works or the self-employed.

Because the original monthly estimates of CES employment are based on a sample survey, each March past nonfarm employment estimates are adjusted based on reported employment counts from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program in a process

known as benchmarking. The QCEW employment counts are based on actual data reported each quarter from more than 45,000 New Hampshire establishments whose workers are covered by unemployment compensation laws.

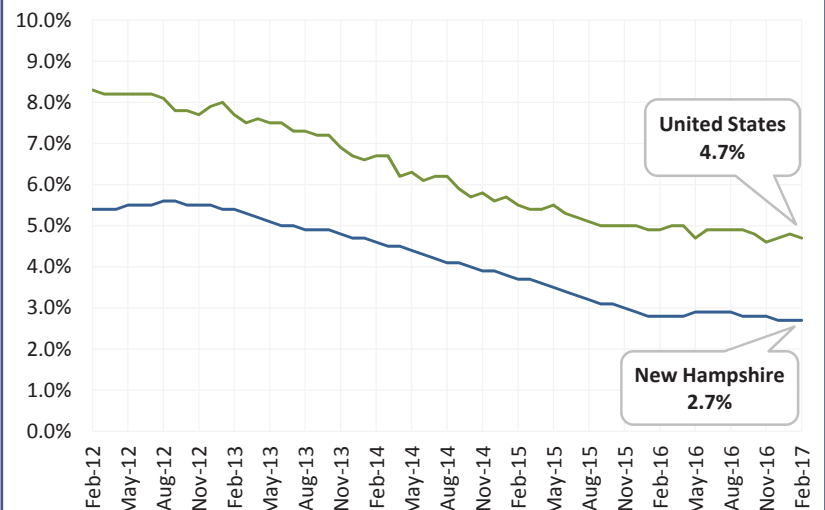
The graphs above display not seasonally adjusted estimates. For the latest benchmarked nonfarm data series, including seasonally adjusted estimates, visit <http://www.nhes.nh.gov/elmi/statistics/ces-data.htm>.

## Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

### Unemployment Estimates by Region

Seasonally Adjusted	Feb-17	Jan-17	Feb-16
United States	4.7%	4.8%	4.9%
Northeast	4.4%	4.5%	4.9%
New England	3.7%	3.6%	4.5%
Connecticut	4.7%	4.5%	5.5%
Maine	3.2%	3.5%	3.7%
Massachusetts	3.4%	3.2%	4.2%
New Hampshire	2.7%	2.7%	2.8%
Rhode Island	4.5%	4.8%	5.4%
Vermont	3.0%	3.1%	3.3%
Mid Atlantic	4.6%	4.8%	5.0%
New Jersey	4.4%	4.6%	5.0%
New York	4.4%	4.6%	4.9%
Pennsylvania	5.0%	5.2%	5.4%

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



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

	Number of Jobs			Change From Previous	
	Feb-17	Jan-17	Feb-16	Month	Year
Total Nonfarm	677,500	680,400	666,400	-2,900	11,100
Total Private	586,600	589,300	575,100	-2,700	11,500
Mining and Logging	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
Construction	27,500	27,000	25,400	500	2,100
Manufacturing	68,300	68,500	68,000	-200	300
Durable Goods	50,900	51,200	50,500	-300	400
Non-Durable Goods	17,400	17,300	17,500	100	-100
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	140,600	142,500	139,800	-1,900	800
Wholesale Trade	27,800	28,200	27,800	-400	0
Retail Trade	95,700	97,600	96,100	-1,900	-400
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	17,100	16,700	15,900	400	1,200
Information	12,400	12,500	12,600	-100	-200
Financial Activities	37,200	37,300	36,800	-100	400
Finance and Insurance	30,200	30,300	30,000	-100	200
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7,000	7,000	6,800	0	200
Professional and Business Services	78,300	78,900	77,300	-600	1,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	34,300	34,300	33,700	0	600
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	34,900	35,300	34,800	-400	100
Education and Health Services	122,900	122,300	119,800	600	3,100
Educational Services	31,400	30,600	30,800	800	600
Health Care and Social Assistance	91,500	91,700	89,000	-200	2,500
Leisure and Hospitality	75,300	75,600	70,100	-300	5,200
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	13,600	13,700	11,600	-100	2,000
Accommodation and Food Services	61,700	61,900	58,500	-200	3,200
Other Services	23,100	23,700	24,300	-600	-1,200
Government	90,900	91,100	91,300	-200	-400
Federal Government	7,500	7,600	7,700	-100	-200
State Government	25,800	25,600	25,000	200	800
Local Government	57,600	57,900	58,600	-300	-1,000

**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)

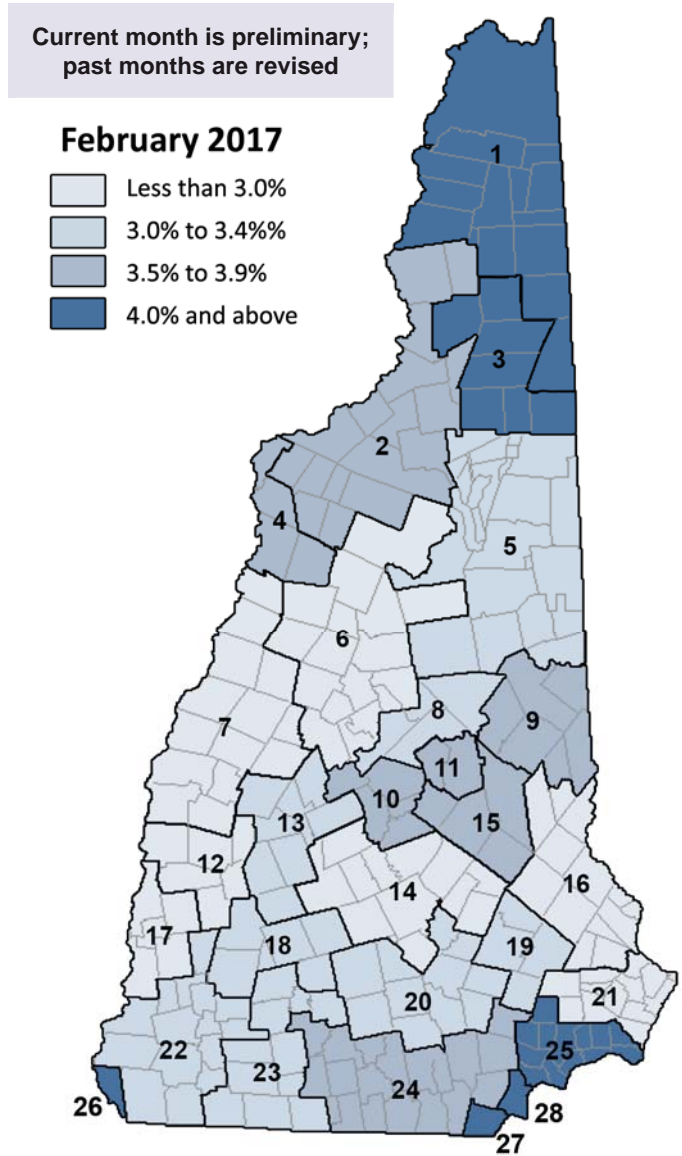
## Not Seasonally Adjusted Estimates by Place of Residence

Labor Force Estimates			
<b>New Hampshire</b>	<b>Feb-17</b>	<b>Jan-17</b>	<b>Feb-16</b>
Total Civilian Labor Force	748,780	748,980	743,680
Employed	723,790	725,320	719,310
Unemployed	24,990	23,660	24,370
Unemployment Rate	3.3%	3.2%	3.3%
<b>United States (# in thousands)</b>	<b>Feb-16</b>	<b>Jan-16</b>	<b>Feb-15</b>
Total Civilian Labor Force	159,482	158,676	158,279
Employed	151,594	150,527	150,060
Unemployed	7,887	8,149	8,219
Unemployment Rate	4.9%	5.1%	5.2%

Unemployment Rates by Area			
<b>Counties</b>	<b>Feb-17</b>	<b>Jan-17</b>	<b>Feb-16</b>
Belknap	3.5%	3.4%	3.3%
Carroll	3.5%	3.4%	3.5%
Cheshire	3.3%	3.0%	3.0%
Coös	4.6%	4.7%	4.5%
Grafton	2.9%	2.7%	2.7%
Hillsborough	3.5%	3.3%	3.2%
Merrimack	3.0%	2.8%	2.8%
Rockingham	3.5%	3.4%	3.3%
Strafford	2.9%	2.7%	2.8%
Sullivan	2.8%	2.6%	2.5%

Map Key	Labor Market Areas	Feb-17	Jan-17	Feb-16
1	Colebrook, NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	5.2%	5.1%	4.3%
2	Littleton, NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	3.6%	3.4%	3.3%
3	Berlin NH Micropolitan NECTA	5.0%	5.1%	5.2%
4	Haverhill, NH LMA	3.8%	4.0%	3.7%
5	Conway, NH-ME LMA, NH Portion	3.2%	3.1%	3.4%
6	Plymouth, NH LMA	2.9%	2.9%	2.7%
7	Lebanon, NH-VT Micropolitan NECTA, NH Portion	2.5%	2.2%	2.4%
8	Meredith, NH LMA	3.3%	3.3%	3.4%
9	Wolfeboro, NH LMA	3.9%	3.8%	3.8%
10	Franklin, NH LMA	3.9%	3.6%	3.7%
11	Laconia, NH Micropolitan NECTA	3.7%	3.6%	3.4%
12	Claremont-Newport, NH LMA	2.7%	2.5%	2.5%
13	New London, NH LMA	3.0%	2.7%	2.5%
14	Concord, NH Micropolitan NECTA	2.8%	2.6%	2.7%
15	Belmont, NH LMA	3.5%	3.6%	3.3%
16	Dover-Durham, NH-ME Metropolitan NECTA, NH Portion	2.9%	2.7%	2.8%
17	Charlestown, NH LMA	2.8%	2.5%	2.6%
18	Hillsborough, NH LMA	3.0%	3.0%	2.8%
19	Raymond, NH LMA	3.2%	3.1%	3.3%
20	Manchester, NH Metropolitan NECTA	3.2%	3.0%	3.0%
21	Portsmouth, NH-ME Metropolitan NECTA, NH Portion	2.9%	2.8%	2.8%
22	Keene, NH Micropolitan NECTA	3.2%	2.9%	2.9%
23	Peterborough, NH LMA	3.3%	3.1%	3.2%
24	Nashua, NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion	3.7%	3.5%	3.4%
25	Seabrook-Hampstead Area, NH Portion, Haverhill-Newburyport-Amesbury MA-NH NECTA Division	4.3%	4.1%	3.9%
26	Hinsdale Town, NH Portion, Brattleboro, VT-NH LMA	4.6%	4.1%	3.9%
27	Pelham Town, NH Portion, Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH NECTA Division	4.5%	4.4%	4.4%
28	Salem Town, NH Portion, Lawrence-Metuen-Salem, MA-NH NECTA Division	4.2%	4.1%	3.8%

Unemployment Rates by Region			
<b>Not Seasonally Adjusted</b>	<b>Feb-17</b>	<b>Jan-17</b>	<b>Feb-16</b>
United States	4.9%	5.1%	5.2%
Northeast	4.9%	4.8%	5.3%
New England	4.4%	4.4%	4.9%
Connecticut	5.5%	5.4%	6.0%
Maine	3.9%	4.1%	4.7%
Massachusetts	4.2%	4.0%	4.6%
New Hampshire	3.3%	3.2%	3.3%
Rhode Island	5.0%	5.5%	6.2%
Vermont	3.4%	3.5%	3.6%
Mid Atlantic	5.1%	5.0%	5.4%
New Jersey	4.9%	4.8%	5.3%
New York	5.1%	4.9%	5.3%
Pennsylvania	5.4%	5.3%	5.6%



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.

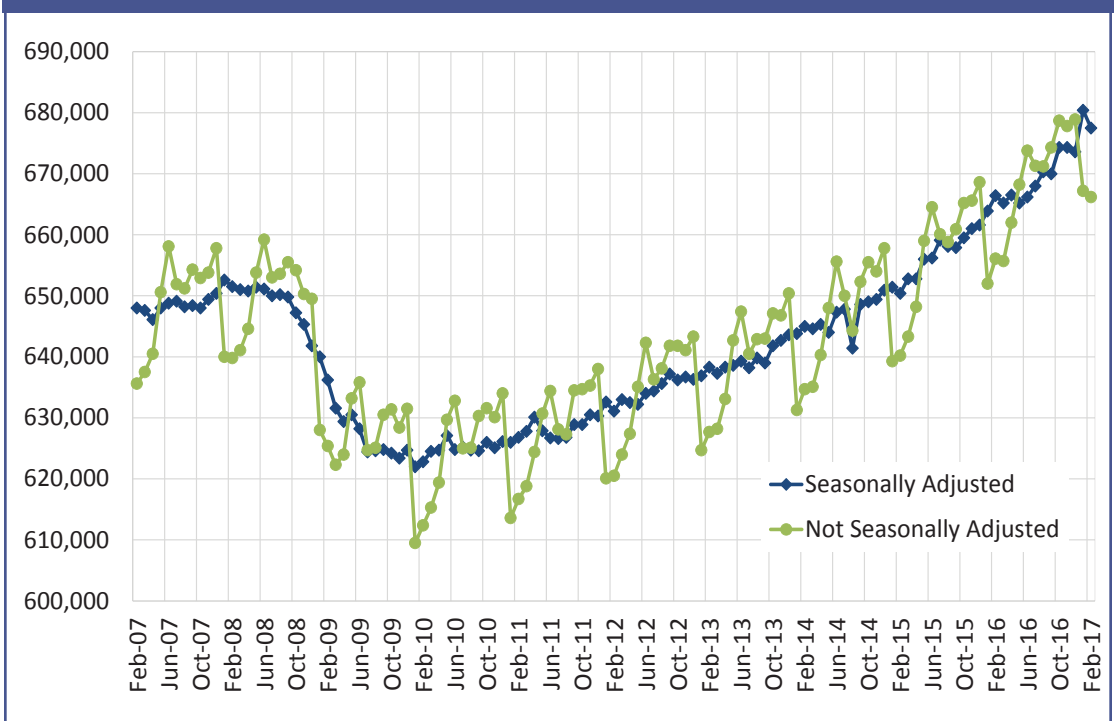
## Monthly Estimates by Place of Establishment

### New Hampshire Nonfarm Employment Statewide Not Seasonally Adjusted

Current month is preliminary; past months are revised

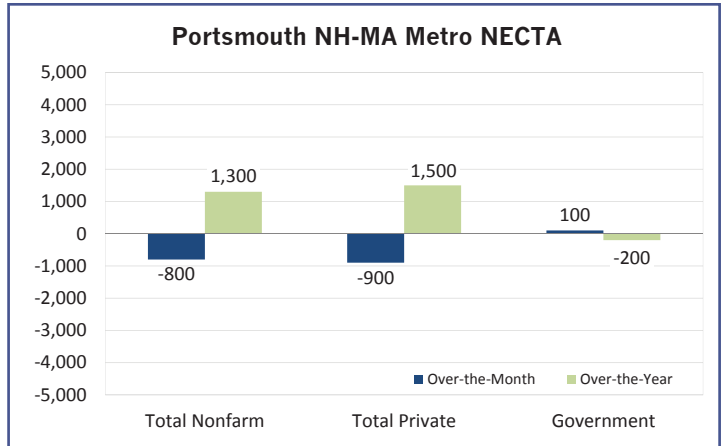
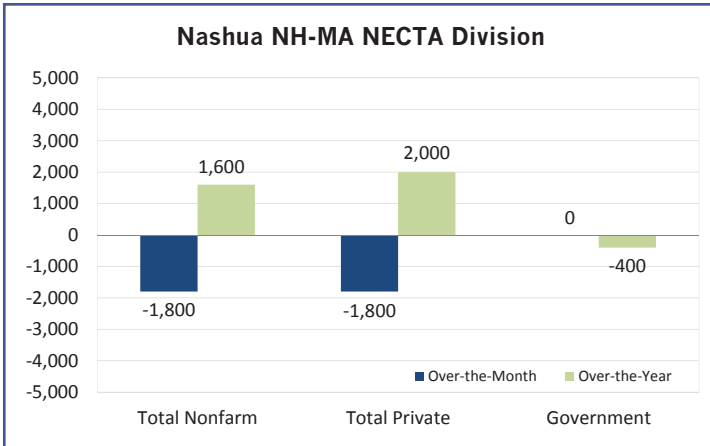
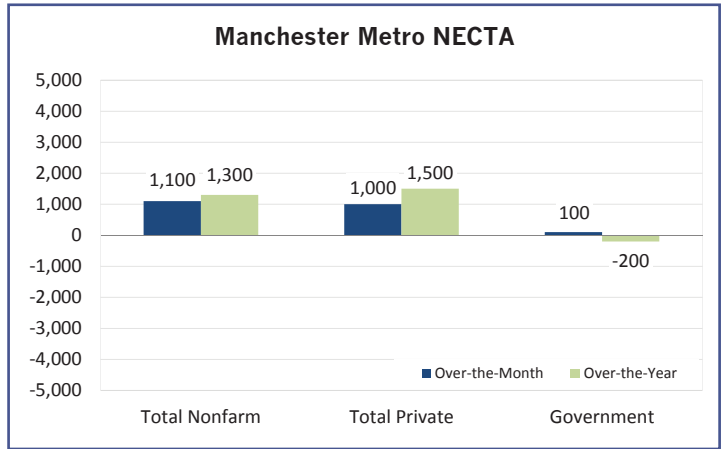
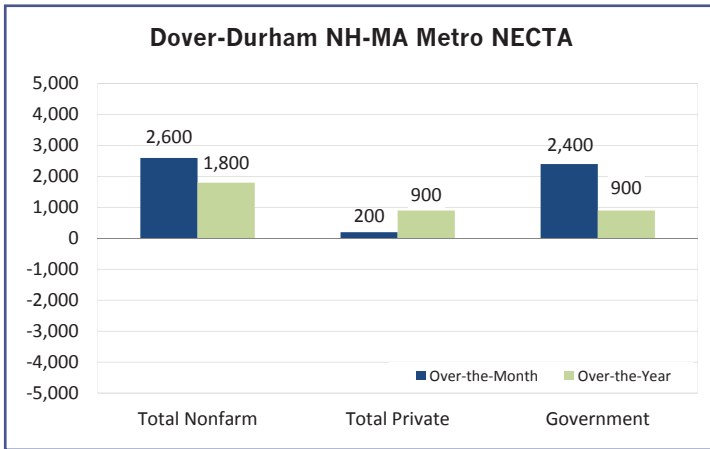
	Number of Jobs			Change From Previous	
	Feb-17	Jan-17	Feb-16	Month	Year
Total Nonfarm	666,200	667,200	656,100	-1,000	10,100
Total Private	571,400	576,700	561,400	-5,300	10,000
Mining and Logging	900	900	900	0	0
Construction	24,800	25,000	23,000	-200	1,800
Manufacturing	67,800	68,400	67,500	-600	300
Durable Goods	50,700	51,100	50,200	-400	500
Non-Durable Goods	17,100	17,300	17,300	-200	-200
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	136,400	141,000	136,700	-4,600	-300
Wholesale Trade	27,600	28,100	27,500	-500	100
Retail Trade	92,300	96,400	93,500	-4,100	-1,200
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	16,500	16,500	15,700	0	800
Information	12,400	12,400	12,500	0	-100
Financial Activities	36,900	37,000	36,500	-100	400
Professional and Business Services	77,000	76,700	75,600	300	1,400
Education and Health Services	123,400	122,100	120,000	1,300	3,400
Leisure and Hospitality	69,000	69,800	64,800	-800	4,200
Other Services	22,800	23,400	23,900	-600	-1,100
Government	94,800	90,500	94,700	4,300	100
Federal Government	7,500	7,500	7,600	0	-100
State Government	27,100	22,900	26,400	4,200	700
Local Government	60,200	60,100	60,700	100	-500

Total Nonfarm Employment Trend for February 2017

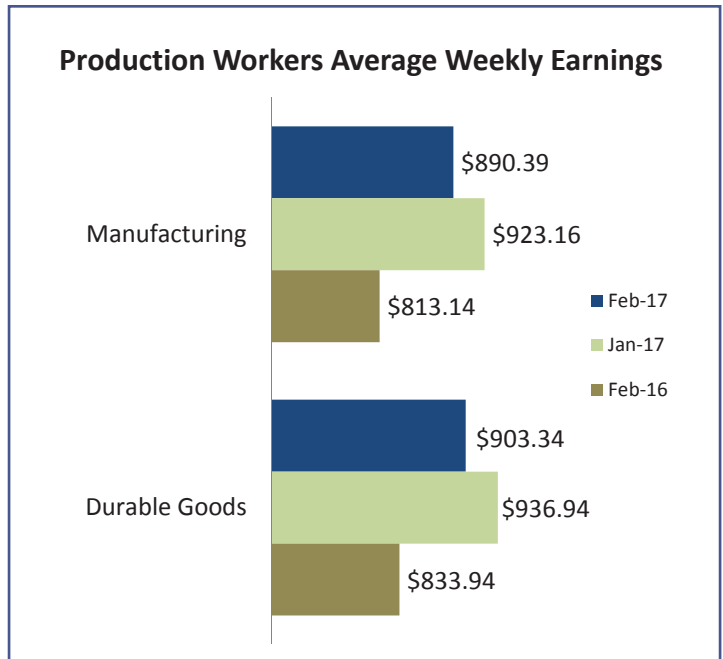
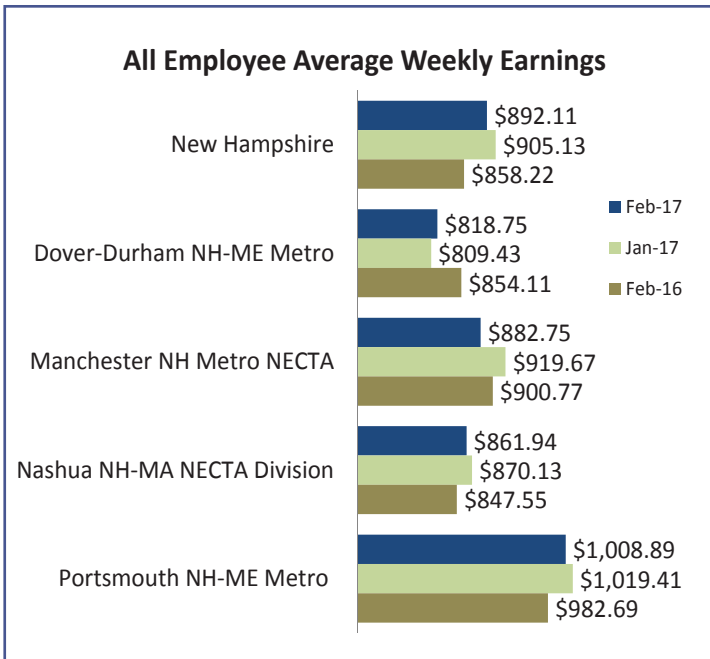


# Not Seasonally Adjusted Estimates by Place of Establishment

## Nonfarm Employment by Metropolitan Statistical Areas - February 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](http://www.nhes.nh.gov/elmi/statistics/ces-data.htm)

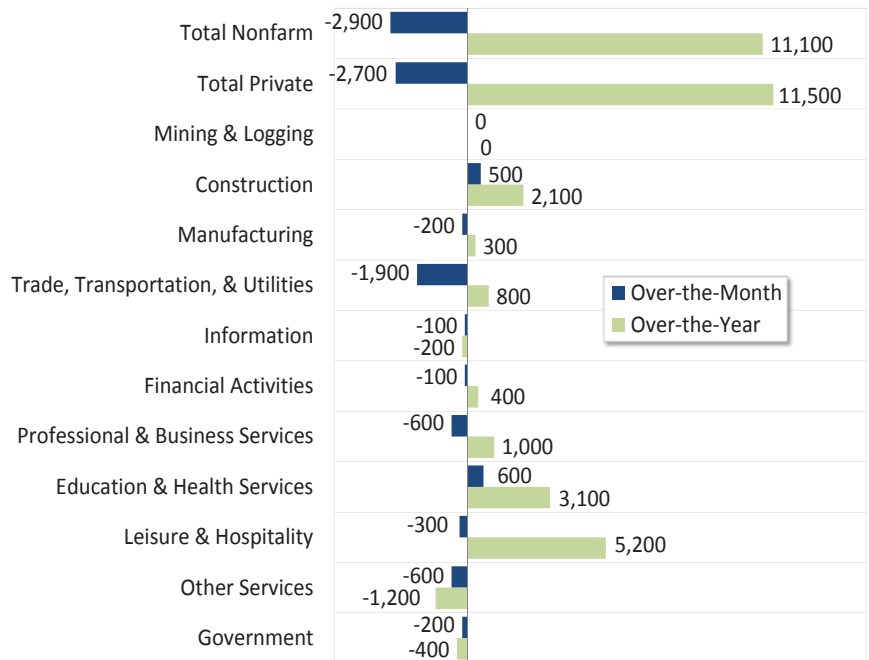


# Monthly Analysis of Current Employment Statistics (CES)

## Seasonally Adjusted Statistical Analysis of Nonfarm Employment

- Total nonfarm employment was 677,500 in February 2017, down 2,900 jobs in seasonally adjusted employment over-the-month. Total private employment declined 2,700 jobs; Government decreased by 200 jobs.
- The largest job gains were in Education and health services, up 600 jobs over-the-month, and Construction, with 500 jobs over-the-month.
- Trade, transportation, and transportation had the largest job loss, down 1,900 jobs over-the-month. Other services and in Professional and business services each dropped 600 jobs over-the-month.
- From February 2016 to February 2017, Total nonfarm employment increased by 11,100 jobs and Government dropped 400 jobs.
- Changes in seasonally adjusted data reflect underlying economic changes and allow for comparisons of different time periods.

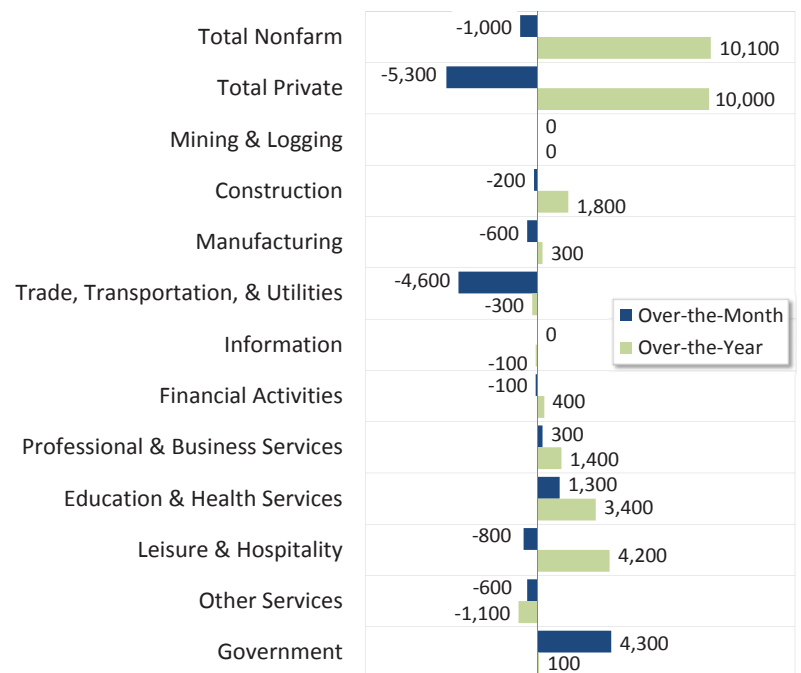
### Seasonally Adjusted February 2017 Change



## Not Seasonally Adjusted Statistical Analysis of Nonfarm Employment

- Not seasonally adjusted Total private nonfarm employment was 666,200 in February 2017, down 1,000 jobs over-the-month, and up 10,100 jobs over-the-year.
- The only two private sectors with over-the-month employment gains were Education and health services, adding 1,300 jobs, and Professional and business services, up 300 jobs over-the-month. Government gained 4,300 jobs over-the-month.
- The largest over-the-month private employment losses were seen in Trade, transportation, and utilities, down 4,600 jobs, Leisure and hospitality, down 800 jobs, and Manufacturing and Other services each dropped 600 jobs.
- The largest private employment gains over-the-year were in Leisure and hospitality, up 4,200 jobs, Education and health services, adding 3,400 jobs, Construction, up 1,800 jobs, and Professional and business services, up 1,400 jobs. Government added 100 jobs over-the-year.
- Changes in not seasonally adjusted data are due to seasonal patterns in hiring, as well as underlying economic changes.

### Not Seasonally Adjusted February 2017 Change

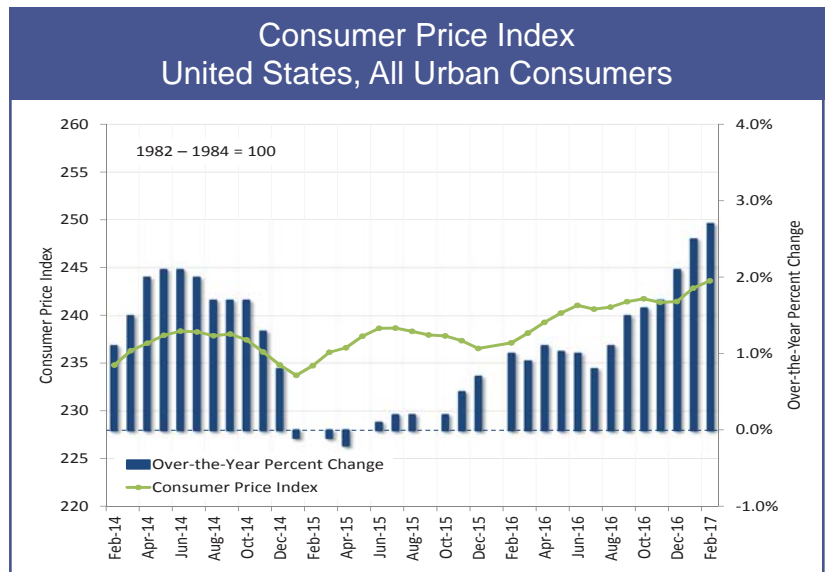


For further analysis, see the *Detailed Monthly Analysis of Industry Employment Data* on our web site: [www.nhes.nh.gov/elmi/statistics/ces-data.htm](http://www.nhes.nh.gov/elmi/statistics/ces-data.htm)

Consumer Price Index				
United States, All Urban Consumers Not Seasonally Adjusted (CPI-U) (1982-1984=100)				
Feb-17	Jan-17	Feb-16	Change from Previous	
			Month	Year
243.603	242.839	237.111	0.3%	2.7%

Northeast, All Urban Consumers Not Seasonally Adjusted (CPI-U) (1982-1984=100)				
Feb-17	Jan-17	Feb-16	Change from Previous	
			Month	Year
258.768	258.073	252.25	0.3%	2.6%



Unemployment Compensation Claims Activity						
	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17
Initial Claims	2,010	2,247	2,593	3,954	3,775	2,803
Continued Weeks Claimed	13,657	15,192	14,552	16,876	24,348	20,110
Average payment for a week of unemployment	\$332.84	\$334.56	\$331.33	\$323.47	\$317.03	\$319.68

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