

New Hampshire Economic Conditions

November 2012

New Hampshire's Real Gross Domestic Product by State, 2011

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates, produced by the Bureau of Economic Analysis within the U.S. Department of Commerce, represent the total cost of all goods and services produced within a country. It is a measure of a nation's economic health and growth that can be compared to nations throughout the world.

The measure of economic health for U.S. states is the Gross Domestic Product by State. GDP by state is measured by incomes earned and costs of production by industry located within a state. Examples of income factors include rent received for land, housing, and patents (royalties), wages received for labor, interest received for

capital investment, and profit received on entrepreneurship.

New Hampshire's real GDP by state for 2011 was \$56.6 billion, an increase of 1.5 percent over-the year. Nationally, the 2011 real GDP by state was \$13,108.7 billion, also increasing by about 1.5 percent over-the-year.

Comparing States and the Nation

New Hampshire is small compared to many states, and ranking New Hampshire with other states and the nation can be deceptive. Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia,

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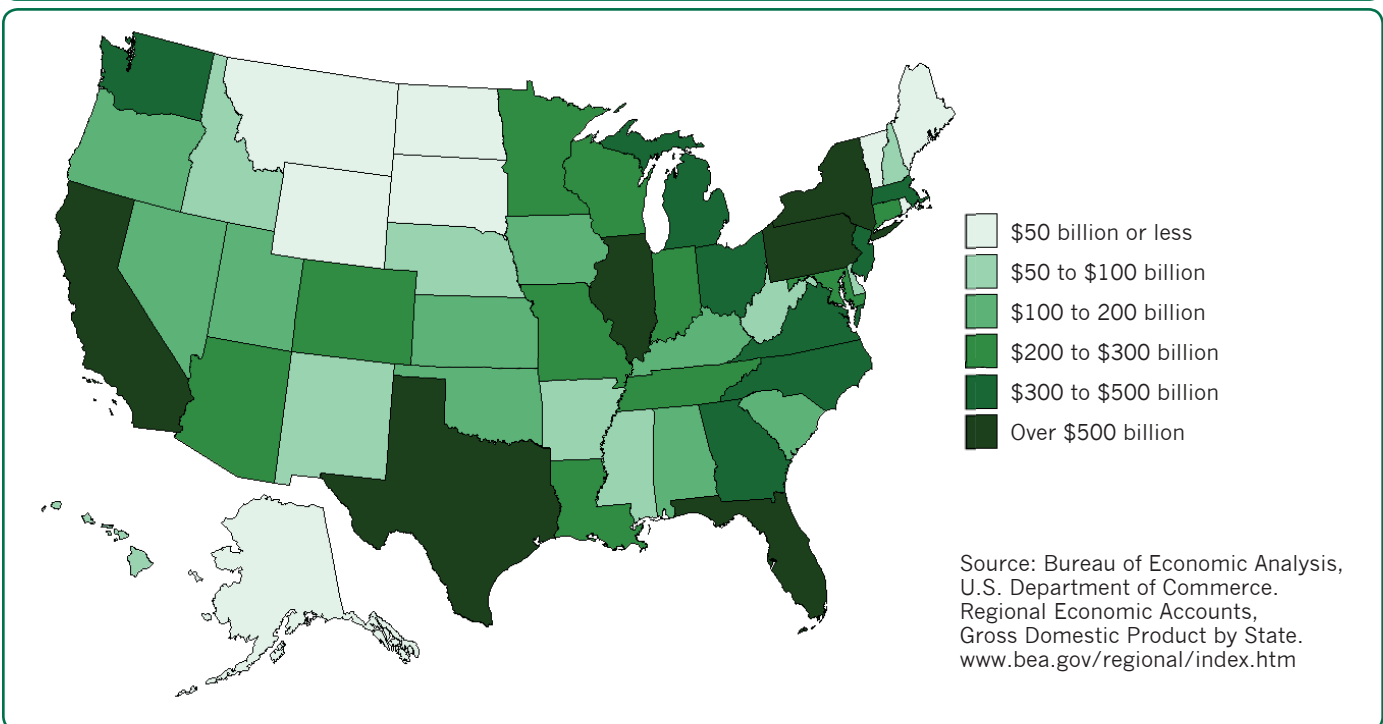
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Real GDP by State, 2011 (chained 2005 dollars)



New Hampshire ranked 41st in both total employment and real GDP by state. New Hampshire's population ranked 42nd. New Hampshire represented less than half of one percent of national totals for population, total employment, and real GDP by state. The top six states in all three of these

rankings — California, Texas, New York, Florida, Illinois, and Pennsylvania — together make up over 40 percent of national totals.

Instead of comparing absolute values, New Hampshire's production can be compared to that of other states or the

nation by using either the share of total GDP by state for each industry, over-the-year percent change in GDP by state, or per capita GDP by state. The estimates in chained dollars, known as real GDP, are used for comparisons over time, as the dollar values are adjusted for inflation.

Gross Domestic Product by State Defined

According to the US Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Gross domestic product (GDP) by state is calculated as the sum of incomes earned by labor and capital and the costs incurred in the production of goods and services. It includes the wages and salaries that workers earn, the income earned by sole proprietorships and partnerships and corporations, and taxes on production and imports—such as sales, property, and federal excise taxes."¹ The U.S. GDP by state — a sum of all state GDP — differs from the U.S. GDP because overseas Federal military and civilian activity, which cannot be attributed to a particular state, is excluded.

GDP by state is estimated as the sum of three income components:²

1. Compensation of employees (Labor Income)

The sum of employee wages and salaries and supplements to wages and salaries, compensation of employees is the largest component of GDP by state, normally accounting for about three-fifths of U.S. GDP by state. Compensation of employees includes the wages, salaries, and other benefits earned by workers, and is estimated as the sum of three components:

- Wage and salary accruals,
- Employer contributions for employee pension and insurance funds, and
- Employer contributions for government social insurance.

Wages and salaries and supplements of Federal military and civilian government employees stationed abroad are excluded from the measure of GDP by state.

2. Taxes on production and imports (TOPI), less subsidies

Taxes on production and imports (TOPI) consist of taxes payable on products when they are produced, delivered, sold, transferred, or otherwise disposed of by their producers (including federal excise taxes and state and local sales taxes) and of other taxes on production, such as taxes on ownership of assets used in production (including local real estate taxes). These taxes do not include taxes on income.

Subsidies are monetary grants by government agencies to private business (for example, federal subsidies to farmers) and to government enterprises at another level of government (for example, federal subsidies to state and local public housing authorities). Subsidies are subtracted from "taxes on production and imports" because they are transfers from government to business and thus, in effect, represent a negative tax by government

3. Gross operating surplus (Capital Income)

This consists of business income of private domestic enterprises (corporate profits before tax with inventory valuation adjustment and without capital consumption adjustment, proprietors' income with inventory valuation adjustment and without capital consumption adjustment); rental income of persons without capital consumption adjustment); net interest and miscellaneous payments; net business current transfer payments; capital consumption allowances; consumption of fixed capital of government, households, and institutions; and current surplus (or deficit) of government enterprises.

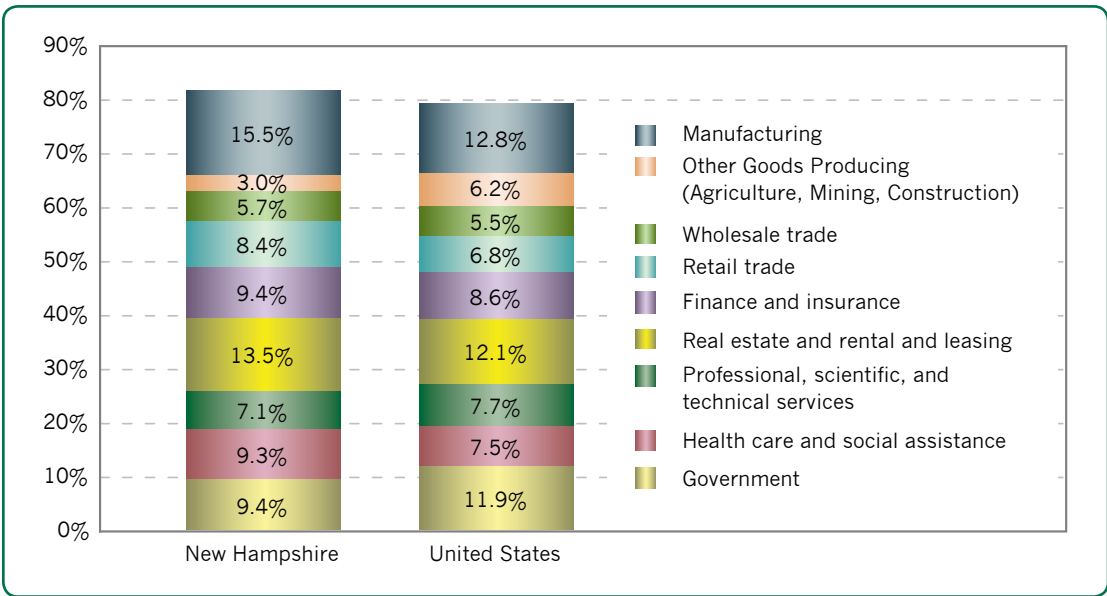
The real GDP by state estimates are measured in chained (2005) dollars, an inflation-adjusted measure of GDP based on national prices for the goods and services produced within a state.³

¹ Baumgardner, Frank L. LeRoynda Brooks, and Lam X. Cao. Gross Domestic Product by State: Advance Statistics for 2011 and Revised Statistics for 1997–2010. Survey of Current Business (Vol. 92, No. 7), U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, July 2012. http://www.bea.gov/scb/pdf/2012/07%20July/0712_gdp_state_text.pdf.

² US Department of Commerce. Bureau of Economic Analysis. News Release, GDP by State. June 2012. www.bea.gov/newsreleases/regional/gdp_state/gsp_newsrelease.htm

³ Based on Gross Domestic Product by State Estimation Methodology, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, <http://www.bea.gov/regional/pdf/gsp/GDPState.pdf>

Industries with Largest Share of GDP by State, 2011



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. Regional Economic Accounts, Gross Domestic Product by State. www.bea.gov/regional/index.htm

Leading Industry Sectors in New Hampshire

The leading contributors to total real GDP by state for New Hampshire are *Manufacturing, Real estate, rental and leasing, Government, Finance and insurance, Health care and social assistance, Retail trade, Professional, technical, and scientific services, and Wholesale trade*. These eight sectors combined represented nearly 80 percent of total real GDP by state for New Hampshire in 2011. (There are 20 industry sectors in all, including *Government*.)

The largest share of total real GDP by state for New Hampshire is in *Manufacturing*, with 15.5 percent of the state’s GDP. This industry holds the largest share of total real GDP by state for the nation as well, with 12.8 percent.

Given that GDP is a measure of production, goods-producing industries

may be presumed to hold substantial shares of GDP. That is not the case, as the other goods-producing industries — *Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, Mining, and Construction* — combined represent 3.0 percent of New Hampshire’s real GDP by state. For the U.S., these three industries represent 6.2 percent of real GDP by state, and is bolstered by *Mining*, which includes oil and gas extraction.

The *Real estate and rental and leasing* industry sector has the second-largest share of New Hampshire’s real GDP, 13.5 percent. *Real estate’s* largest contribution to GDP is the estimated rental value of owner-occupied housing. For purposes of GDP estimates, homeowners are considered businesses, which pay rent to themselves. Homeowner property taxes paid are included as part of taxes on production and imports (TOPI) in the GDP calculation for the real estate industry.⁴

Government and *Finance and insurance* were the next largest, each with 9.4 percent of New Hampshire’s real GDP. *Government* and *Professional, technical, and scientific services* were the only two sectors of the top eight in which the share of total real GDP by state for New Hampshire was smaller than the share of total real GDP by state for the nation.

Annual GDP by State Growth Rate

The annual growth rate for real GDP by state is measured by the over-the-year percent change. A negative over-the-year percent change usually coincides with a recession. For New Hampshire, that is certainly true. For the 2000-2001 period, New Hampshire was struggling to recover from a recession after most other states had already done so. When the Great Recession started in 2007, the state’s real GDP declined by the same percent-

⁴ U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, FAQ: “Why is GDP by state so large for the real estate industry?” (January 10, 2006), http://www.bea.gov/faq/index.cfm?faq_

age as the nation. From 2008-2009, New Hampshire's real GDP continued to decline, but at a rate half that of the nation. From 2009-2010, the state's real GDP had a larger percent increase than any period in ten years. That rate didn't last, however, and New Hampshire's real GDP by state growth was equal to the nation's from 2010-2011.

Looking at the real GDP by state percent change over-the-year by industry for New Hampshire, the 4.3 percent increase from 2009-2010 was led by *Manufacturing* (20.9 percent increase), *Retail trade* (10.4 percent increase), and *Accommodation and food services* (8.7 percent increase).

From 2010-2011, the growth rate for all industries slowed to 1.5 percent. For *Manufacturing*, *Retail trade*, and *Accommodation and food services*, annual growth slowed substantially but was growth nevertheless. *Manufacturing* still represents the largest share of growth for this period, followed closely by *Professional, scientific, and technical services*, then *Arts, entertainment, and recreation*.

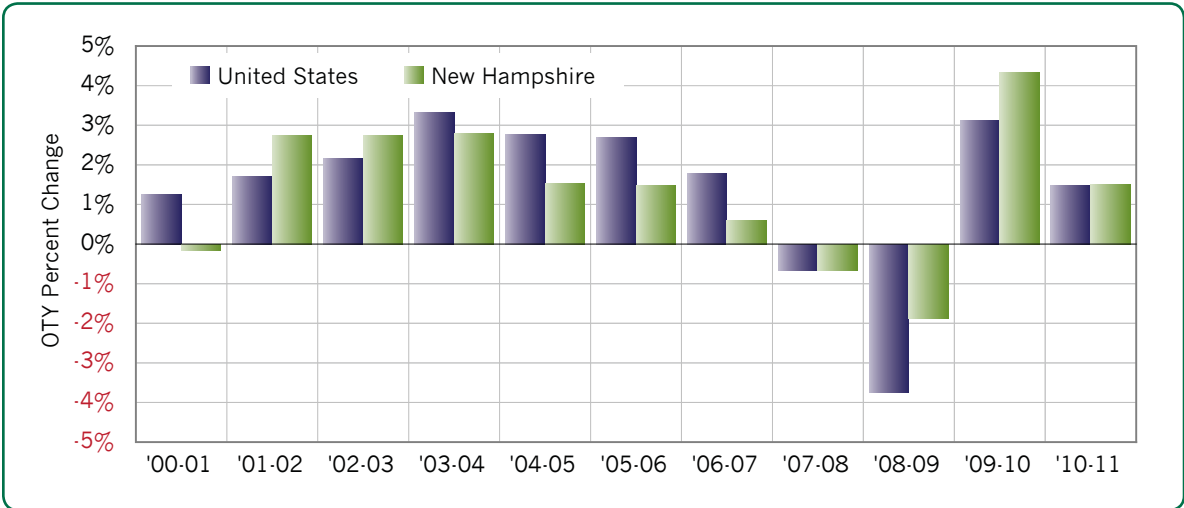
New Hampshire Real GDP by State (chained 2005 dollars)

percent change from preceding year	2009-2010	2010-2011
All Industry Total (Private Plus Government)	4.3%	1.5%
Private Industries	4.8%	1.6%
<i>Goods-producing industries</i>		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	-16.6%	-14.5%
Mining	7.1%	-20.0%
Construction	0.3%	3.6%
Manufacturing	20.9%	6.5%
<i>Services-providing industries</i>		
Utilities	0.5%	-4.0%
Wholesale trade	3.8%	2.4%
Retail trade	10.4%	2.2%
Transportation and warehousing	2.9%	1.3%
Information	1.9%	-2.8%
Finance and insurance	6.8%	2.9%
Real estate and rental and leasing	-5.2%	-3.8%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	4.6%	6.4%
Management of companies and enterprises	-6.0%	-1.5%
Administrative and waste management services	7.5%	2.8%
Educational services (private)	-3.2%	-3.3%
Health care and social assistance	2.6%	2.1%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	6.6%	5.3%
Accommodation and food services	8.7%	1.2%
Other services, except government	3.7%	-1.3%
Government*	0.1%	0.3%

*Government includes Federal civilian and military, state, and local governments.

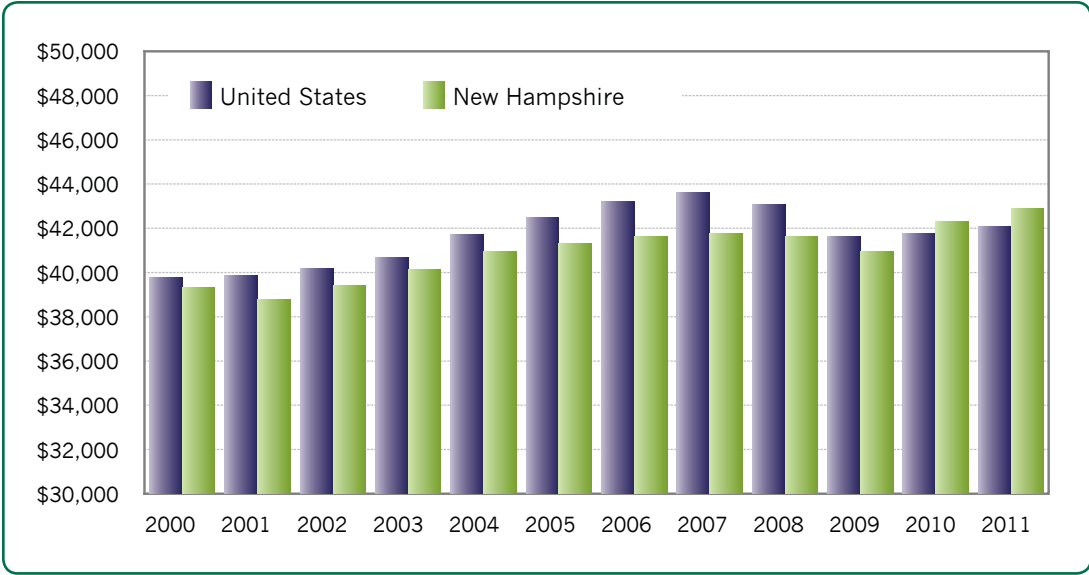
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. Regional Economic Accounts, Gross Domestic Product by State. www.bea.gov/regional/index.htm

Over-the-Year Percent Change GDP by State, Total Private Industries Plus Government



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. Regional Economic Accounts, Gross Domestic Product by State. www.bea.gov/regional/index.htm

Per Capita Real GDP by State (chained 2005 dollars)



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. Regional Economic Accounts, Gross Domestic Product by State. www.bea.gov/regional/index.htm

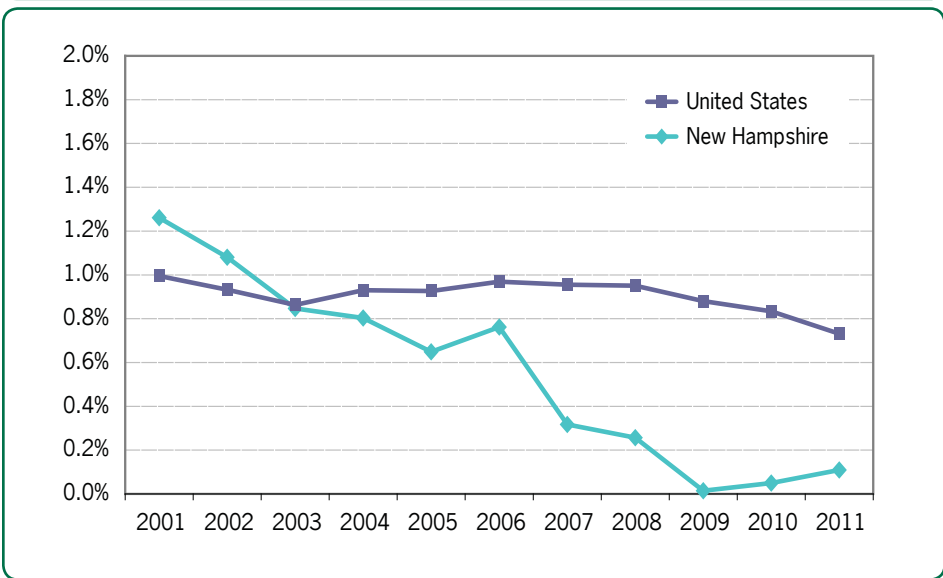
Per capita real GDP by state

Real GDP by state is an inflation-adjusted measure of each state’s gross domestic product that is based on

national prices for the goods and services produced within the state.⁵ According to BEA definition, “Per capita real GDP by state indicates the trend

in output as it relates to population. Although it does not indicate whether the rate of growth in real GDP can be sustained, it suggests the ease with which the economy can continue to support its local population.”⁶ What is most interesting in this time series is that per capita real GDP by state for New Hampshire exceeded that of the nation in both 2010 and 2011. This had not happened at any time in the past ten years.

Over-The-Year Percent Change in Population



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. *Intercensal Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2010 and Annual Estimates of the Population for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2011.* www.census.gov/popest/

Population is one of the factors in GDP growth, and New Hampshire’s population growth has slowed substantially over the last ten years. Though the state has not had a net loss of population, the rate of growth has been below 0.2 percent for three years. This growth rate is well below that of the nation.

⁵ BEA uses the Census Bureau’s annual midyear population estimate to calculate per capita GDP by state.

⁶ U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts, Regional Definitions, “Per Capita Real GDP by State.” <http://www.bea.gov/regional/definitions/>

Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

Unemployment Estimates by Region

Seasonally Adjusted	Sep-12	Aug-12	Sep-11
United States	7.8%	8.1%	9.0%
Northeast	8.5%	8.6%	8.2%
New England	7.4%	7.3%	7.6%
Connecticut	8.9%	9.0%	8.6%
Maine	7.6%	7.7%	7.4%
Massachusetts	6.5%	6.3%	7.2%
New Hampshire	5.7%	5.7%	5.4%
Rhode Island	10.5%	10.7%	11.3%
Vermont	5.4%	5.3%	5.5%
Mid Atlantic	8.9%	9.0%	8.4%
New Jersey	9.8%	9.9%	9.4%
New York	8.9%	9.1%	8.3%
Pennsylvania	8.2%	8.1%	8.0%

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) by Place of Residence

New Hampshire	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12
Unemployment Rate	5.0%	5.0%	5.1%	5.4%	5.7%	5.7%
Civilian Labor Force	741,750	741,160	741,630	739,700	738,010	738,780
Number Employed	704,700	704,400	703,760	699,530	696,120	696,770
Number Unemployed	37,050	36,760	37,870	40,170	41,890	42,010
United States (in thousands)						
Unemployment Rate	8.1%	8.2%	8.2%	8.3%	8.1%	7.8%
Civilian Labor Force	154,365	155,007	155,163	155,013	154,645	155,063
Number Employed	141,865	142,287	142,415	142,220	142,101	142,974
Number Unemployed	12,500	12,720	12,749	12,794	12,544	12,088

Current Employment Statistics (CES) by Place of Establishment

Supersector	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12
Total Nonfarm	627,100	627,500	626,700	627,400	625,700
Mining and Logging	900	900	900	900	800
Construction	22,100	22,000	21,600	21,100	21,700
Manufacturing	66,200	66,200	66,300	65,400	65,300
Durable Goods	51,400	51,200	50,800	49,900	50,000
Non-Durable Goods	14,800	15,000	15,500	15,500	15,300
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	132,500	134,000	135,500	136,300	135,500
Wholesale Trade	27,100	27,400	27,700	28,100	27,800
Retail Trade	90,900	92,000	92,900	93,400	93,300
Transportation and Utilities	14,500	14,600	14,900	14,800	14,400
Information	11,000	11,100	10,800	11,000	10,900
Financial Activities	34,400	34,500	34,900	34,900	34,200
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6,600	6,600	6,800	6,800	6,600
Professional and Business Services	65,500	64,800	64,800	65,000	65,300
Administrative and Support	28,200	27,600	27,400	27,800	27,300
Education and Health Services	113,600	110,800	111,500	111,500	111,500
Educational Services	28,300	26,100	26,500	26,000	26,300
Health Care and Social Assistance	85,300	84,700	85,000	85,500	85,200
Leisure and Hospitality	66,300	67,800	65,100	65,200	63,700
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	11,000	11,100	10,600	10,600	10,600
Accommodation and Food Services	55,300	56,700	54,500	54,600	53,100
Other Services	23,300	23,300	23,100	23,100	23,500
Government	91,300	92,100	92,200	93,000	93,300
Federal Government	7,200	7,100	7,100	7,300	7,200
State Government	24,400	24,900	24,900	24,400	25,500
Local Government	59,700	60,100	60,200	61,300	60,600
Manchester NH MetroNECTA	98,700	99,500	99,400	99,200	98,400
Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division	123,000	121,400	122,500	121,200	122,200
Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA	58,300	57,700	57,600	57,300	58,600
Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA	55,700	56,200	55,500	55,300	56,300

Current month is Preliminary
Past months are Revised

Not Seasonally Adjusted Estimates by Place of Residence

Labor Force Estimates

New Hampshire	Sep-12	Aug-12	Sep-11
Total Civilian Labor Force	737,540	746,370	737,460
Employed	699,580	704,030	698,910
Unemployed	37,960	42,340	38,550
Unemployment Rate	5.1%	5.7%	5.2%

United States (# in thousands)	Sep-12	Aug-12	Sep-11
Total Civilian Labor Force	155,075	155,255	154,022
Employed	143,333	142,558	140,502
Unemployed	11,742	12,696	13,520
Unemployment Rate	7.6%	8.2%	8.8%

Unemployment Rates by Region

Not Seasonally Adjusted	Sep-12	Aug-12	Sep-11
United States	7.6%	8.2%	8.8%
Northeast	7.9%	8.4%	8.0%
New England	7.0%	7.3%	7.5%
Connecticut	8.2%	9.2%	8.5%
Maine	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%
Massachusetts	6.4%	6.4%	7.3%
New Hampshire	5.1%	5.7%	5.2%
Rhode Island	9.8%	10.6%	10.8%
Vermont	4.9%	5.0%	5.2%
Mid Atlantic	8.2%	8.8%	8.2%
New Jersey	9.2%	9.7%	9.2%
New York	8.2%	8.8%	8.2%
Pennsylvania	7.5%	8.2%	7.5%

Unemployment Rates by Area

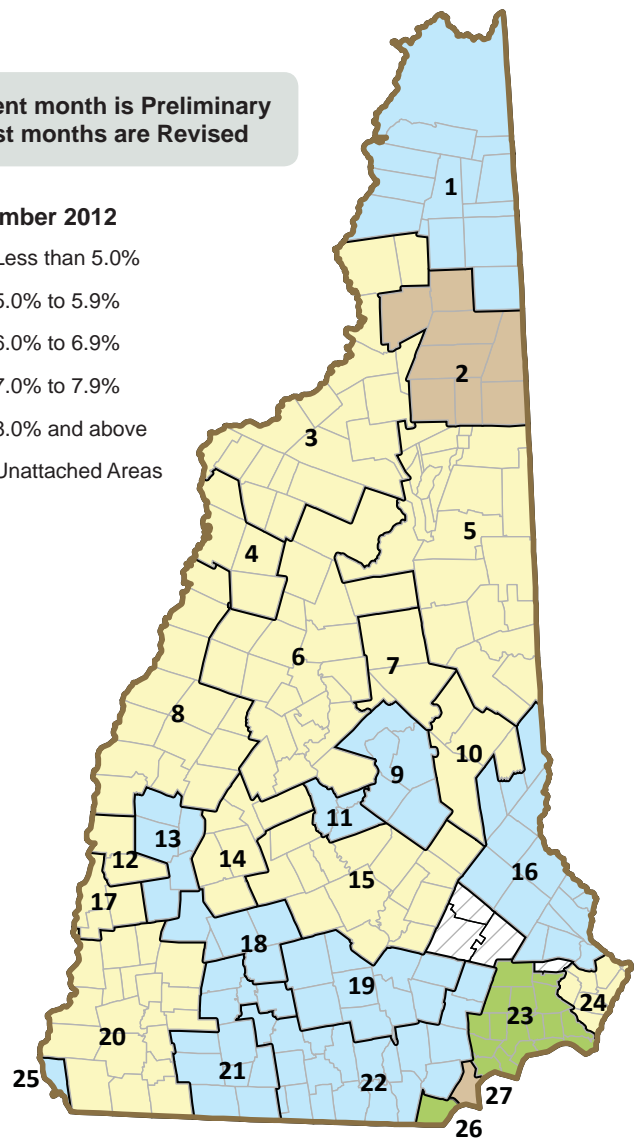
Counties	Sep-12	Aug-12	Sep-11
Belknap	4.8%	5.1%	5.1%
Carroll	4.6%	4.3%	4.9%
Cheshire	4.8%	5.8%	5.1%
Coos	6.4%	7.2%	6.5%
Grafton	4.0%	4.4%	4.2%
Hillsborough	5.5%	6.0%	5.5%
Merrimack	4.6%	5.1%	4.8%
Rockingham	5.6%	6.1%	5.5%
Strafford	5.0%	5.7%	5.1%
Sullivan	4.6%	4.9%	4.8%

Map Key	Labor Market Areas	Sep-12	Aug-12	Sep-11
1	Colebrook NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	5.8%	6.8%	5.1%
2	Berlin NH MicroNECTA	7.6%	8.3%	7.8%
3	Littleton NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	4.5%	4.9%	4.7%
4	Haverhill NH LMA	4.7%	5.7%	5.1%
5	Conway NH-ME LMA, NH Portion	4.9%	4.5%	5.1%
6	Plymouth NH LMA	4.6%	5.1%	5.0%
7	Moultonborough NH LMA	3.5%	3.4%	3.9%
8	Lebanon NH-VT MicroNECTA, NH Portion	3.4%	3.8%	3.5%
9	Laconia NH MicroNECTA	5.0%	5.2%	5.2%
10	Wolfeboro NH LMA	4.3%	4.1%	4.4%
11	Franklin NH MicroNECTA	5.0%	5.3%	5.3%
12	Claremont NH MicroNECTA	4.7%	5.0%	4.9%
13	Newport NH LMA	5.4%	5.7%	5.3%
14	New London NH LMA	4.4%	5.0%	4.4%
15	Concord NH MicroNECTA	4.6%	5.0%	4.9%
16	Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion	5.0%	5.7%	5.1%
17	Charlestown NH LMA	4.9%	5.1%	5.3%
18	Hillsborough NH LMA	5.3%	6.2%	5.5%
19	Manchester NH MetroNECTA	5.2%	5.8%	5.2%
20	Keene NH MicroNECTA	4.7%	5.5%	4.9%
21	Peterborough NH LMA	5.2%	6.2%	5.5%
22	Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion	5.5%	6.1%	5.6%
23	Exeter Area, NH Portion, Haverhill-N. Andover-Amesbury MA-NH NECTA Division	6.2%	6.8%	6.0%
24	Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion	4.3%	4.8%	4.5%
25	Hinsdale Town, NH Portion, Brattleboro VT-NH LMA	5.7%	7.1%	5.1%
26	Pelham Town, NH Portion, Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford MA-NH NECTA Division	6.5%	6.6%	6.7%
27	Salem Town, NH Portion, Lawrence-Methuen-Salem MA-NH NECTA Division	7.5%	8.2%	7.2%

Current month is Preliminary
Past months are Revised

September 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

From August 2012 to September 2012 preliminary seasonally adjusted employment in New Hampshire decreased by 1,700 jobs. This drop was driven by leisure and hospitality (supersector 70), down 1,500 jobs, over-the-month. Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) cut 800 jobs from their workforces between August and September. Over-the-month, employment in financial activities (supersector 55) shrank by 700 jobs.

Between August and September construction (supersector 20) added 600 jobs. Over-the-month, other services (supersector 80) gained 400 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 this 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 September 2011 to September 2012 preliminary seasonally adjusted employment increased by 1,800 jobs. Trade, transportation and utilities gained 3,400 jobs, over-the-year. Between September 2011 and September 2012 other services expanded by 1,000 jobs. Employment in government rose by 900 jobs, over-the-year. Employers in professional and business services added 800 jobs from September 2011 to September 2012. Construction employment rose by 500 jobs, over-the-year.

Between September 2011 and September 2012 employment in private education and health services was reduced by 2,200 jobs. Employers in financial activities cut 900 jobs from their workforces, over-the-year. From September 2011 to September 2012 manufacturing decreased by 800 jobs. Employment in leisure and hospitality dropped by 600 jobs, over-the-year.

Unadjusted

Preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment increased by 800 jobs,

over-the-month. Employment in government (supersector 90) contributed to this expansion, up 12,500 jobs between August and September. Private education and health services (supersector 65) added 1,400 jobs, over-the-month.

Between August and September leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) decreased by 8,100 jobs. Employers in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) reduced their workforces by 3,300 jobs, over-the-month. Financial activities (supersector 55) declined by 1,000 jobs between August and September. Employment in professional and business services (supersector 60) shrank by 600 jobs, over-the-month.

From September 2011 to September 2012 preliminary not seasonally employment increased by 2,600 jobs, over-the-year. Employment in trade, transportation, and utilities drove this growth, up 3,200 jobs. Other services expanded by 1,100 jobs between September 2011 and September 2012. Employers in construction and government each added 800 jobs, over-the-year. State government contributed to the increase in government, up 700 jobs. Employment in leisure and hospitality gained 700 jobs from September 2011 to September 2012. Over-the-year, employers in professional and business services added 600 jobs to their workforces.

Employers in private education and health services cut 2,500 jobs from their workforces between September 2011 and September 2012. Over-the-year, employment in financial activities shrank by 1,000 jobs. Employment in manufacturing fell by 800 jobs from September 2011 to September 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:	
	Sep-12 preliminary	Aug-12 revised	Sep-11	Month	Year
Total All Supersectors	631,600	630,800	629,000	800	2,600
Private Employment Total	537,900	549,600	536,100	-11,700	1,800
Mining and Logging	900	1,000	1,000	-100	-100
Construction	23,300	23,000	22,500	300	800
Manufacturing	65,900	66,200	66,700	-300	-800
Durable Goods	50,400	50,400	51,200	0	-800
Non-Durable Goods	15,500	15,800	15,500	-300	0
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	134,500	137,800	131,300	-3,300	3,200
Wholesale Trade	27,700	28,300	26,400	-600	1,300
Retail Trade	91,700	94,700	90,100	-3,000	1,600
Transportation and Utilities	15,100	14,800	14,800	300	300
Information	10,900	11,100	11,100	-200	-200
Financial Activities	34,300	35,300	35,300	-1,000	-1,000
Professional and Business	65,600	66,200	65,000	-600	600
Education and Health	111,100	109,700	113,600	1,400	-2,500
Leisure and Hospitality	67,400	75,500	66,700	-8,100	700
Other Services	24,000	23,800	22,900	200	1,100
Government Total	93,700	81,200	92,900	12,500	800

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 Sep-12	Change from previous:		preliminary Sep-12	Change from previous:		preliminary Sep-12	Change from previous:		preliminary Sep-12	Change from previous:	
		Month	Year		Month	Year		Month	Year		Month	Year
Total All Sectors	98,200	-100	100	122,500	1,900	-1,700	59,300	300	3,100	56,700	2,200	-900
Private Employment Total	86,800	-1,200	-200	107,700	-1,200	-2,100	48,900	-900	2,900	42,800	-800	-1,000
Mining and Logging and Construction	4,100	-100	-100	4,300	0	-100	1,400	0	0	1,500	0	0
Manufacturing	7,800	0	-100	20,800	-100	-500	3,100	-100	-100	5,800	100	0
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	19,100	-300	100	27,000	-100	-700	11,300	-200	700	10,200	-300	-300
Wholesale Trade	4,100	0	0	5,500	-100	0	1,900	-100	100	1,300	0	0
Retail Trade	12,500	-500	300	17,700	-100	-500	8,200	-100	500	8,100	-200	-200
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	Data not available			3,800	100	-200	1,200	0	100	800	-100	-100
Information	3,200	-100	-100	1,900	0	0	2,000	0	100	900	-100	-100
Financial Activities	6,500	-100	-400	7,300	-200	-200	4,100	100	300	4,300	-100	-200
Professional and Business	13,800	-400	0	12,500	-200	100	9,700	100	700	4,200	-100	0
Education and Health	19,600	300	300	18,300	400	-400	7,300	200	500	8,700	0	-200
Leisure and Hospitality	8,400	-500	0	10,600	-900	-300	8,300	-1,000	600	5,200	-300	-200
Other Services	4,300	0	100	5,000	-100	0	1,700	0	100	2,000	0	0
Government Total	11,400	1,100	300	14,800	3,100	400	10,400	1,200	200	13,900	3,000	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		
	Sep-12 preliminary	Aug-12 revised	Sep-11	Sep-12 preliminary	Aug-12 revised	Sep-11	Sep-12 preliminary	Aug-12 revised	Sep-11	Sep-12 preliminary	Aug-12 revised	Sep-11
New Hampshire												
Total Private	537,900	549,600	536,100	\$800.32	\$777.22	\$772.23	33.5	33.4	33.3	\$23.89	\$23.27	\$23.19
Goods Producing	90,100	90,200	90,200	\$1,013.36	\$1,014.26	\$1,040.83	39.6	39.9	39.5	\$25.59	\$25.42	\$26.35
Private Service Providing	447,800	459,400	445,900	\$758.08	\$730.28	\$716.80	32.3	32.1	32.0	\$23.47	\$22.75	\$22.40
Manufacturing	65,900	66,200	66,700	\$1,033.70	\$1,037.07	\$1,059.14	40.3	40.4	39.3	\$25.65	\$25.67	\$26.95
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	134,500	137,800	131,300	\$729.62	\$684.98	\$676.82	34.4	33.3	34.2	\$21.21	\$20.57	\$19.79
Professional and Business Services	65,600	66,200	65,000	\$1,028.30	\$962.39	\$895.54	35.0	34.2	32.9	\$29.38	\$28.14	\$27.22
Education and Health Services	111,100	109,700	113,600	\$846.04	\$857.47	\$811.47	33.1	33.6	32.8	\$25.56	\$25.52	\$24.74
Leisure and Hospitality	67,400	75,500	66,700	\$322.46	\$334.59	\$326.59	24.1	25.6	24.3	\$13.38	\$13.07	\$13.44
Manchester NH MetroNECTA												
Total Private	86,800	88,000	87,000	\$858.61	\$841.01	\$766.93	33.5	33.4	33.1	\$25.63	\$25.18	\$23.17
Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion												
Total Private	107,700	108,900	109,800	\$910.35	\$909.49	\$999.29	35.0	34.9	35.6	\$26.01	\$26.06	\$28.07
Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion												
Total Private	48,900	49,800	46,000	\$810.50	\$782.81	\$707.07	31.5	31.3	31.3	\$25.73	\$25.01	\$22.59
Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion												
Total Private	42,800	43,600	43,800	\$760.50	\$748.34	\$680.24	33.8	34.0	32.3	\$22.50	\$22.01	\$21.06

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

	Production Workers			Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sep-12 preliminary	Aug-12 revised	Sep-11	Sep-12 preliminary	Aug-12 revised	Sep-11	Sep-12 preliminary	Aug-12 revised	Sep-11	Sep-12 preliminary	Aug-12 revised	Sep-11
New Hampshire												
Manufacturing	43,500	43,800	43,200	\$746.01	\$764.36	\$778.43	41.7	42.3	42.1	\$17.89	\$18.07	\$18.49
Durable Goods	32,000	31,900	32,000	\$732.81	\$768.29	\$766.77	41.1	42.4	41.9	\$17.83	\$18.12	\$18.30

Unemployment Compensation Claims Activity

	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12
Initial Claims	5,954	4,432	5,475	5,391	4,597	3,769
Continued Weeks Claimed	51,485	39,614	37,208	47,635	38,980	34,693

Consumer Price Index

United States, All Urban Consumers, Not Seasonally Adjusted (CPI-U) (1982-1984=100)				
Sep-12	Aug-12	Sep-11	Change from Previous	
			Month	Year
231.407	230.379	226.889	0.4%	2.0%

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Nashua	882-5177	Portsmouth	436-3702
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