

New Hampshire Economic Conditions

January 2012

Labor Force Participation Shifts

New Hampshire's average labor force participation rate (LFPR) in 2010 was 70.3 percent. This rate measures the share of the civilian population age 16 and older that is in the labor force (both employed and unemployed). New Hampshire has gained position in the state ranking, rising from tenth highest in 2007 to eighth highest in 2010, even though the average labor force participation rate has gradually dropped 0.6 percentage point from 70.9 percent in 2007.

New Hampshire's monthly labor force participation rate (LFPR) was significantly higher than the national rate which hovered between 64 and 65 percent each month during 2010.

The labor force participation rate (LFPR) is used as one economic indicator. A high labor force participation rate (LFPR) indicates that a large share of the civilian

noninstitutional population, age 16 and over, are either working or looking for work. A high labor force participation rate (LFPR) combined with low unemployment rates could indicate a tight labor market where employers may have difficulty attracting employees.

The trend in the labor force participation rate is also important, not merely whether it is high or low. The declining labor force participation rate nationally, as well as in New Hampshire, could be linked in part to demographic factors. As the average age of the population increases because of factors such as a large, aging cohort of baby boomers and increased longevity, a larger share of the population could be choosing to not participate in the labor market. Also, the recent recession and slow recovery could

have caused people to leave the labor market due to their inability to find jobs. After remaining relatively stable between 2002 and 2007, the national LFPR declined from about 66 percent in January 2008 to under 64 percent in January 2012. This recent decline is more likely to be related to current economic conditions.

New Hampshire's Demographics

Women made up a slightly larger portion of New Hampshire's civilian noninstitutional population (16 years and older) from 2007 to 2010, with just over 51 percent each year. Men made up the balance with roughly 49 percent. Youth, all individuals age 16 to 19 years, were 7.5 percent of the civilian population in 2007, but that share had declined to 6.4 percent by 2010.

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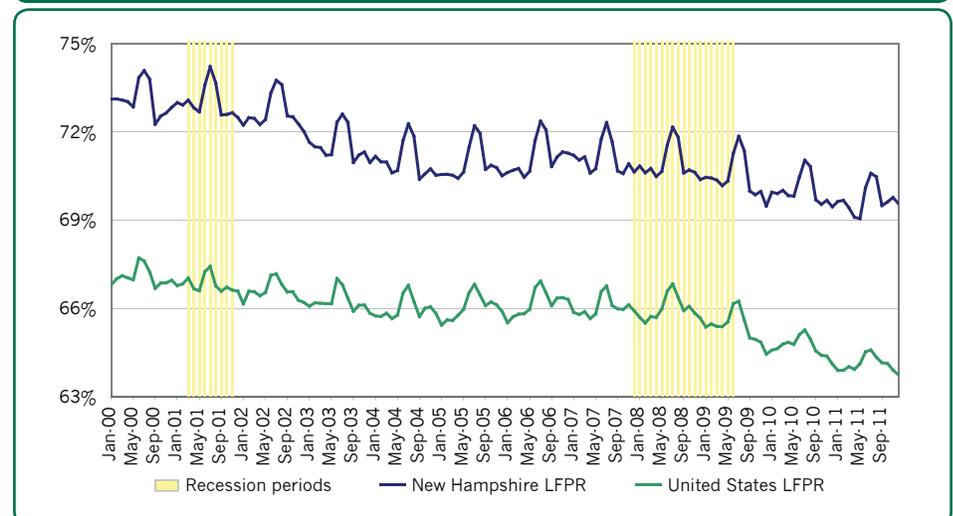
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www.nhes.nh.gov/elmi

Labor Force Participation Rates
(not seasonally adjusted)



Men – 16 years and older

In New Hampshire even though men represented the smaller share of the civilian population, they held the larger portion of the labor force. The labor force participation rate among males, age 16 and older, in New Hampshire was close to 80 percent from 2000 through 2005. The rate started to slide in 2006 as the housing crisis began to impact the male-dominated *Construction*

industry. By 2007, the labor force participation rate for males was 76.9 percent. *Manufacturing*, another male-dominated industry, slowed with the recession. The labor force participation of males shrank each year and was 75.1 percent by 2010, almost a two percent drop from 2007.

Women – 16 years and older

Women have traditionally held a smaller share of labor force than males. By 2007, the labor force

participation rate for females had only minor shifts since 2000. It remained in the neighborhood of 65.0 percent. As the labor force participation rate for males trended downward in the most recent recession, the participation rate for females trended slightly upward. By 2010, the labor force participation of females in New Hampshire increased to 65.7 percent, the same as it was in 2000.

Behind the numbers: “It’s all in the definition ...”

Familiarity with its components helps in understanding the importance of the labor force participation rate.

The *labor force participation rate* (LFPR) is the relationship between the civilian *labor force* and the *civilian noninstitutional population*, each including individuals age 16 and older. The LFPR represents the share of the working age civilian noninstitutional population that is either employed or unemployed and actively seeking work.

The *civilian noninstitutional population* includes all persons (residents of the specified geography) age 16 and over who are not in the military and are not institutionalized (i.e. prisons, medical facilities).

The *labor force* includes members of the *civilian noninstitutional population* who are either *employed* or are *unemployed* but are available and looking for work. Very specific conditions apply to these components.

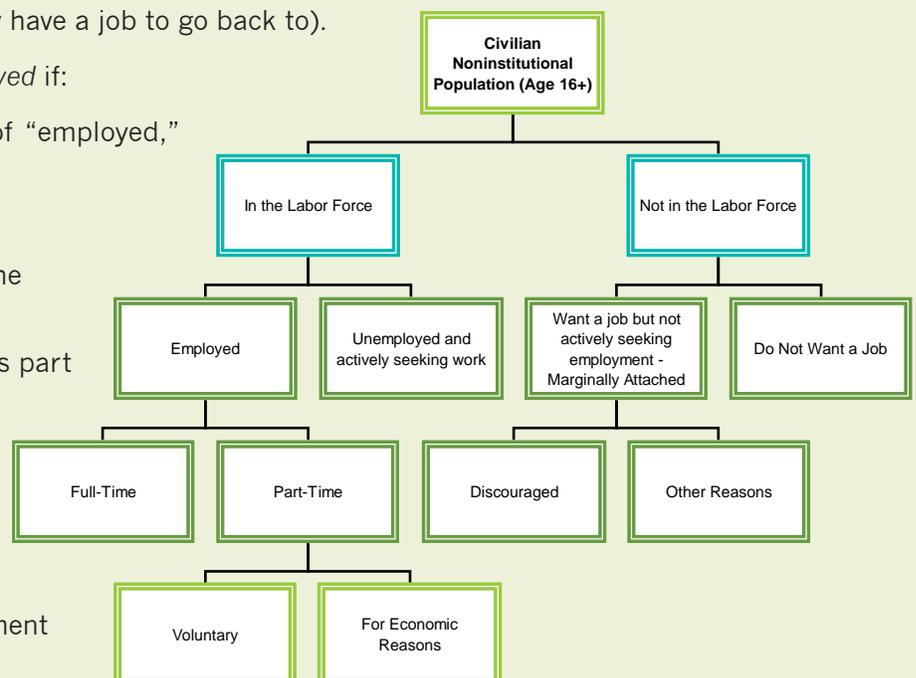
Individuals are counted as *employed* if they are paid for even one hour of work during the week of the data collection. Additionally, people who are waiting for a recall from an employer within four weeks of their release would also be considered employed (because they have a job to go back to).

Individuals are counted as *unemployed* if:

- They do not meet the definition of “employed,”
- They are available for work, and
- They have made efforts to seek employment some time during the prior four weeks.

Individuals would not be included as part of the labor force if:

- They decide to stay in school and are not working,
- They remain at home to care for another person, or
- They decide to not seek employment because they are discouraged.

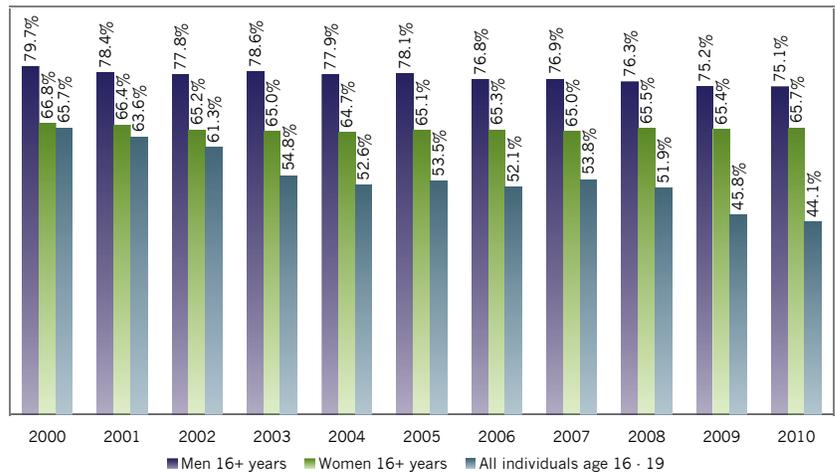


Youth – 16 to 19 years

The labor force participation rate for youth has been adversely affected by two recession periods in one decade. The participation rate for teens age 16 to 19 went from 65.7 percent in 2000 to 44.1 percent in 2010. In many instances it is difficult to schedule work hours around school and extracurricular activities. Greater academic demands on teens and an increasing emphasis on community service for college admission are among contributing factors to the declining labor force participation rate among youth age 16 to 19 years. In 2007, this age group was 5.7 percent of New Hampshire’s labor force, either working or looking for work. Combined with the continued effects of the recession, labor force participation of this group went from 53.8 percent in 2007 to 44.1 percent in 2010, a drop of almost 10 percentage points.

It is unclear if the overall decline in New Hampshire’s labor force participation rate is the sole result of the economic recession. It could be that the recessionary effects are working in tandem with changing demographics. The first of the baby boomer generation became eligible for Social Security retirement benefits in late 2007, timing that coincided with the most recent recession period. Baby boomers are one of the largest generational cohorts and as these individuals age and retire, they would still be counted as part of the civilian noninstitutional population but would not be included in the labor force if they are not either working (even part time) or actively seeking employment. New Hampshire’s population has one of the higher median ages in the nation. The number of individuals in the age cohort moving into the 16 to 19 year group is not as large as the

Labor Force Participation Rate in New Hampshire by Gender



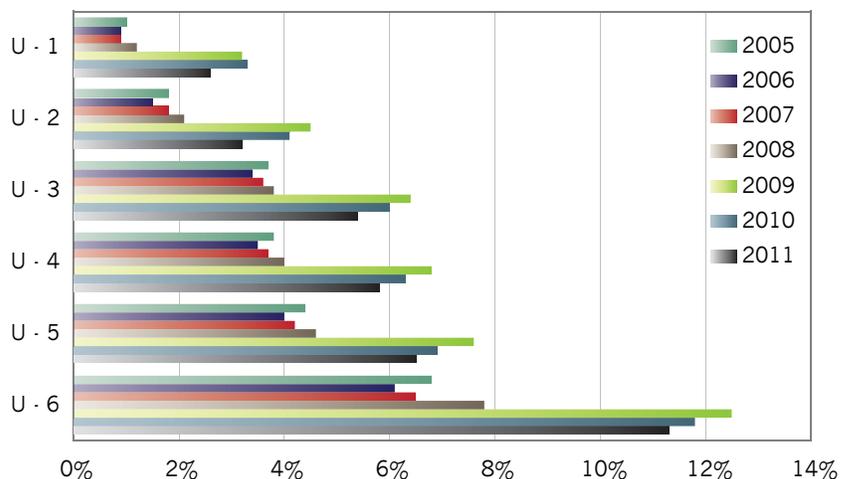
number of baby boomers exiting the labor force. Since the baby boomers are still counted in the civilian noninstitutional population, as they retire and leave the labor force in large numbers, the labor force participation rate will decline.

monthly estimate of the number of unemployed residents as a percent of the labor force (persons employed plus persons unemployed but willing and able to work, available for work, and actively searching for work). The value of this measure, and its components, is that people being included have a strong attachment to work either by being employed, or actively seeking a job. For all states and the District of Columbia, the official monthly labor force

Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization – New Hampshire

The official unemployment rate released for New Hampshire is a

Alternative Measures



and unemployment estimates are developed using a statistical modeling approach, based on historical and current relationships found within each state's economy. Modeling results in estimates that are more reliable than direct survey estimates through the Current Population Survey. The common methodology also allows comparisons among states.

Some observers, however, think that this method does not accurately measure labor underutilization. Recognizing this, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics has prepared alternative measures of how labor resources – people – are being utilized in the United States. BLS includes in its alternative measures discouraged workers; persons not currently searching for work due to other reasons (such as transportation issues or child care issues, for example); and persons working part-time who would prefer to work full-time. These measures are prepared for all states, including New Hampshire. A total of six measures are prepared (labeled from U-1 to U-6; U-3 uses the same definition as the official unemployment rate). These measures are based on responses to questions included for the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the monthly Current Population Survey, conducted by the Census Bureau.

The most inclusive measure is U-6, which includes the number of persons meeting the official definition of unemployed; persons employed part-time for economic reasons (not by personal choice); and marginally attached persons. Marginally attached persons include those discouraged persons who are not currently searching for work because they feel no jobs are available for them; and persons who have temporarily given

Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization

- U-1: Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force.
- U-2: Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force.
- U-3: Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (this is the definition used for the official unemployment rate).
- U-4: Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers.
- U-5: Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other marginally attached workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers.
- U-6: Total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers.

Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization for States. <http://www.bls.gov/lau/stalt.htm>. Accessed January 23, 2012

up a job search for reasons such as transportation, child care, or similar issues, but are interested in working and would be available.

These alternative measures of labor utilization are only prepared as four-quarter averages, so they cover an entire year's experience. Because of that, they are not precisely comparable to regularly released monthly unemployment rates. The six alternative measures of labor underutilization do tend to move together.

New Hampshire has seen declines in all measures of labor underutilization since 2009, although they are still above pre-recession levels.

Each of the alternative measures, except U-1, peaked with the 2009 average; U-1 peaked in 2010. The increased average of U-1 in 2010 indicated continuing long term unemployment of more than 15 weeks.

The U-3 measure is closely related to the official unemployment rate released by the state. Comparing that measure to the U-4 and U-5 measures provides a gauge of the discouraged and workers who are marginally attached to the labor force.

The U-6 measure has become increasingly well known because, in addition to marginally attached and discouraged workers, it includes those workers who are underemployed – those workers who are working part time but would prefer to work full-time.

Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

Unemployment Estimates by Region

Seasonally Adjusted	Nov-11	Oct-11	Nov-10
United States	8.6%	9.0%	9.8%
Northeast	7.9%	8.1%	8.5%
New England	7.3%	7.6%	8.3%
Connecticut	8.4%	8.7%	9.1%
Maine	7.0%	7.3%	7.5%
Massachusetts	7.0%	7.3%	8.3%
New Hampshire	5.2%	5.3%	5.7%
Rhode Island	10.5%	10.4%	11.5%
Vermont	5.3%	5.6%	5.8%
Mid Atlantic	8.2%	8.2%	8.5%
New Jersey	9.1%	9.1%	9.2%
New York	8.0%	7.9%	8.3%
Pennsylvania	7.9%	8.1%	8.5%

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) by Place of Residence

New Hampshire	Jun-11	Jul-11	Aug-11	Sep-11	Oct-11	Nov-11
Unemployment Rate	4.9%	5.2%	5.3%	5.4%	5.3%	5.2%
Civilian Labor Force	741,010	739,580	740,090	742,480	744,590	746,620
Number Employed	704,410	701,290	700,790	702,550	704,910	707,960
Number Unemployed	36,600	38,290	39,300	39,930	39,680	38,660
United States (in thousands)						
Unemployment Rate	9.2%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%	9.0%	8.6%
Civilian Labor Force	153,421	153,228	153,594	154,017	154,198	153,883
Number Employed	139,334	139,296	139,627	140,025	140,302	140,580
Number Unemployed	14,087	13,931	13,967	13,992	13,897	13,303

Current Employment Statistics (CES) by Place of Establishment

Supersector	Jul-11	Aug-11	Sep-11	Oct-11	Nov-11
Total Nonfarm	632,900	627,500	628,800	634,600	634,400
Construction	20,300	19,900	20,000	20,600	21,600
Manufacturing	66,100	65,500	65,500	65,600	65,500
Durable Goods	50,800	50,300	50,300	50,400	50,300
Non-Durable Goods	15,300	15,200	15,200	15,200	15,200
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	132,100	130,000	130,200	132,600	133,200
Wholesale Trade	25,500	25,500	25,500	26,300	26,000
Retail Trade	92,900	91,100	91,000	92,600	93,000
Transportation and Utilities	13,700	13,400	13,700	13,700	14,200
Information	11,500	11,400	11,400	11,500	11,500
Financial Activities	35,600	35,900	35,900	35,500	35,300
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6,500	6,600	6,600	6,400	6,300
Professional and Business Services	69,100	67,600	67,600	68,000	67,300
Administrative and Support	29,500	28,700	28,700	30,200	29,600
Education and Health Services	112,500	112,400	112,200	112,300	111,700
Educational Services	25,900	25,900	25,900	25,500	25,500
Health Care and Social Assistance	86,600	86,500	86,300	86,800	86,200
Leisure and Hospitality	71,600	68,600	69,600	70,400	69,800
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	12,600	11,100	12,400	12,500	12,500
Accommodation and Food Services	59,000	57,500	57,200	57,900	57,300
Other Services	19,400	19,900	19,900	20,900	20,400
Government	93,800	95,400	95,600	96,300	97,300
Federal Government	7,300	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,100
State Government	24,200	24,400	24,600	24,700	25,000
Local Government	62,300	63,800	63,800	64,400	65,200
Manchester NH MetroNECTA	97,900	97,600	97,400	97,900	97,700
Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division	125,900	124,000	124,000	124,400	123,100
Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA	54,700	53,700	53,700	54,900	54,700
Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA	59,100	59,000	59,400	58,700	57,500

**Current month is Preliminary
Past months are Revised**

Please note that not all supersectors meet the statistical criteria for publication in this category. We seasonally adjust the total nonfarm data series and all the published supersectors independently. Therefore, the sum of the published parts will not equal the total.

Not Seasonally Adjusted Estimates by Place of Residence

Labor Force Estimates

New Hampshire	Nov-11	Oct-11	Nov-10
Total Civilian Labor Force	745,420	743,630	741,690
Employed	709,240	707,510	700,710
Unemployed	36,180	36,120	40,980
Unemployment Rate	4.9%	4.9%	5.5%

United States (# in thousands)	Nov-11	Oct-11	Nov-10
Total Civilian Labor Force	153,683	154,088	153,698
Employed	141,070	140,987	139,415
Unemployed	12,613	13,102	14,282
Unemployment Rate	8.2%	8.5%	9.3%

Unemployment Rates by Region

Not Seasonally Adjusted	Nov-11	Oct-11	Nov-10
United States	8.2%	8.5%	9.3%
Northeast	7.6%	7.6%	8.3%
New England	6.8%	7.1%	8.1%
Connecticut	7.9%	8.2%	8.8%
Maine	6.7%	6.6%	7.6%
Massachusetts	6.4%	6.8%	8.1%
New Hampshire	4.9%	4.9%	5.5%
Rhode Island	10.4%	10.2%	11.0%
Vermont	4.7%	4.6%	5.7%
Mid Atlantic	7.9%	7.8%	8.4%
New Jersey	8.8%	8.8%	9.0%
New York	7.9%	7.7%	8.2%
Pennsylvania	7.4%	7.2%	8.2%

Unemployment Rates by Area

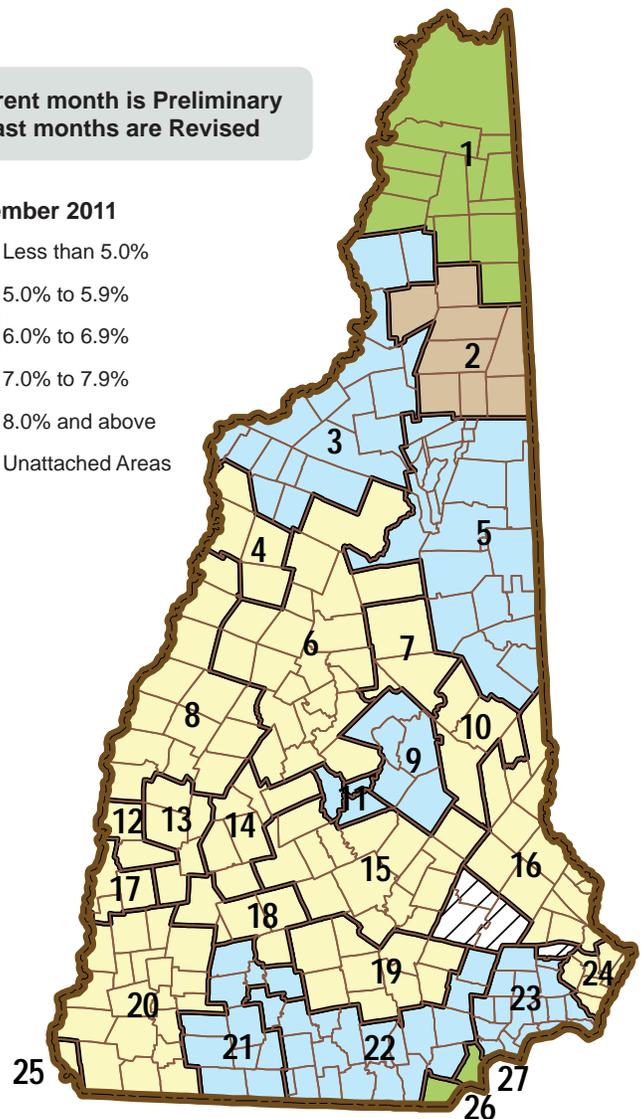
Counties	Nov-11	Oct-11	Nov-10
Belknap	4.9%	4.9%	5.9%
Carroll	5.3%	4.6%	5.9%
Cheshire	4.3%	4.4%	5.2%
Coos	6.9%	6.2%	8.7%
Grafton	3.9%	3.6%	4.5%
Hillsborough	5.0%	5.1%	5.6%
Merrimack	4.3%	4.5%	5.0%
Rockingham	5.2%	5.2%	5.7%
Strafford	4.5%	4.6%	5.1%
Sullivan	4.3%	4.4%	5.3%

Map Key	Labor Market Areas	Nov-11	Oct-11	Nov-10
1	Colebrook NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	6.6%	6.3%	9.8%
2	Berlin NH MicroNECTA	7.7%	7.0%	9.3%
3	Littleton NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	5.2%	4.3%	6.0%
4	Haverhill NH LMA	4.8%	4.7%	5.4%
5	Conway NH-ME LMA, NH Portion	5.7%	4.7%	6.2%
6	Plymouth NH LMA	4.6%	4.4%	5.5%
7	Moultonborough NH LMA	4.4%	4.3%	5.2%
8	Lebanon NH-VT MicroNECTA, NH Portion	3.0%	3.1%	3.4%
9	Laconia NH MicroNECTA	5.2%	5.0%	6.4%
10	Wolfeboro NH LMA	4.5%	4.3%	5.0%
11	Franklin NH MicroNECTA	5.0%	5.0%	6.1%
12	Claremont NH MicroNECTA	4.4%	4.6%	5.8%
13	Newport NH LMA	4.7%	4.8%	6.2%
14	New London NH LMA	3.7%	3.8%	4.1%
15	Concord NH MicroNECTA	4.4%	4.5%	4.9%
16	Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion	4.5%	4.6%	5.2%
17	Charlestown NH LMA	4.9%	4.5%	5.5%
18	Hillsborough NH LMA	4.9%	5.1%	5.6%
19	Manchester NH MetroNECTA	4.8%	4.9%	5.5%
20	Keene NH MicroNECTA	4.2%	4.3%	4.9%
21	Peterborough NH LMA	5.0%	5.1%	5.6%
22	Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion	5.1%	5.1%	5.6%
23	Exeter Area, NH Portion, Haverhill-N. Andover-Amesbury MA-NH NECTA Division	5.8%	5.8%	6.5%
24	Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion	4.4%	4.4%	4.8%
25	Hinsdale Town, NH Portion, Brattleboro VT-NH LMA	4.3%	4.3%	6.7%
26	Pelham Town, NH Portion, Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford MA-NH NECTA Division	6.3%	6.4%	7.7%
27	Salem Town, NH Portion, Lawrence-Methuen-Salem MA-NH NECTA Division	6.4%	6.8%	6.9%

Current month is Preliminary
Past months are Revised

November 2011

- Less than 5.0%
- 5.0% to 5.9%
- 6.0% to 6.9%
- 7.0% to 7.9%
- 8.0% 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)

Seasonally Adjusted

New Hampshire's preliminary seasonally adjusted employment rose by 3,200 jobs from October 2011 to November 2011. With the holiday just around the corner, it was not a surprise that trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) claimed the most jobs, up 3,200 jobs, over-the-month. Between October and November other services (supersector 80) added 500 jobs. Employers in professional and business services (supersector 60) expanded their workforces by 400 jobs, over-the-month. Employment in government (supersector 90) and construction (supersector 20) each added 200 jobs between October and November.

Between October and November employment in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) decreased by 600 jobs. Over-the-month, manufacturing (supersector 30) lost 400 jobs.

These estimates continue to be volatile from month to month, and can be subject to significant revisions. Nonfarm payroll job data will be benchmarked to a lagging but more comprehensive count of wage and salary jobs this winter. That data is collected through

unemployment insurance tax filings of employers, and is generally available about five-to-seven months after any given month.

Over-the-year, preliminary seasonally adjusted employment increased by 9,300 jobs. Over half of this growth was due to the gain in leisure and hospitality, up 5,200 jobs. Employers in professional and business services expanded their workforces by 3,000 jobs from November 2010 to November 2011. Over-the-year, employment in private education and health services rose by 1,800 jobs. Between November 2010 and November 2011 employment in trade, transportation, and utilities increased by 400 jobs.

From November 2010 to November 2011 employers in construction reduced their workforces by 600 jobs. Employment in government decreased by 400 jobs, over-the-year. Between November 2010 and November 2011 employment in manufacturing shrank by 200 jobs.

Unadjusted

Preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment increased by 400 jobs,

from October 2011 to November 2011. Employment in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) rose by 4,000 jobs, over-the-month. Between October and November government added 1,200 jobs. Employers in professional and business services (supersector 60) added 600 jobs to their payroll. Over-the-month, private education and health services (supersector 65) and other services (supersector 80) added 500 and 400 jobs, respectively.

From October to November, reflecting the transition from foliage season, employment in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) decreased by 5,300 jobs. Employers in manufacturing (supersector 30) reduced their workforces by 400 jobs, over-the-month. Financial activities (supersector 55) decreased, down 300 jobs between October and November. Over-the-month, employers in construction (supersector 20) and information (supersector 50) reduced employment, down 200 and 100 jobs, respectively.

Preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment increased by 9,200 jobs, over-the-year. Employers in leisure and hospitality gained 5,200 jobs between November 2010 and November 2011. Employers in professional and business services reported 3,100 more jobs than they reported in November 2010. Private education and health services gained 1,800 jobs, over-the-year. From November 2010 to November 2011 employment rose slightly in trade, transportation, and utilities and other services, up 300 and 100 jobs, in turn.

From November 2010 to November 2011 construction lost 600 jobs. Employment in government decreased by 400 jobs, over-the-year. Employers in manufacturing subtracted 300 jobs from their workforces between November 2010 and November 2011.

Gail Clay

New Hampshire Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment Not Seasonally Adjusted

Current Employment Statistics Employment by Supersector by place of establishment	Number of Jobs			Change from previous:	
	Nov-11 preliminary	Oct-11 revised	Nov-10	Month	Year
	Total All Supersectors	638,100	637,700	628,900	400
Private Employment Total	537,800	538,600	528,200	-800	9,600
Mining and Logging	900	900	900	0	0
Construction	21,400	21,600	22,000	-200	-600
Manufacturing	66,000	66,400	66,300	-400	-300
Durable Goods	50,700	51,000	51,100	-300	-400
Non-Durable Goods	15,300	15,400	15,200	-100	100
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	134,500	130,500	134,200	4,000	300
Wholesale Trade	26,200	25,900	26,700	300	-500
Retail Trade	94,400	90,600	93,100	3,800	1,300
Transportation and Utilities	13,900	14,000	14,400	-100	-500
Information	11,400	11,500	11,400	-100	0
Financial Activities	35,400	35,700	35,400	-300	0
Professional and Business	69,200	68,600	66,100	600	3,100
Education and Health	113,600	113,100	111,800	500	1,800
Leisure and Hospitality	64,500	69,800	59,300	-5,300	5,200
Other Services	20,900	20,500	20,800	400	100
Government Total	100,300	99,100	100,700	1,200	-400

For further analysis please read the Detailed Monthly Analysis of Industry Employment Data on our Web site at www.nh.gov/nhes/elmi/nonfarm.htm

Not Seasonally Adjusted Estimates by Place of Establishment

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment by Metropolitan Statistical Areas

Employment by Sector number of jobs by place of establishment	Manchester NH MetroNECTA			Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division			Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA			Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA		
	preliminary Nov-11	Change from previous:		preliminary Nov-11	Change from previous:		preliminary Nov-11	Change from previous:		preliminary Nov-11	Change from previous:	
		Month	Year		Month	Year		Month	Year		Month	Year
Total All Sectors	99,000	400	700	125,600	-300	-100	54,900	100	400	59,800	600	2,800
Private Employment Total	86,800	0	1,600	109,900	-500	-400	44,400	0	200	45,200	400	2,900
Mining and Logging and Construction	3,700	0	-100	4,200	0	-200	1,300	0	0	1,500	0	0
Manufacturing	7,600	-100	-300	21,800	100	-400	3,100	0	-200	5,700	-100	-100
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	19,700	600	1,000	27,700	600	-600	10,500	200	-200	11,300	500	800
Wholesale Trade	4,100	0	-100	5,400	-100	0	1,700	0	-100	1,200	0	0
Retail Trade	13,100	500	1,100	18,600	800	-400	7,800	200	-100	9,100	400	700
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	Data not available			3,700	-100	-200	1,000	0	0	1,000	100	100
Information	3,200	0	0	1,900	0	0	1,900	0	0	1,000	0	100
Financial Activities	7,300	-100	100	7,300	-100	-100	3,900	0	-100	4,500	100	300
Professional and Business	13,700	-400	200	13,300	-100	400	9,400	100	300	4,500	100	400
Education and Health	19,400	100	500	18,200	-500	0	6,400	100	0	9,400	100	900
Leisure and Hospitality	8,300	-100	200	10,900	-500	400	6,500	-400	400	5,400	-300	400
Other Services	3,900	0	0	4,600	0	100	1,400	0	0	1,900	0	100
Government Total	12,200	400	-900	15,700	200	300	10,500	100	200	14,600	200	-100

All Employee Payroll and Earnings Data by Metropolitan Statistical Areas

Sector	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov-11 preliminary	Oct-11 revised	Nov-10	Nov-11 preliminary	Oct-11 revised	Nov-10	Nov-11 preliminary	Oct-11 revised	Nov-10
New Hampshire									
Total Private	\$771.90	\$771.54	\$774.48	33.2	33.4	33.6	\$23.25	\$23.10	\$23.05
Goods Producing	\$1,033.81	\$1,005.81	\$1,022.59	39.9	38.2	39.3	\$25.91	\$26.33	\$26.02
Private Service Providing	\$720.94	\$724.14	\$723.17	31.9	32.4	32.4	\$22.60	\$22.35	\$22.32
Manufacturing	\$1,062.08	\$1,032.19	\$1,048.83	40.2	38.4	39.4	\$26.42	\$26.88	\$26.62
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	\$675.11	\$689.36	\$638.94	34.2	35.1	32.8	\$19.74	\$19.64	\$19.48
Professional and Business Services	\$909.48	\$909.55	\$1,016.22	33.4	33.6	36.1	\$27.23	\$27.07	\$28.15
Education and Health Services	\$827.31	\$821.18	\$756.63	33.0	32.9	33.2	\$25.07	\$24.96	\$22.79
Leisure and Hospitality	\$319.01	\$331.94	\$319.44	23.0	24.3	24.2	\$13.87	\$13.66	\$13.20
Manchester NH MetroNECTA									
Total Private	\$755.24	\$760.28	\$755.06	32.4	32.7	32.9	\$23.31	\$23.25	\$22.95
Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion									
Total Private	\$973.50	\$980.87	\$967.22	35.4	35.5	35.3	\$27.50	\$27.63	\$27.40
Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion									
Total Private	\$712.92	\$749.33	\$756.79	31.2	31.9	32.3	\$22.85	\$23.49	\$23.43
Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion									
Total Private	\$703.38	\$687.99	\$710.24	33.1	32.3	32.7	\$21.25	\$21.30	\$21.72

Production Workers in Manufacturing Payroll and Earnings Data

Sector	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov-11 Sector	Oct-11 preliminary	Nov-10 revised	Nov-11 preliminary	Oct-11 revised	Nov-10	Nov-11 preliminary	Oct-11 revised	Nov-10
New Hampshire									
Manufacturing	\$767.94	\$766.10	\$743.81	41.6	41.1	41.3	\$18.46	\$18.64	\$18.01
Durable Goods	\$746.54	\$748.25	\$750.43	41.2	41.0	41.9	\$18.12	\$18.25	\$17.91

Unemployment Compensation Claims Activity

Initial Claims	Jun-11	Jul-11	Aug-11	Sep-11	Oct-11	Nov-11
All Offices	6,097	5,823	5,140	5,062	5,401	6,183

Continued Claims	Jun-11	Jul-11	Aug-11	Sep-11	Oct-11	Nov-11
All Offices	40,651	49,683	47,490	37,772	41,950	40,659

Consumer Price Index

United States, All Urban Consumers, Not Seasonally Adjusted (CPI-U) (1982-1984=100)				
Nov-11	Oct-11	Nov-10	Change from Previous	
			Month	Year
226.230	226.421	218.803	-0.1%	3.4%

NH Employment Security Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau

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Littleton	444-2971	Manchester	627-7841
Nashua	882-5177	Portsmouth	436-3702
Salem.	893-9185	Somersworth	742-3600

Claims calls: 1-800-266-2252

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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