Current Employment Statistics
Nonfarm Employment and Earnings Estimates
Preliminary 2010 and Final 2009 Benchmark

The Current Employment Statistics (CES) program produces monthly estimates of nonfarm employment based on a survey of business establishments in New Hampshire. While a statistically representative sample, not all employers in the state are surveyed. In March of every year, estimates for the previous two calendar years are adjusted based on a reported employment count from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program in a process known as benchmarking. These benchmark revisions are produced using methods established by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Original CES estimates come from a monthly survey of roughly 1,660 New Hampshire employers. Surveyed employers include characteristic establishments whose workers are covered by unemployment insurance. Benchmarked employment numbers are based on actual data reported each quarter from more than 40,000 New Hampshire establishments whose workers are covered by unemployment compensation law. CES nonfarm estimates also include workers not covered by unemployment insurance, such as some workers in finance and insurance establishments, and some membership organizations. The estimated number of these workers is referred to as "presumed not covered." The 2009 final benchmark had an adjustment in presumed not covered employment that pushed the CES estimate up by 2,400 jobs. This reflected jobs attributed to private college and university personnel. The 2011 benchmarking process upgraded the 2009 preliminary benchmark into a final benchmark and updated the 2010 monthly estimates to a preliminary benchmark, which will be made final in 2012 when Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) numbers are complete and verified, based on employer tax reports.

The Current Economy

The number of jobs in covered employment, the primary factor in calculating the benchmark estimates of the Current Employment Statistics (CES), began shrinking as the U.S. economy slogged through the recent recession. The weakened employment numbers recorded by the QCEW program for 4th quarter 2008 continued unabated throughout 2009 and the first two quarters of 2010. The decline was steepest in January 2010, when there were nearly 20,000 fewer jobs in New Hampshire than January 2009.

Third quarter 2010 then showed the beginning signs of a turnaround as QCEW reported virtually no change from 3rd quarter 2009. Fourth quarter 2010 employment will be available in July 2011.

Total Nonfarm Employment

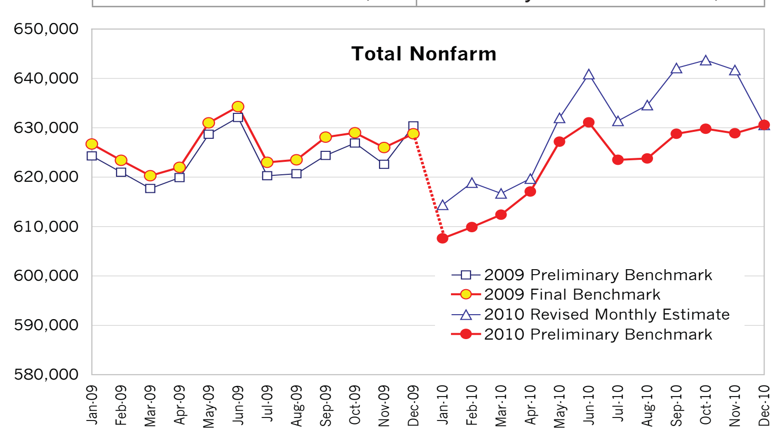
The final 2009 benchmark set annual average total nonfarm employment at 626,300, an increase of 2,200 jobs over the preliminary benchmark. This upgrade was primarily the result of an adjustment to presumed not covered in college and university employment which is in the *Education and health services* supersector. No other supersector saw an adjustment of more than 300 jobs.

The 2010 revised monthly estimate for the annual average of total nonfarm credited the state with 8,000 more jobs than were reported in the preliminary benchmark for the year. The December 2009 to December 2010 comparison indicates an increase of 1,800 jobs.

[This December-to-December comparison, and those following below, are not seasonally adjusted estimates.]

Annual Averages

2009		2010	
Preliminary Benchmark	624,100	Monthly Estimates	630,600
Final Benchmark	626,300	Preliminary Benchmark	622,600



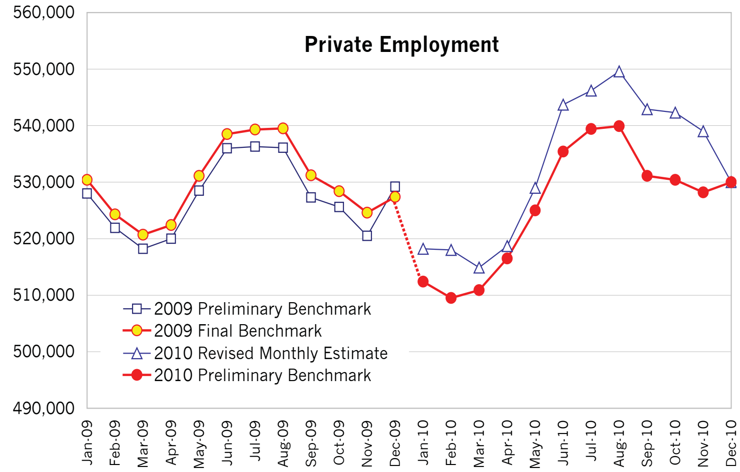
Private Employment

Average employment for 2009 in private employment increased to 529,800 in the final benchmark. As with total nonfarm, this 2,500 increase is in education.

Preliminary 2010 benchmark revised monthly estimates for private employment down by 7,000 jobs. The December to December change was up by 2,600 jobs.

Annual Averages

2009		2010	
Preliminary Benchmark	527,300	Monthly Estimates	532,700
Final Benchmark	529,800	Preliminary Benchmark	525,700



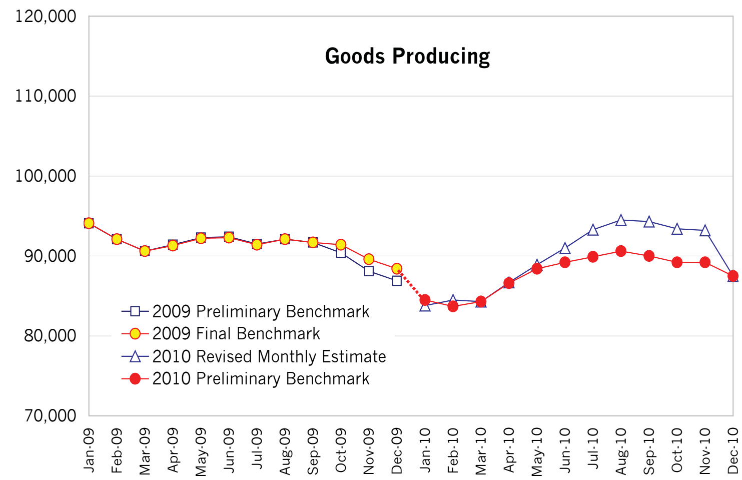
Goods Producing

In 2009 goods producers saw a slight increase as a result of the benchmark. It went to 91,400 from the preliminary 91,100. The bump was in *Manufacturing*.

Goods producers employment was revised downward by 1,800 jobs in the preliminary 2010 benchmark. The December to December change was down 900 jobs.

Annual Averages

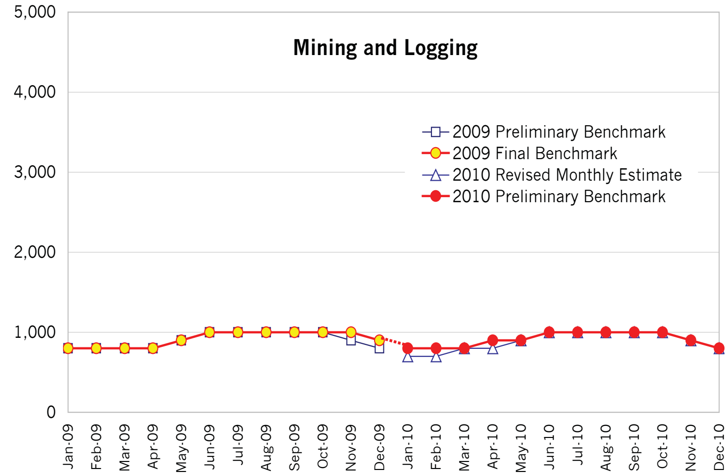
2009		2010	
Preliminary Benchmark	91,100	Monthly Estimates	89,600
Final Benchmark	91,400	Preliminary Benchmark	87,800



Mining and Logging and Construction

Neither of these two goods producing supersectors experienced any change in the benchmarking of the 2009 numbers. *Mining and logging* remained at 900 and construction at 22,600.

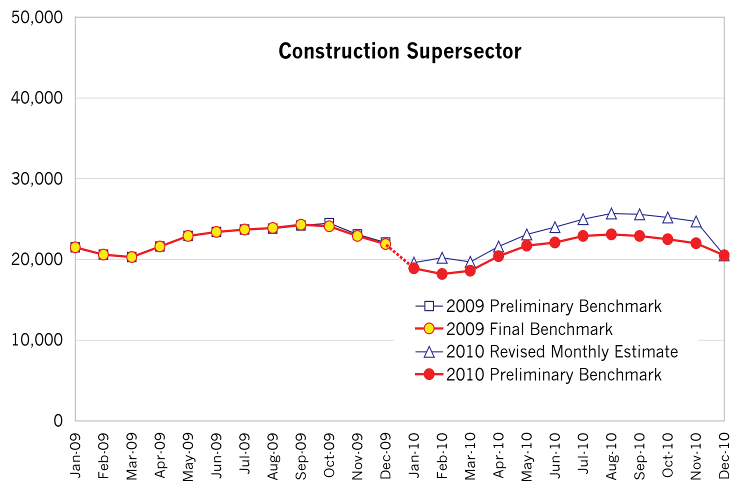
The 2010 benchmark did not change *Mining and logging*, but the December to December comparison saw 100 fewer jobs.



Annual Averages

2009		2010	
Preliminary Benchmark	900	Monthly Estimates	900
Final Benchmark	900	Preliminary Benchmark	900

The 2010 *Construction* employment was revised down by 1,700 jobs during the benchmark process and the December to December change was a negative 1,400.



Annual Averages

2009		2010	
Preliminary Benchmark	22,600	Monthly Estimates	22,900
Final Benchmark	22,600	Preliminary Benchmark	21,200

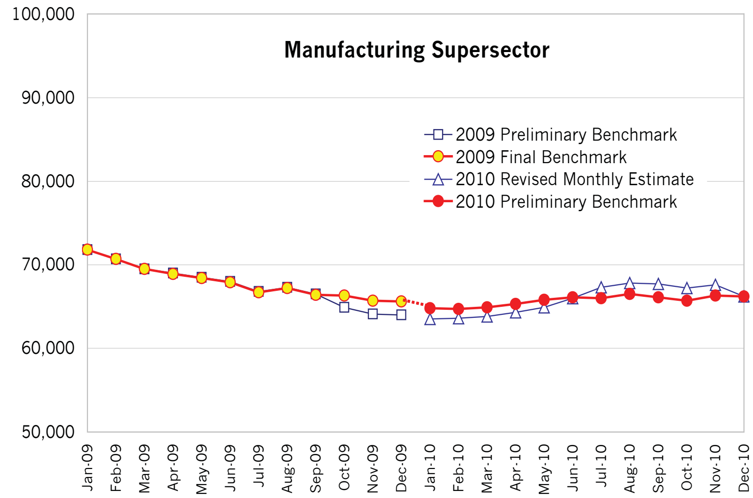
Manufacturing

The final 2009 benchmark added 300 jobs to *Manufacturing's* annual average, from 67,600 to 67,900. This increase appeared in the 4th quarter of the year in *durable goods*.

While the December to December change in *Manufacturing* increased by 600 jobs, the preliminary 2010 benchmark revised the annual average down by 100 jobs for the year.

Annual Averages

2009		2010	
Preliminary Benchmark	67,600	Monthly Estimates	65,800
Final Benchmark	67,900	Preliminary Benchmark	65,700

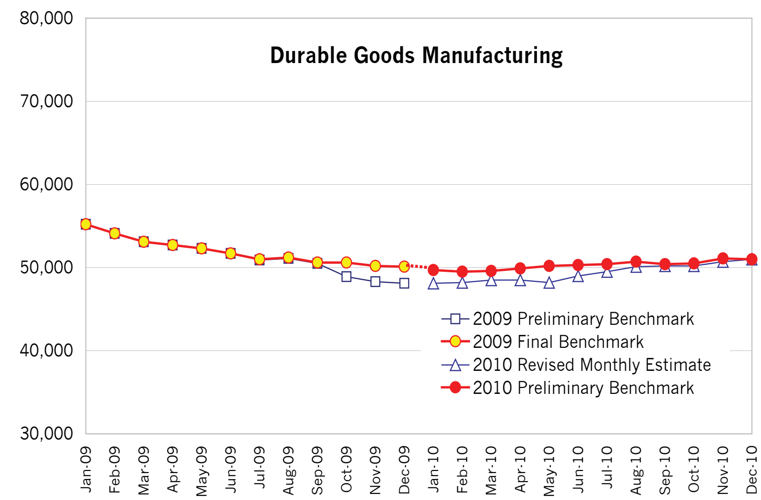


As noted, *durable goods manufacturing* was the driving force behind the *Manufacturing* uptick as average employment in 2009 was adjusted from 51,400 to 51,900. Not surprisingly, much of the boost came in the manufacture of New Hampshire's most exported products.

Durable goods led the December to December change, adding 900 jobs.

Annual Averages

2009		2010	
Preliminary Benchmark	51,400	Monthly Estimates	49,400
Final Benchmark	51,900	Preliminary Benchmark	50,300

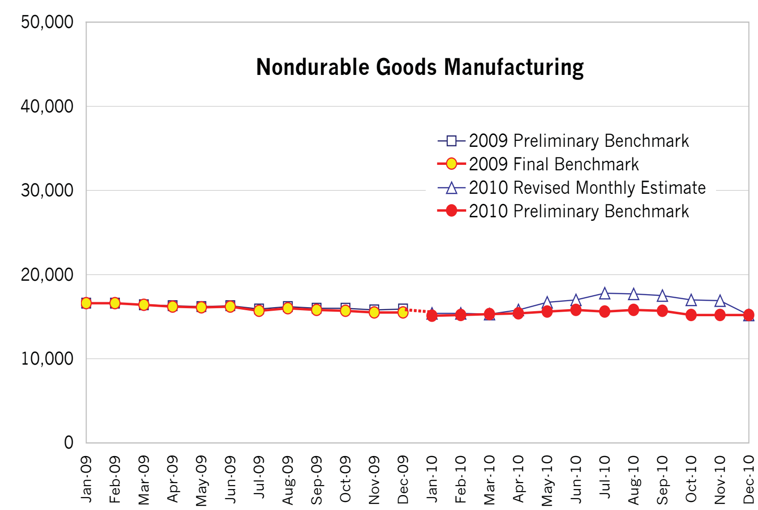


Nondurable goods offset some of the gains in *durable goods* with a 200 job downward adjustment in the 2009 benchmark. It fell from 16,200 to 16,000.

Nondurable goods dropped 300 jobs in the December to December comparison.

Annual Averages

2009		2010	
Preliminary Benchmark	16,200	Monthly Estimates	16,500
Final Benchmark	16,000	Preliminary Benchmark	15,400



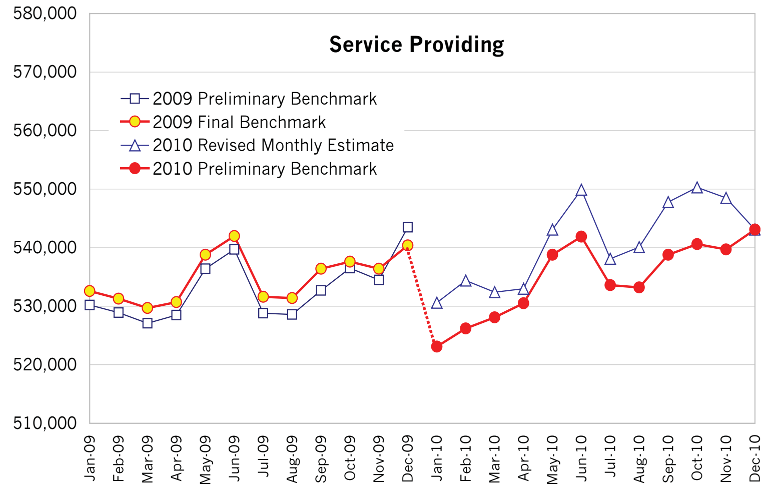
Service Providing

Those supersectors providing services rather than producing goods experienced a 1,900 job augmentation during the 2009 benchmark. The final number was set at 534,900. As with total nonfarm and total private, this increase was largely attributable to education services in colleges and universities.

The 2010 annual average for service providers decreased 6,100 jobs with the preliminary benchmark. An increase of 2,700 jobs was reported in the December to December comparison.

Annual Averages

2009		2010	
Preliminary Benchmark	533,000	Monthly Estimates	540,900
Final Benchmark	534,900	Preliminary Benchmark	534,800



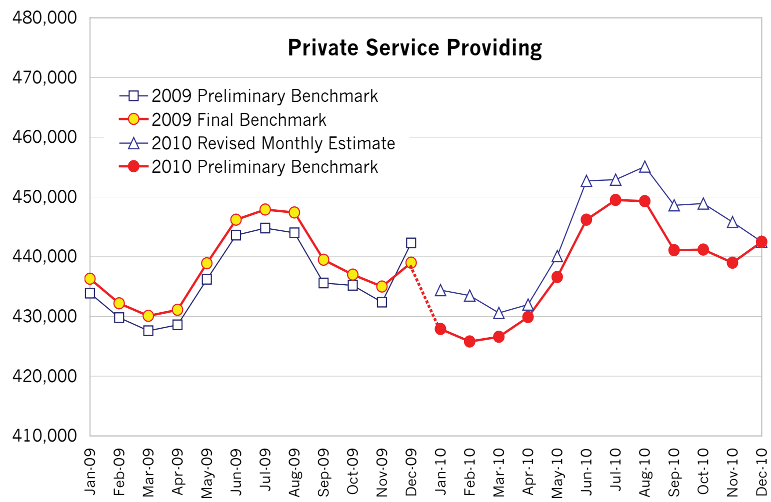
Private Service Providing

Private service providing firms offered the bulk of the upward adjustment in the 2009 final benchmark for private service providing employment. It stepped up 2,200 jobs to 438,400.

Those service providers in the private sector were responsible for most of the change in the preliminary 2010 benchmark annual average (down 5,100) and the December to December comparison (up 3,500).

Annual Averages

2009		2010	
Preliminary Benchmark	436,200	Monthly Estimates	443,100
Final Benchmark	438,400	Preliminary Benchmark	438,000



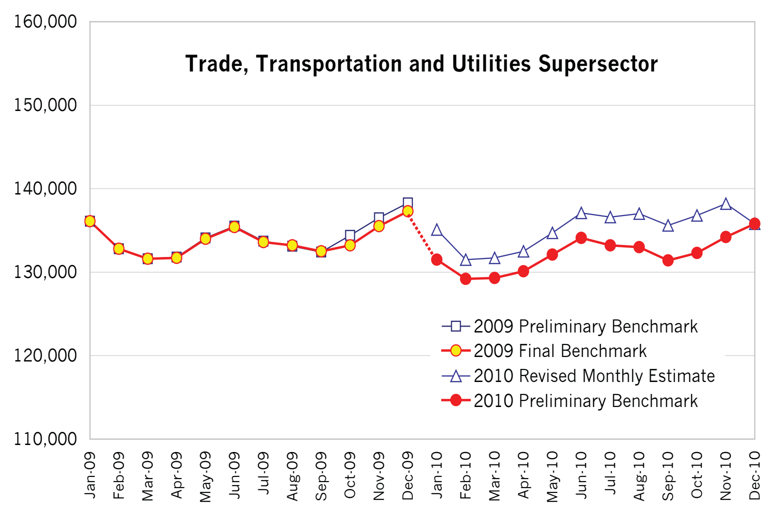
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities Supersector

Minor adjustments in a number of the sectors tweaked this supersector down 300 jobs in the final 2009 benchmark. It ended with average annual employment at 133,900.

While the annual average was scaled back by 3,000 jobs with the 2010 benchmark for *Trade, transportation, and utilities*, the December to December change showed a 1,500 downshift.

Annual Averages

2009		2010	
Preliminary Benchmark	134,200	Monthly Estimates	135,200
Final Benchmark	133,900	Preliminary Benchmark	132,200



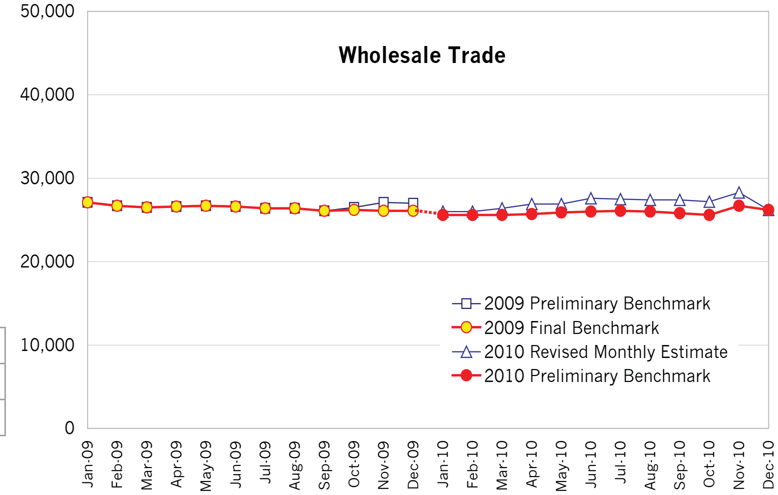
Wholesale Trade

The final 2009 benchmark for *Wholesale trade* revised estimates downward 100 jobs to 26,500.

Wholesale trade accounted for 1,100 of the supersector's downward adjustment in annual average employment from the preliminary 2010 benchmark, and showed a 100 job increase in the December to December change.

Annual Averages

2009		2010	
Preliminary Benchmark	26,600	Monthly Estimates	27,000
Final Benchmark	26,500	Preliminary Benchmark	25,900



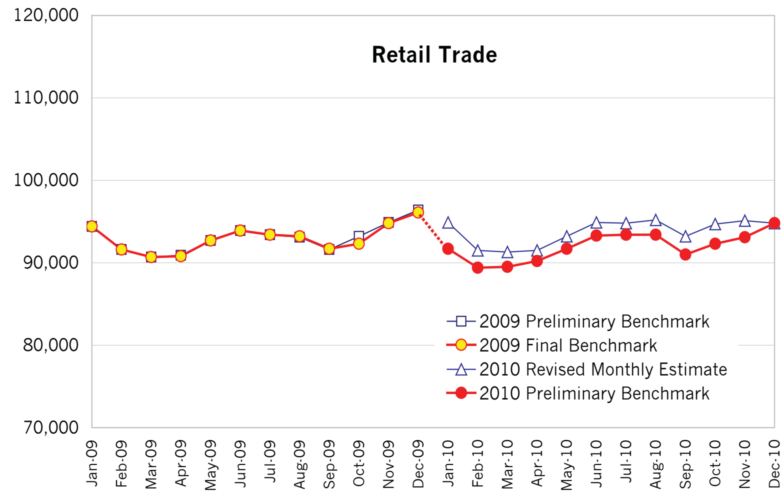
Retail Trade

As in *Wholesale trade*, the 2009 final benchmark for *Retail trade* adjusted annual employment downward 100 jobs, as it counted 93,000 in 2009.

Like *Wholesale trade*, *Retail trade* the preliminary 2010 benchmark estimated 1,800 fewer jobs in the revision of the 2010 data, and dropped 1,300 December to December.

Annual Averages

2009		2010	
Preliminary Benchmark	93,100	Monthly Estimates	93,800
Final Benchmark	93,000	Preliminary Benchmark	92,000



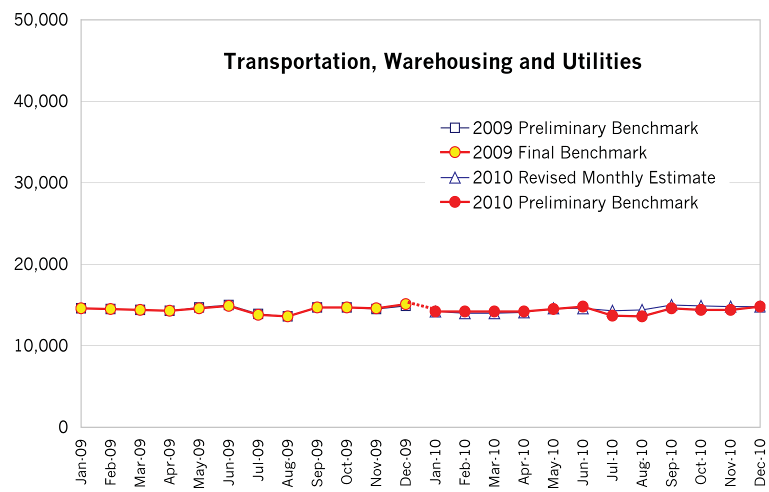
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities

This portion of the supersector saw no adjustment, ending with 2009 annual average employment of 14,500.

This sector revised down 200 jobs with the preliminary 2010 benchmark, and lost 300 jobs from December to December.

Annual Averages

2009		2010	
Preliminary Benchmark	14,500	Monthly Estimates	14,500
Final Benchmark	14,500	Preliminary Benchmark	14,300



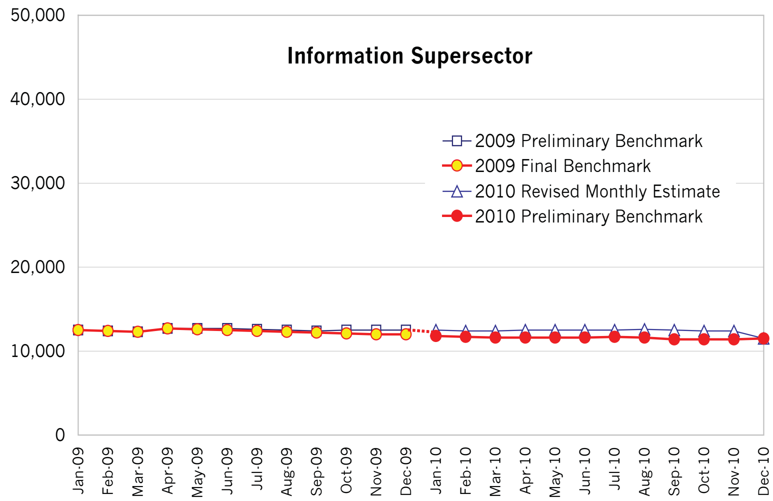
Information Supersector

Information jobs numbered 12,300 according to the final 2009 benchmark. This was 200 fewer than reported in the preliminary.

Information lost 500 jobs December to December, while experiencing a downward revision of 800 jobs in its 2010 annual average employment.

Annual Averages

2009		2010	
Preliminary Benchmark	12,500	Monthly Estimates	12,400
Final Benchmark	12,300	Preliminary Benchmark	11,600



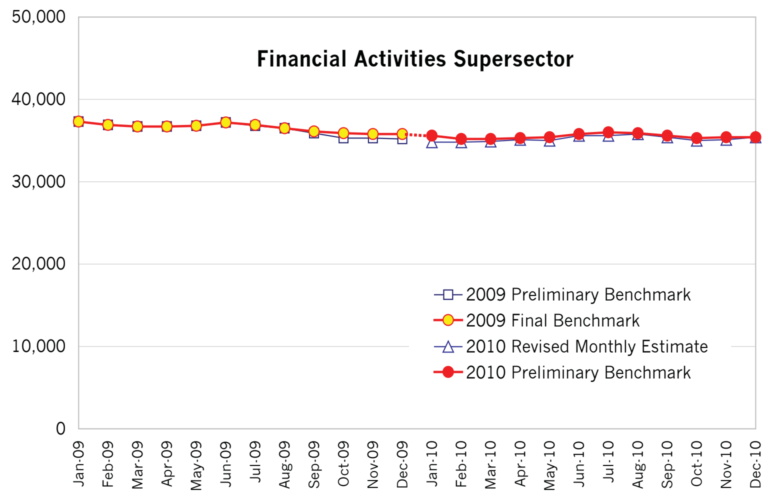
Financial Activities Supersector

This supersector estimated 200 more jobs with the 2009 final benchmark, ending at 36,600

Financial activities saw similar revision, an increase of 300 jobs, with 2010 preliminary benchmark. The December to December employment level dropped 400 jobs.

Annual Averages

2009		2010	
Preliminary Benchmark	36,400	Monthly Estimates	35,200
Final Benchmark	36,600	Preliminary Benchmark	35,500



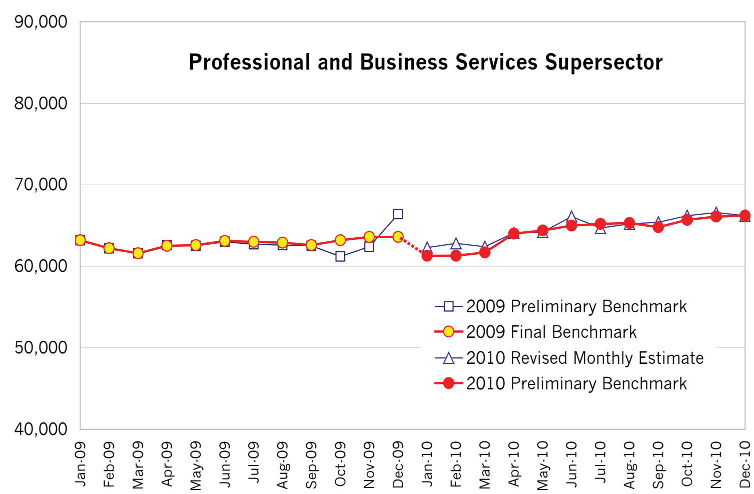
Professional and Business Services Supersector

Professional and business services had an additional 100 jobs with the final 2009 benchmark process, bringing it to 62,800.

Professional and business services scaled back 400 jobs in annual average with the 2010 preliminary benchmark, while accruing 2,600 jobs from December to December.

Annual Averages

2009		2010	
Preliminary Benchmark	62,700	Monthly Estimates	64,700
Final Benchmark	62,800	Preliminary Benchmark	64,300



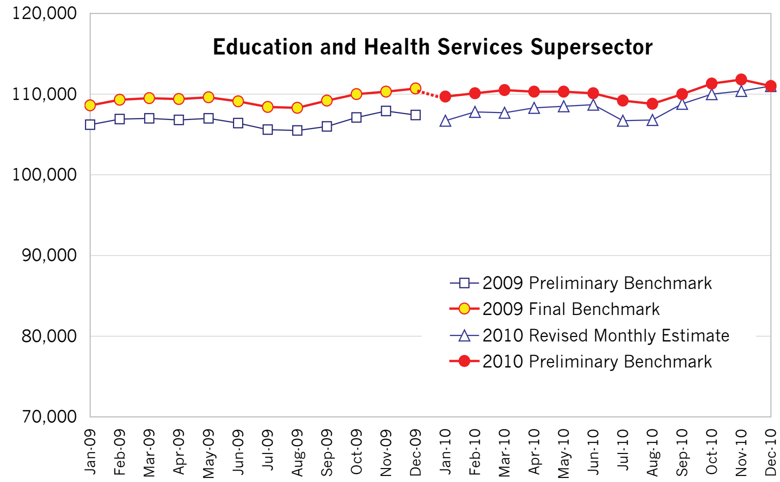
Education and Health Services Supersector

As noted in total nonfarm, this supersector saw a benchmarked increase of 2,700, giving it 109,400. This jump was mostly in education services.

While *Education and health services* was adjusted upward by 1,800 jobs in annual average from the 2010 benckmark process, the December to December change was up 300.

Annual Averages

2009		2010	
Preliminary Benchmark	106,700	Monthly Estimates	108,500
Final Benchmark	109,400	Preliminary Benchmark	110,300



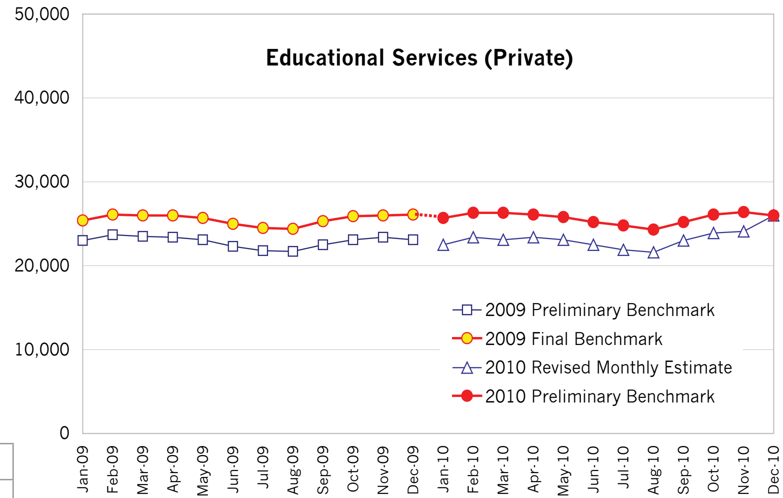
Educational Services

Educational services recorded annual average employment of 25,500. The final 2009 benchmark noted a change in employment reflecting an adjustment in the presumed not covered (explained in the total nonfarm section). This modification added 2,600 workers to the *Educational services* sector, not only for 2009 and forward but also going back historically.

There was a negative December to December change in *Educational services* of 100 jobs, which had incorporated the adjustment mentioned above.

Annual Averages

2009		2010	
Preliminary Benchmark	22,900	Monthly Estimates	23,200
Final Benchmark	25,500	Preliminary Benchmark	25,700



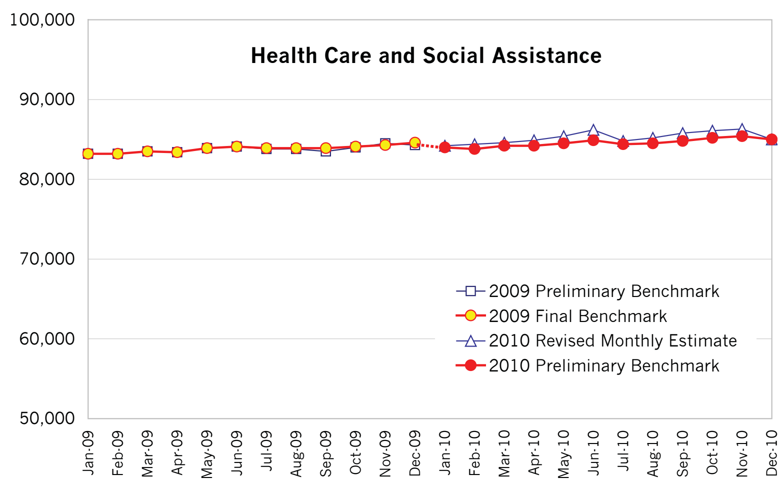
Health Care and Social Assistance

This sector saw no change in its employment ending 2009 with annual average employment of 83,800.

Preliminary 2010 benchmark edged annual average employment down by 600 jobs in *Health care and social assistance*. The December to December change was an increase of 400 jobs.

Annual Averages

2009		2010	
Preliminary Benchmark	83,800	Monthly Estimates	85,200
Final Benchmark	83,800	Preliminary Benchmark	84,600



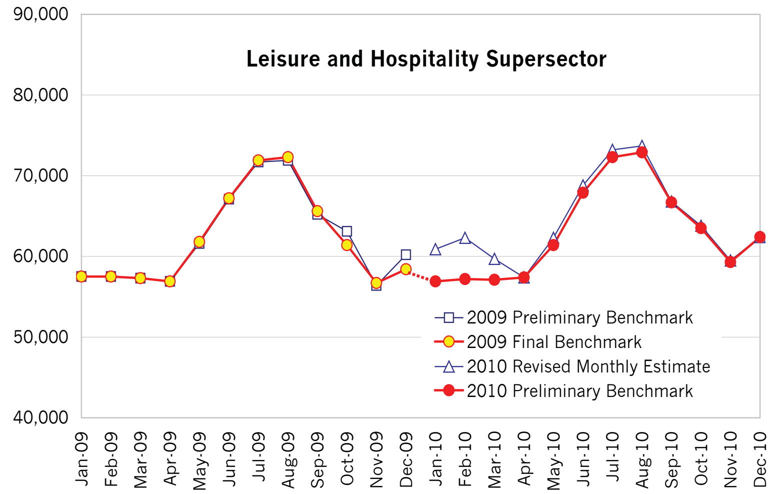
Leisure and Hospitality Supersector

The 2009 final benchmark decreased employment for *Leisure and hospitality* by 200 jobs. The supersector had an average annual employment of 62,000.

Leisure and hospitality showed a 4,000 December to December increase in number of jobs, with the 2010 preliminary benchmarking process adjusting annual average employment down by 1,300.

Annual Averages

2009		2010	
Preliminary Benchmark	62,200	Monthly Estimates	64,200
Final Benchmark	62,000	Preliminary Benchmark	62,900



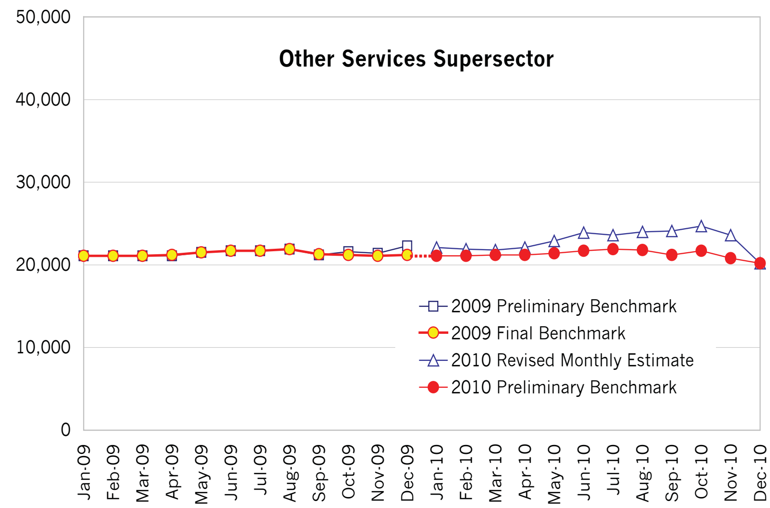
Other Services Supersector

Like *Leisure and hospitality*, 2009 annual average employment in *Other services* was adjusted downward 200 jobs to 21,300.

Preliminary 2010 benchmark revised average annual employment down by 1,600 jobs. *Other services* lost 1,000 jobs from December to December.

Annual Averages

2009		2010	
Preliminary Benchmark	21,500	Monthly Estimates	22,900
Final Benchmark	21,300	Preliminary Benchmark	21,300



Government Supersector

Total government dropped 300 jobs during the benchmarking process, recording an annual average of 96,500 positions in 2009.

The 2010 preliminary benchmark adjusted *Government* annual employment down by 1,100 jobs. *Government* shed 800 jobs in the December to December levels.

Annual Averages

2009		2010	
Preliminary Benchmark	96,800	Monthly Estimates	97,900
Final Benchmark	96,500	Preliminary Benchmark	96,800