

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS in New Hampshire



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Multiple jobholders - How do working schedules vary among those workers?

Current Population Survey (CPS) showed that New Hampshire had roughly 45,000 people working at multiple jobs in 2004. New Hampshire's 6.4 percent multiple jobholder rate put the state one percentage point above the national average, and among the 20 states in the nation that had the highest share of multiple jobholders. North Dakota's 10.1 percent rate topped the 2004 list, and Georgia provided the lower limit with 3.9 percent.

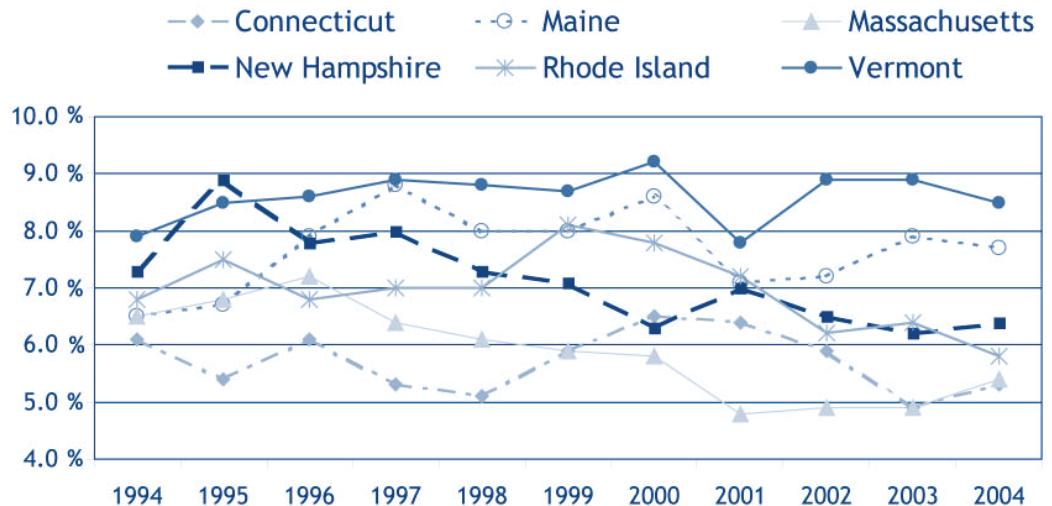
Among the New England states, only Connecticut had a lower multiple jobholder rate than that of the nation.

In the labor force, who is more likely to have more than one job - men or women? ¹

The Current Population Survey started tracking the multiple jobholding rate in 1970. At that time, 5.2 percent of the people employed held more than one job. The multiple job rate reached a high point of 6.4 percent in 1996, and steadily descended back to 5.2 percent in 2005. Nationally, over 7.5 million people worked more than one job in 2005. That represented an increase of 44.9 percent from the 1970 level, compared to overall employment growing by 80.7 percent.

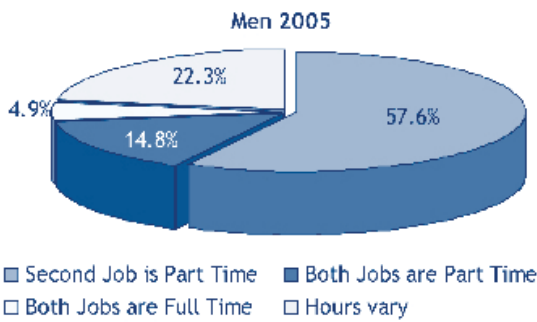
¹Details about multiple jobholders are available only at the national level.

Connecticut was the only New England state to have a multiple jobholding rate lower than the national average in 2004



The participation of women has become more evident among these workers. Only 2.2 percent of all employed women were among the multiple jobholders in 1970, that share expanded to 5.6 percent by 2005.

There were 57.6 percent of those who worked more than one job in this group in 1994 and that shrank to 52.2 percent in 2005. The gender split of all those working more than one job was 29.4 percent men and 22.8 percent women working this schedule.



The burden of being the sole money-provider that men used to bare has shifted, as 7.0 percent of all employed men held

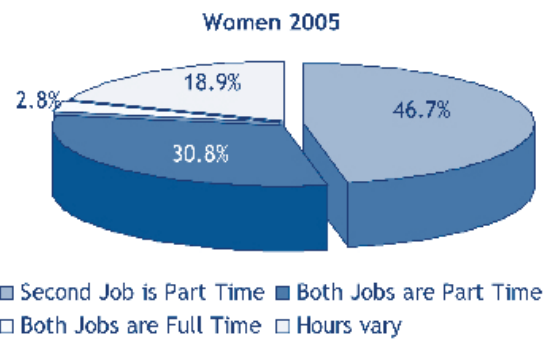
more than one job in 1970 and that condensed to 4.9 percent in 2005. The gap

between male and female multiple jobholders has changed with the passage of time. Men dominated multiple job holding positions by 84.3 percent in 1970. Of the multiple jobholders in 1994, men comprised 54.0 percent of the total, while women 46.0 percent.

Within this category, men comprised twenty percent more of the population than women did in 1994. That 60/40 percent ratio experienced minor changes since 1994 to where the ratio is closer to a 57/44 today. The 20.0 percent variance in 1994 turned into a 12.6 percent difference in the concentration of men versus women.

Both Jobs Part Time

Those who work more than one part time job have consistently represented around 22 percent of all multiple jobholders since 1994. In the same respect, about one-third of all female multiple jobholders fall into working this schedule, compared to roughly 13 percent of men. Although documentation does not exist, it could be assumed that traditional roles of women in the household might have an influence on the gender concentrations in this block.



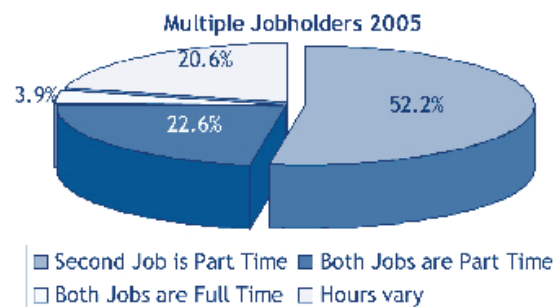
Over the years that difference continued to gradually dissolve. By 2005, that

ratio had become 50.9 percent men and 49.1 percent women. However much closer the proportion has contracted, differences still exist in the schedules of men's multiple jobs compared to those of women.

Within this working cohort, at least two-thirds of the workers have been female since 1994. That ratio had not changed much by 2005.

Both Jobs are Full Time

The constraints of time make it understandable that people working two full time jobs would be the smallest segment of those people with multiple jobs. These workaholics made up 3.3 percent of all multiple jobholders in 1994, and that expanded slightly to 3.9 percent in 2005. The change manifested itself in the gender split of these workers over the years. Among all multiple jobholders in 1994, 2.5 percent of men and 0.9 percent of women had this schedule. While the male portion



Primary Job is Full Time, Second Job is Part Time

People who have a full time primary job and a second job that is part time have typically represented a majority of multiple jobholders through the years.

stayed relatively close to that level through the years, women increased to 1.4 percent of all those working more than one job.

Among only those that worked two full time jobs, the gender distribution broke out to be about three-quarters men to one-quarter women in 1994. By 2005, that had shifted, and the split became roughly two-thirds men to one-third women.

Hours Vary on Primary or Secondary Job

This final class of multiple jobholders requires schedule flexibility, and includes jobs that do not have set hours at one or the other position. The share

of multiple jobholders with this type of schedule has grown over the years, accounting for about 16 percent in 1994 increasing to over 20 percent in 2005. The total data showed that of all multiple jobholders, just over eleven percent of men had this type of schedule while nine percent of women made up the group.

The gender split among only those working varying hours was just over 55 percent male and 44.8 percent female. In 1994, the number of male multiple jobholders working these hours had outnumbered women by more than 18 percent. By 2005, information shows the difference declined to barely 10 percent between the sexes.

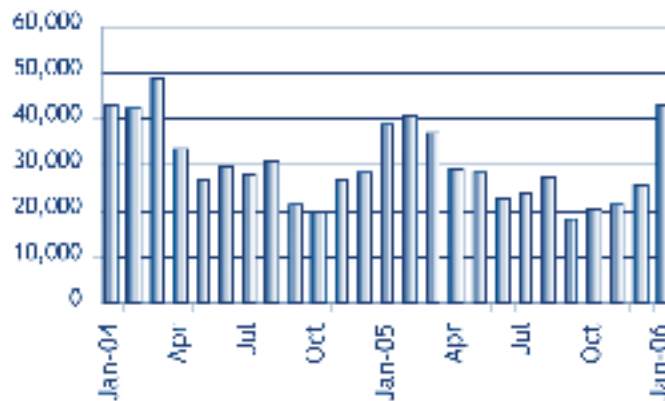
Anita Josten

Unemployment Compensation Claims Activity

Total Regular Unemployment Compensation Programs:	Jan-06		Dec-05	Jan-05	Change from Previous			
					Month		Year	
	Net	Percent	Net	Percent	Net	Percent		
Initial Claims	5,832	7,329	5,737	-1,497	-20.4%	95	1.7%	
Continued Weeks	42,863	25,665	38,742	17,198	67.0%	4,121	10.6%	

Unemployment Compensation Fund

Unemployment compensation fund balance at the end of January	\$257,579,019.50
Average payment for a week of total unemployment:	\$251.75
Net benefits paid:	\$9,291,114.96
Net contributions received during the month:	\$2,669,198.46
Interest Received:	\$0.00
Reed Act Distribution:	\$0.00
Reed Act Withdrawal for Administrative Costs:	\$17,587.19



Claims Activity

Trust Fund

Continued Weeks Claimed

Jan 2004 - Jan 2006
Continued weeks claimed had the seasonal over-the-month increase from December to January.

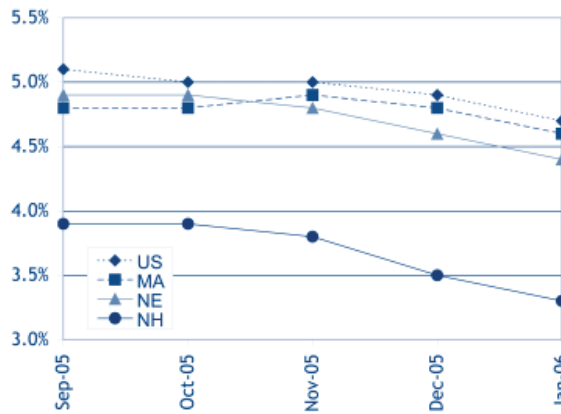
Jan-06	Dec-05	Jan-05	Change from Previous	
			Month	Year
198.3	196.8	190.7	0.8%	4.0%

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

Consumer Price Index

N.H and U.S. Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates

New Hampshire regained the lowest unemployment rate among the New England states in January.



Unemployment Rates by Region

	Jan-06	Dec-05	Jan-05
United States	4.7%	4.9%	5.2%
Northeast	4.5%	4.7%	4.9%
New England	4.4%	4.6%	4.7%
Connecticut	4.6%	4.6%	4.9%
Maine	4.5%	4.7%	4.7%
Massachusetts	4.6%	4.8%	4.9%
New Hampshire	3.3%	3.5%	3.7%
Rhode Island	4.7%	5.1%	5.0%
Vermont	3.4%	3.6%	3.6%
Mid Atlantic	4.5%	4.8%	5.0%
New Jersey	4.5%	4.6%	4.4%
New York	4.6%	5.0%	5.2%
Pennsylvania	4.3%	4.7%	5.2%

Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Estimates

By Place of Residence

	Sep-05	Oct-05	Nov-05	Dec-05	Jan-06
New Hampshire					
Unemployment Rate	3.6%	3.6%	3.5%	3.5%	3.3%
Civilian Labor Force	733,977	734,266	734,000	733,942	736,154
Number Employed	707,244	707,696	708,115	708,524	711,511
Number Unemployed	26,733	26,570	25,885	25,418	24,643
United States (in thousands)					
Unemployment Rate	5.1%	4.9%	5.0%	4.9%	4.7%
Civilian Labor Force	150,083	150,043	150,183	150,153	150,114
Number Employed	142,435	142,625	142,611	142,779	143,074
Number Unemployed	7,648	7,418	7,572	7,375	7,040

These 2005 Benchmark Estimates are awaiting final review by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C.

Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Employment Estimates

By Place of Establishment

Supersector	Sep-05	Oct-05	Nov-05	Dec-05	Jan-06
Total Nonfarm	637,100	636,400	635,400	636,600	637,800
Construction	29,800	30,100	30,000	30,100	30,000
Manufacturing	78,800	78,600	78,600	78,300	78,200
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	141,100	140,900	140,500	140,600	141,800
Information	Information not available			12,800	13,000
Financial Activities	39,500	39,600	39,700	39,900	39,800
Professional and Business Services	60,000	59,900	60,000	60,100	60,400
Educational and Health Services	Information not available			99,200	99,200
Leisure and Hospitality	64,600	64,500	63,900	64,600	64,700
Other Services	21,500	21,200	21,100	21,000	21,100
Government	89,000	89,100	88,600	89,000	88,600

Please note that not all supersectors meet the statistical criteria for publication in this category. We seasonally adjust the total nonfarm data series and all the published supersectors independently. Therefore, the sum of the published parts will not equal the total.

Labor Force Estimates

New Hampshire	Jan-06	Dec-05	Jan-05
Number of workers			
Total Civilian Labor Force	732,990	731,980	723,700
Employed	705,090	708,260	694,210
Unemployed	27,900	23,720	29,490
Unemployment Rate (percent of labor force)	3.8%	3.2%	4.1%

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)

Not Seasonally
Adjusted

By Place of Residence

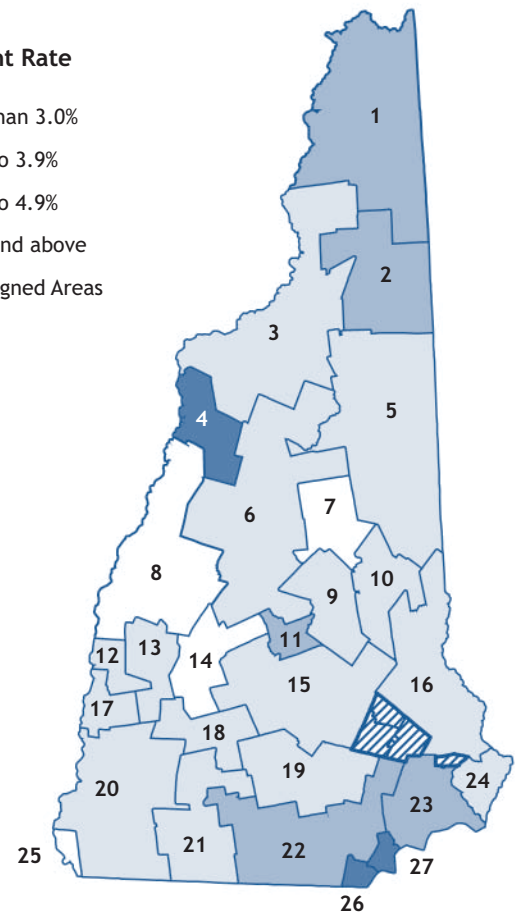
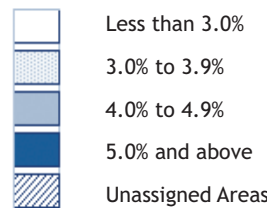
Unemployment Rates by Area

	Jan-06	Dec-05	Jan-05
U.S and Regional States			
United States	5.1%	4.6%	5.7%
Northeast	5.1%	4.5%	5.4%
New England	5.1%	4.3%	5.3%
Connecticut	5.1%	4.2%	5.4%
Maine	5.3%	4.6%	5.5%
Massachusetts	5.3%	4.5%	5.5%
New Hampshire	3.8%	3.2%	4.1%
Rhode Island	5.7%	4.8%	6.0%
Vermont	4.1%	3.4%	4.4%
Mid Atlantic	5.1%	4.6%	5.5%
New Jersey	5.0%	4.3%	4.8%
New York	5.2%	4.9%	5.7%
Pennsylvania	4.9%	4.3%	5.7%

Map	Jan-06	Dec-05	Jan-05
Key Labor Market Areas			
1 Colebrook NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	4.1%	5.6%	3.7%
2 Berlin NH MicroNECTA	4.4%	3.7%	4.4%
3 Littleton NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	3.7%	3.3%	3.7%
4 Haverhill NH LMA	5.1%	3.6%	4.9%
5 Conway NH-ME LMA, NH Portion	3.6%	3.0%	3.7%
6 Plymouth NH LMA	3.5%	2.8%	3.4%
7 Moultonborough NH LMA	2.9%	2.7%	3.4%
8 Lebanon NH-VT MicroNECTA, NH Portion	2.5%	2.3%	2.4%
9 Laconia NH MicroNECTA	3.8%	3.1%	3.7%
10 Wolfeboro NH LMA	3.6%	2.8%	3.7%
11 Franklin NH MicroNECTA	4.4%	3.3%	4.4%
12 Claremont NH MicroNECTA	3.3%	2.7%	3.0%
13 Newport NH LMA	3.3%	3.1%	3.1%
14 New London NH LMA	2.6%	2.3%	2.7%
15 Concord NH MicroNECTA	3.7%	2.9%	3.6%
16 Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion	3.6%	2.8%	4.0%
17 Charlestown NH LMA	3.9%	2.9%	4.1%
18 Hillsborough NH LMA	3.3%	3.0%	3.6%
19 Manchester NH MetroNECTA	3.8%	3.2%	4.0%
20 Keene NH MicroNECTA	3.1%	2.8%	3.2%
21 Peterborough NH LMA	3.9%	3.2%	4.2%
22 Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion	4.0%	3.6%	4.5%
23 Exeter Area, NH Portion, Haverhill-N. Andover-Amesbury MA-NH NECTA Division	4.7%	3.9%	5.4%
24 Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion	3.5%	3.0%	4.0%
25 Hinsdale Town, NH Portion, Brattleboro VT-NH LMA	2.2%	2.3%	2.8%
26 Pelham Town, NH Portion, Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford MA-NH NECTA Division	5.4%	4.5%	6.1%
27 Salem Town, NH Portion, Lawrence-Methuen-Salem MA-NH NECTA Division	5.5%	5.2%	6.1%

Counties	Jan-06	Dec-05	Jan-05
Belknap	3.8%	3.0%	3.9%
Carroll	3.5%	2.9%	3.7%
Cheshire	3.3%	2.9%	3.5%
Coos	4.2%	4.1%	4.2%
Grafton	3.1%	2.7%	3.0%
Hillsborough	4.0%	3.4%	4.2%
Merrimack	3.5%	2.9%	3.6%
Rockingham	4.2%	3.7%	4.8%
Strafford	3.6%	2.8%	3.9%
Sullivan	3.2%	2.8%	3.1%

January Unemployment Rate



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.

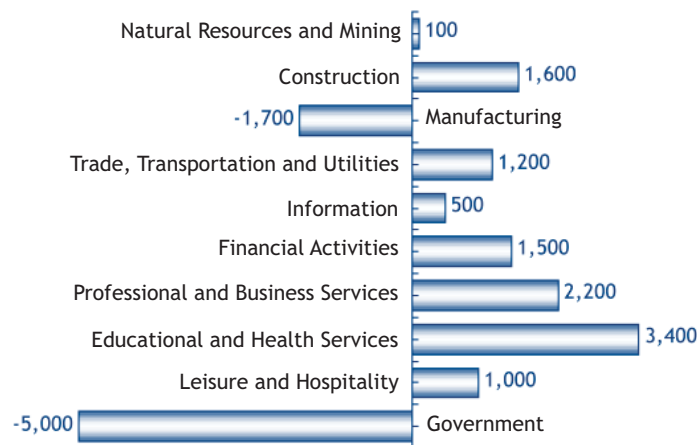
The Construction and the Trade, transportation, and utilities supersectors were the major players in private employment reductions over-the-month.

Monthly Not Seasonally Adjusted New Hampshire Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment

Current Employment Statistics Employment by Super Sector by place of establishment	Number of Jobs			Change from previous:	
	Jan-06 preliminary	Dec-05 revised	Jan-05	Month	Year
	Total All Super Sectors	626,200	642,500	621,400	-16,300
Private Employment Total	538,300	550,300	528,500	-12,000	9,800
Natural Resources and Mining	1,000	1,000	900	0	100
Construction	27,900	30,100	26,300	-2,200	1,600
Manufacturing	78,200	78,600	79,900	-400	-1,700
Durable Goods	60,000	60,100	61,000	-100	-1,000
Non-Durable Goods	18,200	18,500	18,900	-300	-700
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	140,400	146,000	139,200	-5,600	1,200
Wholesale Trade	27,200	27,700	27,100	-500	100
Retail Trade	98,000	103,000	96,600	-5,000	1,400
Transportation and Utilities	15,200	15,300	15,500	-100	-300
Information	13,000	13,000	12,500	0	500
Financial Activities	39,700	39,800	38,200	-100	1,500
Professional and Business	58,800	60,500	56,600	-1,700	2,200
Educational and Health	99,100	99,900	95,700	-800	3,400
Leisure and Hospitality	59,500	60,500	58,500	-1,000	1,000
Other Services	20,700	20,900	20,700	-200	0
Government Total	87,900	92,200	92,900	-4,300	-5,000

Change in Nonfarm Employment

Jan 2005 to Jan 2006



Monthly Analysis of Current Employment Statistics (CES) Data

For further analysis please read the *Detailed Monthly Analysis of Industry Employment Data* on our Web site at <www.nhes.state.nh.us/elmi/nonfarm.htm>

Seasonally Adjusted: Preliminary seasonally adjusted estimates for January showed that New Hampshire employers added 1,200 new jobs to the state’s economy.

On the surface, it appeared that trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40), with its 1,200-job increase, accounted for all of the state’s growth during the month. Other areas contributed. Professional and business services (supersector 60) led those other areas with a 300-job addition, followed by a 200-job expansion in information (supersector 50). Leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) and other services

(supersector 80) completed January’s expansion by each adding 100 jobs.

Educational and health services (supersector 65) made no change to the total number of employed persons in over-the-month activity.

A 400-job reduction in government (supersector 90) employment exerted the most significant downward pressure on the adjusted employment trend line, while construction (supersector 20), manufacturing (supersector 30), and financial activities (supersector 55) each trimmed 100 jobs for their ranks in the January estimates.

Monthly Unadjusted Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment by Metropolitan Statistical Areas

Employment by Sector number of jobs by place of establishment	Manchester NH MetroNECTA			Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion			Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion			Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion		
	preliminary Jan-06	Change from previous:		preliminary Jan-06	Change from previous:		preliminary Jan-06	Change from previous:		preliminary Jan-06	Change from previous:	
		Month	Year		Month	Year		Month	Year		Month	Year
Total All Sectors	99,900	-1,600	2,200	132,700	-3,000	2,500	54,400	-1,600	1,600	54,500	-2,600	400
Private Employment Total	88,500	-1,500	2,400	117,700	-2,900	2,800	45,200	-1,200	1,800	42,600	-800	1,600
Natural Resources and Construction	5,100	-300	200	5,800	-500	600	1,700	-100	0	2,000	-100	100
Manufacturing	9,600	0	100	25,700	-100	-300	3,600	-100	0	6,700	0	200
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	20,900	-600	600	31,100	-1,000	300	11,200	-500	0	11,600	-300	100
Wholesale Trade	4,900	-100	0	6,000	0	200	2,000	0	0	1,500	0	-100
Retail Trade	12,700	-700	300	20,900	-900	0	8,000	-400	-100	9,100	-300	200
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	Information not available			4,200	-100	100	1,200	-100	100	1,000	0	0
Information	3,400	0	100	2,200	0	200	1,800	100	0	1,200	0	0
Financial Activities	8,600	-100	-100	9,700	0	500	5,200	100	400	2,900	100	300
Professional and Business	11,800	-100	300	12,300	-800	0	8,700	-100	700	3,800	0	300
Educational and Health	16,500	0	400	15,600	-200	300	5,700	-100	200	7,400	-100	200
Leisure and Hospitality	8,600	-200	800	10,700	-200	1,000	5,800	-400	600	5,100	-400	300
Services	4,000	-200	0	4,600	-100	200	1,500	-100	-100	1,900	0	100
Government Total	11,400	-100	-200	15,000	-100	-300	9,200	-400	-200	11,900	-1,800	-1,200

Average Earnings and Hours of Production Workers in Manufacturing

Sector	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan-06 preliminary	Dec-05 revised	Jan-05	Jan-06 preliminary	Dec-05 revised	Jan-05	Jan-06 preliminary	Dec-05 revised	Jan-05
New Hampshire									
All Manufacturing	\$701.66	\$693.26	\$622.84	43.5	42.9	39.9	\$16.13	\$16.16	\$15.61
Durable Goods	\$726.38	\$713.06	\$631.50	44.7	43.8	40.3	\$16.25	\$16.28	\$15.67
Nondurable Goods	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Manchester NH MetroNECTA									
All Manufacturing	\$749.98	\$755.72	\$655.89	42.3	42.6	38.2	\$17.73	\$17.74	\$17.17
Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion									
All Manufacturing	\$710.42	\$732.54	\$668.26	42.9	43.5	41.2	\$16.56	\$16.84	\$16.22

Note: Production workers and information for Portsmouth and Rochester are not currently available.

Unadjusted: January's total nonfarm employment estimates posted a 16,300-job reduction, as those estimates noted the passing of the holiday season. Except for natural resources and mining (supersector 10) and information (supersector 50), which held employment at December levels, all other supersectors posted negative employment numbers for January.

Trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) dropped 5,600 jobs in the January shopping aftermath. A mid-term break provided the impetus for the 4,300-job reduction in government (supersector 90). Seasonal factors con-

tributed to construction's (supersector 20) 2,200-job contraction. Professional and business services (supersector 60) dropped 1,700 positions. A reduction in food services and drinking places (subsector 722) staffing surged through the 1,000-job decline in the leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) employment total. Educational services powered the 800-job reduction in educational and health services (supersector 65). Manufacturing (supersector 30) trimmed 400 jobs. To wrap up January's employment picture, other services (supersector 80) cut its work force by 200, and financial activities (supersector 55) had 100 fewer persons on the job.

B. G. McKay

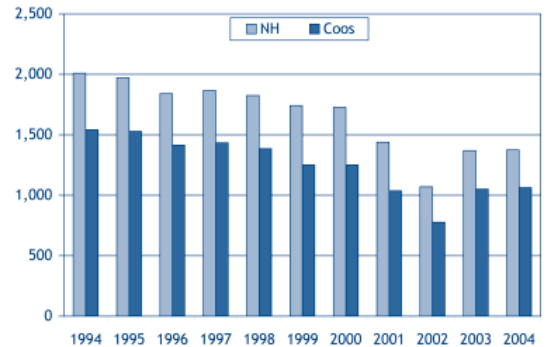
**Paper
Manufacturing
Summary**

The January closure of the Groveton Paper Board, Inc. mill, idling 108 workers (Manchester Union Leader, *Groveton: Workers to get aid*, March 10, 2006), was followed by Fraser Papers' announcement that they would close their pulp mill in Berlin in early May, affecting another 250 workers (Berlin Daily Sun, *Fraser to close pulp mill*, March 8, 2006). These closings continue a trend in New Hampshire's paper manufacturing industry.

manufacturing in Coos County has not changed much. In 1994, 76.8 percent of state's pulp, paper, and paperboard manufacturing employment was in Coos County. In 2004 Coos accounted for 77.4 percent of New Hampshire's pulp, paper, and paperboard manufacturing jobs.

Anita Josten

New Hampshire's pulp, paper and paperboard manufacturing is concentrated in Coos County



Source: New Hampshire Employment Security, and Bureau of Labor Statistics

Statewide, as well as nationally, the manufacturing sector has been struggling. In New Hampshire, the number of manufacturing jobs has declined by 15.1 percent since 1994. Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills have experienced more substantial cutbacks, to the tune of a 31.6 percent over the same time period.

Despite the reductions in employment levels, the concentration of paper

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