

New Hampshire

Economic Conditions



February 2007
Volume 107, Number 02

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How many New Hampshire workers belong to a union?

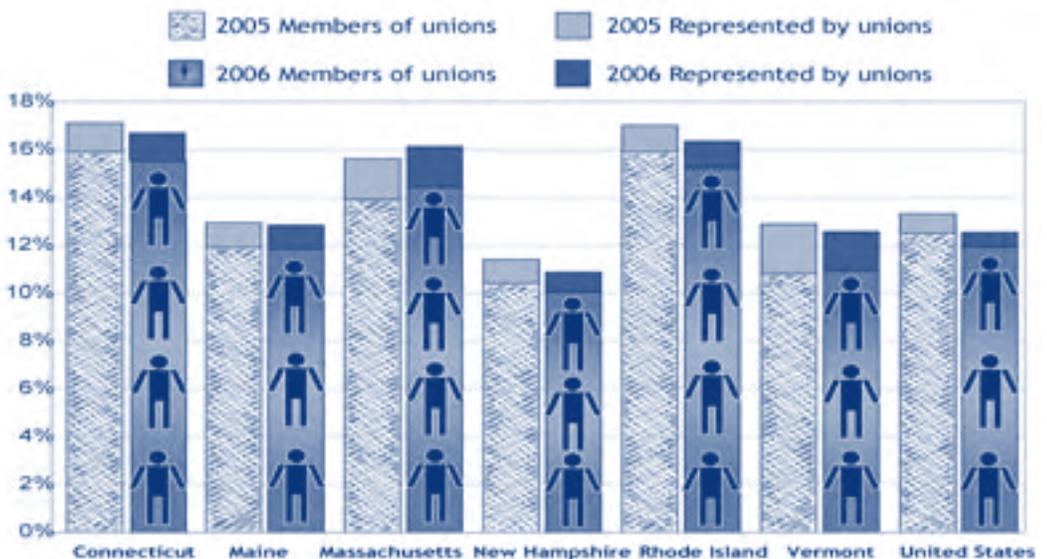
New Hampshire had the smallest share of union members among the New England states in 2006. The state had 10.1 percent of its employed workers reporting they were affiliated with a union. That was well below the national average of 12.0 percent. Like 30 other states, and the District of Columbia, the share of union workers in the state declined from 2005 to 2006.

Maine was one of only three states nationally, and the only New England state, to not have a change in its share of union workers over the year. In contrast, Massachusetts was the only New England state to increase its share of union workers over-the-year.¹

Another side of the picture includes workers whose jobs are covered by a union or employee association's contract but who have no union affiliation. This averages to roughly an additional 1.3 percent of the total employed nationally. New Hampshire was the only state in New England to have an increase, of 0.1 percent, in this group over the year. All other states in the region went down, however marginally.

Age and Gender demographics
 Nationally, older workers tend to have a higher affiliation with unions. Two of the oldest age groups reported, the 45 to 54 year and 55 to 64 year age brackets, have the highest union participation with a 16.5 percent union membership rate and another 1.5 percent of workers in these age groups covered by

Share of unionized workers in the New England states and the nation.



Published by the Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau



Characteristic	Total Employed	2006			
		Members of Unions ¹		Represented by Unions ²	
		Total	Percent of employed	Total	Percent of employed
AGE AND SEX					
Total, 16 years and over	128,237	15,359	12.0	16,860	13.1
16 to 24 years	19,538	857	4.4	978	5.0
25 years and over	108,699	14,502	13.3	15,881	14.6
25 to 34 years	28,805	2,899	10.1	3,195	11.1
35 to 44 years	30,526	3,997	13.1	4,356	14.3
45 to 54 years	29,401	4,710	16.0	5,131	17.5
55 to 64 years	16,005	2,568	16.0	2,832	17.6
65 years and over	3,872	328	8.5	370	9.5
Men, 16 years and over	66,811	8,657	13.0	9,340	14.0
16 to 24 years	10,130	543	5.4	608	6.0
25 years and over	56,681	8,114	14.3	8,732	15.4
25 to 34 years	15,677	1,650	10.5	1,793	11.4
35 to 44 years	16,179	2,306	14.3	2,488	15.4
45 to 54 years	14,867	2,617	17.6	2,807	18.9
55 to 64 years	7,990	1,370	17.1	1,474	18.4
65 years and over	1,989	167	8.4	190	9.6
Women, 16 years and over	61,426	6,702	10.9	7,520	12.2
16 to 24 years	9,408	315	3.3	370	3.9
25 years and over	52,018	6,386	12.3	7,151	13.7
25 to 34 years	13,127	1,249	9.5	1,401	10.7
35 to 44 years	14,368	1,667	11.7	1,867	13.0
45 to 54 years	14,534	2,093	14.4	2,325	16.0
55 to 64 years	8,106	1,198	14.8	1,358	16.8
65 years and over	1,881	160	8.5	180	9.5

those unions or employee associations. The age of these workers may be the explanation for their association to unions. They may be more likely to have experienced some of the improvements to the work environment that unions helped make possible over the years.

Within the private sector, Utilities industries and Telecommunications industries were also among the industries with almost a quarter of their workers belonging to a union. Construction and Educational services also have a high propensity of workers being unionized, with 13.0 and 13.5 percent respectively. The concentration of male workers in Construction can be considered a contributing factor to the higher share of male workers in unions.

Occupations

The concentration of union affiliation becomes more clear when these workers are sorted by occupation. One of every three workers in Protective service occupations was a union member in 2006. Many of these workers are employed by communities as fire fighters, police officers, sheriffs, and correctional officers, to name a few.

Typically the affiliation to a union is stronger for men than women, and that is most likely attributable to the type of jobs they have or the industry in which they are employed. The older age brackets having higher concentrations of membership is a shared commonality for both genders.

Industries

Among the industries, the public sector had by far the largest concentration of union membership, 36.2 percent in 2006. This was boosted by local government with 41.9 percent of its workers with a union membership. Protective agencies, like fire and police departments, are highly unionized and are part of local government, as are educators in the local school districts.

Education, training and library occupations were also among the occupations with high union membership. In 2006, 37.3 percent of these workers were members of a union and another 4.4 percent of these workers were covered by union contracts without being affiliated. Again, a lot of educators are employed by local school districts, or municipalities, providing more of an upward push to local government's union membership affiliation.

Other occupations with a high occurrence of union affiliation include Construction workers and Production workers and Transportation and material moving occupations. Again these occupations are dominated by males and may give further explanation to why men have a higher likelihood of being union members.

STATE	Total Employed	2005				2006				
		Members of Unions ¹		Represented by Unions ²		Members of Unions ¹		Represented by Unions ²		
		Total	Percent of employed	Total	Percent of employed	Total	Percent of employed	Total	Percent of employed	
United States	125,889	15,687	12.5%	17,223	13.7%	128,241	15,359	12.0%	16,857	13.1%
Connecticut	1,550	247	15.9	263	17.0	1,591	247	15.6	263	16.5
Maine	582	69	11.9	79	13.4	584	69	11.9	79	13.5
Massachusetts	2,886	402	13.9	431	14.9	2,859	414	14.5	438	15.3
New Hampshire	627	65	10.4	72	11.5	620	63	10.1	70	11.3
Rhode Island	494	79	15.9	83	16.8	498	76	15.3	79	16.0
Vermont	287	31	10.8	37	13.0	305	34	11.0	39	12.9

Source: Current Population Survey
Population measured in thousands

1 Data refer to members of a labor union or an employee association similar to a union.
2 Data refer to members of a labor union or an employee association similar to a union as well as workers who report no union affiliation but whose jobs are covered by a union or an employee association contract.

Wages

Typically, one of the benefits credited to working in a unionized environment is higher wages. Among the occupational groups there are few exceptions to that rule. However, occupations that are part of the Management, professional, and financial operators group are pri-

marily the jobs least likely to gain any wage benefits from a union or employee association membership. Most other occupational groups show a more substantial increase in wage levels based on union membership.

Anita Josten

¹United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. NEWS January 25, 2007. <www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/union2.pdf>. Accessed January 25, 2007

OCCUPATION	2005				2006			
	Total	Members of unions ¹	Represented by unions ²	Nonunion	Total	Members of unions ¹	Represented by unions ²	Nonunion
Management, professional, and related occupations	5937	5942	5937	5937	5967	5966	5962	5968
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	997	1,015	1,029	995	1,045	1,042	1,060	1,044
Professional and related occupations	902	932	924	894	928	956	948	921
Service occupations	413	643	629	392	422	638	629	404
Sales and office occupations	575	681	675	562	589	706	697	578
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	623	910	903	585	653	934	925	608
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	540	709	704	510	557	741	733	519

¹ Data refer to members of a labor union or an employee association similar to a union.

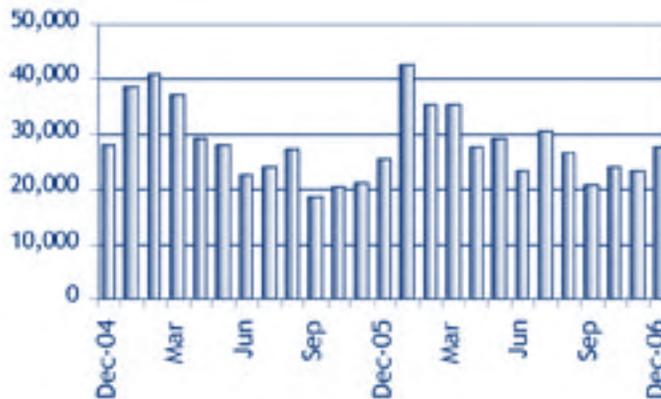
² Data refer to members of a labor union or an employee association similar to a union as well as workers who report no union affiliation but whose jobs are covered by a union or an employee association contract.

Unemployment Compensation Claims Activity

Total Regular Unemployment Compensation Programs:	Dec-06		Nov-06		Dec-05		Change from Previous				
							Month		Year		
	Net	Percent	Net	Percent	Net	Percent	Net	Percent	Net	Percent	
Initial Claims	6,592	4,265	7,329	2,327	54.6%	-737	-10.1%				
Continued Weeks	27,612	23,201	25,665	4,411	19.0%	1,947	7.6%				

Unemployment Compensation Fund

Unemployment compensation fund balance at the end of December	\$264,678,562.17
Average payment for a week of total unemployment:	\$262.53
Net benefits paid:	\$5,495,079.57
Net contributions received during the month:	\$81,639.78
Interest Received:	\$3,141,753.91
Reed Act Distribution:	\$0.00
Reed Act Withdrawn for Benefits:	-\$770.00



Claims Activity

Trust Fund

Continued Weeks Claimed

Dec 2004 - Dec 2006

Although December continued weeks claimed were almost 2,000 higher than last year, the over-the-month change was about 100 fewer than last year's over-the-month change.

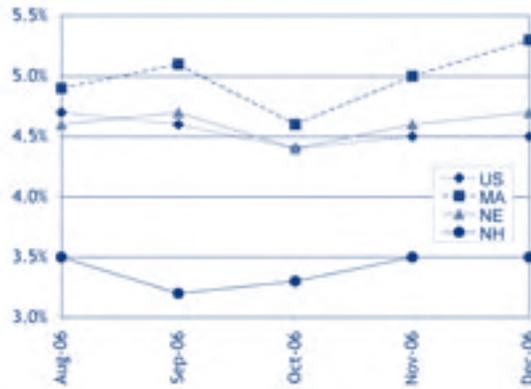
			Change from Previous	
Dec-06	Nov-06	Dec-05	Month	Year
201.8	201.5	196.8	0.1%	2.5%

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

Consumer Price Index

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

New Hampshire's unemployment rate remained unchanged over-the-month at the lowest rate in the region of 3.5 percent.



Unemployment Rates by Region

Seasonally Adjusted	Dec-06	Nov-06	Dec-05
United States	4.5%	4.5%	4.9%
Northeast	4.4%	4.4%	4.7%
New England	4.7%	4.6%	4.6%
Connecticut	4.2%	4.4%	4.6%
Maine	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%
Massachusetts	5.3%	5.0%	4.8%
New Hampshire	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
Rhode Island	5.2%	5.2%	5.1%
Vermont	3.8%	3.7%	3.6%
Mid Atlantic	4.2%	4.4%	4.8%
New Jersey	4.2%	4.5%	4.6%
New York	4.0%	4.2%	5.0%
Pennsylvania	4.6%	4.5%	4.7%

Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Estimates

By Place of Residence

	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06
New Hampshire					
Unemployment Rate	3.5%	3.2%	3.3%	3.5%	3.5%
Civilian Labor Force	739,476	741,268	745,516	747,079	745,498
Number Employed	713,944	717,283	721,257	720,818	719,094
Number Unemployed	25,532	23,985	24,259	26,261	26,404
United States (in thousands)					
Unemployment Rate	4.7%	4.6%	4.4%	4.5%	4.5%
Civilian Labor Force	151,734	151,818	152,052	152,449	152,775
Number Employed	144,618	144,906	145,337	145,623	145,926
Number Unemployed	7,116	6,912	6,715	6,826	6,849

Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Employment Estimates

By Place of Establishment

Supersector	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06
Total Nonfarm	641,200	643,400	642,800	643,500	642,300
Construction	31,200	31,200	31,400	31,400	30,900
Manufacturing	76,700	76,600	76,500	76,100	75,700
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	142,300	142,700	143,000	143,600	143,500
Information	12,900	12,900	12,900	13,100	13,100
Financial Activities	40,600	40,900	40,800	41,100	41,300
Professional and Business Services	60,900	61,100	60,800	60,500	60,500
Educational and Health Services	101,400	101,500	101,600	101,800	101,500
Leisure and Hospitality	65,300	65,400	64,900	65,300	66,100
Other Services	21,200	21,200	21,000	20,900	20,900
Government	87,500	88,700	88,700	88,500	87,700

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	Dec-06	Nov-06	Dec-05
Number of workers			
Total Civilian Labor Force	742,070	746,010	731,980
Employed	717,690	721,230	708,260
Unemployed	24,380	24,780	23,720
Unemployment Rate (percent of labor force)	3.3%	3.3%	3.2%

Unemployment Rates by Area

Not Seasonally Adjusted	Dec-06	Nov-06	Dec-05
U.S and Regional States			
United States	4.3%	4.3%	4.6%
Northeast	4.0%	4.2%	4.5%
New England	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%
Connecticut	3.7%	4.1%	4.2%
Maine	4.6%	4.6%	4.6%
Massachusetts	4.9%	4.6%	4.5%
New Hampshire	3.3%	3.3%	3.2%
Rhode Island	4.6%	4.6%	4.8%
Vermont	3.6%	3.6%	3.4%
Mid Atlantic	3.9%	4.2%	4.6%
New Jersey	3.9%	4.2%	4.3%
New York	3.8%	4.0%	4.9%
Pennsylvania	4.1%	4.4%	4.3%

Map		Dec-06	Nov-06	Dec-05
Key Labor Market Areas				
1 Colebrook NH-VT LMA, NH Portion		5.8%	5.3%	5.6%
2 Berlin NH MicroNECTA		5.5%	5.1%	3.7%
3 Littleton NH-VT LMA, NH Portion		3.2%	3.2%	3.3%
4 Haverhill NH LMA		3.9%	3.2%	3.6%
5 Conway NH-ME LMA, NH Portion		3.3%	3.5%	3.0%
6 Plymouth NH LMA		3.0%	3.1%	2.8%
7 Moultonborough NH LMA		3.0%	2.6%	2.7%
8 Lebanon NH-VT MicroNECTA, NH Portion		2.2%	2.4%	2.3%
9 Laconia NH MicroNECTA		3.4%	3.3%	3.1%
10 Wolfeboro NH LMA		2.8%	2.8%	2.8%
11 Franklin NH MicroNECTA		3.9%	3.4%	3.3%
12 Claremont NH MicroNECTA		3.1%	3.0%	2.7%
13 Newport NH LMA		2.7%	2.8%	3.1%
14 New London NH LMA		2.3%	2.6%	2.3%
15 Concord NH MicroNECTA		3.0%	3.0%	2.9%
16 Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion		2.9%	2.9%	2.8%
17 Charlestown NH LMA		3.4%	3.1%	2.9%
18 Hillsborough NH LMA		3.4%	3.3%	3.0%
19 Manchester NH MetroNECTA		3.2%	3.2%	3.2%
20 Keene NH MicroNECTA		3.1%	3.0%	2.8%
21 Peterborough NH LMA		3.3%	3.4%	3.2%
22 Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion		3.4%	3.5%	3.6%
23 Exeter Area, NH Portion, Haverhill-N. Andover-Amesbury MA-NH NECTA Division		4.0%	4.3%	3.9%
24 Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion		3.0%	2.9%	3.0%
25 Hinsdale Town, NH Portion, Brattleboro VT-NH LMA		2.6%	2.4%	2.3%
26 Pelham Town, NH Portion, Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford MA-NH NECTA Division		4.6%	5.1%	4.5%
27 Salem Town, NH Portion, Lawrence-Methuen-Salem MA-NH NECTA Division		4.7%	4.9%	5.2%

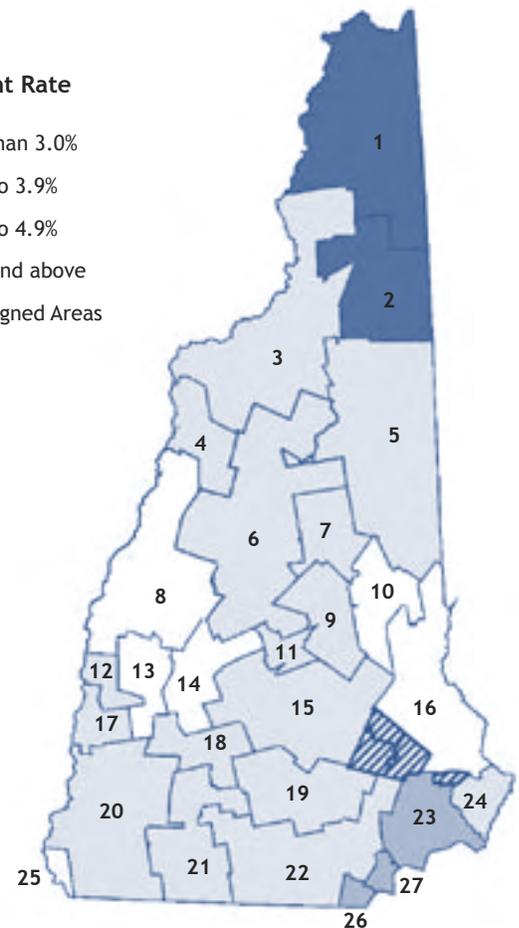
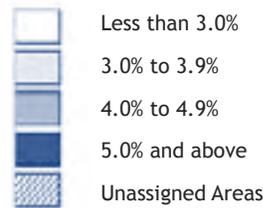
Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

By Place of Residence

Counties	Dec-06	Nov-06	Dec-05
Belknap	3.4%	3.3%	3.0%
Carroll	3.1%	3.2%	2.9%
Cheshire	3.2%	3.1%	2.9%
Coos	5.0%	4.7%	4.1%
Grafton	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%
Hillsborough	3.3%	3.4%	3.4%
Merrimack	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%
Rockingham	3.6%	3.7%	3.7%
Strafford	2.9%	2.9%	2.8%
Sullivan	2.9%	2.8%	2.8%

December 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.

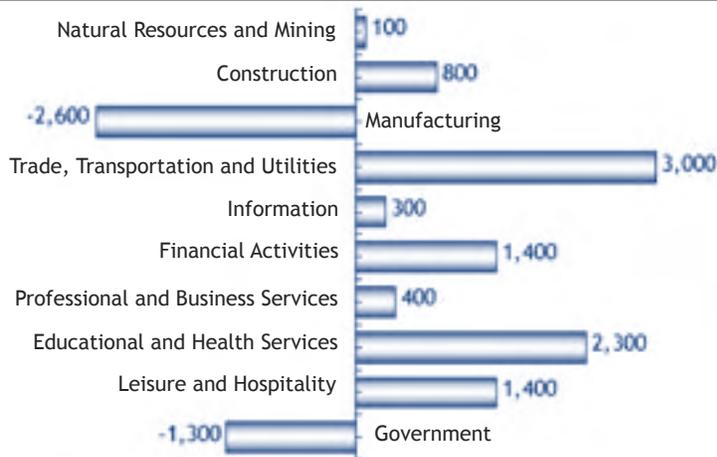
December's employment levels received the seasonal boost from Retail trade and Leisure and hospitality.

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:	
	Dec-06 preliminary	Nov-06 revised	Dec-05	Month	Year
	Total All Supersectors	648,200	646,900	642,500	1,300
Private Employment Total	557,300	555,300	550,300	2,000	7,000
Natural Resources and Mining	1,100	1,200	1,000	-100	100
Construction	30,900	31,900	30,100	-1,000	800
Manufacturing	76,000	76,100	78,600	-100	-2,600
Durable Goods	58,700	58,700	60,100	0	-1,400
Non-Durable Goods	17,300	17,400	18,500	-100	-1,200
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	149,000	146,800	146,000	2,200	3,000
Wholesale Trade	27,600	27,600	27,700	0	-100
Retail Trade	105,900	104,000	103,000	1,900	2,900
Transportation and Utilities	15,500	15,200	15,300	300	200
Information	13,300	13,200	13,000	100	300
Financial Activities	41,200	41,000	39,800	200	1,400
Professional and Business	60,900	61,100	60,500	-200	400
Educational and Health	102,200	102,400	99,900	-200	2,300
Leisure and Hospitality	61,900	60,800	60,500	1,100	1,400
Other Services	20,800	20,800	20,900	0	-100
Government Total	90,900	91,600	92,200	-700	-1,300

Change in Nonfarm Employment

Dec 2005 to Dec 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: December's seasonally adjusted estimates showed that New Hampshire had 1,200 fewer workers on the payrolls than in the previous month, but the state ended the year with 5,700 more jobs than at the end of 2005.

Government (supersector 90) cut 800 jobs from the rolls in December. Next up, construction (supersector 20) trimmed its crew size by 500 jobs, followed by manufacturing (supersector 30) with a 400-job reduction. Education and health services (supersector 65) pared its staff by 300 positions, and trade, transportation, and utilities (su-

persector 40) completed the downside of December's preliminary seasonally adjusted estimates with a 100-job roll back.

On the stable side of things, information (supersector 50), professional and business services (supersector 60), and other services (supersector 80) maintained their respective December employment totals at the November level.

Wrapping up December's employment activity, leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) expanded its roster by 800, and financial activities (supersector 55) added 200 jobs to its force.

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 Dec-06	Change from previous:		preliminary Dec-06	Change from previous:		preliminary Dec-06	Change from previous:		preliminary Dec-06	Change from previous:	
		Month	Year		Month	Year		Month	Year		Month	Year
Total All Sectors	103,600	0	2,100	135,200	200	-500	57,100	400	1,100	56,500	-200	-600
Private Employment Total	92,400	300	2,400	119,700	100	-900	47,700	300	1,300	43,200	0	-200
Natural Resources and Construction	5,500	-100	100	6,400	-100	100	1,800	-100	0	2,200	0	100
Manufacturing	9,400	0	-200	25,200	0	-600	3,600	0	-100	6,500	0	-200
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	22,100	200	600	32,200	400	100	12,100	400	400	11,500	100	-400
Wholesale Trade	5,100	0	100	6,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	1,500	0	0
Retail Trade	13,800	200	400	22,200	400	400	8,600	100	200	9,000	100	-400
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	Data not available			4,000	0	-300	1,500	300	200	1,000	0	0
Information	3,500	0	100	2,200	0	0	1,800	0	100	1,300	0	100
Financial Activities	8,900	0	200	9,300	0	-400	5,400	0	300	2,800	-100	0
Professional and Business	12,600	100	700	12,600	0	-500	9,000	0	200	3,900	0	100
Educational and Health	16,800	0	300	16,200	0	400	5,900	0	100	7,600	0	100
Leisure and Hospitality	9,500	100	700	10,900	-200	0	6,500	0	300	5,500	0	0
Services	4,100	0	-100	4,700	0	0	1,600	0	0	1,900	0	0
Government Total	11,200	-300	-300	15,500	100	400	9,400	100	-200	13,300	-200	-400

Average Earnings and Hours of Production Workers in Manufacturing

Sector	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec-06 preliminary	Nov-06 revised	Dec-05	Dec-06 preliminary	Nov-06 revised	Dec-05	Dec-06 preliminary	Nov-06 revised	Dec-05
New Hampshire									
All Manufacturing	\$707.11	\$697.60	\$693.26	41.4	40.7	42.9	\$17.08	\$17.14	\$16.16
Durable Goods	\$713.80	\$710.21	\$713.06	41.5	41.1	43.8	\$17.20	\$17.28	\$16.28
Nondurable Goods	\$685.55	\$656.80	\$630.40	41.1	41.1	40.0	\$16.68	\$16.67	\$15.76
Manchester NH MetroNECTA									
All Manufacturing	\$803.60	\$818.99	\$755.72	41.0	41.7	42.6	\$19.60	\$19.64	\$17.74
Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion									
All Manufacturing	\$815.66	\$817.21	\$732.54	43.9	45.1	43.5	\$18.58	\$18.12	\$16.84

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

Unadjusted: New Hampshire employers added 1,300 jobs to the state's economy according to December's preliminary unadjusted estimates.

In the final month of the holiday shopping season, trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) ramped up its staff with 2,200 additional jobs. Leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) bumped up its job total by 1,100. Adding jobs at a lesser rate, financial activities (supersector 55) increased its force by 200, and information (supersector 50) brought 100 more workers on board in December.

Other services (supersector 80) sustained its employment total at the November level in December's preliminary estimates.

December, for some industries, represents a seasonal slow down in activity. Construction (supersector 20) led that pack with a 1,000-job reduction. Government (supersector 90) followed with a 700-job reduction. Professional and business services (supersector 60) and education and health services (supersector 65) each decreased their force by 200 slots, while natural resources and mining (supersector 10) and manufacturing (supersector 30) each cut back their total number of jobs by 100.

B. G. McKay

Hospital Construction Projects in New Hampshire

The Health care and social assistance industry employment has been growing steadily, and *New Hampshire Projections by Industry and Occupation* indicate this growth trend will continue. Hospitals, a prominent subsector in this industry, have been improving their facilities throughout the state to accommodate the increasing demand for services as well as the resulting increase in employment.

Hospital Construction Projects in New Hampshire is a study revolving around the economic contributions of the Hospital industry and the construction projects directly related to their physical growth. A hypothetical scenario of holding Hospital employment constant at the 2004 level was done to analyze the total impact the Hospital industry has on the state as a whole.

Then, ten large projects in six counties were followed to evaluate the changes that occurred within their local areas (counties).

New Hampshire Economic Conditions is published monthly in coordination with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

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These county comparisons accentuated how Construction employment was the primary catalyst in employment level fluctuations from the projects.

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