

New Hampshire Economic Conditions

January 2010

Short-term Projections, 2009Q1 to 2011Q1 Job growth stalls, but opportunities exist due to replacement needs

New Hampshire's total employment from first quarter 2009 to first quarter 2011 is expected to barely change as the state continues to feel the effects of the economic downturn. Employment is expected to decline from 669,689 in the first quarter of 2009 to 668,785 in the first quarter of 2011, a net loss of 904 jobs over the two-year period, down 0.2 percent.

New Hampshire Employment Security's Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau publishes short-term projections every six months starting with employment data for the latest available quarter (in this case first quarter 2009 covered employment data) and looking forward two years.

According to more recent monthly survey data from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, payroll employment has continued to decline throughout 2009 in the face of the most severe recession in 25 years. The low point of employment in New Hampshire should occur somewhere between first quarter 2009 and first quarter 2011.

Projections then indicate a slow recovery to growth in total employment.

The expected decrease in the number of workers over this short-term projection period will be driven mainly by declines in goods-producing industries, which are forecast to lose 5,816 jobs. Manufacturing industries account for 4,008 of that drop.

In contrast, service-providing industries overall are expected to add jobs. Gains of over 600 jobs each are expected in *Professional, scientific, and technical services*; *Management of companies and enterprises*; *Administrative and waste management services*; and *Educational services*. *Healthcare and social assistance* is expected to add over 2,600 jobs in this short-term period. However, not all service-providing industries are projected to grow by first quarter 2011. Exceptions among service-providing industries are *Retail trade*, expecting a decline of 773 jobs over the two-year period, and *Finance and insurance* industries, anticipating 720 fewer jobs.

Some good news may be obscured by the projected net decline in total jobs. That is the opportunities which will be created due to the need to replace workers that retire or permanently leave an occupation for other reasons.

Openings from growth arise when projected employment in an occupation increases from the base period. This is because economic growth and increased demand for the products and services they produce result in increased demand for more workers. Because of the current economy, there are fewer openings from growth in the first quarter 2009 to first quarter 2011 projections period.

Replacement openings occur when workers leave an occupation through promotion, retirement, or other reason, and need to be replaced. Projections account for these workers by calculating an estimate of the net number of workers moving in to and out of the labor force.

In these projections, replacement openings are higher than openings due to

Contents

Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

Unemployment Rates 2

Current Employment Statistics . . . 2

Not Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

Unemployment Rates 3

Current Employment Statistics . . . 4

Claims Activity 6

Visit our web site at:
www.nh.gov/nhes/elmi

Projected annual openings, 2009Q1-2011Q1



growth, which can be attributed to the combination of an aging workforce and a tough economy. The current short-term projection forecasts nearly 15,000 openings a year from replacement needs and only 3,700 from growth.

Total openings are the sum of growth and replacement, and are presented on an average annual basis.

In many specific occupations, replacement openings are much higher or account for all of the potential openings in this projected time period. For example, projected employment declines in the *Retail trade* industry will require fewer Retail salespersons by first quarter 2011. Overall, there will be no openings from growth for this occupation, but the need to replace workers that leave the occupation — due to a worker being promoted to a supervisory position, or retiring, for example — will create 773 openings.

Waiters and waitresses are projected to increase from 10,878 to 11,078 in first quarter 2011, an increase of 200 jobs from growth, an average of 100 jobs a year, and another 745 openings from replacement needs.

Employment of Registered nurses is one of the few occupations expecting more openings from growth than from replacements. In addition to openings for 183 replacement workers, 253 new

jobs will be created. This is because of positive employment growth projected for the *Health care and social assistance* sector, the main employer of that occupation.

Total openings, by definition, must be greater than zero — no occupation can have “negative openings.” If projected growth is negative, there will at least be some openings from the need to replace workers that retire or otherwise leave an occupation for other reasons, even though not as many as those lost through attrition.

As an example, suppose that the base period employment for Cashiers is ten workers. Over the course of a year, five workers lose their job due to a slow economy. Of the five remaining, one gets promoted and another decides to retire. Two workers would need to be hired to take their places. These two openings represent a real need for two workers — in this case, both replacement openings — even though employment overall has declined from ten to five. (It is irrelevant if two of the five workers that lost their job get hired to fill the openings.)

Many occupations with numerous replacement openings tend to require little education beyond short-term on-the-job training to become qualified. Of the top ten occupations with the most projected openings, six require short-term on-the-

job training as a qualification. Cashiers, Retail salespersons, and Waiters and waitresses are the three occupations with the most openings. These occupations are frequently starter positions that can be a stepping stone to supervisory positions or the source of valuable experience for young persons entering the labor market.

Among the major highlights of the short-term occupational projections to first quarter 2011:

- About 40 percent of the 700 detailed occupations are projected to experience some openings due to growth even if it is just one job.
- The largest share of occupations, almost 54 percent, are not projected to have openings due to growth, but are still expected to need replacement workers in the occupation.
- Less than seven percent of occupations are expected to have no change from either growth or replacement needs.

Some occupations where openings from growth exceed those for replacement include Registered nurses; Computer software engineers, applications; Personal and home aids.

Other occupations that have zero or negative growth but are projected to require replacement openings: General and operations managers, First line supervisors and managers of retail sales workers, and Stock clerks and order fillers.

Some occupations expected to increase in number despite the slow economy include Home health aides; Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants; and Customer service representatives.

The entire table of projections for more than 650 occupations can be found at <www.nh.gov/nhes/elmi/projections.htm>.

Michael Argiropolis

Fastest Growing Occupations, 2009Q1 to 2011Q1 (at least 250 in 2009Q1)				
SOC Code	Occupation	2011 Q1 Projected Employment	Percent Change	Total Annual Openings
29-2056	Veterinary Technologists and Technicians	664	8.5%	43
31-1011	Home Health Aides	3,094	7.3%	127
29-1131	Veterinarians	346	7.1%	18
15-1081	Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	1,102	7.1%	56
39-9021	Personal and Home Care Aides	3,697	6.5%	170
21-1011	Substance Abuse and Behavioral Disorder Counselors	331	5.8%	15
21-1093	Social and Human Service Assistants	1,748	5.7%	63
51-3011	Bakers	588	5.6%	28
39-5092	Manicurists and Pedicurists	355	5.0%	12
15-1031	Computer Software Engineers, Applications	4,855	4.9%	173

Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

Unemployment Estimates by Region			
Seasonally Adjusted	Nov-09	Oct-09	Nov-08
United States	10.0%	10.2%	6.8%
Northeast	8.7%	9.0%	6.2%
New England	8.5%	8.8%	6.2%
Connecticut	8.2%	8.8%	6.3%
Maine	8.0%	8.2%	6.2%
Massachusetts	8.8%	8.9%	6.1%
New Hampshire	6.7%	6.8%	4.1%
Rhode Island	12.7%	12.9%	9.1%
Vermont	6.4%	6.5%	5.3%
Mid Atlantic	8.8%	9.1%	6.2%
New Jersey	9.7%	9.7%	6.3%
New York	8.6%	9.0%	6.3%
Pennsylvania	8.5%	8.9%	6.1%

Data for current month is preliminary
Data for past months are revised

Please note: 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 whole.

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) by Place of Residence					
New Hampshire	Jul-09	Aug-09	Sep-09	Oct-09	Nov-09
Labor Force	740,210	738,450	737,720	737,980	739,230
Employment	690,150	686,550	684,400	687,440	689,510
Unemployment	50,060	51,900	53,320	50,540	49,720
Rate	6.8%	7.0%	7.2%	6.8%	6.7%
United States (in thousands)					
Labor Force	154,504	154,577	154,006	153,975	153,877
Employment	140,041	139,649	138,864	138,275	138,502
Unemployment	14,462	14,928	15,142	15,700	15,375
Rate	9.4%	9.7%	9.8%	10.2%	10.0%

Current Employment Statistics (CES) by Place of Residence					
Supersector	Jul-09	Aug-09	Sep-09	Oct-09	Nov-09
Total Nonfarm	628,400	628,400	626,000	629,100	627,600
Construction	21,300	20,800	21,300	21,300	20,800
Manufacturing	68,700	67,500	67,200	65,700	65,900
Durable Goods	52,200	51,400	51,200	49,700	49,900
Non-Durable Goods	16,500	16,100	16,000	16,000	16,000
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	138,700	138,800	138,000	138,800	138,500
Wholesale Trade	27,000	27,400	27,100	27,600	28,400
Retail Trade	97,700	97,200	96,000	96,600	95,400
Transportation and Utilities	14,000	14,200	14,900	14,600	14,700
Information	12,200	12,200	12,200	12,200	12,000
Financial Activities	36,900	37,100	36,600	36,500	36,400
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7,200	7,100	7,000	6,900	6,900
Professional and Business Services	65,300	64,700	65,500	64,500	66,100
Administrative and Support	27,500	26,800	27,200	26,700	27,700
Education and Health Services	106,400	107,300	107,100	107,900	107,500
Educational Services	23,300	23,400	23,200	23,800	23,600
Health Care and Social Assistance	83,100	83,900	83,900	84,100	83,900
Leisure and Hospitality	62,300	61,300	62,400	63,600	62,400
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	9,900	9,400	9,400	9,600	9,100
Accommodation and Food Services	52,400	51,900	53,000	54,000	53,300
Other Services	22,500	22,400	21,600	22,300	21,300
Government	93,100	95,300	93,100	95,300	95,700
Federal Government	7,600	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,300
State Government	23,400	24,900	23,900	24,800	25,200
Local Government	62,100	62,900	61,700	63,000	63,200
Manchester NH MetroNECTA	100,000	100,200	99,500	100,200	99,800
Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division	130,600	130,000	129,000	129,300	129,100
Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA	53,700	53,600	54,100	54,500	54,700
Rochester-Dover NH-ME NECTA	57,900	57,400	56,700	56,400	56,400

Not Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

Labor Force Estimates			
New Hampshire	Nov-09	Oct-09	Nov-08
Labor Force	737,410	735,220	735,260
Employment	689,540	687,700	705,860
Unemployment	47,870	47,520	29,400
Rate	6.5%	6.5%	4.0%
United States (in thousands)			
Labor Force	153,539	153,635	154,624
Employment	139,132	139,088	144,609
Unemployment	14,407	14,547	10,015
Rate	9.4%	9.5%	6.5%

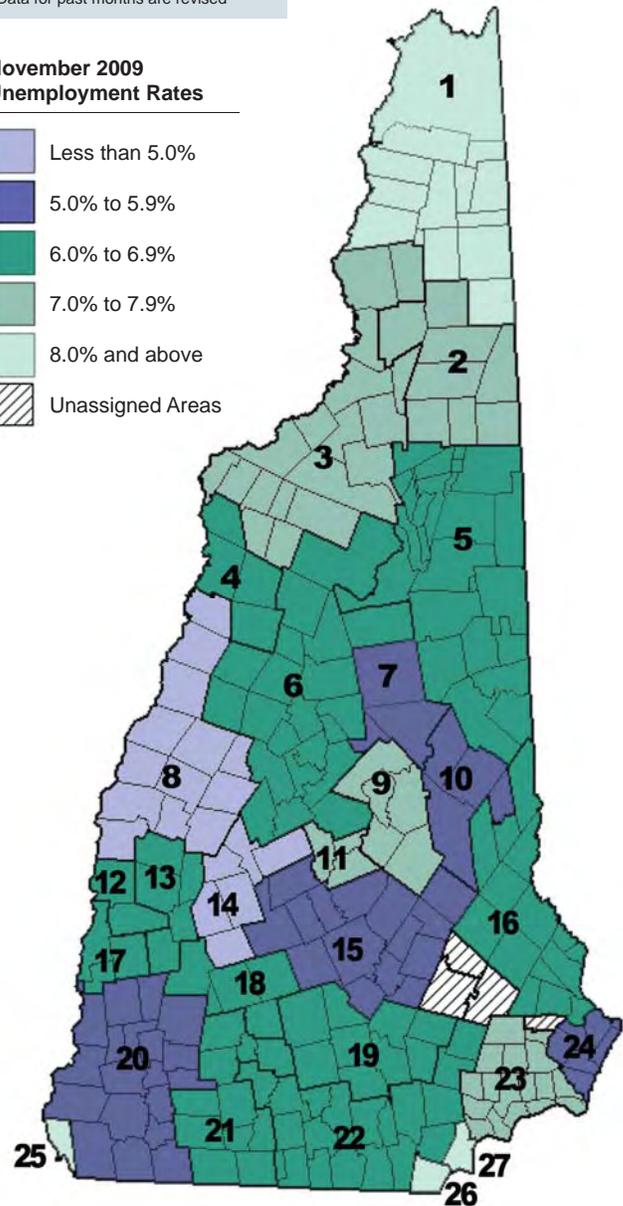
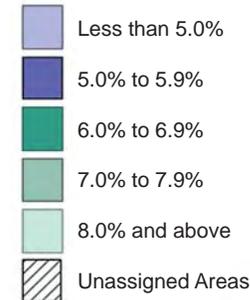
Rates by Region			
Not Seasonally Adjusted	Nov-09	Oct-09	Nov-08
United States	9.4%	9.5%	6.5%
Northeast	8.5%	8.6%	6.0%
New England	8.2%	8.3%	5.9%
Connecticut	7.9%	8.3%	6.2%
Maine	7.9%	7.6%	6.2%
Massachusetts	8.3%	8.4%	5.8%
New Hampshire	6.5%	6.5%	4.0%
Rhode Island	11.9%	12.2%	8.4%
Vermont	6.2%	5.9%	5.3%
Mid Atlantic	8.6%	8.8%	6.0%
New Jersey	9.4%	9.3%	6.0%
New York	8.4%	8.7%	6.1%
Pennsylvania	8.2%	8.4%	5.9%

Rates by Area			
Counties	Nov-09	Oct-09	Nov-08
Belknap	7.1%	6.9%	4.3%
Carroll	6.0%	5.2%	4.0%
Cheshire	5.8%	5.8%	3.7%
Coos	8.7%	7.5%	5.6%
Grafton	5.4%	5.2%	3.3%
Hillsborough	6.7%	6.9%	4.0%
Merrimack	5.8%	5.8%	3.6%
Rockingham	6.9%	6.9%	4.4%
Strafford	6.1%	6.1%	3.6%
Sullivan	6.0%	6.0%	3.7%

Map Key	Labor Market Areas	Nov-09	Oct-09	Nov-08
1	Colebrook NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	12.4%	10.2%	5.2%
2	Berlin NH MicroNECTA	7.7%	6.3%	5.3%
3	Littleton NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	7.5%	6.9%	5.2%
4	Haverhill NH LMA	6.7%	6.4%	4.3%
5	Conway NH-ME LMA, NH Portion	6.6%	5.5%	4.1%
6	Plymouth NH LMA	6.3%	5.9%	3.9%
7	Moultonborough NH LMA	5.3%	4.4%	3.3%
8	Lebanon NH-VT MicroNECTA, NH Portion	4.0%	4.1%	2.4%
9	Laconia NH MicroNECTA	7.5%	7.2%	4.5%
10	Wolfeboro NH LMA	5.1%	5.0%	3.8%
11	Franklin NH MicroNECTA	7.1%	6.8%	4.6%
12	Claremont NH MicroNECTA	6.5%	6.6%	4.2%
13	Newport NH LMA	6.6%	6.1%	3.7%
14	New London NH LMA	4.8%	4.7%	3.1%
15	Concord NH MicroNECTA	5.8%	5.9%	3.6%
16	Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion	6.1%	6.1%	3.7%
17	Charlestown NH LMA	6.7%	7.0%	4.5%
18	Hillsborough NH LMA	6.3%	6.3%	4.1%
19	Manchester NH MetroNECTA	6.6%	6.7%	3.9%
20	Keene NH MicroNECTA	5.5%	5.6%	3.4%
21	Peterborough NH LMA	6.3%	6.2%	4.1%
22	Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion	6.7%	6.9%	3.9%
23	Exeter Area, NH Portion, Haverhill-North Andover-Amesbury MA-NH NECTA Division	7.7%	7.6%	5.3%
24	Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion	5.6%	5.6%	3.7%
25	Hinsdale Town, NH Portion, Brattleboro VT-NH LMA	8.2%	8.0%	4.6%
26	Pelham Town, NH Portion, Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford MA-NH NECTA Division	9.6%	9.8%	5.8%
27	Salem Town, NH Portion, Lawrence-Methuen-Salem MA-NH NECTA Division	8.7%	8.8%	5.7%

Data for current month is preliminary
Data for past months are revised

November 2009
Unemployment Rates



Monthly Analysis of Current Employment Statistics (CES) Data

Seasonally Adjusted

Preliminary seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 1,500 jobs, over-the-month. From October to November, leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) lost 1,200 jobs. Employers in other services (supersector 80) reduced their workforce by 1,000 jobs, over-the-month. Employment in construction (supersector 20) fell from October to November, down 500 jobs. Private education and health services (supersector 65) lost 400 jobs, over-the-month. Employment in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) declined from October to November, down 300 jobs. This loss was driven by the employment cuts in retail trade, down 1,200 jobs.

On the other hand, employment in professional and business services (supersector 60) increased by 1,600 jobs, over-the-month. Government (supersector 90) gained 400 jobs from October to November. This growth was principally due to the additional employment in state government, up 400 jobs. During this same time frame, employment in manufacturing (supersector 30) rose by 200 jobs.

Over-the-year, preliminary seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 15,500 jobs. Nearly half of this loss was in manufacturing, down 7,200 jobs from November 2008 to November 2009.

Over three-fourths of this drop was in durable goods, down 5,500 jobs. Employers in construction reduced their workforces by 3,300 jobs, over-the-year. Professional and business services and financial activities (supersector 55) each lost employment from November 2008 to November 2009, down 1,900 and 1,200 jobs, respectively. Other services and trade, transportation, and utilities each decreased by 900 jobs, over-the-year. Employment in retail trade, part of trade, transportation, and utilities, was down 1,500 jobs from November 2008 to November 2009. Employment in government dropped by 200 jobs, over-the-year.

Seasonally Unadjusted

Preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment fell by 2,100 jobs, over-the-month. This loss was driven by the employment decrease in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70), down 4,600 jobs from October to November. Other services (supersector 80) lost 1,000 jobs, over-the-month. Employers in construction (supersector 20) reduced their payroll by 900 jobs from October to November. Manufacturing (supersector 30) and financial activities (supersector 55) each decreased by 100 jobs, over-the-month.

On the positive side, trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) added 2,300 jobs from October to November.

Nearly three-fourths of this growth was in retail trade, up 1,700 jobs, over-the-month. From October to November employment in professional and business service (supersector 60) rose by 1,200 jobs. Employment in government (supersector 90) and private education and health services (supersector 65) increased, over-the-month, by 800 and 300, respectively. Employers in information (supersector 50) and mining and logging (supersector 10) keep the same employment levels from October.

From November 2008 to November 2009, employment in New Hampshire decreased by 15,600 jobs. Manufacturing lost 7,300 jobs, over-the-year. Employers in construction cut employment by 3,300 jobs from November 2008 to November 2009. Employment in professional and business services declined by 1,900 jobs, over-the-year. During this same time frame, financial activities reduced employment by 1,200 jobs. Government employment saw a drop in employment of 300 jobs from November 2008 to November 2009.

Over-the-year, leisure and hospitality and private education and health services each gained 100 jobs. From November 2008 to November 2009 mining and logging and information remained unchanged.

Gail Clay

Average Earnings and Hours of Production Workers in Manufacturing

Sector	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov-09	Oct-09	Nov-08	Nov-09	Oct-09	Nov-08	Nov-09	Oct-09	Nov-08
	<i>preliminary</i>	<i>revised</i>		<i>preliminary</i>	<i>revised</i>		<i>preliminary</i>	<i>revised</i>	
New Hampshire									
Manufacturing	\$689.89	\$689.83	\$656.81	39.4	39.6	37.9	\$17.51	\$17.42	\$17.33
Durable Goods	\$724.71	\$716.53	\$681.22	40.6	40.3	38.4	\$17.85	\$17.78	\$17.74
Non-Durable Goods	\$595.13	\$616.02	\$590.87	36.2	37.7	36.7	\$16.44	\$16.34	\$16.10

Not Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

Monthly New Hampshire Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment					
Current Employment Statistics Employment by Supersector by place of establishment	Number of Jobs			Change from Previous	
	Nov-09	Oct-09	Nov-08	Month	Year
	<i>preliminary</i>	<i>revised</i>			
Total All Subsectors	631,500	633,600	647,100	-2,100	-15,600
Total Private Employment	532,400	535,300	547,700	-2,900	-15,300
Mining and Logging	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
Construction	21,600	22,500	24,900	-900	-3,300
Manufacturing	65,900	66,000	73,200	-100	-7,300
Durable Goods	49,900	49,900	55,500	0	-5,600
Non-Durable Goods	16,000	16,100	17,700	-100	-1,700
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	142,000	139,700	142,900	2,300	-900
Wholesale Trade	28,500	27,700	27,700	800	800
Retail Trade	98,800	97,100	100,300	1,700	-1,500
Transportation, Warehouse, and Utilities	14,700	14,900	14,900	-200	-200
Information	12,100	12,100	12,100	0	0
Financial Activities	36,300	36,400	37,500	-100	-1,200
Professional and Business	66,000	64,800	67,900	1,200	-1,900
Education and Health	108,200	107,900	108,100	300	100
Leisure and Hospitality	58,100	62,700	58,000	-4,600	100
Other Services	21,200	22,200	22,100	-1,000	-900
Government	99,100	98,300	99,400	800	-300

Monthly New Hampshire Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment by Metropolitan Statistical Areas												
Employment by Supersector number of jobs by place of establishment	Manchester NH MetroNECTA			Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division			Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA			Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA		
	<i>preliminary</i>	<i>Change from previous</i>		<i>preliminary</i>	<i>Change from previous</i>		<i>preliminary</i>	<i>Change from previous</i>		<i>preliminary</i>	<i>Change from previous</i>	
	Nov-09	Month	Year	Nov-09	Month	Year	Nov-09	Month	Year	Nov-09	Month	Year
Total Nonfarm	101,000	400	-1,400	130,800	500	-2,600	54,500	-200	-600	57,900	400	-1,400
Total Private	89,000	300	-1,400	115,200	400	-2,800	44,400	-300	-900	44,300	0	-900
Mining & Construction	4,500	-100	-200	4,700	-100	-300	1,400	0	-100	1,600	-100	-200
Manufacturing	8,400	0	-500	22,300	-100	-2,100	3,800	0	-200	6,400	0	-500
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	19,700	300	-1,000	31,500	800	300	11,100	100	0	11,100	200	-200
Wholesale Trade	4,500	0	0	6,000	0	100	2,000	0	0	1,200	0	0
Retail Trade	12,300	400	-900	21,500	800	200	8,100	100	0	8,900	200	-200
Transportation, Warehouse, and Utilities	Data not available			4,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Information	3,000	0	-100	2,400	0	-100	1,800	0	0	1,100	0	0
Financial Activities	7,800	100	-200	8,300	0	-300	4,100	0	0	4,200	0	-100
Professional and Business	14,500	200	200	14,100	0	-100	9,400	200	200	4,700	100	100
Educational and Health	18,500	0	300	17,200	0	0	5,700	0	100	8,200	0	0
Leisure and Hospitality	8,300	-200	0	10,200	-200	-200	5,600	-600	-900	5,200	-200	0
Other Services	4,300	0	100	4,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,800	0	0
Government	12,000	100	0	15,600	100	200	10,100	100	300	13,600	400	-500

Consumer Price Index					
United States All Urban Areas (CPI-U) (1982-1984=100)	Nov-09	Oct-09	Nov-08	Change from Previous	
				Month	Year
		216.330	216.177	212.425	0.1%

Unemployment Compensation Claims Activity

Claims					
Initial Claims	Jul-09	Aug-09	Sep-09	Oct-09	Nov-09
All Offices	9,318	7,102	6,779	7,105	8,665
Continued Claims					
All Offices	97,257	102,254	79,920	68,872	85,489

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	

Customer Service Call Center: 1-800-266-2252

New Hampshire Employment Security
Economic & 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 & Wages 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.