

# New Hampshire Economic Conditions September 2012

## Work Status of New Hampshire Residents

Typical employment figures capture the number of workers in the state, but determining if residents are employed full time or part time is not available through those measures. Data on the full time or part time status of workers are valuable because they provide telling signs about the economy's strength or stability, for both states and the nation.

To examine the effects of the Great Recession on the full time and part time work status of individuals in New Hampshire, data from 2005 through 2011 (the most recent available) were used. This comparison shows the changes in work status from two years prior to the recession through two years after the economy ended its downward slide.

Exploring details on the reasons individuals gave for working part time from 2005 to 2011 also provides insight to the state's economy. While many news stories focused on the decline in overall employment numbers, the composition of the work status behind those numbers, such as the number of hours worked by individuals and the reason why people worked part time, serves as another economic barometer.

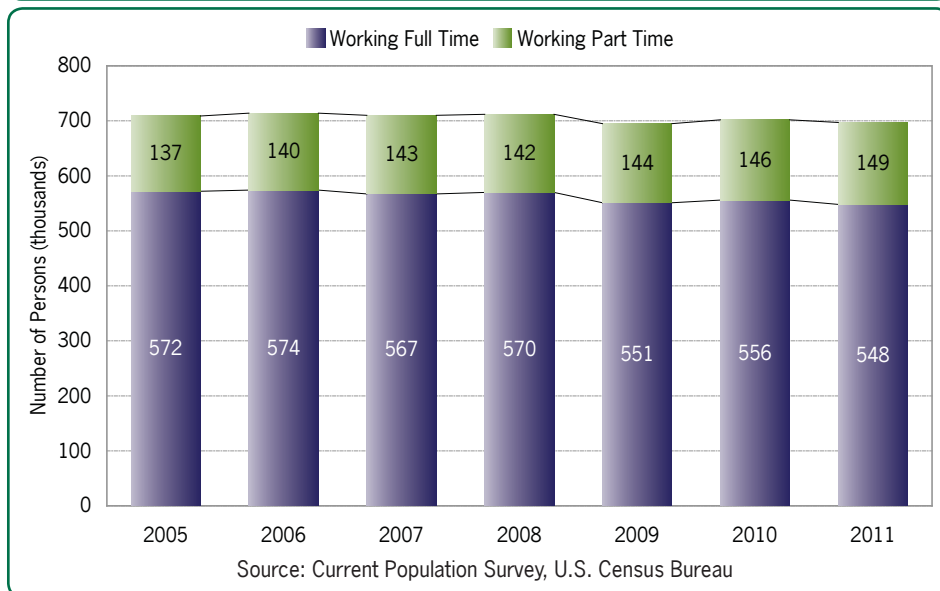
According to the Current Population Survey, the annual average number of New Hampshire residents working was fairly stable between 2005 and 2008, varying only slightly from 710,000. The annual average number of employed individuals dropped by 17,000, or 2.4 percent, between 2008 and 2009 as the recession took hold, and has remained in the neighborhood of 697,000 through 2011.

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### New Hampshire Workers - Full Time vs. Part Time

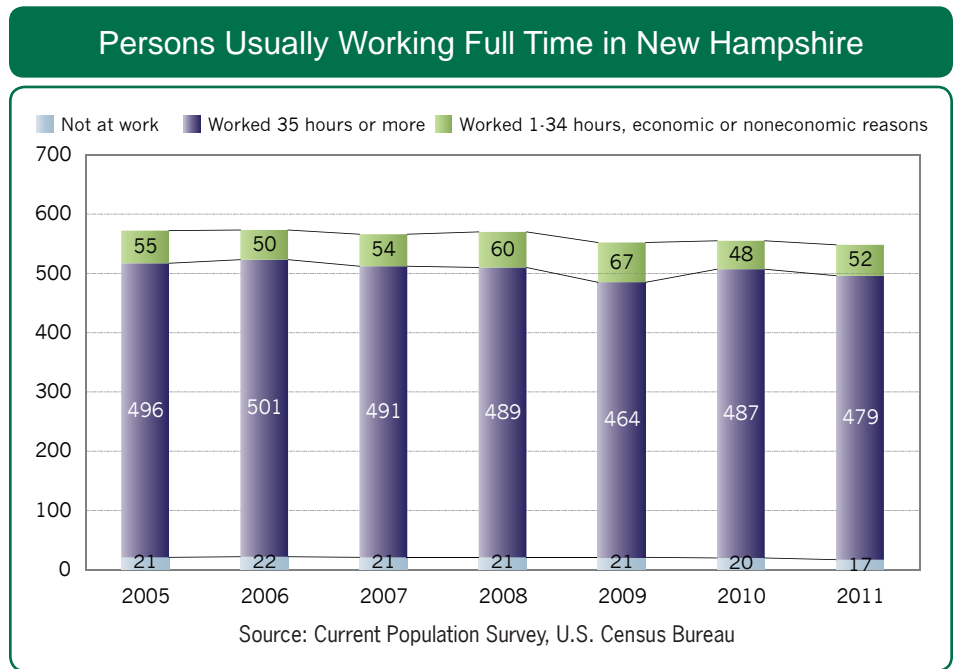


The Current Population Survey is the source of information on individuals and the work status of individuals. It is a household survey that gathers a comprehensive body of data on the labor force, employment, unemployment, persons not in the labor force, the number of hours of work, earnings, and other demographic and labor force characteristics. As a household survey, the data represent residents of a specific area. This household survey is conducted for a survey reference week each month by the U.S. Census Bureau and is jointly sponsored by the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Among employed New Hampshire residents, 78.6 percent worked full time in 2011. Employed persons are classified as full time or part time workers based on their usual weekly hours at all jobs regardless of the number of hours they worked during the survey reference week. Survey respondents indicating that they usually work 35 hours or more are classified as full time, while those indicating they usually work fewer hours per week are classified as part time.

The number of individuals working full time peaked in 2008 at 570,000, but by 2011, that number had declined to 548,000, a drop of 3.9 percent over the period.

The number of people usually working full time were further categorized by those who worked 35 hours or more during the survey week, those who worked between 1 and 34 hours, and those who were not at work. The counts of those who normally worked full time but worked less than 35 hours jumped by



6,000 in both 2008 and 2009, when New Hampshire was experiencing the full effects of the economic downturn. Although details of the reason why persons did not work their normal full time hours is not available for this time frame, the reduction in hours of those with full time work status is important to note. In bad economic

times, a reduction in hours is one way companies try to avoid laying off workers.<sup>1</sup> Also, the reduction in the average number of hours worked by manufacturing employees is a leading economic indicator, as this usually means that an economic slowdown or recession is looming.

<sup>1</sup> While there is no count available of the employers that furloughed workers, or the number of employees affected, the option was real enough to lead to the article "FURLGOWHS AND RIFs Signs of the Times: Use of Furloughs and Reductions in Force to Cut Costs" published in the New Hampshire Bar Journal, Fall 2009. Article was written by Attorneys Debra Weiss Ford and Nancy E. Oliver. <http://www.nhbar.org/uploads/pdf/BJ-Fall2009-Vol50-No2-Pg52.pdf>

In the Current Population Survey, individuals who work less than 35 hours are broken out into two distinct groups: those working part time for economic reasons and those working part time for noneconomic reasons. These descriptions are used for all employed persons who work fewer than 35 hours a week, regardless of their usual full time or part time classification.

Part time for noneconomic reasons includes those persons who usually work the defined work status (full time or part time) and were at work 1 to 34 hours during the reference week for a noneconomic reason. Some examples of noneconomic reasons include: illness or other medical limitations, childcare problems or other family or personal obligations, school or training, retirement or Social Security limits on earnings, and being in a job in which full-time work is less than 35 hours. The part time group also includes those who give an economic reason for usually working 1 to 34 hours but say they do not want to work full time or are unavailable for such work.\*

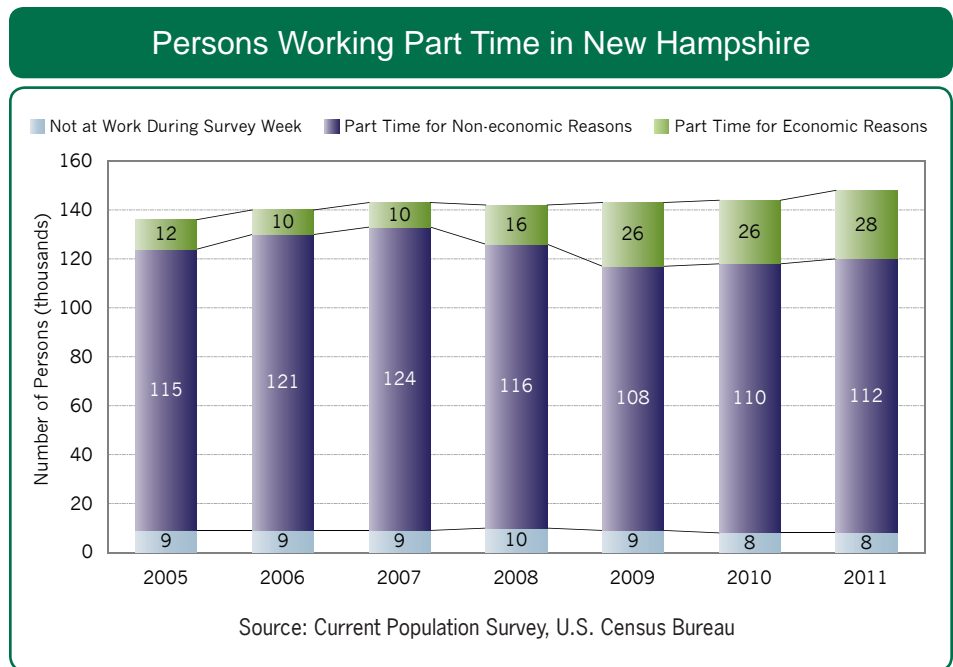
Part time for economic reasons is sometimes called "involuntary part time." This category refers to individuals who give an economic reason for working 1 to 34 hours during the reference week of the Current Population Survey. Economic reasons include slack work, unfavorable business conditions, inability to find full-time work, and seasonal declines in demand. Individuals who usually work part time must indicate that they want and are available to work full time in order to be classified as at work part time for economic reasons.

\* Appendix A: Concepts and Definitions for Data Derived from the Current Population Survey. Bulletin 2768. Geographic Profile, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Accessed August 8, 2012. <[www.bls.gov/pub/gp/gpapnda.htm](http://www.bls.gov/pub/gp/gpapnda.htm)>.

In 2011, for the first time, among persons who usually work full time, those who worked from “1 to 34 hours” were separately classified by economic reasons versus noneconomic reasons. Of the 548,000 persons in New Hampshire who usually work full time, 52,000 reported working less than 35 hours. Of that group, about 43,000 persons worked fewer hours for *noneconomic reasons*, while 9,000 worked fewer hours for *economic reasons*.

The Current Population Survey also compiles data on those whose usual work status is part time, that is, less than 35 hours each week. From 2005 through 2008, the total number of individuals working part time changed little, with roughly 142,000 persons in New Hampshire working part time.<sup>2</sup> After the economy reached its lowest point in 2009, the number of persons working part time increased by 5,000 while those working full time decreased by 3,000.

Those who usually work part time are also categorized as doing so for economic or noneconomic reasons. The majority of individuals who usually work part time do so for noneconomic reasons — they choose to work part time. The share of all employed residents who usually work part time was 19.3 percent in 2005, and stayed about the same until 2011, when the share crept up to 21.4 percent. Yet over the seven-year period, differences emerged in the reason residents worked part time. Among usual part timers, those working part time for economic reasons in 2005 was about 1.7 percent



of all employed residents. By 2011, that share had more than doubled, growing to 4.0 percent. From 2005 to 2011, the number of New Hampshire residents working part time for economic reasons grew by 16,000, with the majority of this increase taking place after 2008.

According to the Current Population Survey, from 2005 to 2011 the number of employed residents in New Hampshire, either full time or part time, declined by about 12,000 individuals. At the same time, the number of unemployed — those without work who continued to look for and be available for work — increased by 13,000 individuals.

The estimated number of persons who were unemployed in New Hampshire was roughly 28,000 each year from 2005 through 2008. This included all persons who had no employment

during the reference week of the survey. To be counted as unemployed, survey respondents must indicate that they were available for work, except for temporary illness, and must have made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the four-week period ending with the reference week.<sup>3</sup> During that same time, the annual average unemployment rate remained around 3.5 percent, climbing to 3.9 percent in 2008.<sup>4</sup> The number of unemployed persons looking for part time work was between 6,000 and 7,000, with the remainder looking for full time work.

In 2009, as the economy reached its lowest point, the total number of unemployed individuals in New Hampshire jumped to 47,000, and the annual average unemployment rate rose 6.2 percent. Among the unemployed, those

<sup>2</sup> Those not at work at the time of the survey were temporarily absent because of a labor-management dispute, job training, vacation, illness, bad weather, childcare problems, maternity or paternity leave, or other family or personal reasons, whether or not they were paid for the time off or were seeking other jobs.

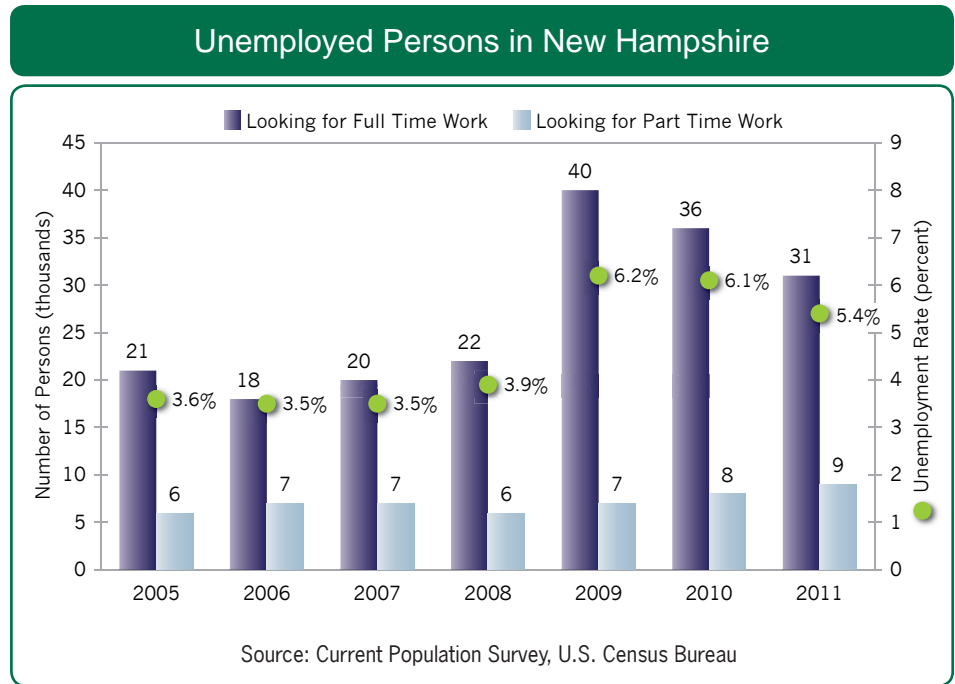
<sup>3</sup> Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed. <www.bls.gov/opub/gp/gpapnda.htm>. Accessed 8/15/2011

<sup>4</sup> Annual average unemployment rate as defined by the Current Population Survey and not produced by the Local Area Unemployment Statistics program of New Hampshire Employment Security in partnership with the US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

looking for part time work stayed around 7,000, while those looking for full time work rose to 40,000, nearly twice that of the previous year. In 2010, the annual average unemployment rate was 6.1 percent, with about 44,000 unemployed individuals. The number of New Hampshire residents looking for part time work grew to 8,000, and the number looking for full time work dropped to 36,000.

In 2011, the unemployment rate fell back to an annual average of 5.4 percent, with the total number of unemployed individuals down to around 40,000. Among the unemployed, those looking for full time employment dropped to 31,000 and the number looking for part time work increased to 9,000.

As the economic recovery began, the total number of unemployed persons in New Hampshire declined from a peak of 47,000 residents in 2009 to about 40,000 in 2011. While the number of unemployed



persons looking for part time work increased by about 2,000, there were about 9,000 fewer unemployed persons looking for full time jobs. The counts of those who are working have followed a similar pattern. The number of individuals usually

working part time has trended upward as the number of individuals usually working full time has trended down. This is indicative of economic growth that is still tenuous, and that the recovery period may yet be a long one.

*Anita Josten*

## Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

### Unemployment Estimates by Region

Seasonally Adjusted	Jul-12	Jun-12	Jul-11
United States	8.3%	8.2%	9.1%
Northeast	8.4%	8.1%	8.3%
New England	7.1%	6.8%	7.8%
Connecticut	8.5%	8.1%	8.9%
Maine	7.6%	7.5%	7.6%
Massachusetts	6.1%	6.0%	7.4%
New Hampshire	5.4%	5.1%	5.5%
Rhode Island	10.8%	10.9%	11.4%
Vermont	5.0%	4.7%	5.6%
Mid Atlantic	8.9%	8.6%	8.5%
New Jersey	9.8%	9.6%	9.4%
New York	9.1%	8.9%	8.2%
Pennsylvania	7.9%	7.6%	8.1%

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

New Hampshire	Feb-12	Mar-12	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12
Unemployment Rate	5.2%	5.2%	5.0%	5.0%	5.1%	5.4%
Civilian Labor Force	742,610	743,010	741,750	741,160	741,630	739,450
Number Employed	704,280	704,600	704,700	704,400	703,760	699,310
Number Unemployed	38,330	38,410	37,050	36,760	37,870	40,140
<b>United States (in thousands)</b>						
Unemployment Rate	8.3%	8.2%	8.1%	8.2%	8.2%	8.3%
Civilian Labor Force	154,871	154,707	154,365	155,007	155,163	155,013
Number Employed	142,065	142,034	141,865	142,287	142,415	142,220
Number Unemployed	12,806	12,673	12,500	12,720	12,749	12,794

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

Supersector	Mar-12	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12
Total Nonfarm	628,300	624,200	627,100	627,500	624,900
Mining and Logging	900	800	900	900	900
Construction	23,300	22,200	22,100	22,000	21,600
Manufacturing	66,600	65,900	66,200	66,200	65,900
Durable Goods	51,300	51,000	51,400	51,200	50,600
Non-Durable Goods	15,300	14,900	14,800	15,000	15,300
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	132,700	131,800	132,500	134,000	134,800
Wholesale Trade	26,900	26,700	27,100	27,400	27,600
Retail Trade	91,100	90,600	90,900	92,000	92,400
Transportation and Utilities	14,700	14,500	14,500	14,600	14,800
Information	11,100	10,900	11,000	11,100	10,800
Financial Activities	34,300	34,500	34,400	34,500	34,900
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6,600	6,700	6,600	6,600	6,800
Professional and Business Services	66,200	65,100	65,500	64,800	64,800
Administrative and Support	28,900	27,500	28,200	27,600	27,300
Education and Health Services	113,400	112,900	113,600	110,800	110,500
Educational Services	28,600	28,000	28,300	26,100	26,400
Health Care and Social Assistance	84,800	84,900	85,300	84,700	84,100
Leisure and Hospitality	63,700	64,600	66,300	67,800	65,200
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	10,800	10,800	11,000	11,100	10,700
Accommodation and Food Services	52,900	53,800	55,300	56,700	54,500
Other Services	23,800	24,100	23,300	23,300	23,200
Government	92,300	91,400	91,300	92,100	92,300
Federal Government	7,300	7,200	7,200	7,100	7,100
State Government	24,600	24,400	24,400	24,900	25,000
Local Government	60,400	59,800	59,700	60,100	60,200
Manchester NH MetroNECTA	98,000	97,800	98,700	99,500	99,000
Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division	123,000	122,800	123,000	121,400	121,300
Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA	57,500	57,200	58,300	57,700	57,600
Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA	55,500	55,300	55,700	56,200	55,400

Current month is Preliminary  
Past months are Revised



## Not Seasonally Adjusted Estimates by Place of Residence

### Labor Force Estimates

New Hampshire	Jul-12	Jun-12	Jul-11
Total Civilian Labor Force	750,410	750,640	748,120
Employed	707,690	710,020	707,340
Unemployed	42,720	40,620	40,780
Unemployment Rate	5.7%	5.4%	5.5%

United States (# in thousands)	Jul-12	Jun-12	Jul-11
Total Civilian Labor Force	156,526	156,385	154,812
Employed	143,126	143,202	140,384
Unemployed	13,400	13,184	14,428
Unemployment Rate	8.6%	8.4%	9.3%

### Unemployment Rates by Area

Counties	Jul-12	Jun-12	Jul-11
Belknap	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Carroll	4.5%	4.7%	4.5%
Cheshire	5.7%	5.5%	5.4%
Coos	7.4%	7.3%	7.0%
Grafton	4.7%	4.6%	4.6%
Hillsborough	6.0%	5.6%	5.7%
Merrimack	5.1%	4.9%	4.9%
Rockingham	6.1%	5.7%	5.7%
Strafford	5.8%	5.4%	5.7%
Sullivan	4.8%	4.8%	4.9%

Map Key	Labor Market Areas	Jul-12	Jun-12	Jul-11
1	Colebrook NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	7.8%	7.5%	5.2%
2	Berlin NH MicroNECTA	8.5%	8.4%	8.5%
3	Littleton NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	5.0%	5.1%	5.1%
4	Haverhill NH LMA	5.3%	5.3%	5.5%
5	Conway NH-ME LMA, NH Portion	4.7%	5.1%	4.9%
6	Plymouth NH LMA	5.2%	5.3%	5.1%
7	Moultonborough NH LMA	3.3%	3.5%	3.4%
8	Lebanon NH-VT MicroNECTA, NH Portion	4.1%	3.9%	4.1%
9	Laconia NH MicroNECTA	5.2%	5.1%	5.2%
10	Wolfeboro NH LMA	4.2%	4.4%	4.0%
11	Franklin NH MicroNECTA	5.1%	5.1%	5.2%
12	Claremont NH MicroNECTA	4.8%	4.7%	4.9%
13	Newport NH LMA	5.5%	5.4%	5.3%
14	New London NH LMA	5.1%	4.9%	4.8%
15	Concord NH MicroNECTA	5.0%	4.8%	5.0%
16	Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion	5.8%	5.4%	5.7%
17	Charlestown NH LMA	5.1%	4.9%	5.8%
18	Hillsborough NH LMA	6.5%	6.1%	6.3%
19	Manchester NH MetroNECTA	5.7%	5.4%	5.3%
20	Keene NH MicroNECTA	5.5%	5.3%	5.2%
21	Peterborough NH LMA	6.0%	5.8%	6.0%
22	Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion	6.1%	5.7%	5.7%
23	Exeter Area, NH Portion, Haverhill-N. Andover-Amesbury MA-NH NECTA Division	6.7%	6.1%	6.3%
24	Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion	4.8%	4.4%	4.6%
25	Hinsdale Town, NH Portion, Brattleboro VT-NH LMA	7.2%	6.1%	6.6%
26	Pelham Town, NH Portion, Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford MA-NH NECTA Division	7.3%	6.7%	7.5%
27	Salem Town, NH Portion, Lawrence-Methuen-Salem MA-NH NECTA Division	8.2%	7.9%	7.4%

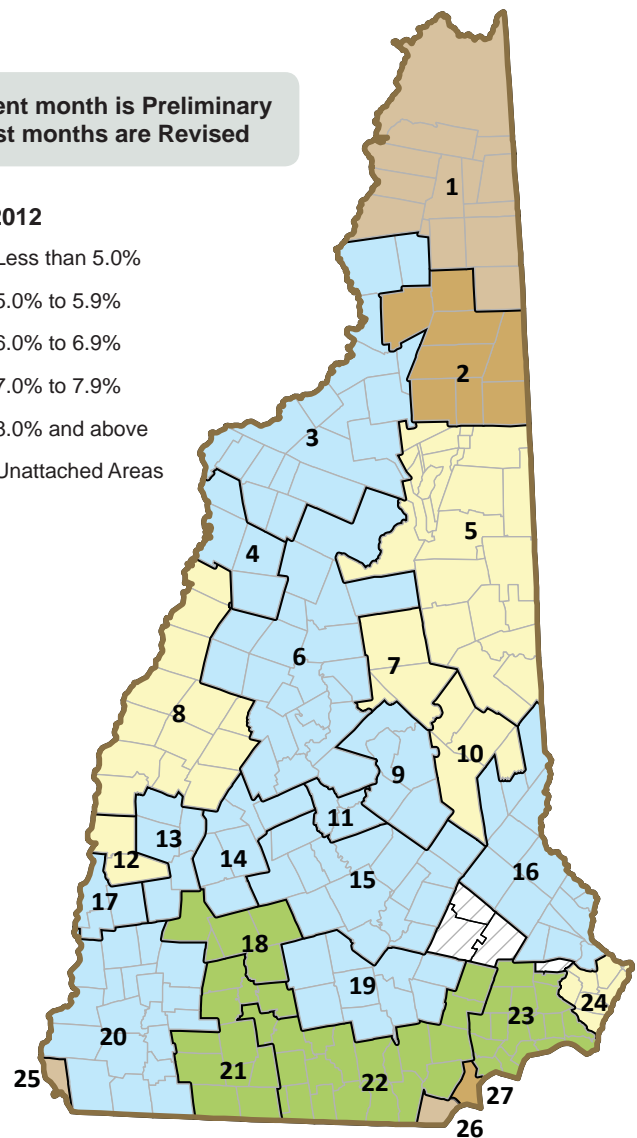
### Unemployment Rates by Region

Not Seasonally Adjusted	Jul-12	Jun-12	Jul-11
United States	8.6%	8.4%	9.3%
Northeast	8.7%	8.5%	8.5%
New England	7.5%	7.0%	7.9%
Connecticut	9.3%	8.4%	9.1%
Maine	7.4%	7.2%	7.3%
Massachusetts	6.6%	6.3%	7.5%
New Hampshire	5.7%	5.4%	5.5%
Rhode Island	11.2%	10.4%	11.8%
Vermont	5.3%	5.1%	5.4%
Mid Atlantic	9.1%	9.0%	8.7%
New Jersey	10.1%	10.1%	9.8%
New York	9.1%	9.1%	8.3%
Pennsylvania	8.3%	8.1%	8.3%

Current month is Preliminary  
Past months are Revised

#### July 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 between June 2012 and July 2012, down 2,600 jobs. Leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) had the largest drop with a reduction of 2,600 jobs, over-the-month. Employers in construction (supersector 20) reduced their workforces by 400 jobs from June to July. Employment in manufacturing (supersector 30), information (supersector 50), and private education and health services (supersector 65) each declined by 300 jobs, over-the-month.

Over-the-month, employment in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) gained 800 jobs. Employers in financial activities (supersector 55) added 400 jobs to their workforces from June to July. Government (supersector 90) increased by 200 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 July 2011 to July 2012 preliminary seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 2,400 jobs. Private education and health services drove this loss, down 3,900 jobs, over-the-year. Employers in manufacturing reduced their workforces by 1,200 jobs between July 2011 and July 2012. Employment in construction and information each shrank by 400 jobs, over-the-year. Professional and business services lost 200 jobs from July 2011 to July 2012.

Over-the-year, leisure and hospitality and trade, transportation, and utilities each increased by 1,300 jobs. Employment in other services rose by 700 jobs between July 2011 and July 2012. Government gained 300 jobs, over-the-year.

### Unadjusted

Preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment decreased in New Hamp-

shire, down 6,400 jobs between June and July. Government (supersector 90) reduced employment by 8,400 jobs, over-the-month. Private education and health services (supersector 65) declined by 1,200 jobs from June to July. Employers in professional and business services (supersector 60) cut 700 jobs from their workforces. Employment in manufacturing (supersector 30) decreased by 300 jobs, over-the-month.

Over-the-month, leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) gained 2,700 jobs. Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) added 700 jobs between June and July. Financial activities (supersector 50) expanded by 600 jobs, over-the-month. From June to July other services (supersector 80) rose by 200 jobs. Employment in construction (supersector 20) increased by 100 jobs, over-the-year.

Between July 2011 and July 2012 preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 2,100 jobs. Private education and health services had a reduction of 3,800 jobs, over-the-year. Employers in manufacturing cut 1,200 jobs from their workforces from July 2011 to July 2012. Information and construction each decreased by 400 jobs, over-the-year. Between July 2011 and July 2012 professional and business services decreased by 200 jobs.

Over-the-year, leisure and hospitality added 1,500 jobs. Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities gained 1,300 jobs from July 2011 to July 2012. Over-the-year, other services rose by 700 jobs. Government expanded by 300 jobs between July 2011 and July 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:	
	Jul-12 preliminary	Jun-12 revised	Jul-11	Month	Year
Total All Supersectors	629,000	635,400	631,100	-6,400	-2,100
Private Employment Total	547,600	545,600	550,000	2,000	-2,400
Mining and Logging	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
Construction	23,300	23,200	23,700	100	-400
Manufacturing	66,100	66,400	67,300	-300	-1,200
Durable Goods	50,500	51,100	51,500	-600	-1,000
Non-Durable Goods	15,600	15,300	15,800	300	-200
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	136,500	135,800	135,200	700	1,300
Wholesale Trade	27,900	27,600	26,600	300	1,300
Retail Trade	94,000	93,100	94,200	900	-200
Transportation and Utilities	14,600	15,100	14,400	-500	200
Information	11,000	11,100	11,400	-100	-400
Financial Activities	35,200	34,600	35,100	600	100
Professional and Business	65,800	66,500	66,000	-700	-200
Education and Health	109,400	110,600	113,200	-1,200	-3,800
Leisure and Hospitality	75,400	72,700	73,900	2,700	1,500
Other Services	23,900	23,700	23,200	200	700
Government Total	81,400	89,800	81,100	-8,400	300

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](http://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 Jul-12	Change from previous:		preliminary Jul-12	Change from previous:		preliminary Jul-12	Change from previous:		preliminary Jul-12	Change from previous:	
		Month	Year		Month	Year		Month	Year		Month	Year
Total All Sectors	98,500	-1,500	400	120,300	-2,900	-3,400	59,000	-400	1,700	54,300	-1,200	-600
Private Employment Total	88,300	-300	500	108,800	-700	-3,900	49,500	100	1,600	43,500	0	-500
Mining and Logging and Construction	4,200	100	-100	4,300	0	-200	1,400	0	0	1,500	0	0
Manufacturing	7,900	0	-200	20,700	-400	-1,100	3,200	0	-100	5,800	0	0
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	19,600	-100	600	27,300	-300	-1,600	11,400	100	300	10,500	100	-200
Wholesale Trade	4,200	100	0	5,500	0	0	1,900	0	100	1,300	0	0
Retail Trade	13,100	0	900	18,100	-100	-1,400	8,300	100	200	8,300	100	-200
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	Data not available			3,700	-200	-200	1,200	0	0	900	0	0
Information	3,200	-100	-100	1,900	0	0	2,000	-100	100	900	-100	-100
Financial Activities	6,700	100	-300	7,500	100	-100	4,000	0	100	4,400	0	-100
Professional and Business	14,200	-300	200	12,800	200	-500	9,500	-200	500	4,200	-100	0
Education and Health	19,300	-100	200	17,800	-400	-400	7,100	-100	300	8,700	0	-100
Leisure and Hospitality	8,900	100	200	11,400	100	0	9,200	400	300	5,500	100	0
Other Services	4,300	0	0	5,100	0	0	1,700	0	100	2,000	0	0
Government Total	10,200	-1,200	-100	11,500	-2,200	500	9,500	-500	100	10,800	-1,200	-100

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

Sector	All Employees			Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jul-12 preliminary	Jun-12 revised	Jul-11	Jul-12 preliminary	Jun-12 revised	Jul-11	Jul-12 preliminary	Jun-12 revised	Jul-11	Jul-12 preliminary	Jun-12 revised	Jul-11
<b>New Hampshire</b>												
Total Private	547,600	545,600	550,000	\$785.91	\$773.42	\$747.92	33.5	32.8	33.3	\$23.46	\$23.58	\$22.46
Goods Producing	90,400	90,600	92,000	\$1,000.35	\$995.88	\$997.40	39.0	38.6	38.9	\$25.65	\$25.80	\$25.64
Private Service Providing	457,200	455,000	458,000	\$743.26	\$728.06	\$698.42	32.4	31.6	32.2	\$22.94	\$23.04	\$21.69
Manufacturing	66,100	66,400	67,300	\$1,024.24	\$1,013.32	\$1,019.66	39.5	39.2	38.8	\$25.93	\$25.85	\$26.28
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	136,500	135,800	135,200	\$703.40	\$699.40	\$658.42	33.4	33.4	34.4	\$21.06	\$20.94	\$19.14
Professional and Business Services	65,800	66,500	66,000	\$980.51	\$947.64	\$891.40	34.2	33.7	32.7	\$28.67	\$28.12	\$27.26
Education and Health Services	109,400	110,600	113,200	\$842.16	\$828.29	\$789.44	33.3	32.7	32.0	\$25.29	\$25.33	\$24.67
Leisure and Hospitality	75,400	72,700	73,900	\$331.53	\$314.64	\$336.29	25.8	24.0	26.5	\$12.85	\$13.11	\$12.69
<b>Manchester NH MetroNECTA</b>												
Total Private	88,300	88,600	87,800	\$820.51	\$797.40	\$763.90	33.6	32.6	33.3	\$24.42	\$24.46	\$22.94
<b>Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion</b>												
Total Private	108,800	109,500	112,700	\$940.39	\$925.10	\$983.14	35.3	34.7	35.2	\$26.64	\$26.66	\$27.93
<b>Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion</b>												
Total Private	49,500	49,400	47,900	\$783.62	\$760.08	\$698.93	31.7	31.1	31.9	\$24.72	\$24.44	\$21.91
<b>Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion</b>												
Total Private	43,500	43,500	44,000	\$744.34	\$725.88	\$656.96	33.2	33.1	32.0	\$22.42	\$21.93	\$20.53

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

	Production Workers			Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jul-12 preliminary	Jun-12 revised	Jul-11	Jul-12 preliminary	Jun-12 revised	Jul-11	Jul-12 preliminary	Jun-12 revised	Jul-11	Jul-12 preliminary	Jun-12 revised	Jul-11
<b>New Hampshire</b>												
Manufacturing	43,800	43,900	43,200	\$731.61	\$759.87	\$751.82	40.6	41.5	41.4	\$18.02	\$18.31	\$18.16
Durable Goods	32,000	32,400	32,000	\$737.43	\$762.40	\$748.93	40.9	41.3	41.4	\$18.03	\$18.46	\$18.09



### Unemployment Compensation Claims Activity

	Feb-12	Mar-12	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12
<b>Initial Claims</b>	6,338	5,188	5,954	4,432	5,475	5,391
<b>Continued Weeks Claimed</b>	55,218	53,207	51,485	39,614	37,208	47,635

### Consumer Price Index

United States, All Urban Consumers, Not Seasonally Adjusted (CPI-U) (1982-1984=100)				
Jul-12	Jun-12	Jul-11	Change from Previous	
			Month	Year
229.104	229.478	225.922	-0.2%	1.4%

#### NH Employment Security Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau

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