

New Hampshire Economic Conditions

November 2011

A Look at Real-Time Labor Demand Through Online Job Postings

Real-time demand, a term used to describe measures of online job postings, has gained a great deal of attention as a method of identifying demand for workers that is more timely than “traditional” labor market information, such as Current Employment Statistics or Occupational Employment and Wages data. New Hampshire Employment Security’s Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau has worked in a collaboration of eight states, known as the Northeast Consortium, to take a detailed look “under the hood” of real-time data.¹

One of the Consortium’s goals was to conduct research on new and existing

sources of information — specifically, online job postings data — to provide up-to-date information that could be used for public and private decision-making. Given available products from different groups already using online job ads to identify demand, the Consortium had high expectations for usefulness of real-time demand data. After taking that look “under the hood,” however, the Consortium became resigned to the fact that there are more data limitations than previously thought, and the validity of some data variables is highly questionable. In hindsight, this makes sense, since job postings are not written for data analysis. Research

has helped define specific limitations of the data, providing data users a better understanding of what real-time data can and cannot do, and the potential for continued analysis of this data.

When evaluating real-time data there are two factors to keep in mind. First is the *universal* nature of online job postings. Regardless of how the data is extracted, there will always be certain limitations and biases inherent to online data. Secondly, there are *vendor-specific* issues to consider that relate to varying technologies and methodologies used by vendors in collecting and compiling online data.²

¹ The Northeast Consortium partners include New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Georgetown University’s Center on Education and Workforce, Burning Glass Technologies, and Direct Employers Association. The Consortium’s research was funded by a State Labor Market Improvement Grant issued by the US Department of Labor’s Employment and Training Administration.

² Most vendors use computer technology called “spidering”. The “spiders” find online job ads by scraping the internet in search of websites with job postings. Once a spider finds data, the data needs to be extracted and parsed into usable datasets, which is dividing text information into data categories. Vendors have different techniques for spidering, extracting, and parsing data.

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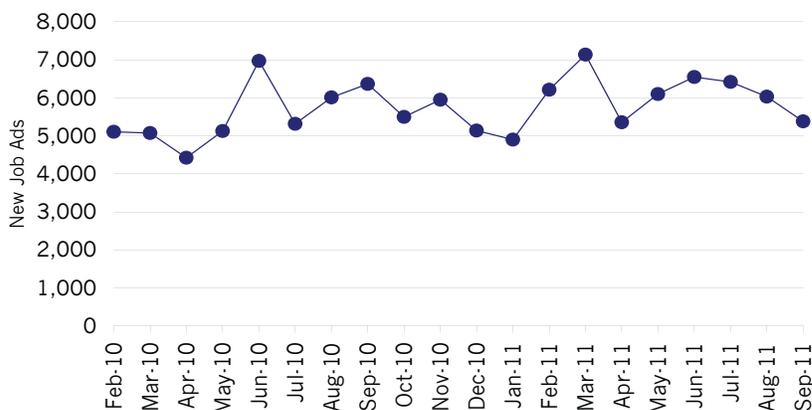
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www.nh.gov/nhes/elmi

New Hampshire Online Job Ad Volume



Note: Fluctuations in job ad volume over time may be attributed to change in demand and/or data collection processes.

Source: Burning Glass Data Parser 3.0.5 De-duplicated data.

One of the most critical conclusions was that an online job ad does not necessarily equal an open job, nor does it equal a hire. There are many reasons why a posting may not be an open job — there could be duplicate postings for the same job, the employer may not hire after placing an ad, there might be data captured incorrectly as a job ad, or postings could be for full time, part time, temporary, or one-time only work. Many reports use terminology like “total jobs” and “job counts” to describe the data, which perpetuates the notion that every ad equals a job. The term “job ad volume” provides a more accurate description.

When a job ad is posted, it frequently appears on more than one website, creating the potential for duplicate data. Vendors construct methodologies to identify and remove duplicated postings, known as a de-duplication process. In the Consortium’s research, it was found that removing all duplicated postings is not possible, but the de-duplication process is able to reduce a significant amount of redundant data.³

Another discovery made through the Consortium’s research was that data representing geographic areas smaller than an entire state was unreliable. This can be attributed both to the sheer lack of job location information in a large share of the online postings and to difficulties in separating geographic location from the job ad in the parsing process. Also, a minimum of one month of data was needed to reduce daily or weekly spikes, and longer time frames improved data validity. Analysis of online postings data is still fairly new and has no standardized process. To date, the Consortium has found that

Top NH Posting Employers 3rd Quarter 2011	Job Ad Volume
Liberty Mutual	319
Dartmouth College	284
Dell	259
Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center	191
HCA Capital Division	160
Lowe’s Companies, Inc *	152
Fidelity	144
C&S Wholesale Grocers, Inc	126
Citizens Financial Group	122
Omni Hotels & Resorts	114
TD Bank	111
Dell Perot Systems	102
Genesis Healthcare Corporation	99
Pizza Hut	88
Petco	72
BAE Systems	69
Technical Needs	68
Crossmark	66
Calm Water Business Partner	60
JP Morgan Chase Company	60
Brookstone Incorporated	59
Secureworks Incorporated	58
Walmart/Sam’s	58
Bank of America	57
Staples	53
Catholic Medical Center	52
Sears, Roebuck & Company	50

* Lowe’s job postings were verified. Job ads were prior to Lowe’s announcing the closing of three New Hampshire-based stores.

detailed data review by an analyst is necessary to develop reliable information.

Here in New Hampshire, research was conducted using large data samples to determine the availability and validity of information spidered and parsed from online job ads. The data has some promise for identifying some of the skills, certifications, and educational requirements sought by employers; but warrant caveats as well.

Employers

Not all employers post jobs online. Some employers prefer to remain anonymous, and do not include their identity in a posting. When an employer name is listed, it can be phrased differently in every ad. For example, UPS can be listed as UPS, United Parcel Service, or United Parcel Service of America, Inc. In order to produce job ad volume reports by employer, the names must be standardized. Often, a human eye is needed to determine if the standardizations are valid.

Skills and Certifications

The full skill set and certifications required for a job are typically not included in job postings. Skills can have more than one meaning, be taken out of context, or be missed altogether by parsing software. The most valuable skills and certification data was related to technical skills, such as knowledge of specific software packages. Currently, such analysis is best referenced as a point in time, and trending over time should be avoided.

Educational Requirements

This information is lacking in a large share of online job postings. When requirements were specified, they tended to be higher than the average educational level of the broader workforce. Third Quarter had 17,829 postings, 56 percent with no educational requirement. Of the postings with requirements, 57 percent required higher than a Bachelor’s degree.

Equally interesting, in a different study, among postings with no requirements listed, many were in professional positions for which

³. Data Quality Review, Burning Glass Parser 3.0.5

Education In NH Job Ads 3rd Quarter 2011	Share of Job Ad Volume
Not Listed	55.6%
Masters and above	2.4%
Bachelors	23.3%
Associate or High school	3.7%
High School/ GED	15.1%

a level of education could be assumed. Occupations like medical doctor, dentist, accountant, nurse, or computer-related positions are certainly likely to need education, and higher education to boot. Yet it was not included in job postings. Job ad writers may assume that applicants know what education is needed, so requirements are not listed.

Industry and Occupational Identification

Currently, it is extremely difficult to track data by standard industry or occupational codes. Job postings rarely contain industry specification and almost never include an industry code. Postings often lack necessary variables such as employer information that might be used to identify an industry.

Determining an occupation for a job ad was possible, particularly for occupations with a high volume of postings, but many job ads lack the essential information necessary for occupational coding leaving room for error. Job titles were available in most job postings and appeared to be quite accurate.⁴ Grouping job titles by related job family (two-digit Standard Occupational Classification) has been the most effective method of analyzing occupations to date. Job titles may prove more valuable to identify emerging trends in online job ads rather than occupational classification, as job titles may be more relevant to job seekers and career counselors.

The Northeast Consortium had great hopes for the value of real-time demand data. Many of the expectations, however, were not fulfilled. Job ads posted on-line are prevalent in some occupational areas and non-existent in others. The postings are usually vague in geographic location details, and frequently do not include information such as salary,

educational requirements, experience requirements, and required skills. At present, the data has little value for steering public policy.

But this information is particularly indicative of rapidly changing trends in technology when used in point-in-time contexts. It could also be a useful tool for employment counselors, identifying employers with high posting levels for select job titles. Some occupational areas are well represented in the data, offering good insight into the market for those fields with much less of a lag time than traditional labor market information. When used in conjunction with other data sources, real-time demand data can be a useful addition to the larger picture of the labor market.

Erica Dickinson

This project was funded by a grant awarded by the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration. This analysis does not necessarily reflect the official position of the U.S. Department of Labor.

For more information about our findings related to real-time data, please go to www.nh.gov/nhes/elmi/green.htm

Top NH Posted Occupations 3rd Quarter 2011	Job Ad Volume
Sales Representatives, Wholesale & Manufacturing	699
Retail Salespersons	652
Registered Nurses	583
Mechanical Engineers	566
Computer Software Engineers, Applications	314
Customer Service Representatives	302
General and Operations Managers	302
Computer Programmers	284
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	283
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	281

Top NH Job Titles 3rd Quarter 2011	Job Ad Volume
Registered Nurse	369
Physical Therapist	226
Teller	214
Software Engineer	174
Sales Representative	162
Occupational Therapist	161
Sales Associate	140
Customer Service Representative	131
Drivers	123
Administrative Assistant	121

The Top Occupations table shows job postings that were auto-coded into Standardized Occupational Classification (SOC) coding; compared to the Top Job Titles table, which reflects the actual wording used in job postings

⁴ Based on data parsed by Burning Glass Technologies.

Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

Unemployment Estimates by Region

Seasonally Adjusted	Sep-11	Aug-11	Sep-10
United States	9.1%	9.1%	9.6%
Northeast	8.2%	8.2%	8.6%
New England	7.7%	7.8%	8.3%
Connecticut	8.9%	9.0%	9.1%
Maine	7.5%	7.6%	7.6%
Massachusetts	7.3%	7.4%	8.3%
New Hampshire	5.4%	5.3%	5.8%
Rhode Island	10.5%	10.6%	11.5%
Vermont	5.8%	5.9%	5.9%
Mid Atlantic	8.4%	8.4%	8.6%
New Jersey	9.2%	9.4%	9.3%
New York	8.0%	8.0%	8.4%
Pennsylvania	8.3%	8.2%	8.5%

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) by Place of Residence

New Hampshire	Apr-11	May-11	Jun-11	Jul-11	Aug-11	Sep-11
Unemployment Rate	4.9%	4.8%	4.9%	5.2%	5.3%	5.4%
Civilian Labor Force	744,080	742,240	741,010	739,580	740,090	742,280
Number Employed	707,870	706,530	704,410	701,290	700,790	702,360
Number Unemployed	36,210	35,710	36,600	38,290	39,300	39,920
United States (in thousands)						
Unemployment Rate	9.0%	9.1%	9.2%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%
Civilian Labor Force	153,421	153,693	153,421	153,228	153,594	154,017
Number Employed	139,674	139,779	139,334	139,296	139,627	140,025
Number Unemployed	13,747	13,914	14,087	13,931	13,967	13,992

Current Employment Statistics (CES) by Place of Establishment

Supersector	May-11	Jun-11	Jul-11	Aug-11	Sep-11
Total Nonfarm	629,600	631,100	632,700	632,900	627,500
Construction	20,500	20,900	21,000	20,300	19,900
Manufacturing	66,200	66,600	66,700	66,100	65,500
Durable Goods	50,900	51,200	51,200	50,800	50,300
Non-Durable Goods	15,300	15,400	15,500	15,300	15,200
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	131,000	132,300	132,100	132,100	130,000
Wholesale Trade	25,400	25,700	25,700	25,500	25,500
Retail Trade	91,600	92,500	92,600	92,900	91,100
Transportation and Utilities	14,000	14,100	13,800	13,700	13,400
Information	11,400	11,300	11,600	11,500	11,400
Financial Activities	35,500	35,100	35,400	35,600	35,900
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6,600	6,500	6,600	6,500	6,600
Professional and Business Services	68,500	69,600	68,300	69,100	67,600
Administrative and Support	29,200	29,600	28,600	29,500	28,700
Education and Health Services	113,000	111,700	113,200	112,500	112,400
Educational Services	27,200	25,500	26,000	25,900	25,900
Health Care and Social Assistance	85,800	86,200	87,200	86,600	86,500
Leisure and Hospitality	67,000	67,700	69,600	71,600	68,600
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	12,300	12,100	12,500	12,600	11,100
Accommodation and Food Services	54,700	55,600	57,100	59,000	57,500
Other Services	19,900	20,000	20,000	19,400	19,900
Government	95,700	95,000	93,900	93,800	95,400
Federal Government	7,200	7,300	7,200	7,300	7,200
State Government	25,400	24,700	24,500	24,200	24,400
Local Government	63,100	63,000	62,200	62,300	63,800
Manchester NH MetroNECTA	98,000	97,000	98,100	97,900	97,600
Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division	126,200	125,300	125,400	125,900	124,000
Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA	54,100	54,100	53,900	54,700	53,700
Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA	57,600	58,100	59,000	59,100	59,000

**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	Sep-11	Aug-11	Sep-10
Total Civilian Labor Force	741,590	752,260	741,320
Employed	704,280	713,410	701,080
Unemployed	37,310	38,850	40,240
Unemployment Rate	5.0%	5.2%	5.4%

United States (# in thousands)	Sep-11	Aug-11	Sep-10
Total Civilian Labor Force	154,022	154,344	153,854
Employed	140,502	140,335	139,715
Unemployed	13,520	14,008	14,140
Unemployment Rate	8.8%	9.1%	9.2%

Unemployment Rates by Region

Not Seasonally Adjusted	Sep-11	Aug-11	Sep-10
United States	8.8%	9.1%	9.2%
Northeast	7.8%	8.0%	8.2%
New England	7.4%	7.4%	8.1%
Connecticut	8.4%	9.0%	8.9%
Maine	6.7%	6.5%	6.8%
Massachusetts	7.2%	7.0%	8.3%
New Hampshire	5.0%	5.2%	5.4%
Rhode Island	10.0%	10.2%	10.7%
Vermont	5.2%	5.4%	5.5%
Mid Atlantic	8.0%	8.2%	8.3%
New Jersey	8.9%	8.9%	9.0%
New York	7.8%	7.7%	8.2%
Pennsylvania	7.5%	8.5%	8.0%

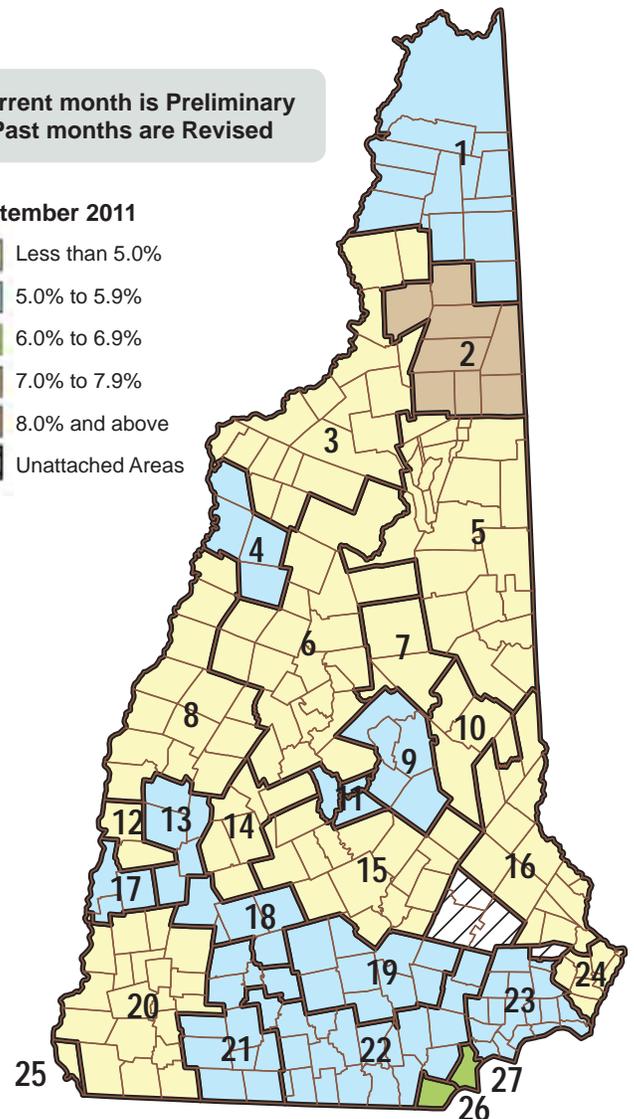
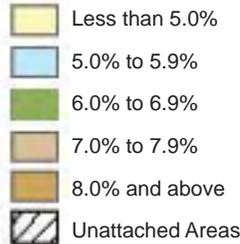
Unemployment Rates by Area

Counties	Sep-11	Aug-11	Sep-10
Belknap	5.0%	4.9%	5.6%
Carroll	4.7%	4.2%	5.1%
Cheshire	4.8%	5.1%	5.2%
Coos	6.3%	6.4%	6.6%
Grafton	4.0%	4.2%	4.3%
Hillsborough	5.3%	5.5%	5.8%
Merrimack	4.6%	4.6%	5.0%
Rockingham	5.3%	5.5%	5.6%
Strafford	4.9%	5.1%	5.2%
Sullivan	4.6%	4.6%	5.3%

Map Key	Labor Market Areas	Sep-11	Aug-11	Sep-10
1	Colebrook NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	5.0%	4.7%	5.9%
2	Berlin NH MicroNECTA	7.2%	7.7%	7.1%
3	Littleton NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	4.6%	4.7%	5.2%
4	Haverhill NH LMA	5.0%	5.3%	5.3%
5	Conway NH-ME LMA, NH Portion	4.9%	4.4%	5.0%
6	Plymouth NH LMA	4.6%	4.5%	5.0%
7	Moultonborough NH LMA	4.2%	3.5%	4.3%
8	Lebanon NH-VT MicroNECTA, NH Portion	3.4%	3.8%	3.6%
9	Laconia NH MicroNECTA	5.2%	5.0%	5.9%
10	Wolfeboro NH LMA	4.3%	3.8%	4.6%
11	Franklin NH MicroNECTA	5.2%	5.2%	5.9%
12	Claremont NH MicroNECTA	4.8%	4.6%	5.4%
13	Newport NH LMA	5.1%	4.9%	6.2%
14	New London NH LMA	4.2%	4.2%	4.3%
15	Concord NH MicroNECTA	4.7%	4.7%	5.0%
16	Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion	4.9%	5.1%	5.2%
17	Charlestown NH LMA	5.2%	5.5%	5.6%
18	Hillsborough NH LMA	5.2%	5.6%	5.6%
19	Manchester NH MetroNECTA	5.0%	5.2%	5.6%
20	Keene NH MicroNECTA	4.6%	4.8%	4.9%
21	Peterborough NH LMA	5.4%	5.7%	5.9%
22	Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion	5.3%	5.5%	5.7%
23	Exeter Area, NH Portion, Haverhill-N. Andover-Amesbury MA-NH NECTA Division	5.8%	6.1%	6.1%
24	Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion	4.5%	4.4%	4.6%
25	Hinsdale Town, NH Portion, Brattleboro VT-NH LMA	4.6%	5.8%	6.8%
26	Pelham Town, NH Portion, Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford MA-NH NECTA Division	6.5%	6.6%	7.4%
27	Salem Town, NH Portion, Lawrence-Methuen-Salem MA-NH NECTA Division	6.4%	6.8%	7.3%

Current month is Preliminary
Past months are Revised

September 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

Preliminary seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 5,400 jobs from August 2011 to September 2011. With summer vacation just about over, employment in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) decreased by 3,000 jobs, over-the-month. Between August and September employers in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) reduced employment by 2,100 jobs. Professional and business services (supersector 60) had a reduction of 1,500 jobs, over-the-month.

Government (supersector 90) added 1,600 jobs, over-the-month. With many schools back in session, it is not a surprise that nearly all of this growth was in local government, up 1,500 jobs. Employment in other services (supersector 80) gained 500 jobs between August and September.

Over-the-year, preliminary seasonally adjusted employment rose by 5,300 jobs. Employers in leisure and hospitality added 5,800 jobs from September 2010 to September 2011. Professional and business services gained 3,200 jobs, over-the-year. Employment in private education and

health services grew by 2,300 jobs. Nearly three-fourths of this growth was driven by health care and social assistance (sector 62), up 1,700 jobs.

From September 2010 to September 2011 employers in trade, transportation, and utilities reduced their workforces by 2,100 jobs. Over-the-year, other services decreased by 1,300 jobs. Employment in construction declined by 1,200 jobs from September 2010 to September 2011. Government lost 1,000 jobs, over-the-year. Seventy percent of this loss was driven by state government, down 700 jobs. Employers in manufacturing cut their workforces by 500 jobs between September 2010 and September 2011.

Unadjusted

New Hampshire's not seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 2,100 jobs between August 2011 and September 2011. The largest drop was in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70), down 10,000 jobs. Over-the-month, employers in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) reduced their workforces by 3,700 jobs. Employment in professional and business services (supersector

60) fell by 1,700 jobs from August to September.

From August to September government (supersector 90) employment increased by 13,200 jobs. Much of this growth is due to the new school year starting. Eighty percent of the gain in government was driven by local government, up 10,500 jobs. State government added 2,800 jobs. All of this expansion can be attributed to state government educational services, up 2,800 jobs. Employment in private education and health services (supersector 65) rose by 1,400 jobs, over-the-month. Nearly eighty percent of this growth was primarily due to private educational services (sector 61), up 1,100 jobs.

Over-the-year, preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment increased by 5,300 jobs. Between September 2010 and September 2011 leisure and hospitality added 4,600 jobs. Nearly all of this growth can be attributed to accommodation and food services, up 4,400 jobs. Employers in professional and business services gained 3,400 jobs, over-the-year. Private education and health services enlarged its workforces by 2,400 jobs from September 2010 to September 2011.

Employment in trade, transportation, and utilities decreased by 1,700 jobs, over-the-year. This loss was split between retail trade, and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, down 900 and 800 jobs, in turn. Employers in construction cut 1,600 jobs from September 2010 to September 2011. According to the sample many of these jobs were in heavy and civil engineering construction (subsector 237), a non-published industry. Government had a reduction of 1,400 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:	
	Sep-11 preliminary	Aug-11 revised	Sep-10	Month	Year
Total All Supersectors	634,100	636,200	628,800	-2,100	5,300
Private Employment Total	537,800	553,100	531,100	-15,300	6,700
Mining and Logging	900	900	1,000	0	-100
Construction	21,300	21,900	22,900	-600	-1,600
Manufacturing	66,200	66,900	66,100	-700	100
Durable Goods	50,700	51,200	50,400	-500	300
Non-Durable Goods	15,500	15,700	15,700	-200	-200
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	129,700	133,400	131,400	-3,700	-1,700
Wholesale Trade	25,800	26,000	25,800	-200	0
Retail Trade	90,100	93,900	91,000	-3,800	-900
Transportation and Utilities	13,800	13,500	14,600	300	-800
Information	11,400	11,600	11,400	-200	0
Financial Activities	36,100	36,200	35,600	-100	500
Professional and Business	68,200	69,900	64,800	-1,700	3,400
Education and Health	112,400	111,000	110,000	1,400	2,400
Leisure and Hospitality	71,300	81,300	66,700	-10,000	4,600
Other Services	20,300	20,000	21,200	300	-900
Government Total	96,300	83,100	97,700	13,200	-1,400

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 Sep-11	Change from previous:		preliminary Sep-11	Change from previous:		preliminary Sep-11	Change from previous:		preliminary Sep-11	Change from previous:	
		Month	Year		Month	Year		Month	Year		Month	Year
Total All Sectors	97,800	600	600	125,400	800	-200	54,700	-1,100	-900	59,400	2,000	3,400
Private Employment Total	86,200	-800	1,200	110,100	-2,500	-200	44,100	-2,100	-1,400	45,700	-800	3,200
Mining and Logging and Construction	3,700	-100	-200	4,200	-100	-300	1,300	-100	-100	1,500	0	0
Manufacturing	7,600	-200	-300	21,800	-600	-200	3,100	-100	-100	5,700	-200	-100
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	19,000	100	600	26,900	-1,200	-1,300	10,100	-400	-500	11,100	-200	800
Wholesale Trade	4,100	0	0	5,500	0	100	1,700	0	-100	1,300	0	100
Retail Trade	12,500	100	900	17,600	-1,200	-1,300	7,400	-400	-300	8,800	-200	600
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	Data not available			3,800	0	-100	1,000	0	-100	1,000	0	100
Information	3,200	-100	0	1,900	0	0	1,900	0	0	1,000	0	0
Financial Activities	7,400	-100	200	7,400	-100	0	3,900	0	-100	4,600	0	400
Professional and Business	13,700	-300	200	13,300	-200	400	8,900	-200	0	4,500	0	400
Education and Health	19,200	400	500	18,700	500	700	6,200	0	-100	9,400	0	1,000
Leisure and Hospitality	8,500	-500	200	11,300	-700	400	7,300	-1,200	-500	6,000	-300	600
Other Services	3,900	0	0	4,600	-100	100	1,400	-100	0	1,900	-100	100
Government Total	11,600	1,400	-600	15,300	3,300	0	10,600	1,000	500	13,700	2,800	200

All Employee Payroll and Earnings Data by Metropolitan Statistical Areas

Sector	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sep-11	Aug-11	Sep-10	Sep-11	Aug-11	Sep-10	Sep-11	Aug-11	Sep-10
	preliminary	revised		preliminary	revised		preliminary	revised	
New Hampshire									
Total Private	\$770.57	\$747.39	\$758.34	33.2	33.5	33.0	\$23.21	\$22.31	\$22.98
Goods Producing	\$1,043.46	\$1,022.19	\$996.62	39.6	39.3	38.9	\$26.35	\$26.01	\$25.62
Private Service Providing	\$715.84	\$694.66	\$709.78	31.9	32.4	31.8	\$22.44	\$21.44	\$22.32
Manufacturing	\$1,062.22	\$1,041.84	\$1,019.96	39.4	39.3	38.9	\$26.96	\$26.51	\$26.22
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	\$678.11	\$651.88	\$635.34	34.3	34.4	32.3	\$19.77	\$18.95	\$19.67
Professional and Business Services	\$891.92	\$884.02	\$996.86	32.9	32.9	35.2	\$27.11	\$26.87	\$28.32
Education and Health Services	\$804.70	\$792.45	\$728.68	32.5	32.8	32.4	\$24.76	\$24.16	\$22.49
Leisure and Hospitality	\$327.81	\$341.01	\$331.97	24.3	26.6	24.7	\$13.49	\$12.82	\$13.44
Manchester NH MetroNECTA									
Total Private	\$766.86	\$754.58	\$749.45	33.4	33.3	32.5	\$22.96	\$22.66	\$23.06
Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion									
Total Private	\$996.80	\$967.61	\$942.50	35.6	35.6	34.6	\$28.00	\$27.18	\$27.24
Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion									
Total Private	\$721.66	\$726.74	\$753.66	31.2	32.1	31.8	\$23.13	\$22.64	\$23.70
Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion									
Total Private	\$676.36	\$665.92	\$725.21	32.3	32.0	32.8	\$20.94	\$20.81	\$22.11

Production Workers in Manufacturing Payroll and Earnings Data

Sector	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sep-11	Aug-11	Sep-10	Sep-11	Aug-11	Sep-10	Sep-11	Aug-11	Sep-10
	preliminary	revised		preliminary	revised		preliminary	revised	
New Hampshire									
Manufacturing	\$784.67	\$769.03	\$724.00	42.3	42.7	40.2	\$18.55	\$18.01	\$18.01
Durable Goods	\$767.19	\$764.16	\$740.48	41.9	43.1	41.6	\$18.31	\$17.73	\$17.80

Unemployment Compensation Claims Activity

Initial Claims	Apr-11	May-11	Jun-11	Jul-11	Aug-11	Sep-11
All Offices	6,253	5,336	6,097	5,823	5,140	5,062

Continued Claims	Apr-11	May-11	Jun-11	Jul-11	Aug-11	Sep-11
All Offices	49,444	50,229	40,651	49,683	47,490	37,772

Consumer Price Index

United States, All Urban Consumers, Not Seasonally Adjusted (CPI-U) (1982-1984=100)				
Sep-11	Aug-11	Sep-10	Change from Previous	
			Month	Year
226.889	226.545	218.439	0.2%	3.9%

NH Employment Security Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau

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New Hampshire Employment Security Local Offices:

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Concord	228-4100	Conway	447-5924
Keene	352-1904	Laconia	524-3960
Littleton	444-2971	Manchester	627-7841
Nashua	882-5177	Portsmouth	436-3702
Salem	893-9185	Somersworth	742-3600

Claims calls: 1-800-266-2252

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