

New Hampshire Economic Conditions

April 2010

All Employee Hours and Earnings (Private Sector)

With the release of New Hampshire nonfarm data for January 2010, a new data series of estimates for hours and earnings of all private sector employees was published. The new series from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program includes average weekly earnings, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings.

See *All Employee Payroll and Earnings Data* table on page 7 in this month's Economic Conditions for the new data series.

Statewide data for New Hampshire are estimated for *total private*, *goods-producing* and *private service-providing* establishments, and five industry supersectors. In addition, data is estimated for *total private* establishments

in New Hampshire's four metropolitan statistical areas: the Manchester Metro NECTA, and the New Hampshire portions of the Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, the Portsmouth NH-ME Metro NECTA, and the Rochester-Dover NH-ME Metro NECTA.

Data Implications

The all employee hours and earnings data are a useful supplement to CES employment estimates. A reduction in average weekly hours may indicate that employers are reducing hours of full-time workers, that employers are increasing the number of part-time workers instead of adding full-time workers, or that industries that are growing faster primarily employ workers that usually work fewer hours than those employing work-

ers with longer workweeks. Average weekly hours directly impact average earnings. As more employees work fewer hours, total payroll decreases, thus average earnings also decrease. Changes in payroll employment also influence these estimates, affecting both hours worked and total payroll.

Average Weekly Hours - Trends

The average workweek for *total private* has been very stable throughout the period dating back to January 2007. The high point was back in 2007, at 33.5 hours for May, July and August, and the very low point was June 2009 at 32.0 hours, a difference of 1.5 hours. When interpreting these data, keep in mind that *total private* is an average of all supersectors combined, that are published and those that are not pub-

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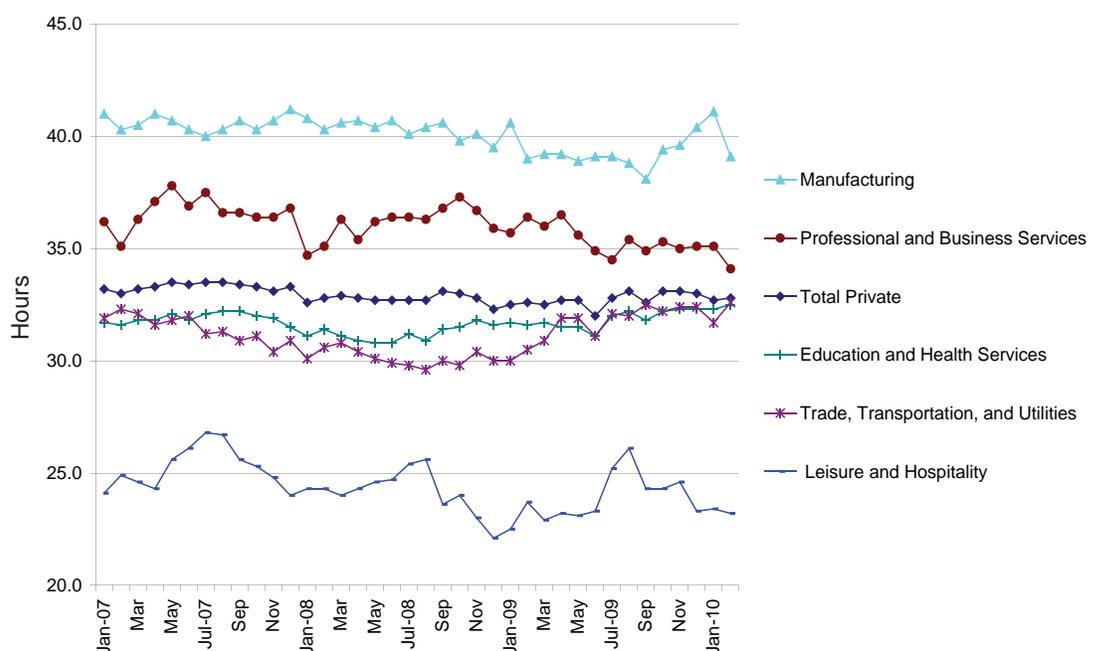
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Average Weekly Hours for All Employees



lished. The average weekly hours in *private goods-producing* industries were consistently at a higher level than the average weekly hours in the *private service-providing* industries. Average weekly hours in *private goods-producing* industries ranged from a high of 40.4 in September 2008 to a low of 37.8 in September 2009. In comparison, the average weekly hours in *private service-providing* industries varied from a high of 32.2 to a low of 30.7. Over the three-year period, the difference in average weekly hours for employees in the two domains spanned from 6.2 hours to 9.0 hours. This variation in average weekly hours does not change the substantial difference in the level of hours in the two domains but rather reflects the cyclical fluctuations in the demand for *goods-producing* labor. As four out of five private nonfarm jobs in New Hampshire are in the *service-providing* domain, the average weekly hours in the *service-providing* industries parallel, and are relatively close to, the weekly average of all employees in private establishments.

Average hours in *manufacturing* swung from a high of 41.2 hours in Decem-

ber 2007 to a low of 38.1 hours in September 2009. In January 2010, average hours in *manufacturing* rebounded to 41.1 hours. Average weekly hours in *goods-producing* industries mimic the average weekly hours in *manufacturing*, not surprising as *manufacturing* employment makes up about three-quarters of all *goods-producing* employment. *Construction* and *mining and logging* are the other components of *goods-producing* industries.

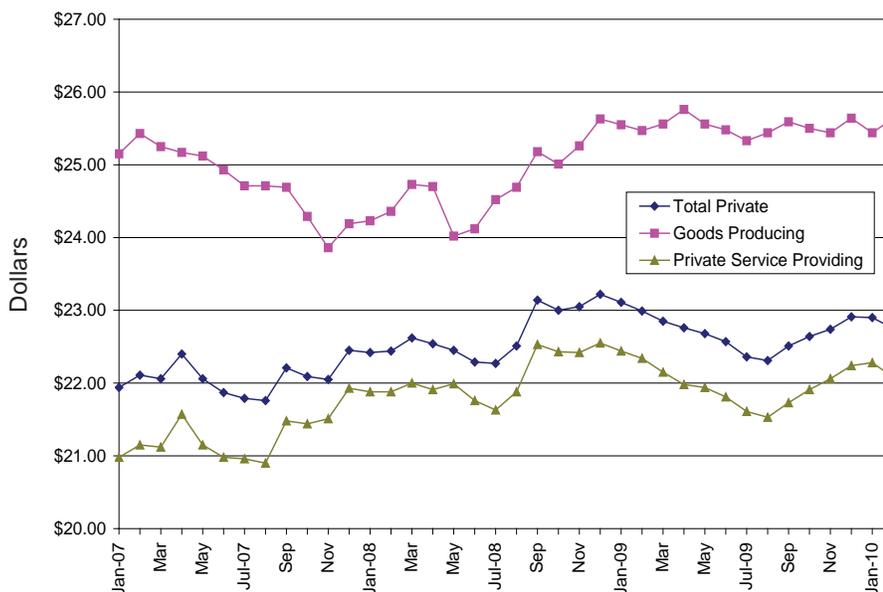
Among *service-providing* industries, *professional and business services* average weekly hours reached their highest point in May 2007 at 37.8 hours and hit a very low point in February 2010 (preliminary) of 34.1 hours, a range of 3.7 hours.

Average weekly hours in *leisure and hospitality* follow a seasonal pattern of higher average hours in the summer months and lower average hours in winter. This supersector experienced a high of 26.8 hours in July 2007 and reached a low point of 22.1 hours in December 2009, a difference of 4.7 hours.

Despite the fact that the average weekly hours have trended downward slightly since January 2007, the overall structural differences in average weekly hours among the supersectors have not changed. The average workweek for employees in *manufacturing* and *goods-producing* establishments is close to 40 hours but displays vulnerability to cyclical fluctuations in demand. The average workweek for employees in *professional and business services* is at or above 35 hours, also susceptible to cyclical demand. *Education and health services* display stability in weekly hours, averaging just below 32 hours. Hours in *trade, transportation and utilities* averaged 31 hours per week over the three-year period. The average workweek for employees in *leisure and hospitality* was much lower, around 25 hours, and is subject to a seasonal swing.

Keep in mind that nonfarm data is based on payroll jobs and not people. One person can hold multiple jobs. When a person works limited hours each week in one job, it is more likely that the person will hold more than one payroll job. Others may prefer

Average Hourly Earnings



fewer hours due to obligations such as child and elder care, or attending school.

Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings - Trends

Average hourly earnings is gross payroll divided by total hours. Average hourly earnings in *private goods-producing* industries have over the period been two to four dollars above the average hourly earnings in *private service-providing* industries, replicating the gap between the two domains in the levels of average weekly hours worked. *Professional and business services* is the highest paying supersector, averaging about \$30 an hour. Next in the ranking of supersectors in hourly earnings from highest to lowest is *manufacturing, education and health services, trade, transportation, and utilities*, and finally *leisure and hospitality* at the bottom. The average hourly earnings in *leisure and hospitality* are about half of average hourly earnings in *manufacturing*.

From 2007 to 2009, *leisure and hospitality* and *trade, transportation and utilities* experienced large increases in average hourly earnings, increasing

by 17.2 percent and 14.3 percent, respectively. Over the same time frame, average hourly earnings in *professional and business services* decreased by 3.6 percent. One could argue that this trend is helping closing the wage gap. But overall average hourly earnings for private industries only grew by 2.9 percent over a two-year period, less than the rate of inflation. (The Consumer Price Index increased by 3.5 percent over the same time frame.)

Average weekly earnings are determined by hourly earnings and average weekly hours. As both the average hourly earnings and the average weekly hours in *professional and business services* have trended downward over the last two years, average weekly earnings in this supersector have been surpassed by average weekly earnings in *manufacturing*. Average weekly earnings in most of the remaining supersectors stayed relatively flat, with the exception of *trade, transportation and utilities*. Between 2007 and 2009 average weekly earnings in this supersector increased by 18 percent, reflecting both an increase in average hourly earnings and an increase in average weekly hours in 2009.

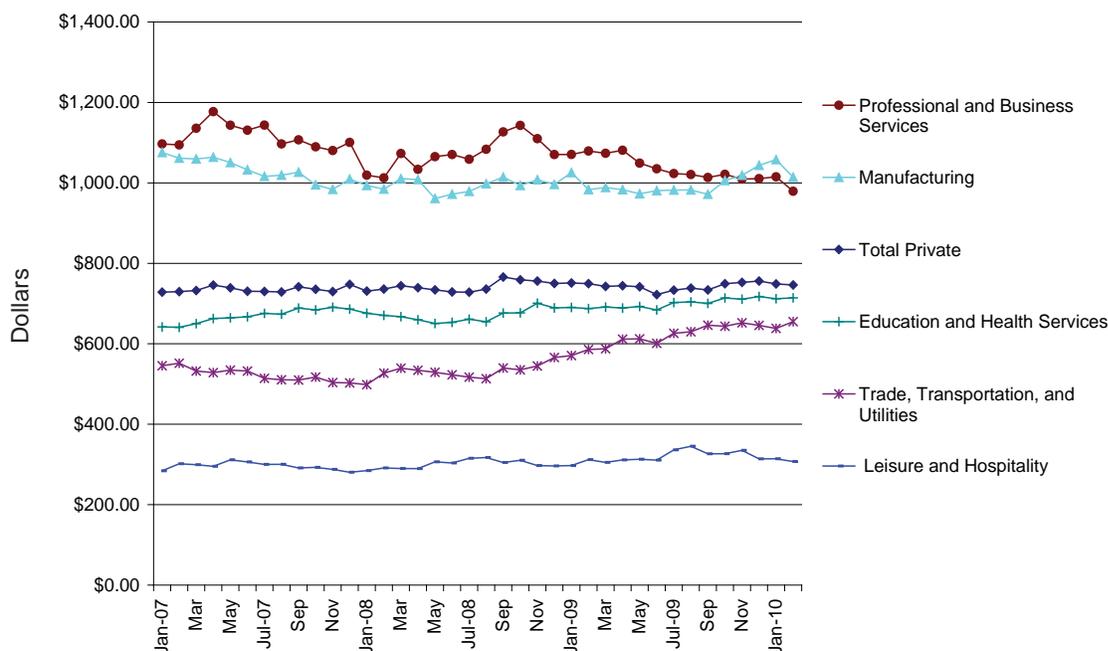
Additional Background

In 2007, the states, in partnership with Bureau of Labor Statistics, began collecting hours earnings and statistics for all employees. The all employee hours and earnings series are more comprehensive in coverage and are used to construct other major economic indicators, including nonfarm productivity and personal income. The new data series on all employee hours and earnings are not seasonally adjusted. Estimates for January 2007 forward are now available.

Previously, the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program estimated average hours and earnings series for production workers in *goods-producing* industries and for non-supervisory workers in *service-providing* industries nationally. Production workers and non-supervisory workers account for 80 percent of *total private nonfarm* employment in the US. In New Hampshire, just hours and earnings for production workers in Manufacturing had been published.

Annette Nielsen

Average Weekly Earnings for All Employees



Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

Unemployment Estimates by Region

Seasonally Adjusted	Feb-10	Jan-10	Feb-09
United States	9.7%	9.7%	8.2%
Northeast	9.1%	9.1%	7.5%
New England	9.2%	9.1%	7.4%
Connecticut	9.1%	9.0%	7.4%
Maine	8.3%	8.2%	7.7%
Massachusetts	9.5%	9.5%	7.4%
New Hampshire	7.1%	7.0%	5.5%
Rhode Island	12.7%	12.7%	9.9%
Vermont	6.6%	6.7%	6.7%
Mid Atlantic	9.1%	9.1%	7.5%
New Jersey	9.8%	9.9%	8.0%
New York	8.8%	8.8%	7.5%
Pennsylvania	8.9%	8.8%	7.2%

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) By Place of Residence

New Hampshire	Oct-09	Nov-09	Dec-09	Jan-10	Feb-10
Unemployment Rate	6.8%	6.9%	6.9%	7.0%	7.1%
Civilian Labor Force	741,660	741,550	741,440	743,210	746,400
Number Employed	691,180	690,690	690,310	691,000	693,520
Number Unemployed	50,480	50,860	51,130	52,210	52,880
United States (in thousands)					
Unemployment Rate	10.1%	10.0%	10.0%	9.7%	9.7%
Civilian Labor Force	153,854	153,720	153,059	153,170	153,512
Number Employed	138,242	138,381	137,792	138,333	138,641
Number Unemployed	15,612	15,340	15,267	14,837	14,871

Current Employment Statistics (CES) By Place of Establishment

Supersector	Oct-09	Nov-09	Dec-09	Jan-10	Feb-10
Total Nonfarm	621,300	618,700	625,100	627,300	629,500
Construction	23,200	22,300	22,000	22,000	23,200
Manufacturing	64,600	64,000	63,600	63,800	63,900
Durable Goods	48,700	48,300	47,900	48,200	48,300
Non-Durable Goods	15,900	15,700	15,700	15,600	15,600
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	133,200	133,700	133,700	136,500	135,300
Wholesale Trade	26,300	26,900	26,800	26,300	26,400
Retail Trade	92,600	92,500	92,400	95,700	94,500
Transportation and Utilities	14,300	14,300	14,500	14,500	14,400
Information	12,600	12,500	12,400	12,500	12,500
Financial Activities	35,400	35,400	35,200	35,100	35,100
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6,900	6,800	6,700	6,600	6,500
Professional and Business Services	61,000	62,000	66,400	63,900	64,700
Administrative and Support	24,900	26,600	30,600	29,100	29,300
Education and Health Services	106,800	107,000	107,000	107,100	107,600
Educational Services	22,900	22,900	22,800	22,700	22,700
Health Care and Social Assistance	83,900	84,100	84,200	84,400	84,900
Leisure and Hospitality	63,900	61,000	63,700	65,600	66,800
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	11,000	10,400	11,000	11,800	12,000
Accommodation and Food Services	52,900	50,600	52,700	53,800	54,800
Other Services	21,600	21,500	22,600	22,600	22,100
Government	98,000	98,400	97,700	97,500	97,600
Federal Government	7,600	7,500	7,500	7,700	7,500
State Government	25,500	25,800	25,400	25,700	25,400
Local Government	64,900	65,100	64,800	64,100	64,700
Manchester NH MetroNECTA	97,200	97,500	97,900	98,000	97,900
Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division	125,100	125,100	124,800	125,000	124,600
Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA	54,000	54,100	54,200	53,800	53,700
Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA	55,400	55,200	55,200	54,800	55,600

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-10	Jan-10	Feb-09
Total Civilian Labor Force	746,510	743,380	739,270
Employed	689,270	686,300	693,290
Unemployed	57,240	57,080	45,980
Unemployment Rate	7.7%	7.7%	6.2%
United States (# in thousands)			
Total Civilian Labor Force	153,194	152,957	153,804
Employed	137,203	136,809	140,105
Unemployed	15,991	16,147	13,699
Unemployment Rate	10.4%	10.6%	8.9%

Rates by Area

Counties	Feb-10	Jan-10	Feb-09
Belknap	9.5%	9.4%	7.2%
Carroll	7.8%	7.6%	6.1%
Cheshire	7.3%	7.2%	5.6%
Coos	9.7%	9.8%	9.2%
Grafton	6.3%	6.5%	5.1%
Hillsborough	7.9%	7.8%	6.2%
Merrimack	7.1%	7.1%	5.7%
Rockingham	7.8%	7.9%	6.6%
Strafford	7.3%	7.3%	6.1%
Sullivan	7.1%	7.2%	5.8%

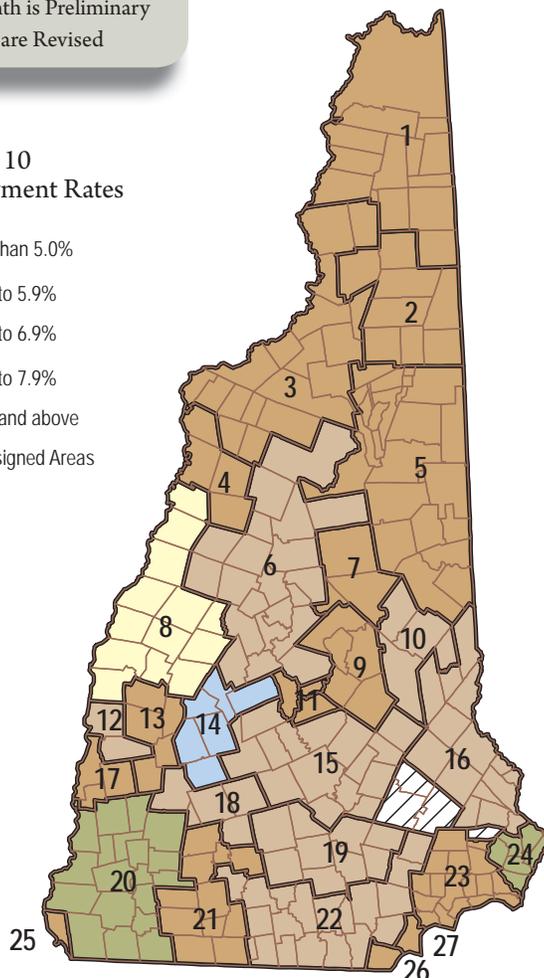
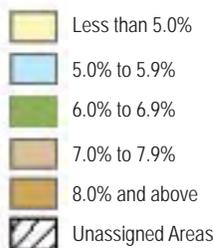
Map Key Labor Market Areas	Feb-10	Jan-10	Feb-09
1 Colebrook NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	9.9%	10.3%	11.6%
2 Berlin NH MicroNECTA	9.5%	9.5%	8.1%
3 Littleton NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	8.6%	8.7%	7.5%
4 Haverhill NH LMA	8.4%	8.4%	8.3%
5 Conway NH-ME LMA, NH Portion	8.0%	7.7%	6.0%
6 Plymouth NH LMA	7.7%	8.0%	6.1%
7 Moultonborough NH LMA	8.0%	7.6%	5.9%
8 Lebanon NH-VT MicroNECTA, NH Portion	4.8%	5.0%	3.7%
9 Laconia NH MicroNECTA	9.6%	9.7%	7.2%
10 Wolfeboro NH LMA	7.5%	7.2%	5.8%
11 Franklin NH MicroNECTA	9.4%	9.4%	7.8%
12 Claremont NH MicroNECTA	7.3%	7.4%	6.1%
13 Newport NH LMA	8.0%	7.8%	6.4%
14 New London NH LMA	5.8%	5.8%	4.7%
15 Concord NH MicroNECTA	7.2%	7.2%	5.6%
16 Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion	7.3%	7.3%	6.1%
17 Charlestown NH LMA	8.7%	8.8%	7.2%
18 Hillsborough NH LMA	7.4%	7.3%	6.6%
19 Manchester NH MetroNECTA	7.7%	7.6%	6.1%
20 Keene NH MicroNECTA	6.9%	6.7%	5.3%
21 Peterborough NH LMA	8.2%	8.0%	6.5%
22 Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion	7.8%	7.7%	6.2%
23 Exeter Area, NH Portion, Haverhill-N. Andover-Amesbury MA-NH NECTA Division	8.7%	8.9%	7.7%
24 Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion	6.6%	6.7%	5.5%
25 Hinsdale Town, NH Portion, Brattleboro VT-NH LMA	8.9%	9.6%	6.9%
26 Pelham Town, NH Portion, Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford MA-NH NECTA Division	9.4%	10.4%	7.8%
27 Salem Town, NH Portion, Lawrence-Methuen-Salem MA-NH NECTA Division	8.9%	9.1%	7.4%

Rates by Region

Not Seasonally Adjusted	Feb-10	Jan-10	Feb-09
United States	10.4%	10.6%	8.9%
Northeast	9.7%	9.7%	8.2%
New England	9.8%	10.0%	8.1%
Connecticut	9.8%	9.8%	8.0%
Maine	9.4%	9.3%	8.9%
Massachusetts	10.0%	10.4%	8.1%
New Hampshire	7.7%	7.7%	6.2%
Rhode Island	13.2%	13.4%	10.8%
Vermont	7.1%	7.5%	7.4%
Mid Atlantic	9.7%	9.6%	8.3%
New Jersey	10.3%	10.3%	8.7%
New York	9.3%	9.4%	8.2%
Pennsylvania	9.8%	9.5%	8.0%

Current month is Preliminary
Past months are Revised

February - 10
Unemployment Rates



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) Data

Seasonally Adjusted:

Preliminary seasonally adjusted employment in New Hampshire increased by 2,200 jobs, over-the-month. From January to February, employment in construction (supersector 20) rose by 1,200 jobs. During this same time period, employers in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) also added 1,200 jobs. Employment in professional and business services (supersector 60) grew by 800 jobs, over-the-month. Private education and health services (supersector 65) added 500 jobs, from January to February.

Employment in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) decreased over-the-month, down 1,200 jobs. Employers in other services (supersector 80) reduced their workforce by 500 jobs, over-the-month.

From February 2009 to February 2010, preliminary seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 11,100 jobs. Employment in trade, transportation, and utilities lost 7,600 jobs, over-the-

year. From February 2009 to February 2010, manufacturing lost 7,100 jobs. Over-the-year, employment in financial activities shrank by 2,700 jobs. Employers in other services cut payroll by 700 jobs, over-the-year.

On a positive note, leisure and hospitality added 3,200 jobs, over-the-year. From February 2009 to February 2010, government employment increased by 2,900 jobs. Employment in private education and health services rose from February 2009 to February 2010, up 700 jobs.

Seasonally Unadjusted:

Preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment in New Hampshire increased from January to February, up 3,500 jobs. Employment in government (supersector 90) rose by 3,900 jobs, over-the-month. Private education and health services (supersector 65) gained 1,300 jobs over-the-month.

Employers in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) added 900 jobs from

January to February. Employers in professional and business services (supersector 60) boosted their workforce by 700 jobs, Over-the-month. Employment in construction (supersector 20) and financial activities (supersector 55) increased by 600 and 100 jobs, in turn, from January to February.

Over-the-month, employment in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) decreased by 3,300 jobs. From January to February, employment in manufacturing (supersector 30) and other services (supersector 80) each lost 300 jobs.

Over-the-year, preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 3,100 jobs. From February 2009 to February 2010 manufacturing lost 7,500 jobs. Employers in financial activities reduced their workforce by 2,000 jobs, over-the-year. Employment in trade, transportation, and utilities declined from February 2009 to February 2010, down 1,000 jobs. Employers in construction reduced the number of jobs on its payroll from February 2009 to February 2010, down 400 jobs.

Employers in leisure and hospitality reported 4,300 more jobs than were reported in February 2009. From February 2009 to February 2010, private education and health services increased by 1,100 jobs. Employment in government rose over-the-year, up 1,000 jobs. Employment in professional and business services and other services gained 800 and 700 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-10 preliminary	Jan-10 revised	Feb-09	Month	Year
Total All Supersectors	617,900	614,400	621,000	3,500	-3,100
Private Employment Total	517,800	518,200	521,900	-400	-4,100
Mining and Logging	700	700	800	0	-100
Construction	20,200	19,600	20,600	600	-400
Manufacturing	63,200	63,500	70,700	-300	-7,500
Durable Goods	47,800	48,100	54,100	-300	-6,300
Non-Durable Goods	15,400	15,400	16,600	0	-1,200
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	131,800	135,100	132,800	-3,300	-1,000
Wholesale Trade	26,100	26,000	26,700	100	-600
Retail Trade	91,700	94,900	91,600	-3,200	100
Transportation and Utilities	14,000	14,200	14,500	-200	-500
Information	12,400	12,500	12,400	-100	0
Financial Activities	34,900	34,800	36,900	100	-2,000
Professional and Business	63,000	62,300	62,200	700	800
Education and Health	108,000	106,700	106,900	1,300	1,100
Leisure and Hospitality	61,800	60,900	57,500	900	4,300
Other Services	21,800	22,100	21,100	-300	700
Government Total	100,100	96,200	99,100	3,900	1,000

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	Change from previous:		preliminary	Change from previous:		preliminary	Change from previous:		preliminary	Change from previous:	
		Feb-10	Month		Year	Feb-10		Month	Year		Feb-10	Month
Total All Sectors	96,900	-700	-600	122,900	-1,100	-4,200	52,300	-200	700	55,500	1,900	-1,000
Private Employment Total	84,500	-1,000	-800	107,100	-1,200	-4,100	42,400	-100	700	41,600	-200	-1,400
Mining and Logging and Construction	3,500	0	-300	3,600	-200	-500	1,200	0	-100	1,200	-100	-200
Manufacturing	7,600	-100	-900	21,000	-100	-2,200	3,400	0	-100	5,600	0	-600
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	18,500	-800	-600	28,300	-1,200	-400	10,100	-300	100	10,300	-300	-300
Wholesale Trade	4,300	0	-200	5,200	0	-400	1,700	0	-100	1,100	0	0
Retail Trade	11,600	-700	-200	19,200	-1,200	-100	7,400	-300	200	8,300	-300	-300
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	Data not available			3,900	0	100	1,000	0	0	900	0	0
Information	3,400	0	400	2,300	0	0	2,000	0	200	1,200	0	-100
Financial Activities	7,100	0	-500	7,300	0	-700	3,600	0	-300	4,100	0	-100
Professional and Business	13,900	-300	800	12,300	0	-300	8,700	100	0	4,100	0	-200
Education and Health	18,600	200	100	17,900	200	-100	6,000	0	0	8,400	100	100
Leisure and Hospitality	7,900	0	200	10,000	100	100	6,000	100	900	4,900	100	0
Other Services	4,000	0	0	4,400	0	0	1,400	0	0	1,800	0	0
Government Total	12,400	300	200	15,800	100	-100	9,900	-100	0	13,900	2,100	400

All Employee Payroll and Earnings Data by Metropolitan Statistical Areas

Sector	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb-10 preliminary	Jan-10 revised	Feb-09	Feb-10 preliminary	Jan-10 revised	Feb-09	Feb-10 preliminary	Jan-10 revised	Feb-09
New Hampshire									
Total Private	\$746.20	\$748.83	\$749.47	32.8	32.7	32.6	\$22.75	\$22.90	\$22.99
Goods Producing	\$971.76	\$1,015.06	\$975.50	37.9	39.9	38.3	\$25.64	\$25.44	\$25.47
Private Service Providing	\$699.94	\$699.59	\$701.48	31.7	31.4	31.4	\$22.08	\$22.28	\$22.34
Manufacturing	\$1,014.25	\$1,057.91	\$983.19	39.1	41.1	39.0	\$25.94	\$25.74	\$25.21
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	\$654.93	\$638.12	\$585.91	32.6	31.7	30.5	\$20.09	\$20.13	\$19.21
Professional and Business Services	\$979.35	\$1,015.09	\$1,079.26	34.1	35.1	36.4	\$28.72	\$28.92	\$29.65
Education and Health Services	\$714.03	\$711.89	\$687.62	32.5	32.3	31.6	\$21.97	\$22.04	\$21.76
Leisure and Hospitality	\$307.17	\$314.03	\$311.89	23.2	23.4	23.7	\$13.24	\$13.42	\$13.16
Manchester NH MetroNECTA									
Total Private	\$737.59	\$749.97	\$782.14	31.4	31.9	32.2	\$23.49	\$23.51	\$24.29
Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion									
Total Private	\$906.84	\$922.06	\$855.10	33.0	33.8	32.8	\$27.48	\$27.28	\$26.07
Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion									
Total Private	\$809.33	\$818.07	\$832.00	32.7	33.0	32.5	\$24.75	\$24.79	\$25.60
Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion									
Total Private	\$721.73	\$715.62	\$711.00	33.9	33.3	34.7	\$21.29	\$21.49	\$20.49

Production Workers in Manufacturing Payroll and Earnings Data

Sector	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb-10 preliminary	Jan-10 revised	Feb-09	Feb-10 preliminary	Jan-10 revised	Feb-09	Feb-10 preliminary	Jan-10 revised	Feb-09
New Hampshire									
Manufacturing	\$715.64	\$738.40	\$649.61	40.5	41.6	38.1	\$17.67	\$17.75	\$17.05
Durable Goods	\$763.62	\$777.87	\$659.84	42.4	43.0	37.9	\$18.01	\$18.09	\$17.41

Unemployment Compensation Claims Activity

Claims

Initial Claims	Sep-09	Oct-09	Nov-09	Dec-09	Jan-10	Feb-10
All Offices	6,779	7,105	8,665	12,261	10,376	8,639
Continued Claims	Sep-09	Oct-09	Nov-09	Dec-09	Jan-10	Feb-10
All Offices	79,920	68,872	85,489	81,923	107,247	95,659

New Hampshire Employment Security Local Offices:

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		

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

Consumer Price Index

			Change from Previous	
Feb-10	Jan-10	Feb-09	Month	Year
216.741	216.687	212.193	0.0%	2.1%

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

NH Employment Security
Economic and Labor Market
Information Bureau:

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<www.nh.gov/nhes/elmi/>

Research Unit
228-4173

Economist
229-4427

Covered Employment & Wages
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Current Employment Statistics
228-4179

Local Area Unemployment
Statistics
228-4167

Occupational Employment
Statistics
229-4315

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