New Hampshire Economic Conditions

July 2011

Job growth in New Hampshire projected to be subdued in the short term

The most recently released short term projections for New Hampshire, covering the period fourth quarter 2010 to fourth quarter 2012, reflect a tough labor market, with meager employment growth. During this period, the state is expected to add about 7,000 jobs, growing by 1.1 percent over the eight quarters, or 0.5 percent annually. In comparison, in the long term projections from 2008 to 2018, employment growth is projected at 0.9 percent annually. Tepid consumer demand and cost control in government spending are the two main factors for the projected slow growth in the short term. Since 2000, the annual growth rate for covered employment in New Hampshire only reached above 1.0 percent in the period 2003 to 2006.

Employment projections for industries and occupations are developed for both long and short term. Long term employment projections look at a ten-year time frame, while short term projections focus on a two-year (eight quarter) period. Though both types of projections are statistically based forward estimates of employment, long term projections reflect the structural changes in the economy, whereas short term projections follow the business cycle fluctuations.

When analyzing structural economic changes, population and income are important considerations. Over the course of ten years, the state's population can grow by thousands of residents. Between 2000 and 2010, New Hampshire expanded by 76,000 people. Population expansion translates to increased demand for housing, educational services, health care, and consumer goods. The demographic composition of the population is also an important factor when project-

ing employment in the long term. New Hampshire's population is growing older. According to the 2010 Census, the state's median age was 41.1 years, making it the fourth oldest state in the nation. Older residents create greater demand for health care services, and less demand for educational services, which in turn affects demand for workers in those industries.

Income also plays a part in estimating employment in the long term. Higher income stimulates demand for goods and services, providing employment opportunities for the workers providing those goods and services.

How an industry utilizes workers also has a significant impact on employment projections. Technology is one key factor. As automation and computerization become more prevalent, the same amount of output can be

Contents

Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

Unempi	oyment	Rates	j	٠			٠	•	٠	٠	٠	٠	3
Current	Employ	ment	St	a	tis	sti	ic	S	i.				3

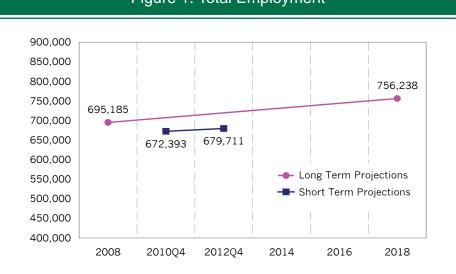
Not Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

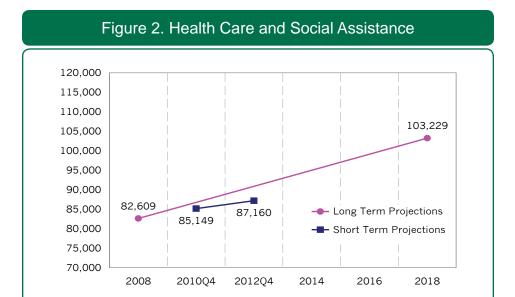
Unemployment Rates	4
Current Employment Statistics	6

Claims Activity 7

Visit our Web site: www.nh.gov/nhes/elmi

Figure 1. Total Employment





achieved with fewer workers. On the other hand, technology creates opportunities as well, leading to growth in research and technology related occupations.

When projecting employment over eight quarters (two years), the business cycle is an important factor. Short term projections do not ignore long term trends, but add to them. Economic factors contributing to short term business cycle fluctuations include building permits, motor vehicle sales, and consumer confidence. Specific industry changes and trends such as the impact of government budgetary constraints are also taken into consideration when developing short term employment estimates.

Since long term and short term projections are based on two different types of economic change, short term projections can be significantly different than long term projections. Another main difference between short and long term employment projections is the base from which the projection is made. The short term employment projection is a comparison from one

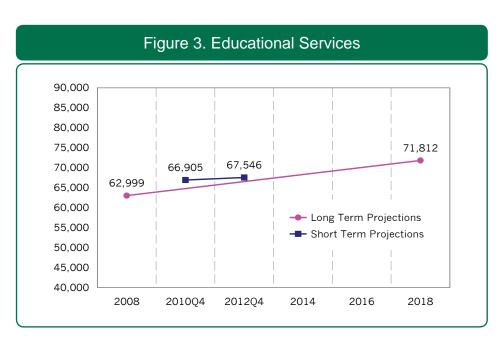
quarter to the same quarter two years out, whereas the long term employment estimate is based on an annual average. Due to seasonality, there are variations in the level of employment between a quarterly and annualized count, depending on the industry. As the current long term employment projections use the base year 2008 (prior to the impact of the Great Recession on the New Hampshire labor market), the level of employment in the base period of the current short term pro-

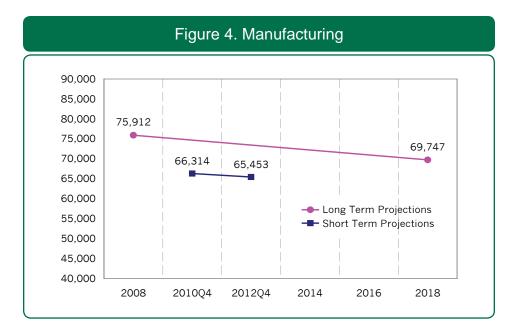
jection is much lower. From 2008 to 2010, New Hampshire covered employment shed over 28,000 jobs.

Comparing long term and short term trends on one graph illustrates the difference between the two projection types. The slope of each line indicates the projected rate of growth for each projection, while the end points represent the estimated employment at the beginning and the end of each projection period.

Total employment growth in the short term is projected to be slightly weaker than the long term, highlighting a continuing lack of employment growth for the near future (see Figure 1). The rate of growth for 2010 Q4 to 2012 Q4 is projected to be 0.5 percent annually. The long term is projected to increase by 0.9 percent annually from 2008 to 2018.

Health Care and Social Assistance (Figure 2) includes public and private establishments in Ambulatory health care services, Hospitals, Nursing and residential care facilities, and Social assistance. The long term rate of growth is projected at 2.3 percent annually, the fastest rate of growth for





any industry sector. In the short term, even Health care is expected to feel the effects of the poor economy, but is still projected to grow by 1.2 percent from 2010 Q4 to 2012 Q4.

In the short term projection, employment in Educational services (Figure 3) is above the average estimated level. One factor is that the level of employment in Educational services is higher in fourth quarter than the annual average for the industry. Educational

services includes state and local government educational establishments, and government budgetary issues will have an effect on employment levels for this industry. The short term rate of growth is projected at 0.5 percent, much lower than the long term growth rate of 1.3 percent.

The short term employment projection for Manufacturing (Figure 4) is not diverting from the long term projection, in the sense that negative growth is expected. The negative rate of growth is 0.8 percent in the long term and 0.7 percent in the short term. The level of employment in fourth quarter 2010 is significantly below the 2008 annual count, reflecting the employment losses in Manufacturing due to the Great Recession. Despite some improvement in this sector since the depth of the recession, lack of demand, cost control and improved efficiencies are contributing factors to the projected decline in the short term.

Michael Argiropolis

Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

Unemployment Estimates by Region									
Seasonally Adjusted	May-11	Apr-11	May-10						
United States	9.1%	9.0%	9.6%						
Northeast	8.0%	8.0%	8.8%						
New England	7.9%	7.9%	8.5%						
Connecticut	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%						
Maine	7.7%	7.6%	8.0%						
Massachusetts	7.6%	7.8%	8.5%						
New Hampshire	4.8%	4.9%	6.1%						
Rhode Island	10.9%	10.9%	11.7%						
Vermont	5.4%	5.3%	6.3%						
Mid Atlantic	8.0%	8.0%	8.9%						
New Jersey	9.4%	9.3%	9.5%						
New York	7.9%	7.9%	8.6%						
Pennsylvania	7.4%	7.5%	8.7%						

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) by Place of Residence									
New Hampshire	Dec-10	Jan-11	Feb-11	Mar-11	Apr-11	May-11			
Unemployment Rate	5.6%	5.6%	5.4%	5.2%	4.9%	4.8%			
Civilian Labor Force	743,680	744,200	744,990	744,410	744,080	742,100			
Number Employed	701,920	702,750	704,420	705,990	707,870	706,410			
Number Unemployed	41,760	41,450	40,570	38,420	36,210	35,690			
United States (in thousands)									
Unemployment Rate	9.4%	9.0%	8.9%	8.8%	9.0%	9.1%			
Civilian Labor Force	153,690	153,186	153,246	153,406	153,421	153,693			
Number Employed	139,206	139,323	139,573	139,864	139,674	139,779			
Number Unemployed	14,485	13,863	13,673	13,542	13,747	13,914			

Current Employment Stat	istics (CES	S) by Pla	ce of Es	tablishm	nent
Supersector	Jan-11	Feb-11	Mar-11	Apr-11	May-11
Total Nonfarm	626,000	628,400	626,900	631,100	629,000
Construction	20,100	20,000	19,900	20,300	20,500
Manufacturing	66,300	66,800	66,800	67,000	66,400
Durable Goods	51,000	51,500	51,400	51,300	51,100
Non-Durable Goods	15,300	15,300	15,400	15,700	15,300
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	130,100	128,700	128,900	131,300	130,600
Wholesale Trade	25,400	25,200	25,400	25,500	25,400
Retail Trade	90,900	89,800	89,900	91,800	91,200
Transportation and Utilities	13,800	13,700	13,600	14,000	14,000
Information	11,400	11,500	11,400	11,400	11,400
Financial Activities	36,300	35,800	35,500	35,800	35,400
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6,800	6,700	6,500	6,600	6,600
Professional and Business Services	66,600	70,100	67,700	69,200	68,100
Administrative and Support	29,500	30,900	28,500	29,500	29,200
Education and Health Services	112,200	112,200	112,500	112,500	113,100
Educational Services	27,100	27,000	27,300	27,000	27,200
Health Care and Social Assistance	85,100	85,200	85,200	85,500	85,900
Leisure and Hospitality	66,700	66,800	67,300	66,700	66,900
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	12,300	12,300	12,300	12,300	12,400
Accommodation and Food Services	54,400	54,500	55,000	54,400	54,500
Other Services	20,000	19,400	19,700	20,000	19,900
Government	95,600	96,400	96,400	96,100	95,800
Federal Government	7,300	7,200	7,400	7,400	7,200
State Government	24,900	25,600	25,500	25,500	25,600
Local Government	63,400	63,600	63,500	63,200	63,000
Manchester NH MetroNECTA	96,600	97,700	97,700	98,600	97,700
Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division	124,300	124,900	125,900	125,700	126,100
Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA	53,900	54,200	53,400	54,600	53,700
Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA	55,200	55,900	56,500	57,000	57,600

Current month is Preliminary Past months are Revised

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.

Not Seasonally Adjusted Estimates by Place of Residence

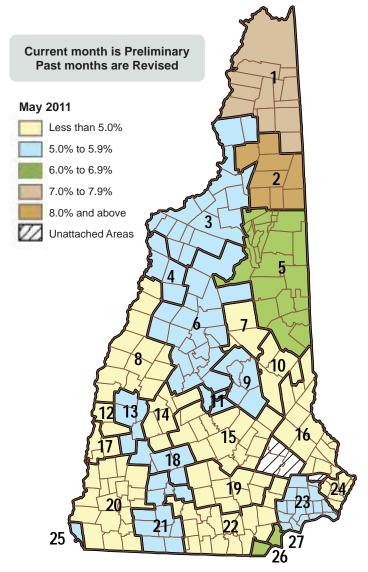
Labor For	Civilian Labor Force 735,900 736,490 74' oyed 699,850 701,580 69' nployed 36,050 34,910 4' nemployment Rate 4.9% 4.7% ad States (# in thousands) May-11 Apr-11 Ma Civilian Labor Force 153,449 152,898 153 oyed 140,028 139,661 138		
New Hampshire	May-11	Apr-11	May-10
Total Civilian Labor Force	735,900	736,490	741,290
Employed	699,850	701,580	697,300
Unemployed	36,050	34,910	43,990
Unemployment Rate	4.9%	4.7%	5.9%
United States (# in thousands)	May-11	Apr-11	May-10
Total Civilian Labor Force	153,449	152,898	153,866
Employed	140,028	139,661	139,497
Unemployed	13,421	13,237	14,369
Unemployment Rate	8.7%	8.7%	9.3%

Unemployment Rates by Area

Counties	May-11	Apr-11	May-10
Belknap	5.1%	5.4%	6.4%
Carroll	5.3%	5.5%	5.9%
Cheshire	4.8%	4.6%	5.6%
Coos	7.8%	8.0%	8.3%
Grafton	4.4%	4.1%	5.0%
Hillsborough	4.9%	4.8%	6.1%
Merrimack	4.3%	4.2%	5.2%
Rockingham	5.0%	4.8%	6.2%
Strafford	4.7%	4.4%	5.7%
Sullivan	4.6%	4.5%	5.5%

Ouiii	van	7.070	7.070	0.070
Map Key	Labor Market Areas	May-11	Apr-11	May-10
1	Colebrook NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	7.8%	9.1%	10.4%
2	Berlin NH MicroNECTA	8.8%	8.6%	7.6%
3	Littleton NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	5.4%	5.6%	6.5%
4	Haverhill NH LMA	5.3%	5.3%	6.5%
5	Conway NH-ME LMA, NH Portion	6.1%	6.2%	6.5%
6	Plymouth NH LMA	5.2%	5.2%	6.3%
7	Moultonborough NH LMA	4.3%	4.7%	4.4%
8	Lebanon NH-VT MicroNECTA, NH Portion	3.6%	3.2%	3.8%
9	Laconia NH MicroNECTA	5.2%	5.6%	6.4%
10	Wolfeboro NH LMA	4.3%	4.6%	4.9%
11	Franklin NH MicroNECTA	5.2%	5.4%	6.5%
12	Claremont NH MicroNECTA	4.8%	4.8%	5.6%
13	Newport NH LMA	5.2%	5.2%	6.2%
14	New London NH LMA	4.0%	3.8%	4.9%
15	Concord NH MicroNECTA	4.3%	4.1%	5.3%
16	Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion	4.7%	4.4%	5.7%
17	Charlestown NH LMA	4.5%	4.7%	5.7%
18	Hillsborough NH LMA	5.2%	4.9%	6.2%
19	Manchester NH MetroNECTA	4.8%	4.6%	6.0%
20	Keene NH MicroNECTA	4.5%	4.3%	5.4%
21	Peterborough NH LMA	5.3%	5.2%	6.2%
22	Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion	4.9%	4.7%	6.1%
23	Exeter Area, NH Portion, Haverhill-N. Andover- Amesbury MA-NH NECTA Division	5.4%	5.4%	6.8%
24	Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion	4.5%	4.1%	5.1%
25	Hinsdale Town, NH Portion, Brattleboro VT-NH LMA	5.7%	5.7%	7.3%
26	Pelham Town, NH Portion, Lowell-Billerica- Chelmsford MA-NH NECTA Division	6.1%	6.3%	7.1%
27	Salem Town, NH Portion, Lawrence-Methuen- Salem MA-NH NECTA Division	6.0%	5.9%	7.8%

Unemployment	Rates b	y Region	
Not Seasonally Adjusted	May-11	Apr-11	May-10
United States	8.7%	8.7%	9.3%
Northeast	8.0%	7.8%	8.5%
New England	7.8%	7.7%	8.3%
Connecticut	9.1%	9.0%	9.0%
Maine	7.8%	7.9%	7.8%
Massachusetts	7.4%	7.4%	8.3%
New Hampshire	4.9%	4.7%	5.9%
Rhode Island	11.0%	10.8%	11.4%
Vermont	5.4%	5.9%	6.1%
Mid Atlantic	8.0%	7.8%	8.6%
New Jersey	9.3%	9.1%	9.3%
New York	7.8%	7.6%	8.3%
Pennsylvania	7.6%	7.2%	8.6%



New Hampshire unemployment and labor force estimates are calculated using a regression model which depends on Current Population Survey (CPS) estimates. Labor Market Area estimates are calculated using the Bureau of Labor Statistics "Handbook Method" and then adjusted to the State levels

Monthly Analysis of Current Employment Statistics (CES)

Seasonally Adjusted

New Hampshire's preliminary seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 2,100 jobs from April 2011 to May 2011, with only modest gains in a handful of supersectors. Education and health services (supersector 65) grew by 600 jobs, and leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) and construction (supersector 20) each increased their payrolls by 200 workers. The other supersectors experienced job losses over-the-month, with the exception of information (supersector 50), which remained flat from April 2011 to May 2011. Professional and business services (supersector 60) employment dropped by 1,100 jobs. Trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) lost 700 employees, and employment in manufacturing (supersector 30) dropped by 600 from April 2011 to May 2011. Financial activities (supersector 55) dropped 400 jobs during the month of May, and government employment decreased by 300 overthe-month. Other services trimmed their payrolls by 100 jobs from April 2011 to May 2011.

From May 2010 to May 2011 preliminary seasonally adjusted employment

grew by 4,600 jobs. Leisure and hospitality had an increase of 4,700 jobs. Professional and business services employment rose by 4,100, while employment in private education and health services increased by 3,000 jobs. Manufacturing gained 500 jobs from May 2010 to May 2011.

Government employers lost 3,100 jobs over-the-year, while trade, transportation, and utilities decreased their employment by 2,100 jobs between May 2010 and May 2011. Over-the-year, other services lost 1,500 jobs, construction lost 800 jobs, and the information supersector employed 200 fewer workers. Employment in financial activities remained flat from May of last year.

Unadjusted

Preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment increased by 6,600 jobs from April to May. Leisure and hospitality employment was up 4,100 jobs. The trade, transportation, and utilities and construction supersectors each grew by 1,400 jobs over-the-month. Private education and health services employment increased by 400 workers over-the-month, and other services

and government each added 300 jobs. From April 2011 to May 2011, mining and logging establishments expanded their payrolls by 100 workers.

Professional and business services, dropped 900 jobs from April to May. Financial activities employment contracted by 400 workers, while manufacturing employment decreased by 100 positions. The information supersector was flat from April to May.

From May 2010 to May 2011 unadjusted employment increased by 3,800 jobs in New Hampshire. The leisure and hospitality supersector experienced the largest over-the-year increase with a gain of 4,300 jobs. The professional and business services supersector reported the next largest increase over-the-year, with an addition of 3,800 jobs. Private education and health services gained 3,200 jobs from May 2010 to May 2011. From May 2010 to May 2011 manufacturing firms added 400 workers.

Over-the-year job losses occurred in several supersectors, with government employment dropping 3,100 jobs, and trade, transportation, and utilities with an employment drop of 2,100 from May 2010 to May 2011. Other services employment fell by 1,600 jobs from last May, and construction employment contracted by 800. Minor over-the-year jobs losses occurred in the information (-200) and financial activities (-100) supersectors. Employment from May 2010 to May 2011 in mining and logging remained unchanged.

Ellie Goodbread

New Hampshire Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment Not Seasonally Adjusted

Current Employment Statistics		Number of Jobs		Change		
Employment by Supersector	May-11	Apr-11	May-10	from p	revious:	
by place of establishment	preliminary	revised		Month	Year	
Total All Supersectors	631,000	624,400	627,200	6,600	3,800	
Private Employment Total	531,900	525,600	525,000	6,300	6,900	
Mining and Logging	900	800	900	100	0	
Construction	20,900	19,500	21,700	1,400	-800	
Manufacturing	66,200	66,300	65,800	-100	400	
Durable Goods	50,800	51,000	50,200	-200	600	
Non-Durable Goods	15,400	15,300	15,600	100	-200	
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	130,000	128,600	132,100	1,400	-2,100	
Wholesale Trade	25,300	25,200	25,900	100	-600	
Retail Trade	90,600	89,600	91,700	1,000	-1,100	
Transportation and Utilities	14,100	13,800	14,500	300	-400	
Information	11,400	11,400	11,600	0	-200	
Financial Activities	35,300	35,700	35,400	-400	-100	
Professional and Business	68,200	69,100	64,400	-900	3,800	
Education and Health	113,500	113,100	110,300	400	3,200	
Leisure and Hospitality	65,700	61,600	61,400	4,100	4,300	
Other Services	19,800	19,500	21,400	300	-1,600	
Government Total	99,100	98,800	102,200	300	-3,100	

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

Not Seasonally Adjusted Estimates by Place of Establishment

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment by Metropolitan Statistical Areas

		chester N troNECTA		Nashua NH-MA Portsmouth NH-ME NECTA Division MetroNECTA			Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA					
Employment by Sector number of jobs	preliminary	١ ،	ge from vious:	preliminary		Change from previous:			ge from ious:	preliminary		ge from rious:
by place of establishment	May-11	Month	Year	May-11	Month	Year	May-11	Month	Year	May-11	Month	Year
Total All Sectors	98,000	100	300	126,300	1,300	400	53,700	0	-1,600	58,600	1,200	2,200
Private Employment Total	85,700	100	900	110,700	1,200	400	43,300	-300	-1,200	44,300	1,200	2,000
Mining and Logging and Construction	3,800	200	0	4,200	200	0	1,300	100	0	1,500	100	100
Manufacturing	7,800	0	0	22,200	-300	200	3,200	0	-100	5,800	0	0
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	18,900	0	200	27,700	600	-600	10,200	-100	-300	10,600	200	400
Wholesale Trade	4,000	-100	-100	5,400	100	0	1,700	0	-100	1,200	0	100
Retail Trade	12,400	400	600	18,400	400	-600	7,500	-100	-200	8,500	200	300
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	Data n	ot available	e	3,900	100	0	1,000	0	0	900	0	0
Information	3,200	0	0	1,800	0	-100	1,900	0	-100	1,000	0	0
Financial Activities	7,200	-100	0	7,300	0	-100	3,700	-300	-100	4,400	100	200
Professional and Business	13,400	-100	100	13,300	0	500	8,900	-200	-200	4,400	100	200
Education and Health	19,000	-100	700	18,500	200	300	6,200	-300	0	9,100	200	600
Leisure and Hospitality	8,500	200	0	11,100	400	200	6,500	500	-400	5,600	400	400
Other Services	3,900	0	-100	4,600	100	0	1,400	0	0	1,900	100	100
Government Total	12,300	0	-600	15,600	100	0	10,400	300	-400	14,300	0	200

All Employee Payroll and Earnings Data by Metropolitan Statistical Areas

	Avera	ge Weekly Earni	ngs	Average	e Weekly Hou	ırs	Average Hourly Earnings			
	May-11	Apr-11	May-10	May-11	Apr-11	May-10	May-11	Apr-11	May-10	
Sector	preliminary	revised		preliminary	revised		preliminary	revised		
New Hampshire										
Total Private	\$759.31	\$775.88	\$776.22	33.1	33.2	33.4	\$22.94	\$23.37	\$23.24	
Goods Producing	\$1,048.21	\$1,028.20	\$1,028.32	39.2	38.8	40.2	\$26.74	\$26.50	\$25.58	
Private Service Providing	\$702.44	\$726.42	\$724.80	31.9	32.1	32.0	\$22.02	\$22.63	\$22.65	
Manufacturing	\$1,083.81	\$1,059.24	\$1,069.55	39.0	38.8	41.2	\$27.79	\$27.30	\$25.96	
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	\$646.59	\$655.13	\$655.53	33.8	33.7	32.5	\$19.13	\$19.44	\$20.17	
Professional and Business Services	\$920.30	\$967.17	\$1,024.92	33.2	33.9	36.0	\$27.72	\$28.53	\$28.47	
Education and Health Services	\$777.18	\$768.85	\$720.94	32.6	32.4	31.9	\$23.84	\$23.73	\$22.60	
Leisure and Hospitality	\$320.16	\$317.42	\$322.80	24.0	23.6	24.0	\$13.34	\$13.45	\$13.45	
Manchester NH MetroNECTA										
Total Private	\$743.50	\$743.22	\$746.88	32.2	32.3	32.0	\$23.09	\$23.01	\$23.34	
Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, NH F	Portion									
Total Private	\$1,012.74	\$981.40	\$938.11	35.9	35.0	34.3	\$28.21	\$28.04	\$27.35	
Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH	Portion									
Total Private	\$754.67	\$768.61	\$800.12	32.1	31.8	33.2	\$23.51	\$24.17	\$24.10	
Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA	A, NH Portion									
Total Private	\$678.70	\$674.16	\$731.63	31.7	31.8	33.7	\$21.41	\$21.20	\$21.71	

Production Workers in Manufacturing Payroll and Earnings Data

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May-11	Apr-11	May-10	May-11	Apr-11	May-10	May-11	Apr-11	May-10
Sector	preliminary	revised		preliminary	revised		preliminary	revised	
New Hampshire									
Manufacturing	\$766.77	\$748.36	\$751.46	41.9	41.3	42.6	\$18.30	\$18.12	\$17.64
Durable Goods	\$771.96	\$763.09	\$772.85	42.0	42.3	43.2	\$18.38	\$18.04	\$17.89

Unemployment Compensation Claims Activity						
Initial Claims	Dec-10	Jan-11	Feb-11	Mar-11	Apr-11	May-11
All Offices	9,344	9,024	6,308	6,055	6,253	5,336
Continued Claims	Dec-10	Jan-11	Feb-11	Mar-11	Apr-11	May-11
All Offices	56,251	73,465	57,595	57,328	49,444	50,229

Consumer Price Index United States, All Urban Consumers, Not Seasonally Adjusted (CPI-U) (1982-1984=100) May-11 Apr-11 May-10 Month Year 225.964 224.906 218.178 0.5% 3.6%

NH Employment Security Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau

24
ni>
73
27
77
79
67

Occupational Employment Statistics ... 229-4315

New Hampshire Employment Security Local Offices:

Berlin	752-5500	Claremont	. 543-3111
Concord	228-4100	Conway	447-5924
Keene	352-1904	Laconia	524-3960
Lebanon	448-6340	Littleton	444-2971
Manchester	627-7841	Nashua	882-5177
Portsmouth	436-3702	Salem	893-9185
Somersworth	742-3600		

Claims calls: 1-800-266-2252, option 3

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.

To Order Publications: Visit our Web site at <www.nh.gov/nhes/elmi>; call (603) 228-4124; or send a written request to the following address:

ELMI Publications NH Employment Security 32 South Main Street Concord, NH 03301-4857

NH Employment Security is a proud member of America's Workforce Network and NH WORKS. NHES is an Equal Opportunity Employer and complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.

TDD ACCESS: RELAY NH 1-800-735-2964.



