

New Hampshire Economic Conditions

May 2010

Employment Projections, 2008-2018

Many occupations and industries have experienced declines in employment during the economic downturn that began in December 2007. The latest round of long-term projections, based on 2008 employment and estimated for 2018, assume a return to long-term growth and recapturing jobs that were lost during the recession. During the decade, the number of jobs in the state is expected to increase by 8.8 percent, slightly less than the national projection of 10.1 percent for the same time period, as estimated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Total employment in the state, including self-employed workers, is projected to increase by just over 61,000 jobs during the ten-year period, from slightly above 695,000 jobs in 2008 to more than 756,000 in 2018. Most of

these jobs will be in Service-providing industries, a broad classification that includes *Education and health services*, *Financial activities*, *Professional, technical, and scientific services*, and others. Goods-producing industries, on the other hand, are expected to show a net loss over the ten-year period. Projected gains of 2,900 jobs in the *Construction* sector will not be enough to offset the expected loss of 6,200 jobs in the *Manufacturing* sector.

Occupational projections indicate employment gains for all but one of the 22 major occupational groups. *Health-care practitioners and technical occupations* are expected to gain the largest number of new jobs, with employment projected to increase by 8,300, or 22.9 percent. *Production occupations*, which are heavily concentrated in the

declining *Manufacturing* sector, are expected to decline by 2,000 jobs, or 4.0 percent.

Factors taken into account when developing long-term industry projections are trends in state population, income, composition of the labor force, and productivity. A significant trend affecting the 2008 to 2018 projections included a slow rate of population growth for New Hampshire, which is expected to average around 0.5 percent annually between 2008 and 2018. Another assumption affecting the projections is that both the U.S. and New Hampshire state economies will return to full employment before the end of the projections period in 2018, where the number of jobs is driven by the supply of workers.

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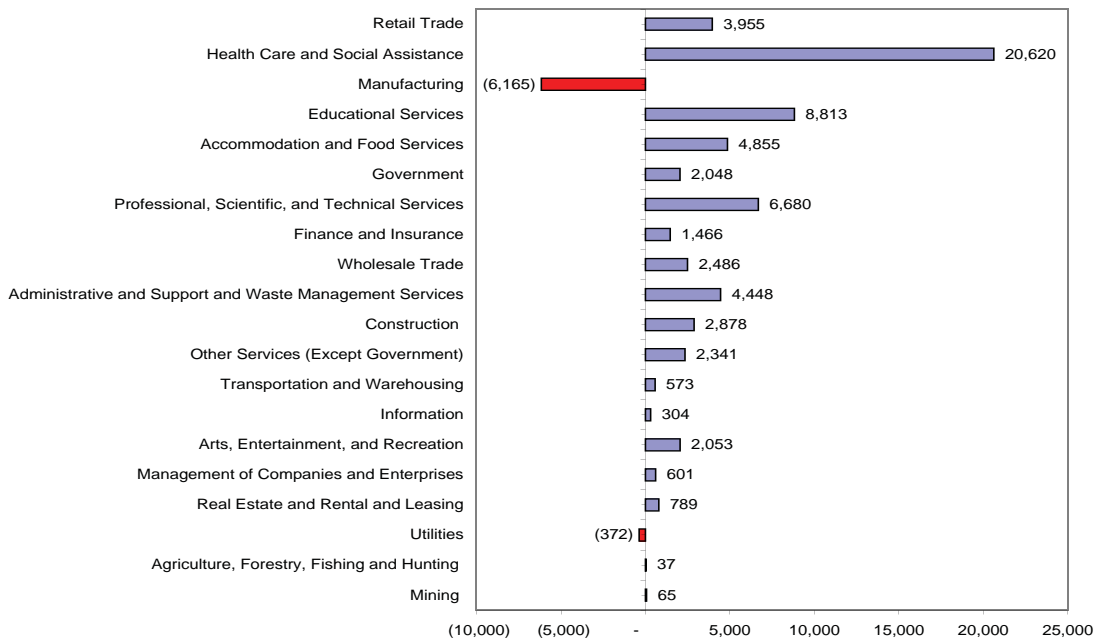
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www.nh.gov/nhes/elmi/

Projected employment change by sector 2008 - 2018



Industries listed in order of 2008 employment

Long-term projections do not attempt to project the peaks and valleys of the business cycle. For that purpose, Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau publishes short-term projections twice each year that are specifically intended to look at the cyclical effects on employment.

Connecting Industries and Occupations

Demand for workers in a particular occupation depends on demand for the products and services they produce, making industry estimates the first stage in the projections process. Industry job gains and losses in turn affect occupational employment. This effect is particularly noticeable for occupations which have a majority of employment in a single industry. For example, growth in the *Health care and social assistance* sector will consequently create demand for workers in direct care occupations, such as nurses, therapists, and medical technicians. However, this industry growth also has some effect on demand for occupations not involved in patient care, such as accountants, janitors, and computer specialists. The effect is not as strong in these occupations, since all of these workers can be employed in any industry.

From 2008 to 2018, employment in the *Healthcare and social assistance* sector is projected to increase by 20,600 jobs, an increase of 25.0 percent. Within the sector, four sub-sectors are all expected to generate better than average growth, with *Ambulatory health care services* having the most new jobs, 9,900, and a growth rate of 35.6 percent. Strong growth is attributed in part to the increase in the older population, which will in turn increase demand for health services.

The positive outlook for *Healthcare and social assistance* in turn spurred a positive outlook for *Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations*. This occupational group is expected to add just over 8,300 workers, the largest projected numeric change, a growth rate of 22.9 percent over the ten-year period. The occupational group expected to grow the fastest is also strongly connected to the Healthcare industry. *Healthcare support occupations* are projected to grow by 26.8 percent through 2018, adding 4,900 jobs.

This relationship is the same for industries with a not-so-positive outlook. *Manufacturing* is projected to continue job losses, decreasing by nearly 6,200 jobs, a decline of 8.1 per-

cent. *Production occupations*, mostly employed in *Manufacturing*, compose the only major occupational group projected to decline — an estimated 2,000 plus jobs, a 4.0 percent decrease. As with growing industries, the lack of growth in *Manufacturing* has some effect on demand for occupations not in the *Production occupations* group, but that effect is not as strong.

This connection between industries and occupations in the projections is based on a matrix showing the distribution of employment for 115 industries and over 700 detailed occupations. The occupational distribution of wage and salary workers by industry, known as a staffing patterns, is taken from the semiannual Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, conducted by New Hampshire Employment Security's Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The survey collects data on occupational employment and wage rates of workers in all nonfarm industries.

Descriptors: Focusing on the top prospects

Descriptors provide a simple method of identifying the occupations that

Fastest-Growing Occupations, 2008-2018 (at least 250 in 2008)

	Estimated 2008	Projected 2018	Percent Change	Training Requirement	Descriptor
Home Health Aides	2,864	4,318	50.8%	Short-term on-the-job training	Very Favorable
Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	1,067	1,590	49.0%	Bachelor's degree	Very Favorable
Personal and Home Care Aides	3,472	5,154	48.4%	Short-term on-the-job training	Very Favorable
Physician Assistants	508	740	45.7%	Master's degree	Very Favorable
Dental Hygienists	1,204	1,653	37.3%	Associate degree	Very Favorable
Dental Assistants	1,443	1,981	37.3%	Moderate-term on-the-job training	Very Favorable
Medical Assistants	1,336	1,812	35.6%	Moderate-term on-the-job training	Very Favorable
Self-Enrichment Education Teachers	1,181	1,584	34.1%	Work experience in a related occupation	Very Favorable
Physical Therapist Assistants	384	510	32.8%	Associate degree	Very Favorable
Environmental Science/Protection Techs Inc. Health	327	427	30.6%	Associate degree	Very Favorable
Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors	2,070	2,700	30.4%	Postsecondary vocational training	Very Favorable
Mental Health Counselors	531	692	30.3%	Master's degree	Very Favorable
Physical Therapists	1,205	1,557	29.2%	Master's degree	Very Favorable
Social and Human Service Assistants	1,628	2,090	28.4%	Moderate-term on-the-job training	Very Favorable
Veterinary Technologists and Technicians	635	811	27.7%	Associate degree	Very Favorable

have the best prospects for employment in the next decade. Occupations are divided into four categories: *very favorable*, *favorable*, *less favorable*, and *unfavorable*. An occupation's descriptor is determined by the relative ranking of expected growth and potential job openings. Out of the 710 occupations for which 2008 – 2018 projections were developed, more than half are classified as *favorable* or *very favorable*. About one-fifth of all occupations are classified *not favorable*, and of those, over half are in occupations employing fewer than fifty workers.

Descriptors are a useful tool for comparison of occupations with varying growth factors. There are two factors calculated for occupational growth: numeric change and percent change. Those occupations with a large employment base and a large numeric increase may have a small percent increase. For example, *Waiters and waitresses*, with a base employment of 12,000, is projected to add 1,050 jobs but the rate of growth is just under 9.0 percent. On the other hand, occupations with a small employment base and a small numeric increase may have a large percent increase. An ex-

ample of this is *Athletic trainers*, with a base employment of 85, are projected to add just 23 jobs, but will grow at a rate of 27.1 percent. Both of these occupations have *very favorable* prospects—one because there will be many job openings, and the other because it will grow very quickly.

Combining the descriptor with common training requirements provide job seekers and career planners with information on the amount of training required for entry into occupations with good prospects. Many occupations with *very favorable* prospects can be entered without extensive training—some length of on-the-job training will usually be adequate. Examples of these occupations include *Teacher assistants*, *Waiters and waitresses*, and *Home health aides*, which is one of the fastest growing occupations for 2008 - 2018.

Prospects are also *very favorable* for many occupations requiring advanced training. Nearly a third, 30 percent, of total projected 2018 employment is in occupations ranked as *very favorable* that require at least a bachelor's degree, and another 20 percent re-

quires an associate's degree or other postsecondary education. Examples are *Registered nurses*, *Accountants and auditors*, *Computer software applications engineers*, and *Teachers*, including *Elementary*, *Secondary*, and *Postsecondary*.

Each occupation is assigned to one of eleven training categories that represents the most common way to qualify for a job. These categories are not meant to be the sole training option, as workers may have a different educational background and still qualify for employment in an occupation.

Interested in More Information?

The complete 2008 – 2018 industry and occupational projections data are available on the Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau web site at www.nh.gov/nhes/elmi/projections.htm. Also on this page is the new *Job Outlook and Locator, Occupations by Industry 2008 to 2018*. This publication lists each occupation with its Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) definition, related projections data, average hourly or annual wage, training requirement, the descriptor, and the top employing industries.

Michael Argiopolis

Occupations Adding Most Jobs, 2008-2018

	Estimated Projected 2008-2018			Training Requirement	Descriptor
	2008	2018	Change		
Registered Nurses	13,866	17,340	3,474	Associate degree	Very Favorable
Combined Food Prep/Serving Workers, Inc. Fast Food	11,209	13,058	1,849	Short-term on-the-job training	Very Favorable
Personal and Home Care Aides	3,472	5,154	1,682	Short-term on-the-job training	Very Favorable
Retail Salespersons	24,175	25,833	1,658	Short-term on-the-job training	Favorable
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	8,012	9,648	1,636	Postsecondary vocational training	Very Favorable
Home Health Aides	2,864	4,318	1,454	Short-term on-the-job training	Very Favorable
Customer Service Representatives	9,097	10,480	1,383	Moderate-term on-the-job training	Very Favorable
Office Clerks, General	12,316	13,630	1,314	Short-term on-the-job training	Very Favorable
Cashiers	22,836	24,037	1,201	Short-term on-the-job training	Favorable
Postsecondary Teachers	5,347	6,497	1,150	Doctoral degree	Very Favorable
Computer Software Engineers, Applications	4,906	6,004	1,098	Bachelor's degree	Very Favorable
Elementary School Teachers, Ex. Special Ed	6,599	7,657	1,058	Bachelor's degree	Very Favorable
Waiters and Waitresses	11,989	13,043	1,054	Short-term on-the-job training	Very Favorable
Accountants and Auditors	4,395	5,354	959	Bachelor's degree	Very Favorable
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	6,073	7,019	946	Short-term on-the-job training	Very Favorable

New on the Web

The web address is:

www.nh.gov/nhes/elmi/

New Hampshire Employment Projections by Industry and Occupation 2008 - 2018

Projections of employment by industry and occupation covering a ten-year time span are estimated biennially. The latest edition estimates employment for 2008 and projects employment to 2018 for 116 industries and more than 700 occupations. Industry tables include numeric and percent change. Occupational tables include growth rate, projected openings from growth and replacement needs, training categories, and an "occupational descriptor" that summarizes the expected employment prospects for an occupation.



Job Outlook and Locator, Occupations by Industry 2008 to 2018

The Job Locator is a tool that can help job seekers, career planners, and others connect to occupations by identifying the industries that most commonly employ workers in a specific occupation. Based on long-term industry and occupational projections, more than 640 occupations are listed, each with a corresponding Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) code and description, 2008 average hourly or annual wage, estimated 2008 employment, projected 2018 employment, projected growth rate for 2008 to 2018, estimated annual job openings, education and training requirements, and the top employing industries.



Vital Signs 2010 - New Hampshire Economic and Social Indicators is an annual publication that reviews the New Hampshire economy in eighteen categories. The previous four years are examined in tables comparing the statistics of that time period. A narrative of recent happenings within the category are augmented with charts and graphs.



Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

Unemployment Estimates by Region

Seasonally Adjusted	Mar-10	Feb-10	Mar-09
United States	9.7%	9.7%	8.6%
Northeast	9.1%	9.1%	7.8%
New England	9.1%	9.2%	7.7%
Connecticut	9.2%	9.1%	7.7%
Maine	8.2%	8.3%	8.0%
Massachusetts	9.3%	9.5%	7.7%
New Hampshire	7.0%	7.1%	5.8%
Rhode Island	12.6%	12.7%	10.2%
Vermont	6.5%	6.6%	7.0%
Mid Atlantic	9.0%	9.1%	7.9%
New Jersey	9.8%	9.9%	8.5%
New York	8.6%	8.8%	7.8%
Pennsylvania	9.0%	8.9%	7.5%

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) By Place of Residence

New Hampshire	Nov-09	Dec-09	Jan-10	Feb-10	Mar-10
Unemployment Rate	6.9%	6.9%	7.0%	7.1%	7.0%
Civilian Labor Force	741,550	741,440	743,210	746,460	748,270
Number Employed	690,690	690,310	691,000	693,630	695,760
Number Unemployed	50,860	51,130	52,210	52,830	52,510
United States (in thousands)					
Unemployment Rate	10.0%	10.0%	9.7%	9.7%	9.7%
Civilian Labor Force	153,720	153,059	153,170	153,512	153,910
Number Employed	138,381	137,792	138,333	138,641	138,905
Number Unemployed	15,340	15,267	14,837	14,871	15,005

Current Employment Statistics (CES) By Place of Establishment

Supersector	Nov-09	Dec-09	Jan-10	Feb-10	Mar-10
Total Nonfarm	618,700	625,100	627,300	630,600	628,600
Construction	22,300	22,000	22,000	23,200	22,400
Manufacturing	64,000	63,600	63,800	64,300	64,500
Durable Goods	48,300	47,900	48,200	48,700	48,900
Non-Durable Goods	15,700	15,700	15,600	15,600	15,600
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	133,700	133,700	136,500	135,000	135,300
Wholesale Trade	26,900	26,800	26,300	26,300	27,000
Retail Trade	92,500	92,400	95,700	94,300	94,100
Transportation and Utilities	14,300	14,500	14,500	14,400	14,200
Information	12,500	12,400	12,500	12,500	12,500
Financial Activities	35,400	35,200	35,100	35,000	35,000
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6,800	6,700	6,600	6,500	6,500
Professional and Business Services	62,000	66,400	63,900	64,500	64,000
Administrative and Support	26,600	30,600	29,100	29,100	28,100
Education and Health Services	107,000	107,000	107,100	107,400	107,800
Educational Services	22,900	22,800	22,700	22,700	22,800
Health Care and Social Assistance	84,100	84,200	84,400	84,700	85,000
Leisure and Hospitality	61,000	63,700	65,600	67,400	65,300
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	10,400	11,000	11,800	12,100	11,700
Accommodation and Food Services	50,600	52,700	53,800	55,300	53,600
Other Services	21,500	22,600	22,600	22,200	22,300
Government	98,400	97,700	97,500	98,400	98,700
Federal Government	7,500	7,500	7,700	7,600	8,200
State Government	25,800	25,400	25,700	26,100	25,800
Local Government	65,100	64,800	64,100	64,700	64,700
Manchester NH MetroNECTA	97,500	97,900	98,000	98,100	97,800
Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division	125,100	124,800	125,000	125,100	125,400
Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA	54,100	54,200	53,800	54,200	54,000
Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA	55,200	55,200	54,800	55,600	55,500

Current month is Preliminary
Past months are Revised

Please note that 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 total.

Not Seasonally Adjusted Estimates by Place of Residence

Labor Force Estimates

New Hampshire	Mar-10	Feb-10	Mar-09
Total Civilian Labor Force	745,600	746,650	738,880
Employed	691,320	689,510	692,380
Unemployed	54,280	57,140	46,500
Unemployment Rate	7.3%	7.7%	6.3%
United States (# in thousands)	Mar-10	Feb-10	Mar-09
Total Civilian Labor Force	153,660	153,194	153,728
Employed	137,983	137,203	139,833
Unemployed	15,678	15,991	13,895
Unemployment Rate	10.2%	10.4%	9.0%

Rates by Area

Counties	Mar-10	Feb-10	Mar-09
Belknap	8.7%	9.4%	7.4%
Carroll	7.5%	7.9%	6.5%
Cheshire	7.2%	7.4%	5.8%
Coos	9.3%	9.6%	9.0%
Grafton	6.0%	6.3%	5.1%
Hillsborough	7.4%	7.8%	6.3%
Merrimack	6.8%	7.2%	5.8%
Rockingham	7.4%	7.8%	6.5%
Strafford	7.0%	7.2%	6.4%
Sullivan	6.9%	7.1%	5.9%

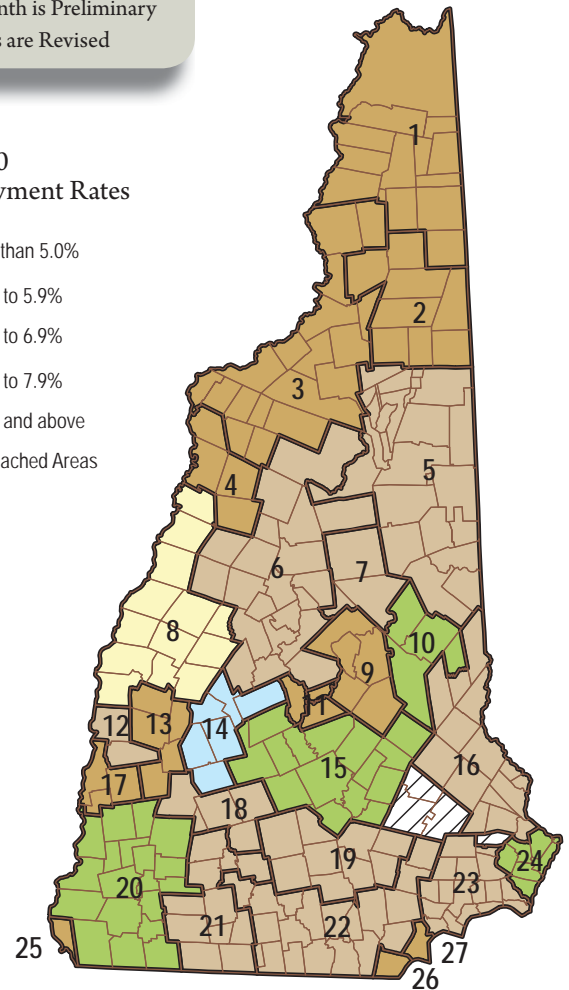
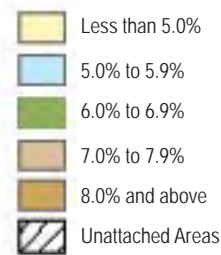
Map	Key Labor Market Areas	Mar-10	Feb-10	Mar-09
1	Colebrook NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	9.5%	9.8%	11.6%
2	Berlin NH MicroNECTA	9.1%	9.3%	7.9%
3	Littleton NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	8.2%	8.6%	7.3%
4	Haverhill NH LMA	8.4%	8.8%	8.1%
5	Conway NH-ME LMA, NH Portion	7.9%	8.1%	6.4%
6	Plymouth NH LMA	7.2%	7.5%	6.2%
7	Moultonborough NH LMA	7.2%	7.8%	6.0%
8	Lebanon NH-VT MicroNECTA, NH Portion	4.6%	4.8%	3.7%
9	Laconia NH MicroNECTA	8.9%	9.5%	7.4%
10	Wolfeboro NH LMA	6.9%	7.3%	6.4%
11	Franklin NH MicroNECTA	8.7%	9.4%	7.8%
12	Claremont NH MicroNECTA	7.0%	7.3%	6.2%
13	Newport NH LMA	8.2%	8.3%	6.5%
14	New London NH LMA	5.6%	5.8%	4.9%
15	Concord NH MicroNECTA	6.8%	7.3%	5.8%
16	Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion	7.1%	7.3%	6.4%
17	Charlestown NH LMA	8.0%	8.6%	7.3%
18	Hillsborough NH LMA	7.0%	7.4%	6.6%
19	Manchester NH MetroNECTA	7.3%	7.7%	6.2%
20	Keene NH MicroNECTA	6.7%	6.9%	5.6%
21	Peterborough NH LMA	7.9%	8.2%	6.5%
22	Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion	7.3%	7.7%	6.2%
23	Exeter Area, NH Portion, Haverhill-N. Andover-Amesbury MA-NH NECTA Division	7.9%	8.5%	7.3%
24	Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion	6.2%	6.6%	5.7%
25	Hinsdale Town, NH Portion, Brattleboro VT-NH LMA	9.1%	8.9%	6.3%
26	Pelham Town, NH Portion, Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford MA-NH NECTA Division	8.8%	9.4%	7.3%
27	Salem Town, NH Portion, Lawrence-Methuen-Salem MA-NH NECTA Division	8.5%	8.9%	7.3%

Rates by Region

Not Seasonally Adjusted	Mar-10	Feb-10	Mar-09
United States	10.2%	10.4%	9.0%
Northeast	9.3%	9.7%	8.3%
New England	9.2%	9.8%	8.2%
Connecticut	9.3%	9.8%	8.0%
Maine	8.9%	9.4%	8.9%
Massachusetts	9.3%	10.0%	8.2%
New Hampshire	7.3%	7.7%	6.3%
Rhode Island	13.0%	13.3%	10.6%
Vermont	7.2%	7.1%	7.9%
Mid Atlantic	9.3%	9.7%	8.3%
New Jersey	10.2%	10.3%	8.9%
New York	8.8%	9.2%	8.2%
Pennsylvania	9.4%	9.8%	8.0%

Current month is Preliminary
Past months are Revised

March - 10 Unemployment Rates



New Hampshire unemployment and labor force estimates are calculated using a regression model which depends on Current Population Survey (CPS) estimates. Labor Market Area estimates are calculated using the Bureau of Labor Statistics "Handbook Method" and then adjusted to the State levels.

Monthly Analysis of Current Employment Statistics (CES) Data

Seasonally Adjusted

Preliminary seasonally adjusted employment in New Hampshire decreased, over-the-month, down 2,000 jobs. This loss was principally due to the employment decline in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70), down 2,100 jobs. From February to March, employment in construction (supersector 20) shrank by 800 jobs. Employers in professional and business services (supersector 60) reduced their payroll by 500 jobs, over-the-month.

On a positive note, private education and health services (supersector 65) added 400 jobs from February to March. Over-the-month, employment in government (supersector 90) increased by 300 jobs. With the 2010 Census in full swing, it comes as no surprise that federal government added 600 jobs from February to March. Trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) gained 300 jobs from February to March.

Over-the-year, preliminary seasonally adjusted employment increased by 800 jobs. From March 2009 to March

2010, employment in leisure and hospitality rose by 3,100 jobs. Government gained 2,900 jobs, over-the-year. Private education and health services increased by 1,200 jobs, over-the-year. Other services (supersector 80) reported a gain of 800 jobs, from March 2009 to March 2010. During this same time period, employers in professional and business services added 600 jobs.

Manufacturing (supersector 30) reported 5,400 fewer jobs than were reported in March 2009. This loss was driven by durable goods, down 4,500 jobs. Employment in financial activities (supersector 55) decreased over-the-year, down 2,000 jobs. Employers in construction reduced their workforce by 800 jobs from March 2009 to March 2010.

Seasonally Unadjusted

Over-the-month, preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment in New Hampshire decreased by 1,000 jobs. From February to March, employment in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) declined by 1,800 jobs. Employers in professional and business services

(supersector 60) reduced employment by 800 jobs, over-the-month. From February to March employment in construction (supersector 20) fell by 400 jobs. Construction of buildings (subsector 236) lost 100 jobs over-the-month.

Employment in government (supersector 90) rose by 1,000 jobs, over-the-month. Half of this growth was in federal government, up 500 jobs. Most of this increase can be credited to the hiring of additional workers for the 2010 census. Private education and health services (supersector 65) and trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) each added 300 jobs from February to March.

Preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment increased by 200 jobs, over-the-year. Employers in leisure and hospitality increased their payroll by 3,200 jobs from March 2009 to March 2010. Over-the-year, government added 2,400 jobs. Employment in private education and health services rose by 1,100 jobs. Employers in other services gained 900 jobs, over-the-year.

Professional and business services added 400 jobs from March 2009 to March 2010. During this same time frame, professional, scientific, and technical services (sector 54) lost 1,800 jobs.

Employers in manufacturing (supersector 30) reduced their workforce by 5,800 jobs over-the-year. From March 2009 to March 2010, employment in financial activities (supersector 55) decreased by 1,800 jobs.

Gail Clay

New Hampshire Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment Not Seasonally Adjusted

Current Employment Statistics Employment by Supersector by place of establishment	Number of Jobs			Change from previous:	
	Mar-10 preliminary	Feb-10 revised	Mar-09	Month	Year
Total All Supersectors	617,900	618,900	617,700	-1,000	200
Private Employment Total	516,000	518,000	518,200	-2,000	-2,200
Mining and Logging	800	700	800	100	0
Construction	19,800	20,200	20,300	-400	-500
Manufacturing	63,700	63,600	69,500	100	-5,800
Durable Goods	48,400	48,200	53,100	200	-4,700
Non-Durable Goods	15,300	15,400	16,400	-100	-1,100
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	131,800	131,500	131,600	300	200
Wholesale Trade	26,500	26,000	26,500	500	0
Retail Trade	91,300	91,500	90,700	-200	600
Transportation and Utilities	14,000	14,000	14,400	0	-400
Information	12,400	12,400	12,300	0	100
Financial Activities	34,900	34,800	36,700	100	-1,800
Professional and Business	62,000	62,800	61,600	-800	400
Education and Health	108,100	107,800	107,000	300	1,100
Leisure and Hospitality	60,500	62,300	57,300	-1,800	3,200
Other Services	22,000	21,900	21,100	100	900
Government Total	101,900	100,900	99,500	1,000	2,400

For further analysis please read the Detailed Monthly Analysis of Industry Employment Data on our Web site at www.nh.gov/nhes/elmi/nonfarm.htm

Not Seasonally Adjusted Estimates by Place of Establishment

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment by Metropolitan Statistical Areas

Employment by Sector number of jobs by place of establishment	Manchester NH MetroNECTA			Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division			Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA			Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA		
	preliminary Mar-10	Change from previous:		preliminary Mar-10	Change from previous:		preliminary Mar-10	Change from previous:		preliminary Mar-10	Change from previous:	
		Month	Year		Month	Year		Month	Year		Month	Year
Total All Sectors	97,000	-100	-500	123,800	400	-3,000	52,600	-200	1,000	55,600	100	-200
Private Employment Total	84,300	-200	-700	107,600	400	-3,300	42,200	-200	600	41,600	0	-600
Mining and Logging and Construction	3,500	0	-300	3,600	0	-400	1,100	-100	-200	1,200	0	-200
Manufacturing	7,600	0	-800	21,100	0	-1,900	3,400	0	-100	5,600	0	-300
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	18,800	200	-100	28,800	400	400	10,100	0	200	10,300	0	-200
Wholesale Trade	4,300	0	-100	5,200	0	-300	1,700	0	-100	1,100	0	0
Retail Trade	11,600	0	-100	19,700	400	600	7,400	0	300	8,300	0	-200
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	Data not available			3,900	0	100	1,000	0	0	900	0	0
Information	3,300	0	300	2,300	0	0	2,000	0	200	1,200	0	-100
Financial Activities	7,100	0	-500	7,200	-100	-700	3,600	0	-400	4,100	0	-100
Professional and Business	13,400	-500	300	12,200	-100	-500	8,600	-100	0	4,100	0	100
Education and Health	18,600	0	100	17,900	100	-200	6,000	0	0	8,400	0	100
Leisure and Hospitality	8,000	100	300	10,000	0	0	6,000	0	900	4,900	0	0
Other Services	4,000	0	0	4,500	100	0	1,400	0	0	1,800	0	100
Government Total	12,700	100	200	16,200	0	300	10,400	0	400	14,000	100	400

All Employee Payroll and Earnings Data by Metropolitan Statistical Areas

Sector	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar-10 preliminary	Feb-10 revised	Mar-09	Mar-10 preliminary	Feb-10 revised	Mar-09	Mar-10 preliminary	Feb-10 revised	Mar-09
New Hampshire									
Total Private	\$755.04	\$743.93	\$742.63	33.0	32.7	32.5	\$22.88	\$22.75	\$22.85
Goods Producing	\$1,004.88	\$971.76	\$976.39	39.5	37.9	38.2	\$25.44	\$25.64	\$25.56
Private Service Providing	\$703.42	\$699.94	\$693.30	31.6	31.7	31.3	\$22.26	\$22.08	\$22.15
Manufacturing	\$1,057.91	\$1,014.25	\$988.62	41.1	39.1	39.2	\$25.74	\$25.94	\$25.22
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	\$643.20	\$649.72	\$587.41	32.6	32.6	30.9	\$19.73	\$19.93	\$19.01
Professional and Business Services	\$992.84	\$990.84	\$1,073.52	34.8	34.5	36.0	\$28.53	\$28.72	\$29.82
Education and Health Services	\$718.03	\$720.13	\$691.38	32.3	32.6	31.7	\$22.23	\$22.09	\$21.81
Leisure and Hospitality	\$299.64	\$306.54	\$305.03	22.7	23.1	22.9	\$13.20	\$13.27	\$13.32
Manchester NH MetroNECTA									
Total Private	\$745.58	\$738.81	\$776.49	31.7	31.6	32.3	\$23.52	\$23.38	\$24.04
Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion									
Total Private	\$924.79	\$906.84	\$870.21	33.9	33.0	32.9	\$27.28	\$27.48	\$26.45
Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion									
Total Private	\$804.73	\$803.92	\$784.42	32.9	32.6	31.9	\$24.46	\$24.66	\$24.59
Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion									
Total Private	\$709.50	\$716.28	\$691.52	33.0	33.3	34.2	\$21.50	\$21.51	\$20.22

Production Workers in Manufacturing Payroll and Earnings Data

Sector	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar-10 preliminary	Feb-10 revised	Mar-09	Mar-10 preliminary	Feb-10 revised	Mar-09	Mar-10 preliminary	Feb-10 revised	Mar-09
New Hampshire									
Manufacturing	\$714.56	\$718.47	\$654.93	40.6	40.5	38.3	\$17.60	\$17.74	\$17.10
Durable Goods	\$749.17	\$764.78	\$668.88	41.9	42.3	38.2	\$17.88	\$18.08	\$17.51

Unemployment Compensation Claims Activity

Claims

Initial Claims	Oct-09	Nov-09	Dec-09	Jan-10	Feb-10	Mar-10
All Offices	7,105	8,665	12,261	10,376	8,639	8,378
Continued Claims	Oct-09	Nov-09	Dec-09	Jan-10	Feb-10	Mar-10
All Offices	68,872	85,489	81,923	107,247	95,659	102,265

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	

Claims calls refer to: 1-800-266-2252 option 3

Consumer Price Index

			Change from Previous	
Mar-10	Feb-10	Mar-09	Month	Year
217.631	216.741	212.709	0.4%	2.3%

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

NH Employment Security
Economic and Labor Market
Information Bureau:

General Information

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

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Economist
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Current Employment Statistics
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Local Area Unemployment
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228-4167

Occupational Employment
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229-4315

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