

## Median Earnings of Wage and Salary Workers

In 2016, the median earnings among New Hampshire’s civilian employed population 16 years and over were \$38,898. Calculated by gender, the median earnings for males were \$45,979 compared to \$32,234 for females. This is not to say, however, that some females don’t earn more than males, this is simply the midpoint of earnings among workers of each gender.

Earnings are the sum of wage or salary income and net income from self-employment. These data represent earnings of New Hampshire residents, regardless of where they are employed. Earnings represent the gross amount of income received regularly before any type of deductions, including

personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, Medicare deductions, to name a few.<sup>1</sup> It is difficult to identify the drivers behind the differences in earnings. Among the limitations of these data is the inability to distinguish the number of hours worked, how hours may impact median earnings, the effects of out-commuting, education and experience, and if there is a difference between the genders due to occupational and industry differences.

In 2017, roughly 141,300 New Hampshire residents age 16 years and over worked part time, representing 19.6 percent of all working residents.<sup>2</sup> Among part time workers, 67.5 percent were female,

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and most female part-time workers, 84.1 percent, did so voluntarily. Overall, roughly one of every four females worked part time, compared to less than one of every eight male workers.

### 2016 Median Annual Earnings of New Hampshire Population Age 16 and Over By Occupational Group

Rank	Occupational Group	Median Annual Earnings	Rank	Occupational Group	Median Annual Earnings
1	Computer and mathematical	\$81,161	12	Community and social services	\$40,256
2	Architecture and engineering	\$73,069	13	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	\$38,302
3	Management	\$71,500	14	Production	\$38,102
4	Legal	\$66,667	15	Farming, fishing, and forestry	\$34,157
5	Healthcare practitioner and technical	\$60,342	16	Office and administrative support	\$32,365
6	Business and financial operations	\$60,167	17	Sales and related	\$31,018
7	Protective service	\$52,378	18	Healthcare support	\$29,301
8	Life, physical, and social science	\$51,295	19	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	\$22,991
9	Installation, maintenance, and repair	\$40,890	20	Material moving	\$22,094
10	Construction and extraction	\$40,375	21	Food preparation and serving related	\$15,623
11	Education, training, and library	\$40,277	22	Personal care and service	\$13,431

Source: 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table S2401

<sup>1</sup> Glossary. American Fact Finder. U.S. Census Bureau. <https://factfinder2.census.gov/help/en/index.htm#glossary.htm>

<sup>2</sup> Unpublished data from Current Population Survey for New Hampshire, 12 month moving average January 2017 to December 2017.

## Share of Occupational Employment by Gender

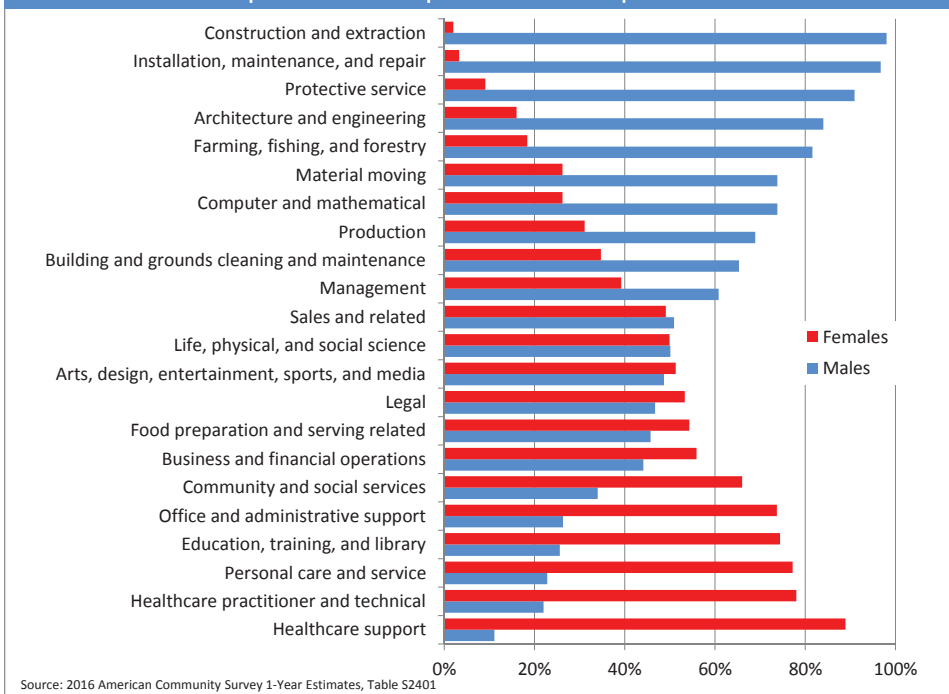
Overall, the shares of New Hampshire’s employed population age 16 and over are fairly even between males and females, 51.8 percent and 48.2 percent respectively. However, that is not the same case among the individual occupational groups. There are some occupational groups where employment is very obviously dominated by one gender or the other.

In New Hampshire, males dominated employment in Construction and extraction; Installation, maintenance, and repair; Protective services; Architecture and engineering; and Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations. Males held at least 80 percent of employment in these five occupational groups. Four of these groups ranked among the top ten in median annual earnings for all workers; only Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations did not.

On the other end of the scale, females dominated employment in Healthcare support; Healthcare practitioner and technical; Personal care and service; Education, training and library; and Office and administrative support occupations. Females held at least 70 percent of employment in these five occupational groups. Only one of these groups, Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations, ranked among the top ten in median annual earnings for all workers.

Only a few occupational groups were divided about 50/50 between male and female workers, including Life, physical, and social science;

## Share of Employment by Gender among Occupational Groups in New Hampshire- 2016



Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media; Legal; Sales and related; and Food preparation and service occupations. Two of the groups, Life, physical and social science, and Legal occupations, ranked among the top ten median annual earnings for all workers.

## Median Earnings by Gender among the Occupational Groups

Across the board, median earnings of males were higher than those of females in all occupational groups. However, the highest median earnings of both males and females were in the same seven occupational groups.

Females employed in Architecture and engineering occupations had the highest median earnings, \$72,288 annually, though females accounted for only 16.0 percent of workers in those jobs. Males, with the lion’s share of employment in

this occupational group had median earnings of \$73,167.

The second highest median earnings for females were \$63,344 in Computer and mathematical occupations, accounting for 26.2 percent of workers in this occupational group. Males employed in this group had the highest median earnings among male workers in all occupational groups.

Females employed in Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations represented 78.0 percent of employment, and had the third highest median earnings for females, \$55,989. Males accounted for 22.0 percent of employment in the occupational group, with median earnings of \$77,173.

These same comparisons can be done in all the occupational groups with similar results. The concentration of employment for

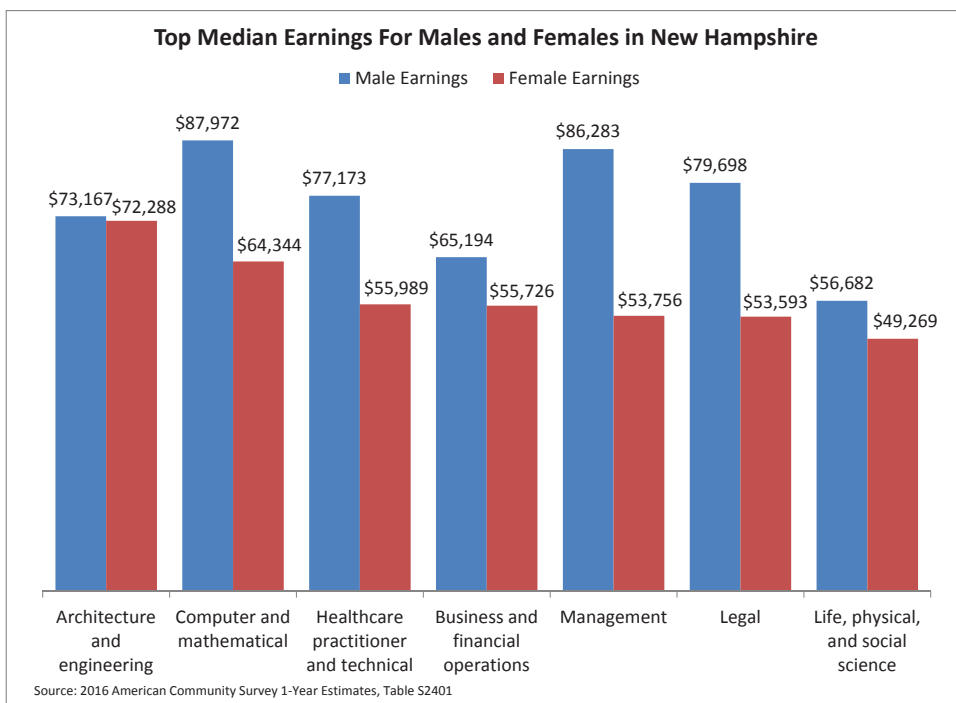
either gender has no demonstrated relevance on the median earnings of that gender among the occupational groups.

Other factors contributing to the difference in median earnings by gender can be found among multiple elements that these data do not measure, such as, the number

of hours individuals work or the amount of education and experience which each worker possesses.

Personal life/work decisions affect all of these elements. Including earnings for all workers in the calculations for median earnings, regardless of the number of hours worked, has a definite impact on the results.

*Anita Josten, Economist*

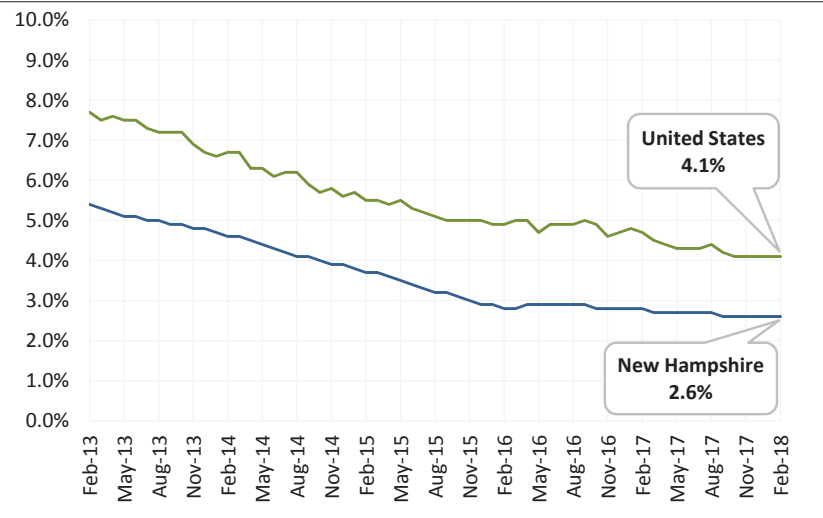


## Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

### Unemployment Estimates by Region

Seasonally Adjusted	Feb-18	Jan-18	Feb-17
United States	4.1%	4.1%	4.7%
Northeast	4.4%	4.4%	4.6%
New England	3.6%	3.7%	4.0%
Connecticut	4.6%	4.5%	4.9%
Maine	2.9%	3.0%	3.3%
Massachusetts	3.5%	3.5%	3.9%
New Hampshire	2.6%	2.6%	2.8%
Rhode Island	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%
Vermont	2.8%	2.9%	3.1%
Mid Atlantic	4.7%	4.7%	4.8%
New Jersey	4.6%	4.7%	4.6%
New York	4.6%	4.7%	4.7%
Pennsylvania	4.8%	4.8%	5.1%

### 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-18	Jan-18	Feb-17	Month	Year
Total Nonfarm	682,800	680,000	673,400	2,800	9,400
Total Private	592,800	590,100	583,300	2,700	9,500
Mining and Logging	900	900	1,000	0	-100
Construction	27,600	27,500	26,500	100	1,100
Manufacturing	70,400	69,800	68,800	600	1,600
Durable Goods	52,100	51,700	51,300	400	800
Non-Durable Goods	18,300	18,100	17,500	200	800
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	142,500	141,900	140,500	600	2,000
Wholesale Trade	28,800	28,400	27,900	400	900
Retail Trade	97,000	96,600	96,100	400	900
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	16,700	16,900	16,500	-200	200
Information	12,500	12,400	12,500	100	0
Financial Activities	35,200	35,000	35,000	200	200
Financial and Insurance	28,100	27,800	27,900	300	200
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7,100	7,200	7,100	-100	0
Professional and Business Services	81,100	81,500	81,300	-400	-200
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	38,300	37,900	37,200	400	1,100
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	34,100	34,300	35,100	-200	-1,000
Education and Health Services	125,400	125,000	123,100	400	2,300
Educational Services	32,700	32,700	32,100	0	600
Health Care and Social Assistance	92,700	92,300	91,000	400	1,700
Leisure and Hospitality	72,300	71,000	70,400	1,300	1,900
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	13,000	12,600	11,600	400	1,400
Accommodation and Food Services	59,300	58,400	58,800	900	500
Other Services	24,900	25,100	24,200	-200	700
Government	90,000	89,900	90,100	100	-100
Federal Government	7,700	7,700	7,500	0	200
State Government	24,800	24,800	24,700	0	100
Local Government	57,500	57,400	57,900	100	-400

**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)

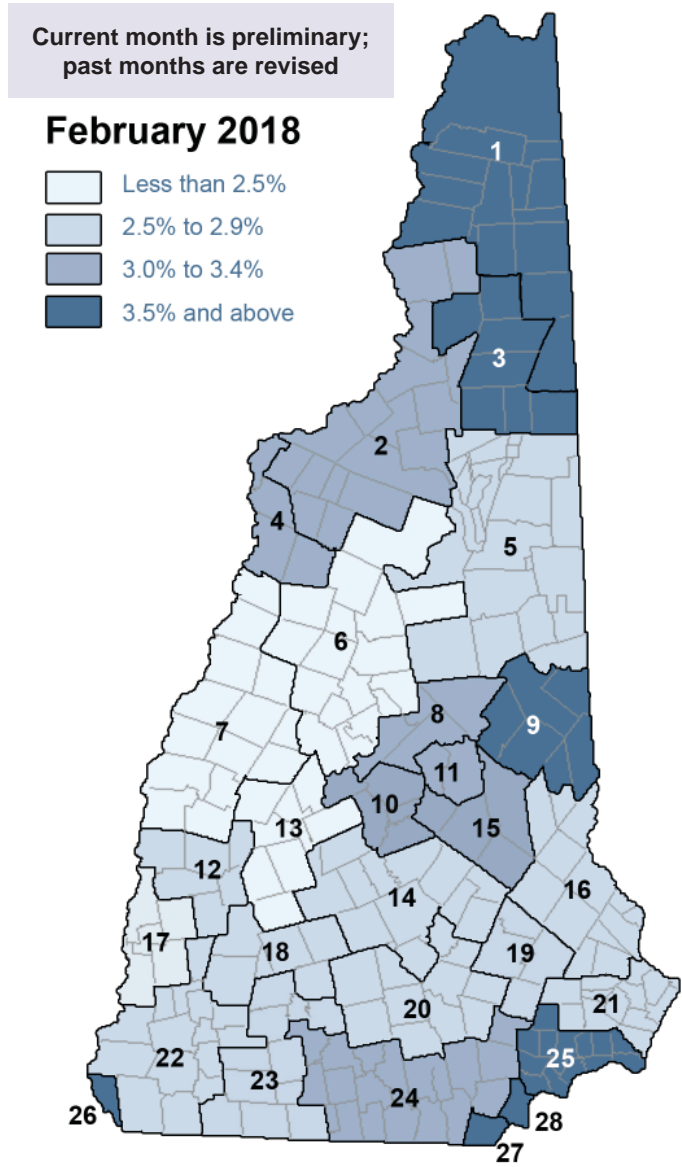
## Not Seasonally Adjusted Estimates by Place of Residence

Labor Force Estimates			
New Hampshire	Feb-18	Jan-18	Feb-17
Total Civilian Labor Force	747,590	743,800	743,710
Employed	725,380	720,890	719,450
Unemployed	22,210	22,910	24,260
Unemployment Rate	3.0%	3.1%	3.3%
United States (# in thousands)	Feb-18	Jan-18	Feb-17
Total Civilian Labor Force	161,494	160,037	159,482
Employed	154,403	152,848	151,594
Unemployed	7,091	7,189	7,887
Unemployment Rate	4.4%	4.5%	4.9%

Unemployment Rates by Area			
Counties	Feb-18	Jan-18	Feb-17
Belknap	3.2%	3.3%	3.6%
Carroll	3.0%	3.1%	3.5%
Cheshire	2.9%	3.0%	3.3%
Coös	4.0%	4.3%	4.7%
Grafton	2.4%	2.4%	2.9%
Hillsborough	3.1%	3.2%	3.5%
Merrimack	2.6%	2.7%	3.0%
Rockingham	3.2%	3.4%	3.6%
Strafford	2.6%	2.7%	2.9%
Sullivan	2.5%	2.5%	2.8%

Map Key	Labor Market Areas	Feb-18	Jan-18	Feb-17
1	Colebrook, NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	3.7%	4.4%	5.1%
2	Littleton, NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	3.0%	3.0%	3.7%
3	Berlin NH Micropolitan NECTA	4.6%	5.1%	5.2%
4	Haverhill, NH LMA	3.1%	3.4%	3.8%
5	Conway, NH-ME LMA, NH Portion	2.6%	2.8%	3.2%
6	Plymouth, NH LMA	2.3%	2.3%	3.0%
7	Lebanon, NH-VT Micropolitan NECTA, NH Portion	2.2%	2.1%	2.5%
8	Meredith, NH LMA	3.0%	3.2%	3.4%
9	Wolfeboro, NH LMA	3.6%	3.7%	3.9%
10	Franklin, NH LMA	3.4%	3.5%	4.0%
11	Laconia, NH Micropolitan NECTA	3.1%	3.2%	3.8%
12	Expanded Claremont, NH estimating area	2.6%	2.7%	2.8%
13	New London, NH LMA	2.3%	2.4%	2.9%
14	Concord, NH Micropolitan NECTA	2.5%	2.5%	2.9%
15	Belmont, NH LMA	3.3%	3.4%	3.6%
16	Dover-Durham, NH-ME Metropolitan NECTA, NH Portion	2.6%	2.7%	2.9%
17	Charlestown, NH LMA	2.3%	2.5%	2.8%
18	Hillsborough, NH LMA	2.6%	2.8%	3.0%
19	Raymond, NH LMA	2.8%	3.0%	3.2%
20	Manchester, NH Metropolitan NECTA	2.8%	2.9%	3.2%
21	Portsmouth, NH-ME Metropolitan NECTA, NH Portion	2.6%	2.8%	2.9%
22	Keene, NH Micropolitan NECTA	2.8%	2.9%	3.2%
23	Peterborough, NH LMA	2.9%	3.0%	3.3%
24	Nashua, NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion	3.4%	3.4%	3.7%
25	Seabrook-Hampstead Area, NH Portion, Haverhill-Newburyport-Amesbury MA-NH NECTA Division	3.8%	4.0%	4.3%
26	Hinsdale Town, NH Portion, Brattleboro, VT-NH LMA	4.4%	4.3%	4.5%
27	Pelham Town, NH Portion, Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH NECTA Division	4.1%	4.3%	4.5%
28	Salem Town, NH Portion, Lawrence-Methuen-Salem, MA-NH NECTA Division	3.8%	4.0%	4.3%

Unemployment Rates by Region			
Not Seasonally Adjusted	Feb-18	Jan-18	Feb-17
United States	4.4%	4.5%	4.9%
Northeast	4.8%	4.9%	5.1%
New England	4.2%	4.2%	4.5%
Connecticut	5.1%	5.3%	5.4%
Maine	3.3%	3.4%	4.1%
Massachusetts	4.0%	4.0%	4.4%
New Hampshire	3.0%	3.1%	3.3%
Rhode Island	5.3%	5.3%	5.2%
Vermont	3.0%	3.3%	3.5%
Mid Atlantic	5.1%	5.1%	5.3%
New Jersey	4.8%	4.8%	5.0%
New York	5.1%	5.1%	5.3%
Pennsylvania	5.2%	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. Labor market area estimates are calculated using the Bureau of Labor Statistics "Handbook Method" and then adjusted to the State levels.

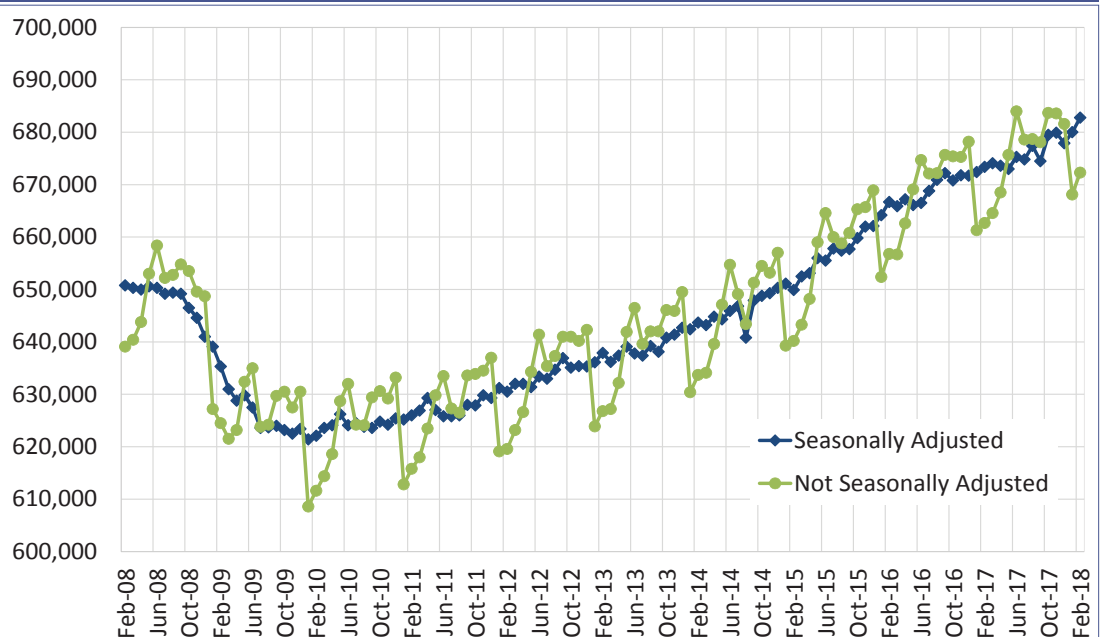
## Monthly Estimates by Place of Establishment

### New Hampshire Nonfarm Employment Statewide Not Seasonally Adjusted

Current month is preliminary; past months are revised

	Number of Jobs			Change From Previous	
	Feb-18	Jan-18	Feb-17	Month	Year
Total Nonfarm	672,300	668,100	662,700	4,200	9,600
Total Private	578,900	578,900	569,700	0	9,200
Mining and Logging	800	800	900	0	-100
Construction	25,500	25,800	24,200	-300	1,300
Manufacturing	69,600	69,200	68,400	400	1,200
Durable Goods	51,600	51,300	51,100	300	500
Non-Durable Goods	18,000	17,900	17,300	100	700
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	138,800	141,600	137,200	-2,800	1,600
Wholesale Trade	28,500	28,300	27,600	200	900
Retail Trade	94,100	96,800	93,400	-2,700	700
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	16,200	16,500	16,200	-300	0
Information	12,400	12,400	12,400	0	0
Financial Activities	35,100	34,700	34,700	400	400
Professional and Business Services	79,300	79,100	79,400	200	-100
Education and Health Services	126,200	124,500	123,600	1,700	2,600
Leisure and Hospitality	67,100	66,100	65,100	1,000	2,000
Other Services	24,100	24,700	23,800	-600	300
Government	93,400	89,200	93,000	4,200	400
Federal Government	7,600	7,600	7,500	0	100
State Government	25,900	22,200	25,600	3,700	300
Local Government	59,900	59,400	59,900	500	0

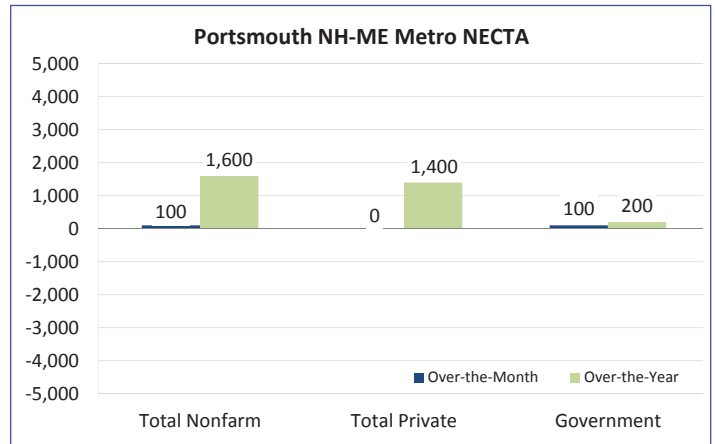
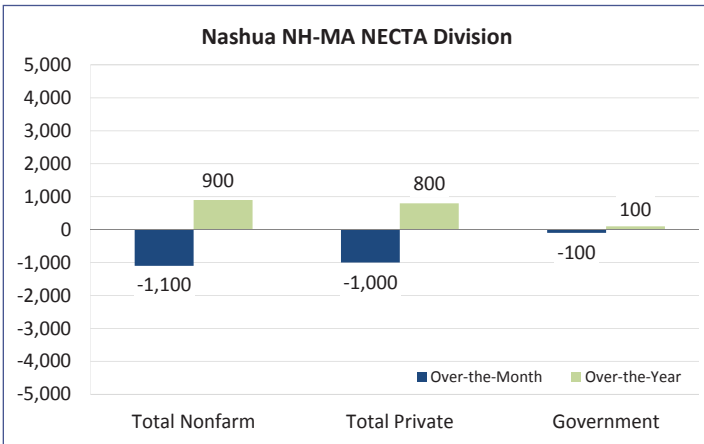
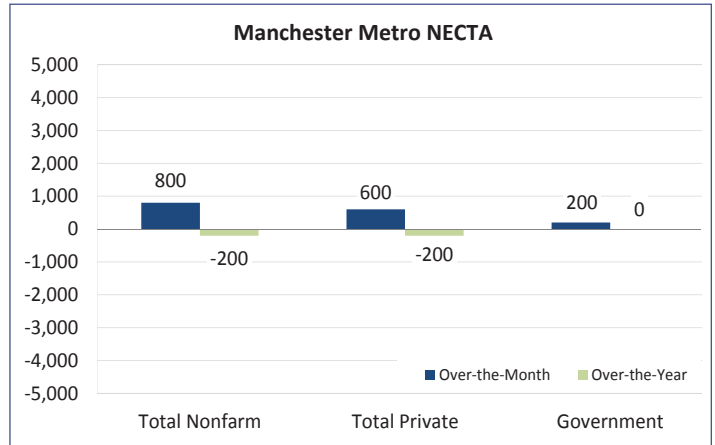
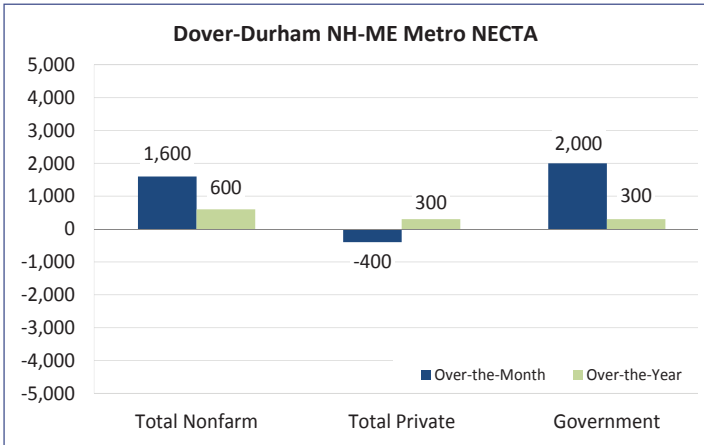
### Total Nonfarm Employment Trend through February 2018



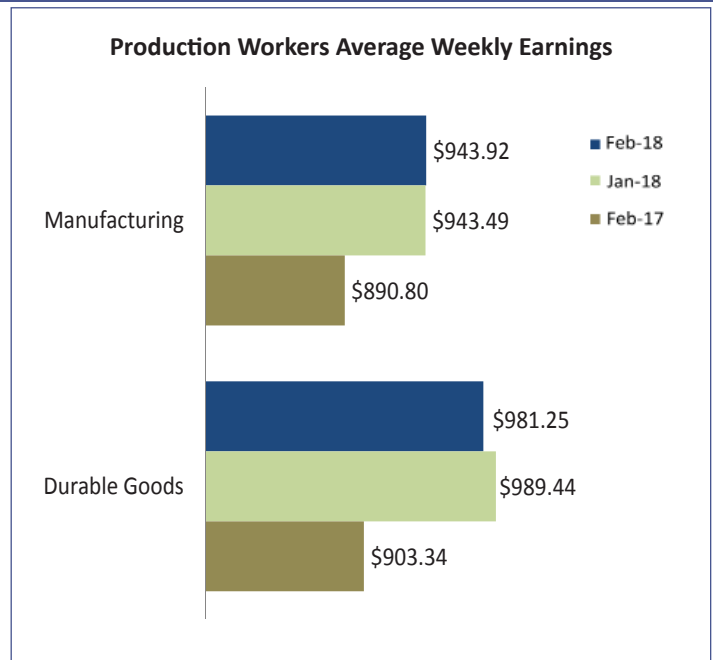
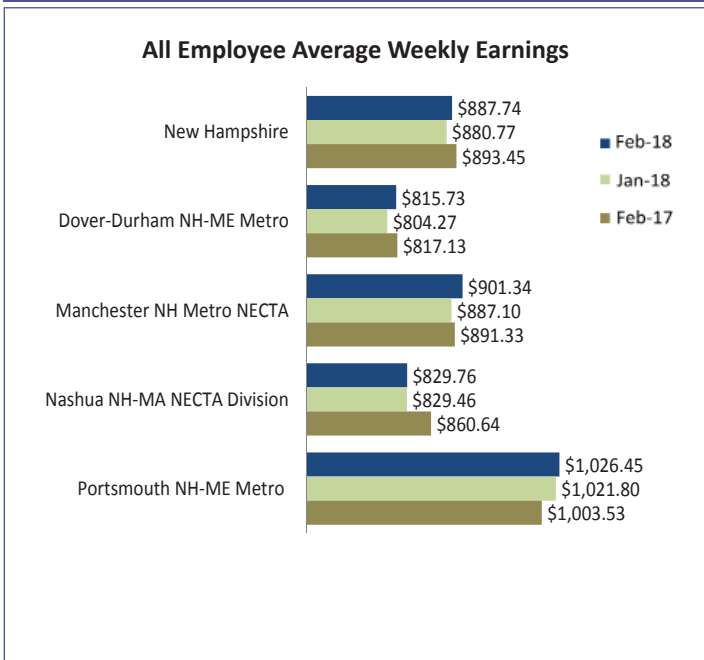


# Not Seasonally Adjusted Estimates by Place of Establishment

## Nonfarm Employment by Metropolitan Statistical Areas - February 2018



## 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)

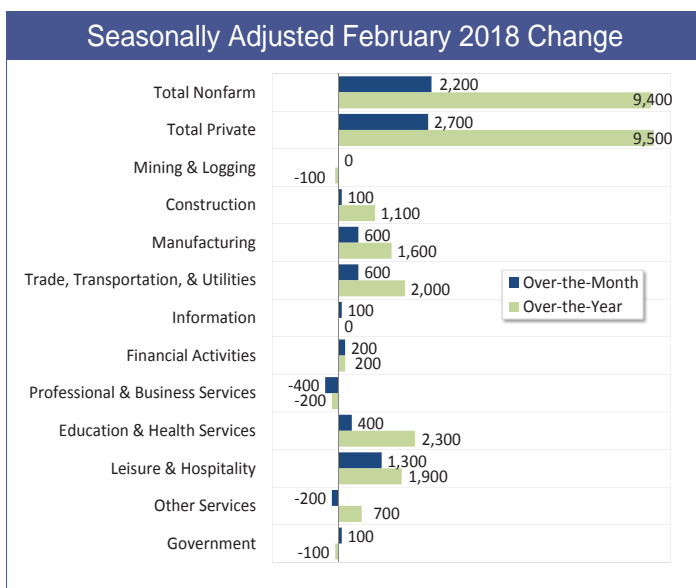
### Seasonally Adjusted

Total Nonfarm employment increased by 2,800 jobs in February, according to preliminary seasonally adjusted estimates. *Leisure and Hospitality* had the largest over-the-month increase in employment, adding 1,300 jobs. *Manufacturing* and *Trade, Transportation, and Utilities* increased payrolls by 600 jobs each, while *Private Education and Health Services* added 400 positions from January. *Financial Activities* increased employment 200 jobs over-the-month, while *Construction, Information, and Government* each increased 100 jobs from January.

Two supersectors experienced employment losses over-the-month. *Professional and Business Services* decreased payrolls by 400 positions, and *Other Services* dropped 200 jobs.

Total seasonally adjusted Nonfarm employment increased 9,400 jobs from February 2017 to February 2018. *Private Education and Health Services*, and *Trade, Transportation, and Utilities* added 2,300 and 2,000 jobs, respectively. *Leisure and Hospitality* increased employment by 1,900 jobs, while *Manufacturing* expanded by 1,600 jobs over-the-year. *Construction* payrolls grew by 1,100 positions, while *Other Services* added 700 jobs from February 2017. *Financial Activities* gained 200 jobs over-the-year.

Three supersectors experienced over-the-year employment losses. *Professional and Business Services* dropped 200 jobs, and *Mining and Logging*, and *Government* each shed 100 positions from February 2017.



### Not Seasonally Adjusted

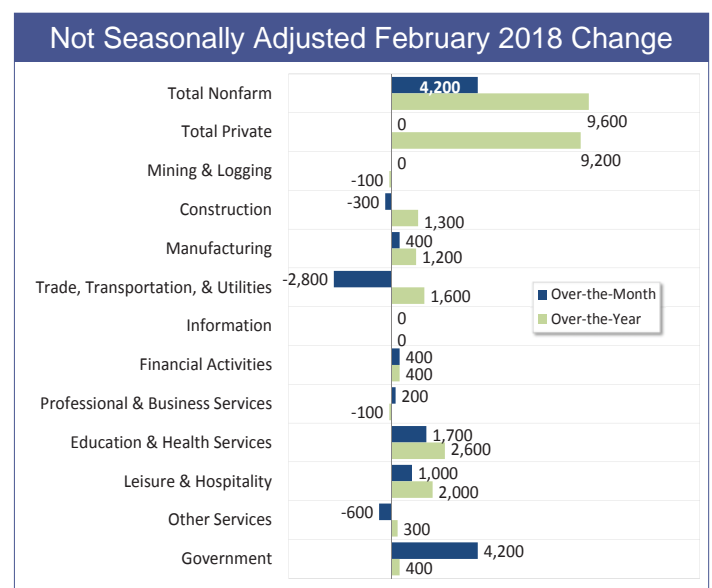
Preliminary not seasonally adjusted estimates for February show that Total Nonfarm employment increased 4,200 jobs over-the-month. *Government* experienced the largest increase, with a gain of 4,200 jobs. *Private Education and Health Services* and *Leisure and Hospitality* gained 1,700 and 1,000 jobs, respectively. *Financial Activities* and *Manufacturing* each expanded payrolls by 400 positions, while *Professional and Business Services* added 200 jobs from January 2018.

Three supersectors lost jobs from January. *Trade, Transportation, and Utilities* experienced the largest decrease, with a loss of 2,800 jobs. *Other Services* and *Construction* dropped 600 and 300 jobs, respectively, over-the-month.

Total Nonfarm employment gained 9,600 jobs over-the-year. *Private Education and Health Services* and *Leisure and Hospitality* added 2,600 and 2,000 positions, respectively. *Trade, Transportation, and Utilities* gained 1,600 jobs, and *Construction* expanded by 1,300 jobs from February 2017. *Manufacturing* expanded payrolls by 1,200 positions, and *Financial Activities* and *Government* each added 400 jobs over-the-year. *Other Services* gained 300 jobs from February 2017.

Two supersectors experienced an employment decline over-the-year. *Mining and Logging* and *Professional and Business Services* each shed a modest 100 positions from February 2017.

Ellie Goodbread, Research Analyst



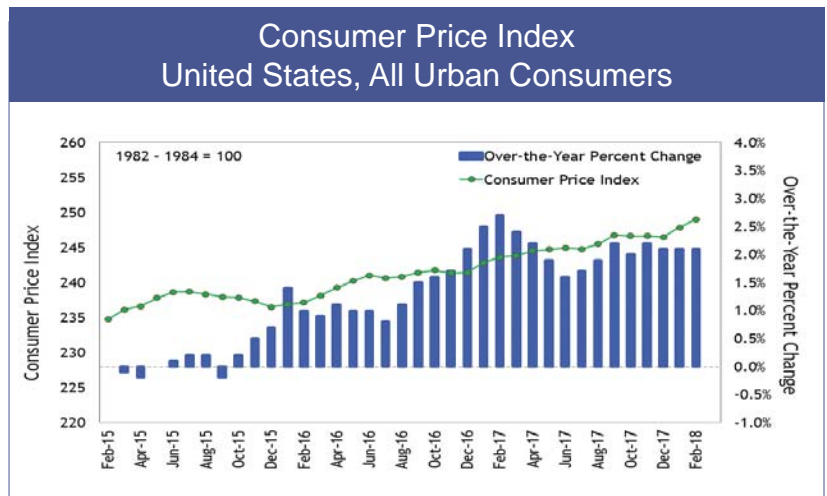
For further analysis, see the *Detailed Monthly Analysis of Industry Employment Data* on our web site: [www.nhes.nh.gov/elmi/statistics/ces-data.htm](http://www.nhes.nh.gov/elmi/statistics/ces-data.htm)



Consumer Price Index				
United States, All Urban Consumers				
Not Seasonally Adjusted (CPI-U) (1982-1984=100)				
			Change From Previous	
Feb-18	Jan-18	Feb-17	Month	Year
248.991	247.867	243.603	0.5%	2.2%

Northeast, All Urban Consumers				
Not Seasonally Adjusted (CPI-U) (1982-1984=100)				
			Change From Previous	
Feb-18	Jan-18	Feb-17	Month	Year
263.260	232.188	258.768	0.4%	1.7%



Unemployment Compensation Claims Activity						
	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18
Initial Claims	1,861	2,119	2,367	3,537	3,305	2,449
Continued Weeks Claimed	12,804	14,136	13,251	15,999	22,516	19,567
Average payment for a week of unemployment	\$343.54	\$347.34	\$342.51	\$333.94	\$326.90	\$327.17

*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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