

New Hampshire

Economic Conditions



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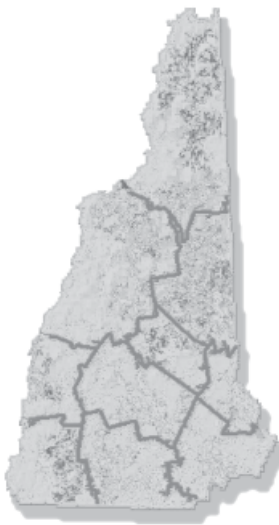
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Short-term Projections 2006Q4 to 2008Q4

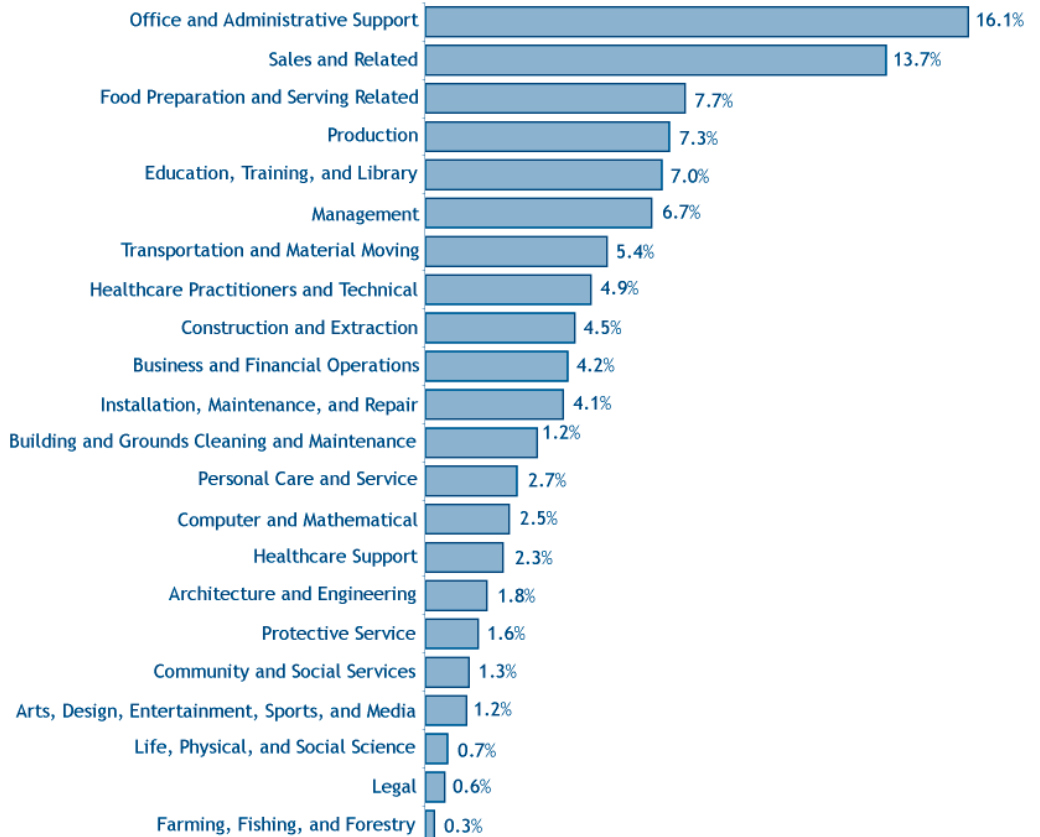
New Hampshire is expected to add more than 13,000 jobs by the fourth quarter of 2008. On a percentage basis, the projected increase of 1.9 percent (less than one percent a year, annualized) is slightly lower than short-term projections in previous years.

Short-term projections are published every six months to show the seasonal and cyclical effect on employment by industry and occupation. Projections are an estimate of what employment is expected to be in the fourth quarter of 2008.

Professional, scientific, and technical services led all industry sectors with a projected growth rate of 5.1 percent over two years. The sector includes activities such as *Legal services; Computer system design; and Management, scientific, and technical consulting services* which tend to employ highly skilled workers in many diverse occupations. The second leading sector, *Arts, entertainment, and recreation*, is projected to add nearly 450 jobs as it grows by 4.6 percent.

Better than average growth is expected for the *Health care and social assistance* sector, with nearly 3,600 new jobs.

Office and administrative support occupations account for the largest share of any major occupational group in 2006Q4



Educational services can also be expected to increase employment by nearly 2,500 jobs. Both of these sectors are among the largest in terms of total workers employed and respond more to increases in population than to economic conditions.

Rounding out the top five industries in terms of projected growth is *Administrative and waste management* which is projected to add 925 more jobs.

Employment change in the *Construction* sector is expected to be flat, while *Manufacturing* employment is projected to decrease by 1,700 jobs in the two-year projection period, a decline of one percent per year. *Agriculture, Utilities, and Information* are also expected to show a decline by the fourth quarter of 2008.

Outlook for Occupations, 2006Q4 - 2008Q4

Office and administrative support occupations accounted for more than 16 percent of all jobs in New Hampshire in the 2006Q4 base period, the largest share of any of the 22 major occupational groups. The 113,000 workers in this group are employed as *Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks; General office clerks; Stock clerks and order fillers; and Customer service representatives;* among many other occupations. In 2008Q4, minimal employment growth is expected, but because of the need to replace workers who retire, leave, or get promoted, there will be an expected 3,184 annual openings.

Sales and related occupations account for another 14 percent of the state's total employment. More than half of the employment is concentrated in two occupations, *Retail salespersons* and *Cashiers*. Employment growth during the two-year projection period is expected to be 2.1 percent, slightly higher than the state average. Employment in this occupational group is generally higher in the fourth quarter than any other time of the year. Because of the frequent need to replace workers, this group is projected to generate 4,600 openings in each year of the projection period.

With nearly five percent of total employment in 2006Q4, *Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations* have the highest projected growth rate of the major occupational groups. Occupations in this group are expected to grow by 5.1 percent and create 1,470 openings annually. *Physicians, Dentists, Registered nurses, Licensed practical nurses,* as well as many specialized jobs

such as *Radiologic technicians* are found in this occupational group.

Growth in occupations can be measured in absolute terms by the difference in employment between the base quarter (2006Q4) and the projected quarter (2008Q4), or by percentage change between the two quarters. Another way of looking at growth is by the number of openings from growth and replacement needs. The top ten occupations for these measures can be found in the tables below.

On the other end of the list are occupations that may see a decline in employment. This may be due to a major employer of the occupation being in a declining industry (*Paper goods machine setters, operators, and*

Short-term Projections 2006Q4 to 2008Q4

Most Openings from Growth

SOC		Openings from Growth
Code	SOC Title	
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	491
29-1111	Registered Nurses	400
13-1199	Business Operations Specialists, All Other	237
35-3031	Waiters and Waitresses	204
35-3021	Combined Food Prep/Serving Workers, Inc. Fast Food	201
25-9041	Teacher Assistants	193
25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Ex. Special Ed	182
15-1031	Computer Software Engineers, Applications	174
37-2011	Janitors/Cleaners, Ex. Maids/Housekeeping Cleaners	163
31-1012	Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	158

Fastest Growing (Minimum Employment of 500 in 2006Q4)

SOC		% Change
Code	SOC Title	
15-1081	Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	9.2%
31-1011	Home Health Aides	8.7%
29-2056	Veterinary Technologists and Technicians	8.6%
15-1031	Computer Software Engineers, Applications	7.5%
31-9092	Medical Assistants	6.8%
15-1032	Computer Software Engineers, Systems Software	6.6%
25-3021	Self-Enrichment Education Teachers	6.5%
29-2052	Pharmacy Technicians	6.2%
25-2041	Special Ed Teachers, Presch/Kindergarten/Elem Sch	6.2%
29-1111	Registered Nurses	6.1%
15-1071	Network and Computer Systems Administrators	6.1%

Occupations Adding the Most Jobs (Growth Plus Replacement)

SOC		Annual Openings
Code	SOC Title	
41-2011	Cashiers	1,610
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	1,553
35-3031	Waiters and Waitresses	898
35-3021	Combined Food Prep/Serving Workers, Inc. Fast Food	782
29-1111	Registered Nurses	642
43-5081	Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	486
25-9041	Teacher Assistants	382
13-1199	Business Operations Specialists, All Other	379
35-3022	Counter Attendants, Cafeteria/Food Concession	359
25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Ex. Special Ed	354

tenders, for example) or because there is less demand for the occupation due to technological change (such as *File clerks* and *Mail clerks*).

Occupations “Under the Radar” *Opportunities in other Occupations*

Projections publications in the past have focused on the fastest growing occupations or the occupations that are adding the most jobs over a certain time period. The limitation with that approach is that it is possible to lose sight of many occupations that are not growing fast enough or adding enough jobs to make the “top ten” list.

The reason this happens is often related to size. Some occupations, *Retail salesperson*, for example, will always be among the leading occupations in the number of new jobs each year because it is a very large occupation to begin with. In the case of fast growing occupations, there may be a group of occupations that are growing at a very fast rate, but many other occupations growing at an above average rate are usually excluded from the short list.

To provide an example of these lesser known occupations that are potentially good sources of job growth, the following criteria were applied:

- no more than 1,000 workers in the fourth quarter of 2006
- average annual growth of at least two percent each year
- more than ten annual openings from growth and replacement needs
- training requirements of less than an associate’s degree, with no prior experience in another occupation
- a median wage of at least \$10/hour

Twenty occupations meeting these criteria were identified. While the selection process is arbitrary, the resulting list gives a representative mix of jobs that don’t require extensive training or education, pay fairly well, and are expected to have positive growth through the fourth quarter of 2008. Training for many of these occupations is available at local community colleges in the state.

Many of these less-publicized occupations are in health care and provide an opportunity for career seekers to work in a hospital or clinic. Occupations such as *Respiratory therapists*, *Medical and clinical laboratory technicians*, and *Surgical technologists* are alterna-

Selected Occupations "Under the Radar"		Average Annual Percent Change	Average Annual Openings from Growth	Average Annual Openings from Replacement	Average Annual Openings Growth + Replacement
SOC Code	SOC Title	Percent Change	from Growth	from Replacement	Growth + Replacement
29-1126	Respiratory Therapists	7.3%	11	10	21
29-2012	Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technicians	5.0%	6	6	12
29-2031	Cardiovascular Technologists and Technicians	6.6%	8	4	12
29-2032	Diagnostic Medical Sonographers	7.3%	8	4	12
29-2041	Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics	4.1%	19	9	28
29-2055	Surgical Technologists	6.2%	14	5	19
29-2056	Veterinary Technologists and Technicians	8.6%	30	8	38
29-2071	Medical Records and Health Information Technicians	5.1%	26	13	39
29-2099	Health Technologists and Technicians, All Other	4.1%	8	7	15
29-9099	Healthcare Practitioners and Tech. Workers, All Other	5.0%	14	9	23
31-2021	Physical Therapist Assistants	6.6%	9	5	14
31-9093	Medical Equipment Preparers	5.2%	8	5	13
31-9094	Medical Transcriptionists	4.2%	9	8	17
31-9099	Healthcare Support Workers, All Other	4.1%	20	17	37
41-9011	Demonstrators and Product Promoters	4.7%	10	9	19
43-4111	Interviewers, Except Eligibility and Loan	4.4%	16	19	35
47-4071	Septic Tank Servicers and Sewer Pipe Cleaners	5.7%	7	7	14
49-3011	Aircraft Mechanics and Service Technicians	9.8%	12	6	18
51-3011	Bakers	4.3%	11	12	23
53-3021	Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity	4.6%	6	5	11

Note: Selection is arbitrary, there may be other jobs with similar characteristics that missed the cut

tives to careers as a *Registered nurse* or *Licensed nursing assistant*.

Many of the occupations also pay well. Based on June 2007 aged occupational wage data, a quarter of these occupations had a median hourly wage over \$20. The highest median wage in this group belongs to *Diagnostic medical sonographers*, at \$31.47 per hour.

Of the occupations listed, *Medical records and health information technicians* are projected to have the most annual openings during the projection period. Growth for this occupation is driven by the demand for detailed records in hospitals and in large group practices. *Interviewers, except eligibility and loan* is another occupation found in hospitals and clinics. Interviewers in the health

care industries obtain information from patients prior to admission. This occupation only requires short-term on-the-job training.

Outside of the medical field, *Demonstrators and product promoters*, *Aircraft mechanics and service technicians*, and *Bakers* are among the occupations with above average employment growth.

Michael Argiropolis

Short-term projections for all industries and occupations can be found on the ELMI website at: www.nh.gov/nhes/elmi/projections.htm

Unemployment Compensation Claims Activities

Claims Activity

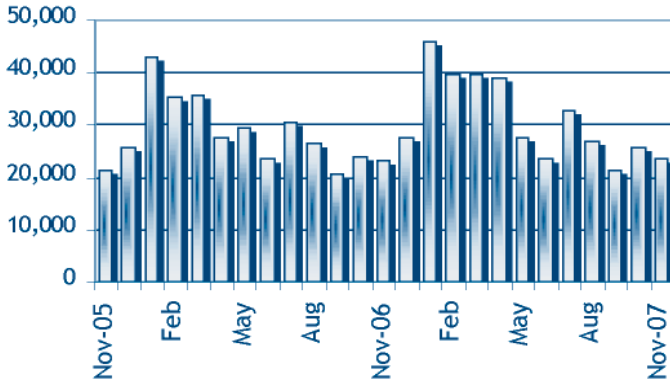
Total Regular Unemployment Compensation Programs:				Change from Previous			
				Month		Year	
	Nov-07	Oct-07	Nov-06	Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Initial Claims	4,255	3,614	4,265	641	17.7%	-10	-0.2%
Continued Weeks	23,684	25,779	23,201	-2,095	-8.1%	483	2.1%

Unemployment Compensation Fund

Trust Fund

Unemployment compensation fund balance at the end of November	\$245,121,034.84
Average payment for a week of total unemployment:	\$276.76
Net benefits paid:	\$4,839,634.48
Net contributions received during the month:	\$2,255,663.46
Interest Received:	\$0.00
Reed Act Distribution:	\$0.00
Reed Act Withdrawn for Administrative Costs:	\$0.00

Continued Weeks Claimed



Nov 2005 - Nov 2007
 Although continued weeks claimed dropped more than 2,000 over-the-month, they were still over two percent ahead of November 2006.

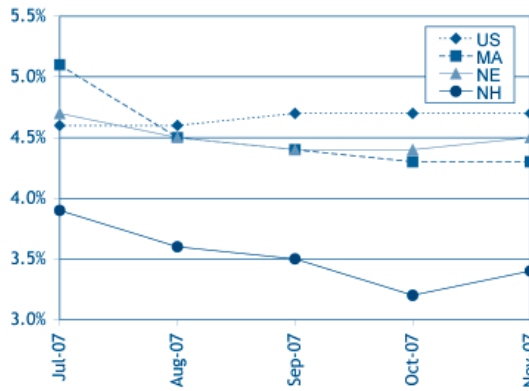
			Change from Previous	
Nov-07	Oct-07	Nov-06	Month	Year
210.2	208.9	201.5	0.6%	4.3%

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

Consumer Price Index

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

Even though New Hampshire's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased over the month, it remained the lowest in the region.



Unemployment Rates by Region

Seasonally Adjusted	Nov-07	Oct-07	Nov-06
United States	4.7%	4.7%	4.5%
Northeast	4.4%	4.5%	4.5%
New England	4.5%	4.4%	4.7%
Connecticut	5.0%	4.7%	4.2%
Maine	4.9%	4.8%	4.7%
Massachusetts	4.3%	4.3%	5.2%
New Hampshire	3.4%	3.2%	3.5%
Rhode Island	5.2%	4.9%	5.1%
Vermont	3.9%	4.3%	3.7%
Mid Atlantic	4.4%	4.5%	4.4%
New Jersey	4.2%	4.1%	4.4%
New York	4.6%	4.6%	4.2%
Pennsylvania	4.2%	4.5%	4.7%

Jul-07 Aug-07 Sep-07 Oct-07 Nov-07

Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Estimates

By Place of Residence

	Jul-07	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07
New Hampshire					
Unemployment Rate	3.9%	3.6%	3.5%	3.2%	3.4%
Civilian Labor Force	748,495	744,677	747,751	747,206	748,497
Number Employed	719,351	717,579	721,561	723,137	723,158
Number Unemployed	29,144	27,098	26,190	24,069	25,339
United States (in thousands)					
Unemployment Rate	4.6%	4.6%	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%
Civilian Labor Force	153,231	152,891	153,464	153,253	153,870
Number Employed	146,110	145,794	146,257	146,007	146,703
Number Unemployed	7,121	7,097	7,207	7,245	7,167

Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Employment Estimates

By Place of Establishment

Supersector	Jul-07	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07 <small>revised</small>	Nov-07 <small>preliminary</small>
Total Nonfarm	653,300	652,700	651,100	650,100	650,300
Construction	29,200	29,200	29,400	29,400	29,700
Manufacturing	76,500	75,500	75,400	75,300	75,600
Durable Goods	58,900	58,000	58,000	57,900	58,300
Non-Durable Goods	17,600	17,500	17,400	17,400	17,300
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	145,200	145,100	144,600	144,700	144,700
Wholesale Trade	29,000	28,800	28,800	28,800	28,600
Retail Trade	100,200	100,100	99,600	99,900	100,000
Transportation and Utilities	16,000	16,200	16,200	16,000	16,100
Information	12,800	12,800	12,800	12,600	12,700
Financial Activities	40,000	40,100	40,800	41,000	40,400
Professional and Business Services	63,100	62,900	62,600	62,800	63,400
Administrative and Support	26,500	26,400	26,400	26,300	26,300
Education and health services	103,800	103,600	104,200	104,900	104,700
Educational Services	23,600	23,500	23,600	23,500	23,600
Health Care and Social Assistance	80,200	80,100	80,600	81,400	81,100
Leisure and Hospitality	65,200	65,900	66,200	64,300	64,100
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	11,400	11,800	12,200	11,800	11,600
Accommodation and Food Services	53,800	54,100	54,000	52,500	52,500
Other Services	21,700	21,900	21,800	21,800	21,900
Government	94,700	94,600	92,200	92,200	92,100
Federal Government	7,700	7,700	7,700	7,700	7,700
State Government	23,400	23,900	23,700	23,000	22,900
Local Government	63,600	63,000	60,800	61,500	61,500

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	Nov-07	Oct-07	Nov-06
Number of workers			
Total Civilian Labor Force	747,100	745,040	740,510
Employed	723,270	723,360	715,990
Unemployed	23,830	21,680	24,520
Unemployment Rate (percent of labor force)	3.2%	2.9%	3.3%

Unemployment Rates by Area

Not Seasonally Adjusted	Nov-07	Oct-07	Nov-06
U.S and Regional States			
United States	4.5%	4.4%	4.3%
Northeast	4.2%	4.1%	4.2%
New England	4.2%	3.9%	4.3%
Connecticut	4.8%	4.2%	4.0%
Maine	4.8%	4.4%	4.5%
Massachusetts	3.9%	3.8%	4.8%
New Hampshire	3.2%	2.9%	3.3%
Rhode Island	4.7%	4.5%	4.6%
Vermont	3.7%	3.7%	3.5%
Mid Atlantic	4.2%	4.2%	4.1%
New Jersey	3.9%	3.8%	4.0%
New York	4.4%	4.4%	3.9%
Pennsylvania	3.9%	4.1%	4.4%

Map	Nov-07	Oct-07	Nov-06
Key Labor Market Areas			
1 Colebrook NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	5.2%	3.6%	5.4%
2 Berlin NH MicroNECTA	4.3%	3.3%	5.3%
3 Littleton NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	3.4%	2.7%	3.5%
4 Haverhill NH LMA	3.9%	3.3%	3.3%
5 Conway NH-ME LMA, NH Portion	3.3%	2.8%	3.5%
6 Plymouth NH LMA	3.1%	2.6%	3.1%
7 Moultonborough NH LMA	3.1%	2.5%	2.8%
8 Lebanon NH-VT MicroNECTA, NH Portion	2.2%	2.4%	2.3%
9 Laconia NH MicroNECTA	3.5%	3.0%	3.3%
10 Wolfeboro NH LMA	3.1%	2.5%	3.0%
11 Franklin NH MicroNECTA	3.0%	2.7%	3.3%
12 Claremont NH MicroNECTA	2.9%	2.7%	3.0%
13 Newport NH LMA	3.1%	2.7%	2.8%
14 New London NH LMA	2.7%	2.4%	2.9%
15 Concord NH MicroNECTA	2.9%	2.6%	3.0%
16 Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion	2.9%	2.7%	2.9%
17 Charlestown NH LMA	3.0%	2.6%	3.1%
18 Hillsborough NH LMA	3.4%	3.1%	3.4%
19 Manchester NH MetroNECTA	3.2%	2.9%	3.3%
20 Keene NH MicroNECTA	2.9%	2.6%	3.0%
21 Peterborough NH LMA	3.4%	3.0%	3.4%
22 Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion	3.1%	2.9%	3.4%
23 Exeter Area, NH Portion, Haverhill-N. Andover-Amesbury MA-NH NECTA Division	3.9%	3.6%	4.3%
24 Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion	3.0%	2.6%	2.9%
25 Hinsdale Town, NH Portion, Brattleboro VT-NH LMA	3.0%	4.0%	2.4%
26 Pelham Town, NH Portion, Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford MA-NH NECTA Division	4.5%	4.2%	5.2%
27 Salem Town, NH Portion, Lawrence-Methuen-Salem MA-NH NECTA Division	5.0%	4.8%	4.8%

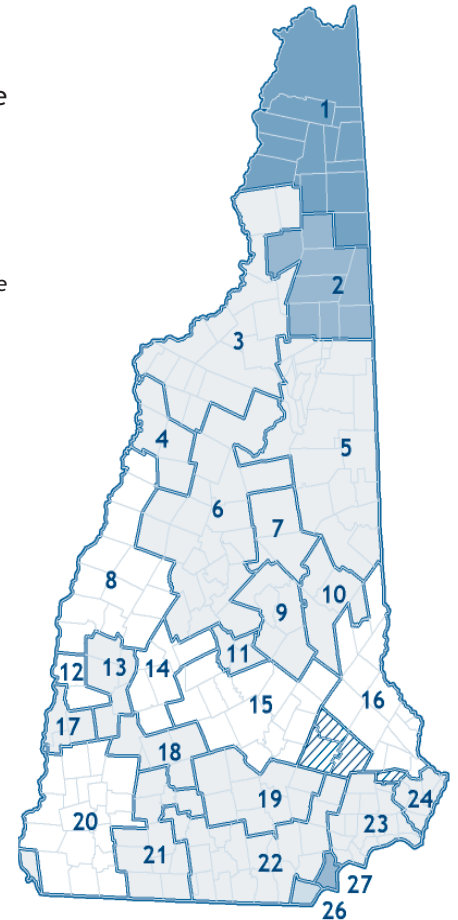
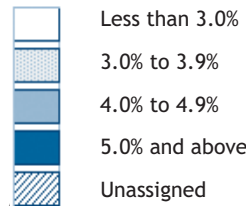
Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

By Place of Residence

Counties	Nov-07	Oct-07	Nov-06
Belknap	3.4%	2.9%	3.3%
Carroll	3.3%	2.7%	3.3%
Cheshire	3.1%	2.8%	3.1%
Coös	4.2%	3.3%	4.8%
Grafton	2.8%	2.5%	2.8%
Hillsborough	3.2%	2.9%	3.4%
Merrimack	2.9%	2.6%	3.0%
Rockingham	3.5%	3.3%	3.7%
Strafford	2.9%	2.7%	2.9%
Sullivan	2.8%	2.5%	2.8%

November 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.

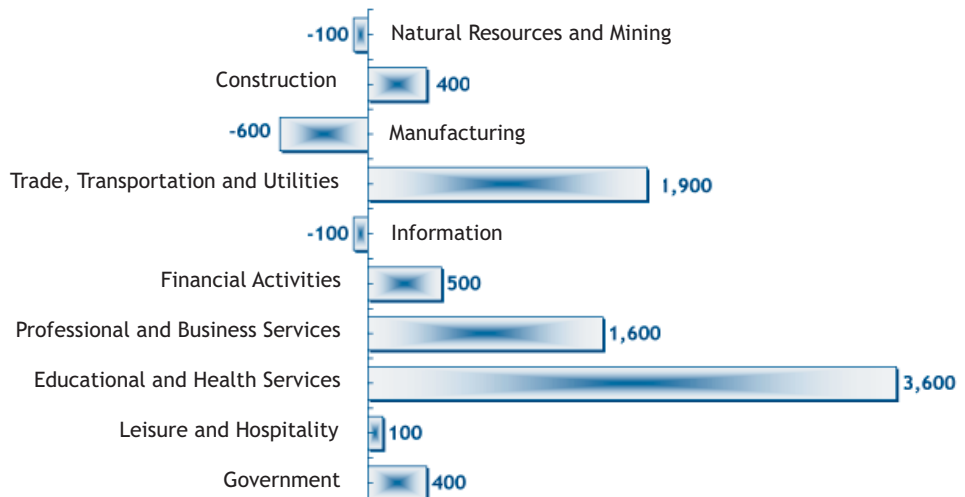
Leisure and hospitality dominated the employment decline over the month.

Monthly Not Seasonally Adjusted New Hampshire Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment

Current Employment Statistics Employment by Supersector by place of establishment	Number of Jobs			Change from previous:	
	Nov-07 preliminary	Oct-07 revised	Nov-06	Month	Year
	Total All Supersectors	653,300	654,600	644,900	-1,300
Private Employment Total	557,700	559,000	550,000	-1,300	7,700
Natural Resources and Mining	1,000	1,100	1,100	-100	-100
Construction	30,100	30,400	29,700	-300	400
Manufacturing	75,900	75,600	76,500	300	-600
Durable Goods	58,500	58,100	58,500	400	0
Non-Durable Goods	17,400	17,500	18,000	-100	-600
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	147,900	145,400	146,000	2,500	1,900
Wholesale Trade	28,600	28,800	28,200	-200	400
Retail Trade	103,100	100,300	101,900	2,800	1,200
Transportation and Utilities	16,200	16,300	15,900	-100	300
Information	12,800	12,600	12,900	200	-100
Financial Activities	40,200	40,700	39,700	-500	500
Professional and Business	63,500	63,400	61,900	100	1,600
Educational and Health	105,100	104,800	101,500	300	3,600
Leisure and Hospitality	59,500	63,300	59,400	-3,800	100
Other Services	21,700	21,700	21,300	0	400
Government Total	95,600	95,600	94,900	0	400

Change in Nonfarm Employment

Nov 2006 to Nov 2007



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 November 2007 showed that New Hampshire employers expanded the state's economy by 200 jobs.

Professional and business services (supersector 60) led the charge by adding 600 jobs. Construction (supersector 20) and manufacturing (supersector 30) followed with each bumping up their total number of jobs by 300. Wrapping up the plus side of the seasonally adjusted ledger, information (supersector 50) and other services (supersector 80) each added 100 jobs.

Trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) maintained its Novem-

ber employment total at the level set in October.

On the other side of the ledger, financial activities (supersector 55) reduced its staffing by 600 jobs, and education and health services (supersector 65) and leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) each rolled back their work force by 200 jobs. Concluding employment activity in the seasonally adjusted category, government (supersector 90) had 100 fewer workers.

Unadjusted:

November's preliminary unadjusted estimates showed that employment totals fell by 1,300 jobs during the month largely on the force of a 3,800-

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 Nov-07	Change from previous:		preliminary Nov-07	Change from previous:		preliminary Nov-07	Change from previous:		preliminary Nov-07	Change from previous:	
		Month	Year		Month	Year		Month	Year		Month	Year
Total All Sectors	99,800	200	-800	136,100	1,200	1,100	57,500	-300	1,000	58,600	200	1,100
Private Employment Total	88,200	100	-900	122,600	1,000	2,600	48,100	-100	1,200	43,900	200	200
Natural Resources and Construction	5,400	-100	-100	6,000	-100	100	1,500	-100	-100	2,000	0	-100
Manufacturing	9,600	0	0	26,300	500	1,200	3,900	100	0	6,700	0	0
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	20,200	300	-600	32,400	700	300	11,700	200	300	11,800	300	300
Wholesale Trade	4,900	0	100	6,100	0	200	2,000	0	0	1,300	0	0
Retail Trade	13,000	300	-200	22,000	700	100	8,400	200	300	9,400	300	300
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	Data not available			4,300	0	0	1,300	0	0	1,100	0	0
Information	3,000	0	-300	2,100	100	-100	1,800	100	100	1,400	0	0
Financial Activities	8,100	0	-400	10,000	-100	400	5,000	-100	100	2,900	0	-100
Professional and Educational and Health	12,800	0	400	13,900	-100	400	9,600	0	200	4,400	0	200
Leisure and Hospitality	16,600	0	100	17,200	200	400	6,000	0	100	7,800	0	100
Other Services	8,500	-100	0	10,400	-200	-100	7,100	-300	500	5,100	-100	-200
Government Total	4,000	0	0	4,300	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,800	0	0
	11,600	100	100	13,500	200	-1,500	9,400	-200	-200	14,700	0	900

Average Earnings and Hours of Production Workers in Manufacturing

Sector	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov-07 preliminary	Oct-07 revised	Nov-06	Nov-07 preliminary	Oct-07 revised	Nov-06	Nov-07 preliminary	Oct-07 revised	Nov-06
New Hampshire									
All Manufacturing	\$691.82	\$695.71	\$693.53	40.6	40.9	40.7	\$17.04	\$17.01	\$17.04
Durable Goods	\$723.31	\$729.32	\$712.08	42.2	42.7	41.4	\$17.14	\$17.08	\$17.20
Nondurable Goods	\$593.10	\$586.25	\$633.60	35.6	35.6	38.4	\$16.66	\$16.75	\$16.50
Manchester NH MetroNECTA									
All Manufacturing	\$862.72	\$862.72	\$809.17	42.9	42.9	41.2	\$20.11	\$20.11	\$19.64
Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion									
All Manufacturing	\$802.03	\$854.04	\$790.03	43.4	45.5	43.6	\$18.48	\$18.77	\$18.12

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

job seasonal downturn for leisure and hospitality (supersector 70).

Financial activities (supersector 55) cut back it force by 500 jobs, and construction (supersector 20) dropped 300 jobs from its roles. To close out the list of those industries which reduced their numbers, natural resources and mining (supersector 10) trimmed personnel strength by 100 jobs.

Other services (supersector 80) and government (supersector 90) made no change to their respective previous month's employment level.

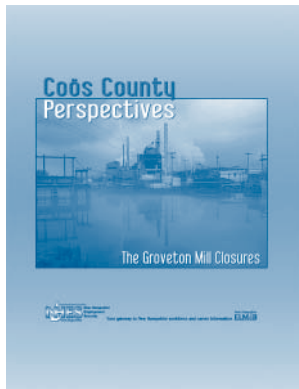
Early signs of the forthcoming shopping season manifested itself as trade,

transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) expanded its payroll by 2,500 jobs.

Manufacturing (supersector 30) and education and health services (supersector 65) each boosted their work force by 300 jobs.

Elsewhere, information (supersector 50) brought 200 additional workers on board in November. Professional and business services (supersector 60) concluded November's unadjusted employment activity with a 100-job increase.

B. G. McKay



Hot Off The Press

Coös County Perspectives...The Groveton Mill Closures - The announced New Year's Eve closing of the Wausau Paper Mill in the Northumberland village of Groveton, is the latest in a series of economic shocks to hit New Hampshire's North Country. Along with the 2006 closings of the Groveton Paperboard Mill and Fraser Paper's Burgess Pulp Mill in Berlin, it represents a continuation of a long downward trend in pulp and paper manufacturing employment in the region. In this study we examine the impact that these plant closings will have on the economy of Northumberland and its residential and economic center of Groveton.

This study is the latest in a series of Coös County Perspectives reports which are all available on our web page at www.nh.gov/nhes/elmi/.

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