

# New Hampshire Economic Conditions

January 2013

## It's Cold Outside: Winter Heating in New Hampshire

According to ACS 2007-2011 estimates, there are 514,869 homes<sup>1</sup> in New Hampshire. More than half, 268,576 homes, are located in Hillsborough and Rockingham counties, the two most populated counties in the state. With the heating season upon us, there is a renewed focus on the types of fuel New Hampshire homeowners and renters use for heat and the costs of those fuels.

As of December 10, 2012, the New Hampshire Office of Energy and Planning reported the statewide average price for a gallon of home heating oil was \$3.76. The statewide average for a gallon of propane was \$3.12.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In this context, "homes" represent occupied housing units, whether occupant owned or rented. The US Census Bureau defines occupied housing units as a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied as separate living quarters, or if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters.

<sup>2</sup> New Hampshire Office of Energy and Planning. <[www.nh.gov/oep/](http://www.nh.gov/oep/)>. Accessed December 11, 2012.

Fuel oil is the most common home heating fuel used in homes throughout the state. Utility gas use varies greatly by county and largely reflects which towns, if any, have that public utility available. Propane, or LP gas, consistently ranks third among all heating sources as the primary source of heat in the home. Combined into the "all other" category are homes heated by solar, coal, other fuel, or no heating fuel. Solar, as a primary source of heating a home, constitutes no more than one-tenth of one percent at its highest, in Carroll County. This only reflects the homes that heat primarily with solar.

Many homes in New Hampshire also use wood heat as a supplemental heating source. The number of homes using wood heat as a supplemental source is not known, as official statis-

tics measure a home's primary heating source only. Therefore, any home which burns oil or propane as their primary heating source and also burns wood is reported only under the primary fuel category of oil or propane.

### Heating with Fuel Oil

Fuel oil is the most prevalent form of home heating fuel in New Hampshire. Statewide, 51 percent of homes have fuel oil as the primary heating source. New Hampshire varies greatly from the United States as a whole; nationwide, only 6.8 percent of homes have fuel oil as the primary source of heat.

With the exception of Hillsborough and Merrimack counties, at least 50 percent of New Hampshire homes in each county primarily heat with fuel oil. The highest concentration of homes heating with oil is in Coös

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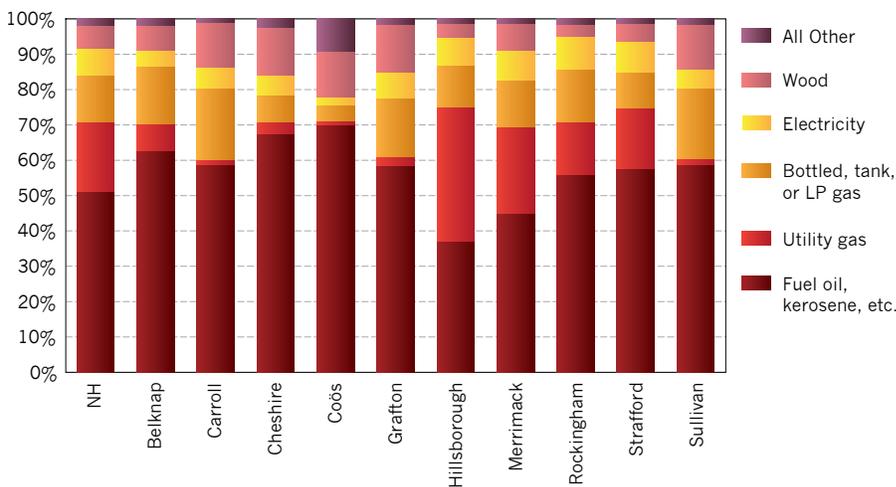
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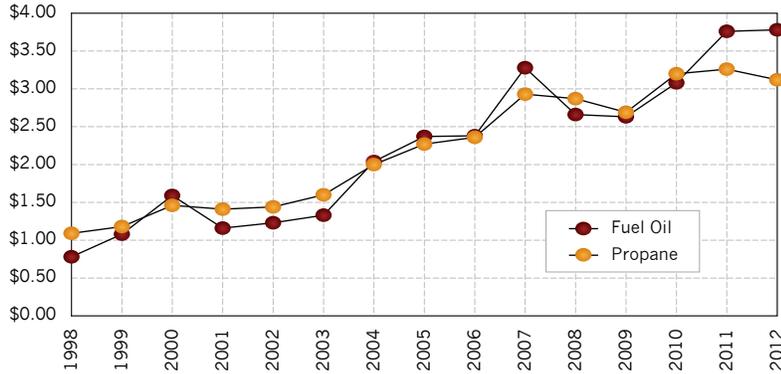
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## Source of Fuel for Heating by State and County



Source: American Community Survey 2007-2011. Table B25040

### Fuel Oil and Propane Average Prices, Statewide



Source: NH Office of Energy and Planning. Fuel Price Data.

County, 70.1 percent; however, Coös also has the fewest total number of housing units. Rockingham County has the third lowest percentage of homes heated with fuel oil, 55.9 percent, but due to the larger number of housing units in Rockingham County, there are still more homes heated with fuel oil in Rockingham than there are in any other New Hampshire county.

Fuel oil produces 138,690 BTU per gallon and costs \$27.10 per million BTU, using current prices.<sup>3</sup> While prevalent in New Hampshire, fuel oil is one of the more expensive fuels available and, along with other factors, cost likely has an effect on its low use nationwide.

### Heating with Gas

Nationwide, heating with gas is the most common primary home heating method. Across the country, 49.7 percent of homes have utility gas as the primary heating source, with an additional 5.2 percent that have propane or LP gas.<sup>4</sup> In New Hampshire, 19.8 percent of homes are heated with utility gas, reflecting the low overall rate of accessibility to that public utility. An additional 13.2 percent of homes throughout the state have propane as the primary source of home heating fuel, which is more than twice the national share.

All New Hampshire cities and towns have residents that heat with propane. Conversely, the location of homes heated primarily with utility gas are almost exclusively along the I-93 and I-95 corridors, from the southern border of the state up to Concord, Boscaawen and Franklin, and along the coastline.

<sup>3</sup> Unless otherwise stated, all BTU measurements are sourced from the U.S. Energy Information Administration. Heating Fuel Comparison Calculator <www.eia.gov/neic/experts/heatacalc.xls>. Accessed December 11, 2012. All costs per million BTU assume 100 percent burning efficiency. While this assumption provides a basis with which to compare fuel costs, actual costs will vary depending on the efficiency of an individual furnace.

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Census Bureau. 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table B25040; Home Heating Fuel. United States. <factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS\_11\_5YR\_B25040&prodType=table>. Accessed December 13, 2012.

The Census Bureau publishes the American Community Survey (ACS) on an annual basis. Each year, 1-year estimates, 3-year estimates and 5-year estimates are released. The five year estimates are an average over the most recent five-year period, with the most recent release covering 2007-2011. The five-year dataset surveys enough households to release detailed information at a city and town level, which can not be done with the one and three year estimates as the sample sizes are not sizable enough.

The 2011 American Community Survey asked for occupied housing units, the type of fuel used most to heat the house, apartment, or mobile home. House heating fuel is categorized in ACS as follows:

**Utility Gas:** Gas piped through underground pipes from a central system

**Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas:** Liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks that are refilled or exchanged when empty

**Electricity:** Electricity generally supplied by means of above or underground electric power lines

**Fuel Oil, Kerosene, etc.:** Fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids

**Coal or Coke:** Usually distributed by truck

**Wood:** Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, sawmill or construction scraps, or the like

**Solar Energy:** Heat provided by sunlight that is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms

**Other Fuel:** All other fuels not specified elsewhere

**No Fuel Used:** Housing units that do not use any fuel or have no heating equipment.

US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011 Subject Definitions <www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data\_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2011\_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf>.

Hillsborough County has the highest prevalence of utility gas, with 37.8 percent of households reporting it as the primary heating source. In Hillsborough County, the percent of homes heating with utility gas is almost exactly equal to the percent heating with fuel oil.

Over the last 14 years, the price of propane has followed the price of fuel oil quite closely, with both increasing. In 2010, the price of propane started to drop, while fuel oil prices did not.

Utility gas, natural gas provided by a public utility, is a common source of heating fuel and has become less expensive and more available in recent years. The New Hampshire Office of Energy and Planning lists first tier natural gas as costing, on average,

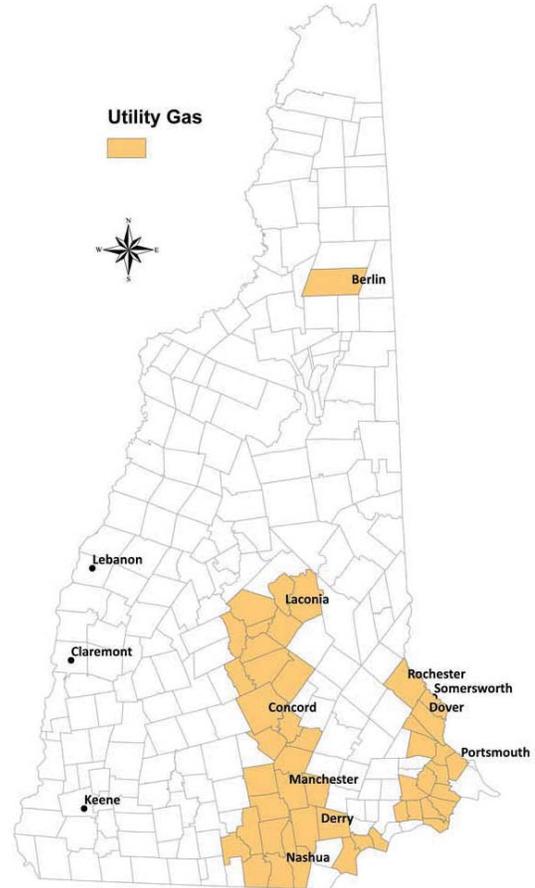
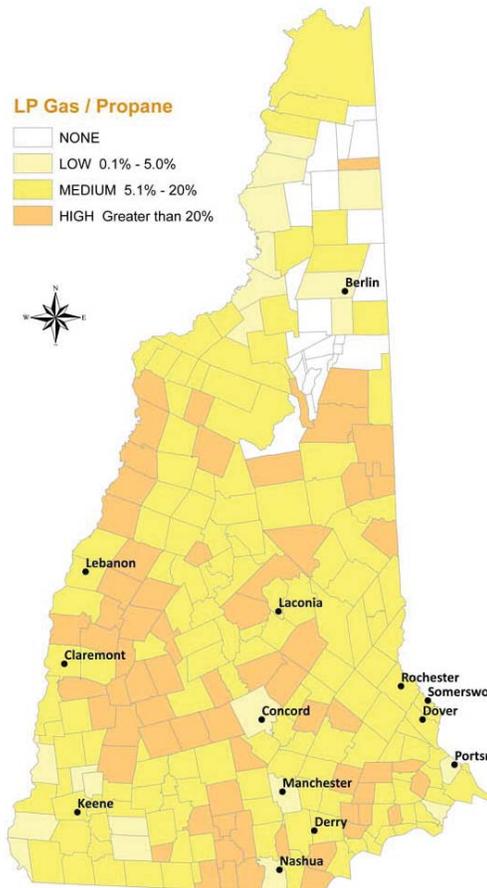
\$0.81 per therm as of December 10, 2012. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, it provides 100,000 BTU per therm, for a cost per million BTU of \$8.10. However, the \$8.10 per million BTU is only for the cost of the gas. Public utilities include an additional delivery and/or transmission charge as well as other fees that increase the final cost. These costs vary by utility provider and are not accounted for in the above pricing.

The average cost of propane was \$3.12 per gallon as of December 10, 2012. Per gallon, it provides 91,333 BTU, with cost per million BTU of \$34.10, higher than fuel oil, despite a lower price per gallon.

Natural gas has the lowest cost per million BTU of any of the fuels examined

(excluding natural gas billing costs, such as utility transmission fees). Fuel oil and propane are the most expensive. Natural gas, while offering low costs, is dependent on the availability of public utilities, which involve a network of underground pipes to supply individual homes. About 21 percent of New Hampshire municipalities are served by a natural gas utility.<sup>5</sup> In order for a home to be heated with natural gas, it not only needs to be located in a city or town that is served by utility gas, but the house itself needs to be within the service area. Not every home in each community with utility gas service is within the service area of the underground pipes. Those homes must use another heating fuel.

<sup>5</sup> Based on service area by town information from The Public Utilities Commission. <www.puc.nh.gov/gas-steam/communitieservedmap.pdf>.



## Heating with Wood

There are about 33,500 households in New Hampshire that heat primarily with wood, accounting for 6.5 percent of all homes in the state. Though the rate of burning wood as the primary household fuel is similar among the New Hampshire counties, differences can be seen among the cities and towns.

In some communities, most noticeably those in Coös, Grafton, and Cheshire counties, up to 30 percent of homes are heated primarily with wood.

There are two common methods of wood fuel used: cordwood and wood pellets. Cordwood refers to cut and

split firewood. A “cord” is a cubic foot measurement of whole split wood and is defined by the state. Measuring BTU of cordwood presents two challenges: first, “green” wood, or wood that has been freshly split and has a high water content, burns less efficiently than “seasoned” or “dry” wood, which has been split and dried for roughly six months. Second, each species of wood burns at a slightly different BTU per cord. The U.S. Energy Information Administration estimates one cord of wood produces between 20 and 22 million BTU, while one ton of wood pellets produces 16.5 million BTU. Wood pellets are made of compressed sawdust, often the by-product of a sawmill or other wood processing operation. Because wood pellets are compressed, they provide a consistent BTU measurement. Wood pellets are sold by weight.

The New Hampshire Office of Energy and Planning reported the average price of one ton of wood pellets the week of December 3, 2012 was \$234.07.<sup>6</sup> Current prices result in wood pellets costing \$14.10 per million BTU. Average prices for cordwood are not published.

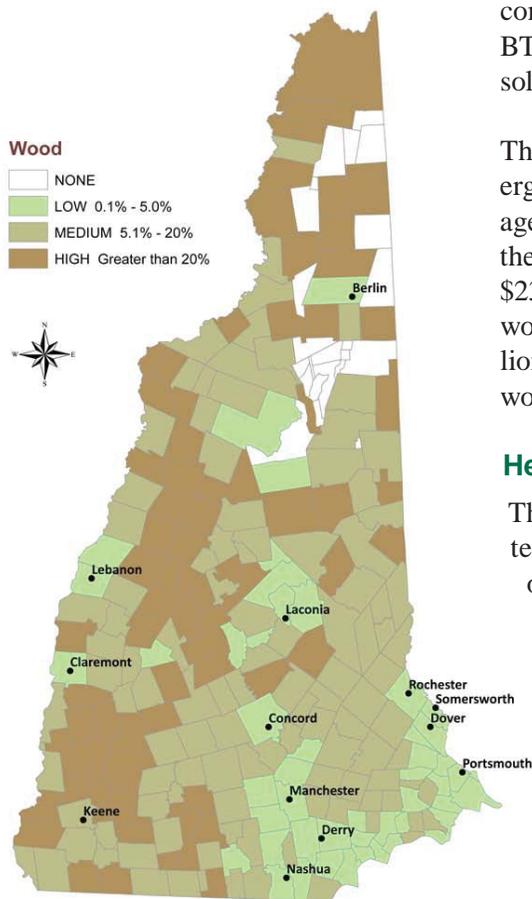
## Heating with Coal

Throughout New Hampshire, one-tenth of one percent, or 611 homes out of 514,000, heat primarily with coal. Like other sources of heat, the percent varies by county. Grafton, Rockingham and Sullivan Counties have the highest percentages of burning coal, though in these counties it is no more than three-tenths of one percent.

There is a contradiction between the stigma associated with coal and the cost-effectiveness of burning coal. The U.S. Energy Information Administration online calculator reports one short ton of anthracite coal produces 25 million BTU of energy. In comparison, one gallon of home heating oil produces 138,690 BTU of power. For example, a 200 gallon tank would produce just under 28 million BTU. In addition, coal does not burn as quickly as heating oil, so consumers use less coal through the heating season, resulting in lower heating costs. The New Hampshire Office of Energy and Planning does not release the average price of a short ton of coal, however, a recent newspaper article reported pricing around \$327 per ton.<sup>7</sup> Using that price estimate, coal costs \$13.00 per million BTU, while home heating oil costs \$27.10 per million BTU — more than double the per million BTU cost than coal (at current prices).

Anthracite coal is the type of coal used for residential heating, and is different from bituminous coal, the type used in power plants for generation of electricity. Anthracite coal is the highest grade of coal, contains the most carbon, the least moisture, and is also the rarest, preventing its use in coal-fired power plants due largely to supply issues.<sup>8</sup>

Amy Finamore



<sup>6</sup> New Hampshire Office of Energy and Planning. <www.nh.gov/oep/>. Accessed December 11, 2012.

<sup>7</sup> “Coal is Still King for Some as Upper Valley Homeowners Praise Oil Alternative.” Valley News. December 8, 2012. <www.vnews.com/home/3214479-95/coal-oil-anthracite-burning/>. Accessed December 18, 2012.

<sup>8</sup> Geology.com “What is Coal?” <geology.com/rocks/coal.shtml/>. Accessed December 13, 2012.

## New Hampshire Over-The-Year Change in Covered Employment 2011 Q1 to 2012 Q1

New Hampshire’s average total employment in 2012 Q1 was 600,421, an over-the-year increase of 5,617 jobs from Q1 2011 to Q1 2012. Job growth came from private industry, while the public sector lost jobs.

Historically, New Hampshire’s average employment level is the lowest in the first quarter of each year. Retailers are winding down the holiday shopping season, and colder weather conditions impact employment at landscaping companies and construction companies. These usual seasonal employment changes can make fourth quarter to first quarter comparisons deceptive. A more reliable gauge of the state’s economic health is a comparison of the same quarter from year to year.

Average private sector employment grew by 7,256 jobs from 2011 Q1

to 2012 Q1, a 1.4 percent increase. New Hampshire’s 2012 Q1 average private sector employment was 512,096.

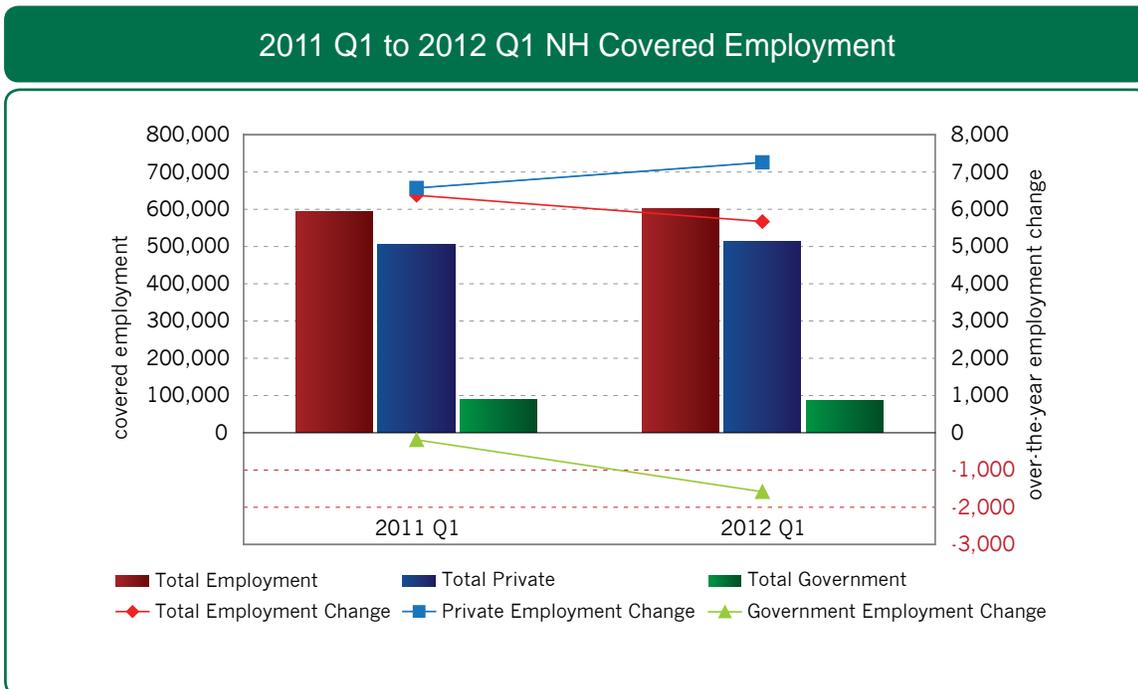
The private sector had total net job growth in both goods-producing and service-providing industries. Goods-producing industries added 432 jobs over the year. The two largest employing sectors in the domain had mixed results. *Construction* showed some growth, adding 402 jobs, while *Manufacturing* was nearly flat, losing 29 jobs.

Service-providing industries had a total net growth of 6,825 jobs over the year. Significant contributors were *Retail trade*, *Information*, and *Accommodation and food services*. *Retail trade* increased employment by 1,291 jobs, which is a good sign since retail businesses had experienced over-the-

year job losses from 2008 Q1 to 2009 Q1, and from 2009 Q1 to 2010 Q1. The *Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services* sector added 1,410 jobs over the year. *Information* added 981 jobs, and *Accommodation and food services* added 964 jobs, of which 889 were in the *Food services and drinking places* subsector.

The public sector – establishments with federal, state, or local government ownership – did not fare as well. Average quarterly government employment decreased from 2011 Q1 to 2012 Q1 by 1,585 jobs, a 1.7 percent drop, to 88,325 jobs. Though all three levels of government experienced a negative change in employment, State government had the largest portion, with a loss of 881 jobs over the year.

Anthony Scott



## Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

### Unemployment Estimates by Region

Seasonally Adjusted	Nov-12	Oct-12	Nov-11
United States	7.7%	7.9%	8.7%
Northeast	8.1%	8.4%	8.0%
New England	7.3%	7.4%	7.4%
Connecticut	8.8%	9.0%	8.3%
Maine	7.2%	7.4%	7.1%
Massachusetts	6.6%	6.6%	7.0%
New Hampshire	5.6%	5.7%	5.3%
Rhode Island	10.4%	10.4%	11.1%
Vermont	5.2%	5.5%	5.3%
Mid Atlantic	8.4%	8.7%	8.3%
New Jersey	9.6%	9.7%	9.2%
New York	8.3%	8.7%	8.2%
Pennsylvania	7.8%	8.1%	7.8%

### Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) by Place of Residence

New Hampshire	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12
Unemployment Rate	5.1%	5.4%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.6%
Civilian Labor Force	741,630	739,700	738,010	738,810	740,230	739,540
Number Employed	703,760	699,530	696,120	696,780	698,010	697,950
Number Unemployed	37,870	40,170	41,890	42,030	42,220	41,590
<b>United States (in thousands)</b>						
Unemployment Rate	8.2%	8.3%	8.1%	7.8%	7.9%	7.7%
Civilian Labor Force	155,163	155,013	154,645	155,063	155,641	155,291
Number Employed	142,415	142,220	142,101	142,974	143,384	143,262
Number Unemployed	12,749	12,794	12,544	12,088	12,258	12,029

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

Supersector	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12
Total Nonfarm	626,700	627,400	625,800	626,200	625,900
Mining and Logging	900	900	900	800	900
Construction	21,600	21,100	21,900	22,100	21,300
Manufacturing	66,300	65,400	65,200	65,400	65,500
Durable Goods	50,800	49,900	49,900	50,000	50,100
Non-Durable Goods	15,500	15,500	15,300	15,400	15,400
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	135,500	136,300	135,100	134,900	134,500
Wholesale Trade	27,700	28,100	27,800	27,700	27,500
Retail Trade	92,900	93,400	93,100	92,700	92,500
Transportation and Utilities	14,900	14,800	14,200	14,500	14,500
Information	10,800	11,000	10,900	10,800	10,900
Financial Activities	34,900	34,900	34,200	34,300	34,100
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6,800	6,800	6,600	6,600	6,500
Professional and Business Services	64,800	65,000	65,400	65,100	66,200
Administrative and Support	27,400	27,800	27,400	28,100	28,600
Education and Health Services	111,500	111,500	111,200	111,900	112,200
Educational Services	26,500	26,000	27,000	27,800	27,600
Health Care and Social Assistance	85,000	85,500	84,200	84,100	84,600
Leisure and Hospitality	65,100	65,200	64,300	66,100	65,500
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	10,600	10,600	10,700	11,200	10,900
Accommodation and Food Services	54,500	54,600	53,600	54,900	54,600
Other Services	23,100	23,100	23,300	23,400	23,300
Government	92,200	93,000	93,400	91,400	91,500
Federal Government	7,100	7,300	7,200	7,200	7,100
State Government	24,900	24,400	25,600	24,600	24,800
Local Government	60,200	61,300	60,600	59,600	59,600
Manchester NH MetroNECTA	99,400	99,200	98,700	98,100	97,700
Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division	122,500	121,200	122,500	121,600	121,700
Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA	57,600	57,300	58,300	57,200	58,300
Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA	55,500	55,300	56,300	55,600	55,400

Current month is Preliminary  
Past months are Revised

## Not Seasonally Adjusted Estimates by Place of Residence

### Labor Force Estimates

New Hampshire	Nov-12	Oct-12	Nov-11
Total Civilian Labor Force	736,480	739,530	738,920
Employed	696,940	700,930	702,450
Unemployed	39,540	38,600	36,470
Unemployment Rate	5.4%	5.2%	4.9%

United States (# in thousands)	Nov-12	Oct-12	Nov-11
Total Civilian Labor Force	154,953	155,779	153,683
Employed	143,549	144,039	141,070
Unemployed	11,404	11,741	12,613
Unemployment Rate	7.4%	7.5%	8.2%

### Unemployment Rates by Region

Not Seasonally Adjusted	Nov-12	Oct-12	Nov-11
United States	7.4%	7.5%	8.2%
Northeast	7.7%	7.9%	7.6%
New England	6.9%	6.9%	6.9%
Connecticut	8.3%	8.6%	7.8%
Maine	7.0%	6.7%	6.8%
Massachusetts	6.1%	6.2%	6.4%
New Hampshire	5.4%	5.2%	4.9%
Rhode Island	10.0%	9.9%	10.5%
Vermont	4.6%	4.6%	4.9%
Mid Atlantic	8.0%	8.3%	7.9%
New Jersey	9.3%	9.4%	8.7%
New York	7.9%	8.3%	7.9%
Pennsylvania	7.3%	7.4%	7.3%

### Unemployment Rates by Area

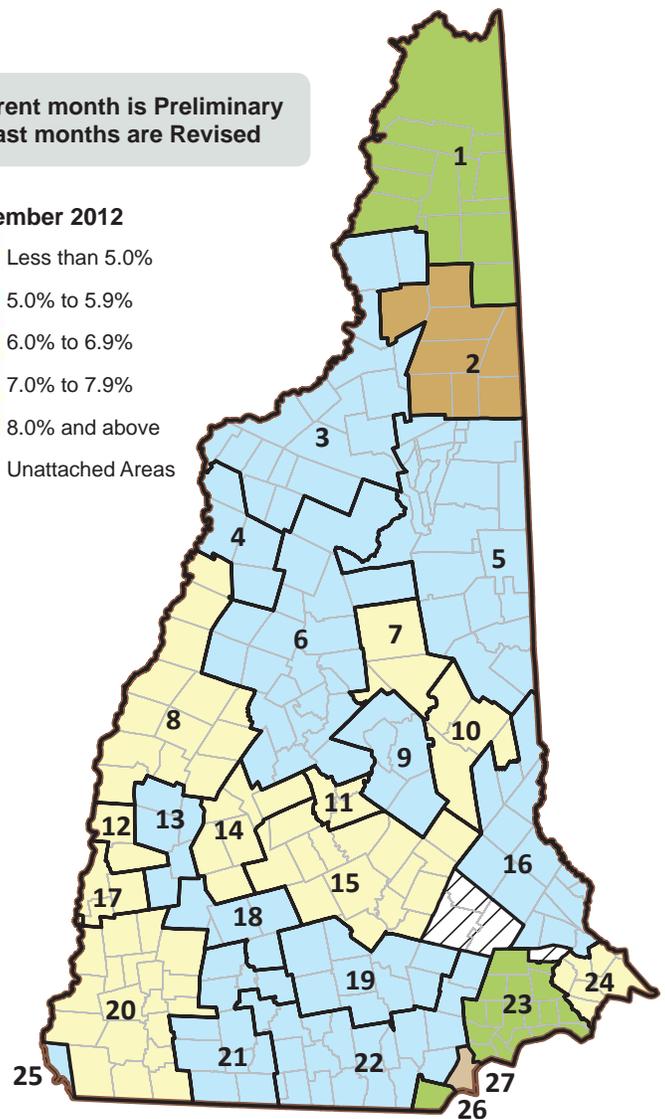
Counties	Nov-12	Oct-12	Nov-11
Belknap	5.2%	4.9%	4.9%
Carroll	5.3%	4.6%	5.4%
Cheshire	4.9%	4.8%	4.5%
Coos	7.1%	6.2%	7.0%
Grafton	4.4%	4.0%	4.0%
Hillsborough	5.6%	5.5%	5.1%
Merrimack	4.7%	4.6%	4.4%
Rockingham	5.9%	5.8%	5.3%
Strafford	5.0%	5.0%	4.6%
Sullivan	4.6%	4.5%	4.4%

Map Key	Labor Market Areas	Nov-12	Oct-12	Nov-11
1	Colebrook NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	6.9%	6.1%	6.7%
2	Berlin NH MicroNECTA	8.7%	7.3%	8.1%
3	Littleton NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	5.0%	4.2%	5.2%
4	Haverhill NH LMA	5.4%	5.0%	4.8%
5	Conway NH-ME LMA, NH Portion	5.7%	4.9%	5.8%
6	Plymouth NH LMA	5.4%	4.8%	4.9%
7	Moultonborough NH LMA	4.1%	3.5%	4.2%
8	Lebanon NH-VT MicroNECTA, NH Portion	3.4%	3.3%	3.0%
9	Laconia NH MicroNECTA	5.5%	5.2%	5.2%
10	Wolfeboro NH LMA	4.8%	4.5%	4.7%
11	Franklin NH MicroNECTA	4.9%	4.9%	5.0%
12	Claremont NH MicroNECTA	4.7%	4.7%	4.5%
13	Newport NH LMA	5.5%	5.2%	4.8%
14	New London NH LMA	4.3%	4.4%	3.9%
15	Concord NH MicroNECTA	4.8%	4.6%	4.4%
16	Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion	5.0%	5.0%	4.6%
17	Charlestown NH LMA	4.9%	4.9%	5.1%
18	Hillsborough NH LMA	5.7%	5.5%	5.1%
19	Manchester NH MetroNECTA	5.4%	5.2%	4.9%
20	Keene NH MicroNECTA	4.7%	4.7%	4.4%
21	Peterborough NH LMA	5.4%	5.2%	5.0%
22	Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion	5.6%	5.6%	5.2%
23	Exeter Area, NH Portion, Haverhill-N. Andover-Amesbury MA-NH NECTA Division	6.6%	6.6%	5.9%
24	Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion	4.6%	4.4%	4.3%
25	Hinsdale Town, NH Portion, Brattleboro VT-NH LMA	5.9%	5.5%	5.0%
26	Pelham Town, NH Portion, Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford MA-NH NECTA Division	6.9%	7.1%	6.3%
27	Salem Town, NH Portion, Lawrence-Methuen-Salem MA-NH NECTA Division	7.7%	8.2%	7.0%

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#### November 2012

- 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

Preliminary seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 300 jobs from October 2012 to November 2012. Employers in construction (supersector 20) cut 800 jobs from their workforces, over-the-month. Leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) lost 600 jobs from October to November.

Over-the-month, professional and business services (supersector 60) gained 1,100 jobs. Just under half of this growth was in administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56), up 500 jobs. Employment in private education and health services (supersector 65) increased by 300 jobs between October and November. Health care and social assistance (sector 62) drove this growth, up 500 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 decreased by 1,700 jobs. Employment in private education and health services was reduced by 2,000 jobs between November 2011 and November 2012. Three-fourths of this drop was in private educational services (sector 61), down 1,500 jobs. Government (supersector 90) subtracted 1,000 jobs, over-the-year. This loss was driven by local government, down 1,100 jobs.

Trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) gained 1,800 jobs, over-the-year. Over half of this growth was in wholesale trade, up 1,000 jobs. Employers in professional and business services added 900 jobs between November 2011 and November 2012. Leisure and hospitality increased by 600 jobs, over-the-year. Accommodation and food services (sector 72) drove this growth, up 900 jobs.

### Unadjusted

Between October and November New Hampshire's preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 2,900 jobs. Employers in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) reduced their workforces by 4,900 jobs, over-the-year. Accommodation and food services (sector 72) contributed to this drop, down 2,800 jobs. Construction saw declines of 1,200 jobs between October and November.

Trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) increased by 1,400 jobs, over-the-month. Retail trade contributed to this gain, up 1,600 jobs. Private education and health services (supersector 65) added 800 jobs from October to November. Nearly all of this growth was in health care and social assistance (sector 62), up 700 jobs.

Over-the-year, preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 2,500 jobs. Private education and health services lost 2,200 jobs between November 2011 and November 2012. Nearly all of this loss was in private educational services (sector 61), down 1,600 jobs. Government (supersector 90) had a reduction of 1,200 jobs, over-the-year. Most of this loss was in local government, down 1,300 jobs.

Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities added 1,500 jobs from November 2011 to November 2012. Two-thirds of this growth was in wholesale trade, up 1,000 jobs. Leisure and hospitality gained 800 jobs, over-the-year. All of the increase was in accommodation and food services, up 1,000 jobs. Food service and drinking places (subsector 722) drove this growth, up 900 jobs.

*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-12 preliminary	Oct-12 revised	Nov-11	Month	Year
Total All Supersectors	629,400	632,300	631,900	-2,900	-2,500
Private Employment Total	534,100	537,700	535,400	-3,600	-1,300
Mining and Logging	900	900	900	0	0
Construction	22,200	23,400	22,600	-1,200	-400
Manufacturing	65,600	65,600	66,100	0	-500
Durable Goods	50,400	50,300	51,100	100	-700
Non-Durable Goods	15,200	15,300	15,000	-100	200
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	136,900	135,500	135,400	1,400	1,500
Wholesale Trade	27,900	27,800	26,900	100	1,000
Retail Trade	94,400	92,800	93,900	1,600	500
Transportation and Utilities	14,600	14,900	14,600	-300	0
Information	10,800	10,800	11,200	0	-400
Financial Activities	34,100	34,300	34,800	-200	-700
Professional and Business	66,300	65,600	65,900	700	400
Education and Health	113,300	112,500	115,500	800	-2,200
Leisure and Hospitality	60,300	65,200	59,500	-4,900	800
Other Services	23,700	23,900	23,500	-200	200
Government Total	95,300	94,600	96,500	700	-1,200

For further analysis please read the Detailed Monthly Analysis of Industry Employment Data 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 Establishment

### Nonfarm 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-12	Change from previous:		preliminary Nov-12	Change from previous:		preliminary Nov-12	Change from previous:		preliminary Nov-12	Change from previous:	
		Month	Year		Month	Year		Month	Year		Month	Year
Total All Sectors	99,000	400	-300	123,400	200	-1,100	58,200	600	1,500	56,600	100	-1,200
Private Employment Total	87,500	200	-100	108,600	0	-1,100	48,200	400	1,700	42,300	0	-800
Mining and Logging and Construction	3,900	-200	-200	4,300	0	0	1,300	-100	-100	1,400	-100	-100
Manufacturing	7,800	0	-200	20,900	200	-300	3,100	0	-100	5,700	0	-100
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	20,000	800	400	27,600	400	-800	11,500	300	400	10,400	300	-300
Wholesale Trade	4,100	0	0	5,600	0	100	2,000	100	100	1,300	100	0
Retail Trade	13,200	600	400	18,300	500	-600	8,400	200	300	8,300	200	-200
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	Data not available			3,700	-100	-300	1,100	0	0	800	0	-100
Information	3,200	0	-100	1,900	0	0	2,100	100	200	900	0	-100
Financial Activities	6,500	-100	-300	7,400	0	-100	4,000	0	100	4,300	0	-100
Professional and Business	14,000	-100	100	13,000	0	400	10,000	400	400	4,200	0	100
Education and Health	19,800	0	300	18,500	0	200	7,400	200	400	8,800	100	0
Leisure and Hospitality	8,000	-200	-200	9,900	-600	-600	7,100	-500	300	4,600	-300	-200
Other Services	4,300	0	100	5,100	0	100	1,700	0	100	2,000	0	0
Government Total	11,500	200	-200	14,800	200	0	10,000	200	-200	14,300	100	-400

### Employment, Hours, and Earnings Data for All Employees by Metropolitan Statistical Areas

Sector	All Employees			Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov-12 preliminary	Oct-12 revised	Nov-11	Nov-12 preliminary	Oct-12 revised	Nov-11	Nov-12 preliminary	Oct-12 revised	Nov-11	Nov-12 preliminary	Oct-12 revised	Nov-11
<b>New Hampshire</b>												
Total Private	534,100	537,700	535,400	\$800.78	\$790.16	\$771.90	33.2	33.2	33.2	\$24.12	\$23.80	\$23.25
Goods Producing	88,700	89,900	89,600	\$1,016.93	\$998.40	\$1,035.01	39.6	39.4	39.9	\$25.68	\$25.34	\$25.94
Private Service Providing	445,400	447,800	445,800	\$756.99	\$747.10	\$719.98	31.9	31.9	31.9	\$23.73	\$23.42	\$22.57
Manufacturing	65,600	65,600	66,100	\$1,043.94	\$1,017.74	\$1,062.49	40.4	40.1	40.2	\$25.84	\$25.38	\$26.43
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	136,900	135,500	135,400	\$706.20	\$702.63	\$677.08	33.0	33.3	34.3	\$21.40	\$21.10	\$19.74
Professional and Business Services	66,300	65,600	65,900	\$1,009.31	\$985.99	\$908.86	34.9	34.2	33.5	\$28.92	\$28.83	\$27.13
Education and Health Services	113,300	112,500	115,500	\$840.41	\$843.28	\$825.33	33.1	33.2	33.0	\$25.39	\$25.40	\$25.01
Leisure and Hospitality	60,300	65,200	59,500	\$314.88	\$319.78	\$316.71	22.9	23.6	22.9	\$13.75	\$13.55	\$13.83
<b>Manchester NH MetroNECTA</b>												
Total Private	87,500	87,300	87,600	\$836.57	\$856.99	\$754.98	32.3	33.7	32.5	\$25.90	\$25.43	\$23.23
<b>Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion</b>												
Total Private	108,600	108,600	109,700	\$886.65	\$893.17	\$969.34	34.5	34.3	35.3	\$25.70	\$26.04	\$27.46
<b>Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion</b>												
Total Private	48,200	47,800	46,500	\$778.12	\$812.41	\$699.75	31.3	32.2	31.1	\$24.86	\$25.23	\$22.50
<b>Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion</b>												
Total Private	42,300	42,300	43,100	\$765.12	\$766.57	\$701.91	33.9	34.1	33.0	\$22.57	\$22.48	\$21.27

### Employment, Hours, and Earnings Data for Production Workers in Manufacturing

	Production Workers			Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov-12 preliminary	Oct-12 revised	Nov-11	Nov-12 preliminary	Oct-12 revised	Nov-11	Nov-12 preliminary	Oct-12 revised	Nov-11	Nov-12 preliminary	Oct-12 revised	Nov-11
<b>New Hampshire</b>												
Manufacturing	43,300	43,200	43,600	\$749.98	\$738.86	\$767.94	42.3	41.3	41.6	\$17.73	\$17.89	\$18.46
Durable Goods	31,600	31,800	32,200	\$753.36	\$735.01	\$746.54	42.3	41.2	41.2	\$17.81	\$17.84	\$18.12

### Unemployment Compensation Claims Activity

	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12
<b>Initial Claims</b>	5,475	5,391	4,597	3,769	4,841	5,613
<b>Continued Weeks Claimed</b>	37,208	47,635	38,980	34,693	34,047	33,389

### Consumer Price Index

United States, All Urban Consumers, Not Seasonally Adjusted (CPI-U) (1982-1984=100)				
Nov-12	Oct-12	Oct-11	Change from Previous	
			Month	Year
230.221	231.317	226.230	-0.5%	1.8%

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