

New Hampshire Economic Conditions

May 2014

New Hampshire's Older Working Population

In 2012, the median age of New Hampshire's population was 41.5 years, the third highest median age among the states, and one of seven states with a median age above 40 years.¹ Over 185,400 New Hampshire residents were age 65 years or older, representing 14.1 percent of the population. Another 14.0 percent, or 185,150 residents, were between the ages of 55 and 64 years. There were approximately 222,700 residents between the ages of 45 and 54 years, or 16.9 percent.

New England, at 40.2 years, has the highest median age among all Census geographic divisions in the nation; the youngest is the West South Central Division, at 34.5 years.²

Among all 50 states, four of the seven states with a median age of 40 years or older are in New England. All six New England states ranked in the top ten. With a median age of 29.6 years, Utah is the youngest state, and the only one below 30 years.

	Median Age (years)
Maine	43.2
Vermont	42.0
New Hampshire	41.5
West Virginia	41.4
Florida	41.0
Pennsylvania	40.3
Connecticut	40.2
Montana	39.9
Rhode Island	39.7
Massachusetts	39.3
United States	37.3

Celebrating Older Americans Month

In 1963, President John Kennedy designated the month of May as Senior Citizens Month, to celebrate individuals 65 years and older. In 1980, President Jimmy Carter changed the designation to Older Americans Month. In 2011, the ranks of older Americans began to swell, as the first Baby Boomers, those born between 1946 and 1965, reached the age of 65.

In 2013, the oldest Boomers turned 67 years of age and the youngest, 48 years of age. The Baby Boomers are the largest generational cohort of the American population, and the impact they have had — and continue to have — on the economy, workforce, culture, and society in this country will be felt for many years to come.

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Within New Hampshire, the older resident population was not proportionally distributed among the state's counties. In Carroll and Coös Counties, two of the least populous counties, about 20 percent of residents were age 65 years and older. These two counties also had the largest share of individuals aged 55 to 64 years, with 17.8 and 16.7 percent, respectively. That means almost two of every five residents in these two counties was age 55 years or older.

At the other end of the scale, Strafford and Hillsborough Counties had the smallest share of older residents age 65 years and older, with 12.3 percent each. Similarly, these two counties also had the smallest shares of residents between the ages of 55 and 64 years.

¹. 2010-2012 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates. DP05: ACS DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSING ESTIMATES. <<http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>>.

². The Census Geographic Divisions are New England, Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, East South Central, West South Central, East North Central, West North Central, Mountain, and Pacific.

New Hampshire's Older Workers

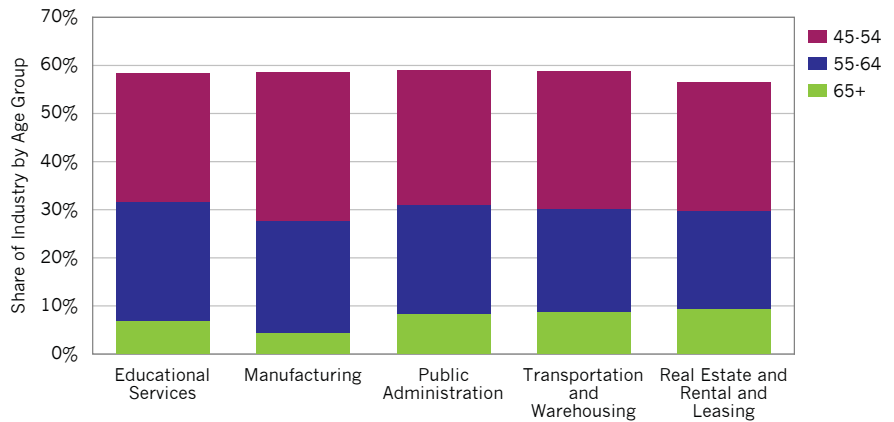
To examine changes in industry employment and worker age, Local Employment Dynamics³ data from 2003 — a point in time prior to the Baby Boom generation becoming eligible for retirement — were compared to data from 2013, the most recent available. The oldest age group is included, because there are people over 65 years of age who continue to work, even though most individuals are eligible to retire with full Social Security benefits at 65 (or 66) years of age.

Data on industry employment by age group in 2003 versus 2013 help illustrate the impact of aging Baby Boomers on employment in New Hampshire.⁴ In addition, a comparison of industry employment by worker age by county provides insight into the distribution of older workers throughout the state.

Industry Employment by Age Group in New Hampshire

In 2013, the five industry sectors employing the largest shares of

NH Industries with the Highest Share of Oldest Workers 2nd Quarter 2013



Source: US Census Bureau, Local Employment Dynamics, 2nd Quarter data

workers age 55 to 64 years in New Hampshire were *Educational services, Manufacturing, Transportation and warehousing, Public Administration, and Real estate and rental and leasing*. Three out of every ten job holders in these five industries together were 55 years of age or older.

³ US Census Bureau Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics. <<http://lehd.ces.census.gov>>.

⁴ Local Employment Dynamics data from the second quarter of each referenced year, 2003 or 2013, were used to eliminate seasonal employment factors.

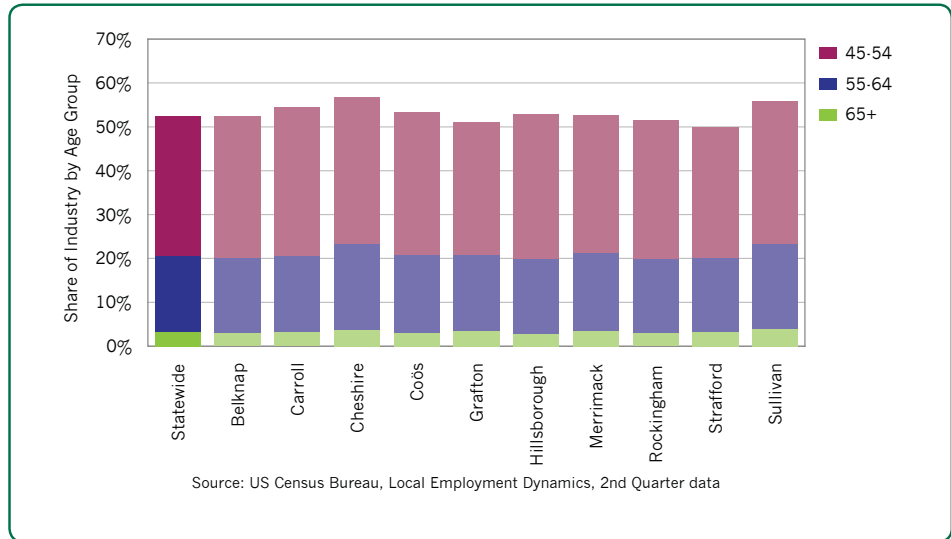
Educational Services

In 2003, the *Educational services* sector had the oldest workforce among the private industry sectors in New Hampshire, with 52.3 percent of job holders age 45 or older. One in five job holders, 20.6 percent, in the *Educational services* sector was 55 years of age or older, and those 45 to 54 years accounted for another 31.7 percent of job holders. By 2013, the share of job holders in *Educational services* age 45 years and older had risen to 58.5 percent. The share of *Educational services* job holders age 45 to 54 years shrank to 26.7 percent and the share of job holders age 55 years and older increased to 31.7 percent.

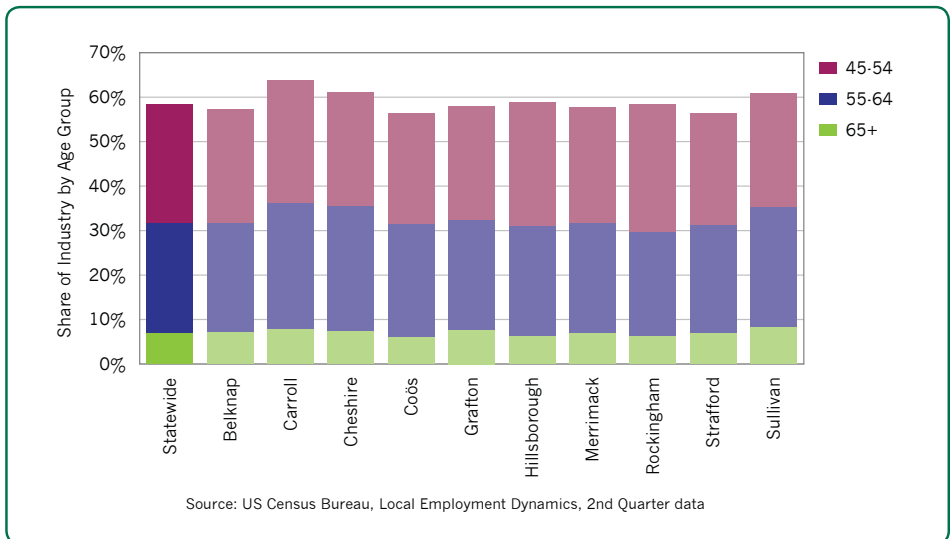
In 2003, in every county, two out of every ten *Educational services* workers were age 55 years and older. By 2013, three out of every ten *Educational services* workers were age 55 years and older. The share of workers in the 65 years and older age group in 2013 was at least double the share for that age group in 2003, both statewide and in all counties.

The average starting age for many workers in *Educational services* is likely to be higher than in other industries. Many occupations commonly found in the *Educational services* industry require postsecondary education, and some require experience as well. In addition, slow population growth over the last decade has limited the growth in *Educational services* employment. As fewer younger workers likely entered the field, a larger proportion of job holders in the industry were in older age brackets, increasing the

Share of NH Educational Services by Age 2003



Share of NH Educational Services by Age 2013



average age in *Educational services*. As people employed in the industry get older and continue to work, they leave less room to employ younger workers.

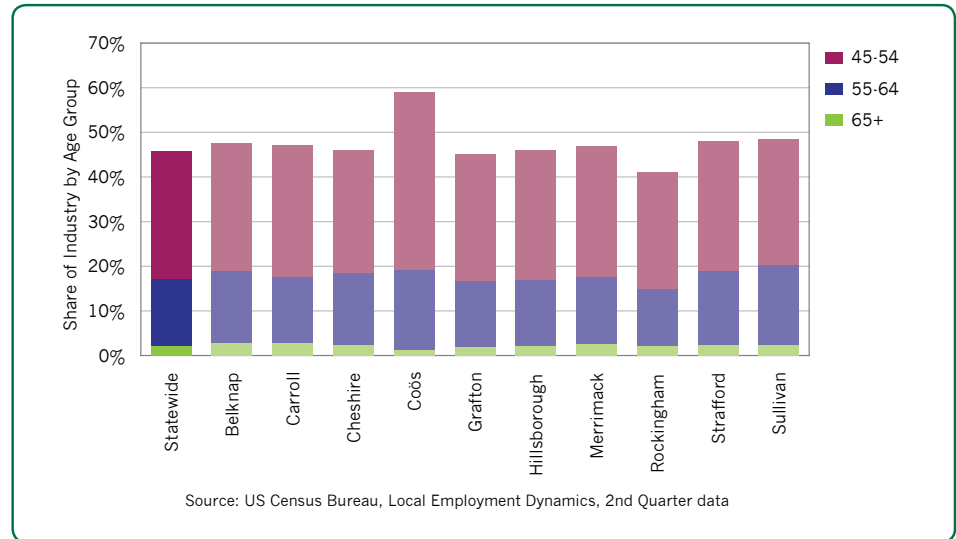
Manufacturing

The *Manufacturing* sector employs the third-largest share of New Hampshire workers in private business, and is increasingly affected by an aging workforce. In 2003, job holders age 45 to 54 years held a little less than 30 percent of private *Manufacturing* sector jobs statewide and in each county, with the exception of Coös County. In Coös County, just under 40 percent of *Manufacturing* job holders were between the ages of 45 and 54 years, and 19 percent were 55 years or older.

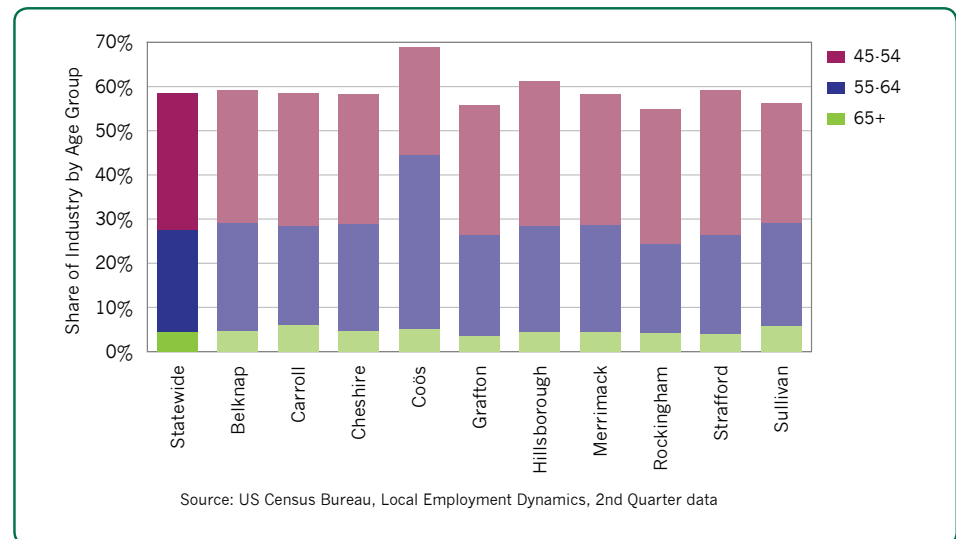
In 2013, the share of *Manufacturing* job holders age 45 to 54 years statewide and in most counties inched up by less than five percentage points, while the share of job holders age 55 years and older rose by ten or more percentage points. In Coös County, however, the differences were far more drastic. The share of *Manufacturing* job holders in the 45 to 54 years age group dropped from 40 percent in 2003 to 24 percent in 2013. The share of job holders age 55 years or older increased from 19 percent in 2003 to 44.5 percent in 2013, a gain of 25 percentage points.

Total *Manufacturing* employment in New Hampshire has declined.⁵ As total employment numbers in the industry shrank, the number of job holders in older age groups remained stable while the number of younger job holders declined along with employment numbers. This may, in part, be the result of “last in – first out” reduction practices where younger workers with less time on the job were released, leaving an older workforce on average. With lower total employment, the numbers of older workers now represent larger shares of

Share of NH Manufacturing by Age 2003



Share of NH Manufacturing by Age 2013



the industry’s workforce. The impact of an aging workforce combined with a reduction in total employment means that opportunities for younger workers to gain employment, and more critically the experience usually required by employers, are limited. The high share of older job holders

may also create a knowledge drain in the industry. As older workers leave the workforce, and limited opportunities have been available for younger workers to gain experience, employers will have a more difficult time finding qualified workers to fill positions.

⁵ Based on Local Employment Dynamics (LED) employment data, Manufacturing employment in New Hampshire dropped by 20.3 percent from second quarter 2003 to second quarter 2013.

Public Administration

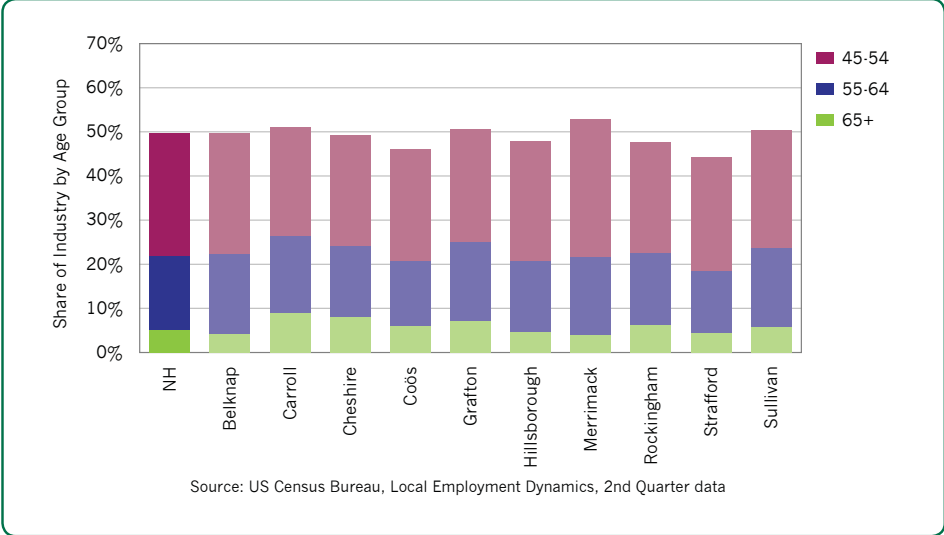
While government workers may be employed in any industry, the *Public administration* sector is comprised of government agencies that administer and manage public programs at the state and local level.⁶ In 2003, about half of New Hampshire job holders in *Public administration* were age 45 years and older; by 2013, that share had risen to 59 percent. Statewide and in every county, the share of job holders in both the 55 to 64 years and the 65 years and older age groups increased from 2003 to 2013.

The largest number of *Public administration* job holders were in Merrimack County, where a large portion of state government is located. In 2003, about 31 percent of *Public administration* job holders in Merrimack County were ages 45 to 54 years, and 22 percent were age 55 years and older. In 2013, the share of *Public administration* job holders ages 45 to 54 years was about the same, 30 percent, while the share of job holders age 55 years and older rose to 34 percent. As the age of job holders continues to rise, the *Public administration* sector, like many private sector industries, faces the potential loss of institutional knowledge.

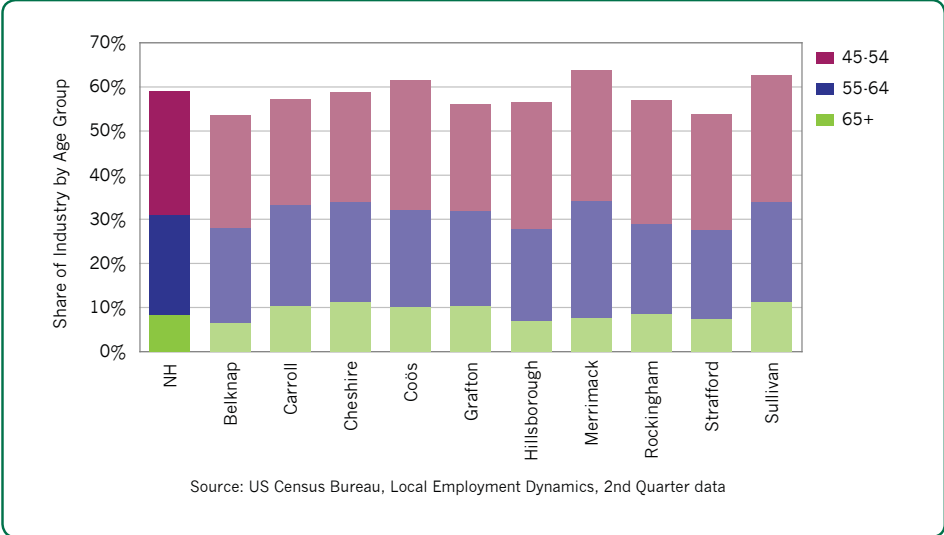
Yet the largest shares of the oldest *Public administration* job holders are not in Merrimack County. In Cheshire and Sullivan Counties, over 11 percent of *Public administration* job holders were age 65 years and older. Because Merrimack County has the bulk of state government workers, it is likely that in Cheshire and Sullivan Counties more job holders age 65 years and older are employed in local government (municipal or county) than state government.

⁶ At the present time, Local Employment Dynamics (LED) data do not include Federal government job holders.

Share of NH Public Administration by Age 2003



Share of NH Public Administration by Age 2013

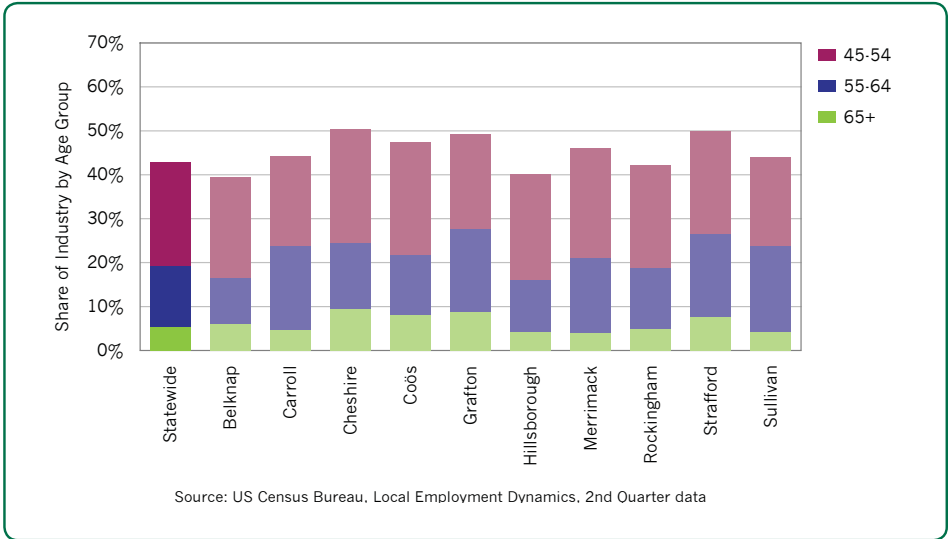


Transportation and Warehousing

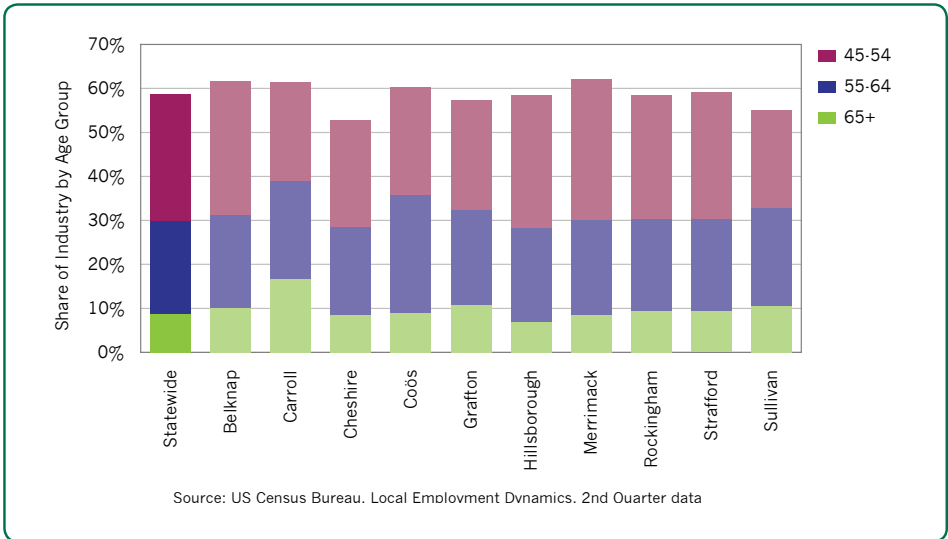
In 2003, roughly 57 percent of job holders in the *Transportation and warehousing* sector were under age 45, while 43 percent were 45 years and older. By 2013, those shares were reversed — 41 percent of job holders were under age 45, while nearly 59 percent were 45 years and older.

Among New Hampshire’s counties, there were differences in the shares of older *Transportation and warehousing* workers. In 2003, Grafton (28 percent), Strafford (27 percent), and Cheshire (24 percent) Counties had the largest shares of job holders age 55 years and older in *Transportation and warehousing*. These three counties had the smallest difference in percent of older workers between 2003 and 2013, about four percentage points. In 2013, the three counties with the largest shares of workers age 55 years and older were Carroll (39 percent), Coös (36 percent), and Sullivan (33 percent) Counties. Carroll County had the largest increase in share of workers age 55 years and older in this industry over the ten-year period, from 24 percent in 2003 to 39 percent in 2013.

Share of NH Transportation and Warehousing by Age 2003



Share of NH Transportation and Warehousing by Age 2013



Real estate, rental and leasing

Although *Real estate, rental and leasing* is not an industry sector that employs a large number of people, this sector held one of the larger shares of job holders age 65 years and older among all industries in New Hampshire, both in 2003 and in 2013.⁷ In 2003, 5.8 percent of job holders in this sector were 65 years and older; by 2013, the share had risen to 9.5 percent.

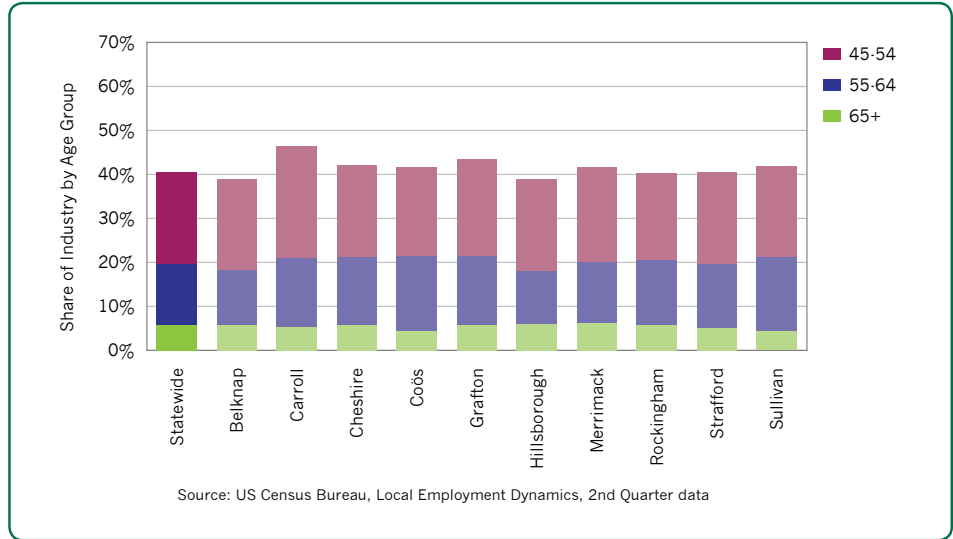
Among the counties, the largest share of job holders age 45 and over was in Carroll County. In 2013, about 63 percent of Carroll County job holders in *Real estate* were age 45 and over. Carroll County job holders age 65 years and older increased by nine percentage points between 2003 and 2013, going from five percent of all job holders in the county to over 14 percent. The other counties also had an increase in the share of job holders age 65 years and older in this industry over the ten-year period, with the exception of Belknap County, which experienced a slight decline.

The opposite perspective – share of age group by industry

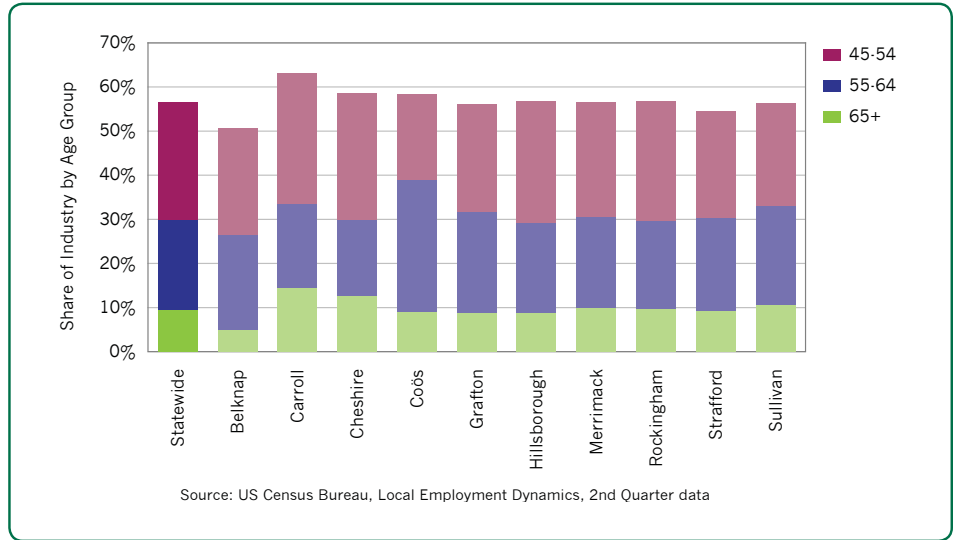
Up to this point, the discussion has been about industries and the ages of job holders employed within each industry. These data can also be evaluated from the opposite perspective — assessing each age group of job holders and the industries in which they are employed.

From this perspective, the largest shares of each of the three oldest age groups both in 2003 and in 2013 were in four industry sectors:

Share of NH Real Estate, Rental and Leasing by Age 2003



Share of NH Real Estate, Rental and Leasing by Age 2013



Manufacturing, Educational services, Healthcare and social assistance, and Retail trade. The proportion of job holders in the age 45 to 54 years and 55 to 64 years age groups were similar in these four industry sectors. The share of job holders in these

two age groups increased in only the *Healthcare and social assistance* sector, between 2003 and 2013. There were smaller shares of each age group in the other three sectors. This shift may or may not have been due to worker age. *Healthcare and social*

⁷ The LED numbers exclude self-employed.

assistance was the only industry sector that did not suffer employment losses during the latest recession, and may well have contributed to these differences.

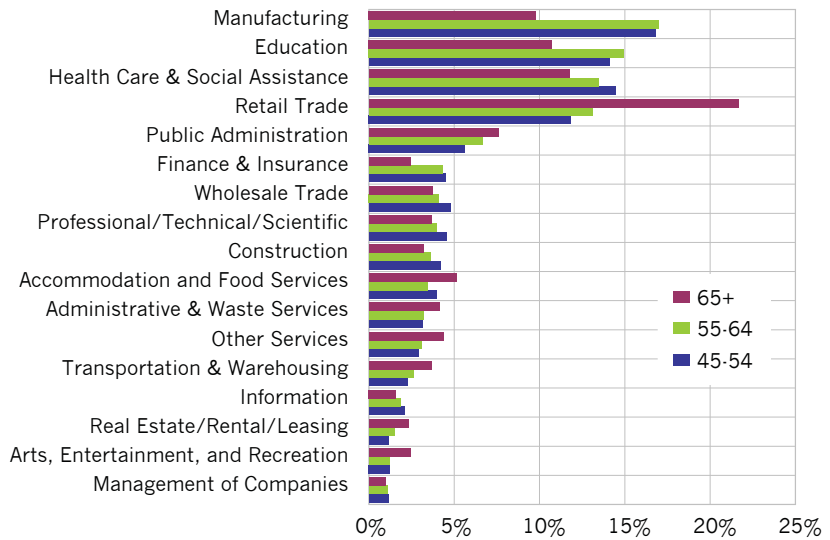
The most obvious differences were among job holders age 65 years and older. In both years, the share of job holders in this age group was distinctly lower in *Manufacturing* and higher in *Retail trade* than the 45 to 54 years and the 55 to 64 years age groups. Yet, even though the largest share of the oldest job holders was in the *Retail trade* sector, the count of job holders in this age group was relatively low.

Overall, older job holders provide a significant contribution to New Hampshire's economy. Job holders age 55 years and older hold almost 25 percent of all jobs, representing over 142,500 job holders. As Baby Boomers in New Hampshire continue to age, it is likely the proportion of older job holders will continue to increase. Older workers are valuable members of the workforce, with years of experience and institutional knowledge important to all industrial sectors. Yet this can be a two-edged sword for business establishments.

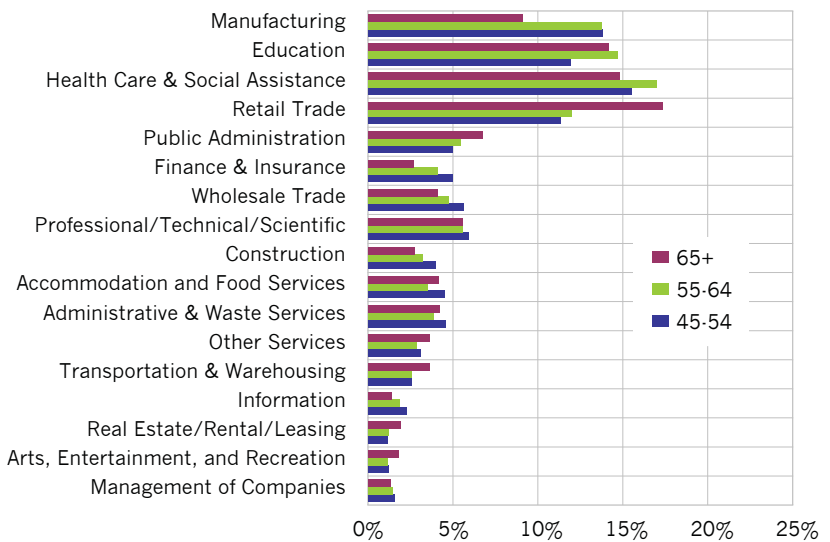
If there is a lack of new job creation and limited replacement openings at the same time as workers continue to hold jobs as they age, there is an impact on employment opportunities for workers in other, usually younger, age groups. Those establishments relying heavily on older workers may have some difficulty finding applicants with sufficient experience to fill positions vacated by retiring workers.

Anita Josten

Share of Age 45 and Over New Hampshire Job Holders by Industry, 2003



Share of Age 45 and Over New Hampshire Job Holders by Industry, 2013



Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

Unemployment Estimates by Region

Seasonally Adjusted	Mar-14	Feb-14	Mar-13
United States	6.7%	6.7%	7.5%
Northeast	6.6%	6.6%	7.7%
New England	6.3%	6.4%	7.0%
Connecticut	7.0%	7.0%	7.8%
Maine	5.9%	6.1%	6.8%
Massachusetts	6.3%	6.5%	6.9%
New Hampshire	4.5%	4.7%	5.3%
Rhode Island	8.7%	9.0%	9.5%
Vermont	3.4%	3.7%	4.2%
Mid Atlantic	6.6%	6.7%	8.0%
New Jersey	7.2%	7.1%	8.7%
New York	6.9%	6.8%	7.9%
Pennsylvania	6.0%	6.2%	7.7%

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) by Place of Residence

New Hampshire	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14
Unemployment Rate	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	4.9%	4.7%	4.5%
Civilian Labor Force	740,990	741,010	741,150	742,790	744,600	746,280
Number Employed	702,300	702,560	702,950	706,230	709,440	712,380
Number Unemployed	38,690	38,450	38,200	36,560	35,160	33,900
United States (in thousands)						
Unemployment Rate	7.2%	7.0%	6.7%	6.6%	6.7%	6.7%
Civilian Labor Force	154,625	155,284	154,937	155,460	155,724	156,227
Number Employed	143,485	144,443	144,586	145,224	145,266	145,742
Number Unemployed	11,140	10,841	10,351	10,236	10,459	10,486

Current Employment Statistics (CES) by Place of Establishment

Sector	Number of Jobs			Change from Previous	
	Mar-14	Feb-14	Mar-13	Month	Year
Total Nonfarm	648,200	645,600	638,100	2,600	10,100
Total Private	558,600	556,100	547,800	2,500	10,800
Mining and Logging	1,000	900	900	100	100
Construction	22,000	22,100	22,500	-100	-500
Manufacturing	66,500	66,400	65,800	100	700
Durable Goods	50,400	50,200	49,700	200	700
Non-Durable Goods	16,100	16,200	16,100	-100	0
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	141,200	140,700	136,100	500	5,100
Wholesale Trade	26,800	27,000	26,700	-200	100
Retail Trade	98,700	97,900	94,500	800	4,200
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	15,700	15,800	14,900	-100	800
Information	12,100	11,900	11,900	200	200
Financial Activities	35,900	35,400	35,300	500	600
Finance and Insurance	29,200	28,800	28,700	400	500
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6,700	6,600	6,600	100	100
Professional and Business Services	70,400	70,700	69,700	-300	700
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	30,400	29,500	31,600	900	-1,200
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	32,000	32,000	29,800	0	2,200
Education and Health Services	117,000	116,200	115,200	800	1,800
Educational Services	29,500	29,400	29,000	100	500
Health Care and Social Assistance	87,500	86,800	86,200	700	1,300
Leisure and Hospitality	66,500	66,100	65,700	400	800
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	10,600	10,400	11,000	200	-400
Accommodation and Food Services	55,900	55,700	54,700	200	1,200
Other Services	26,000	25,700	24,700	300	1,300
Government	89,600	89,500	90,300	100	-700
Federal Government	7,300	7,400	7,400	-100	-100
State Government	23,200	23,400	23,900	-200	-700
Local Government	59,100	58,700	59,000	400	100

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	Mar-14	Feb-14	Mar-13
Total Civilian Labor Force	744,340	742,500	739,690
Employed	707,990	704,220	698,230
Unemployed	36,350	38,280	41,460
Unemployment Rate	4.9%	5.2%	5.6%

United States (# in thousands)	Mar-14	Feb-14	Mar-13
Total Civilian Labor Force	155,627	155,027	154,512
Employed	145,090	144,134	142,698
Unemployed	10,537	10,893	11,815
Unemployment Rate	6.8%	7.0%	7.6%

Unemployment Rates by Region

Not Seasonally Adjusted	Mar-14	Feb-14	Mar-13
United States	6.8%	7.0%	7.6%
Northeast	7.0%	7.3%	7.9%
New England	6.7%	6.9%	7.3%
Connecticut	7.4%	7.4%	7.9%
Maine	6.6%	7.0%	7.5%
Massachusetts	6.6%	6.8%	7.1%
New Hampshire	4.9%	5.2%	5.6%
Rhode Island	9.1%	9.4%	9.9%
Vermont	4.1%	4.0%	4.7%
Mid Atlantic	7.1%	7.4%	8.1%
New Jersey	7.6%	7.8%	8.8%
New York	7.3%	7.7%	8.0%
Pennsylvania	6.4%	6.7%	7.8%

Unemployment Rates by Area

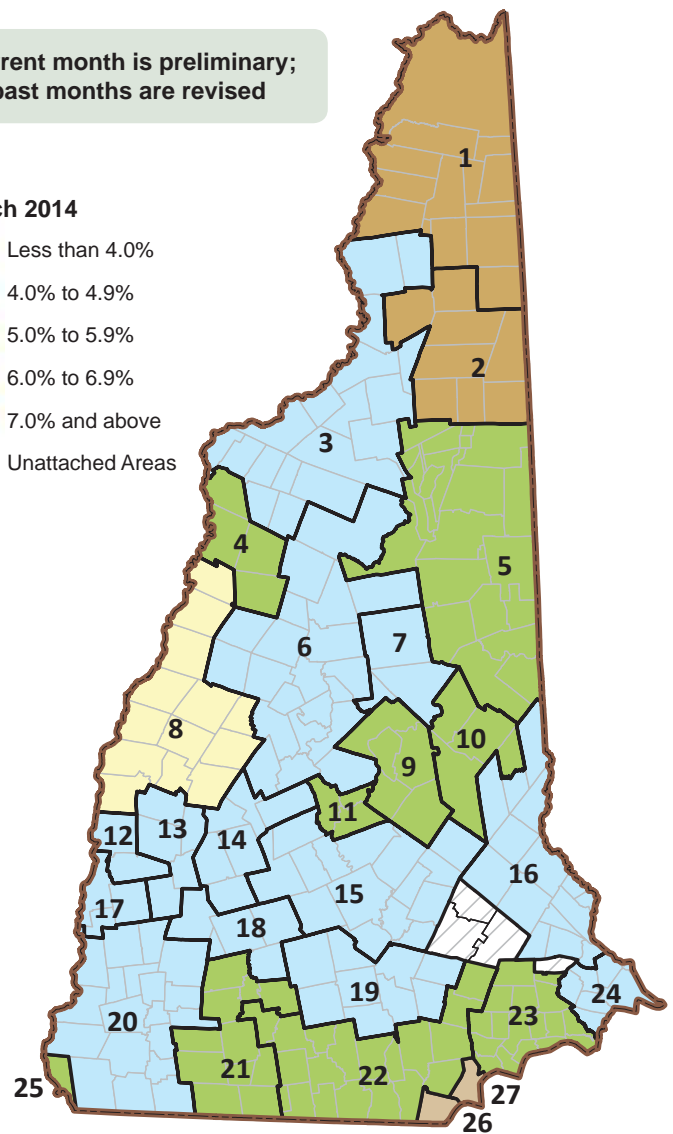
Counties	Mar-14	Feb-14	Mar-13
Belknap	5.0%	5.3%	5.9%
Carroll	5.2%	5.5%	6.0%
Cheshire	4.8%	4.9%	5.5%
Coos	6.8%	7.1%	7.2%
Grafton	3.9%	4.1%	4.5%
Hillsborough	5.0%	5.2%	5.7%
Merrimack	4.5%	4.7%	5.3%
Rockingham	5.2%	5.5%	5.9%
Strafford	4.6%	4.8%	5.5%
Sullivan	4.2%	4.4%	4.8%

Map Key	Labor Market Areas	Mar-14	Feb-14	Mar-13
1	Colebrook NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	7.0%	7.4%	7.6%
2	Berlin NH MicroNECTA	8.1%	8.1%	7.7%
3	Littleton NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	4.7%	5.0%	5.4%
4	Haverhill NH LMA	5.3%	5.9%	6.2%
5	Conway NH-ME LMA, NH Portion	5.3%	5.5%	6.1%
6	Plymouth NH LMA	4.7%	4.9%	5.5%
7	Moultonborough NH LMA	4.0%	4.3%	5.1%
8	Lebanon NH-VT MicroNECTA, NH Portion	3.1%	3.3%	3.6%
9	Laconia NH MicroNECTA	5.0%	5.4%	6.2%
10	Wolfeboro NH LMA	5.2%	5.5%	5.6%
11	Franklin NH MicroNECTA	5.4%	5.6%	6.3%
12	Claremont NH MicroNECTA	4.3%	4.4%	4.8%
13	Newport NH LMA	4.6%	4.8%	5.7%
14	New London NH LMA	4.0%	4.0%	4.8%
15	Concord NH MicroNECTA	4.5%	4.7%	5.3%
16	Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion	4.7%	4.9%	5.5%
17	Charlestown NH LMA	4.3%	4.3%	5.5%
18	Hillsborough NH LMA	4.7%	4.8%	5.6%
19	Manchester NH MetroNECTA	4.7%	4.9%	5.4%
20	Keene NH MicroNECTA	4.4%	4.6%	5.2%
21	Peterborough NH LMA	5.5%	5.8%	6.0%
22	Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion	5.1%	5.4%	5.8%
23	Exeter Area, NH Portion, Haverhill-N. Andover-Amesbury MA-NH NECTA Division	5.8%	6.2%	6.3%
24	Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion	4.3%	4.6%	5.1%
25	Hinsdale Town, NH Portion, Brattleboro VT-NH LMA	5.6%	5.8%	6.3%
26	Pelham Town, NH Portion, Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford MA-NH NECTA Division	6.6%	7.7%	6.8%
27	Salem Town, NH Portion, Lawrence-Methuen-Salem MA-NH NECTA Division	6.5%	6.9%	7.5%

Current month is preliminary; past months are revised

March 2014

- Less than 4.0%
- 4.0% to 4.9%
- 5.0% to 5.9%
- 6.0% to 6.9%
- 7.0% and above
- Unattached Areas



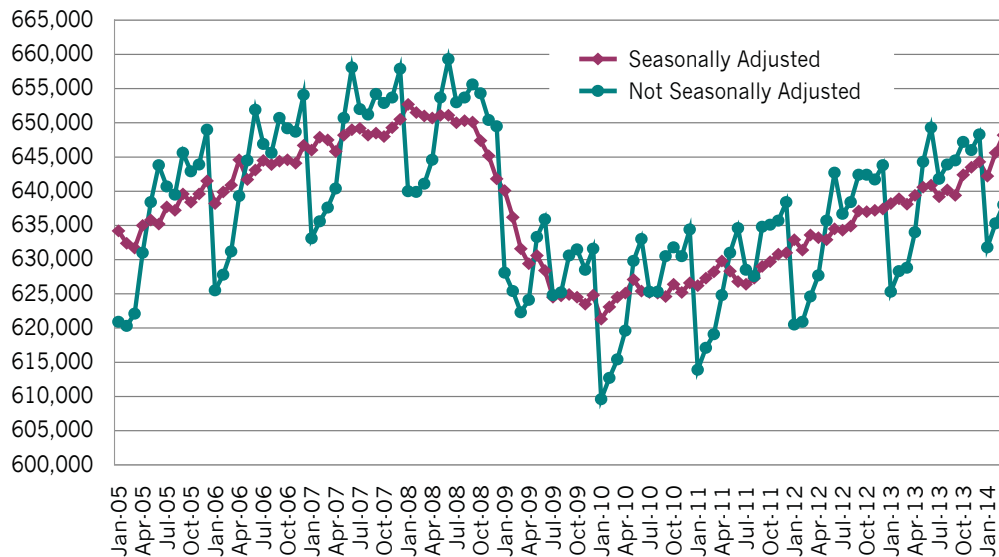
New Hampshire unemployment and labor force estimates are calculated using a regression model which depends on Current Population Survey (CPS) estimates. Labor Market Area estimates are calculated using the Bureau of Labor Statistics "Handbook Method" and then adjusted to the State levels.

Monthly Analysis of Current Employment Statistics (CES)

New Hampshire Nonfarm Employment Statewide Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Number of Jobs			Change from previous:	
	Mar-14 preliminary	Feb-14 revised	Mar-13	Month	Year
Total All Supersectors	638,000	635,300	628,800	2,700	9,200
Private Employment Total	544,500	542,400	534,900	2,100	9,600
Mining and Logging	900	800	800	100	100
Construction	19,700	19,200	20,200	500	-500
Manufacturing	66,100	66,100	65,400	0	700
Durable Goods	50,200	50,200	49,400	0	800
Non-Durable Goods	15,900	15,900	16,000	0	-100
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	137,000	136,700	132,900	300	4,100
Wholesale Trade	26,500	26,500	26,500	0	0
Retail Trade	95,300	94,900	91,700	400	3,600
Transportation and Utilities	15,200	15,300	14,700	-100	500
Information	12,000	11,900	11,800	100	200
Financial Activities	35,700	35,100	35,000	600	700
Professional and Business	69,200	69,500	67,800	-300	1,400
Education and Health	117,500	116,700	116,100	800	1,400
Leisure and Hospitality	61,100	61,600	60,600	-500	500
Other Services	25,300	24,800	24,300	500	1,000
Government Total	93,500	92,900	93,900	600	-400
Federal Government	7,200	7,300	7,300	-100	-100
State Government	24,500	24,700	25,200	-200	-700
Local Government	61,800	60,900	61,400	900	400

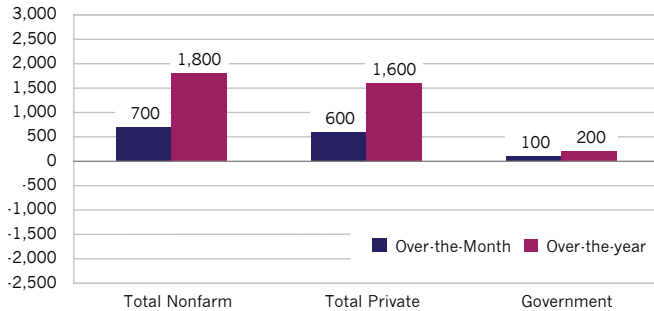
Total Nonfarm Employment Trend for March 2014



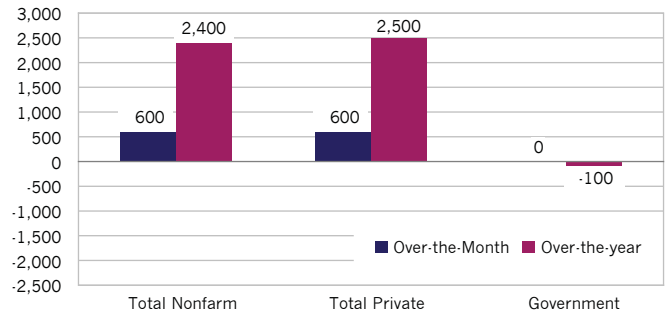
Not Seasonally Adjusted Estimates by Place of Establishment

Nonfarm Employment by Metropolitan Statistical Areas

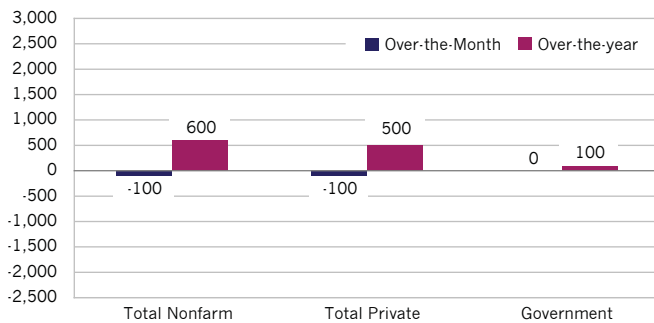
Manchester Metro NECTA
March 2014



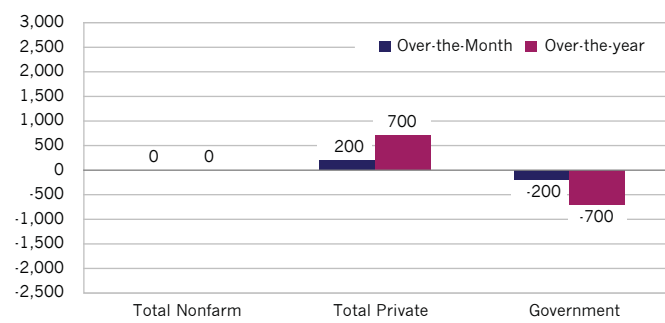
Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division
March 2014



Portsmouth NH-ME NECTA
March 2014

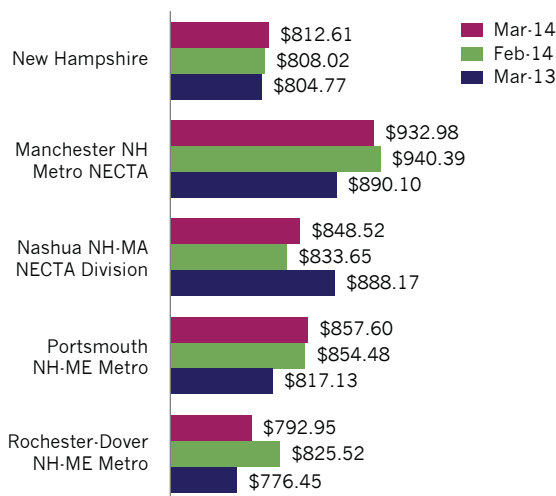


Rochester-Dover NH-ME NECTA
March 2014



Total Private Average Weekly Earnings Data

All Employees Average Weekly Earnings
March 2014



Production Workers Average Weekly Earnings
March 2014

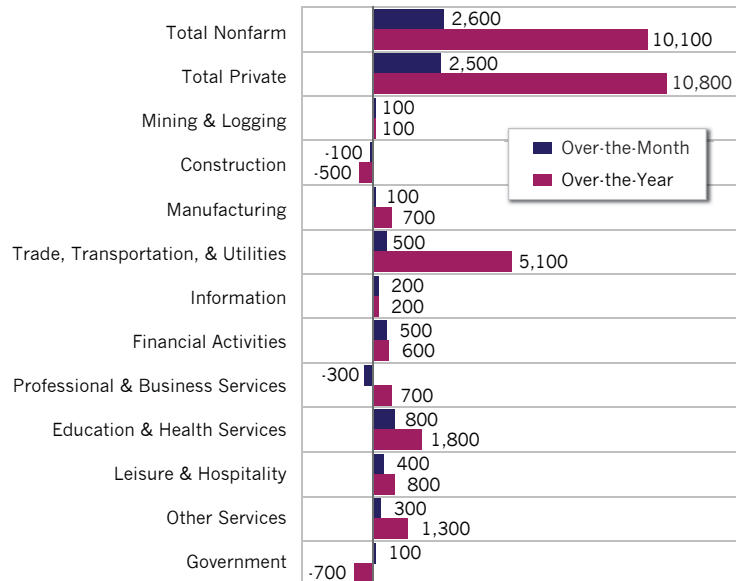


Sector data for the four areas and hours and earnings data are available on our web site: www.nhes.nh.gov/elmi/statistics/ces-data.htm

Seasonally Adjusted Statistical Analysis of Nonfarm Employment

- New Hampshire’s preliminary total nonfarm employment increased by 2,600 jobs from February 2014 to March 2014. Nearly all of the growth was in the private sector.
- Almost one-third of the growth in the private sector was in private education and health services, up 800 jobs.
- Over-the-year, total nonfarm employment rose by 10,100 jobs. All of this growth was in the private sector.
- Just over 50 percent of the total nonfarm growth was in trade, transportation, and utilities, up 5,100 jobs, between March 2013 and March 2014.

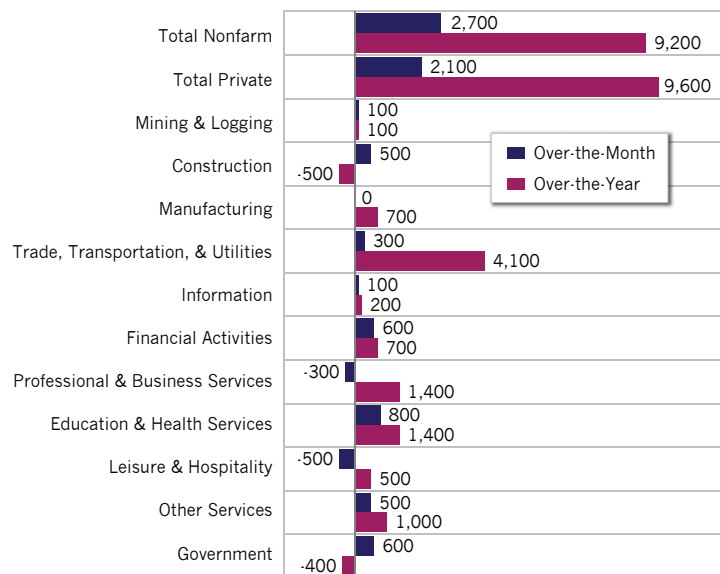
Seasonally Adjusted March 2014 Change



Not Seasonally Adjusted Statistical Analysis of Nonfarm Employment

- Preliminary total nonfarm employment gained 2,700 jobs, over-the-month. The private sector and government sector both saw growth during this time frame.
- Nearly three-fourths of the increase in total nonfarm employment can be attributed to private education and health services (800), financial activities (600), and government (600).
- Total nonfarm employment expanded by 9,200 jobs from March 2013 and March 2014. All of this growth was in the private sector.
- Over 42 percent of the increase in the private sector can be attributed to trade, transportation, and utilities, up 4,100 jobs.

Not Seasonally Adjusted March 2014 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

Unemployment Compensation Claims Activity

	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14
Initial Claims	4,803	4,584	7,217	6,090	4,737	4,171
Continued Weeks Claimed	27,210	28,336	40,049	42,915	41,240	48,137

Consumer Price Index

United States, All Urban Consumers, Not Seasonally Adjusted (CPI-U) (1982-1984=100)				
Mar-14	Feb-14	Mar-13	Change from Previous	
			Month	Year
236.293	234.781	232.773	0.6%	1.5%

NH Employment Security Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau

General Information(603) 228-4124
<www.nhes.nh.gov/elmi>

Research Unit 228-4173

Economist 229-4427

Covered Employment & Wages 228-4177

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Local Area Unemployment Statistics ... 228-4167

Occupational Employment Statistics ... 229-4315

New Hampshire Employment Security Local Offices:

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Keene.....	352-1904	Laconia	524-3960
Littleton	444-2971	Manchester	627-7841
Nashua	882-5177	Portsmouth	436-3702
Salem.....	893-9185	Somersworth	742-3600

Claims calls: 1-800-266-2252

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