

# New Hampshire

## Economic Conditions



**August 2009**  
Volume 109, Number 08

Visit our Web site at:  
[www.nh.gov/nhes/elmi/](http://www.nh.gov/nhes/elmi/)

Claims Activity .....3

Seasonally  
Adjusted Estimates  
Unemployment Rates ..4  
Current Employment  
Statistics .....4

Not Seasonally  
Adjusted Estimates  
Unemployment Rates ..5  
Current Employment  
Statistics .....6

For Additional  
Information .....8



Published by New Hampshire  
Employment Security's Economic  
and Labor Market Information  
Bureau

### Short Term Job Projections Third Quarter 2008 to Third Quarter 2010

New Hampshire Employment Security's Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau recently completed its *Short-Term Projections* of jobs. These projections are based on third quarter 2008 employment and are projected out to third quarter 2010.

Given the flagging economy, it is not surprising that total employment is expected to contract from 700,842 to 700,169, a minimal loss of 673 jobs. This is less than one-tenth of one percent over the two-year period. Nonetheless, it is notable because it is the first downturn in projected employment since short-term projections have been published, starting in 2001.

Employment is estimated and projected by *industry* and by *occupation*.

#### By Industry

Industrial classifications are divided into two domains: goods-producing and service-providing. *Manufacturing, Construction, Mining, and Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting* industries make up the goods-producing domain. Together these four sectors account for about one in every seven jobs in the state. This measure has considerably diminished from two decades ago when about one in every four jobs produced goods. The vast majority of the decrease has been in *Manufacturing*. Using historically recoded NAICS covered employment data, annual average covered employment in *Manufacturing* has decreased by over 21,000, from 98,787 in 1990 to 77,762 in 2007. *Manufacturing* employment has continued to decline through each quarter of 2008.

This round of short-term projections does not see the decline being reversed as the sector is projected to lose 5,701 jobs over the two-year

Occupations with an Annual Average Growth Rate of Two Percent or More Third Quarter 2008 to Third Quarter 2010		2008 Q3 Employment	2010 Q3 Projected	Annual Growth
31-1011	Home Health Aides	2,900	3,120	3.7%
39-9021	Personal and Home Care Aides	3,460	3,682	3.2%
29-2056	Veterinary Technologists and Technicians	643	680	2.8%
21-1093	Social and Human Service Assistants	1,625	1,716	2.8%
15-1081	Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	1,040	1,097	2.7%
31-9092	Medical Assistants	1,346	1,409	2.3%
29-2052	Pharmacy Technicians	1,295	1,355	2.3%
39-2021	Nonfarm Animal Caretakers	776	810	2.2%
21-1014	Mental Health Counselors	534	557	2.1%
29-1123	Physical Therapists	1,221	1,271	2.0%
29-1071	Physician Assistants	514	535	2.0%
29-1111	Registered Nurses	13,488	14,037	2.0%
21-1099	Community and Social Service Spec. All Other	720	749	2.0%

period. *Computer and electronic product manufacturing* is expected to experience the most losses, declining by 1,316 jobs. That translates to a decrease in employment of about 3.9 percent per year. The next largest numeric loss is anticipated in *Miscellaneous manufacturing* where a decline of 817 jobs is expected, equivalent to 8.7 percent of its base each year.

Beyond the two above-mentioned industries, another nine manufacturing subsectors expect triple digit losses. Two of these are *Paper manufacturing* and *Printing and related support activities*. Four of the remaining ten manufacturing industries are expected to gain in employment. Those industries have, however, very small employment shifts, the largest change being a gain of only 26 jobs in *Apparel manufacturing*.

All of the remaining goods-producing sectors are projected to gain employment, but not nearly enough to offset projected losses in *Manufacturing*. *Construction*, with about one-third as many jobs as *Manufacturing*, is projected to gain 351 jobs. Although this is only a small increase, it can be interpreted as a positive sign given the weakness of the housing market and the slowdown in building permits. The economic stimulus package that required “shovel-ready” infrastructure projects may encourage spending in this sector and keep employment change positive.

All *Construction* subsectors are expected to add jobs over the two-year period, led by *Specialty trade contractors* with 230 jobs. Many of these jobs are associated with refurbishing existing property, and employment growth may be spurred by the tendency to remodel when the housing market makes selling difficult.

Gains are expected in all industries in the *Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting* sector, except *Forestry and logging*. While modest, these losses reflect the condition of the timber industries in the northern part of the state. *Mining*, the smallest sector in

New Hampshire, expects a gain of 12 jobs by third quarter 2010.

Most of the projected job losses in *goods-producing industries* are offset by gains in *service-providing industries*. Of the projected gain of 5,145 jobs, more than 56 percent are in *Health care* and *social assistance*. That dynamic sector already claims 11.8 percent of the state’s jobs and, given the projections, should jump to 12.2 percent by 2010. All four health care subsectors are looking at considerable gains, led by *Ambulatory health care services*, with 922 of those expected jobs. Employment in *Nursing* and *residential care facilities* tends to be less affected by recession, as projected growth is 2.6 percent each year.

The largest industry subsector in the state, *Food services and drinking places*, is projected to add 1,053 jobs on top of the 46,450 in the third quarter 2008 for an annual percentage gain of 1.1 percent. *Accommodation*, the other industry in the sector, is expected to contribute 224 jobs over the two-year period.

The *Professional, scientific and technical services* sector is projected to add 595 jobs, with all but one industry (*Legal services*) on the positive side of the ledger. Three industries in the sector are expected to add more than 100 jobs: *Accounting, tax prep, bookkeeping, and payroll services* (adding 125); *Architectural, engineering and related* (150); and *Scientific research and development services* (121). The latter leads all industries in percentage growth with a 4.0 percent annual growth rate.

Employment in *Government* is expected to increase by 756 new jobs, with *State* and *Local government* each adding at least 300 jobs. Some of the gain could come from stimulus spending on construction and infrastructure projects.

Not all *service-producing* sectors have increased expectations. Weakness in the Real estate industry continues to pull its sector down by 404 jobs, while

Occupations with Average Annual Openings of 300 or More Third Quarter 2008 to Third Quarter 2010		Average Annual Openings		
		Growth	Replacement	Total
41-2011	Cashiers	0	1,462	1,462
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	70	833	903
35-3031	Waiters and Waitresses	127	772	899
29-1111	Registered Nurses	275	181	456
35-3021	Combined Food Prep/Serving Workers, Inc. Fast Food	204	195	399
43-5081	Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	0	344	344
35-3022	Counter Attendants, Cafeteria/Food Concession	22	305	327
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	65	253	318

Retail and Wholesale trade, usually steady growing industries, show an atypical drop in projected employment of 310 and 352 jobs, respectively.

**By Occupation**

Employment estimates for occupations within the above industries increase and decrease in a pattern similar to the industries. Health occupations generally are growing; nearly all Production occupations within *Manufacturing* are shrinking. The largest numeric growth, with 1,340 jobs expected to be added, are in Food preparation and serving related occupations. Among the leading occupations in this group are Combined food prep and serving workers, including fast food (projected gain of 204 jobs) and Waiters and waitresses (127 jobs).

Next are Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations and Healthcare support occupations. These are forecast to add 1,166 and 739 jobs respectively. Registered nurses alone is projected to

add 549 jobs. Two other occupations, Home health aides and Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants combine for an additional 518.

Education, training and library occupations are expected to add 595 jobs, most of which are Teachers, from preschool to postsecondary, including vocational education, special education, and adult literacy/GED instructors. Of the remaining job increases, most are expected for Teacher assistants.

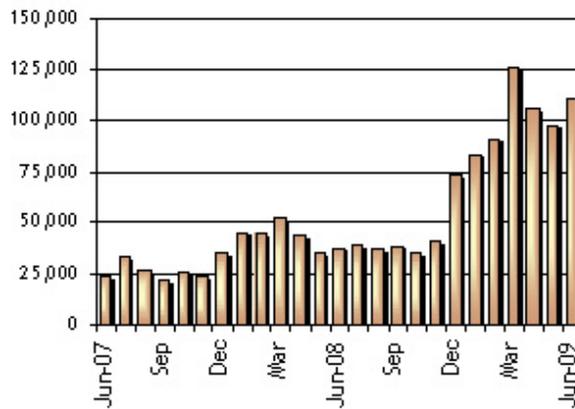
Personal care and service occupations have the next largest number of jobs to be added with 583. Of those, 222 are Personal and home care aides, closely related to home health aides. Community and social services occupations, with a leading 1.8 percent increase in jobs, expect an additional 311 jobs.

At the other end of the spectrum is Production workers, with 2,880 fewer jobs anticipated. Nearly

*Continued on page 8*

**Unemployment Compensation Claims Activity**

Total Regular Unemployment Compensation Programs:				Change from Previous			
				Month		Year	
	Jun-09	May-09	Jun-08	Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Initial Claims	9,422	7,408	5,145	2,014	27.2%	4,277	83.1%
Continued Weeks	110,387	97,226	37,474	13,161	13.5%	72,913	194.6%



**Claims Activity**

**Continued Weeks Claimed**

June 07 to June 09

**Trust Fund**

**Unemployment Compensation Fund**

Unemployment compensation fund balance at the end of June	\$96,120,580.16
Average payment for a week of total unemployment:	\$283.58
Net benefits paid:	\$22,991,431.95
Net contributions received during the month:	\$741,681.34
Interest Received:	\$983,824.79
Reed Act Withdrawn for Administrative Costs:	\$0.00

			Change from Previous	
Jun-09	May-09	Jun-08	Month	Year
215.693	213.856	218.815	0.9%	-1.4%

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

**Consumer Price Index**

*Continued from page 3*

every occupation within this major occupational group has projected negative change. Of the 99 occupations, only seven have forecast gains and those are all 20 or fewer jobs.

Losses will next be most felt in Management occupations (-606), and Sales and related occupations (-523). General and operations managers and Chief executives are expected to be the big losers in management, while Cashiers and Supervisor/managers, non-retail sales work lead the losses in sales. Retail salespersons were the only bright light in Sales and related occupations, with 139 new jobs anticipated.

**Openings**

New positions are not the only indicator of available jobs. Turnover also takes place within each occupation as people move on to new positions or decide to leave the work force. The combination of growth and replacement allows the

calculation of average annual openings. If there is no growth expected, openings will come solely from replacements.

The larger the occupation, the more likely it is to generate many replacement openings. The two largest occupations, Cashiers (23,105) and Retail salespersons (24,293) combine for nearly 50,000 jobs and, not surprisingly, also have the most openings, 1,462 and 903 respectively. Both are in the Sales and related occupations group. Close behind is Food preparation and serving related occupations where an estimated 13,020 Waiters and waitresses are projected to have 899 total openings.

Office and administrative support occupations claim over 110,000 jobs and is the largest major occupational group by nearly 20,000 jobs. The high number of workers in the group contributes to the group having the third highest number of anticipated openings, 2,548, despite a projected a loss of 1,242 jobs through third quarter 2010.

*Martin Capodice*

Training/Education	Employment	Projected	Change	Growth	Replacement	Total
First professional degree	6,818	6,903	85	47	114	161
Doctoral degree	7,459	7,565	106	63	129	192
Master's degree	10,818	11,067	249	137	198	335
Bachelor's or higher degree, plus work experience	30,889	30,467	-422	62	595	657
Bachelor's degree	86,923	87,409	486	601	1,486	2,087
Associate degree	30,190	30,799	609	398	551	949
Postsecondary vocational training	38,650	39,132	482	379	584	963
Work experience in a related occupation	84,893	84,293	-600	171	1,478	1,649
Long-term on-the-job training	47,724	47,629	-95	164	983	1,147
Moderate-term on-the-job training	117,086	115,260	-1,826	414	2,004	2,418
Short-term on-the-job training	239,329	239,569	240	1,255	7,892	9,147

**NH Employment Security**  
Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau:

**General Information**  
(603) 228-4124  
<www.nh.gov/nhes/elmi/>

**Research Unit**  
228-4173  
**Economist**  
229-4427

**Covered Employment & Wages**  
228-4177

**Current Employment Statistics**  
228-4179

**Local Area Unemployment Statistics**  
228-4167

**Occupational Employment Statistics**  
229-4315

*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.

