

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS in New Hampshire



March 2003

Volume 103, Number 03

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hours, and
earnings.....insert



Published by the Economic and
Labor Market Information Bureau

Employment
SECURITY

New Hampshire Employment Projections by Industry and Occupation

Base year 2000 to Projected year 2010

One of the most frequently asked questions is where are the jobs going to be in the future?

Workers, students, businesses, and training providers are all interested in knowing where the new jobs will be by 2010.

The most recent forecasts for New Hampshire are now available in *New Hampshire Employment Projections by Industry and Occupation base year 2000 to projected year 2010*. This ten-year forecast includes analysis for both industries and occupations.

Services are projected to grow over 30 percent in the state by 2010. This is a good indicator that related jobs would also increase. Leading growth industries within Services are Business services (50.3 percent), Health services (30.4 percent), and Educational services (21.9 percent). When combined these industries are expected to yield well over 45,000 new jobs by 2010.

With the projected growth in those Services industries, it makes sense that business, medical, and education jobs are projected among the fastest growing

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Fastest Growing Occupations in New Hampshire 2000 - 2010 (Base year employment greater than 25)

Occupation Code	Title	Employment		Change	
		2000	2010	Number	Percent
15-1031	Computer Software Engineers, Applications	3,823	7,684	3,861	101.0%
15-1081	Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	596	1,121	525	88.1%
15-1041	Computer Support Specialists	1,838	3,388	1,550	84.3%
15-1032	Computer Software Engineers, Systems Software	937	1,710	773	82.5%
15-1099	Computer Specialists, All Other	1,630	2,841	1,211	74.3%
15-1071	Network and Computer Systems Administrators	940	1,624	684	72.8%
13-1111	Management Analysts	2,693	4,443	1,750	65.0%
31-9092	Medical Assistants	993	1,638	645	65.0%
29-1121	Audiologists	33	53	20	60.6%
29-1071	Physician Assistants	274	440	166	60.6%
15-1061	Database Administrators	294	472	178	60.5%
39-9021	Personal and Home Care Aides	1,976	3,171	1,195	60.5%
43-9031	Desktop Publishers	235	377	142	60.4%
29-2071	Medical Records and Health Information Technicians	709	1,115	406	57.3%
21-1093	Social and Human Service Assistants	2,515	3,923	1,408	56.0%
15-1051	Computer Systems Analysts	1,701	2,645	944	55.5%
31-2021	Physical Therapist Assistants	267	401	134	50.2%
31-2022	Physical Therapist Aides	73	109	36	49.3%
31-1011	Home Health Aides	1,463	2,153	690	47.2%
29-1127	Speech-Language Pathologists	460	675	215	46.7%
25-2041	Special Ed Teachers, Presch/Kindergarten/Elem Sch	882	1,283	401	45.5%
13-2052	Personal Financial Advisors	373	542	169	45.3%
31-2011	Occupational Therapist Assistants	103	148	45	43.7%
31-9091	Dental Assistants	1,149	1,649	500	43.5%
23-9099	Legal and Related Workers, All Other	200	287	87	43.5%

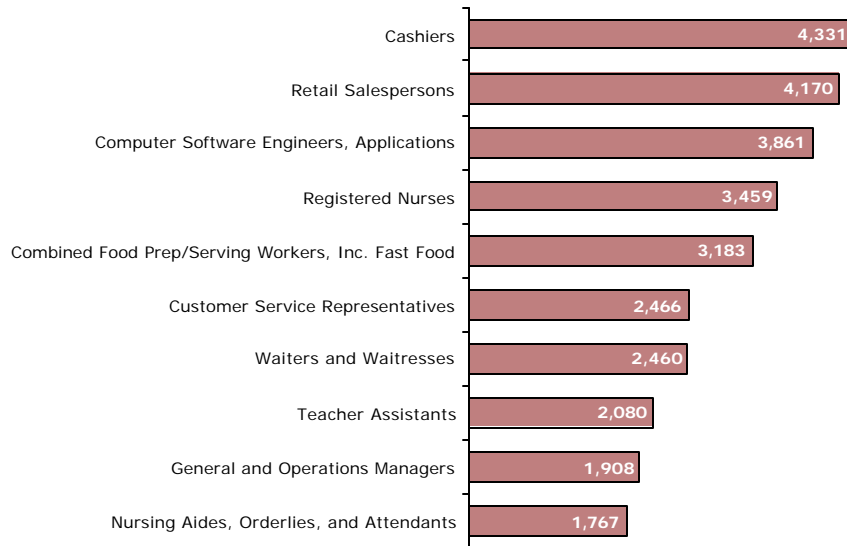
Continued from page 1

occupations from 2000 to 2010. Six of the top ten fastest growing occupations are computer technology related. Ten of the top 25 fastest growing occupations are medical occupations.

Employment growth should be slightly higher than national averages.

Computer-related occupations and jobs in health care are projected to be the leaders in job growth.

Top 10 Occupations Adding the Most New Jobs 2000-2010



Generally, jobs requiring some kind of postsecondary education are expected to have higher growth rates than those with on-the-job training.

Jobs in Manufacturing may be less involved in the production of goods and more involved in engineering, design, marketing and support.

This look into New Hampshire's economic future includes a long-term forecast of the state's employment picture in the year 2010. Sections include employment projections calculated by industry, by occupation, and by education and training. Text and tables describe more than 60 industries and about 700 detailed occupations.

Anita Josten

Information is also available about the occupations expected to add the most jobs from 2000 to 2010. Cashiers and Retail salespersons top that list, with over 8,500 new jobs expected by 2010. Registered Nurses are expected to add almost 3,500 new jobs as well.

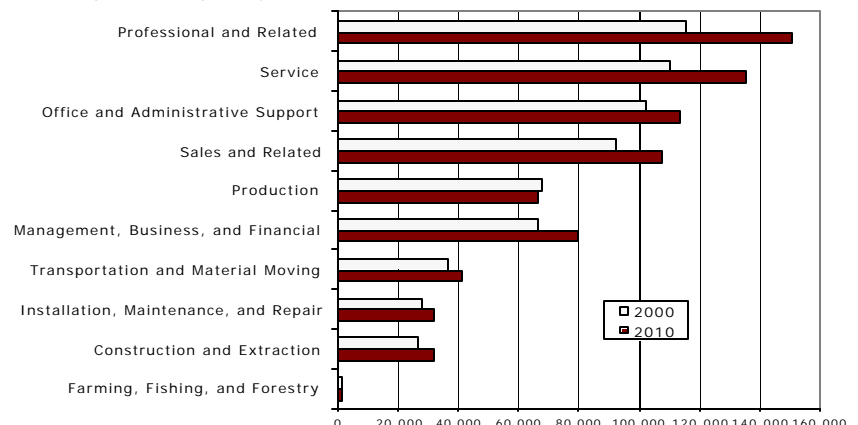
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HIGHLIGHTS

New Hampshire's economy is expected to increase by about 114,000 jobs by 2010, with more than half of those from service-producing industries.

ELMI Publications
 NH Employment Security
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 Concord, NH 03301

Employment by Major Occupational Group 2000-2010



North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is here!

Beginning with this issue of *Economic Conditions in New Hampshire*, monthly industry tables and the 2002 benchmark insert are now reported using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). This new system replaces the Standard Industrial Classification system (SIC). The NAICS was developed to serve two purposes. First was to capture changes in the economy and industry activity. The second purpose was to allow our NAFTA partners (Canada and Mexico) the ability to measure and compare industries between countries.

Tables are slightly different from before because there are structural differences between the two coding systems. Therefore direct comparisons between SIC data and NAICS data are not possible.

Articles, tables, or publications using 2001 industry data will be published using NAICS. The projections article in this issue used 2000 data, therefore the industries are classified under the SIC system.

If you would like additional information please read *A Supplement to Economic Conditions in New Hampshire* in November 2002's issue. You can access this insert at <www.nhes.state.nh.us/elmi/pdfzip/econanalys/articles/2002/NAICS.pdf> or you may contact us at (603) 228-4124.

Gail Houston

Unemployment Compensation Claims Activity

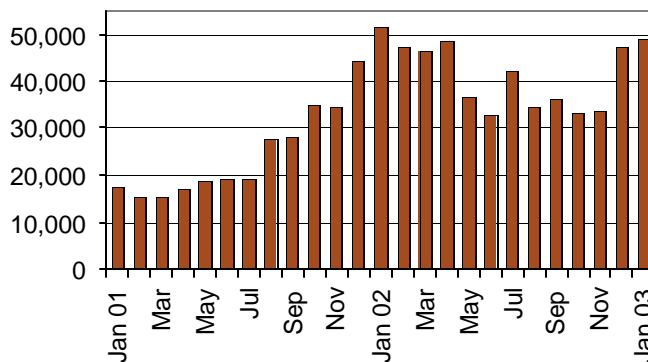
Total Regular Unemployment Compensation Programs:				Change from Previous			
	Jan-03	Dec-02	Jan-02	Month		Year	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Initial Claims	6,543	8,481	6,417	-1,938	-22.9%	126	2.0%
Continued Weeks	49,002	47,241	51,382	1,761	3.7%	-2,380	-4.6%

Claims Activity

Unemployment Compensation Fund

Unemployment compensation fund balance at the end of January	\$278,776,612.00
Average payment for a week of total unemployment:	\$262.87
Net benefits paid:	\$12,839,145.39
Net contributions received during the month:	\$1,453,781.09
Interest Received:	\$0.00
Reed Act Distribution:	\$0.00
Reed Act Withdrawn:	\$0.00

Trust Fund



Continued Weeks Claimed

Jan. 2001 - Jan. 2003
Continued weeks claimed in January were at the highest level since January 2002.

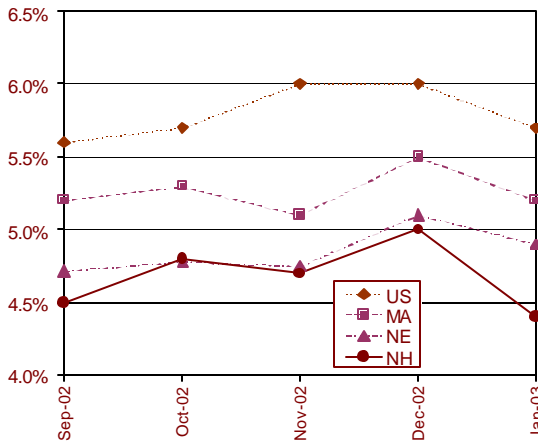
Jan-03	Dec-02	Jan-02	Change from Previous	
			Month	Year
181.7	180.9	177.1	0.4%	2.6%

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

Consumer Price Index

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

New Hampshire started 2003 with the second lowest unemployment rate in New England, 4.4 percent.



Unemployment Rates by Region

	preliminary Jan-03	revised Dec-02	Jan-02
United States	5.7%	6.0%	5.6%
Northeast	5.7%	5.9%	5.4%
New England	4.9%	5.1%	4.5%
Connecticut	4.8%	4.7%	4.1%
Maine	4.6%	4.8%	4.2%
Massachusetts	5.2%	5.5%	4.9%
New Hampshire	4.4%	5.0%	4.3%
Rhode Island	5.1%	5.5%	4.9%
Vermont	4.1%	3.7%	3.7%
Mid Atlantic	6.1%	6.2%	5.7%
New Jersey	5.5%	6.0%	5.4%
New York	6.3%	6.4%	5.9%
Pennsylvania	6.1%	6.1%	5.6%

Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Estimates

By Place of Residence

	Sep-02	Oct-02	Nov-02	revised Dec-02	preliminary Jan-03
New Hampshire					
Unemployment Rate	4.8%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	4.4%
Civilian Labor Force	708,730	709,310	709,460	706,500	716,840
Number Employed	674,520	674,190	674,310	671,320	685,090
Number Unemployed	34,210	35,120	35,150	35,180	31,750
United States (in thousands)					
Unemployment Rate	5.7%	5.8%	5.9%	6.0%	5.7%
Civilian Labor Force	145,634	145,393	145,180	145,150	145,838
Number Employed	137,312	136,988	136,542	136,439	137,536
Number UnEmployed	8,321	8,405	8,637	8,711	8,302

Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Employment

By Place of Establishment

Supersector	Sep-02	Oct-02	Nov-02	revised Dec-02	preliminary Jan-03
Total Nonfarm	622,500	620,700	619,700	616,700	615,100
Construction	28,300	28,100	27,900	28,200	28,200
Manufacturing	84,300	84,400	83,700	82,800	81,100
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	140,800	140,400	139,600	138,900	140,700
Leisure and Hospitality	61,700	60,600	60,200	61,100	62,000
Government	90,000	87,900	87,900	85,300	84,800

Labor Force Estimates

New Hampshire	Jan-03 <i>preliminary</i>	Dec-02 <i>revised</i>	Jan-02
Number of workers			
Total Civilian Labor Force	711,800	704,190	695,810
Employed	676,970	670,490	662,380
Unemployed	34,830	33,700	33,430
Unemployment Rate (percent of labor force)	4.9%	4.8%	4.8%

Unemployment Rates by Area

	preliminary Jan-03	revised Dec-02	Jan-02
U.S and Regional States			
United States	6.5%	5.7%	6.3%
Northeast	6.3%	5.6%	6.0%
New England	5.6%	4.8%	5.2%
Connecticut	5.3%	4.3%	4.6%
Maine	5.6%	4.6%	5.1%
Massachusetts	5.8%	5.1%	5.5%
New Hampshire	4.9%	4.8%	4.8%
Rhode Island	6.1%	5.2%	5.9%
Vermont	5.2%	3.5%	4.8%
Mid Atlantic	6.6%	5.9%	6.2%
New Jersey	5.9%	5.7%	5.8%
New York	6.9%	6.3%	6.5%
Pennsylvania	6.8%	5.6%	6.2%

Labor Market Areas

Berlin LMA	7.1%	7.8%	16.2%
Seabrook-South Hampton NH			
Portion Boston MA-NH PMSA	10.2%	8.6%	9.3%
Claremont LMA	2.7%	2.7%	2.6%
Colebrook LMA	5.4%	8.2%	2.6%
Concord LMA	3.6%	3.3%	3.4%
Conway LMA	3.8%	3.6%	3.7%
NH Portion Hartford-Lebanon, VT-NH LMA	1.5%	1.3%	1.5%
NH Portion Keene-Brattleboro, NH-VT LMA	3.3%	3.2%	3.1%
Laconia LMA	3.9%	3.7%	4.3%
Lancaster LMA	6.2%	6.0%	4.1%
Salem-Derry, NH Portion			
Lawrence, MA-NH PMSA	7.6%	7.6%	6.9%
Littleton LMA	3.2%	3.3%	2.7%
Pelham, NH Portion Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	9.0%	8.4%	7.7%
Manchester PMSA	4.9%	4.7%	4.7%
Nashua PMSA	6.1%	6.2%	6.2%
Peterborough LMA	4.3%	4.2%	3.9%
Plymouth LMA	3.2%	3.0%	3.7%
NH Portion Portsmouth- Rochester, NH-ME PMSA	4.5%	4.4%	4.3%

Counties

Belknap	4.2%	3.8%	4.4%
Carroll	3.7%	3.5%	3.6%
Cheshire	3.7%	3.5%	3.4%
Coos	6.3%	7.2%	9.9%
Grafton	2.3%	2.1%	2.3%
Hillsborough	5.5%	5.5%	5.4%
Merrimack	3.4%	3.1%	3.4%
Rockingham	6.4%	6.2%	5.8%
Strafford	4.4%	4.3%	4.4%
Sullivan	2.7%	2.8%	2.6%

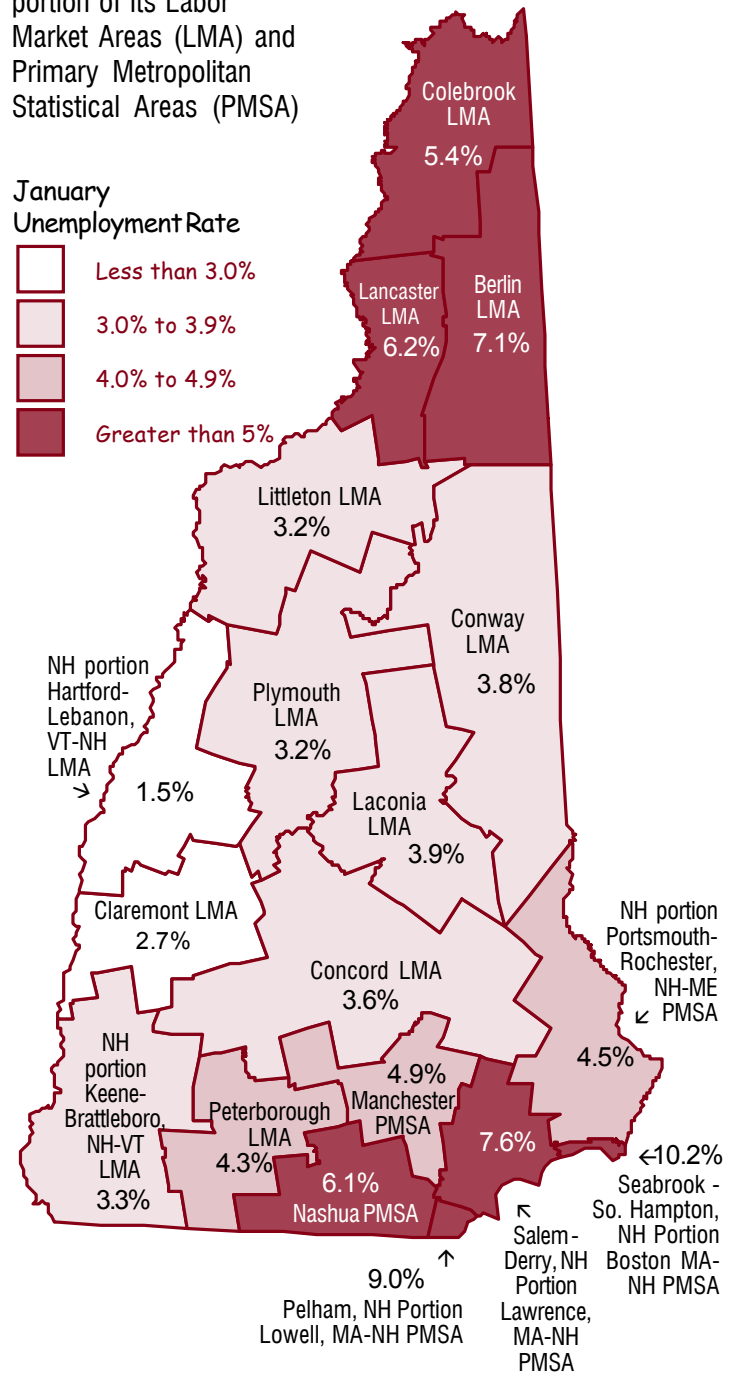
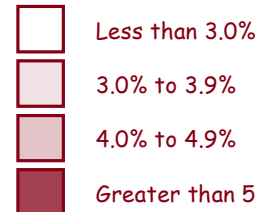
Local Area
Unemployment
Statistics
(LAUS)

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)

January
Unemployment Rate

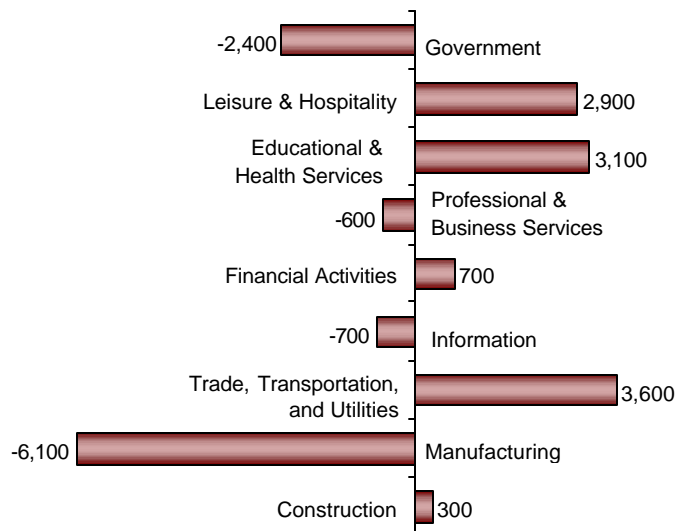


Monthly Not Seasonally Adjusted New Hampshire Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment

Despite large over-the-year job losses in Manufacturing and Government, New Hampshire had about 700 more jobs in January 2003 than it did the previous January.

Current Employment Statistics Employment by Industry by place of establishment	Number of Jobs			Change from previous:	
	Jan-03 (preliminary)	Dec-02 (revised)	Jan-02	Month	Year
	Total All Industries	608,600	621,200	607,900	-12,600
Private Employment Total	524,500	533,400	521,400	-8,900	3,100
Natural Resources & Mining	900	900	900	0	0
Construction	26,500	28,000	26,200	-1,500	300
Manufacturing	81,300	83,300	87,400	-2,000	-6,100
Durable Goods	60,100	61,900	65,500	-1,800	-5,400
Non-Durable Goods	21,200	21,400	21,900	-200	-700
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	140,700	144,600	137,100	-3,900	3,600
Wholesale Trade	26,600	26,800	26,500	-200	100
Retail Trade	98,400	101,600	95,300	-3,200	3,100
Transportation and Utilities	15,700	16,200	15,300	-500	400
Information	12,700	12,900	13,400	-200	-700
Financial Activities	37,000	36,900	36,300	100	700
Professional and Business	52,400	53,400	53,000	-1,000	-600
Educational and Health	93,500	93,600	90,400	-100	3,100
Leisure and Hospitality	57,700	57,900	54,800	-200	2,900
Other Services	21,800	21,900	21,900	-100	-100
Government Total	84,100	87,800	86,500	-3,700	-2,400

Nonfarm Employment Net Change January 02 to January 03



Monthly Analysis of Current Employment Statistics (CES) data

Seasonally Adjusted

Preliminary estimates in this data series showed that employment in New Hampshire was down by 1,600 jobs from the December 2002 level.

Of the publishable supersectors in the seasonally adjusted series for January 2003, manufacturing (NAICS supersector 30) dropped 1,700 workers. Government (as defined by ownership NAICS supersector 90) employment fell by 500 jobs. The construction

supersector (NAICS supersector 20) employment held constant at the previous month's level. The trade, transportation, and utilities supersector (NAICS supersector 40) added 1,800 workers to its force, and leisure and hospitality (NAICS supersector 70) expanded its ranks by 900 jobs.

Unadjusted

Employment levels for January 2003 in New Hampshire declined by 12,600 jobs as the state observed the passing of

Continued on page 7

Monthly Unadjusted Nonfarm Wages and Salary Employment by Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area

Employment by Sector number of jobs by place of establishment	Manchester PMSA			Nashua PMSA			Portsmouth-Rochester NH-ME PMSA		
	Preliminary Jan-03	Change from previous:		Preliminary Jan-03	Change from previous:		Preliminary Jan-03	Change from previous:	
		Month	Year		Month	Year		Month	Year
Total All Sectors	107,300	-2,000	200	95,000	-1,700	100	122,700	-5,100	2,400
Private Employment Total	94,500	-1,600	-500	85,200	-1,500	300	99,700	-3,800	2,000
Natural Resources and Construction	6,200	-100	400	3,500	-200	200	4,200	-200	0
Manufacturing	11,700	0	-500	22,100	-200	-1,400	13,500	-400	-600
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	23,800	-700	100	21,800	-600	200	26,800	-1,300	1,300
Wholesale Trade	6,200	0	200	3,500	-100	100	4,100	-100	-400
Retail Trade	13,800	-600	-200	16,200	-400	0	20,100	-1,100	1,600
Transportation and Utilities	3,800	-100	100	2,100	-100	100	2,600	-100	100
Information	3,200	0	0	1,700	0	-300	3,100	-100	-200
Financial Activities	8,400	-400	0	6,300	-200	-200	7,200	-200	0
Professional and Business	12,200	-300	-700	7,900	300	600	10,800	-400	-400
Educational and Health	16,400	200	200	11,400	-300	500	18,600	-100	1,300
Leisure and Hospitality	8,100	-300	-100	7,300	-200	600	9,700	9,700	9,700
Services	4,500	0	100	3,200	-100	100	4,200	100	400
Government Total	12,800	-400	700	9,800	-200	-200	23,000	-1,300	400

P Preliminary

Average Earnings and Hours of Production Workers in Manufacturing

Sector	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan-03 prelim.	Dec-02 revised	Jan-02	Jan-03 prelim.	Dec-02 revised	Jan-02	Jan-03 prelim.	Dec-02 revised	Jan-02
New Hampshire									
All Manufacturing	\$596.29	\$601.43	\$553.42	40.1	40.5	39.7	\$14.87	\$14.85	\$13.94
Durable Goods	631.35	622.94	576.72	41.4	41.2	40.5	15.25	15.12	14.24
Nondurable Goods	511.80	549.80	489.93	36.9	38.8	37.6	13.87	14.17	13.03
Manchester PMSA									
All Manufacturing	\$602.16	\$625.67	\$637.58	38.6	39.7	39.7	\$15.60	\$15.76	\$16.06
Nashua PMSA									
All Manufacturing	\$575.44	\$597.38	\$564.93	40.1	40.5	39.7	\$14.35	\$14.75	\$14.23
Portsmouth-Rochester, NH-MA PMSA									
All Manufacturing	\$680.85	\$686.96	\$651.99	42.5	43.7	42.2	\$16.02	\$15.72	\$15.45

another holiday season. All of the supersectors experienced job losses in January, except financial activities (NAICS supersector 55), and natural resources and mining (NAICS supersector 10). Employment in the financial activities supersector increased by 100 jobs during the month, while natural resources and mining stayed at the December level.

Leading the post holiday decline was trade, transportation, and utilities (NAICS supersector 40) with a 3,900-job cut. Government (as defined by ownership NAICS supersector 90) came next with its 3,700-job loss. Manufacturing (NAICS supersector 30) employment was down by 2,000 jobs in January. Construction

(NAICS supersector 20) employment declined by 1,500 jobs, and professional and business services (NAICS supersector 60) saw employment levels decrease by 1,000 jobs.

From that point, job loss seemed to moderate. Information (NAICS supersector 50) and leisure and hospitality (NAICS supersector 70) each dropped 200 jobs. Employment in educational and health services (NAICS supersector 65) and other services (NAICS supersector 80) rounded out the month's slide for the state by each dropping 100 jobs from their respective rolls.

B. G. McKay

Part-time and Seasonal Employment

The Results are in...

Our Part Time and Seasonal Employment Survey showed that part-time employees played a key role in the majority of businesses in New Hampshire. Overall, about one in every four employees in the state worked part-time. The majority did so by choice. Most part-time employees worked year-round, rather than just during peak seasons, and made more than \$7 per hour.

This survey, conducted in November 2002, was mailed to 1,431 private firms doing business in New Hampshire during 1st quarter 2002.

Elisabeth Picard



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