

# New Hampshire

## Economic Conditions



May 2007

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 Labor Market Information Bureau

New Hampshire  
**ELM**B  
 Economic & Labor Market Information Bureau

### Biotechnology and the role it plays in New Hampshire

Recent scientific research and analysis has been focusing on the growing importance of biologics. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, industries related to biotechnology have been experiencing employment increases of over 12 percent per year since 2000.<sup>1</sup> The rapid pace of change in the technologies used challenges workers in the biotechnology industry. These occupations continuously need to upgrade their skills to perform their duties.

There is no one specific “biotechnology industry” so to speak. It ranges from the research and development companies included under the *Professional and technical services* industry group, to laboratory testing facilities which are part of *Ambulatory health care services*, to mass production of pharmaceuticals from *Manufactur-*

Because there are many types of Manufacturing companies, the NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) organizes the different industries. Under the main category of Manufacturing is the Chemical manufacturing industry group (NAICS code 325). This is where the state's concentration of biological manufacturing is included as the sub-group of Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing.

Likewise with Professional and technical services, the companies are organized by the specialty service they provide. These companies related to biologics are found under the Scientific and research development services group.

#### NAICS Industry Establishments

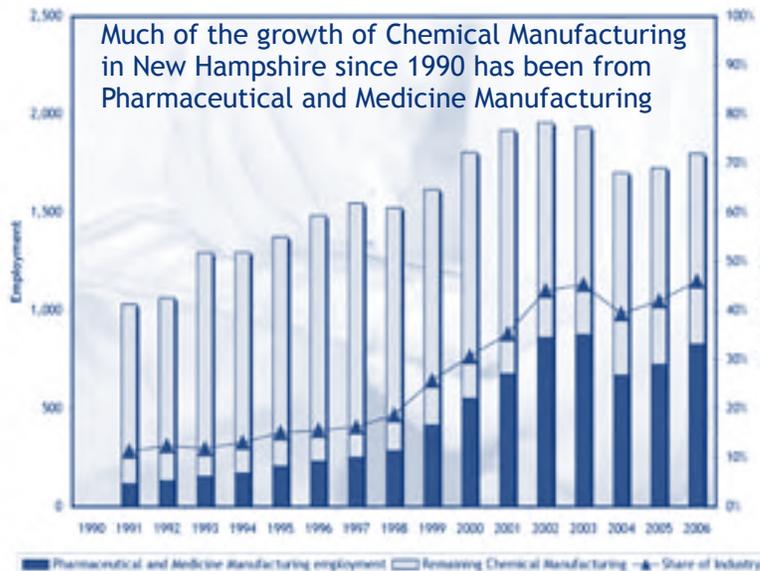
##### 32-33 Manufacturing

- 325 Chemical manufacturing
  - 3254 Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing
  - 32541 Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing
  - 325411 Medicine and botanical manufacturing
  - 325412 Pharmaceutical preparation manufacturing
  - 325413 In-vitro diagnostic substance manufacturing
  - 325414 Biological product (except diagnostic) manufacturing

##### 54 Professional and technical services

- 541 Professional and technical services
- 5417 Scientific research and development services
  - 541710 Research and development in the physical, engineering, and life sciences
  - 541720 Social science and humanities research

ing. In New Hampshire the two largest concentrations of biotechnology companies are related to biological products made and used in medicine, mostly pharmaceuticals in *Manufacturing*, and the research and development companies in *Professional and technical services*.



**Employment**  
 Employment in the *Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing* in New Hampshire has been growing at a rapid pace since the early 1990s. This industry group made up barely 10 percent of the total *Chemical manufacturing* employment at that time, just over 100 workers. Since then, the industry

group has grown to account for nearly half of this industry's employment by 2006, with more than 800 workers.

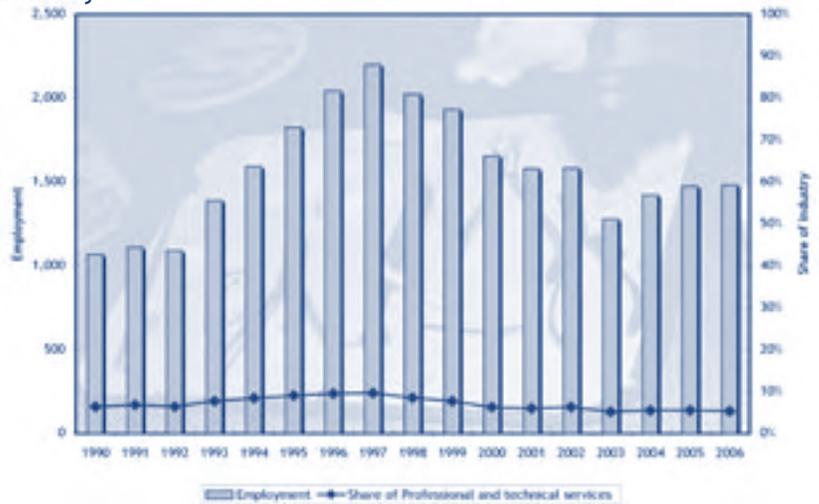
In the *Professional and technical services* sector, employment in the *Scientific research and development services* group has also been growing, although not at the same rate as biological *Manufacturing* jobs. The 1,069 jobs in 1990 within this industry grew to 1,481 by 2006. Even with an increase just shy of 40 percent during that period, *Scientific research and development services* made up roughly five percent of employment in the *Professional and technical services* industry throughout the period.

**Occupations**

The multiple specialties and the wide range of expertise necessary in the biotechnology industry are driving factors for the type of occupations found there. They also play a role in the diversification of these occupations, there is no significant dominant concentration of any one occupation more than another.

Because New Hampshire has a small portion of companies that are considered biotechnology industries, there are many barriers to discussing the specific concentrations of occupations, on account of possibly violating confidentiality regulations. Because of this local restriction, the concentrations of occupations were obtained from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. While this source does help disclose the types of occupations found in the industries, it does not neces-

Although *Scientific Research and Development* employment has increased, its share of the *Professional and Technical Services* industry has remained close to 5 %



sarily reflect the same concentrations of those jobs that would be found locally.

Within the *Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing industry*, one occupation regularly employed was Chemists. In New Hampshire the median wage for this occupation was \$26.91.<sup>2</sup> Microbiologists, Industrial engineers, and different types of Managers in the industry all had median wages of over thirty dollars an hour. Also employed are occupations common among most *Manufacturing* companies, Sales representative, and Supervisors with wages higher than twenty dollars and hour. Of the occupations listed here, nine require a formal education.

Occupations within Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing  
NAICS 3254

SOC Code	Occupation	National Share of Industry (%)	New Hampshire median wage
00-0000	All Occupations	100.00%	\$14.66
19-2031	Chemists	4.50%	\$26.91
51-9011	Chemical equipment operators and tenders	3.77%	na
19-1042	Medical scientists, except epidemiologists	3.61%	na
51-9023	Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders	3.13%	\$14.14
19-4021	Biological technicians	3.01%	\$16.42
51-9061	Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	3.00%	\$15.00
51-1011	First-line supervisors/managers of production workers	2.58%	\$23.12
41-4011	Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing technical and scientific products	2.25%	\$29.04
13-1199	Business operations specialists, all other	2.14%	\$21.47
49-9042	Maintenance and repair workers, general	1.89%	\$15.01
51-9012	Separating, filtering, clarifying, precipitating, and still machine setters, operators, and tenders	1.66%	\$17.62
53-7062	Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	1.66%	\$10.93
11-9199	Managers, all other	1.53%	\$37.50
19-1021	Biochemists and biophysicists	1.48%	na
11-3051	Industrial production managers	1.24%	\$37.38
11-1021	General and operations managers	1.22%	\$34.68
43-5071	Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	1.22%	\$13.27
19-1022	Microbiologists	1.18%	\$32.45
43-5061	Production, planning, and expediting clerks	1.07%	\$18.00
17-2112	Industrial engineers	0.82%	\$32.76
43-3031	Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	0.81%	\$14.68
13-1081	Logisticians	0.27%	\$26.06

na = Information not available because of confidentiality  
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics Program, May 2005 National Industry-Specific Occupational Employment and Wages Estimates. [www.dhs.gov/eis/summit/naics3254.html](http://www.dhs.gov/eis/summit/naics3254.html)

Occupations within Scientific Research and Development Services  
NAICS 5417

SOC Code	Occupation	National Share of Industry (%)	New Hampshire median wage
00-0000	All Occupations	100.00%	\$14.66
19-1042	Medical scientists, except epidemiologists	4.21%	na
15-1032	Computer software engineers, systems software	3.68%	\$41.48
43-6011	Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	3.60%	\$16.93
11-1021	General and operations managers	2.20%	\$34.68
17-2141	Mechanical engineers	2.10%	\$30.74
13-1199	Business operations specialists, all other	1.97%	\$21.47
15-1031	Computer software engineers, applications	1.93%	\$35.83
43-9061	Office clerks, general	1.90%	\$12.71
43-6014	Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	1.63%	\$12.67
11-9199	Managers, all other	1.29%	\$37.50
13-1111	Management analysts	0.99%	\$34.34
15-1099	Computer specialists, all other	0.98%	\$25.36
15-1021	Computer programmers	0.96%	\$25.07
17-3027	Mechanical engineering technicians	0.82%	\$19.58
11-3031	Financial managers	0.76%	\$34.91
43-3031	Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	0.76%	\$14.68
15-1011	Computer and information scientists, research	0.65%	\$46.22
11-1011	Chief executives	0.56%	\$56.12
17-2131	Materials engineers	0.32%	\$33.16
17-2199	Engineers, all other	na	\$33.64
17-3029	Engineering technicians, except drafters, all other	na	\$19.21
19-1099	Life scientists, all other	na	\$20.17

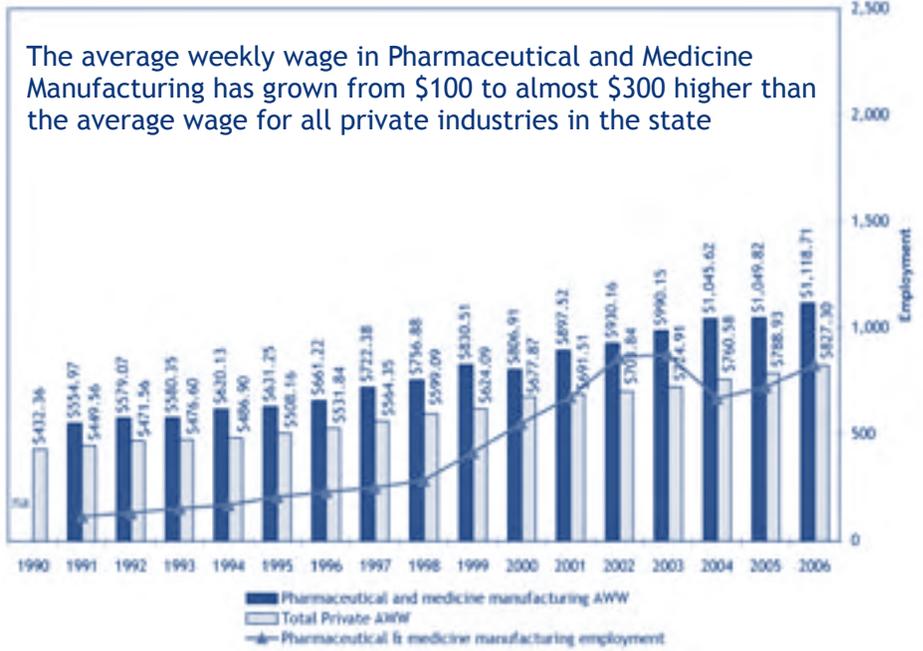
na = Information not available because of confidentiality  
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics Program, May 2005 National Industry-Specific Occupational Employment and Wages Estimates. [www.dhs.gov/eis/summit/naics5417.html](http://www.dhs.gov/eis/summit/naics5417.html)

Executives, Managers, and Engineers (both computer and science) topped the pay scale among occupations in the *Scientific research and development services* industry. Scientists, with various specialties, had high range median wages. Of the occupations included here, sixteen require a formal education beyond an associate's degree.

**Average weekly wages**

A common element between these two biotechnological industries in New Hampshire is that they both have high average weekly wages compared to the statewide average of all industries. This may reflect the fact that employees in these industries are highly specialized and have unique, highly trained skill sets. The fast pace of technological changes also demands

*Continued on page 8*



**Unemployment Compensation Claims Activities**

**Claims Activity**

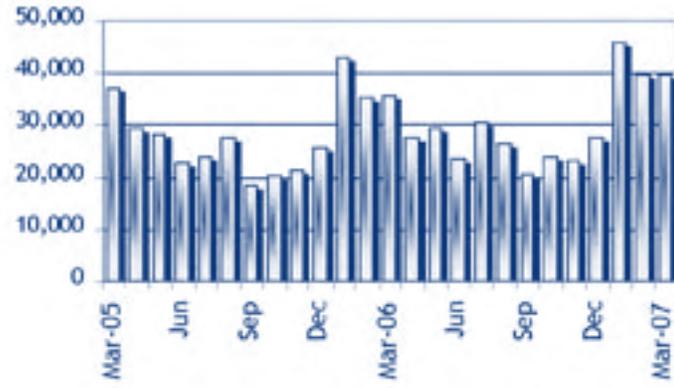
Total Regular Unemployment Compensation Programs:	Change from Previous						
	Month		Year				
	Mar-07	Feb-07	Mar-06	Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Initial Claims	3,865	4,514	3,599	-649	-14.4%	266	7.4%
Continued Weeks	39,653	39,725	35,494	-72	-0.2%	4,159	11.7%

**Unemployment Compensation Fund**

**Trust Fund**

Unemployment compensation fund balance at the end of March	\$244,557,461.18
Average payment for a week of total unemployment:	\$260.62
Net benefits paid:	\$8,518,770.61
Net contributions received during the month:	\$223,699.17
Interest Received:	\$3,029,407.50
Reed Act Distribution:	\$0.00
Reed Act Withdrawn for Benefits:	\$0.00

**Continued Weeks Claimed**



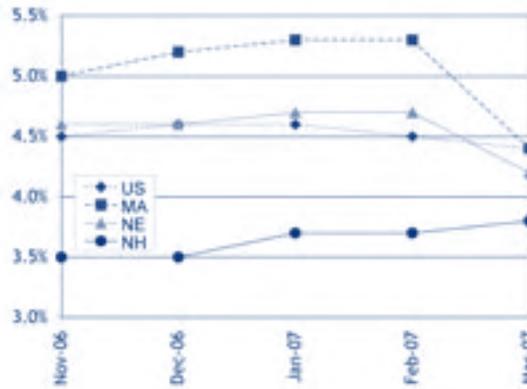
			Change from Previous	
Mar-07	Feb-07	Mar-06	Month	Year
205.4	203.5	199.8	0.9%	2.8%

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 rate rose by 0.1 percentage point over-the-month, again tying with Vermont for the lowest unemployment rate in the region.



### Unemployment Rates by Region

Seasonally Adjusted	Mar-07	Feb-07	Mar-06
United States	4.4%	4.5%	4.7%
Northeast	4.1%	4.3%	4.6%
New England	4.2%	4.7%	4.5%
Connecticut	4.1%	4.2%	4.3%
Maine	4.3%	4.4%	4.3%
Massachusetts	4.4%	5.3%	4.8%
New Hampshire	3.8%	3.7%	3.4%
Rhode Island	4.2%	4.4%	5.2%
Vermont	3.8%	3.9%	3.6%
Mid Atlantic	4.0%	4.2%	4.7%
New Jersey	4.3%	4.1%	4.7%
New York	4.0%	4.4%	4.8%
Pennsylvania	3.8%	4.0%	4.6%

### Nov-06 Dec-06 Jan-07 Feb-07 Mar-07

### Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Estimates

By Place of Residence

	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07
<b>New Hampshire</b>					
Unemployment Rate	3.5%	3.5%	3.7%	3.7%	3.8%
Civilian Labor Force	739,943	740,414	743,245	743,880	745,338
Number Employed	714,054	714,493	715,466	716,210	716,815
Number Unemployed	25,889	25,921	27,779	27,670	28,523
<b>United States (in thousands)</b>					
Unemployment Rate	4.5%	4.5%	4.6%	4.5%	4.4%
Civilian Labor Force	152,449	152,775	152,974	152,784	152,979
Number Employed	145,623	145,926	145,957	145,919	146,254
Number Unemployed	6,826	6,849	7,017	6,865	6,724

### Supersector

### Nov-06 Dec-06 Jan-07 Feb-07 Mar-07

### Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Employment Estimates

By Place of Establishment

Supersector	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07
Total Nonfarm	643,500	642,300	641,000	641,800	642,700
Construction	31,400	29,200	28,700	28,500	28,800
Manufacturing	76,100	75,600	75,000	75,100	75,200
Durable Goods		57,800	57,200	57,400	57,600
Non-Durable Goods		17,800	17,800	17,700	17,600
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	143,600	143,200	142,900	142,700	143,400
Wholesale Trade		28,200	28,100	28,000	28,100
Retail Trade		99,000	99,000	98,900	99,100
Transportation and Utilities		16,000	15,800	15,800	16,200
Information	13,100	12,700	12,700	12,900	12,800
Financial Activities	41,100	40,100	39,700	39,600	39,800
Professional and Business Services	60,500	61,900	62,400	63,000	62,600
Administrative and Support		26,500	26,700	27,000	26,800
Education and health services	101,800	101,200	101,600	101,900	102,600
Educational Services		23,000	23,200	23,400	23,400
Health Care and Social Assistance		78,200	78,400	78,500	79,200
Leisure and Hospitality	65,300	64,100	63,900	63,800	63,700
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation		11,100	11,200	11,000	10,800
Accommodation and Food Services		53,000	52,700	52,800	52,900
Other Services	20,900	21,500	21,600	21,500	21,600
Government	88,500	91,800	91,600	91,900	91,200
Federal Government		7,900	7,900	7,800	7,800
State Government		23,700	23,700	23,900	23,200
Local Government		60,200	60,000	60,200	60,200

Data not available

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	Mar-07	Feb-07	Mar-06
Number of workers			
Total Civilian Labor Force	741,910	739,520	731,000
Employed	711,000	708,270	704,110
Unemployed	30,910	31,250	26,890
Unemployment Rate (percent of labor force)	4.2%	4.2%	3.7%

Unemployment Rates by Area

Not Seasonally Adjusted	Mar-07	Feb-07	Mar-06
<b>U.S and Regional States</b>			
United States	4.5%	4.9%	4.8%
Northeast	4.4%	4.9%	5.0%
New England	4.6%	5.2%	4.9%
Connecticut	4.3%	4.7%	4.4%
Maine	5.0%	5.4%	5.0%
Massachusetts	4.8%	5.8%	5.2%
New Hampshire	4.2%	4.2%	3.7%
Rhode Island	4.6%	5.1%	5.7%
Vermont	4.4%	4.6%	4.1%
Mid Atlantic	4.4%	4.7%	5.0%
New Jersey	4.6%	4.6%	4.9%
New York	4.3%	4.9%	5.0%
Pennsylvania	4.2%	4.6%	5.1%

Map	Mar-07	Feb-07	Mar-06
<b>Key Labor Market Areas</b>			
1 Colebrook NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	5.5%	5.4%	4.3%
2 Berlin NH MicroNECTA	6.0%	6.4%	4.3%
3 Littleton NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	4.1%	4.1%	3.8%
4 Haverhill NH LMA	5.2%	5.4%	4.8%
5 Conway NH-ME LMA, NH Portion	4.9%	4.6%	3.9%
6 Plymouth NH LMA	4.1%	3.9%	3.4%
7 Moultonborough NH LMA	4.0%	3.9%	3.2%
8 Lebanon NH-VT MicroNECTA, NH Portion	2.6%	2.8%	2.3%
9 Laconia NH MicroNECTA	4.6%	4.5%	3.8%
10 Wolfeboro NH LMA	4.2%	3.9%	3.9%
11 Franklin NH MicroNECTA	5.4%	5.3%	4.3%
12 Claremont NH MicroNECTA	3.8%	3.6%	3.1%
13 Newport NH LMA	4.1%	3.5%	3.3%
14 New London NH LMA	3.4%	3.5%	2.8%
15 Concord NH MicroNECTA	4.3%	4.2%	3.4%
16 Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion	3.9%	3.9%	3.4%
17 Charlestown NH LMA	4.2%	4.3%	4.2%
18 Hillsborough NH LMA	4.4%	4.3%	3.7%
19 Manchester NH MetroNECTA	4.1%	4.1%	3.7%
20 Keene NH MicroNECTA	4.0%	4.0%	3.1%
21 Peterborough NH LMA	4.6%	4.5%	3.8%
22 Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion	4.1%	4.3%	3.9%
23 Exeter Area, NH Portion, Haverhill-N. Andover-Amesbury MA-NH NECTA Division	4.8%	5.2%	4.4%
24 Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion	3.6%	3.7%	3.4%
25 Hinsdale Town, NH Portion, Brattleboro VT-NH LMA	4.4%	3.3%	2.1%
26 Pelham Town, NH Portion, Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford MA-NH NECTA Division	5.3%	5.9%	4.6%
27 Salem Town, NH Portion, Lawrence-Methuen-Salem MA-NH NECTA Division	5.2%	5.5%	5.2%

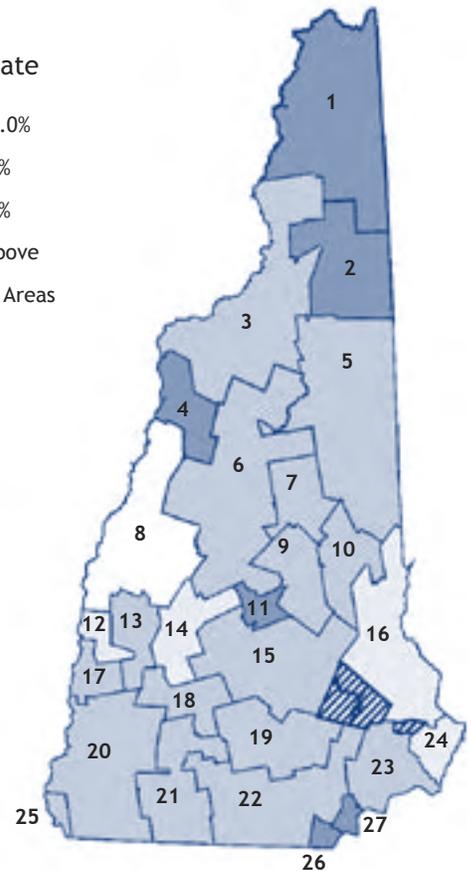
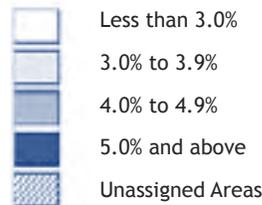
Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

By Place of Residence

Counties	Mar-07	Feb-07	Mar-06
Belknap	4.6%	4.6%	3.8%
Carroll	4.6%	4.3%	3.8%
Cheshire	4.2%	4.2%	3.3%
Coos	5.5%	5.6%	4.3%
Grafton	3.4%	3.4%	3.0%
Hillsborough	4.1%	4.2%	3.8%
Merrimack	4.2%	4.1%	3.4%
Rockingham	4.3%	4.5%	4.0%
Strafford	3.9%	3.8%	3.3%
Sullivan	3.7%	3.5%	3.1%

March 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.

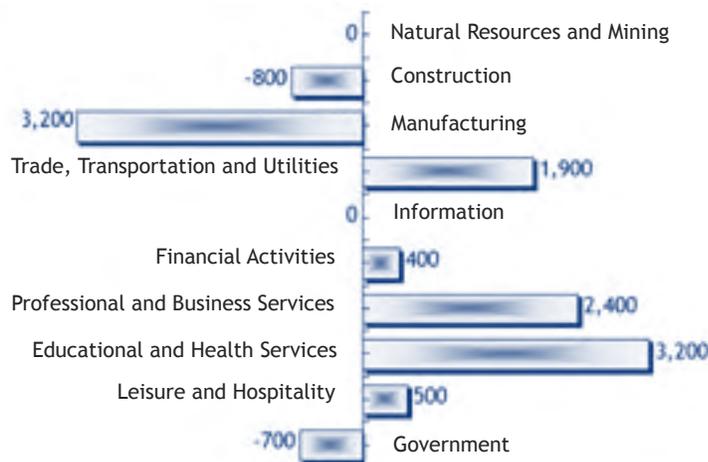
## Monthly Not Seasonally Adjusted New Hampshire Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment

The 700 jobs in Education and health, a 600 job increase in Construction, and 900 from Trade, transportation and utilities combined toward the over-the-month employment increase of 2,800 jobs.

Current Employment Statistics Employment by Supersector by place of establishment	Number of Jobs			Change from previous:	
	Mar-07 preliminary	Feb-07 revised	Mar-06	Month	Year
	Total All Supersectors	634,300	631,600	630,300	2,700
Private Employment Total	539,600	536,800	534,900	2,800	4,700
Natural Resources and Mining	1,000	900	1,000	100	0
Construction	26,300	25,700	27,100	600	-800
Manufacturing	74,900	74,700	78,100	200	-3,200
Durable Goods	57,400	57,200	59,100	200	-1,700
Non-Durable Goods	17,500	17,500	19,000	0	-1,500
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	140,200	139,300	138,300	900	1,900
Wholesale Trade	27,900	27,800	27,600	100	300
Retail Trade	96,400	95,900	95,400	500	1,000
Transportation and Utilities	15,900	15,600	15,300	300	600
Information	12,700	12,800	12,700	-100	0
Financial Activities	39,700	39,500	39,300	200	400
Professional and Business	61,200	61,200	58,800	0	2,400
Educational and Health	103,000	102,300	99,800	700	3,200
Leisure and Hospitality	59,300	59,200	58,800	100	500
Other Services	21,300	21,200	21,000	100	300
Government Total	94,700	94,800	95,400	-100	-700

### Change in Nonfarm Employment

Mar 2006 to Mar 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](http://www.nhes.state.nh.us/elmi/nonfarm.htm)>

**Seasonally Adjusted:** Since January 2005, an analysis of the seasonally adjusted employment trend line showed that the average over-the-month change in total nonfarm employment has been plus 342 jobs. March's preliminary seasonally adjusted estimates indicated that 900 additional persons found gainful employment.

Trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) and education and health services (supersector 65) each expanded their payrolls by 700. Construction (supersector 20) followed with a 300-job increase, and financial activities (supersector 55) chipped in 200 jobs. Manufac-

turing (supersector 30) and other services (supersector 80) rounded out the plus side of the ledger when each added 100 jobs to the state total for March.

Government (supersector 90) tempered the previous job gains with a 700-job reduction in the preliminary estimates. Professional and business services (supersector 60) made a 400-job cutback, and information (supersector 50) and leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) wrapped up employment for March with each dropping 100 jobs from their rolls.

## 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 Mar-07	Change from previous:		preliminary Mar-07	Change from previous:		preliminary Mar-07	Change from previous:		preliminary Mar-07	Change from previous:	
		Month	Year		Month	Year		Month	Year		Month	Year
Total All Sectors	98,500	100	0	133,400	900	2,300	55,400	0	2,300	56,500	-200	1,100
Private Employment Total	87,100	100	200	118,700	900	2,600	45,800	100	2,200	42,800	0	1,200
Natural Resources and Construction	5,300	200	300	5,400	100	200	1,500	0	-100	1,900	100	0
Manufacturing	9,500	0	200	25,100	100	-500	3,800	0	0	6,600	0	100
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	19,800	-100	-500	31,200	-100	700	11,200	100	500	11,100	-100	200
Wholesale Trade	4,800	0	200	6,000	0	200	2,000	0	0	1,300	0	0
Retail Trade	12,600	100	0	20,800	-200	300	7,900	100	400	8,700	-100	100
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	Data not available			4,400	100	200	1,300	0	100	1,100	0	100
Information	3,100	0	-100	2,100	0	-100	1,700	0	0	1,400	0	100
Financial Activities	8,200	-100	-400	9,800	0	500	4,900	0	100	2,900	0	0
Professional and Business	12,600	100	900	13,400	0	600	9,400	0	800	4,300	0	400
Educational and Health	16,500	0	100	16,900	300	600	5,900	0	300	7,700	0	200
Leisure and Hospitality	8,100	0	-200	10,500	400	600	5,900	100	600	5,100	0	100
Services	4,000	0	-100	4,300	100	0	1,500	-100	0	1,800	0	100
Government Total	11,400	0	-200	14,700	0	-300	9,600	-100	100	13,700	-200	-100

## Average Earnings and Hours of Production Workers in Manufacturing

Sector	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar-07 preliminary	Feb-07 revised	Mar-06	Mar-07 preliminary	Feb-07 revised	Mar-06	Mar-07 preliminary	Feb-07 revised	Mar-06
<b>New Hampshire</b>									
All Manufacturing	\$691.42	\$694.17	\$675.96	40.6	40.5	41.7	\$17.03	\$17.14	\$16.21
Durable Goods	\$722.36	\$721.27	\$687.07	41.9	41.5	42.1	\$17.24	\$17.38	\$16.32
Nondurable Goods	\$595.85	\$611.63	\$645.13	36.6	36.6	40.6	\$16.28	\$16.31	\$15.89
<b>Manchester NH MetroNECTA</b>									
All Manufacturing	\$790.37	\$781.55	\$770.95	40.1	40.6	42.5	\$19.71	\$19.25	\$18.14
<b>Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion</b>									
All Manufacturing	\$794.56	\$780.73	\$725.04	43.3	42.5	42.4	\$18.35	\$18.37	\$17.10

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

**Unadjusted:** Employers in New Hampshire bumped the unadjusted employment trend line up by 2,700 jobs in March's preliminary estimates. Trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) led the charge with a 900-job addition. Next came education and health services (supersector 65) with a 700-job increase. Construction (supersector 20) added 600 jobs to March's total, while manufacturing (supersector 30) and financial activities (supersector 55) each brought 200 workers on board. Natural resources and mining (supersector 10), leisure and hospitality (supersector 70), and other services (supersector 80) completed the lists of those industries expanding their ranks in March as each added 100 jobs.

Professional and business services (supersector 60) held its employment total at the February level.

Information (supersector 50) and government (supersector 90) dampened the growth parade as each trimmed 100 jobs from their roster.

*B. G. McKay*

that these workers constantly stay abreast of the new procedures in their field.

The average weekly wage in the *Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing* industry was \$105 higher than the average for all industries in New Hampshire in 1991. That meant the average weekly wage of \$554.97 in the industry was more than 23 percent higher than the state average. That difference grew by 2006. That year New Hampshire's average weekly wage of \$827.30 was almost \$300 shy of the industry's \$1,101.21, a 33 percent difference.

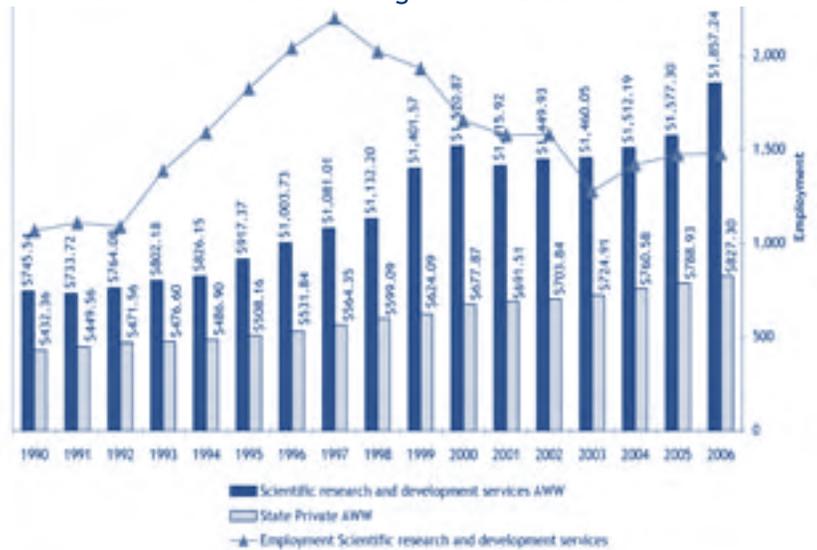
Workers in the *Scientific research and development services* industry fared even better. In 1990 the average weekly wage of \$745.54 exceeded the state average by \$313. From 1994 through 1999,

the difference surpassed the \$500 mark, peaking at \$843 in 2000. The average weekly wage in the industry continued

to grow, reaching \$1,857.24 in 2006, almost double the average weekly wage of all other industries in the state.

Anita Josten

The average weekly wage in Scientific Research and Development Services has typically been significantly above the statewide average for all industries



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Footnotes

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce, A Survey of the Use of Biotechnology in U.S. Industry, Executive Summary for the Report to Congress, October 2003

<sup>2</sup> New Hampshire Occupational Employment and Wages - June 2006, results of May 2005 survey

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