ECONOMIC CONDITIONS in New Hampshire

August 2004

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New Hampshire's employment projected to increase

Short-term projections show 3.0 percent growth from 2003 Q4 to 2005 Q4

The mixed bag of current economic indicators released in late 2003 and early 2004 made it a challenge to project employment change for this version of short-term projections. National and state indicators are used to get a sense of the condition and potential direction of the economy. This version uses fourth quarter of 2003 as a base and looks ahead two years to fourth quarter 2005. Over the two-year period, New Hampshire's employment is projected to increase by three percent.

Short-term projections also take into account current events, layoffs, and new plant openings to get an idea of the short-term trends affecting the local economy. This is different from long-term projections, which are influenced by demographic, technological, social, and other trends that are more apparent over a longer time.

Some of the current indicators influencing these short-term projections include:

- Consumer confidence, as surveyed by the Conference Board, lately has been lower in New England than the nation as a whole.
- The volume of help-wanted ads, as measured by the Conference Board index, was up 13.0 percent from a

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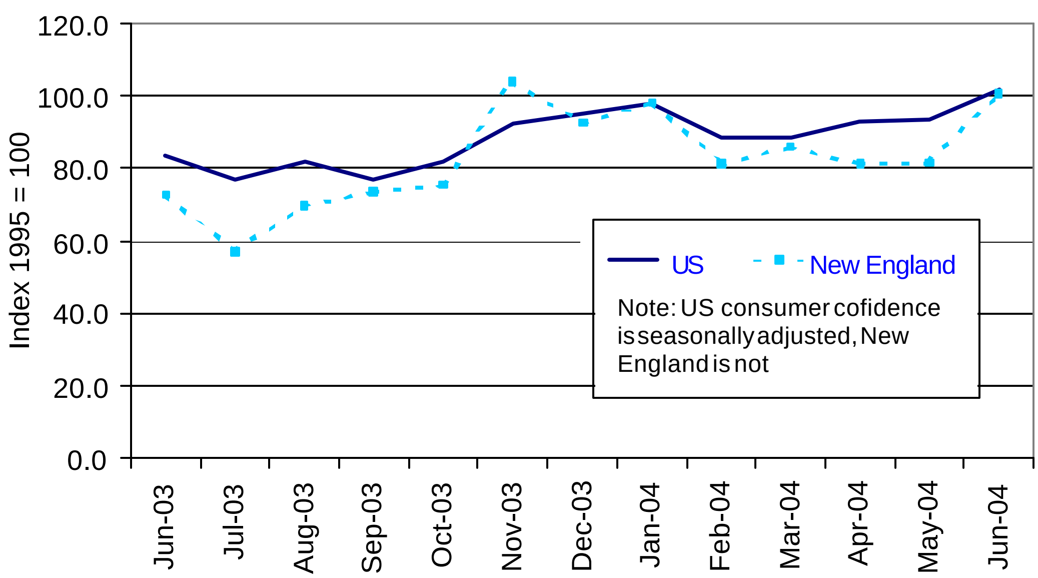
New England consumers are not as optimistic as consumers nationwide



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New Hampshire ELMIB

Economic & Labor Market Information Bureau

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year ago in New England, compared to only 5.6 percent for the US. (April 2004)

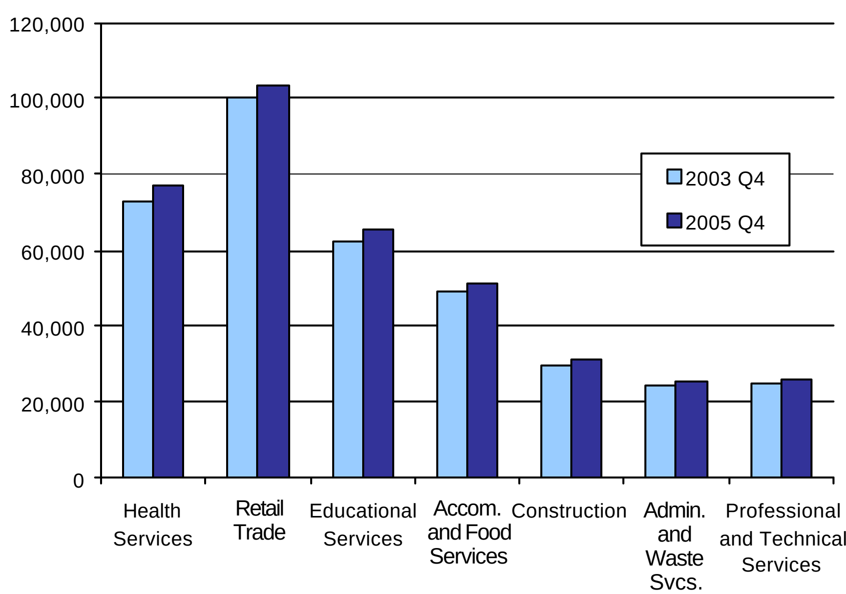
- Personal income for the fourth quarter of 2003 increased by 4.4 percent in New Hampshire, slightly ahead of the US increase of 4.3 percent.
- Change in merchandise exports in the first quarter of 2004 increased by 19.2 percent in New Hampshire, compared to 13.4 percent for the US.
- In 2003, mass layoffs in manufacturing declined by 53.4 percent in the state from the previous year.
- Energy prices began to move upward, while the value of the US dollar remained low relative to the Euro.

In the April 2004 edition of the *Beige Book* (a publication of the Federal Reserve Board), businesses in the Boston district reported increased economic activity ahead of last year's levels. Retail sales were strong, with big-ticket items leading the way. In manufacturing, half of the surveyed contacts were planning to increase employment, if only modestly. Respondents pointed out continued uncertainty about world conflicts, the upcoming elections, and rising interest rates. In the insurance industry, some employers expect declines, according to the report.

Federal government spending is at the highest level in years. For New Hampshire, this is good news for manufacturing. Manufacturing employment received a potential boost earlier this summer when the Department of Defense announced the award of two contracts totaling $39.9 million to a large company in southern New Hampshire. Another manufacturer stands to gain from the closing of its parent company's plant in Massachusetts and the relocation of 100 employees to central New Hampshire.

Government spending is a two-edged sword. Companies always welcome a federal contract, but it comes at a price–an increase in the deficit and the potential for higher interest rates.

Of the sectors expected to add more than 1,000 jobs, Health Services and Retail Trade are the leaders in projected new jobs, 2003 Q4 to 2005 Q4



Employment Projections by Industry

Industry projections take into account economic developments described above and consider historical trends for specific industries going back to 1990. Employment is projected for more than 100 separate industries in New Hampshire. For this article, those industries have been summarized into 20 NAICS sectors.

Retail trade, the largest sector in the state, is expected to contribute 3,470 more jobs by the end of the fourth quarter 2005.

New Hampshire continues to be a destination for many shoppers taking advantage of the lack of a sales tax.

Retail employment is generally easy to project, growing at a steady rate of about one to two percent from year to year. Note that projections are based on fourth quarter employment, when retail employment is at a peak. Since the fourth quarter is used for both the base and projection, seasonal effects are comparable.

Health services is projected to add 4,000 jobs, which is more than the gains expected for Retail trade. It is the second fastest growing sector, growing at a five-percent rate over two years. Gains are consistent with the longer-term trend in Health services driven by a growing and aging population.

Population growth and increased demand for training will drive demand for more workers in Educational services. Individuals of all ages recognize the need to upgrade skills or simply take a class for the fun of it. By the end of the projection period, an additional 2,800 jobs are expected in this sector.

Only two sectors are projected to lose a significant number of jobs during the period. The Finance and insurance sector, hampered by potential job losses in banking and insurance, is expected to drop employment levels by 180 jobs, a decline of about one percent. Job losses in banking are part of a long-term trend of consolidation among large area banks

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Claims Activity

Unemployment Compensation Claims Activity

Total Regular Unemployment Compensation Programs:	Jun-04	May-04	Jun-03	Change from Previous Month: Net	Month: Percent	Year: Net	Year: Percent
Initial Claims	4,338	2,897	4,895	1,441	49.7%	-557	-11.4%
Continued Weeks	29,435	26,775	37,766	2,660	9.9%	-8,331	-22.1%

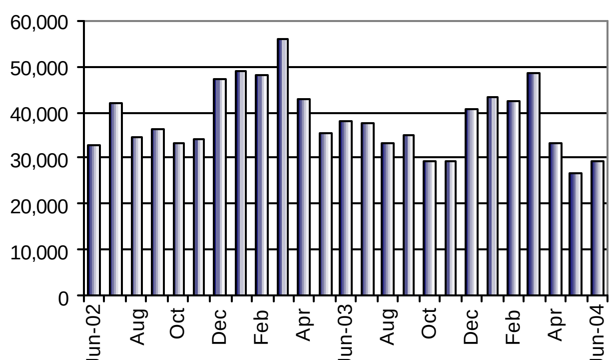
Trust Fund

Unemployment Compensation Fund

Unemployment compensation fund balance at the end of June	$239,404,187.56
Average payment for a week of total unemployment:	$255.97
Net benefits paid:	$5,459,820.43
Net contributions received during the month:	$330,900.54
Interest Received:	$3,167,254.31
Reed Act Distribution:	$0.00
Reed Act Withdrawal for Administrative Costs:	$2,871.46

Continued Weeks Claimed

Jun. 2002 - Jun. 2004



Both initial and continued weeks claimed increased over-the-month but decreased in comparison to June 2003 and 2002.

Consumer Price Index

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

Jun-04	May-04	Jun-03	Change from Previous: Month	Year
189.7	189.1	183.7	0.3%	3.3%

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and the increased use of online banking and ATMs.

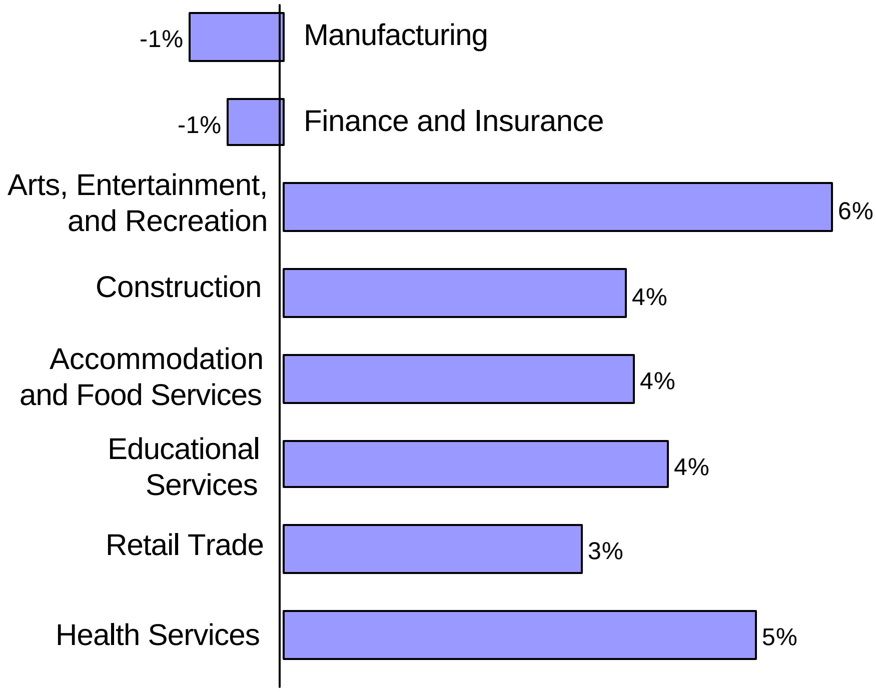
Manufacturing will continue to shed jobs, but the worst seems to be over. By the fourth quarter of 2005, nearly 900 fewer jobs will exist as losses in some manufacturing industries offset gains in others. Overall, employment is projected to decline by one percent.

Within the Manufacturing sector, several industries deserve comment. Actual announced layoffs in Food manufacturing and Printing and related support activities in late 2003 and early 2004 underscore the weakness in these industries. Computer and electronic manufacturing is also expected to be a declining industry. Much of the employment in New Hampshire is in semiconductor and other component manufacturing, an industry where productivity gains and foreign competition have made it difficult to maintain previous high employment levels.

However, manufacturing had good news in three industries: Plastics and rubber, Primary metals, and Fabricated metals. As the national economy improves, these basic industries can be expected to increase employment. Chemical manufacturing, a relatively small industry, has potential for employment growth, particularly in the new and emerging biotechnology field.

During the most recent recession, the Information sector suffered extensive job losses. The sector, which includes software publishers, lost nearly 2,000 jobs between 2000 Q4 and 2003 Q4. As businesses exhibit their

Projected short term percentage changes in employment among selected sectors, 2003 Q4 to 2005 Q4



Health Services And Retail Trade Are The Expected Leaders For Adding New Jobs In The Short Term

NAICS SECTORS	2003 Q4	2005 Q4	Change Net	%
Health Services	72,950	76,950	4,000	5%
Retail Trade	99,970	103,440	3,470	3%
Educational Services	62,520	65,320	2,800	4%
Accommodation and Food Services	49,150	51,150	2,000	4%
Construction	29,880	31,070	1,190	4%
Administrative and Waste Services	24,320	25,390	1,070	4%
Professional and Technical Services	24,920	25,960	1,040	4%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	10,370	11,030	660	6%
Transportation and Warehousing	17,420	18,030	610	4%
Other Services, Except Public Admin.	19,150	19,700	550	3%
Wholesale Trade	26,900	27,440	540	2%
Information	12,030	12,430	400	3%
Government	36,850	37,220	370	1%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7,840	8,090	250	3%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	6,310	6,550	240	4%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	1,900	1,940	40	2%
Mining	500	510	10	2%
Utilities	2,830	2,820	-10	0%
Finance and Insurance	27,140	26,960	-180	-1%
Manufacturing	79,690	78,810	-880	-1%

confidence in the economy with increased spending on information technology, this sector should show signs of improvement with a potential gain of 400 jobs by the end of 2005. One potential weak spot is in telecommunications, where excess capacity will continue to hold down job expansion.

On a percentage basis, the fastest projected gains are expected in Arts, entertainment, and recreation. Most of the gains are expected in Amusements, gambling, and recreation, the largest sub sector in the sector. It should be noted that this industry is seasonal with a significant portion of fourth quarter employment in industries related to winter sports.

Employment Projections By Occupation

Why do some occupations grow while others decline? Perhaps there is a growing demand for a particular product or a service produced by an industry. Occupations in these industries would benefit, as firms would hire more workers to meet the demand. Another reason is that in a particular industry, changes in technology, differences in what goods are produced, sizes of firms, and relative wage rates all affect what occupations a business will employ in order to serve its customers and make a profit. Over time, an employer will change the mix, hiring more of one occupation and less of another.

Occupational projections build upon the industry projections by applying assumptions about occupational growth developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Occupational projections are prepared for more than 700 separate occupations, and are summarized here into 22 major occupational groups.

Nearly all Production occupations are employed in Manufacturing industry. Declining employment is projected for many industries in this sector. In some cases, layoffs have already occurred or have been announced for the near future. Leading the declining occupations are Machine operators in leather and textiles; Meat, poultry, and fish cutters and trimmers; and Electric and electronic equipment assemblers.

Sales and related occupations will likely add the most jobs. New Hampshire has a strong retail presence, so this group is usually among the leaders in job creation. By the fourth quarter of 2005, about 2,600 jobs are expected. On a percentage basis, that will match the average

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Projected Short Term Job Growth Will Be in Educational And Sales Related Occupations

Major Occupational Groups	2003 Q4	2005 Q4	Change Net	Change %
Total, all Occupations	**660,790**	**680,040**	**19,250**	**3%**
Management Occupations	52,760	54,460	1,700	3%
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	22,430	23,240	810	4%
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	12,020	12,660	640	5%
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	12,950	13,180	230	2%
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	4,550	4,690	140	3%
Community and Social Services Occupations	9,240	9,760	520	6%
Legal Occupations	4,000	4,040	40	1%
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	43,560	45,750	2,190	5%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	7,840	8,120	280	4%
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	31,640	33,490	1,850	6%
Healthcare Support Occupations	14,180	14,930	750	5%
Protective Service Occupations	10,910	11,200	290	3%
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	50,640	52,490	1,850	4%
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	22,280	23,170	890	4%
Personal Care and Service Occupations	19,850	20,810	960	5%
Sales and Related Occupations	88,170	90,760	2,590	3%
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	104,290	105,390	1,100	1%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	1,890	1,920	30	2%
Construction and Extraction Occupations	29,660	30,810	1,150	4%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	26,800	27,540	740	3%
Production Occupations	55,090	54,780	-310	-1%
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	36,040	36,850	810	2%

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gain for the state as a whole with an increase of three percent.

Health care practitioners and Healthcare support occupations will be among the fastest growing major groups. Three occupations in the health care field are projected to increase by nearly ten percent over the two-year period: Respiratory therapists, Medical assistants, and Physician assistants. Registered nurses, a large and growing occupation, is expected to add 800 new jobs.

I Don't Plan on Going to College. What Does the Job Market Have for Me?

Many job seekers are interested in getting into an occupation that does not require extensive training. Perhaps they are looking to obtain a certificate at a community technical college, or they may be looking for a position that requires on-the-job training. Many occupations that do not require a Associate's degree are also projected to grow.

If those jobs are not appealing, it may be wise to consider an associate's degree. In that case, there are many opportunities in fast-growing occupations.

Job seekers should use short-term projections, long-term projections, wage surveys, and other sources to get a clearer picture of occupational trends.

Michael Argiropolis

Occupations With The Most Annual Openings, Projected Requiring An Associate's Degree 2003 Q4 To 2005 Q4

Occupation	Employment 2003 Q4	Employment 2005 Q4	Annual Growth Openings	Annual Replacement Openings	Total Annual Openings
Registered Nurses	12,320	13,100	390	228	618
Computer Support Specialists	1,650	1,720	36	18	53
Computer Specialists, All Other	1,210	1,290	41	12	53
Medical Records and Health Information Technicians	790	860	39	10	49
Life, Physical, and Social Science Technicians, All Other	890	920	13	21	34
Dental Hygienists	850	910	28	6	34
Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	730	770	19	12	31
Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technicians	1,140	1,160	7	22	29
Respiratory Therapists	340	380	16	11	27
Drafters, Engineering, and Mapping Technicians, All Other (OES Only)	960	960	3	22	25
Veterinary Technologists and Technicians	430	460	18	5	23
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technicians	320	340	7	9	16
Physical Therapist Assistants	320	340	11	5	16
Paralegals and Legal Assistants	800	820	10	5	15

Occupations With The Most Annual Openings, Projected Requiring Less Than An Associate's Degree 2003 Q4 To 2005 Q4

Occupation	Employment 2003 Q4	Employment 2005 Q4	Annual Growth Openings	Annual Replacement Openings	Total Annual Openings
Cashiers	20,860	21,500	320	1,350	1,669
Retail Salespersons	26,870	27,740	432	1,082	1,514
Waiters and Waitresses	12,100	12,590	249	707	956
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	10,780	11,290	254	588	842
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	8,570	8,550	0	428	428
Teacher Assistants	8,780	9,220	218	153	371
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	10,780	11,090	153	177	329
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	8,710	9,030	159	164	323
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	7,270	7,500	113	188	301
Managers, All Other	9,900	10,140	119	172	291
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	2,320	2,400	37	244	281
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	7,890	8,220	161	118	279

Frequently Asked Questions

Where can I find the current unemployment rate for a specific city/town?

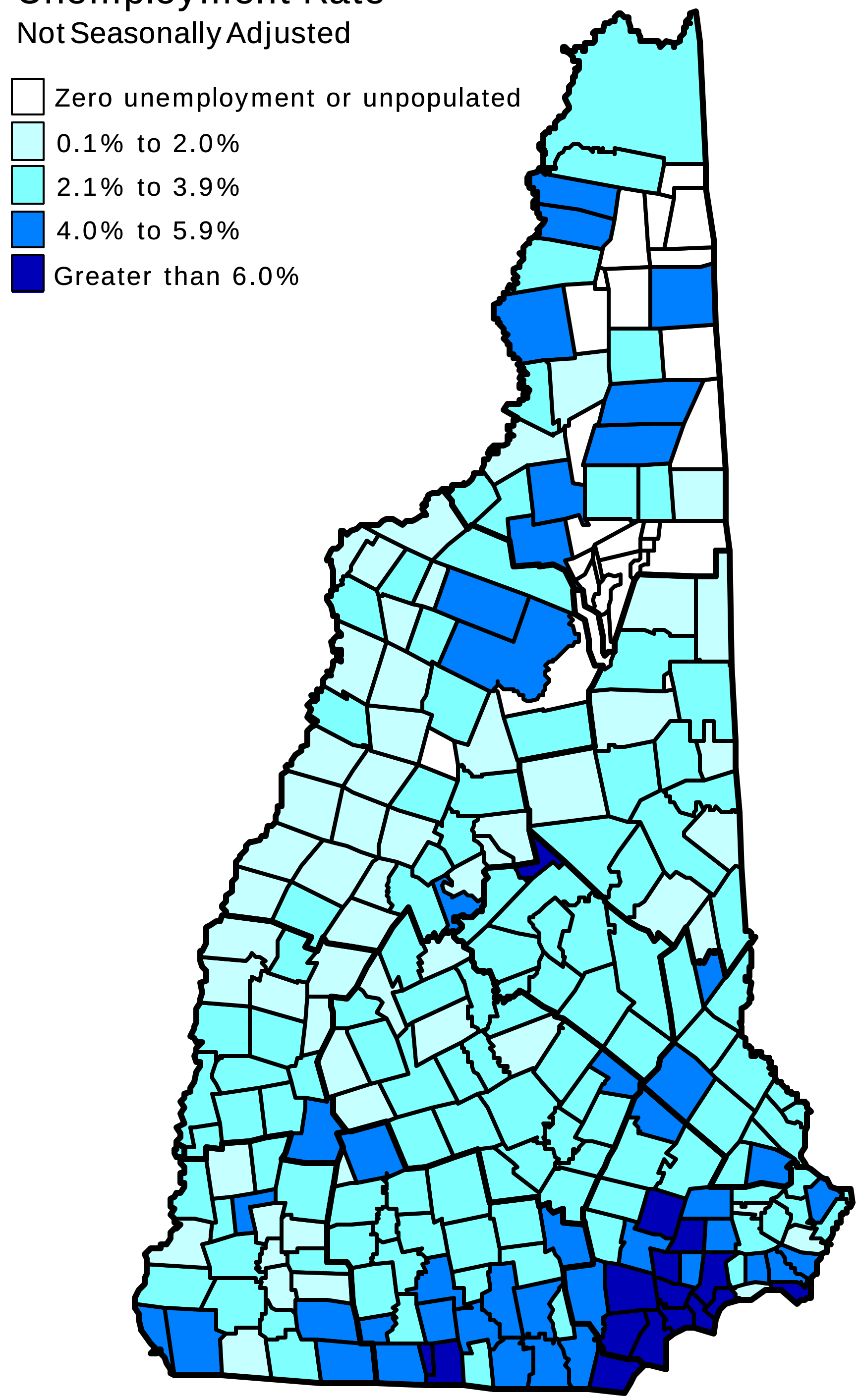
Each month the unemployment rates for New Hampshire, its counties, labor market areas, cities, and 36 of the larger towns are published in the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) report. This report can be found on our Web site at <www.nhes.state.nh.us/elmi/laus.htm>. You can also be added to our mailing list for a hard copy of this monthly report by calling (603) 228-4124.

How can I find the unemployment rate for a town not listed on the LAUS report?

The unemployment rate for cities and towns not listed on the LAUS report can be found on our Web site at <www.nhes.state.nh.us/elmi/ctytwnunemp.htm>. You can also access these unemployment rates by using our online information data system called NHetwork. From our home page, <www.nhes.state.nh.us/elmi>, click on the NHetwork icon then choose *Labor Market Analysis* and *Area Profile.*

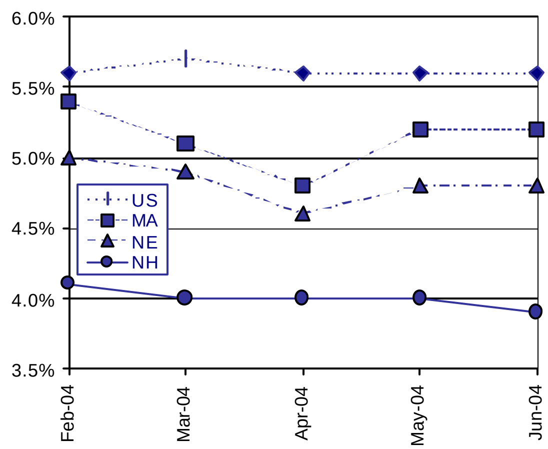
For more information on unemployment statistics, please contact us at (603) 228-4124.

June 2004
Unemployment Rate
Not Seasonally Adjusted



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

All New England states' unemployment rates stayed relatively stable over-the-month.



Unemployment Rates by Region

	preliminary Jun-04	revised May-04	Jun-03
United States	5.6%	5.6%	6.3%
Northeast	5.4%	5.2%	5.8%
New England	4.8%	4.8%	5.4%
Connecticut	4.6%	4.6%	5.5%
Maine	4.1%	4.1%	5.0%
Massachusetts	5.2%	5.2%	5.8%
New Hampshire	3.9%	4.0%	4.2%
Rhode Island	5.8%	5.6%	5.4%
Vermont	3.5%	3.5%	4.6%
Mid Atlantic	5.7%	5.4%	6.0%
New Jersey	4.7%	4.9%	5.9%
New York	6.2%	5.8%	6.3%
Pennsylvania	5.6%	5.1%	5.6%

Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Estimates

By Place of Residence

	Feb-04	Mar-04	Apr-04	revised May-04	preliminary Jun-04
New Hampshire					
Unemployment Rate	4.1%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	3.9%
Civilian Labor Force	725,980	725,390	726,030	726,890	727,310
Number Employed	695,860	696,370	697,110	697,740	698,980
Number Unemployed	30,120	29,020	28,920	29,150	28,330
United States (in thousands)					
Unemployment Rate	5.6%	5.7%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%
Civilian Labor Force	146,471	146,650	146,741	146,974	147,279
Number Employed	138,301	138,298	138,576	138,772	139,031
Number Unemployed	8,170	8,352	8,164	8,203	8,248

Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Employment

By Place of Establishment

Supersector	Feb-04	Mar-04	Apr-04	revised May-04	preliminary Jun-04
Total Nonfarm	616,900	620,400	620,800	626,600	623,900
Construction	28,500	28,700	29,300	29,900	30,300
Manufacturing	77,100	77,400	77,200	77,500	78,100
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	140,700	141,200	141,400	142,300	142,200
Leisure and Hospitality	63,400	64,000	63,400	65,100	65,800
Government	90,300	90,200	90,700	91,600	88,900

Labor Force Estimates

New Hampshire	Jun-04	May-04	Jun-03
Number of workers	preliminary	revised	
Total Civilian Labor Force	735,590	723,800	726,890
Employed	706,790	696,520	695,940
Unemployed	28,800	27,280	30,950
Unemployment Rate (percent of labor force)	3.9%	3.8%	4.5%

Unemployment Rates by Area

	preliminary Jun-04	revised May-04	Jun-03
U.S and Regional States			
United States	5.8%	5.3%	6.5%
Northeast	5.4%	5.1%	5.8%
New England	4.9%	4.7%	5.5%
Connecticut	4.8%	4.8%	5.7%
Maine	4.0%	3.9%	4.9%
Massachusetts	5.3%	5.0%	5.9%
New Hampshire	3.9%	3.8%	4.3%
Rhode Island	5.7%	5.4%	5.3%
Vermont	3.2%	3.1%	4.2%
Mid Atlantic	5.6%	5.2%	5.9%
New Jersey	4.8%	4.7%	6.0%
New York	5.9%	5.5%	6.0%
Pennsylvania	5.7%	5.1%	5.7%
Labor Market Areas			
Berlin LMA	3.8%	3.7%	4.6%
Seabrook-South Hampton NH Portion Boston MA-NH PMSA	7.0%	6.6%	6.6%
Claremont LMA	2.6%	2.5%	2.8%
Colebrook LMA	3.7%	8.2%	1.9%
Concord LMA	3.0%	2.8%	3.2%
Conway LMA	2.6%	3.0%	3.1%
NH Portion Hartford-Lebanon, VT-NH LMA	1.4%	1.2%	1.5%
NH Portion Keene-Brattleboro, NH-VT LMA	2.9%	2.6%	3.0%
Laconia LMA	2.8%	3.1%	3.1%
Lancaster LMA	3.1%	3.2%	3.7%
Salem-Derry, NH Portion Lawrence, MA-NH PMSA	6.8%	6.4%	6.9%
Littleton LMA	2.3%	2.9%	2.9%
Pelham, NH Portion Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	6.1%	5.8%	6.8%
Manchester PMSA	4.0%	3.8%	4.3%
Nashua PMSA	4.8%	4.5%	5.5%
Peterborough LMA	3.8%	3.5%	4.1%
Plymouth LMA	2.3%	2.8%	3.1%
NH Portion Portsmouth-Rochester, NH-ME PMSA	3.6%	3.4%	3.9%
Counties			
Belknap	2.9%	3.2%	3.2%
Carroll	2.4%	3.0%	2.9%
Cheshire	3.2%	2.8%	3.3%
Coos	3.5%	4.2%	4.0%
Grafton	1.8%	2.1%	2.2%
Hillsborough	4.4%	4.2%	4.9%
Merrimack	2.8%	2.6%	3.1%
Rockingham	5.4%	5.0%	5.6%
Strafford	3.4%	3.2%	3.8%
Sullivan	2.7%	2.5%	3.0%

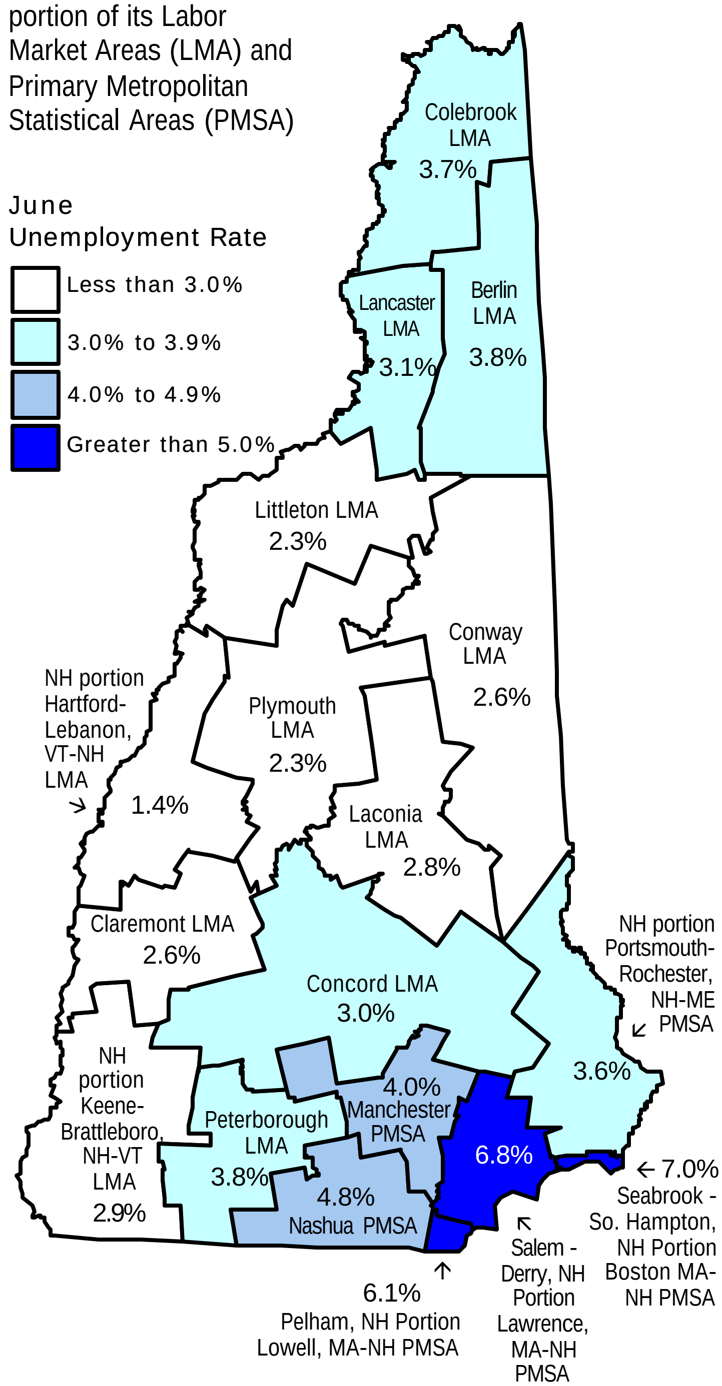
Note: 2003 preliminary benchmark figures are pending final review by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C. and are subject to change.

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

By Place of Residence

Unemployment rates in the New Hampshire portion of its Labor Market Areas (LMA) and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSA)



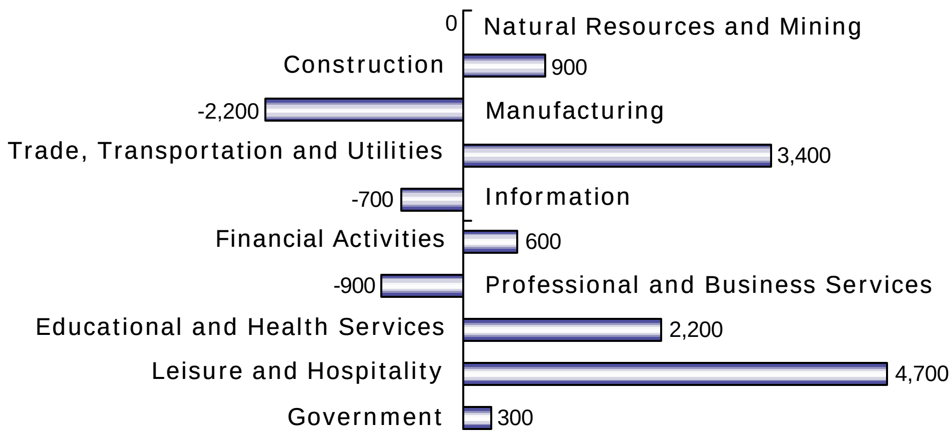
Even though Manufacturing lost 2,200 jobs over-the-year, the over-the-month comparison showed an increase of 800 jobs.

Monthly Not Seasonally Adjusted New Hampshire Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment

Current Employment Statistics Employment by Super Sector by place of establishment	Number of Jobs			Change from previous:	
	Jun-04 (preliminary)	**May-04** (revised)	**Jun-03**	**Month**	**Year**
Total All Super Sectors	632,200	626,400	624,800	5,800	7,400
Private Employment Total	543,300	532,500	536,200	10,800	7,100
Natural Resources & Mining	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
Construction	31,300	30,100	30,400	1,200	900
Manufacturing	78,500	77,700	80,700	800	-2,200
Durable Goods	58,900	58,300	59,800	600	-900
Non-Durable Goods	19,600	19,400	20,900	200	-1,300
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	142,800	140,800	139,400	2,000	3,400
Wholesale Trade	27,800	27,600	27,000	200	800
Retail Trade	98,500	96,900	96,400	1,600	2,100
Transportation and Utilities	16,500	16,300	16,000	200	500
Information	11,600	11,400	12,300	200	-700
Financial Activities	38,000	37,800	37,400	200	600
Professional and Business	54,200	54,200	55,100	0	-900
Educational and Health	95,100	95,700	92,900	-600	2,200
Leisure and Hospitality	70,900	64,200	66,200	6,700	4,700
Other Services	19,900	19,600	20,800	300	-900
Government Total	88,900	93,900	88,600	-5,000	300

Change in Nonfarm Employment

Jun. 2003 to Jun. 2004



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:
New Hampshire's total nonfarm employment fell by 2,700 jobs in June's seasonally adjusted estimates. From the publishable supersectors, we see that a 2,700 job drop in government (supersector 90) pushed the decline. Trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) reduced its force by 100 jobs.

On the plus side of the ledger, leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) expanded its ranks by 700 jobs. Manufacturing (supersector 30) added 600 jobs to the economy, and construction (supersector 20) increased its personnel strength by 400 jobs.

Unadjusted: The total nonfarm employment trended upward by 5,800 jobs in June's preliminary unadjusted estimates, as another travel and tourism season arrived in the state. Leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) was the most significant contributor to the growth with a

Continued on page 7

Monthly Unadjusted Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment by Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas

Employment by Sector number of jobs by place of establishment	Manchester PMSA Preliminary Jun-04	Change from previous: Month	Year	Nashua PMSA Preliminary Jun-04	Change from previous: Month	Year	Portsmouth-Rochester NH-ME PMSA Preliminary Jun-04	Change from previous: Month	Year
Total All Sectors	110,900	300	100	96,300	600	-400	126,300	100	500
Private Employment Total	98,600	700	200	86,000	700	-600	104,000	3,100	800
Natural Resources and Construction	6,600	100	200	4,400	100	200	4,800	100	100
Manufacturing	11,200	100	-500	21,200	-100	-700	12,000	200	-600
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	24,900	100	500	21,000	200	-800	26,600	900	1,000
Wholesale Trade	6,300	0	100	3,600	0	0	4,400	100	0
Retail Trade	14,700	100	500	15,500	200	-700	19,800	700	1,200
Transportation and Utilities	3,900	0	-100	1,900	0	-100	2,400	100	-200
Information	3,100	0	0	1,900	0	0	2,900	100	-100
Financial Activities	8,700	100	-200	6,500	100	-300	7,500	100	-300
Professional and Business	14,400	100	200	8,500	0	500	12,600	0	100
Educational and Health	16,500	-100	0	11,400	0	300	18,900	0	800
Leisure and Hospitality	8,900	300	0	8,000	400	200	14,600	1,600	-400
Services	4,300	0	0	3,100	0	0	10,200	1,000	-200
Government Total	12,300	-400	-100	10,300	-100	200	22,300	-3,000	-300

Average Earnings and Hours of Production Workers in Manufacturing

Sector	Average Weekly Earnings Jun-04 prelim.	May-04 revised	Jun-03	Average Weekly Hours Jun-04 prelim.	May-04 revised	Jun-03	Average Hourly Earnings Jun-04 prelim.	May-04 revised	Jun-03
New Hampshire									
All Manufacturing	$609.84	$610.98	$593.20	39.6	39.7	40.0	$15.40	$15.39	$14.83
Durable Goods	623.70	623.70	621.56	40.5	40.5	41.0	15.40	15.40	15.16
Nondurable Goods	570.17	578.29	515.59	37.0	37.6	37.2	15.41	15.38	13.86
Manchester PMSA									
All Manufacturing	$650.29	$659.15	$624.10	38.8	39.9	39.4	$16.76	$16.52	$15.84
Nashua PMSA									
All Manufacturing	$654.04	$657.28	$582.92	41.5	41.6	38.0	$15.76	$15.80	$15.34
Portsmouth-Rochester, NH-MA PMSA									
All Manufacturing	$583.66	$611.60	$664.21	38.5	40.0	43.9	$15.16	$15.29	$15.13

6,700 job increase. Trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) made a notable mark by adding 2,000 jobs to the mix.

Another sector in the economy to show a seasonal increase was construction (supersector 20), as its cadre grew by 1,200 jobs.

Manufacturing (supersector 30) had a marked departure from its recent employment trends. According to June's estimates, this supersector found it necessary to add 800 jobs to its roster.

Other services (supersector 80) brought 300 additional workers on board in June, while information (supersector 50) and finance and insurance (supersector 55) each added 200 jobs.

June appeared to be quiet month for natural resources and mining (supersector 10) and professional and business services (supersector 60).

B. G. McKay

One in twelve New Hampshirites lived in Manchester in 2003

The Granite State's largest city keeps getting bigger. Another 600 people called Manchester home in 2003 compared to the previous year. Although this net increase calculated to only a 0.6 percent rate of growth, the end result was a total of 108,871 people living in Manchester in 2003.

Overall, the state's population increased 1.0 percent from 2002 to 2003, adding 13,282 residents. The growth was rather widespread, as only nine cities/towns saw their population decrease by ten or more people.

Elisabeth Picard

Although the state's list of top 10 most populous towns remained unchanged over-the-year, not all cities/towns saw their population increase. Nashua, the second largest city in the state, recorded the largest population decline with 318 fewer residents in 2003 compared to the previous year. Rounding out the top ten, Derry and Merrimack also saw minimal population decreases over the year.

New Hampshire's Ten Largest Cities/Towns, 2003

City/Town	Population (July) 2003	Population (July) 2002	Change Net	Change %
Manchester	108,871	108,273	598	0.6%
Nashua	87,285	87,603	-318	-0.4%
Concord	41,823	41,501	322	0.8%
Derry	34,471	34,499	-28	-0.1%
Rochester	29,654	29,363	291	1.0%
Salem	29,115	28,951	164	0.6%
Dover	28,216	27,795	421	1.5%
Merrimack	26,394	26,419	-25	-0.1%
Londonderry	24,201	24,194	7	0.0%
Hudson	23,839	23,449	390	1.7%
New Hampshire	1,287,687	1,274,405	13,282	1.0%

Source: Population Division, US Census Bureau

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