

New Hampshire Economic Conditions

April 2012

Dynamics of Employment Change In New Hampshire, 1991 to 2010

Over 20 years, from 1991 to 2010, the New Hampshire economy has gone through many changes. During this period the nation endured three economic recessions which affected employment levels in the state. One way of tracking employment changes by industry is through the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), also known as covered employment, as it measures employment for workers covered by unemployment insurance (the self-employed are not included).

In New Hampshire, *Service-providing* industry sectors represent the largest share of private covered employment. In 1991, *Service-providing* industries

represented 72 percent of total private employment; by 2010, that share had risen to 83 percent.

Since 1991, over-the-year employment change for *Goods-producing* industries had both gains and losses, though since 2006 these sectors have not managed to gain employment over-the-year.* For *Service-providing* industries, over-the-year employment change was all positive, until 2009, when the Great Recession severely affected employment levels. In fact, more than half of the over-the-year total private employment loss from 2008 to 2009 was in *Service-providing* industries.

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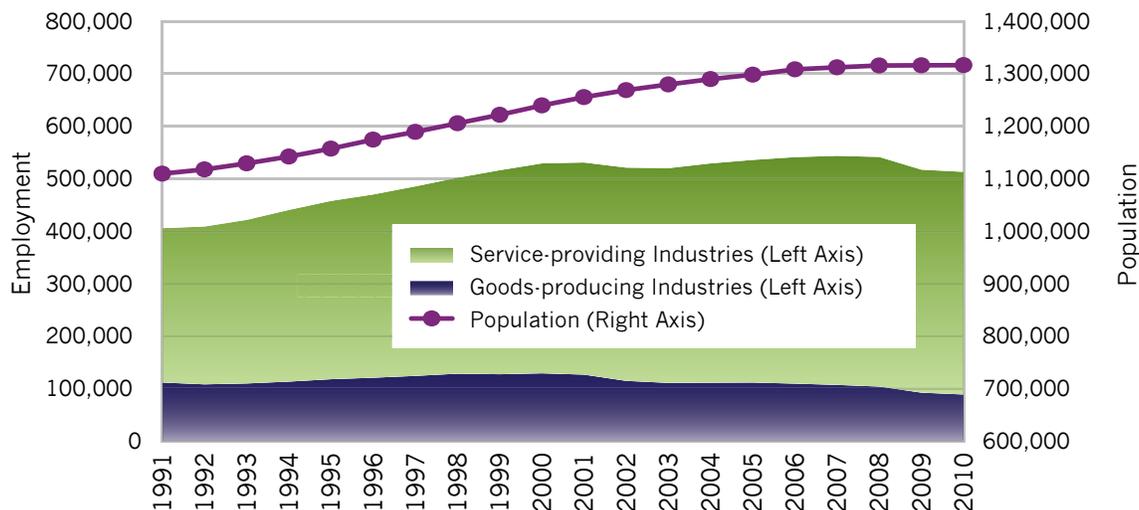
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* This trend may have reversed in 2011. Over-the-year comparisons of the first three quarters of 2011 with the first three quarters of 2010 reveal an increase of about 5,046 workers in service-providing industries, and a gain of 1,715 workers in goods-producing industries.

Employment Share with Population



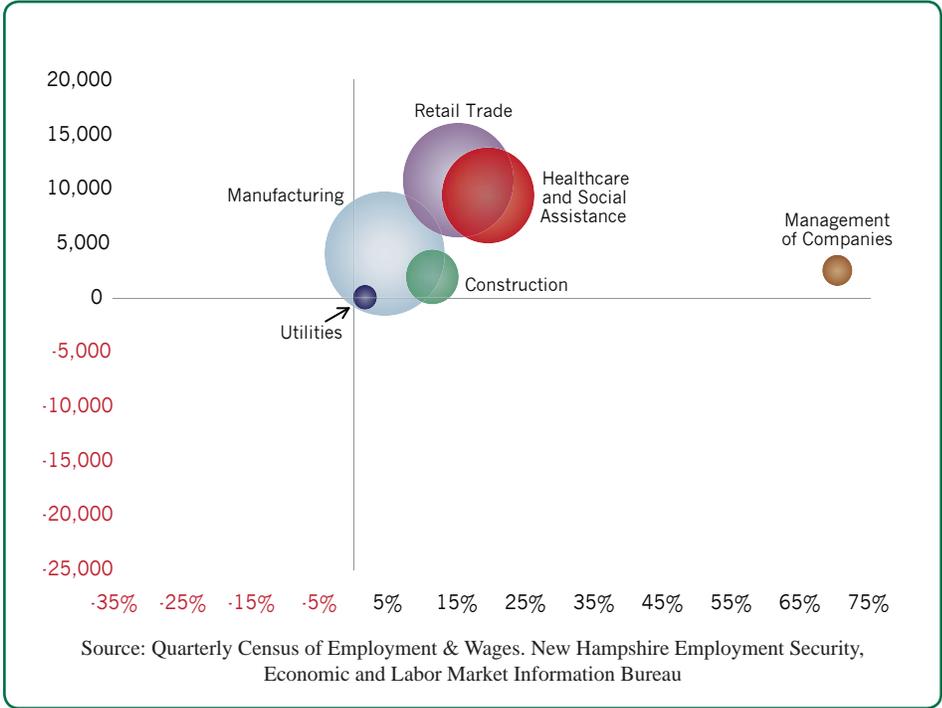
Source: Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages. New Hampshire Employment Security, Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau

To examine short-term and long-term dynamics in growth patterns over the 20-year period, annual average QCEW employment for select industry sectors was charted in five-year increments. The charts use size and position to illustrate comparisons between time spans. Each chart covers a five-year span between 1991 and 2010, showing total employment, net change, and percent change. The diameter of each bubble reflects total employment for the last year in the time span covered by the chart, while the vertical location of the bubble indicates net numeric change and the horizontal location of the bubble indicates net percent change.

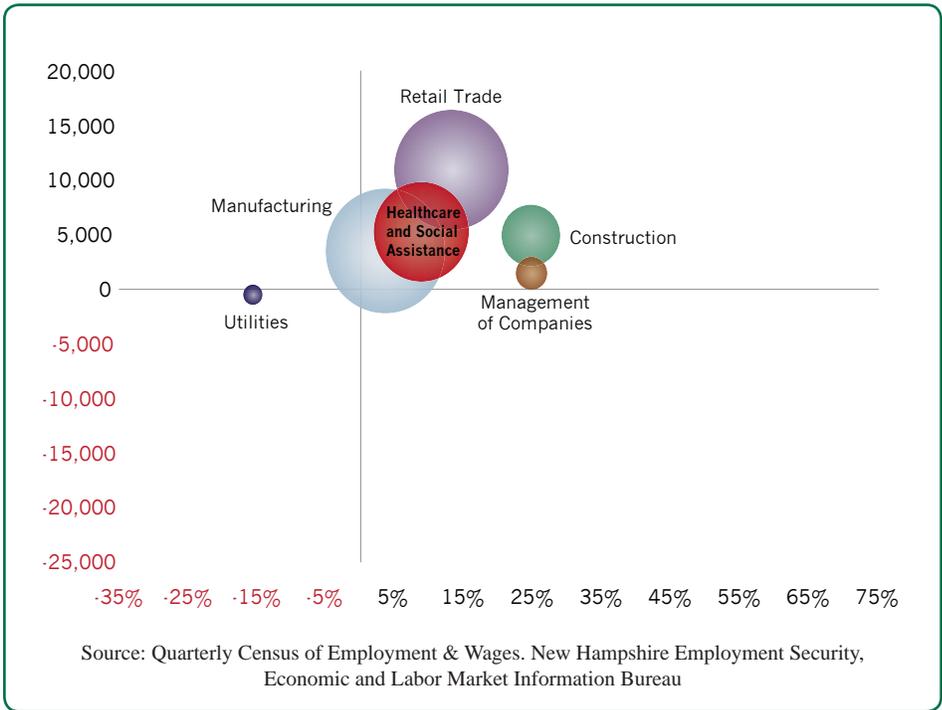
The bubble charts provide an additional dimension to the data that percent change over time lacks. Simply graphing annual percent change for an industry sector over time can be misleading. A sector with lower employment may experience a higher percent increase than another sector with a higher employment level. For example, from 1991 to 1995, employment in *Management of companies* grew by over 70 percent, adding about 2,500 workers. *Healthcare and social assistance* grew by a far smaller percentage, about 20 percent, yet had a net gain of 9,400 workers over the same period.

In 1991, *Manufacturing* was New Hampshire's largest industry sector, with 92,916 workers. Over 20 years, this industry sector lost almost 30 percent of employment, a net loss of 27,150 workers. *Manufacturing* experienced the largest decline of any industry sector over the 1991 to 2010 period. With the exception of *Healthcare and social assistance*, which added 35,157 workers, *Manufacturing* lost more employment than any other

Net and Percent Change, 1991-1995



Net and Percent Change, 1996-2000

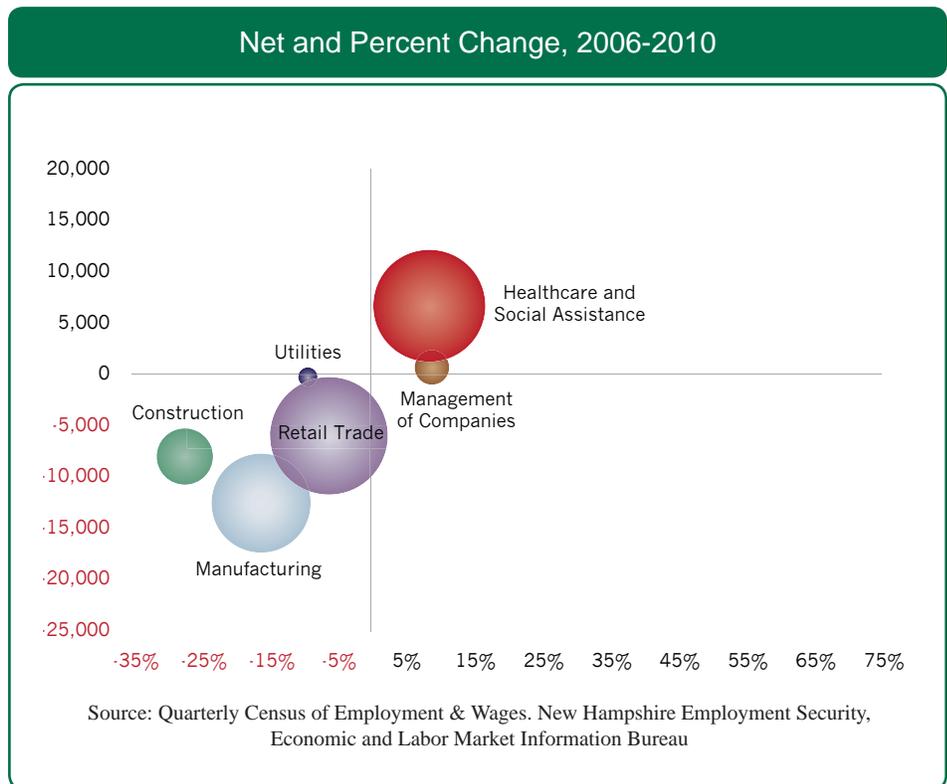
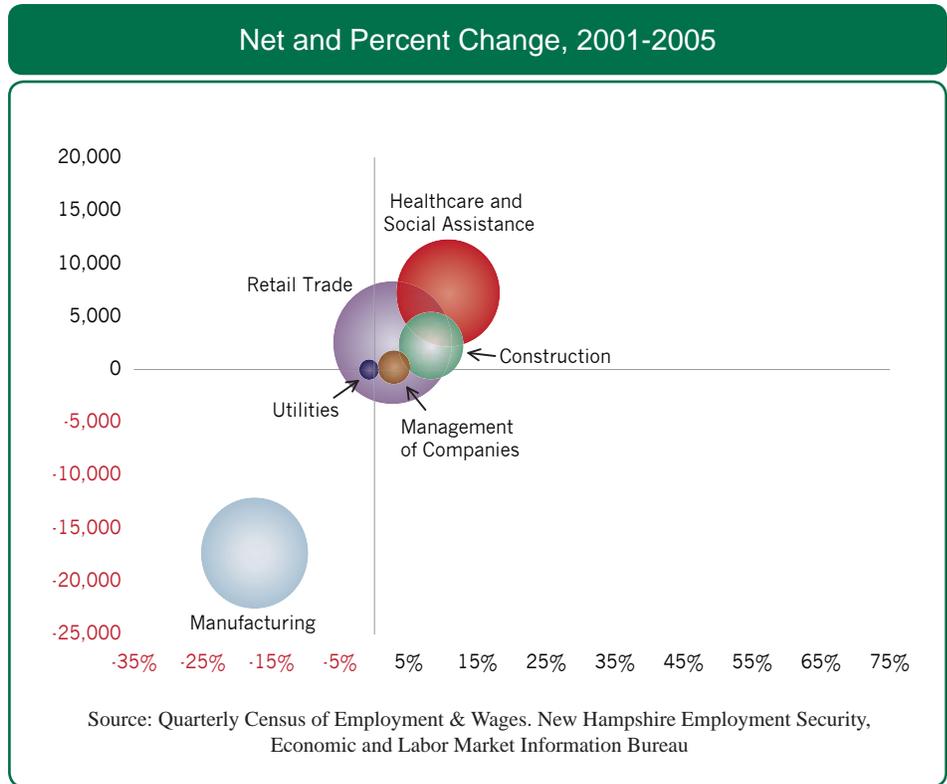


sector gained during the same time period.

From 1991 to 1995, *Manufacturing* experienced moderate growth, gaining over 4,000 workers, or 4.5 percent over 1991 employment levels. Growth remained positive from 1996 to 2000, with the sector growing from 98,000 to 102,000, a 3.5 percent increase. While the sector had moderate growth throughout the nineties, the outlook started to change in 2001. From 2001 to 2005, employment declined 17 percent, a loss of 17,000 workers. *Manufacturing* continued to decline from 2006 to 2010, shrinking 16 percent, a decline of 12,000 workers. Despite the losses, however, this sector remains one of New Hampshire's largest. *Manufacturing* is one of only two industries with a net employment loss from 1991 to 2010; the other was *Utilities*.

The *Utilities* sector is one of the smaller industry sectors in New Hampshire. In 1991, there were 3,831 employees in the industry, and by 2010, that number had dropped to 2,514, a net decline of 34 percent. Along with *Manufacturing*, it is one of two sectors that experienced a reduction in employment over the 20-year period. After increasing by 61 workers during the 1991 to 1995 time frame, employment in this industry dropped by over 500 from 1996 to 2000. The *Utilities* sector has yet to realize any employment gains, declining by 21 from 2001 to 2005, and by 254 from 2006 to 2010.

Retail trade has held the top spot among New Hampshire's industries since 2002. Looking at the sector in five-year increments *Retail trade* follows a fairly similar pattern as that of *Manufacturing*. The sector had strong, positive growth during



both the 1991 to 1995 and 1996 to 2000 periods, growing by 15 percent and 13 percent, respectively. The sector continued to grow from 2001 to 2005, albeit at a more modest rate of 2.5 percent, adding 2,521 workers. Employment in the sector declined by six percent between 2006 and 2010, a loss of 5,991 workers. *Retail trade* employment levels tend to reflect economic and demographic changes, such as a decline in consumer spending during the Great Recession and a slowdown in population growth after 2000.

The *Construction* sector experienced a long period of growth, gaining employment from 1991 through 2005, before declining in 2006. In 1991, employment was 17,068, and by 1995 the sector had increased by a net 2,000 workers. Employment continued strong growth from 1996 to 2000, increasing almost 25 percent, nearly 5,000 workers. Demand for new construction continued to fuel growth from 2001 through 2005, with the sector gaining a net 2,200 workers. Then, the burst of the housing bubble struck a severe blow to the *Construction* sector. The sector

lost a net 8,000 workers between 2006 and 2010, a 27 percent drop. The losses from 2006 to 2010 undid a substantial amount of the employment gains made during the previous 15 years. However, with 2010 annual average employment reaching 21,418, employment in the *Construction* sector was still about 25 percent higher than in 1991.

Management of companies was the fastest growing sector from 1991 to 2010. This sector experienced a 123.3 percent increase in employment levels during that time, a net increase of 4,459 workers. This sector gained employment during every five-year period from 1991 to 2010. Growth was most pronounced between 1991 and 1995, when employment increased by 2,536 workers, a 70 percent rise from 1991. *Management of companies* continued positive percent change during each of the subsequent five-year periods leading up to 2010, however, those percentages became progressively more modest over time. Despite a substantial percent increase, the actual employment level for this sector is among the lowest for New Hampshire's industry sectors.

From 1991 to 2010, *Healthcare and social assistance* grew by 72.6 percent, and added the highest number of workers of any industry sector, a net change of 35,157 workers. Average annual employment in *Healthcare and social assistance* increased from 48,435 in 1991 to 83,592 in 2010. This industry sector was the only sector without an over-the-year decline in employment throughout the entire 20-year period. *Healthcare and social assistance* grew most rapidly during the 1991 to 1995 time period, increasing by just under 20 percent, and adding nearly 10,000 workers. Growth remained strong over the next two five-year periods, with the addition of 5,000 and 7,000 workers, respectively. *Healthcare and social assistance* sustained strong growth even during the Great Recession. The sector experienced growth of nearly nine percent from 2006 to 2010, adding over 6,500 workers.

Amy Finamore

Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

Unemployment Estimates by Region

Seasonally Adjusted	Feb-12	Jan-12	Feb-11
United States	8.3%	8.3%	9.0%
Northeast	8.0%	7.9%	8.2%
New England	7.1%	7.2%	8.0%
Connecticut	7.8%	8.0%	9.2%
Maine	7.1%	7.0%	7.9%
Massachusetts	6.9%	6.9%	7.7%
New Hampshire	5.2%	5.1%	5.5%
Rhode Island	11.0%	10.9%	11.3%
Vermont	4.9%	5.1%	5.9%
Mid Atlantic	8.3%	8.2%	8.3%
New Jersey	9.0%	9.0%	9.3%
New York	8.5%	8.3%	8.1%
Pennsylvania	7.6%	7.6%	8.0%

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) by Place of Residence

New Hampshire	Sep-11	Oct-11	Nov-11	Dec-11	Jan-12	Feb-12
Unemployment Rate	5.4%	5.4%	5.3%	5.2%	5.1%	5.2%
Civilian Labor Force	738,700	739,740	740,610	741,410	742,130	742,560
Number Employed	698,470	700,080	701,540	702,900	703,930	704,280
Number Unemployed	40,230	39,660	39,070	38,510	38,200	38,280
United States (in thousands)						
Unemployment Rate	9.0%	8.9%	8.7%	8.5%	8.3%	8.3%
Civilian Labor Force	154,004	154,057	153,937	153,887	154,395	154,871
Number Employed	140,107	140,297	140,614	140,790	141,637	142,065
Number Unemployed	13,897	13,759	13,323	13,097	12,758	12,806

Current Employment Statistics (CES) by Place of Establishment

Supersector	Oct-11	Nov-11	Dec-11	Jan-12	Feb-12
Total Nonfarm	625,600	627,600	626,700	632,400	628,900
Mining and Logging	900	900	900	1,000	1,000
Construction	21,400	21,700	22,400	23,400	23,300
Manufacturing	66,300	66,200	66,200	66,400	65,900
Durable Goods	51,100	51,000	51,100	51,400	50,900
Non-Durable Goods	15,200	15,200	15,100	15,000	15,000
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	131,400	132,700	132,400	133,700	133,600
Wholesale Trade	26,400	26,500	26,100	26,900	26,500
Retail Trade	90,600	91,900	91,800	91,900	92,200
Transportation and Utilities	14,400	14,300	14,500	14,900	14,900
Information	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,100
Financial Activities	35,000	34,900	34,700	34,700	34,600
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6,900	6,800	6,700	6,600	6,600
Professional and Business Services	64,900	65,300	65,300	66,000	66,800
Administrative and Support	28,300	28,700	28,800	29,700	29,500
Education and Health Services	114,400	114,200	114,100	114,500	113,000
Educational Services	29,400	29,100	29,000	29,000	28,400
Health Care and Social Assistance	85,000	85,100	85,100	85,500	84,600
Leisure and Hospitality	65,100	64,900	64,000	64,200	63,800
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	11,700	11,200	10,500	10,900	10,800
Accommodation and Food Services	53,400	53,700	53,500	53,300	53,000
Other Services	22,600	23,100	22,700	23,400	23,400
Government	92,400	92,500	92,800	93,900	92,400
Federal Government	7,400	7,400	7,300	7,300	7,300
State Government	24,300	24,400	24,700	24,700	24,700
Local Government	60,700	60,700	60,800	61,900	60,400
Manchester NH MetroNECTA	98,700	98,400	98,700	98,200	97,600
Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division	123,200	123,200	122,900	124,600	122,700
Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA	56,000	56,500	56,400	56,900	57,500
Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA	56,400	56,400	56,300	56,100	55,500

Current month is Preliminary
Past months are Revised

Not Seasonally Adjusted Estimates by Place of Residence

Labor Force Estimates

New Hampshire	Feb-12	Jan-12	Feb-11
Total Civilian Labor Force	739,330	739,240	733,830
Employed	696,580	697,160	689,530
Unemployed	42,750	42,080	44,300
Unemployment Rate	5.8%	5.7%	6.0%

United States (# in thousands)	Feb-12	Jan-12	Feb-11
Total Civilian Labor Force	154,114	153,485	152,635
Employed	140,684	139,944	138,093
Unemployed	13,430	13,541	14,542
Unemployment Rate	8.7%	8.8%	9.5%

Unemployment Rates by Region

Not Seasonally Adjusted	Feb-12	Jan-12	Feb-11
United States	8.7%	8.8%	9.5%
Northeast	8.7%	8.7%	8.8%
New England	7.8%	7.9%	8.6%
Connecticut	8.2%	8.5%	9.7%
Maine	8.2%	8.0%	8.9%
Massachusetts	7.5%	7.7%	8.2%
New Hampshire	5.8%	5.7%	6.0%
Rhode Island	12.1%	11.7%	12.0%
Vermont	5.5%	5.7%	6.4%
Mid Atlantic	9.0%	9.0%	8.9%
New Jersey	9.7%	9.6%	9.9%
New York	9.2%	9.1%	8.6%
Pennsylvania	8.2%	8.4%	8.6%

Unemployment Rates by Area

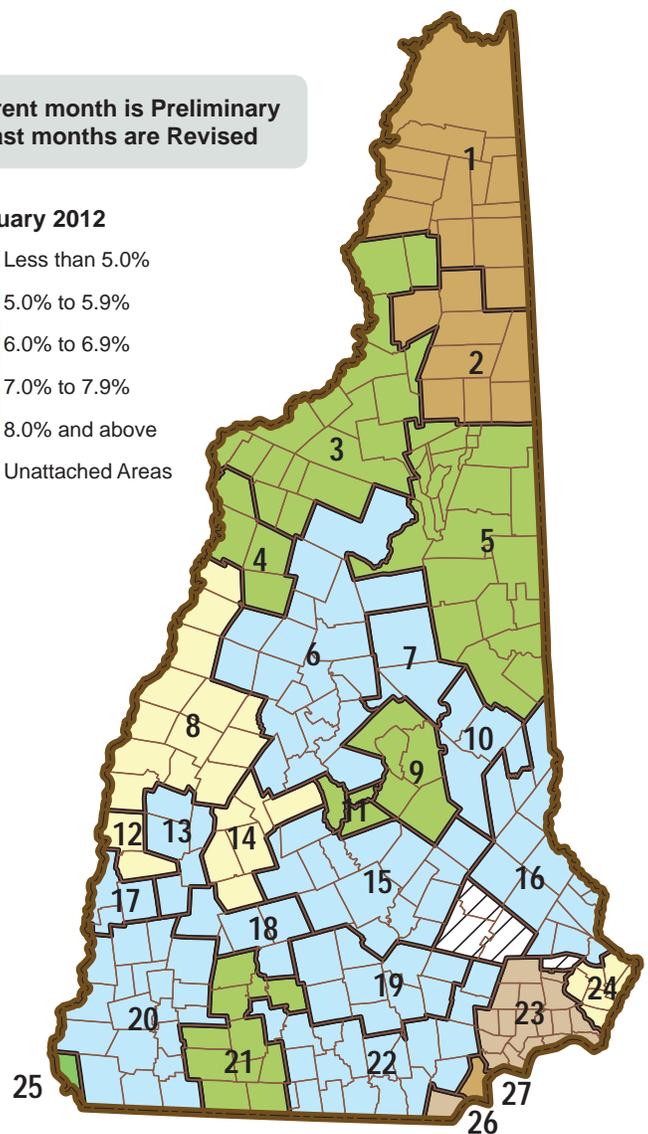
Counties	Feb-12	Jan-12	Feb-11
Belknap	6.1%	6.1%	6.9%
Carroll	6.0%	6.0%	6.3%
Cheshire	5.5%	5.2%	5.8%
Coos	8.4%	8.4%	8.6%
Grafton	4.4%	4.3%	4.8%
Hillsborough	5.9%	5.7%	6.1%
Merrimack	5.2%	5.2%	5.6%
Rockingham	6.2%	6.2%	6.3%
Strafford	5.5%	5.5%	5.8%
Sullivan	5.0%	4.9%	5.6%

Map Key	Labor Market Areas	Feb-12	Jan-12	Feb-11
1	Colebrook NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	8.3%	8.2%	6.6%
2	Berlin NH MicroNECTA	9.2%	9.4%	10.3%
3	Littleton NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	6.0%	5.8%	6.3%
4	Haverhill NH LMA	6.2%	6.0%	6.8%
5	Conway NH-ME LMA, NH Portion	6.3%	5.9%	6.7%
6	Plymouth NH LMA	5.3%	5.3%	5.8%
7	Moultonborough NH LMA	5.1%	5.4%	5.7%
8	Lebanon NH-VT MicroNECTA, NH Portion	3.6%	3.4%	3.8%
9	Laconia NH MicroNECTA	6.3%	6.3%	7.0%
10	Wolfeboro NH LMA	5.2%	5.5%	5.9%
11	Franklin NH MicroNECTA	6.5%	6.4%	6.8%
12	Claremont NH MicroNECTA	4.8%	4.9%	5.6%
13	Newport NH LMA	5.8%	5.7%	6.4%
14	New London NH LMA	4.2%	4.3%	4.7%
15	Concord NH MicroNECTA	5.3%	5.2%	5.7%
16	Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion	5.5%	5.6%	5.8%
17	Charlestown NH LMA	5.2%	5.2%	6.5%
18	Hillsborough NH LMA	5.5%	5.9%	6.1%
19	Manchester NH MetroNECTA	5.7%	5.5%	5.9%
20	Keene NH MicroNECTA	5.1%	4.9%	5.4%
21	Peterborough NH LMA	6.1%	5.7%	6.5%
22	Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion	5.9%	5.8%	6.1%
23	Exeter Area, NH Portion, Haverhill-N. Andover-Amesbury MA-NH NECTA Division	7.1%	7.0%	7.0%
24	Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion	4.8%	4.9%	5.1%
25	Hinsdale Town, NH Portion, Brattleboro VT-NH LMA	6.7%	6.8%	7.8%
26	Pelham Town, NH Portion, Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford MA-NH NECTA Division	7.9%	8.0%	7.6%
27	Salem Town, NH Portion, Lawrence-Methuen-Salem MA-NH NECTA Division	8.6%	8.7%	7.8%

Current month is Preliminary
Past months are Revised

February 2012

- 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)

Seasonally Adjusted

New Hampshire's preliminary seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 3,500 jobs between January 2012 and February 2012. Over-the-month, employment in private education and health services (supersector 65) and government (supersector 90) each dropped by 1,500 jobs. From January to February employers in manufacturing (supersector 30) reduced their workforces by 500 jobs. Employment in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) fell by 400 jobs, over-the-month.

Employment in other services (supersector 80) and mining and logging (supersector 10) each remained unchanged, over-the-month. Employers in professional and business services (supersector 60) added 800 jobs to their workforces from January to February.

These estimates continue to be volatile from month to month, and can be subject to significant revisions. Nonfarm payroll job data will be benchmarked to a lagging but more comprehensive count of wage and salary jobs at year's end. That data is collected through unemployment insurance tax filings of employers, and is generally available

about five-to-seven months after any given month.

Over-the-year, preliminary seasonally adjusted employment increased by 2,500 jobs. Employment in construction rose by 1,100 jobs between February 2011 and February 2012. Employers in professional and business services added 1,000 jobs, over-the-year. Leisure and hospitality gained 900 jobs from February 2011 to February 2012. Employers in other services expanded their workforces by 800 jobs, over-the-year. Employment in financial activities, information, and mining and logging each added 100 jobs between February 2011 and February 2012.

Government declined by 1,100 jobs from February 2011 to February 2012. Employers in manufacturing cut 500 jobs from their workforces, over-the-year.

Unadjusted

Preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 1,200 jobs from January 2012 to February 2012. Over-the-month, employment in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) fell by 3,300 jobs. Employers

in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) cut 700 jobs from their workforces between January and February. Employment in construction (supersector 20) was reduced by 600 jobs, over-the-month.

From January to February manufacturing (supersector 30) decreased by 500 jobs. Employers in private education and health services (supersector 65) reduced their workforces by 400 jobs, over-the-month. Between January and February, employment in other services (supersector 80) and information (supersector 50) dipped by 200 and 100 jobs, respectively.

Financial activities (supersector 55) and mining and logging (supersector 10) each kept the same employment levels as they had in January. Over-the-month, government increased by 3,300 jobs. Employers in professional and business services (supersector 60) added 1,300 jobs between January and February.

Over-the-year, preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment rose by 2,300 jobs. Construction, professional and business services, and leisure and hospitality contributed to this gain, up 1,300 jobs each between February 2011 and February 2012. Other services increased by 400 jobs, over-the-year. Employers in private education and health services gained 300 jobs from February 2011 to February 2012. Over-the-year, employment in financial activities rose by 200 jobs, while information added 100 jobs.

Between February 2011 and February 2012 government employment decreased by 1,100 jobs. Over-the-year, employers in trade, transportation, and utilities reduced their workforces by 900 jobs. Employment in manufacturing fell by 600 jobs from February 2011 to February 2012.

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-12 preliminary	Jan-12 revised	Feb-11	Month	Year
Total All Supersectors	618,000	619,200	615,700	-1,200	2,300
Private Employment Total	522,200	526,700	518,800	-4,500	3,400
Mining and Logging	800	800	800	0	0
Construction	20,400	21,000	19,100	-600	1,300
Manufacturing	65,200	65,700	65,800	-500	-600
Durable Goods	50,500	51,000	50,600	-500	-100
Non-Durable Goods	14,700	14,700	15,200	0	-500
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	129,400	132,700	130,300	-3,300	-900
Wholesale Trade	26,000	26,600	25,900	-600	100
Retail Trade	89,200	91,600	90,000	-2,400	-800
Transportation and Utilities	14,200	14,500	14,400	-300	-200
Information	11,000	11,100	10,900	-100	100
Financial Activities	34,400	34,400	34,200	0	200
Professional and Business	65,400	64,100	64,100	1,300	1,300
Education and Health	113,600	114,000	113,300	-400	300
Leisure and Hospitality	59,400	60,100	58,100	-700	1,300
Other Services	22,600	22,800	22,200	-200	400
Government Total	95,800	92,500	96,900	3,300	-1,100

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 Employment by Metropolitan Statistical Areas

Employment by Sector number of jobs by place of establishment	Manchester NH MetroNECTA			Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division			Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA			Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA		
	preliminary Feb-12	Change from previous:		preliminary Feb-12	Change from previous:		preliminary Feb-12	Change from previous:		preliminary Feb-12	Change from previous:	
		Month	Year		Month	Year		Month	Year		Month	Year
Total All Sectors	96,500	-600	-400	120,700	-2,200	-2,600	56,400	1,100	3,500	55,200	1,400	-100
Private Employment Total	85,200	-700	300	106,000	-2,000	-2,400	46,400	800	3,500	40,900	-600	-100
Mining and Logging and Construction	3,700	-100	0	3,700	-100	-100	1,200	-100	-100	1,300	0	100
Manufacturing	7,900	-100	-200	20,900	-200	-800	3,100	0	-100	5,700	-100	-200
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	18,200	-500	0	27,400	-900	-500	11,000	0	700	9,800	-300	-300
Wholesale Trade	4,000	-100	-100	5,400	-100	100	1,900	0	100	1,200	0	0
Retail Trade	11,900	-300	300	18,200	-700	-600	8,000	0	500	7,800	-300	-200
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	Data not available			3,800	-100	0	1,100	0	100	800	0	-100
Information	3,300	0	0	1,900	0	100	2,000	0	100	900	0	0
Financial Activities	6,600	-100	-200	7,300	-200	100	4,000	100	200	4,200	-100	100
Professional and Business	13,800	0	300	11,800	-200	-800	9,600	300	900	4,100	0	200
Education and Health	19,600	100	200	18,300	-100	-200	7,300	200	600	8,500	-100	0
Leisure and Hospitality	7,900	0	100	9,800	-200	-200	6,600	300	1,100	4,500	0	0
Other Services	4,200	0	100	4,900	-100	0	1,600	0	100	1,900	0	0
Government Total	11,300	100	-700	14,700	-200	-200	10,000	300	0	14,300	2,000	0

Employment, Hours, and Earnings Data for All Employees by Metropolitan Statistical Areas

Sector	Production Workers			Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb-12 preliminary	Jan-12 revised	Feb-11	Feb-12 preliminary	Jan-12 revised	Feb-11	Feb-12 preliminary	Jan-12 revised	Feb-11	Feb-12 preliminary	Jan-12 revised	Feb-11
New Hampshire												
Total Private	522,200	526,700	518,800	\$776.05	\$771.07	\$761.64	32.8	32.7	33.0	\$23.66	\$23.58	\$23.08
Goods Producing	86,400	87,500	85,700	\$1,024.87	\$1,003.01	\$1,012.27	38.5	38.4	38.3	\$26.62	\$26.12	\$26.43
Private Service Providing	435,800	439,200	433,100	\$727.52	\$725.54	\$711.05	31.7	31.6	31.9	\$22.95	\$22.96	\$22.29
Manufacturing	65,200	65,700	65,800	\$1,056.90	\$1,040.84	\$1,034.46	39.0	39.1	38.2	\$27.10	\$26.62	\$27.08
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	129,400	132,700	130,300	\$671.34	\$685.13	\$621.17	33.4	33.8	33.2	\$20.10	\$20.27	\$18.71
Professional and Business Services	65,400	64,100	64,100	\$916.08	\$905.26	\$938.06	33.0	32.4	33.3	\$27.76	\$27.94	\$28.17
Education and Health Services	113,600	114,000	113,300	\$835.83	\$819.14	\$753.35	33.3	32.7	32.5	\$25.10	\$25.05	\$23.18
Leisure and Hospitality	59,400	60,100	58,100	\$311.65	\$305.31	\$312.16	22.6	22.4	23.4	\$13.79	\$13.63	\$13.34
Manchester NH MetroNECTA												
Total Private	85,200	85,900	84,900	\$783.05	\$779.03	\$740.80	32.6	32.5	32.0	\$24.02	\$23.97	\$23.15
Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion												
Total Private	106,000	108,000	108,400	\$930.92	\$949.44	\$942.55	34.2	34.5	34.2	\$27.22	\$27.52	\$27.56
Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion												
Total Private	46,400	45,600	42,900	\$736.66	\$757.98	\$765.29	29.8	30.7	32.4	\$24.72	\$24.69	\$23.62
Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion												
Total Private	40,900	41,500	41,000	\$708.84	\$692.30	\$685.72	33.0	32.2	31.0	\$21.48	\$21.50	\$22.12

Employment, Hours, and Earnings Data for Production Workers in Manufacturing

	All Employees			Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb-12 preliminary	Jan-12 revised	Feb-11	Feb-12 preliminary	Jan-12 revised	Feb-11	Feb-12 preliminary	Jan-12 revised	Feb-11	Feb-12 preliminary	Jan-12 revised	Feb-11
New Hampshire												
Manufacturing	43,000	43,300	44,700	\$747.45	\$761.58	\$753.89	40.6	41.1	41.4	\$18.41	\$18.53	\$18.21
Durable Goods	31,800	31,800	33,600	\$723.81	\$738.16	\$747.53	40.1	41.1	41.3	\$18.05	\$17.96	\$18.10

Unemployment Compensation Claims Activity

Initial Claims	Sep-11	Oct-11	Nov-11	Dec-11	Jan-12	Feb-12
All Offices	5,062	5,401	6,183	8,213	8,060	6,338

Continued Claims	Sep-11	Oct-11	Nov-11	Dec-11	Jan-12	Feb-12
All Offices	37,772	41,950	40,659	44,242	65,098	55,218

Consumer Price Index

United States, All Urban Consumers, Not Seasonally Adjusted (CPI-U) (1982-1984=100)				
Feb-12	Jan-12	Feb-11	Change from Previous	
			Month	Year
227.663	226.665	221.309	0.4%	2.9%

NH Employment Security Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau

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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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