

New Hampshire Economic Conditions

April 2011

Employment Outlook: Middle-Skill Jobs in New Hampshire

Some occupations require extensive training — *Pharmacists*, *Veterinarians*, and *Lawyers*, for example, require advanced degrees. Other occupations require little training beyond that which is provided on the job. Regardless of the required amount of education and training, opportunities for employment are expected in the next year.

For those with at least a high school diploma, but who are not interested in spending four or more years in college, there is a wide variety of occupations to explore. Occupations requiring an educational background in between a high school diploma and a bachelor's degree may be classified as middle-skill jobs. These middle-skill jobs are expected to be the source of many opportunities for employment according to short-term projections through mid-2012.

Overall, employment in New Hampshire is projected to increase about 10,500 jobs between second quarter 2010 and second quarter 2012, increasing from 669,178 to 679,672. These two-year, short-term projections clearly show an improving trend, compared to the last two rounds, when projected employment growth was essentially flat from 2009 third quarter to 2011 third quarter.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has estimated the typical amount of training required to become fully qualified in an occupation. There are 11 different training classifications, ranging from first professional degree, such as *Medical Doctor (MD)* or *Doctor of Veteri-*

nary Medicine (DVM), to short-term on-the-job training, a job requiring just a short demonstration. Middle-skill jobs are defined as occupations requiring long-term on-the-job training (including apprenticeships), work experience in a related occupation, postsecondary vocational education such as a massage therapy or cosmetology program, or an associate's degree.

Excluded from middle-skill jobs are some of the largest occupations by number in New Hampshire, such as *Cashiers* and *Retail salespersons*. These occupations, though estimated at nearly 45,000 workers in 2010 second quarter, usually can be learned in

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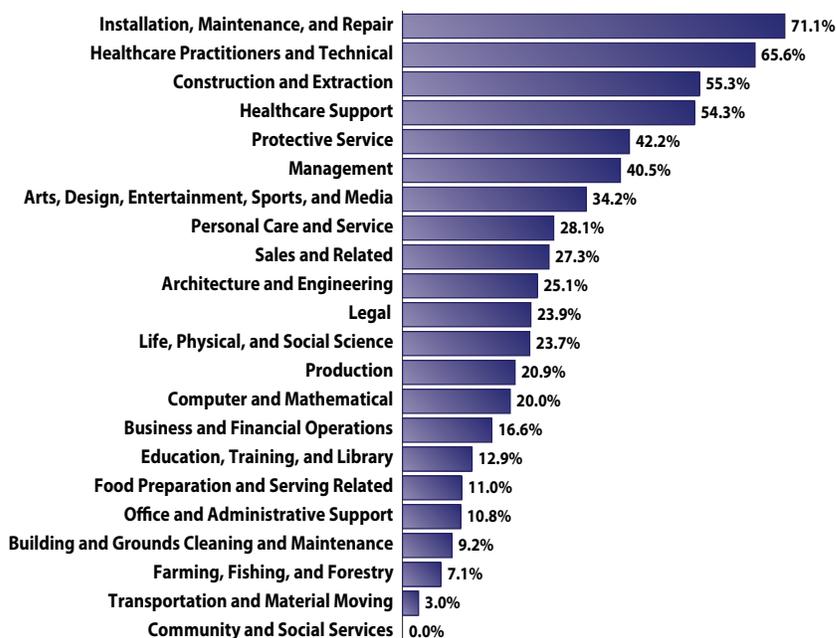
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Percent of Projected Annual Openings with Mid-Skill Requirements by Job Family



less than 12 months. Lower-skill jobs, those requiring short-term or moderate-term (1-12 months) on-the-job training, accounted for nearly half of total employment in the state in 2010 second quarter. High-skill jobs, those requiring a bachelor's degree or higher, accounted for about 21 percent, while middle-skill jobs had a 29 percent share.

Middle-skill jobs appear in all but one of the 22 different job families, with many of these families having a large percentage of occupations and a significant percentage of openings for jobs in these skill levels.

The highest share is in Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations where nearly two of every three occupations can be classified as a middle-skill job. Middle-skill jobs account for more than 70 percent of projected openings in this job family, led by *Automotive service technicians and mechanics* with 87 openings each year and *Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics* with 50 openings. Both of these occupations generally require a postsecondary certificate. Their bosses, *Supervisors of mechanics, installers, and repairers* (expected to have 63 openings) usually require work experience in a related occupation.

Of the middle-skill occupations in this job family, nearly half of the occupations require postsecondary training with the other half requiring long-term on-the-job training or work experience in a related occupation. One occupation, *Medical equipment repairers*, generally requires an associate's degree to become qualified to work.

In the Protective services family, there are a total of 19 occupations, and 11 of them fall into the middle-skill edu-

Short-term projections are different from long-term projections as the latter attempt to see where industry and occupational employment will be ten years down the road and as such, are influenced by broad trends in population, demographics, and technological change. Short-term projections, on the other hand, are driven by changes in the business cycle as recessions and recoveries have a direct impact on demand for workers. The latest version of short-term projections for 2010 second quarter to 2012 second quarter can be found on the ELMI web site at: www.nh.gov/nhes/elmi/

Projections also estimate annual job openings for occupations. Job openings come from two sources: growth in the occupation itself from increased demand for workers and from the need to replace workers who retire or move on to other occupations. Generally, openings from replacement needs are greater than openings from growth. Nearly a quarter of the openings during the projection period are expected to provide opportunities in middle-skill occupations.

cational level, requiring more than short- or medium-term training and less than a four-year degree. Of those, *Police and sheriff's patrol officers* had the largest number employed in 2010 second quarter and have the largest number of projected openings through 2012 second quarter. About 80 openings are projected over the two years. In New Hampshire, long-term on-the-job training is required, including attending the New Hampshire Police Academy. *Firefighters* are also expected to have at least 50 openings each year, with full-time career firefighters requiring State certification.

Half of the occupations in the Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media family do not require a four-year degree. *Actors* and *Sports competitors* can go directly into their chosen field if they are talented enough, either by themselves or as part of a team or group, while others may require long-term on-the-job training. *Interior designers*, *Fashion designers*, and *Photographers* are some other middle-skill occupations with openings expected in the next two years. An im-

proving economy will spur employment in these occupations as people spend more for entertainment.

Just under half of Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations and a third of individual occupations in Healthcare support occupations are middle-skill. Combined, nearly two-thirds of the projected openings for health care occupations are middle-skill. Among these are a variety of technical jobs that require some level of postsecondary training. An associate's degree will prepare graduates to begin employment as *Dental hygienists* and *Registered Nurses*, where 39 and 392 annual openings, respectively, are expected through 2012 second quarter. Other occupations with fewer openings at this training level include *Veterinary technologists and technicians* (32 openings) and *Medical records and health information technicians* (29). Postsecondary certificate programs can prepare graduates to work as *Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants* (185); *Licensed practical and vocational nurses* (113); and *Massage therapists* (55).

A third of the occupations in the Construction and extraction family can be considered middle-skill, largely due to the number of jobs that can be learned through apprenticeship. Occupations such as *Electricians* and *Carpenters* (60 annual openings in each occupation), and *Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters*, with an expected 50 openings annually, are expected to have the most openings, along with *Supervisors of construction and extraction workers*.

Occupations in the Production job family are concentrated in the Manufacturing sector, an industry that is projected to decline by 1,110 jobs. Despite the losses, openings will be created to replace workers who retire or move on to different occupations. Nearly a third (30 percent) of these occupations require middle-skill training. *Machinists*, with 30 expected annual openings and *Water and liquid waste treatment plant system operators* (13 openings) learn skills through long-term training. *Welders and Welding and soldering machine operators* can require a postsecondary certificate.

Sales and related occupations generally require short- or medium-term on-the-job training. This job family accounts for 13 percent of all employment in the state, second only to Office and administrative support occupations. More than half of the workers in the sales family are employed in two occupations, *Retail salespersons* and *Cashiers*, jobs which require only a short training period, and are not considered middle-skill jobs. But with some experience in sales, these workers can move on to middle-skill occupations such as *Sales representatives*.

Michael Argiropolis

Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

Unemployment Estimates by Region

Seasonally Adjusted	Feb-11	Jan-11	Feb-10
United States	8.9%	9.0%	9.7%
Northeast	8.3%	8.4%	9.0%
New England	8.2%	8.2%	8.7%
Connecticut	9.0%	9.0%	9.2%
Maine	7.5%	7.5%	8.4%
Massachusetts	8.2%	8.3%	8.8%
New Hampshire	5.4%	5.6%	6.6%
Rhode Island	11.2%	11.3%	11.8%
Vermont	5.6%	5.7%	6.7%
Mid Atlantic	8.4%	8.4%	9.0%
New Jersey	9.2%	9.1%	9.7%
New York	8.2%	8.2%	8.8%
Pennsylvania	8.0%	8.3%	8.8%

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) by Place of Residence

New Hampshire	Sep-10	Oct-10	Nov-10	Dec-10	Jan-11	Feb-11
Unemployment Rate	5.8%	5.7%	5.7%	5.6%	5.6%	5.4%
Civilian Labor Force	742,820	743,120	743,380	743,680	744,200	745,040
Number Employed	700,000	700,740	701,370	701,920	702,750	704,490
Number Unemployed	42,820	42,380	42,010	41,760	41,450	40,550
United States (in thousands)						
Unemployment Rate	9.6%	9.7%	9.8%	9.4%	9.0%	8.9%
Civilian Labor Force	154,124	153,960	153,950	153,690	153,186	153,246
Number Employed	139,378	139,084	138,909	139,206	139,323	139,573
Number Unemployed	14,746	14,876	15,041	14,485	13,863	13,673

Current Employment Statistics (CES) by Place of Establishment

Supersector	Oct-10	Nov-10	Dec-10	Jan-11	Feb-11
Total Nonfarm	624,200	625,800	627,000	626,000	628,900
Construction	21,300	21,200	20,900	20,100	20,100
Manufacturing	65,500	66,000	66,100	66,300	66,800
Durable Goods	50,400	50,900	50,900	51,000	51,500
Non-Durable Goods	15,100	15,100	15,200	15,300	15,300
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	131,500	132,500	132,600	130,100	129,000
Wholesale Trade	25,400	26,700	26,200	25,400	25,200
Retail Trade	92,000	91,600	92,000	90,900	90,000
Transportation and Utilities	14,100	14,200	14,400	13,800	13,800
Information	11,400	11,500	11,600	11,400	11,500
Financial Activities	35,400	35,500	35,600	36,300	35,800
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6,700	6,700	6,600	6,800	6,700
Professional and Business Services	65,000	65,200	65,500	66,600	70,500
Administrative and Support	28,300	28,800	29,100	29,500	31,400
Education and Health Services	110,500	110,500	110,500	112,200	112,300
Educational Services	25,700	25,600	25,600	27,100	27,000
Health Care and Social Assistance	84,800	84,900	84,900	85,100	85,300
Leisure and Hospitality	64,600	65,000	66,000	66,700	66,800
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	11,300	11,500	11,700	12,300	12,300
Accommodation and Food Services	53,300	53,500	54,300	54,400	54,500
Other Services	21,600	20,800	20,500	20,000	19,500
Government	96,400	96,700	96,900	95,600	95,900
Federal Government	7,300	7,200	7,200	7,300	7,200
State Government	25,100	25,400	25,600	24,900	25,100
Local Government	64,000	64,100	64,100	63,400	63,600
Manchester NH MetroNECTA	97,300	97,400	97,200	96,600	97,300
Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division	124,200	124,300	124,300	124,300	124,200
Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA	54,300	54,400	54,300	53,900	53,800
Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA	55,600	55,700	55,800	55,200	55,900

**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	Feb-11	Jan-11	Feb-10
Total Civilian Labor Force	742,380	741,700	741,460
Employed	698,970	696,690	687,680
Unemployed	43,410	45,010	53,780
Unemployment Rate	5.8%	6.1%	7.3%

United States (# in thousands)	Feb-11	Jan-11	Feb-10
Total Civilian Labor Force	152,635	152,536	153,194
Employed	138,093	137,599	137,203
Unemployed	14,542	14,937	15,991
Unemployment Rate	9.5%	9.8%	10.4%

Unemployment Rates by Region

Not Seasonally Adjusted	Feb-11	Jan-11	Feb-10
United States	9.5%	9.8%	10.4%
Northeast	8.8%	9.0%	9.6%
New England	8.7%	8.9%	9.4%
Connecticut	9.6%	9.6%	9.9%
Maine	8.5%	8.4%	9.6%
Massachusetts	8.7%	8.9%	9.3%
New Hampshire	5.8%	6.1%	7.3%
Rhode Island	11.8%	11.9%	12.6%
Vermont	6.0%	6.3%	7.3%
Mid Atlantic	8.9%	9.0%	9.7%
New Jersey	9.9%	9.8%	10.3%
New York	8.7%	8.9%	9.5%
Pennsylvania	8.5%	8.6%	9.7%

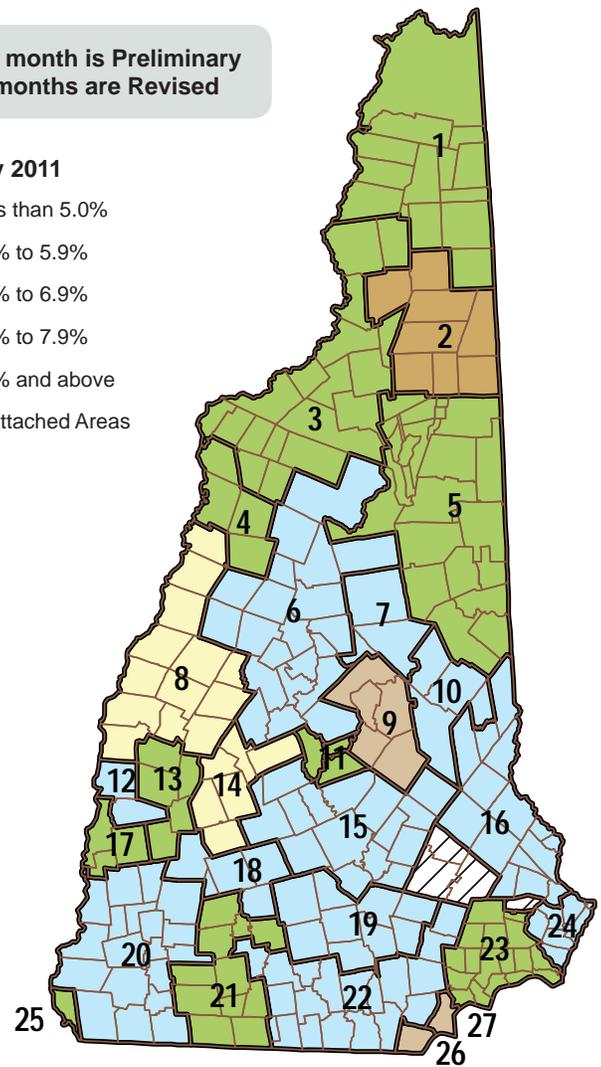
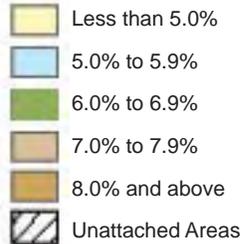
Unemployment Rates by Area

Counties	Feb-11	Jan-11	Feb-10
Belknap	6.8%	7.0%	9.0%
Carroll	6.1%	6.4%	7.4%
Cheshire	5.6%	5.7%	6.9%
Coos	8.4%	8.7%	9.0%
Grafton	4.6%	4.8%	5.9%
Hillsborough	5.9%	6.1%	7.4%
Merrimack	5.4%	5.6%	6.7%
Rockingham	6.1%	6.4%	7.4%
Strafford	5.5%	5.7%	7.0%
Sullivan	5.4%	5.7%	6.6%

Map Key	Labor Market Areas	Feb-11	Jan-11	Feb-10
1	Colebrook NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	6.3%	6.6%	9.9%
2	Berlin NH MicroNECTA	9.8%	10.2%	8.8%
3	Littleton NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	6.2%	6.3%	7.8%
4	Haverhill NH LMA	6.7%	6.7%	8.3%
5	Conway NH-ME LMA, NH Portion	6.4%	6.5%	7.5%
6	Plymouth NH LMA	5.6%	6.0%	7.0%
7	Moultonborough NH LMA	5.9%	5.9%	7.3%
8	Lebanon NH-VT MicroNECTA, NH Portion	3.7%	3.7%	4.6%
9	Laconia NH MicroNECTA	7.0%	7.2%	9.2%
10	Wolfeboro NH LMA	5.8%	6.0%	7.1%
11	Franklin NH MicroNECTA	6.8%	7.3%	8.9%
12	Claremont NH MicroNECTA	5.5%	6.0%	6.8%
13	Newport NH LMA	6.2%	6.5%	7.4%
14	New London NH LMA	4.6%	4.6%	5.4%
15	Concord NH MicroNECTA	5.5%	5.6%	6.8%
16	Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion	5.6%	5.8%	7.0%
17	Charlestown NH LMA	6.3%	6.0%	8.1%
18	Hillsborough NH LMA	5.9%	6.1%	7.1%
19	Manchester NH MetroNECTA	5.7%	5.9%	7.4%
20	Keene NH MicroNECTA	5.2%	5.3%	6.5%
21	Peterborough NH LMA	6.4%	6.3%	7.6%
22	Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion	5.9%	6.1%	7.3%
23	Exeter Area, NH Portion, Haverhill-N. Andover-Amesbury MA-NH NECTA Division	6.8%	7.3%	8.0%
24	Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion	5.0%	5.3%	6.3%
25	Hinsdale Town, NH Portion, Brattleboro VT-NH LMA	6.9%	7.9%	8.5%
26	Pelham Town, NH Portion, Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford MA-NH NECTA Division	7.4%	8.3%	8.7%
27	Salem Town, NH Portion, Lawrence-Methuen-Salem MA-NH NECTA Division	7.1%	7.5%	8.4%

Current month is Preliminary
Past months are Revised

February 2011



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 gained 2,900 jobs from January 2011 to February 2011. Professional and business services (supersector 60) rose, by 3,900 jobs over-the-month. Employers in manufacturing (supersector 30) added 500 jobs from January to February. Over-the-month, employment in government (supersector 90) increased by 300 jobs. Information (supersector 50), private education and health services (supersector 65), and leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) grew slightly from January to February, up 100 jobs each. Over-the-month, employment in construction (supersector 20) remained unchanged.

Trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) decreased by 1,100 jobs from January to February. Employment in financial activities (supersector 55) and other services (supersector 80) dropped by 500 jobs each, over-the-month.

From February 2010 to February 2011 preliminary seasonally adjusted employment increased by 8,000 jobs. Leading this growth was professional

and business services, up 7,500 jobs, over-the-year. Employers in leisure and hospitality added 4,700 jobs, over-the-year. From February 2010 to February 2011 employment in private education and health services rose by 2,400 jobs. Employers in manufacturing reported 1,600 more jobs than in February 2010. Over-the-year financial activities gained 300 jobs.

Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities decreased their workforces by 3,500 jobs between February 2010 and February 2011. Over-the-year, other services lost 2,000 jobs, while employment in construction and government each declined by 1,300 jobs. Information reported 300 fewer jobs than were reported in February 2010.

Unadjusted

Preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment increased by 5,500 jobs from January to February. Government (supersector 90) led this over-the-month growth, up 4,400 jobs. Employment in professional and business services (supersector 60) expanded by 4,000 jobs from January to February. Employers in private education and health services (supersector 65) en-

larged their workforces by 1,200 jobs, over-the-month. Manufacturing (supersector 30) reported 400 more jobs than were reported in January. Leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) added 300 jobs between January and February. Mining and logging (supersector 10) and information (supersector 50) each remained unchanged over-the-month.

From January to February employment in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) decreased by 3,300 jobs. Employers in construction (supersector 20) reduced employment by 700 jobs, over-the-month. Other services (supersector 80) declined by 500 jobs from January to February. Employment in financial activities (supersector 55) dropped by 300 jobs, over-the-month.

From February 2010 to February 2011 employment rose by 9,800 jobs in New Hampshire. Professional and business services grew by 7,700 jobs, over-the-year. Employment in leisure and hospitality rose by 5,600 jobs between February 2010 and February 2011. Employers in private education and health services expanded their workforces by 2,700 jobs, over-the-year. Employers in manufacturing boosted their payroll by 1,500 jobs from February 2010 to February 2011. Over-the-year, financial activities increased by 400 jobs.

Between February 2010 and February 2011 employment in trade, transportation, and utilities declined by 3,100 jobs. Other services lost 2,000 jobs, over-the-year. From February 2010 to February 2011 employment in government dropped by 1,600 jobs. Over-the-year, employers in construction reduced their workforces by 1,000 jobs. Between February 2010 and February 2011 employment in information and mining and logging dipped down slightly, 300 and 100 jobs respectively.

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:	
	Feb-11 preliminary	Jan-11 revised	Feb-10	Month	Year
	Total All Supersectors	619,700	614,200	609,900	5,500
Private Employment Total	520,900	519,800	509,500	1,100	11,400
Mining and Logging	700	700	800	0	-100
Construction	17,200	17,900	18,200	-700	-1,000
Manufacturing	66,200	65,800	64,700	400	1,500
Durable Goods	51,200	50,800	49,500	400	1,500
Non-Durable Goods	15,000	15,000	15,200	0	-200
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	126,100	129,400	129,200	-3,300	-3,100
Wholesale Trade	24,900	25,100	25,600	-200	-700
Retail Trade	87,800	90,700	89,400	-2,900	-1,600
Transportation and Utilities	13,400	13,600	14,200	-200	-800
Information	11,400	11,400	11,700	0	-300
Financial Activities	35,600	35,900	35,200	-300	400
Professional and Business	69,000	65,000	61,300	4,000	7,700
Education and Health	112,800	111,600	110,100	1,200	2,700
Leisure and Hospitality	62,800	62,500	57,200	300	5,600
Other Services	19,100	19,600	21,100	-500	-2,000
Government Total	98,800	94,400	100,400	4,400	-1,600

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 Feb-11	Change from previous:		preliminary Feb-11	Change from previous:		preliminary Feb-11	Change from previous:		preliminary Feb-11	Change from previous:	
		Month	Year		Month	Year		Month	Year		Month	Year
Total All Sectors	96,300	300	1,300	122,400	-600	-300	52,500	0	700	55,700	2,000	700
Private Employment Total	84,100	200	1,300	107,400	-700	400	42,600	-100	800	41,400	-300	300
Mining and Logging and Construction	3,300	-100	-200	3,600	-200	0	1,100	0	0	1,200	-100	0
Manufacturing	7,800	0	200	22,300	100	600	3,200	0	0	5,800	0	200
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	18,100	-100	-400	26,600	-1,000	-1,300	10,100	-400	0	9,900	-200	-300
Wholesale Trade	4,000	0	-100	5,300	0	0	1,700	-100	0	1,100	0	0
Retail Trade	11,400	-200	-200	17,600	-900	-1,200	7,400	-300	0	8,000	-200	-200
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	Data not available			3,700	-100	-100	1,000	0	0	800	0	-100
Information	3,200	0	-100	1,800	-100	-100	1,900	0	-100	900	-100	-100
Financial Activities	7,200	-100	100	7,300	0	0	4,000	0	200	4,200	-100	0
Professional and Business	13,700	500	1,000	12,900	300	600	9,000	200	200	4,200	100	200
Education and Health	19,100	200	600	18,200	100	100	6,400	100	300	8,600	100	200
Leisure and Hospitality	7,900	-100	200	10,300	100	600	5,500	0	200	4,900	100	200
Other Services	3,800	-100	-100	4,400	0	-100	1,400	0	0	1,700	-100	-100
Government Total	12,200	100	0	15,000	100	-700	9,900	100	-100	14,300	2,300	400

All Employee Payroll and Earnings Data by Metropolitan Statistical Areas

Sector	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb-11 preliminary	Jan-11 revised	Feb-10	Feb-11 preliminary	Jan-11 revised	Feb-10	Feb-11 preliminary	Jan-11 revised	Feb-10
	New Hampshire								
Total Private	\$759.33	\$759.29	\$744.25	32.9	32.7	32.7	\$23.08	\$23.22	\$22.76
Goods Producing	\$1,013.42	\$1,018.89	\$971.76	38.3	38.8	37.9	\$26.46	\$26.26	\$25.64
Private Service Providing	\$708.82	\$710.68	\$699.94	31.8	31.6	31.7	\$22.29	\$22.49	\$22.08
Manufacturing	\$1,036.37	\$1,050.27	\$1,014.25	38.2	39.0	39.1	\$27.13	\$26.93	\$25.94
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	\$616.98	\$605.68	\$649.72	33.1	32.2	32.6	\$18.64	\$18.81	\$19.93
Professional and Business Services	\$938.06	\$981.60	\$990.84	33.3	34.6	34.5	\$28.17	\$28.37	\$28.72
Education and Health Services	\$751.03	\$742.25	\$720.13	32.4	32.3	32.6	\$23.18	\$22.98	\$22.09
Leisure and Hospitality	\$311.52	\$305.61	\$306.54	23.3	23.1	23.1	\$13.37	\$13.23	\$13.27
Manchester NH MetroNECTA									
Total Private	\$736.17	\$712.18	\$738.81	31.8	30.5	31.6	\$23.15	\$23.35	\$23.38
Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion									
Total Private	\$942.55	\$954.94	\$906.84	34.2	34.4	33.0	\$27.56	\$27.76	\$27.48
Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion									
Total Private	\$761.15	\$767.08	\$803.92	32.5	32.6	32.6	\$23.42	\$23.53	\$24.66
Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion									
Total Private	\$681.30	\$688.29	\$716.28	30.8	31.4	33.3	\$22.12	\$21.92	\$21.51

Production Workers in Manufacturing Payroll and Earnings Data

Sector	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb-11 preliminary	Jan-11 revised	Feb-10	Feb-11 preliminary	Jan-11 revised	Feb-10	Feb-11 preliminary	Jan-11 revised	Feb-10
	New Hampshire								
Manufacturing	\$752.49	\$755.46	\$718.47	41.3	41.9	40.5	\$18.22	\$18.03	\$17.74
Durable Goods	\$747.94	\$764.78	\$764.78	41.3	42.3	42.3	\$18.11	\$18.08	\$18.08

Unemployment Compensation Claims Activity

Initial Claims	Sep-10	Oct-10	Nov-10	Dec-10	Jan-11	Feb-11
All Offices	5,490	5,741	6,918	9,344	9,024	6,308
Continued Claims	Sep-10	Oct-10	Nov-10	Dec-10	Jan-11	Feb-11
All Offices	51,559	53,640	54,428	56,251	73,465	57,595

Consumer Price Index

United States, All Urban Consumers, Not Seasonally Adjusted (CPI-U) (1982-1984=100)				
Feb-11	Jan-11	Feb-10	Change from Previous	
			Month	Year
221.309	220.223	216.741	0.5%	2.1%

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Claims calls refer to: 1-800-266-2252, option 3

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