

# New Hampshire Economic Conditions

July 2013

## New Hampshire Residents At Work in 2012

There was an average of 698,000 New Hampshire residents who worked for pay at some time during 2012, according to data compiled from the Current Population Survey (CPS). CPS statistics on work status include the number of employed and unemployed, full-time and part-time employment status, hours at work, occupation, and industry. The Current Population Survey is a monthly household survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics that provides labor force statistics and demographics for the population of United States.<sup>1</sup>

### Full-Time or Part-Time Hours

In any given week, among all employed residents (the total number working full-time or part-time), the majority usually worked full-time.

In fact, 77.8 percent of employed New Hampshire residents usually worked full-time in 2012.

However, not everyone who usually works a full-time job is available to work full-time each week. Of all employed persons, in a typical week, 68.6 percent usually worked full-time and had worked 35 or more hours. On average, 1.1 percent of all employed persons usually worked full-time but worked less than 35 hours due to slack work, inability to find full-time work, seasonal declines in demand, or other economic reasons. Another 5.5 percent of all employed persons normally worked full-time but had worked less than 35 hours due to illness, childcare problems, other family responsibilities, or other non-economic reasons.<sup>2</sup> On average, 2.6 percent of all employed persons normally worked full-time but were

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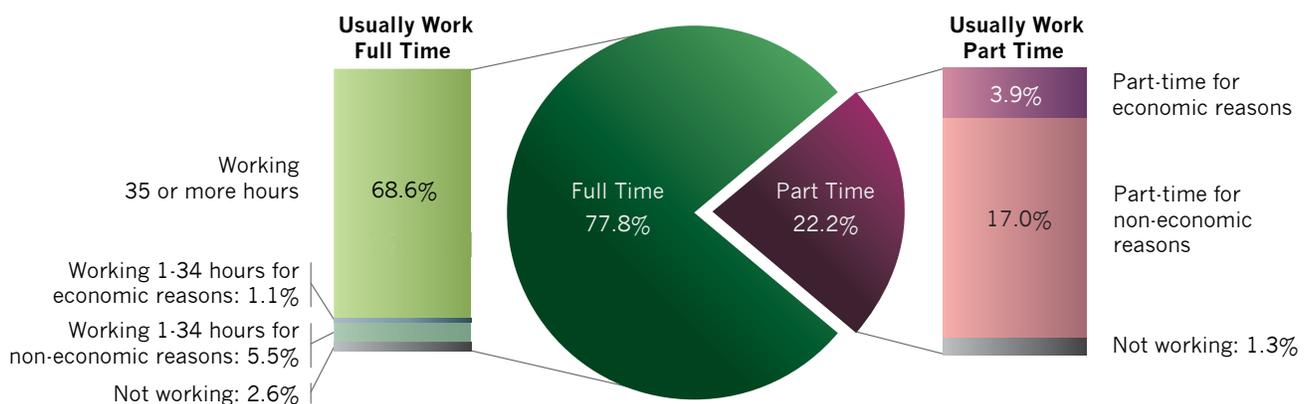
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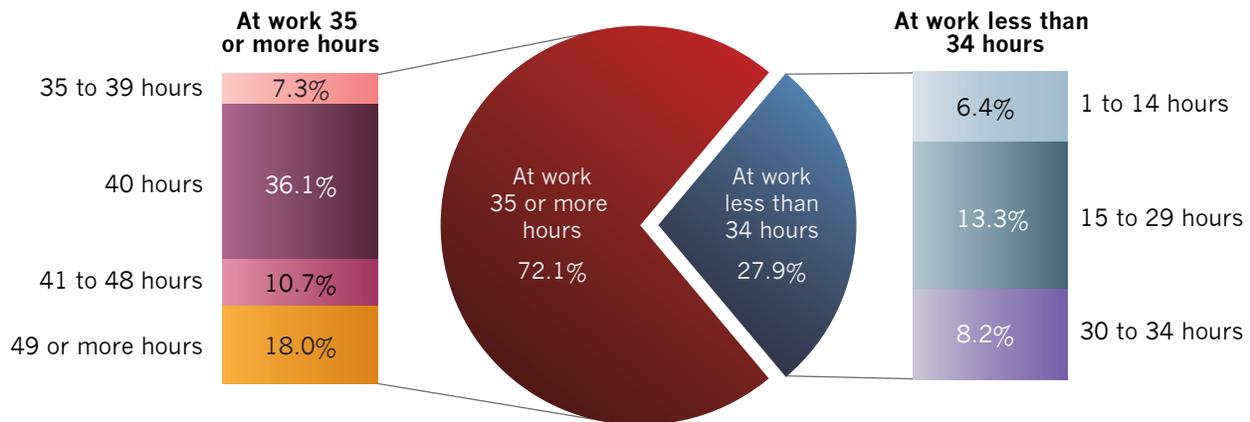
1. Current Population Survey. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. <[www.census.gov/cps/](http://www.census.gov/cps/)>. These numeric results may differ from Local Area Unemployment Statistics, which use CPS data as part of the calculation.
2. When employed persons work fewer than 35 hours each week, the reason is categorized as economic or non-economic. Economic reasons include slack work or unfavorable business conditions, inability to find full-time work, or seasonal declines in demand. Non-economic reasons encompass all other reasons, including illness or medical obligations, childcare problems or other family responsibilities, and school or training.

### Share of Usual Work Hours, Full-Time vs. Part-Time, Annual 2012



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey

Share of Actual Total Hours at Work, Annual 2012



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey

temporarily absent from their job for reasons such as vacation, illness, or weather conditions.

The remaining 22.2 percent of New Hampshire’s employed residents usually worked part-time. Of all employed persons, 3.9 percent usually worked part-time for economic reasons. The survey captures those who, though they usually worked part-time, would have preferred to work full-time had it not been for reasons such as slack work, unfavorable business conditions, or seasonal declines in demand. Another 17.0 percent of employed residents usually worked part-time for non-economic reasons such as family responsibilities, or school and training. The remaining 1.3 percent of employed residents usually worked part-time, but were temporarily absent from their job for reasons such as vacation, illness, or weather conditions.

Interestingly, even though persons usually working full-time outnumber those usually working part-time by a

ratio of over three-to-one, there were over three times as many residents usually working part-time who were part-time for economic reasons as there were residents usually working full-time who worked part-time for economic reasons. This may serve to demonstrate the role that part-time workers’ hours play in some business staffing decisions.

Combining regularly scheduled full-time and part-time residents working fewer than 35 hours, 5.0 percent worked fewer than 35 hours because of economic reasons. The national average of all those working less than 35 hours for economic reasons in 2012 was 5.9 percent.

**Actual Time at Work**

Although employed residents usually have full-time or part-time hours to work, they may actually spend a different number of hours at work in any given week. New Hampshire’s employed residents spent an average of 38.0 hours per week at work in 2012. This was slightly lower than the U.S. average of 38.5 hours at work for

all workers. The Current Population Survey instrument asks specifically about the number of hours individuals actually spent at work during the reference week. These data reflect only the number of hours at work, and excludes persons who are temporarily absent from work for reasons such as illness or labor dispute, as they would have been at work zero hours for the week.<sup>4</sup> Employed persons are those who work for pay or profit, or performed at least 15 hours of unpaid work at a family business, and include the self-employed.

Among New Hampshire’s employed residents, 72.1 percent were at work 35 hours or more each week. This group of workers spent an average of 42.8 hours at work each week, slightly above the U.S. average of 42.5 hours.

Over a third, 36.1 percent, of New Hampshire’s employed residents

<sup>4</sup> Employment and Earnings, February 2006. Household Data (“A” tables, monthly; “D” tables, quarterly). Bureau of Labor Statistics. <www.bls.gov/cps/eetech\_methods.pdf>.

spent exactly 40 hours at work, while 18.0 percent were at work 49 or more hours in any given week. Just shy of 11 percent spent between 41 and 48 hours at work. Only 7.3 percent of employed residents spent between 35 and 39 hours at work.

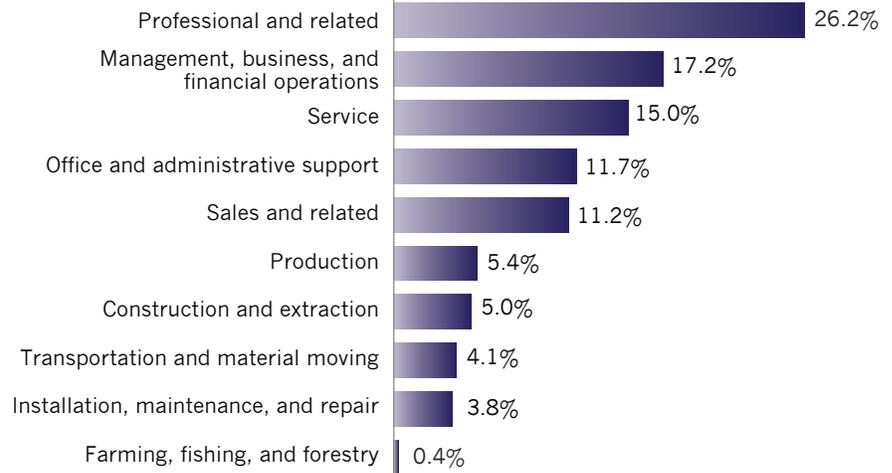
About 28 percent of employed residents in New Hampshire were at work fewer than 35 hours in any given week. The largest share of this group, 13.3 percent of the employed, was at work between 15 and 29 hours. Another 8.2 percent were at work between 30 and 34 hours, and the smallest share, 6.4 percent, were at work between 1 and 14 hours.

### Type of Job — Occupational Groups

The Current Population Survey also asks residents about the type of occupation they held. The results are then grouped into ten different occupational groups according to related occupations.

The majority of employed New Hampshire residents worked in service providing, office, and sales related occupations. More than one of every four employed residents, 26.2 percent, was in a professional and related occupation.<sup>5</sup> The next largest share was in management, business, and financial operations occupations, 17.2 percent, followed by service occupations with 15.0 percent, office and administrative support occupations, with 11.7 percent, and sales and related occupations, with 11.2 percent.

### Share of New Hampshire Residents in Occupational Groups



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey

Less than 20 percent of employed residents worked in natural resource, construction, and maintenance occupations or production, transportation, and material moving occupations. The largest shares were in production occupations, 5.4 percent of employed residents, and construction occupations, 5.0 percent of employed residents. Occupations in these groups are commonly associated with goods-producing industries.

<sup>5</sup> The professional and related occupations group includes: computer and math occupations, architecture and engineering occupations, life, physical, and social science occupations, community and social services occupations, legal occupations, education, training and library occupations, art, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations, and health practitioners and technical occupations.

## Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

### Unemployment Estimates by Region

Seasonally Adjusted	May-13	Apr-13	May-12
United States	7.6%	7.5%	8.2%
Northeast	7.5%	7.6%	8.2%
New England	6.9%	6.8%	7.3%
Connecticut	8.0%	8.0%	8.4%
Maine	6.8%	6.9%	7.3%
Massachusetts	6.6%	6.4%	6.7%
New Hampshire	5.3%	5.5%	5.5%
Rhode Island	8.9%	8.8%	10.6%
Vermont	4.1%	4.0%	5.0%
Mid Atlantic	7.8%	7.9%	8.6%
New Jersey	8.6%	8.7%	9.5%
New York	7.6%	7.8%	8.6%
Pennsylvania	7.5%	7.6%	7.9%

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

New Hampshire	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13
Unemployment Rate	5.7%	5.8%	5.8%	5.7%	5.5%	5.3%
Civilian Labor Force	744,730	745,610	744,970	744,620	744,190	744,640
Number Employed	702,530	702,320	701,930	701,920	703,160	704,960
Number Unemployed	42,200	43,290	43,040	42,700	41,030	39,680
<b>United States (in thousands)</b>						
Unemployment Rate	7.8%	7.9%	7.7%	7.6%	7.5%	7.6%
Civilian Labor Force	155,511	155,654	155,524	155,028	155,238	155,658
Number Employed	143,305	143,322	143,492	143,286	143,579	143,898
Number Unemployed	12,206	12,332	12,032	11,742	11,659	11,760

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

Sector	Number of Jobs			Change from Previous	
	May-13	Apr-13	May-12	Month	Year
Total Nonfarm	641,500	639,000	631,700	2,500	9,800
Total Private	549,500	548,100	540,200	1,400	9,300
Mining and Logging	900	900	900	0	0
Construction	23,400	23,100	22,200	300	1,200
Manufacturing	65,500	65,200	65,900	300	-400
Durable Goods	49,700	49,500	50,200	200	-500
Non-Durable Goods	15,800	15,700	15,700	100	100
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	135,700	136,200	135,100	-500	600
Wholesale Trade	26,200	26,800	26,600	-600	-400
Retail Trade	95,500	95,400	93,800	100	1,700
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	14,000	14,000	14,700	0	-700
Information	11,800	11,900	12,100	-100	-300
Financial Activities	35,600	35,700	34,800	-100	800
Professional and Business Services	70,800	70,800	68,000	0	2,800
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	30,400	30,600	30,300	-200	100
Administrative and Support	32,600	32,000	29,600	600	3,000
Education and Health Services	115,800	116,300	114,100	-500	1,700
Educational Services	29,200	29,500	28,600	-300	600
Health Care and Social Assistance	86,600	86,800	85,500	-200	1,100
Leisure and Hospitality	67,500	65,500	64,300	2,000	3,200
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	12,300	11,100	11,300	1,200	1,000
Accommodation and Food Services	55,200	54,400	53,000	800	2,200
Other Services	22,500	22,500	22,800	0	-300
Government	92,000	90,900	91,500	1,100	500
Federal Government	7,100	7,100	7,300	0	-200
State Government	25,900	24,600	24,300	1,300	1,600
Local Government	59,000	59,200	59,900	-200	-900

Current month is preliminary; past months are revised

Prior data and area data are available 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 Residence

### Labor Force Estimates

New Hampshire	May-13	Apr-13	May-12
Total Civilian Labor Force	741,330	736,740	739,380
Employed	703,810	698,170	700,310
Unemployed	37,520	38,570	39,070
Unemployment Rate	5.1%	5.2%	5.3%

United States (# in thousands)	May-13	Apr-13	May-12
Total Civilian Labor Force	155,734	154,739	154,998
Employed	144,432	143,724	142,727
Unemployed	11,302	11,014	12,271
Unemployment Rate	7.3%	7.1%	7.9%

### Unemployment Rates by Region

Not Seasonally Adjusted	May-13	Apr-13	May-12
United States	7.3%	7.1%	7.9%
Northeast	7.5%	7.3%	8.0%
New England	7.0%	6.8%	7.1%
Connecticut	8.1%	7.8%	8.3%
Maine	6.8%	7.1%	7.3%
Massachusetts	6.8%	6.3%	6.5%
New Hampshire	5.1%	5.2%	5.3%
Rhode Island	9.2%	8.8%	10.3%
Vermont	4.2%	4.6%	4.7%
Mid Atlantic	7.7%	7.5%	8.4%
New Jersey	8.7%	8.4%	9.3%
New York	7.4%	7.3%	8.4%
Pennsylvania	7.4%	7.2%	7.7%

### Unemployment Rates by Area

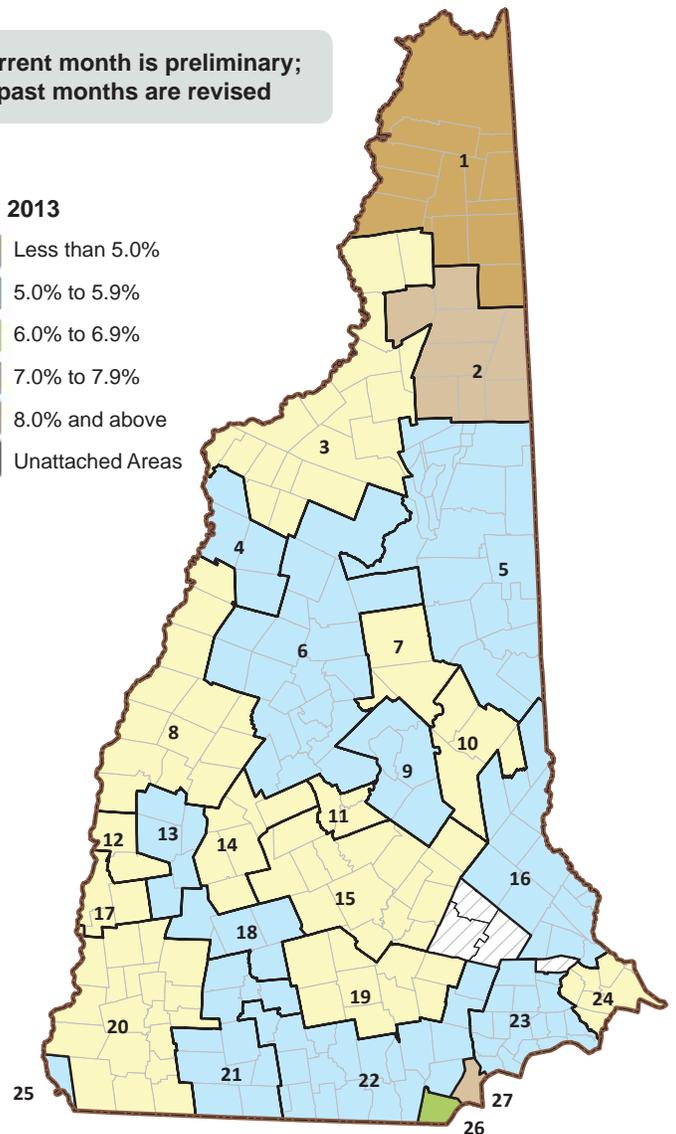
Counties	May-13	Apr-13	May-12
Belknap	4.8%	5.3%	5.0%
Carroll	4.8%	5.5%	5.3%
Cheshire	5.0%	4.8%	5.1%
Coos	6.5%	7.6%	8.1%
Grafton	4.3%	4.3%	4.4%
Hillsborough	5.2%	5.3%	5.3%
Merrimack	4.6%	4.6%	4.7%
Rockingham	5.4%	5.7%	5.6%
Strafford	5.0%	4.9%	5.4%
Sullivan	4.3%	4.5%	4.5%

Map Key	Labor Market Areas	May-13	Apr-13	May-12
1	Colebrook NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	8.3%	10.7%	9.3%
2	Berlin NH MicroNECTA	7.2%	7.8%	9.3%
3	Littleton NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	4.5%	5.3%	5.3%
4	Haverhill NH LMA	5.2%	5.6%	4.9%
5	Conway NH-ME LMA, NH Portion	5.3%	6.1%	6.2%
6	Plymouth NH LMA	5.4%	5.1%	5.4%
7	Moultonborough NH LMA	3.3%	4.0%	3.7%
8	Lebanon NH-VT MicroNECTA, NH Portion	3.5%	3.5%	3.6%
9	Laconia NH MicroNECTA	5.0%	5.5%	5.3%
10	Wolfeboro NH LMA	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%
11	Franklin NH MicroNECTA	4.8%	5.2%	5.0%
12	Claremont NH MicroNECTA	4.2%	4.2%	4.3%
13	Newport NH LMA	5.1%	5.4%	5.1%
14	New London NH LMA	4.6%	4.2%	4.8%
15	Concord NH MicroNECTA	4.5%	4.5%	4.6%
16	Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion	5.0%	4.9%	5.3%
17	Charlestown NH LMA	4.5%	4.8%	4.7%
18	Hillsborough NH LMA	5.5%	5.4%	5.7%
19	Manchester NH MetroNECTA	4.9%	4.9%	5.2%
20	Keene NH MicroNECTA	4.7%	4.4%	4.8%
21	Peterborough NH LMA	5.4%	5.5%	5.5%
22	Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion	5.3%	5.5%	5.3%
23	Exeter Area, NH Portion, Haverhill-N. Andover-Amesbury MA-NH NECTA Division	5.8%	6.4%	6.1%
24	Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion	4.5%	4.7%	4.7%
25	Hinsdale Town, NH Portion, Brattleboro VT-NH LMA	5.9%	7.4%	6.1%
26	Pelham Town, NH Portion, Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford MA-NH NECTA Division	6.6%	7.4%	6.3%
27	Salem Town, NH Portion, Lawrence-Methuen-Salem MA-NH NECTA Division	7.2%	8.2%	8.0%

Current month is preliminary; past months are revised

#### May 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



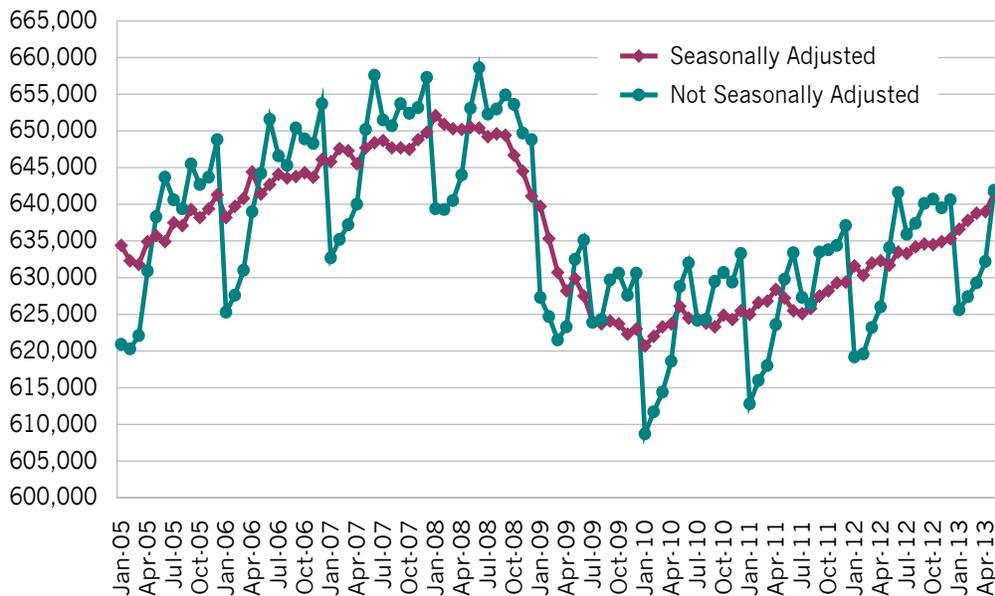
New Hampshire unemployment and labor force estimates are calculated using a regression model which depends on Current Population Survey (CPS) estimates. Labor Market Area estimates are calculated using the Bureau of Labor Statistics "Handbook Method" and then adjusted to the State levels.

## Monthly Analysis of Current Employment Statistics (CES)

### New Hampshire Nonfarm Employment Statewide Not Seasonally Adjusted

	Number of Jobs			Change from previous:	
	May-13 preliminary	Apr-13 revised	May-12	Month	Year
Total All Supersectors	641,900	632,200	634,100	9,700	7,800
Private Employment Total	547,900	538,300	539,600	9,600	8,300
Mining and Logging	900	800	900	100	0
Construction	24,100	22,200	22,600	1,900	1,500
Manufacturing	65,300	64,900	65,900	400	-600
Durable Goods	49,700	49,400	50,200	300	-500
Non-Durable Goods	15,600	15,500	15,700	100	-100
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	134,000	132,600	134,400	1,400	-400
Wholesale Trade	26,000	26,400	26,700	-400	-700
Retail Trade	94,000	92,500	92,900	1,500	1,100
Transportation and Utilities	14,000	13,700	14,800	300	-800
Information	11,800	11,800	12,100	0	-300
Financial Activities	35,500	35,600	34,700	-100	800
Professional and Business	70,800	70,400	68,300	400	2,500
Education and Health	116,900	117,300	114,500	-400	2,400
Leisure and Hospitality	66,400	60,400	63,400	6,000	3,000
Other Services	22,200	22,300	22,800	-100	-600
Government Total	94,000	93,900	94,500	100	-500
Federal Government	7,200	7,200	7,300	0	-100
State Government	25,900	25,900	25,000	0	900
Local Government	60,900	60,800	62,200	100	-1,300

### Total Nonfarm Employment Trend for May 2013

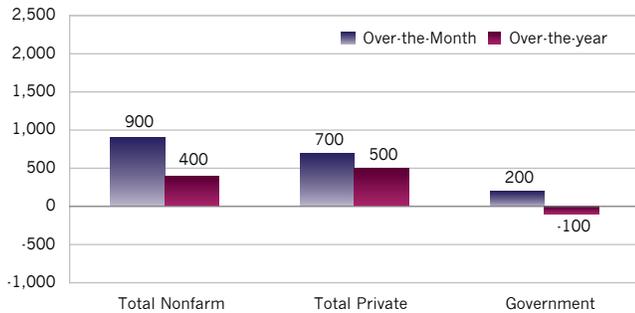


## Not Seasonally Adjusted Estimates by Place of Establishment

### Nonfarm Employment by Metropolitan Statistical Areas

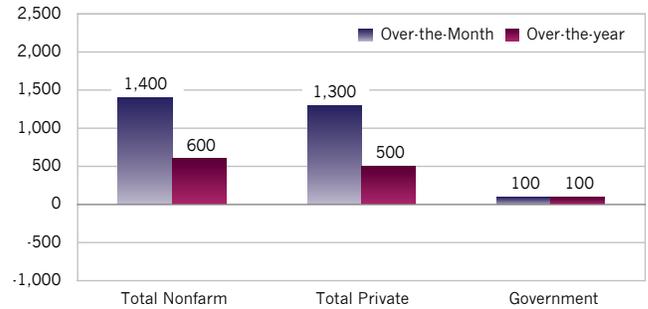
**Manchester Metro NECTA**

May 2013



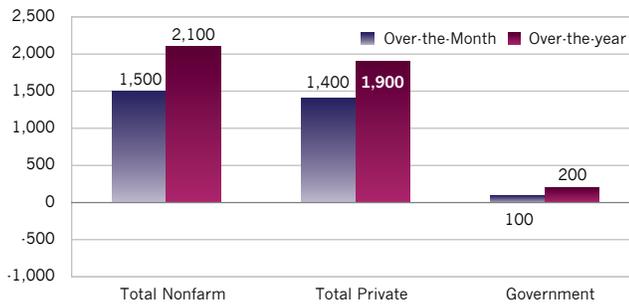
**Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division**

May 2013



**Portsmouth NH-ME NECTA**

May 2013



**Rochester-Dover NH-ME NECTA**

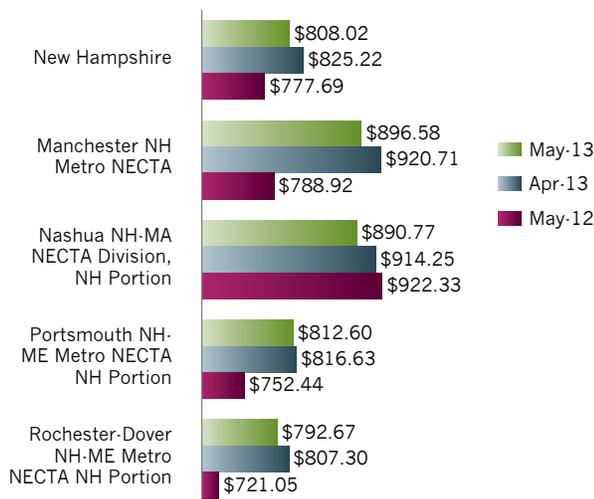
May 2013



### Average Weekly Earnings Data

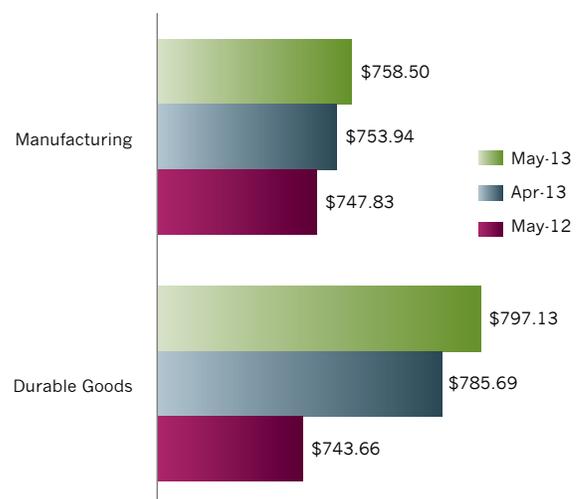
**All Employees Average Weekly Earnings**

May 2013



**Production Workers Average Weekly Earnings**

May 2013

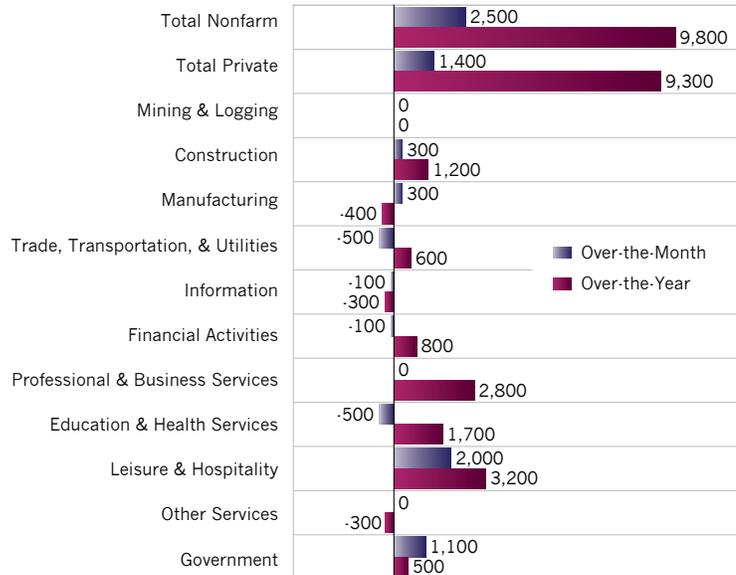


Sector data for the four areas and hours and earnings data are available on our web site: [www.nhes.nh.gov/elmi/statistics/ces-data.htm](http://www.nhes.nh.gov/elmi/statistics/ces-data.htm)

### Seasonally Adjusted Statistical Analysis of Nonfarm Employment

- From April to May, New Hampshire’s seasonally adjusted employment increased by 2,500 jobs. Over half of this growth was in the private sector.
- The largest over-the-month employment gains were in leisure and hospitality and government.
- Over-the-year, total nonfarm employment expanded by 9,800 jobs. Nearly 95 percent of this increase was in the private sector.
- Leisure and hospitality, professional and business services, private education and health services, and construction all added over 1,000 jobs between May 2012 and May 2013.

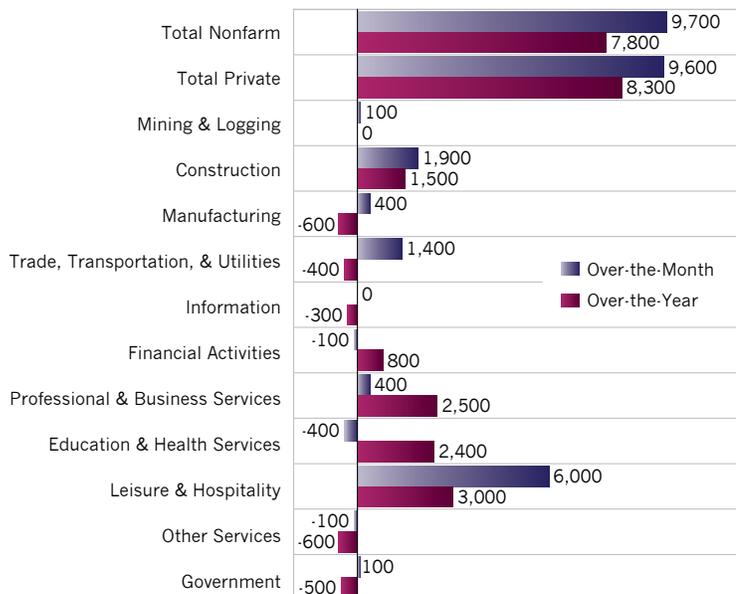
Seasonally Adjusted May 2013 Change



### Not Seasonally Adjusted Statistical Analysis of Nonfarm Employment

- Not seasonally adjusted employment gained 9,700 jobs over-the-month. Nearly all of this growth was in the private sector.
- Leisure and hospitably added the most jobs over-the-month, up 6,000 jobs.
- Between May 2012 and May 2013, not seasonally adjusted total nonfarm increased by 7,800 jobs. All of this growth was in the private sector.
- Ninety-five percent of the private sector over-the-year growth was in leisure and hospitality, professional and business services, private education and health services, and construction.

Not Seasonally Adjusted May 2013 Change



For further analysis, see the *Detailed Monthly Analysis of Industry Employment Data* on our web site: [www.nhes.nh.gov/elmi/statistics/ces-data.htm](http://www.nhes.nh.gov/elmi/statistics/ces-data.htm)

### Unemployment Compensation Claims Activity

	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13
<b>Initial Claims</b>	7,368	7,135	5,159	4,419	5,111	3,638
<b>Continued Weeks Claimed</b>	45,784	48,356	45,419	49,210	40,311	31,254

### Consumer Price Index

United States, All Urban Consumers, Not Seasonally Adjusted (CPI-U) (1982-1984=100)				
May-13	Apr-13	May-12	Change from Previous	
			Month	Year
232.945	232.531	229.815	0.2%	1.4%

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