

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS in New Hampshire



June 2002

Volume 102, Number 6

Multiple Job
Holders 2

Local Area
Unemployment
Statistics 5

Current
Employment
Statistics 6

For Additional
Information 8

Summer Shifts in New Hampshire Jobs

Manufacturing Job Loss Pushes Down Total Employment

Employment shifts in New Hampshire, like the weather, can be unpredictable. Although not unexpected, the largest decrease in employment during the summer of 2001 was in Government, specifically Local government. The drop of about 18,000 jobs is common as schools close down for vacation. Just like snow in mid-May, however, the downward shift of nearly 6,100 Manufacturing jobs from April to July 2001 was not typical. From 1991 to 2000, Manufacturing averaged a decline of about 2,300 jobs during the summer, mostly because of plants shutting down for vacation in July. Between April and July 2001, vacation shutdowns, exacerbated by company layoffs, brought the Manufacturing job difference to two and a half times the 10-year average. Only about two-thirds of this drop was regained by summer's end.

Within Manufacturing, fourteen of the nineteen major groups lost jobs from

April to July 2001. Nearly three-fifths of these were in the Electronic and other electrical equipment major group.

Retail trade saw large employment gains from April to July 2001. More than 8,000 jobs were added during the summer, mostly in Eating and drinking places and Food stores. This was not surprising as tourists flocked into the state to enjoy the mountains, lakes, and ocean.

Services also saw a hefty employment gain as a result of tourism. These nearly 7,700 additional jobs were found mostly in Hotels and other lodging places and Amusement and recreation services.

As the temperature increased, so did the number of construction projects around the state. More than 3,700 construction jobs were added from April to July 2001, more than half in Special trade contractors.

Overall, the job increases in these industries were not enough to offset losses in Manufacturing, resulting in a total employment decline of 2,282 from April to July 2001. When looking at summer employment over the last 10 years, 2001 was the first time overall employment dropped, no doubt the result of the huge losses in Manufacturing.

Elisabeth E. Picard

Spring vs. Summer Covered Employment in New Hampshire 2001

| Divisions | April 2001 | July 2001 | Net Change |
|-------------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Total Private & Government | 607,926 | 605,644 | -2,282 |
| Private | 526,640 | 542,419 | 15,779 |
| Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing | 5,841 | 7,145 | 1,304 |
| Mining | 417 | 449 | 32 |
| Construction | 25,453 | 29,159 | 3,706 |
| Manufacturing | 105,780 | 99,709 | -6,071 |
| Transportation and Public Utilities | 21,452 | 21,119 | -333 |
| Wholesale Trade | 32,535 | 33,105 | 570 |
| Retail Trade | 128,664 | 136,705 | 8,041 |
| Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate | 32,603 | 33,378 | 775 |
| Services | 173,041 | 180,739 | 7,698 |
| Government | 81,286 | 63,225 | -18,061 |
| Federal | 8,049 | 8,202 | 153 |
| State | 19,629 | 19,349 | -280 |
| Local | 53,608 | 35,674 | -17,934 |

Source: Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau of New Hampshire Employment Security, accessed May 13, 2002



Published by the Economic and
Labor Market Information Bureau

Employment
SECURITY

Multiple Job Holders

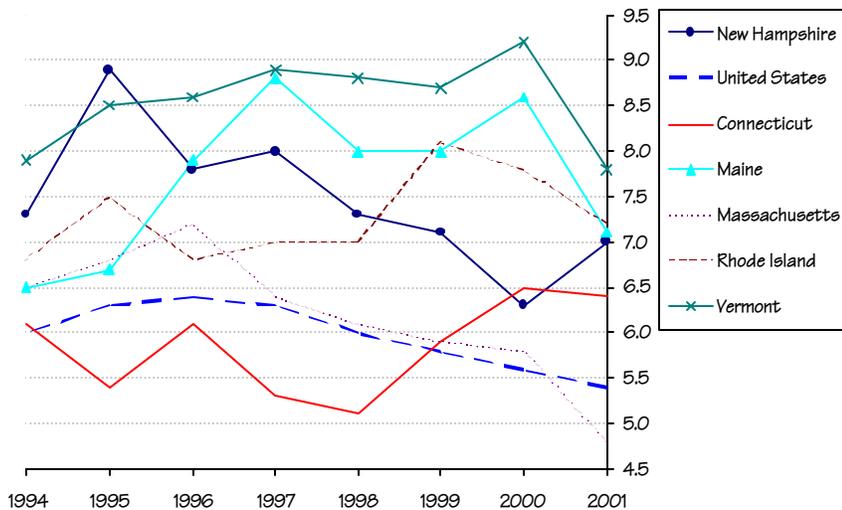
New Hampshire's rate ranked 17th in the country in 2001 and, since 1994, has averaged 1.5 percentage points higher than the national rate.

More people in New Hampshire are working at more than one job. After falling for the last three years, New Hampshire's multiple jobholder rate – the proportion of all employed persons with two or more jobs – rose from 6.3 percent in 2000 to 7.0 percent in 2001. The multiple jobholder rate for the United States was 5.4 percent. New Hampshire's rate ranked 17th in the country in 2001 and, since 1994, has averaged 1.5 percentage points higher than the national rate.

The lack of specific data for New Hampshire requires us to look at multiple jobholding at the national level for any detail. Nationally, 6.4 percent of individuals in the Services industry worked multiple jobs, the highest percent of all private industries.

Growth in multiple jobholding rates has exhibited both cyclical and secular trends. During periods of economic expansion, both the increased availability of jobs and the desire by persons to recoup income contribute to higher rates. Multiple jobholding rates have also grown steadily over the last thirty years averaging 4.8 percent during the 1970's, 5.5 percent over the 1980's, and 6.1 percent for the 1990's. The growth in multiple jobholders was especially pronounced during the decade of the 1980's, jumping from 4.9 percent in 1980 to 6.2 percent in 1989.

From 1994 to 2001 New Hampshire's multiple jobholding rate has averaged 1.5 percentage points higher than the national rate.



Economic necessity is the best explanation for multiple jobholding. The long-term growth in multiple jobholding rates, and its acceleration in the 1980's, mirrors the erosion of hourly real wages during the same time period. From 1973 to 1995, a period of time spanning four business cycles, private sector non-agricultural average hourly earnings (in 1982 dollars) fell by 13.6 percent from \$8.55 to \$7.39.¹ The unprecedented economic expansion of the 1990's has brought hourly earnings to \$8.00 (in 1982 dollars) in 2001 – still 6.4 percent lower than 1973. Concurrently, multiple jobholding rates dipped below 6.0 percent in the years 1999-2001. The national rate of 5.4 percent in 2001 is the lowest it's been since 1985.

Multiple jobholding rates are derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of approximately 60,000 households, which is used primarily to determine the nation's unemployment rate. In his analysis of the 1989 CPS, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) economist John Stinson found that 44 percent of multiple jobholders cited financial considerations (meeting regular household expenses or paying off debt) as the primary reason for working more than one job.² Additional analysis of the 1989 CPS by Lawrence Mishel et al found that 77 percent of the growth in multiple jobholding rates from 1979 to 1989 could be attributed to financial considerations.³ Furthermore, Harvard University professor Juliet Schor believes that the 1989 multiple jobholding rate could have actually been twice as high as reported as "...tax evasion, illegal activities, and employer disapproval of second jobs make people reluctant to speak honestly."⁴

According to current unpublished BLS data, the primary occupations with the most multiple jobholders are professional specialties at 7.3 percent and services at 6.2 percent. College and university teachers, all other teachers, and health assessment and treatment professionals are the professional specialty occupations with the highest rates of multiple job-

holders at 10.2 percent, 8.6 percent and 8.2 percent respectively. Topping the services occupational category is protective services with a rate of 10.6 percent.

The direct relationship between multiple jobholding and earnings/education, indicated by the preceding occupational statistics, is explained by Thomas Amirault. He concludes that "...relatively well paid, highly educated persons have more than one job because their schedule allows it, because their expertise is in demand, or because their financial reasons extend beyond meeting basic living expenses and paying off debts."⁵

The most prevalent secondary occupations are professional specialties, services and sales at 21.4 percent, 21.3 percent and 15.9 percent respectively. Technicians (health, engineering and all other) and precision production, craft and repair are the least common secondary occupations, comprising 2.5 percent and 4.6 percent of all second jobs.

Kevin Coyne

- 1 Economic Report of the President, February 2002. Washington, DC: United States Printing Office, 2002. Table B-47.
- 2 Stinson, John F. "Multiple Jobholding Up Sharply in the 1980's" Monthly Labor Review July 1990: P. 4.
- 3 Mishel, Lawrence, Jared Bernstein and John Schmitt. The State of Working America 2000/2001. Economic Policy Institute. Ithaca, NY: ILR Press, 2001. Pp. 254-255.
- 4 Schor, Juliet B. The Overworked American. Basic Books, 1991. P. 31.
- 5 Amirault, Thomas "Characteristics of Multiple Jobholders, 1995." Monthly Labor Review March 1997: P. 9.

Unemployment Compensation Claims Activity

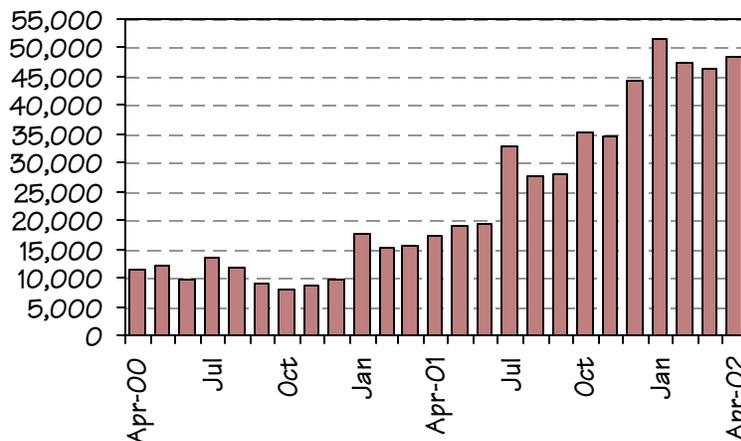
| Total Regular Unemployment Compensation Programs: | | | | Change from Previous | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|----------------------|-------|-------------|--------|
| | | | | Month | | Year | |
| | Apr-02 | Mar-02 | Apr-01 | Net Percent | | Net Percent | |
| Initial Claims | 6,228 | 3,988 | 5,320 | 2,240 | 56.2% | 908 | 17.1% |
| Continued Weeks | 48,406 | 46,459 | 17,258 | 1,947 | 4.2% | 31,148 | 180.5% |

Claims Activity

Unemployment Compensation Fund

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Unemployment compensation fund balance at the end of April: | \$328,392,093.17 |
| Average payment for a week of total unemployment: | \$253.46 |
| Net benefits paid: | \$9,775,749.60 |
| Net contributions received during the month: | \$6,529,571.14 |
| Interest Received: | \$0.00 |
| Net benefits paid (March corrected): | \$10,399,271.09 |
| Reed Act Distribution (at the end of March): | \$38,475,620.00 |

Trust Fund



Continued Weeks Claimed

Apr. 2000 - Apr. 2002

Initial claims, as is common in April, increased substantially. Continued claims, however, typically fall over-the-month.

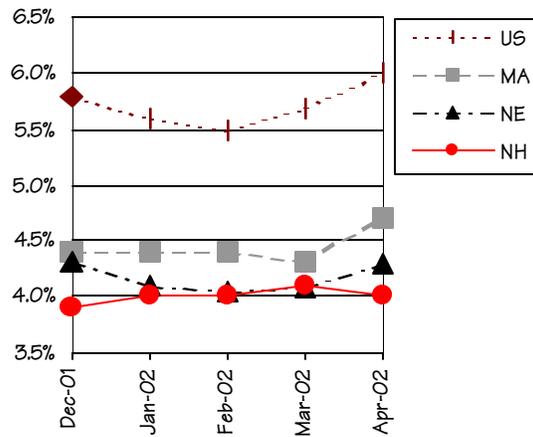
| Apr-02 | Mar-02 | Apr-01 | Month | Year |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|------|
| 179.8 | 178.8 | 176.9 | 0.6% | 1.6% |

United States
All Urban Areas (CPI-U)
(1982-1984=100)

Consumer Price Index

N.H. and U.S. Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate

New Hampshire and Maine were the only New England states to have an over-the-month rate reduction. Rhode Island joined only Montana and Hawaii to have an over-the-year rate drop.



| | preliminary | revised | revised |
|---------------|-------------|---------|---------|
| | Apr-02 | Mar-02 | Apr-01 |
| United States | 6.0% | 5.7% | 4.5% |
| Northeast | 5.3% | 5.3% | 4.1% |
| New England | 4.3% | 4.1% | 3.4% |
| Connecticut | 3.8% | 3.5% | 2.9% |
| Maine | 4.0% | 4.1% | 3.9% |
| Massachusetts | 4.7% | 4.3% | 3.3% |
| New Hampshire | 4.0% | 4.1% | 3.3% |
| Rhode Island | 4.5% | 4.2% | 4.7% |
| Vermont | 3.9% | 3.9% | 3.4% |
| Mid Atlantic | 5.7% | 5.7% | 4.4% |
| New Jersey | 5.5% | 5.6% | 4.0% |
| New York | 6.1% | 5.9% | 4.5% |
| Pennsylvania | 5.4% | 5.6% | 4.6% |

Labor Force Estimates By Place of Residence

| | Nov-01 | Dec-01 | Jan-02 | revised Feb-02 | preliminary Mar-02 |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|--------------------|
| New Hampshire | | | | | |
| Unemployment Rate | 4.1% | 3.9% | 4.0% | 4.1% | 4.0% |
| Civilian Labor Force | 704,900 | 688,640 | 708,070 | 707,360 | 707,100 |
| Number Employed | 676,200 | 661,730 | 679,970 | 678,400 | 678,610 |
| Number Unemployed | 28,700 | 26,910 | 28,100 | 28,960 | 28,490 |
| United States (in thousands) | | | | | |
| Unemployment Rate | 5.8% | 5.6% | 5.5% | 5.7% | 6.0% |
| Civilian Labor Force | 142,314 | 141,390 | 142,211 | 142,005 | 142,570 |
| Number Employed | 134,055 | 133,468 | 134,319 | 133,894 | 133,976 |
| Number Unemployed | 8,259 | 7,922 | 7,891 | 8,111 | 8,594 |

Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Employment By Place of Establishment

| Industry | Dec-01 | Jan-02 | Feb-02 | revised Mar-02 | preliminary Apr-02 |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|--------------------|
| TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES | 624,600 | 628,400 | 627,900 | 626,500 | 627,000 |
| Mining* | 500 | 400 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| Construction | 27,800 | 27,200 | 27,100 | 27,300 | 26,800 |
| Manufacturing | 100,900 | 101,000 | 100,100 | 99,400 | 99,200 |
| Durable Goods | 73,400 | 73,500 | 72,900 | 72,300 | 72,200 |
| Nondurable Goods | 27,500 | 27,500 | 27,200 | 27,100 | 27,000 |
| Transportation and Public Utilities | 21,100 | 21,200 | 21,200 | 21,100 | 21,100 |
| Trade | 164,800 | 166,100 | 166,300 | 165,900 | 166,400 |
| Wholesale Trade | 32,800 | 33,100 | 32,800 | 32,900 | 32,800 |
| Retail Trade | 132,000 | 133,000 | 133,500 | 133,000 | 133,600 |
| Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate | 33,700 | 33,900 | 34,000 | 34,100 | 34,000 |
| Services | 191,600 | 194,100 | 193,900 | 193,100 | 194,200 |
| Government | 84,600 | 84,500 | 84,800 | 85,100 | 84,800 |

* Since N.H. mining employment exhibits no clear seasonal pattern, these estimates are not adjusted.

Labor Force Estimates

| New Hampshire | Apr-02 preliminary | Mar-02 revised | Apr-01 |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------|---------|
| Number of Workers | | | |
| Total Civilian Labor Force | 703,970 | 704,490 | 684,700 |
| Employed | 674,040 | 673,320 | 660,650 |
| Unemployed | 29,930 | 31,170 | 24,050 |
| Unemployment Rate (% of labor force) | 4.3% | 4.4% | 3.5% |

Unemployment Rates by Area

| | Apr-02 preliminary | Mar-02 revised | Apr-01 |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------|--------|
|--|-----------------------|-------------------|--------|

U.S. and Regional States

| | | | |
|---------------|------|------|------|
| United States | 5.7% | 6.1% | 4.2% |
| Northeast | 5.1% | 5.6% | 3.8% |
| New England | 4.2% | 4.5% | 3.2% |
| Connecticut | 3.6% | 3.7% | 2.7% |
| Maine | 4.4% | 4.8% | 4.3% |
| Massachusetts | 4.4% | 4.7% | 3.0% |
| New Hampshire | 4.3% | 4.4% | 3.5% |
| Rhode Island | 4.1% | 4.6% | 4.3% |
| Vermont | 4.2% | 4.4% | 3.6% |
| Mid Atlantic | 5.4% | 6.0% | 4.1% |
| New Jersey | 5.2% | 5.6% | 3.6% |
| New York | 5.8% | 6.2% | 4.2% |
| Pennsylvania | 5.0% | 5.9% | 4.2% |

Labor Market Areas

| | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|
| Berlin LMA | 12.2% | 12.4% | 6.1% |
| Seabrook-South Hampton, NH | | | |
| Portion Boston, MA-NH PMSA | 7.2% | 8.0% | 7.9% |
| Claremont LMA | 2.4% | 2.4% | 2.4% |
| Colebrook LMA | 6.1% | 3.0% | 10.4% |
| Concord LMA | 2.9% | 3.3% | 2.7% |
| Conway LMA | 4.0% | 4.1% | 4.1% |
| NH Portion Hartford-Lebanon, VT-NH LMA | 1.3% | 1.4% | 1.7% |
| NH Portion Keene-Brattleboro, NH-VT LMA | 3.1% | 2.8% | 3.1% |
| Laconia LMA | 3.5% | 4.0% | 3.2% |
| Lancaster LMA | 4.6% | 4.5% | 6.3% |
| Salem-Derry, NH Portion Lawrence, MA-NH PMSA | 5.9% | 6.0% | 4.8% |
| Littleton LMA | 4.1% | 3.2% | 5.3% |
| Pelham, NH Portion Lowell, MA-NH PMSA | 6.6% | 7.2% | 5.2% |
| Manchester PMSA | 4.1% | 4.3% | 2.9% |
| Nashua PMSA | 5.5% | 5.6% | 3.7% |
| Peterborough LMA | 3.5% | 3.8% | 3.5% |
| Plymouth LMA | 3.0% | 3.3% | 3.0% |
| NH Portion Portsmouth-Rochester, NH-ME PMSA | 3.8% | 4.1% | 3.2% |

Counties

| | | | |
|--------------|------|------|------|
| Belknap | 3.7% | 4.2% | 3.1% |
| Carroll | 3.9% | 3.9% | 4.0% |
| Cheshire | 3.3% | 3.1% | 3.4% |
| Coos | 8.8% | 8.3% | 7.2% |
| Grafton | 2.4% | 2.3% | 2.7% |
| Hillsborough | 4.8% | 4.9% | 3.4% |
| Merrimack | 2.8% | 3.2% | 2.6% |
| Rockingham | 5.0% | 5.2% | 4.1% |
| Strafford | 4.0% | 4.4% | 3.6% |
| Sullivan | 2.4% | 2.4% | 2.5% |

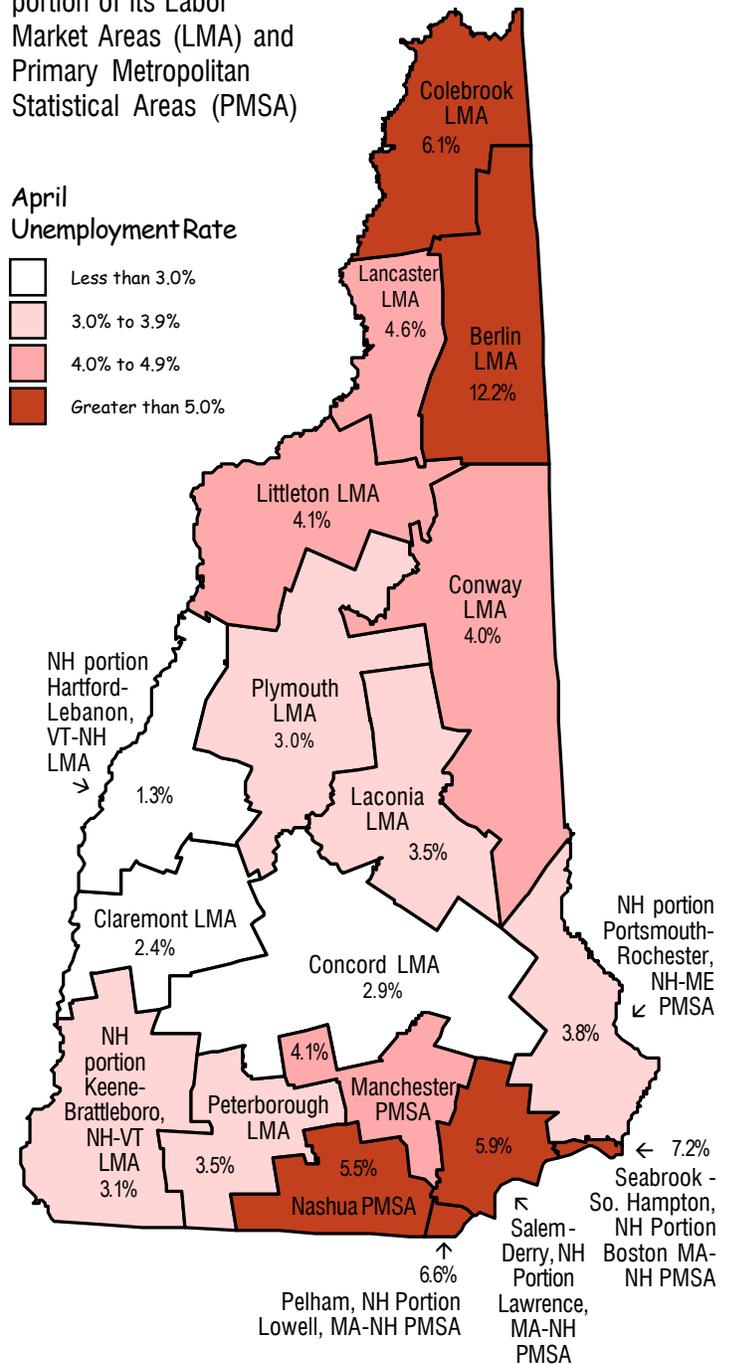
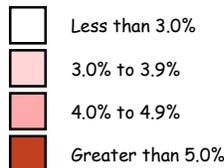
Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

By Place of Residence

Unemployment rates in the New Hampshire portion of its Labor Market Areas (LMA) and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSA)

April Unemployment Rate



Retail trade, Construction, and Services combined for the over-the-month gain. The same industries combined with Government were not enough to offset over-the-year Manufacturing losses.

More detailed industry information is available at our Web site

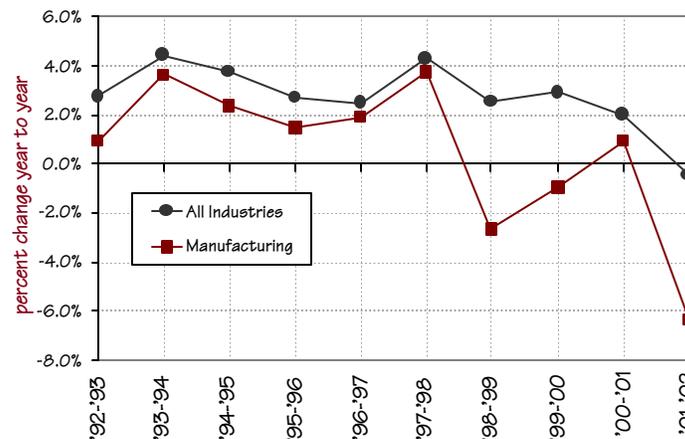
Nonfarm employment in selected industries

Percent change April to April, 1992 - 2002

Monthly Not Seasonally Adjusted New Hampshire Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment

| Current Employment Statistics Employment by Industry by place of establishment | Number of Jobs | | | Change From Previous: | |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------|---------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Apr-02 (preliminary) | Mar-02 (revised) | Apr-01 | Month | Year |
| | Total All Industries | 622,600 | 618,800 | 623,300 | 3,800 |
| Private Employment Total | 535,000 | 531,200 | 536,100 | 3,800 | -1,100 |
| Mining | 500 | 500 | 400 | 0 | 100 |
| Construction | 26,400 | 25,300 | 25,400 | 1,100 | 1,000 |
| Manufacturing | 99,500 | 99,800 | 105,800 | -300 | -6,300 |
| Durable Goods Total | 72,400 | 72,600 | 77,000 | -200 | -4,600 |
| Nondurable Goods Total | 27,100 | 27,200 | 28,800 | -100 | -1,700 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 20,900 | 20,800 | 21,600 | 100 | -700 |
| Trade Total | 162,700 | 160,900 | 161,100 | 1,800 | 1,600 |
| Wholesale Trade | 32,600 | 32,500 | 32,500 | 100 | 100 |
| Retail Trade | 130,100 | 128,400 | 128,600 | 1,700 | 1,500 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 33,900 | 33,900 | 33,600 | 0 | 300 |
| Services | 191,100 | 190,000 | 188,200 | 1,100 | 2,900 |
| Government Total | 87,600 | 87,600 | 87,200 | 0 | 400 |

Note: Totals are rounded to hundreds



Current Employment Statistics (CES) Manchester PMSA

| Employment by Industry Number of jobs by place of establishment | Number of Jobs | | | Change from previous: | |
|--|----------------------|---------------------|---------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Apr-02 (prelim.) | Mar-02 (revised) | Apr-01 | Month | Year |
| | Total All Industries | 106,000 | 105,700 | 107,800 | 300 |
| Private Employment Total | 94,200 | 93,800 | 96,100 | 400 | -1,900 |
| Construction & Mining | 5,300 | 5,100 | 5,100 | 200 | 200 |
| Manufacturing | 12,300 | 12,300 | 14,600 | 0 | -2,300 |
| Durable Goods | 8,300 | 8,300 | 10,200 | 0 | -1,900 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 6,600 | 6,600 | 6,500 | 0 | 100 |
| Trade Total | 26,400 | 26,600 | 26,300 | -200 | 100 |
| Wholesale Trade | 7,100 | 7,200 | 7,200 | -100 | -100 |
| Retail Trade | 19,300 | 19,400 | 19,100 | -100 | 200 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 8,300 | 8,400 | 8,100 | -100 | 200 |
| Services | 35,300 | 34,800 | 35,500 | 500 | -200 |
| Government Total | 11,800 | 11,900 | 11,700 | -100 | 100 |

With the exception of the large Manufacturing loss, there were only negligible changes over-the-year in the Manchester PMSA.

Current Employment Statistics Nashua PMSA

| Employment by Industry Number of jobs by place of establishment | Number of Jobs | | | Change from previous: | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Apr-02 (prelim.) | Mar-02 (revised) | Apr-01 | Month | Year |
| Total All Industries | 98,000 | 98,000 | 100,300 | 0 | -2,300 |
| Private Employment Total | 88,100 | 88,000 | 90,600 | 100 | -2,500 |
| Construction & Mining | 3,500 | 3,400 | 3,600 | 100 | -100 |
| Manufacturing | 27,000 | 27,200 | 28,200 | -200 | -1,200 |
| Durable Goods | 21,700 | 21,900 | 22,700 | -200 | -1,000 |
| Nondurable Goods | 5,300 | 5,300 | 5,500 | 0 | -200 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 2,200 | 2,200 | 2,400 | 0 | -200 |
| Trade Total | 25,000 | 24,900 | 25,100 | 100 | -100 |
| Wholesale Trade | 4,000 | 4,100 | 4,600 | -100 | -600 |
| Retail Trade | 21,000 | 20,800 | 20,500 | 200 | 500 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 6,000 | 6,200 | 6,300 | -200 | -300 |
| Services | 24,400 | 24,100 | 25,000 | 300 | -600 |
| Government Total | 9,900 | 10,000 | 9,700 | -100 | 200 |

Retail trade was the only bright spot in private employment in the Nashua PMSA from April 2001 to April 2002.

Current Employment Statistics Portsmouth-Rochester, NH-ME PMSA

| Employment by Industry Number of jobs by place of establishment | Number of Jobs | | | Change from previous: | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------|--------------------------|--------|
| | Apr-02 (prelim.) | Mar-02 (revised) | Apr-01 | Month | Year |
| Total All Industries | 125,500 | 125,000 | 125,500 | 500 | 0 |
| Private Employment Total | 100,600 | 100,400 | 101,600 | 200 | -1,000 |
| Construction & Mining | 4,100 | 4,100 | 4,000 | 0 | 100 |
| Manufacturing | 16,600 | 16,900 | 18,500 | -300 | -1,900 |
| Durable Goods | 10,600 | 10,800 | 12,000 | -200 | -1,400 |
| Nondurable Goods | 6,000 | 6,100 | 6,500 | -100 | -500 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 4,300 | 4,400 | 4,200 | -100 | 100 |
| Trade Total | 33,000 | 32,900 | 32,500 | 100 | 500 |
| Wholesale Trade | 6,100 | 6,200 | 6,200 | -100 | -100 |
| Retail Trade | 26,900 | 26,700 | 26,300 | 200 | 600 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 6,400 | 6,300 | 6,600 | 100 | -200 |
| Services | 36,200 | 35,800 | 35,800 | 400 | 400 |
| Government Total | 24,900 | 24,600 | 23,900 | 300 | 1,000 |

Government over-the-year gains offset private industry losses in the Portsmouth PMSA. Manufacturing led the losses.

Average Earnings and Hours of Production Workers in Manufacturing

| Industry | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------|----------|----------------------|-------------------|--------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | Apr-02 prelim. | Mar-02 revised | Apr-01 | Apr-02 prelim. | Mar-02 revised | Apr-01 | Apr-02 prelim. | Mar-02 revised | Apr-01 |
| New Hampshire | | | | | | | | | |
| All Manufacturing | \$583.87 | \$583.77 | \$559.58 | 42.9 | 43.5 | 40.2 | \$13.61 | \$13.42 | \$13.92 |
| Durable Goods | 606.94 | 607.99 | 560.59 | 45.6 | 46.2 | 40.8 | 13.31 | 13.16 | 13.74 |
| Nondurable Goods | 525.99 | 525.09 | 556.51 | 36.2 | 36.9 | 38.7 | 14.53 | 14.23 | 14.38 |
| Manchester PMSA | | | | | | | | | |
| All Manufacturing | \$613.48 | \$633.52 | \$627.27 | 39.1 | 40.3 | 40.6 | \$15.69 | \$15.72 | \$15.45 |
| Durable Goods | 654.86 | 682.72 | 674.24 | 40.7 | 42.3 | 43.0 | 16.09 | 16.14 | 15.68 |
| Nashua PMSA | | | | | | | | | |
| All Manufacturing | \$525.93 | \$520.31 | \$543.04 | 38.7 | 38.8 | 38.9 | \$13.59 | \$13.41 | \$13.96 |
| Durable Goods | 478.79 | 482.60 | 507.11 | 37.7 | 38.0 | 38.1 | 12.70 | 12.70 | 13.31 |
| Nondurable Goods | 734.44 | 679.49 | 685.52 | 43.0 | 42.1 | 41.8 | 17.08 | 16.14 | 16.40 |
| Portsmouth-Rochester, NH-MA PMSA | | | | | | | | | |
| All Manufacturing | \$554.98 | \$570.84 | \$549.99 | 39.5 | 40.6 | 40.5 | \$14.05 | \$14.06 | \$13.58 |
| Durable Goods | 619.70 | 632.28 | 613.70 | 41.9 | 43.1 | 42.5 | 14.79 | 14.67 | 14.44 |
| Nondurable Goods | 443.21 | 466.46 | 432.84 | 35.4 | 36.3 | 36.9 | 12.52 | 12.85 | 11.73 |

High wages and long hours combined to raise nondurable goods manufacturing to over \$250 more than durable goods manufacturing in the Nashua PMSA.

For Additional Information



| | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>NewHampshire Employment Security Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau:</p> <p>General Information 228-4124 Research Unit 228-4173 Economist 228-4122 Covered Employment and Wages (ES-202) 228-4177 Current Employment Statistics (790) 228-4127 Local Area Unemployment Statistics 228-4175 Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) 228-4175 Occupational Employment Statistics 229-4315</p> <p>Internet address: ... www.nhes.state.nh.us/elmi/ E-mail: elmi@nhes.state.nh.us</p> | | <p>NewHampshire Employment Security Local Offices:</p> <p>Berlin 752-5500 Claremont 543-3111 Concord 228-4100 Conway 447-5924 Keene 352-1904 Laconia 524-3960 Lebanon 448-6340 Littleton 444-2971 Manchester ... 627-7841 Nashua 882-5177 Portsmouth ... 436-3702 Salem 893-9185 Somersworth .. 742-3600</p> |
| <p>U.S. Department of Labor Boston Regional Office: Bureau of Labor Statistics Information(617) 565-2327</p> | | |
| <p>About This Publication: <i>Economic Conditions in New Hampshire</i> is published monthly in coordination with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor. NHES is an Equal Opportunity Employer and complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities. TDD ACCESS: RELAY NH 1-800-735-2964.</p> | | |
| <p>To Order Publications: Visit our Web site at <www.nhes.state.nh.us/elmi/>; call (603) 228-4124; or send a written request to the following address:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ELMI Publications New Hampshire Employment Security 32 South Main Street Concord, New Hampshire 03301-4857</p> | | |

NH EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
32 SOUTH MAIN STREET
CONCORD NH 03301-4857

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED