

New Hampshire Economic Conditions

August 2012

Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization

In recent years, many people have asked the question: What is the “real” unemployment rate? The alternative measures of labor underutilization may not answer this question, but they do help provide more insight on how many people are not working as much as they would like to be working.

Determining how the natural resource of human labor is used involves more than a simple count of those who are currently working or those who are currently not working. To be counted as unemployed, a person without a job must be willing and available to work, and must be actively looking for work. This

leaves those not meeting all criteria out of the measurement. There are six alternative measures designed to provide more detailed data, not just for those defined as unemployed but also for those who are neither working nor counted as unemployed but may still want to work. It is this latter group that represents the underutilized pool of labor, or labor that is not being used.

The six alternative measures of labor underutilization have been available for states since 2009. These data are released on a quarterly basis in the form of a four-quarter moving average. The six measures of labor underutilization are based on results

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Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization for New Hampshire

	Four Quarter Averages		
	2009Q3 – 2010Q2 (July 2009 – June 2010)	2010Q3 – 2011Q2 (July 2010 – June 2011)	2011Q3 – 2012Q2 (July 2011 – June 2012)
U-1: Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.7%	2.9%	2.7%
U-2: Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	4.6%	3.4%	3.3%
U-3: Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (this is the definition used for the official unemployment rate)	6.4%	5.5%	5.5%
U-4: Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	6.8%	5.9%	5.8%
U-5: Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other marginally attached workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	7.4%	6.5%	6.5%
U-6: Total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	12.4%	11.4%	11.2%

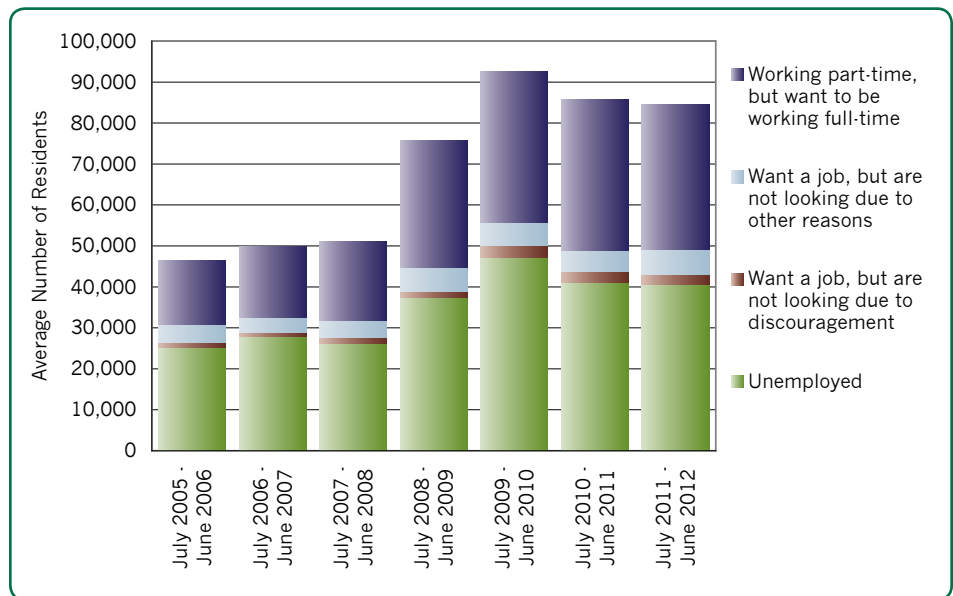
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics. Accessed July 31, 2012. www.bls.gov/lau/stalt.htm

of the Current Population Survey and are designated as U-1 through U-6. The measure that uses the same criteria as the official unemployment rate is designated as U-3. Measures U-1 and U-2 are more restrictive than the U-3 while measures U-4 through U-6 are more inclusive.

The unemployment rate for New Hampshire, based on the U-3 measure, covering the four-quarter period ending June 2012 was 5.5 percent.¹ This represents approximately 40,500 New Hampshire residents that meet the official definition of unemployed in an average week. By comparison, over the same period, the average weekly number of New Hampshire residents submitting claims for unemployment insurance benefits in all programs was approximately 15,000.² This includes all unemployment compensation programs (regular benefits, Emergency Unemployment Compensation and Extended Benefit programs), as well as claims made in other states by New Hampshire residents. This demonstrates that the number of persons who meet the official definition of unemployment is more than just the number of persons making claims for benefits.

The U-6 is the most commonly quoted figure when discussing the “real” unemployment rate. The broadest measure of labor underutilization, it includes all those who meet the official definition of unemployed, plus those who want a job but have not looked for one in the past month, and those who are working part-time but want full-time

New Hampshire Labor Underutilization by Type



Source: Current Population Survey unpublished data, U.S. Census Bureau

work. Of course, by its very definition the U-6 is not an unemployment rate, because it includes persons who have jobs, though they are not working as many hours as they would like. The U-6 measure for New Hampshire was 11.2 percent for the four-quarter period ending June 2012. By comparison, the U-6 for the United States was 15.3 percent during the same period. Part-time workers who want to work full time — the difference between the U-5 and U-6 measures — represent the largest group of additional persons in the alternative measures, and number nearly as many as the total number of unemployed. In the four-quarter period ending June 2012, there were on average 35,300 New Hampshire residents working part-time but wanting full-time employment. This is only a slight decline from the average of 36,900 for the periods ending June 2010 and June 2011.

The U-6 measure is also frequently referred to as the “underemployment rate.” It does include part-time workers, however, it is not a true measure of underemployment. There is currently no official measure of underemployment, which would require considering each individual’s skills, training and prior work experience compared to the current job held. For example, a home construction contractor who previously flipped houses for income who now works full-time flipping burgers would not be included in any of these measures, but he would probably consider himself underemployed.

The second most commonly discussed alternative measure is the U-4. This measure adds discouraged workers to those who are included in the official measure

¹ Bureau of Labor Statistics. Accessed July 31, 2012. www.bls.gov/lau/stalt.htm.

² UI Data Summary. U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Workforce Security, Division of Fiscal and Actuarial Services. 3rd Quarter CY 2011 through 1st Quarter CY 2012; and New Hampshire UI data reporting form ETA5159 for the months April 2012 through June 2012.

of unemployment. Discouraged workers are those who have either worked or looked for work during the past twelve months, but have not looked in the last month because they believe there are no jobs available to them. This belief may be because they have tried to find work but were unsuccessful; because they feel that there are no jobs available; or because they feel that they don't have the necessary skills or education, or they are too young or too old

for the jobs available. There were approximately 2,600 discouraged workers in New Hampshire for the period ending June 2012, resulting in a U-4 of 5.8 percent, which is only slightly higher than the U-3 measure of 5.5 percent. The number of discouraged workers declined from 3,100 for the period ending June 2010, but is essentially unchanged from the 2,700 in the period ending June 2011.

The U-5 measure is the same as the U-4, but adds “conditionally interested” persons. Much like discouraged workers, these individuals have either worked or looked for work during the past twelve months, but they have not looked in the last month because of a temporary situation, such as illness or transportation problems, that prevented them from looking for work. These persons are not participating in the labor force,

The Numbers Reflected in the Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization for New Hampshire

	Four Quarter Averages		
	2009Q3 – 2010Q2 (July 2009 – June 2010)	2010Q3 – 2011Q2 (July 2010 – June 2011)	2011Q3 – 2012Q2 (July 2011 – June 2012)
Residents who have been unemployed for 15 weeks or longer* These residents are reflected in the U-1 measure	27,300	21,500	19,800
Residents who are job losers and completers of temporary jobs* These residents are reflected in the U-2 measure	33,700	25,500	24,200
Unemployed New Hampshire residents based on the official (U-3) measure*	47,100	41,100	40,500
Residents who want and are available for a job, have searched for a job in the past year, but not in the past month due to discouragement* These residents are reflected in the U-4 measure	3,100	2,700	2,600
Residents who want and are available for a job, have searched for one in the past year, but not in the past month due to reasons other than discouragement* These residents are reflected in the U-5 measure	5,400	5,000	6,100
Employed New Hampshire residents working part-time for economic reasons * These residents are reflected in the U-6 measure.	36,900	36,900	35,300
Unemployment benefit claimants - New Hampshire residents (all programs) **	31,000	20,500	15,000
Regular UI Programs	21,500	14,000	11,500
Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC08)***	8,950	5,900	3,500
Extended Benefits (EB)****	550	600	0

* Based on Current Population Survey (CPS) raw data. The CPS is the only source of data for the various components of the Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization. The number of residents employed or unemployed, and any rates developed using these numbers may not match those of the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program, which uses additional data in an econometric modeling process to estimate labor force employment and unemployment statistics.

** Based on Unemployment Insurance (UI) System data. Includes all regular UI programs, Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC08), and Extended Benefits (EB) programs.

*** Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC08) program began in New Hampshire on July 12, 2008 and is scheduled to end on January 2, 2013.

**** Extended Benefits (EB) program was effective in New Hampshire from August 3, 2009 to August 14, 2010.

but are considered “conditionally interested” because they would be interested in working if their current situation was different. The U-5 in New Hampshire stood at 6.5 percent for the period ending June 2012, reflecting an additional 6,100 residents who are not classified as unemployed, nor are they discouraged. This was an increase from the periods ending June 2010 and June 2011, but it doesn’t reflect a lack of available jobs. Those conditionally interested in working as measured in the U-5 are usually out of the labor force due to a temporary inability to search for work,

preventing them from being classified as either employed or unemployed.

The U-1 and U-2 are more restrictive and specialized measures that do not build upon one another. The U-1 indicates the percentage of the labor force that has been unemployed for fifteen weeks or longer, regardless of whether they are job losers or job leavers. The New Hampshire U-1 measure for the four-quarter period ending June 2012 was 2.7 percent or about 19,800 residents. This is a decline from the previous two years, 27,300 in the period ending June 2010 and 21,500 in the period ending

June 2011. The U-2 is a measure of job losers and those who completed temporary jobs, regardless of how long they have been unemployed. This excludes persons who have quit their jobs and persons who are entering or re-entering the labor force, all of whom are included in the official unemployment rate. The U-2 measure was 3.3 percent for New Hampshire in the period ending June 2012. This represents 24,200 job losers, which is also a decline from the periods ending June 2010 and June 2011.

Robert Cote

Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

Unemployment Estimates by Region

Seasonally Adjusted	Jun-12	May-12	Jun-11
United States	8.2%	8.2%	9.1%
Northeast	8.1%	7.9%	8.3%
New England	6.8%	6.8%	7.9%
Connecticut	8.1%	7.8%	8.9%
Maine	7.5%	7.4%	7.6%
Massachusetts	6.0%	6.0%	7.4%
New Hampshire	5.1%	5.0%	5.5%
Rhode Island	10.9%	11.0%	11.4%
Vermont	4.7%	4.6%	5.6%
Mid Atlantic	8.6%	8.4%	8.4%
New Jersey	9.6%	9.2%	9.4%
New York	8.9%	8.6%	8.2%
Pennsylvania	7.5%	7.4%	8.0%

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) by Place of Residence

New Hampshire	Jan-12	Feb-12	Mar-12	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12
Unemployment Rate	5.1%	5.2%	5.2%	5.0%	5.0%	5.1%
Civilian Labor Force	742,130	742,610	743,010	741,750	741,160	741,800
Number Employed	703,930	704,280	704,600	704,700	704,400	703,950
Number Unemployed	38,200	38,330	38,410	37,050	36,760	37,850
United States (in thousands)						
Unemployment Rate	8.3%	8.3%	8.2%	8.1%	8.2%	8.2%
Civilian Labor Force	154,395	154,871	154,707	154,365	155,007	155,163
Number Employed	141,637	142,065	142,034	141,865	142,287	142,415
Number Unemployed	12,758	12,806	12,673	12,500	12,720	12,749

Current Employment Statistics (CES) by Place of Establishment

Supersector	Feb-12	Mar-12	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12
Total Nonfarm	628,800	628,300	624,200	627,100	628,700
Mining and Logging	1,000	900	800	900	900
Construction	23,300	23,300	22,200	22,100	22,100
Manufacturing	66,000	66,600	65,900	66,200	66,100
Durable Goods	51,000	51,300	51,000	51,400	51,200
Non-Durable Goods	15,000	15,300	14,900	14,800	14,900
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	133,600	132,700	131,800	132,500	133,900
Wholesale Trade	26,500	26,900	26,700	27,100	27,200
Retail Trade	92,200	91,100	90,600	90,900	92,100
Transportation and Utilities	14,900	14,700	14,500	14,500	14,600
Information	11,100	11,100	10,900	11,000	11,100
Financial Activities	34,300	34,300	34,500	34,400	34,500
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6,600	6,600	6,700	6,600	6,600
Professional and Business Services	66,800	66,200	65,100	65,500	64,600
Administrative and Support	29,500	28,900	27,500	28,200	27,500
Education and Health Services	112,900	113,400	112,900	113,600	111,600
Educational Services	28,400	28,600	28,000	28,300	26,900
Health Care and Social Assistance	84,500	84,800	84,900	85,300	84,700
Leisure and Hospitality	64,000	63,700	64,600	66,300	68,300
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	10,800	10,800	10,800	11,000	11,200
Accommodation and Food Services	53,200	52,900	53,800	55,300	57,100
Other Services	23,400	23,800	24,100	23,300	23,600
Government	92,400	92,300	91,400	91,300	92,000
Federal Government	7,300	7,300	7,200	7,200	7,000
State Government	24,700	24,600	24,400	24,400	24,900
Local Government	60,400	60,400	59,800	59,700	60,100
Manchester NH MetroNECTA	97,600	98,000	97,800	98,700	99,600
Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division	122,700	123,000	122,800	123,000	122,000
Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA	57,300	57,500	57,200	58,300	57,500
Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA	55,400	55,500	55,300	55,700	56,100

Current month is Preliminary
Past months are Revised

Not Seasonally Adjusted Estimates by Place of Residence

Labor Force Estimates

New Hampshire	Jun-12	May-12	Jun-11
Total Civilian Labor Force	751,020	736,790	742,680
Employed	710,450	700,950	701,090
Unemployed	40,570	35,840	41,590
Unemployment Rate	5.4%	4.9%	5.6%

United States (# in thousands)	Jun-12	May-12	Jun-11
Total Civilian Labor Force	156,385	154,998	154,538
Employed	143,202	142,727	140,129
Unemployed	13,184	12,271	14,409
Unemployment Rate	8.4%	7.9%	9.3%

Unemployment Rates by Area

Counties	Jun-12	May-12	Jun-11
Belknap	5.0%	4.7%	5.3%
Carroll	4.7%	4.9%	5.1%
Cheshire	5.5%	4.8%	5.7%
Coos	7.4%	7.6%	7.6%
Grafton	4.6%	4.1%	4.9%
Hillsborough	5.6%	4.9%	5.8%
Merrimack	4.9%	4.3%	5.1%
Rockingham	5.6%	5.1%	5.7%
Strafford	5.4%	4.9%	5.8%
Sullivan	4.8%	4.2%	5.1%

Map Key	Labor Market Areas	Jun-12	May-12	Jun-11
1	Colebrook NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	7.8%	9.0%	6.1%
2	Berlin NH MicroNECTA	8.5%	8.5%	9.3%
3	Littleton NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	5.1%	4.9%	5.4%
4	Haverhill NH LMA	5.3%	4.4%	5.6%
5	Conway NH-ME LMA, NH Portion	5.1%	5.7%	5.6%
6	Plymouth NH LMA	5.3%	5.0%	5.8%
7	Moultonborough NH LMA	3.5%	3.5%	3.9%
8	Lebanon NH-VT MicroNECTA, NH Portion	3.9%	3.3%	4.1%
9	Laconia NH MicroNECTA	5.1%	4.9%	5.4%
10	Wolfeboro NH LMA	4.4%	4.1%	4.6%
11	Franklin NH MicroNECTA	5.1%	4.6%	5.5%
12	Claremont NH MicroNECTA	4.7%	4.0%	5.2%
13	Newport NH LMA	5.5%	4.9%	5.7%
14	New London NH LMA	4.9%	4.4%	4.9%
15	Concord NH MicroNECTA	4.8%	4.2%	5.1%
16	Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion	5.4%	4.8%	5.8%
17	Charlestown NH LMA	4.9%	4.4%	5.9%
18	Hillsborough NH LMA	6.1%	5.3%	6.4%
19	Manchester NH MetroNECTA	5.4%	4.8%	5.5%
20	Keene NH MicroNECTA	5.3%	4.5%	5.6%
21	Peterborough NH LMA	5.8%	5.1%	6.1%
22	Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion	5.6%	5.0%	5.7%
23	Exeter Area, NH Portion, Haverhill-N. Andover-Amesbury MA-NH NECTA Division	6.0%	5.5%	6.2%
24	Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion	4.4%	4.2%	4.8%
25	Hinsdale Town, NH Portion, Brattleboro VT-NH LMA	6.2%	5.7%	6.7%
26	Pelham Town, NH Portion, Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford MA-NH NECTA Division	6.7%	5.7%	7.4%
27	Salem Town, NH Portion, Lawrence-Methuen-Salem MA-NH NECTA Division	7.9%	7.5%	7.3%

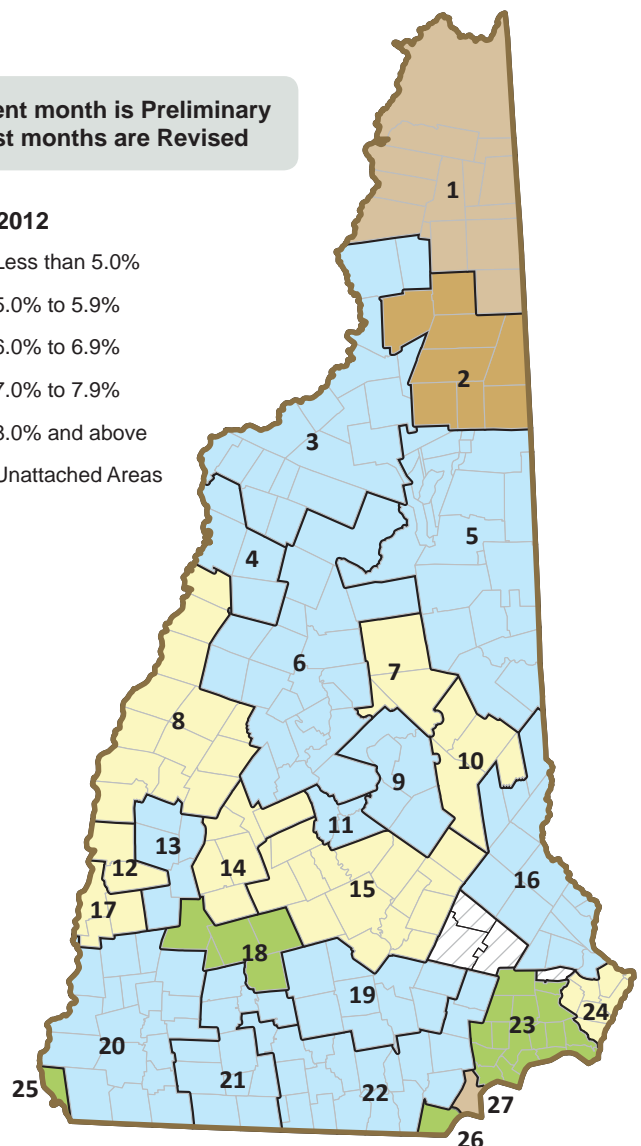
Unemployment Rates by Region

Not Seasonally Adjusted	Jun-12	May-12	Jun-11
United States	8.4%	7.9%	9.3%
Northeast	8.5%	7.9%	8.3%
New England	7.0%	6.7%	8.0%
Connecticut	8.4%	8.0%	9.1%
Maine	7.2%	7.5%	7.5%
Massachusetts	6.3%	5.8%	7.6%
New Hampshire	5.4%	4.9%	5.6%
Rhode Island	10.3%	10.4%	11.1%
Vermont	5.1%	4.4%	5.7%
Mid Atlantic	9.0%	8.3%	8.5%
New Jersey	10.1%	9.2%	9.5%
New York	9.1%	8.6%	8.1%
Pennsylvania	8.0%	7.3%	8.2%

Current month is Preliminary
Past months are Revised

June 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 rose by 1,600 jobs between May 2012 and June 2012. With a warm start to our summer it is no surprise that the over-the-month growth was primarily driven by leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) and trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40), up 2,000 and 1,400 jobs, respectively. Government (supersector 90) gained 700 jobs from May to June. Some of these jobs can be attributed to the state parks opening for the summer. Other services (supersector 80) increased by 300 jobs over-the-month.

With the end of another school year, employment in private education and health services (supersector 65) decreased by 2,000 jobs from May to June. Over-the-month, employment in professional and business services (supersector 60) declined by 900 jobs.

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 next winter. That data is collected through unemployment insurance tax filings of employers, and is generally available about five-to-seven months after any given month.

From June 2011 to June 2012 preliminary seasonally adjusted employment increased by 3,900 jobs. Over-the-year, employers in leisure and hospitality added 5,900 jobs. Other services expanded by 900 jobs between June 2011 and June 2012. Employment in trade, transportation, and utilities rose by 300 jobs.

Over-the-year, employment in private education and health services shrank by 1,600 jobs. Between June 2011 and June 2012 employers in professional and business services reduced their workforces by 1,500 jobs. Over-the-year, government declined by 300 jobs.

Unadjusted

Preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment increased by 8,300 jobs

from May 2012 to June 2012. This growth was primarily driven by leisure and hospitality (supersector 70), up 8,300 jobs over-the-month. Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) added 4,200 jobs between May and June. Other services (supersector 80) gained 900 jobs over-the-month. From May to June employers in construction (supersector 20) added 800 jobs to their workforces. Employment in professional and business services (supersector 60) rose by 600 jobs from May to June. Over-the-month, manufacturing (supersector 30) increased by 500 jobs. Between May and June employment in financial activities (supersector 55) grew by 400 jobs.

From May to June employment in government (supersector 90) decreased by 500 jobs. Most of this loss can be attributed to end of another school year. Employers in private education and health services (supersector 65) reduced their workforces by 2,600 jobs.

Between June 2011 and June 2012 preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment increased by 2,900 jobs. Over-the-year, employment in leisure and hospitality rose by 5,100 jobs. Other services added 800 jobs from June 2011 to June 2012. Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities expanded their workforces by 400 jobs over-the-year. Construction expanded by 200 jobs between June 2011 and June 2012.

From June 2011 to June 2012 private education and health services lost 1,800 jobs. Employers in professional and business services cut 900 jobs from their workforces, over-the-year. Manufacturing reported 800 fewer jobs than were reported in June 2011.

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:	
	Jun-12 preliminary	May-12 revised	Jun-11	Month	Year
Total All Supersectors	636,600	628,300	633,700	8,300	2,900
Private Employment Total	546,900	533,600	544,000	13,300	2,900
Mining and Logging	1,000	900	900	100	100
Construction	23,300	22,500	23,100	800	200
Manufacturing	66,300	65,800	67,100	500	-800
Durable Goods	51,100	50,900	51,500	200	-400
Non-Durable Goods	15,200	14,900	15,600	300	-400
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	135,700	131,500	135,300	4,200	400
Wholesale Trade	27,400	26,900	26,400	500	1,000
Retail Trade	93,200	90,000	93,700	3,200	-500
Transportation and Utilities	15,100	14,600	15,200	500	-100
Information	11,100	11,000	11,200	100	-100
Financial Activities	34,600	34,200	34,700	400	-100
Professional and Business	66,200	65,600	67,100	600	-900
Education and Health	111,400	114,000	113,200	-2,600	-1,800
Leisure and Hospitality	73,300	65,000	68,200	8,300	5,100
Other Services	24,000	23,100	23,200	900	800
Government Total	89,700	94,700	89,700	-5,000	0

For further analysis please read the Detailed Monthly Analysis of Industry Employment Data on our Web site at www.nhes.nh.gov/elmi/statistics/ces-data.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 Jun-12	Change from previous:		preliminary Jun-12	Change from previous:		preliminary Jun-12	Change from previous:		preliminary Jun-12	Change from previous:	
		Month	Year		Month	Year		Month	Year		Month	Year
Total All Sectors	100,100	1,000	1,400	123,800	200	-2,800	59,200	1,200	2,200	55,400	-1,300	500
Private Employment Total	88,800	1,100	1,500	110,000	1,200	-2,600	49,200	1,300	2,100	43,500	1,000	900
Mining and Logging and Construction	4,200	100	-100	4,400	200	-100	1,400	100	0	1,500	100	0
Manufacturing	7,900	0	-100	21,100	0	-1,000	3,200	100	-100	5,800	0	-100
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	19,700	500	800	27,800	300	-1,100	11,300	300	300	10,400	400	200
Wholesale Trade	4,100	0	0	5,500	0	100	1,900	0	100	1,300	100	100
Retail Trade	13,100	400	1,000	18,300	200	-1,100	8,200	200	200	8,200	200	100
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	Data not available			4,000	100	-100	1,200	100	0	900	100	0
Information	3,300	0	0	1,900	0	0	2,000	0	100	1,000	100	100
Financial Activities	6,600	0	-200	7,400	0	-100	3,900	0	100	4,400	100	100
Professional and Business	14,400	300	400	12,800	500	-200	9,700	0	600	4,300	100	200
Education and Health	19,400	-200	300	18,200	-200	-200	7,200	-100	300	8,700	-100	200
Leisure and Hospitality	9,000	300	400	11,300	300	100	8,800	900	700	5,400	200	200
Other Services	4,300	100	0	5,100	100	0	1,700	0	100	2,000	100	0
Government Total	11,300	-100	-100	13,800	-1,000	-200	10,000	-100	100	11,900	-2,300	-400

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

Sector	All Employees			Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jun-12 preliminary	May-12 revised	Jun-11	Jun-12 preliminary	May-12 revised	Jun-11	Jun-12 preliminary	May-12 revised	Jun-11	Jun-12 preliminary	May-12 revised	Jun-11
New Hampshire												
Total Private	546,900	533,600	544,000	\$768.38	\$777.69	\$745.54	32.6	32.8	32.8	\$23.57	\$23.71	\$22.73
Goods Producing	90,600	89,200	91,100	\$993.02	\$994.56	\$999.40	38.4	38.4	39.1	\$25.86	\$25.90	\$25.56
Private Service Providing	456,300	444,400	452,900	\$724.82	\$734.81	\$695.83	31.5	31.7	31.6	\$23.01	\$23.18	\$22.02
Manufacturing	66,300	65,800	67,100	\$1,009.71	\$1,025.47	\$1,016.07	39.0	39.2	38.9	\$25.89	\$26.16	\$26.12
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	135,700	131,500	135,300	\$695.97	\$700.73	\$644.10	33.3	33.1	33.9	\$20.90	\$21.17	\$19.00
Professional and Business Services	66,200	65,600	67,100	\$946.63	\$949.10	\$912.98	33.7	33.8	32.9	\$28.09	\$28.08	\$27.75
Education and Health Services	111,400	114,000	113,200	\$829.34	\$830.73	\$784.57	32.6	32.9	32.3	\$25.44	\$25.25	\$24.29
Leisure and Hospitality	73,300	65,000	68,200	\$312.97	\$316.13	\$314.52	23.8	23.4	23.9	\$13.15	\$13.51	\$13.16
Manchester NH MetroNECTA												
Total Private	88,800	87,700	87,300	\$790.40	\$788.92	\$746.54	32.5	32.6	32.7	\$24.32	\$24.20	\$22.83
Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion												
Total Private	110,000	108,800	112,600	\$921.05	\$922.33	\$963.23	34.6	34.3	35.4	\$26.62	\$26.89	\$27.21
Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion												
Total Private	49,200	47,900	47,100	\$758.22	\$752.44	\$727.02	31.1	30.5	31.5	\$24.38	\$24.67	\$23.08
Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion												
Total Private	43,500	42,500	42,600	\$724.89	\$721.05	\$659.99	33.1	33.0	31.7	\$21.90	\$21.85	\$20.82

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

	Production Workers			Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jun-12 preliminary	May-12 revised	Jun-11	Jun-12 preliminary	May-12 revised	Jun-11	Jun-12 preliminary	May-12 revised	Jun-11	Jun-12 preliminary	May-12 revised	Jun-11
New Hampshire												
Manufacturing	43,700	43,500	43,400	\$753.31	\$747.83	\$760.19	41.3	41.5	41.7	\$18.24	\$18.02	\$18.23
Durable Goods	32,400	32,400	32,200	\$752.76	\$743.66	\$761.74	41.0	41.2	41.9	\$18.36	\$18.05	\$18.18

Unemployment Compensation Claims Activity

	Jan-12	Feb-12	Mar-12	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12
Initial Claims	8,060	6,338	5,188	5,954	4,432	5,475
Continued Weeks Claimed	65,098	55,218	53,207	51,485	39,614	37,208

Consumer Price Index

United States, All Urban Consumers, Not Seasonally Adjusted (CPI-U) (1982-1984=100)				
Jun-12	May-12	Jun-11	Change from Previous	
			Month	Year
229.478	229.815	225.722	-0.1%	1.7%

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Salem	893-9185	Somersworth	742-3600

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