

New Hampshire Economic Conditions

March 2013

New Hampshire's Growing Occupations Short-term Occupational Projections, 2012 Q2 to 2014 Q2

Looking ahead to 2014, there will be a variety of occupations with new job opportunities. Over the two-year period from second quarter 2012 to second quarter 2014, the total employment change is projected to be 1.6 percent, and the total number of jobs in New Hampshire is expected to increase from 675,800 to 686,479.

Of the top twenty jobs, defined as those where the projected percent change in employment over the two years is greater than 4.0 percent and the number of projected annual openings is at least seven, eleven require an Associate's degree or more education for entry-level employment, while nine require at least some high school education. (see table, page 3)

Though the three occupations with the most projected job openings do not require a high school diploma, this is not indicative of an uneducated workforce. These occupations are large to begin with, given the extensive em-

ployment in *Retail trade* and *Accommodation and food service* industries in the state. *Cashiers* are expected to add 1,552 positions and grow by 1.9 percent, *Retail salespersons*, 989 positions with 2.6 percent growth, and *Waiters and waitresses*, 772 positions, growing at 2.4 percent. *Combined food preparation and serving workers* and *Stock clerks and order fillers* — both with a substantial share of employment in the *Accommodation and food service* or *Retail trade* industries — round out the top five.

The first occupation on the list requiring a postsecondary degree is *Registered nurses*, which has the third-highest projected number of workers among all occupations in second quarter 2014. Growth of 1.5 percent is expected for this occupation, due

mostly to slower than average growth of 1.5 percent anticipated in the Health care and social assistance industry sector.

New Hampshire Employment Security's Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau publishes short-term projections every six months, generally in the winter and summer, to give an idea of how current economic conditions and seasonality affect the demand for workers. These frequent updates give users such as career planners and job seekers a way to focus on occupations that are expected to have good growth prospects or a large number of openings. This round of projections used the latest available employment data, second quarter of 2012, and looks forward two years to second quarter 2014.

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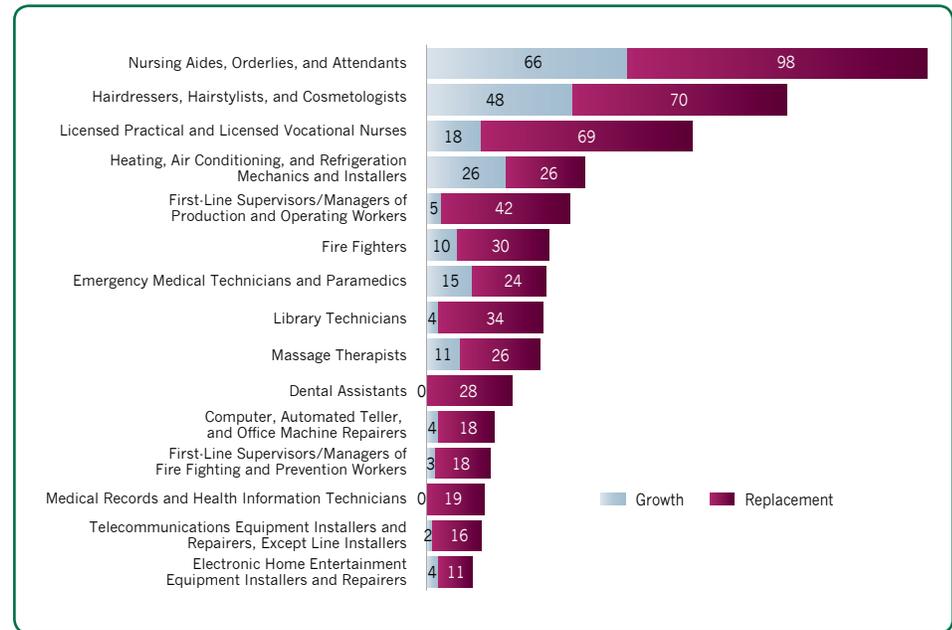
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Top occupations requiring a non-degree certificate in 2014Q2



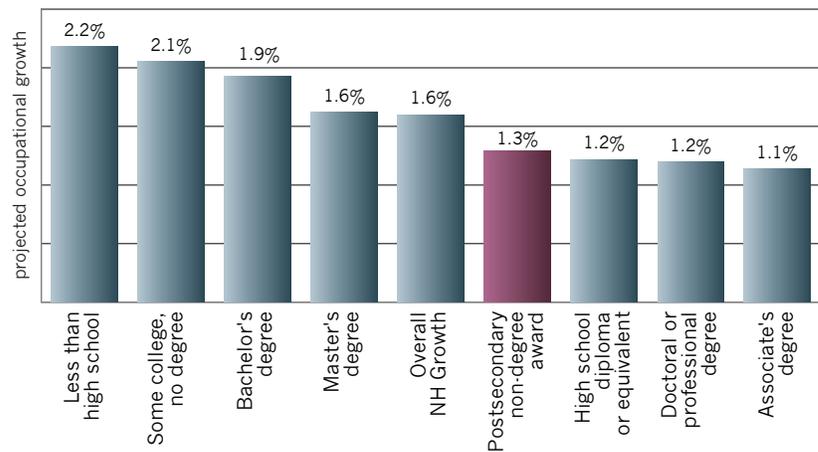
Considering Short-term Training? Take a Look at Certificates

Job seekers looking for a way to prepare for a new career opportunity in a relatively short time period may want to consider a *certificate*, or as it is also known, a postsecondary non-degree award. In fact, a degree may not be required to qualify for some of the fastest-growing occupations in New Hampshire over the next two years.

Certificate programs have many advantages:

- Quicker entry into the job market than a two- or four-year degree. Many programs can be completed in one year or less, and rarely take more than two years. These programs are generally less costly than an Associate's or higher degree. For some occupations, additional on-the-job training or work experience may also be required.

The job outlook for occupations requiring a certificate is good, but slightly lower than overall projected growth



- Certificates provide specific job training, compared to a college degree program which includes general educational requirements. Some certificate program credits may count toward a more advanced degree.
- Completion of a certificate program provides graduates with proof of competence in an occupation. A certificate program may also be required for state licensure or certification.
- There are related educational programs offered by New Hampshire schools and training providers for many of the occupations in demand through second quarter 2014 requiring a postsecondary certificate. Certificate programs are offered at all New Hampshire Community Technical Colleges and can also be found at for-profit and non-profit schools. Some programs are offered online.

The term "certificate" has multiple meanings. It is important to understand the distinction between a certificate earned by someone completing the educational requirements for a specific program, a certificate required by statute to work in a particular occupation, and a certificate earned through a professional or industry organization.

Licensure is generally the strictest form of regulation. For occupations requiring licensure, any person earning a living or claiming competence in the occupation must obtain permission from a government agency and meet certain requirements, one of which is the completion of an approved educational program. An examination may also be required, along with some amount of work-related experience. **Certification** is a less restrictive form of regulation. Anyone may engage in the occupation, but a certification allows a person to claim that they are competent as long as they meet certain qualifications regarding education and experience. In both cases, a fee is usually required. Detailed information on occupations that are regulated by statute in New Hampshire can be found in *New Hampshire Licensed, Certified, and Registered Occupations* at www.nhes.nh.gov/elmi/products/licertocc/.

Postsecondary certificates from educational institutions may qualify a recipient for recognition from a professional or industry organization. These organizations may also offer training programs and professional certification, which may or may not be required by state statute for professional practice. *Dental Assistants*, for example, are not required to obtain a license or certification by the state of New Hampshire, but a prospective candidate completing a dental assisting certificate program can apply for professional certification by the American Dental Association. For those in occupations like this one, certification improves employment opportunities.

The job outlook for occupations requiring a certificate is good. While it is slightly lower than the overall projected growth rate of 1.6 percent through second quarter 2014, there will be many openings generated by the need to fill new positions and replace those who retire, move on to another occupation, or otherwise leave the labor force. This is an important consideration. While an occupation can have slow or negative new job

growth, workers are still needed to fill vacant positions. In fact, replacement job openings account for nearly 74 percent of all openings projected for second quarter 2014.

Healthcare occupations, both on the technical side and those providing support to other healthcare providers, are expected to be in demand through second quarter 2014. Among the leading occupations in this group are *Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses*, with 87 annual projected openings and *Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants* with 164 openings—the most for any occupation requiring a certificate.

Hairdressers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists, the largest occupation in the Personal care and services job family, is expected to have 118 annual openings. A program in that field can be completed in less than two years, with required state licensure. *Manicurists and pedicurists*, and *Skin care specialists* are also expected to have good employment opportunities through second quarter 2014. Workers in these occupations must obtain a state license as well.

Other occupations requiring a post-secondary certificate and projected to have good employment prospects

through second quarter 2014 include *Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers; Aircraft mechanics and service technicians; Electronic home entertainment equipment installers and repairers; Firefighters; and Emergency medical technicians and paramedics.*

For all available short-term and long-term projections data for New Hampshire, visit our web site at www.nhes.nh.gov/elmi/products/proj.htm

Michael Argiropolis

Top 20 Employment Prospects, 2012 Q2 to 2014 Q2 (4 percent or higher percent change and 7 or more total average annual openings)

SOC Code	Occupational Group	2012Q2 Base	2014Q2 Projected	Change		Annual Growth	Average Annual Openings			Training Categories		
				Numeric	Percent		Growth	Replacements	Total	Education	Experience	OJT
13-1051	Cost Estimators	913	952	39	4.3%	2.1%	20	16	36	Bachelor	none	none
13-1121	Meeting and Convention Planners	231	242	11	4.8%	2.4%	6	4	10	Bachelor	< 1 yr	none
13-1161	Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists	945	996	51	5.4%	2.7%	26	24	50	Bachelor	none	none
13-2052	Personal Financial Advisors	1,318	1,388	70	5.3%	2.6%	35	13	48	Bachelor	none	none
13-2061	Financial Examiners	167	176	9	5.4%	2.7%	4	4	8	Bachelor	none	Moderate-term OJT
15-1141	Database Administrators	535	558	23	4.3%	2.1%	12	8	20	Bachelor	1-5 yrs	none
19-1042	Medical Scientists, Except Epidemiologists	362	378	16	4.4%	2.2%	8	2	10	Doctorate or Professional	none	none
21-1013	Marriage and Family Therapists	155	163	8	5.2%	2.5%	4	3	7	Masters	none	Internship or Residency
25-1194	Career/Technical Education Teachers, Postsecondary	191	206	15	7.9%	3.9%	8	3	11	Bachelor	1-5 yrs	none
27-3091	Interpreters and Translators	211	224	13	6.2%	3.0%	6	6	12	Bachelor	none	Long-term OJT
29-1131	Veterinarians	330	346	16	4.8%	2.4%	8	6	14	Doctorate or Professional	none	none
29-2056	Veterinary Technologists and Technicians	665	711	46	6.9%	3.4%	23	10	33	Associate	none	none
31-1011	Home Health Aides	2,394	2,602	208	8.7%	4.3%	104	27	131	Less than HS	none	Short-term OJT
39-2021	Nonfarm Animal Caretakers	917	966	49	5.3%	2.6%	24	20	44	Less than HS	none	Short-term OJT
39-9021	Personal and Home Care Aides	3,992	4,325	333	8.3%	4.1%	166	25	191	Less than HS	none	Short-term OJT
47-3011	Helpers--Brickmasons, Blockmasons, Stonemasons, and Tile and Marble Setters	199	214	15	7.5%	3.7%	8	6	14	Less than HS	none	Short-term OJT
47-3012	Helpers--Carpenters	188	198	10	5.3%	2.6%	5	6	11	Less than HS	none	Short-term OJT
47-3015	Helpers--Pipelayers, Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	155	165	10	6.5%	3.2%	5	4	9	High school	none	Short-term OJT
49-2098	Security and Fire Alarm Systems Installers	242	252	10	4.1%	2.0%	5	6	11	High school	none	Moderate-term OJT
51-4011	Computer-Controlled Machine Tool Operators, Metal and Plastic	1,000	1,043	43	4.3%	2.1%	22	19	41	High school	none	Moderate-term OJT

Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

Unemployment Estimates by Region

Seasonally Adjusted	Jan-13	Dec-12	Jan-12
United States	7.9%	7.8%	8.3%
Northeast	8.2%	8.1%	8.0%
New England	7.1%	7.1%	7.2%
Connecticut	8.1%	8.2%	8.2%
Maine	7.3%	7.2%	7.4%
Massachusetts	6.7%	6.7%	6.8%
New Hampshire	5.8%	5.7%	5.3%
Rhode Island	9.8%	9.9%	10.8%
Vermont	4.7%	4.9%	5.0%
Mid Atlantic	8.6%	8.4%	8.3%
New Jersey	9.5%	9.5%	9.2%
New York	8.4%	8.2%	8.4%
Pennsylvania	8.2%	7.9%	7.6%

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) by Place of Residence

New Hampshire	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13
Unemployment Rate	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.8%
Civilian Labor Force	742,100	742,780	743,510	744,130	744,730	745,520
Number Employed	699,970	700,610	701,360	701,960	702,530	702,240
Number Unemployed	42,130	42,170	42,150	42,170	42,200	43,280
United States (in thousands)						
Unemployment Rate	8.1%	7.8%	7.9%	7.8%	7.8%	7.9%
Civilian Labor Force	154,647	155,056	155,576	155,319	155,511	155,654
Number Employed	142,164	142,974	143,328	143,277	143,305	143,322
Number Unemployed	12,483	12,082	12,248	12,042	12,206	12,332

Current Employment Statistics (CES) by Place of Establishment

Supersector	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13
Total Nonfarm	634,200	634,600	634,500	635,300	635,700
Mining and Logging	900	900	900	900	900
Construction	21,800	22,000	22,300	22,100	23,000
Manufacturing	65,800	65,800	65,400	65,800	66,200
Durable Goods	50,000	50,000	49,800	50,300	50,400
Non-Durable Goods	15,800	15,800	15,600	15,500	15,800
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	136,000	136,100	136,300	135,600	136,200
Wholesale Trade	26,800	26,800	26,700	26,700	27,400
Retail Trade	94,500	94,500	94,700	94,300	94,900
Transportation and Utilities	14,700	14,800	14,900	14,600	13,900
Information	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	11,900
Financial Activities	35,200	35,300	35,300	35,300	35,400
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6,600	6,700	6,700	6,600	6,700
Professional and Business Services	68,500	68,500	68,800	69,300	67,900
Administrative and Support	29,700	29,700	30,500	30,900	30,800
Education and Health Services	114,400	114,600	115,400	116,500	114,900
Educational Services	28,700	28,800	29,200	29,300	28,400
Health Care and Social Assistance	85,700	85,800	86,200	87,200	86,500
Leisure and Hospitality	64,300	64,000	65,100	64,700	65,700
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	11,000	11,000	11,700	11,500	11,400
Accommodation and Food Services	53,300	53,000	53,400	53,200	54,300
Other Services	22,800	22,800	22,400	22,500	22,600
Government	92,500	92,600	90,600	90,600	91,000
Federal Government	7,300	7,300	7,400	7,400	7,400
State Government	24,700	25,100	24,600	24,700	24,400
Local Government	60,500	60,200	58,600	58,500	59,200
Manchester NH MetroNECTA	99,300	98,800	99,000	99,100	99,900
Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division	126,000	125,000	125,200	126,000	125,300
Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA	55,700	55,900	56,600	56,400	56,100
Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA	56,300	56,100	56,100	56,400	56,200

Current month is Preliminary
Past months are Revised

Not Seasonally Adjusted Estimates by Place of Residence

Labor Force Estimates

New Hampshire	Jan-13	Dec-12	Jan-12
Total Civilian Labor Force	743,030	741,060	737,350
Employed	694,600	699,800	693,750
Unemployed	48,430	41,260	43,600
Unemployment Rate	6.5%	5.6%	5.9%

United States (# in thousands)	Jan-13	Dec-12	Jan-12
Total Civilian Labor Force	154,794	154,904	153,485
Employed	141,614	143,060	139,944
Unemployed	13,181	11,844	13,541
Unemployment Rate	8.5%	7.6%	8.8%

Unemployment Rates by Region

Not Seasonally Adjusted	Jan-13	Dec-12	Jan-12
United States	8.5%	7.6%	8.8%
Northeast	9.0%	8.0%	8.7%
New England	7.8%	7.0%	8.0%
Connecticut	8.7%	7.8%	8.8%
Maine	8.4%	7.3%	8.4%
Massachusetts	7.4%	6.6%	7.5%
New Hampshire	6.5%	5.6%	5.9%
Rhode Island	10.5%	9.4%	11.6%
Vermont	5.2%	4.7%	5.8%
Mid Atlantic	9.5%	8.4%	9.0%
New Jersey	10.1%	9.3%	9.7%
New York	9.4%	8.2%	9.1%
Pennsylvania	9.2%	7.9%	8.2%

Unemployment Rates by Area

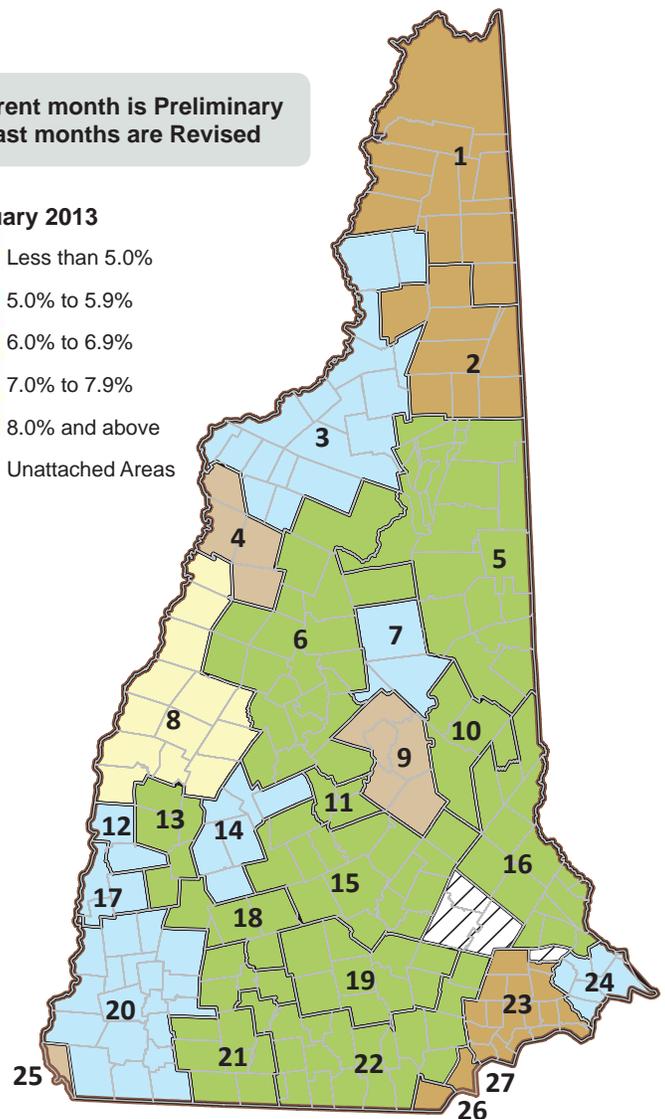
Counties	Jan-13	Dec-12	Jan-12
Belknap	6.8%	5.6%	6.2%
Carroll	6.5%	5.5%	6.3%
Cheshire	6.2%	5.3%	5.3%
Coos	8.6%	7.7%	8.6%
Grafton	5.2%	4.6%	4.4%
Hillsborough	6.6%	5.6%	5.9%
Merrimack	5.9%	4.9%	5.3%
Rockingham	7.1%	6.1%	6.5%
Strafford	6.3%	5.2%	5.8%
Sullivan	5.5%	5.1%	4.9%

Map Key	Labor Market Areas	Jan-13	Dec-12	Jan-12
1	Colebrook NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	9.0%	8.5%	9.4%
2	Berlin NH MicroNECTA	10.0%	9.1%	9.5%
3	Littleton NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	5.9%	5.2%	5.8%
4	Haverhill NH LMA	7.2%	6.0%	6.2%
5	Conway NH-ME LMA, NH Portion	6.7%	5.9%	6.3%
6	Plymouth NH LMA	6.0%	5.4%	5.5%
7	Moultonborough NH LMA	5.2%	4.2%	5.4%
8	Lebanon NH-VT MicroNECTA, NH Portion	4.1%	3.6%	3.5%
9	Laconia NH MicroNECTA	7.1%	5.9%	6.3%
10	Wolfeboro NH LMA	6.6%	5.3%	5.8%
11	Franklin NH MicroNECTA	6.7%	5.6%	6.6%
12	Claremont NH MicroNECTA	5.7%	5.1%	4.9%
13	Newport NH LMA	6.8%	6.4%	5.6%
14	New London NH LMA	5.2%	4.3%	4.4%
15	Concord NH MicroNECTA	6.0%	5.0%	5.3%
16	Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion	6.3%	5.3%	5.9%
17	Charlestown NH LMA	5.8%	5.5%	5.2%
18	Hillsborough NH LMA	6.3%	5.4%	6.0%
19	Manchester NH MetroNECTA	6.3%	5.4%	5.7%
20	Keene NH MicroNECTA	5.9%	5.0%	5.0%
21	Peterborough NH LMA	6.6%	5.8%	5.9%
22	Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion	6.7%	5.7%	6.0%
23	Exeter Area, NH Portion, Haverhill-N. Andover-Amesbury MA-NH NECTA Division	8.0%	6.9%	7.3%
24	Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion	5.9%	4.9%	5.3%
25	Hinsdale Town, NH Portion, Brattleboro VT-NH LMA	7.9%	6.5%	7.0%
26	Pelham Town, NH Portion, Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford MA-NH NECTA Division	9.4%	7.6%	8.4%
27	Salem Town, NH Portion, Lawrence-Methuen-Salem MA-NH NECTA Division	9.1%	8.1%	9.1%

Current month is Preliminary
Past months are Revised

January 2013

- 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 rose by 400 jobs between December 2012 and January 2013. Employers in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) added 1,000 jobs, over-the-month. All of this growth was in accommodation and food services (sector 72), up 1,100 jobs. Construction (supersector 20) increased by 900 jobs between December and January. Employment in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) expanded by 600 jobs, over-the-month.

Employers in private education and health services (supersector 65) cut 1,600 jobs, over-the-month. Professional and business services (supersector 60) reduced its workforces by 1,400 jobs between December and January.

These estimates continue to be volatile from month to month, and can be subject to significant revisions. Nonfarm payroll job data for 2012 has recently been re-estimated and benchmarked, while January 2013 estimates will be revised and benchmarked to a lagging but more comprehensive count of wage and salary jobs next 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.

Preliminary seasonally adjusted employment increased by 4,100 jobs between January 2012 and January 2013. Employers in leisure and hospitality expanded their workforces by 1,900 jobs, over-the-year. From January 2012 to January 2013 trade, transportation, and utilities gained 1,200 jobs. Employment in financial activities rose by 1,100, over-the-year

Over-the-year, government lost 1,300 jobs. Employers in other services cut 300 jobs between January 2012 and January 2013.

Unadjusted

Between December 2012 and January 2013 New Hampshire's preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 15,900 jobs, a normal occurrence for these two months. Government (supersector 90) declined by 5,000 jobs, over-the-month. Much of this loss was tied to the state's universities and college systems being on win-

ter break. Employment in state government educational services was reduced by 4,700 jobs. Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) cut 4,700 jobs from their payroll from December to January. Over seventy percent of this drop was in retail trade, down 3,400 jobs. Much of this loss was due to the reduction of temporary holiday workers, again, a typical occurrence from December to January.

Private education and health services (supersector 65) decreased by 2,000 jobs between December and January. Over-the-month, employment in construction (supersector 20) decreased by 1,400 jobs. Manufacturing (supersector 30) declined by 400 jobs from December to January.

The only supersector to experience a growth over-the-month was leisure and hospitality (supersector 70), up 800 jobs. This increase was driven by arts, entertainment, and recreation (sector 71), up 1,000 jobs, while accommodation and food services (sector 72) lost 200 jobs. Much of the growth can be attributed ski resorts opening a little earlier and having more lifts and trails open for skiers, snowboarders, etc.

Preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment gained 5,500 jobs between January 2012 and January 2013. Leisure and hospitality contributed to this growth, up 3,000 jobs, over-the-year. Employers in financial activities expanded their workforces by 1,100 jobs, over-the-year.

Government lost 1,500 jobs. Nearly all of this loss was in local government, down 1,200 jobs from January 2012 to January 2013. Other services lost 400 jobs, over-the-year.

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:	
	Jan-13 preliminary	Dec-12 revised	Jan-12	Month	Year
Total All Supersectors	624,700	640,600	619,200	-15,900	5,500
Private Employment Total	534,900	545,800	527,900	-10,900	7,000
Mining and Logging	800	900	800	-100	0
Construction	20,800	22,200	20,000	-1,400	800
Manufacturing	65,700	66,100	65,900	-400	-200
Durable Goods	50,200	50,500	50,400	-300	-200
Non-Durable Goods	15,500	15,600	15,500	-100	0
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	135,000	139,700	134,400	-4,700	600
Wholesale Trade	26,600	26,700	26,300	-100	300
Retail Trade	94,600	98,000	93,600	-3,400	1,000
Transportation and Utilities	13,800	15,000	14,500	-1,200	-700
Information	11,900	12,000	11,800	-100	100
Financial Activities	35,200	35,300	34,100	-100	1,100
Professional and Business	66,500	69,200	66,000	-2,700	500
Education and Health	115,100	117,100	113,600	-2,000	1,500
Leisure and Hospitality	61,700	60,900	58,700	800	3,000
Other Services	22,200	22,400	22,600	-200	-400
Government Total	89,800	94,800	91,300	-5,000	-1,500

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

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 Jan-13	Change from previous:		preliminary Jan-13	Change from previous:		preliminary Jan-13	Change from previous:		preliminary Jan-13	Change from previous:	
		Month	Year		Month	Year		Month	Year		Month	Year
Total All Sectors	98,500	-2,000	300	123,700	-4,200	-200	54,500	-1,800	1,900	53,900	-3,500	400
Private Employment Total	87,000	-1,900	400	109,400	-3,800	-100	44,800	-1,500	1,800	41,900	-1,200	600
Mining and Logging and Construction	3,800	-300	0	3,900	-400	-200	1,200	-100	0	1,300	-100	0
Manufacturing	7,600	-100	-300	20,700	-100	-400	3,500	-100	200	5,700	-100	100
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	19,000	-900	100	29,500	-1,300	300	10,900	-400	300	10,500	-600	100
Wholesale Trade	4,000	-100	0	5,600	-100	0	1,700	0	0	1,300	0	100
Retail Trade	12,600	-500	200	20,100	-900	400	8,200	-300	400	8,200	-400	-100
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	2,400	-300	-100	3,800	-300	-100	1,000	-100	-100	1,000	-200	100
Information	3,200	0	-100	2,000	0	0	1,900	0	100	1,200	0	0
Financial Activities	6,800	100	100	8,100	-100	600	4,100	0	200	4,500	0	100
Professional and Business	13,900	-300	100	13,600	-1,100	200	8,500	-300	100	4,000	-100	100
Education and Health	20,400	-200	400	16,800	-400	-300	6,900	0	300	7,900	-100	100
Leisure and Hospitality	8,000	-200	0	9,900	-300	-100	6,300	-600	600	4,900	-200	100
Other Services	4,300	0	100	4,900	-100	-200	1,500	0	0	1,900	0	0
Government Total	11,500	-100	-100	14,300	-400	-100	9,700	-300	100	12,000	-2,300	-200

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

Sector	All Employees			Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan-13 preliminary	Dec-12 revised	Jan-12	Jan-13 preliminary	Dec-12 revised	Jan-12	Jan-13 preliminary	Dec-12 revised	Jan-12	Jan-13 preliminary	Dec-12 revised	Jan-12
New Hampshire												
Total Private	534,900	545,800	527,900	\$796.51	\$801.60	\$770.74	32.9	33.4	32.7	\$24.21	\$24.00	\$23.57
Goods Producing	87,300	89,200	86,700	\$1,020.29	\$1,027.36	\$1,003.01	39.5	40.1	38.4	\$25.83	\$25.62	\$26.12
Private Service Providing	447,600	456,600	441,200	\$752.40	\$757.56	\$725.54	31.6	32.1	31.6	\$23.81	\$23.60	\$22.96
Manufacturing	65,700	66,100	65,900	\$1,056.06	\$1,050.06	\$1,040.84	40.4	40.7	39.1	\$26.14	\$25.80	\$26.62
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	135,000	139,700	134,400	\$704.69	\$705.41	\$685.13	32.7	33.8	33.8	\$21.55	\$20.87	\$20.27
Professional and Business Services	66,500	69,200	66,000	\$1,034.12	\$1,027.03	\$905.26	35.5	35.1	32.4	\$29.13	\$29.26	\$27.94
Education and Health Services	115,100	117,100	113,600	\$832.93	\$840.01	\$819.14	32.6	32.8	32.7	\$25.55	\$25.61	\$25.05
Leisure and Hospitality	61,700	60,900	58,700	\$302.18	\$315.55	\$305.31	22.4	22.8	22.4	\$13.49	\$13.84	\$13.63
Manchester NH MetroNECTA												
Total Private	87,000	88,900	86,600	\$857.05	\$865.54	\$779.03	32.9	33.6	32.5	\$26.05	\$25.76	\$23.97
Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion												
Total Private	109,400	113,200	109,500	\$891.03	\$897.49	\$949.44	34.1	34.8	34.5	\$26.13	\$25.79	\$27.52
Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion												
Total Private	44,800	46,300	43,000	\$808.35	\$826.56	\$757.98	31.9	32.0	30.7	\$25.34	\$25.83	\$24.69
Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion												
Total Private	41,900	43,100	41,300	\$781.40	\$783.70	\$692.30	33.9	34.8	32.2	\$23.05	\$22.52	\$21.50

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

	Production Workers			Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan-13 preliminary	Dec-12 revised	Jan-12	Jan-13 preliminary	Dec-12 revised	Jan-12	Jan-13 preliminary	Dec-12 revised	Jan-12	Jan-13 preliminary	Dec-12 revised	Jan-12
New Hampshire												
Manufacturing	43,000	43,500	43,400	\$750.08	\$740.51	\$761.58	41.1	41.3	41.1	\$18.25	\$17.93	\$18.53
Durable Goods	31,600	31,800	31,400	\$770.87	\$753.36	\$738.16	41.4	41.1	41.1	\$18.62	\$18.33	\$17.96

Unemployment Compensation Claims Activity

	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13
Initial Claims	4,597	3,769	4,841	5,613	7,368	7,135
Continued Weeks Claimed	38,980	34,693	34,047	33,389	45,784	48,356

Consumer Price Index

United States, All Urban Consumers, Not Seasonally Adjusted (CPI-U) (1982-1984=100)				
Jan-13	Dec-12	Jan-12	Change from Previous	
			Month	Year
230.280	229.601	226.665	0.3%	1.6%

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