

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS in New Hampshire



July 2001

Volume 101, Number 07

Summer Employment in the Granite State

The employment structure changes from April to July

Summer is a time for change. The temperature increases, kids are out of school, state parks open, and tourists arrive by the thousands. As a result hotels and motels are booked, restaurants are packed, and help wanted signs are everywhere. How did this affect summer employment in the state last year? In typical seasonal form, school closings led to a decrease of thousands of jobs in Government while tourism sparked large gains in the private sector. Overall, the state gained 1,452 jobs from April to July 2000.

During the summer, Services gained more than 9,600 jobs and Retail trade increased by 7,531. Services increased mostly in Hotel and other lodging places and Amusement and recreation services, while most of the additional Retail trade employment was in Eating and drinking places. This is not surprising as the demand for such services increases dramatically as tourism peaks.

A sure sign that summer has arrived is the increase in construction projects around the state. Construction employment increased by more than 2,730 from April to July 2000. Although all three major groups within Construction saw employment increase during the summer, Special trade contractors claimed two-thirds of the total or 1,816 new jobs.

By far the largest decrease in employment occurred in Local government as schools closed. During summer 2000 this decrease amounted to just over 19,000 jobs. Private educational services followed suit with a drop of 1,167 jobs as they too closed down for the summer.

Manufacturing employment declined by more than 1,600 jobs during the summer. This is typical as companies shut down in July for vacations.

Elisabeth Picard

Charitable Organizations paper released 2

Job Outlook and Locator now available 3

Local Area Unemployment Statistics 5

Current Employment Statistics 6

For Additional Information 8

Short Term Projections, 2000-2002 insert

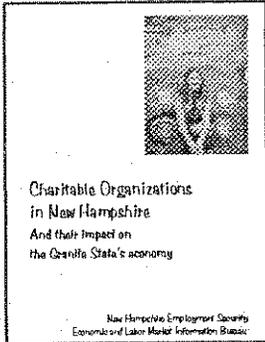
Spring vs. Summer Covered Employment in New Hampshire

Divisions	April 2000	July 2000	Net Change
Total Private & Government	600,754	602,206	1,452
Private	520,839	541,500	20,661
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	5,793	6,601	808
Mining	428	453	25
Construction	24,243	26,973	2,730
Manufacturing	106,587	104,948	-1,639
Transportation and Public Utilities	20,973	20,623	-350
Wholesale Trade	32,357	33,576	1,219
Retail Trade	127,966	135,497	7,531
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	31,415	31,961	546
Services	170,361	179,988	9,627
Government	79,915	60,706	-19,209
Federal	8,504	8,388	-116
State	19,106	19,078	-28
Local	52,305	33,240	-19,065

Published by the Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau

Employment
SECURITY

Charitable Organizations in New Hampshire is released



Charitable organizations contributed more than \$1.25 billion in annual payroll to the Granite State's economy in 1999. These organizations employed more than 45,000 people out of a total private employment level of 516,696.

What are charitable organizations? In general, charitable organizations are corporations, community chests, funds, or foundations that improve the community, assist the individual, or advance learning. They range from hospitals to schools, colleges, and universities; from day care centers to television stations; and from museums and membership organizations to nursing homes and family counseling programs.

How many are there in the state? In 1999 1,130 establishments were doing business under IRS Code 501(C)3 as charitable organizations in New Hampshire. Charitable organizations averaged about 40 employees, compared to 12 employees in other private businesses.

Where are they? Charitable organizations exist in every county in the state. Generally, one would expect that the more population (demand), the larger the number of charitable organizations and their employment (supply). This is not always the case. Hillsborough County, the most populated county, claimed the most charitable workers. However, Grafton County, the fifth

most populous county, claimed the second highest number of charitable workers. This is because of the blend of charitable organizations found in Grafton County.

What industries are these organizations in? Charitable organizations in New Hampshire do not mirror the entire private sector in terms of the types of industries in which they are involved. Given the sorts of activities that qualify a business for nonprofit status, one would expect that concentration of charitable nonprofits would occur in the service sector. In fact, charitable organizations are concentrated in Health, Educational, and Social services industries. While it is not impossible for a construction, manufacturing, retail trade, or wholesale trade business to be a charitable nonprofit firm, it is unusual.

These and many other questions are answered in our newest publication, *Charitable organizations in New Hampshire*. This colorful booklet examines their role and impact on the state's economy. Employment by industry and typical jobs found in these organizations are addressed as well.

All publications are available by accessing our Web site at www.nhes.state.nh.us/lmipage.htm. For more information contact us at (603) 228-4124, or at the bureau address listed on page 8.

1999 NH Employment in Charitable Organizations

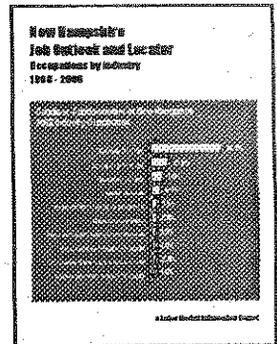
County	2000 Population	Units	Average Annual Employment	Average Weekly Wage	Annual Payroll
Belknap	56,325	78	2,158	\$487.83	\$54,742,331
Carroll	43,666	68	1,444	439.74	33,019,197.12
Cheshire	73,825	66	1,932	392.81	39,463,263.84
Coos	33,111	38	1,257	476.77	31,163,594.28
Grafton	81,743	133	10,831	650.88	366,583,426.56
Hillsborough	380,841	289	12,500	534.19	347,223,500.00
Merrimack	136,225	167	6,969	505.64	183,237,868.32
Rockingham	277,359	176	4,370	421.21	95,715,760.40
Strafford	112,233	67	2,762	495.93	71,227,450.32
Sullivan	40,458	49	1,183	464.27	28,560,033.32
New Hampshire	1,235,786	1,130	45,406	\$529.81	\$1,250,940,748.72

Hampshire Job Outlook and Locator, Occupations by Industry, 1998 - 2008, 174 pages, February 2001

This publication is a companion book to *New Hampshire Employment Projections by Industry and Occupation - 1998 to 2008*. The publication projects employment for 574 occupations to the year 2008 based on 1998 employment levels. Each occupation is defined to include the training or education normally required. Included for each occupation are: 1998 average hourly wage, 1998 employment, 2008 projected employment, total rate of growth, number of annual openings, and industry concentration.

Industry concentration is a list of major industry groups where each occupation occurs, including that industry's share of total jobs for the occupation. The list includes up to six industries where the occupation most likely is found. Only those industries with at least one percent of total employment for that occupation were listed.

**Job Outlook
and Locator
now available**



Unemployment Compensation Claims Activity

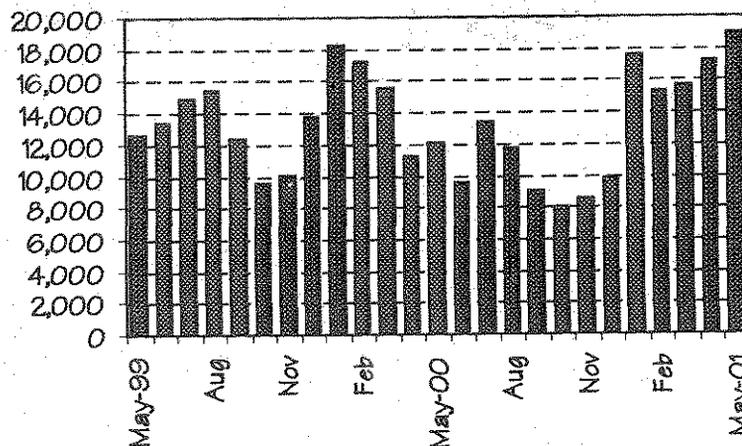
Total Regular Unemployment Compensation Programs:				Change from Previous			
	May-01	Apr-01	May-00	Month	Year	Net Percent	Net Percent
Initial Claims	4,282	5,320	1,682	-1,038	-19.5%	2,600	154.6%
Continued Weeks	19,015	17,258	12,125	1,757	10.2%	6,890	56.8%

**Claims
Activity**

Unemployment Compensation Fund, April 2001

Unemployment compensation fund balance at the end of May:	\$337,389,013.20
Average payment for a week of total unemployment:	\$224.81
Net benefits paid:	\$3,736,769.93
Net contributions received during the month:	\$12,349,840.69
Interest Received:	\$0.00

**Trust
Fund**



**Continued
Weeks Claimed**

May-99 through May-01

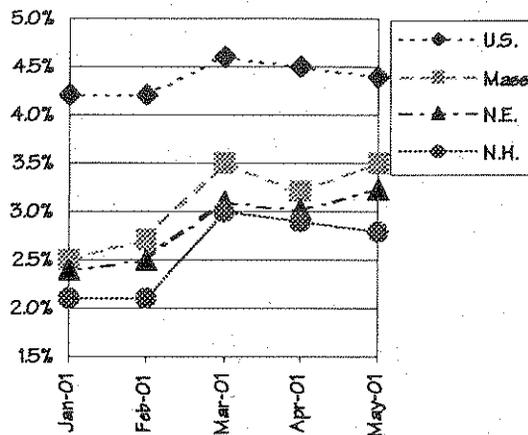
While initial claims fell from April to May 2001, continued weeks claimed were at the highest level since July 1997.

May-01	Apr-01	May-00	change from previous Month	Year	United States All Urban Areas (CPI-U) (1982-1984=100)
177.7	176.9	171.5	0.5%	3.6%	

**Consumer Price
Index**

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

New Hampshire unemployment in May 2001 declined for a second month in a row. The only other New England or Mid Atlantic state where unemployment dropped was Vermont.



Unemployment Rates by Region

	preliminary May-01	revised Apr-01	May-00
United States	4.4%	4.5%	4.1%
Northeast	4.1%	3.9%	3.9%
New England	3.2%	3.0%	2.9%
Connecticut	2.3%	2.2%	2.3%
Maine	3.5%	3.1%	3.8%
Massachusetts	3.5%	3.2%	2.7%
New Hampshire	2.8%	2.9%	3.1%
Rhode Island	4.5%	4.4%	4.3%
Vermont	3.0%	3.1%	3.0%
Mid Atlantic	4.4%	4.3%	4.3%
New Jersey	4.3%	4.2%	3.7%
New York	4.3%	4.3%	4.6%
Pennsylvania	4.7%	4.4%	4.1%

Labor Force Estimates

By Place of Residence

	Jan-01	Feb-01	Mar-01	revised Apr-01	preliminary May-01
New Hampshire					
Unemployment Rate	2.1%	2.1%	2.6%	2.9%	2.8%
Civilian Labor Force	696,370	697,890	699,770	702,350	699,640
Number Employed	681,930	683,190	681,800	682,010	679,930
Number Unemployed	14,440	14,700	17,970	20,340	19,710
United States (in thousands)					
Unemployment Rate	4.2%	4.2%	4.3%	4.5%	4.4%
Civilian Labor Force	141,955	141,751	141,868	141,757	141,272
Number Employed	135,999	135,815	135,780	135,354	135,103
Number Unemployed	5,956	5,936	6,088	6,402	6,169

Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Employment

By Place of Establishment

Industry	Jan-01	Feb-01	Mar-01	revised Apr-01	preliminary May-01
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	627,200	625,500	626,300	627,300	625,900
Mining*	400	400	400	400	400
Construction	25,800	26,300	25,900	25,900	25,500
Manufacturing	105,100	104,900	104,600	104,300	103,400
Durable Goods	75,500	75,400	75,400	74,900	74,200
Nondurable Goods	29,600	29,500	29,200	29,400	29,200
Transportation and Public Utilities	21,500	21,700	21,700	21,500	21,600
Trade	164,700	164,600	165,000	166,100	166,300
Wholesale Trade	32,700	32,700	33,100	33,400	33,700
Retail Trade	132,000	131,900	131,900	132,700	132,600
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	32,800	32,800	32,700	32,700	32,900
Services	193,500	192,400	194,400	194,700	194,200
Government	83,400	82,400	81,600	81,700	81,600

* Since N.H. mining employment exhibits no clear seasonal pattern, these estimates are not adjusted.

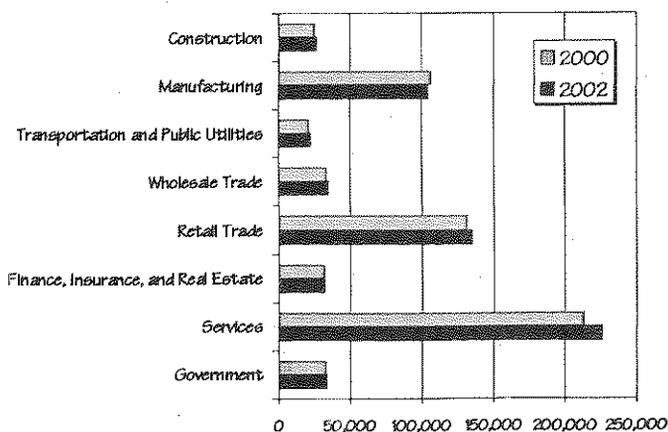
Short-term Projections, 2000-2002

Short-term projections attempt to identify current employment trends in New Hampshire's industries and occupations. The goal is to present timely information so that job seekers – new entrants and dislocated workers – may make informed decisions about job choices, and if necessary, enroll in short-term training. Projections can also be used by educational institutions to assist in developing training programs for occupations in demand. These forecasts should be used in conjunction with long-term projections (1998-2008) and other economic information published by ELMI.

Short-term projections are based on monthly employment data from the Covered Employment and Wages Program (ES-202) and historical trends of self-employed workers.

- ❖ Base period is second quarter 2000. Projections are for second quarter 2002. No projections have been made for intervening quarters.
- ❖ Industry projections are developed by using the Short Term Industry Forecasting System developed by America's Labor Market Information System (ALMIS).
- ❖ Occupational projections are created by applying Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) industry staffing patterns to industry projections.
- ❖ Short-term projections have not been made for railroad employment, federal postal service and agricultural employment.
- ❖ Forecasts of Health services and Educational services include public (government) employment in hospitals and schools.

Short-term Employment Projections by Major Industry Group



Industry Projections

Overview

Covered employment is projected to grow by 3.1 percent during the projection period. This will be well below the 5.9 percent growth from 1998 to 2000. Weakness in Manufacturing is expected to result in job losses throughout most industries in durable and nondurable goods. Modest losses are projected for Finance, insurance, and real estate, but all other major industry groups should gain jobs. Services alone will account for 64 percent of all jobs created in the projection period.

Construction

Employment in construction is dependent on economic conditions, population growth, and the level of interest rates. Construction is projected to add over 800 jobs, mostly in General building contractors. Special trade contractors are also projected to add jobs, but Heavy construction will show some weakness as jobs decrease by nearly 150.

Manufacturing

Weakening in manufacturing at the national level should cause a decrease in Manufacturing employment in the state. Layoffs in Electronics and other electrical equipment and Industrial machinery and equipment have already been felt. By the second quarter of 2002, job losses are projected to approach nearly 1,700, or 1.6 percent of total Manufacturing employment in 2000.

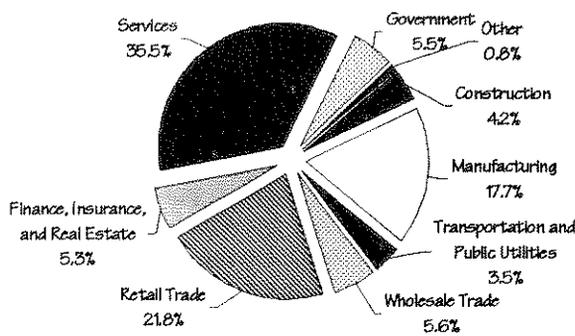
Manufacturing industries in New Hampshire generally sell most of their output outside of the state, making them vulnerable to national economic trends.

Manufacturing accounted for 17.7 percent of covered employment in the second quarter of 2000. By the second quarter of 2002, manufacturing's share of employment is projected to drop to 16.9 percent. In comparison, manufacturing accounted for 14.0 percent of U.S. employment in 2000.

Durable goods

Over 70 percent of Manufacturing employment is in Durable goods and over one third of all Manufacturing jobs are concentrated in two Durable goods industries – Industrial machinery and equipment and Electronics and other electrical equipment. Combined, these industries are projected to lose about 1,200 jobs during the projection period. Large losses (832 jobs) are also projected for Instruments and

2000 Covered Employment



related products. On a positive note, job gains are expected in all other industries in this sector, except Furniture and fixtures.

Nondurable goods

Employment in nondurable goods is projected to decline by 1.8 percent, with a net loss of 536 jobs. More than half of employment in nondurable goods industries is in two industries – Printing and publishing and Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products. Printing and publishing employment is dependent on advertising revenues, which tend to fall in a slowing economy. Recent trends suggest that job losses will continue, with a net decrease of 101 jobs. Employment in Rubber and plastics will be stable, adding only 39 jobs.

Textile mill products are showing signs of declining, as are Paper and allied products and Apparel and other textile products. These are “old economy” industries that have been in a long-term slide that is expected to continue.

Four industries in this sector are projected to increase employment, but will add only 130 jobs in total.

Transportation and Public Utilities

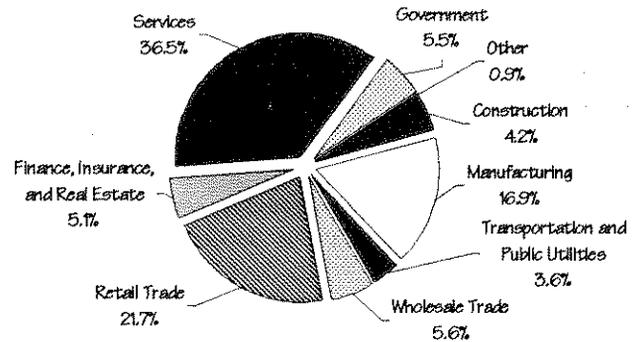
Industries in this division include electric and gas utilities and communications service providers. Both have experienced mergers and structural changes in the past and more job losses are forecasted as restructuring continues.

Air transportation is the fastest growing industry in the state, with a projected rate of 11.7 percent by the second quarter of 2002. Increased passenger traffic at Manchester Airport and expanded flight schedules out of Pease Tradeport are contributing to the strong expected employment gains.

Wholesale Trade

Positive employment trends in both Durable and Nondurable goods make this the second-fastest

Projected 2002 Covered Employment



growing major industry group. Wholesale trade is a relatively small industry group (only five percent of total employment) but will account for nearly eight percent of new jobs in second quarter 2002.

Retail Trade

Retail trade will grow at a much slower rate than the previous two years, resulting in a projected growth rate of only 2.6 percent for the division.

Consumer confidence declined for five consecutive months before rebounding in March 2001. When consumer confidence is low, people buy less, which results in fewer people being hired in Retail trade. Store openings will continue, but may not be enough to make up for job losses due to store closings. Gains will come from existing stores adding employees to meet peak demands (Eating and drinking places during the summer season, for example).

All industries in Retail trade are projected to post gains in employment with the exception of Apparel and accessory stores. The largest industry in this sector is Eating and drinking places, which is projected to add 833 jobs in the projections period. The fastest growing industry is Building materials and garden supplies at 5.1 percent.

Employment in many Retail trade industries is seasonal, peaking in the last quarter of the year during the holiday shopping season. Employment levels would likely be higher than the second quarter employment listed here. This would likely be the case with General merchandise stores, Apparel and accessory stores, and Furniture and home furnishings stores.

Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate

Little change in employment is projected for this division. Growth will not be as high as previous years, when major financial services companies established operations in the state. Employment losses are expected for Depository institutions and Insurance carriers.

Security and commodity brokers will continue to add jobs, but not at the double-digit rates experienced in 1996 through 1998.

Services

Employment in Services is growing faster (5.9 percent) than any other major industry division.

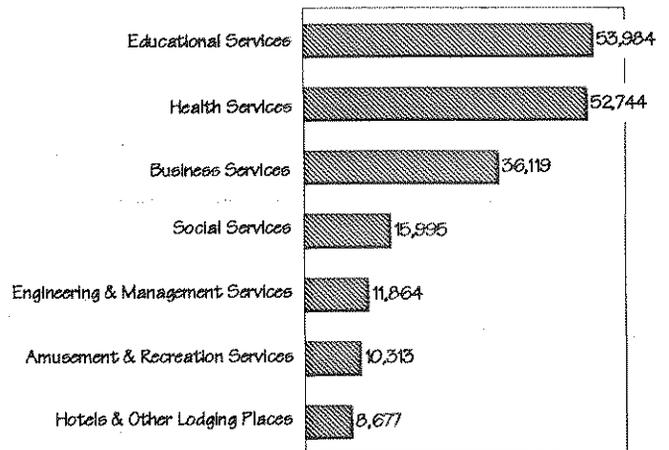
Services make up 35.5 percent of employment in New Hampshire; growth will increase the share to over 36 percent in 2002.

This division encompasses many industries – from the relatively low-paying Hotel and recreational services to the high-paying Legal services, Business services, and Engineering and management services.

Business services is an important driver of employment growth in the state and is one of the fastest growing major industry groups. A wide variety of industries fall under this classification – Advertising, Computer services, and Temporary help services.

Health care and Educational services account for 50 percent of Service employment and are growing faster than the state average. Other fast-growing service industries are Auto repair services (9.2 percent) and Amusement and recreational services (9.3 percent).

2000 Employment in Major Service Industries



Government

Government employment will grow at 2.0 percent over the two-year period. State and Local government are projected to grow 1.7 percent and 2.6 percent, respectively. Federal government employment will decline slightly. Federal government employment does not include workers that were temporarily employed by the Census Department in 2000.

Occupational Employment

Fastest Growing

Four of the top five fastest-growing jobs are computer-related. Workers in these jobs are employed in almost all industries. Most of the remaining fastest growing occupations are health or education related.

The fastest growing occupation, Computer scientists, all other, includes Internet developers, network administrators, and other relatively new jobs that do

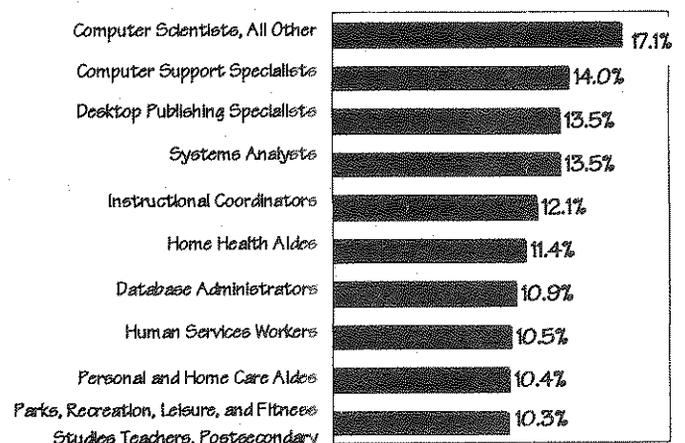
Continued on page 6

Fastest Growing Occupations, 2000 to 2002

	2000	2002	Total Change		Training Code
			Number	Percent	
Computer Scientists, All Other	632	740	108	17.1%	05
Computer Support Specialists	2,091	2,383	292	14.0%	06
Desktop Publishing Specialists	171	194	23	13.5%	09
Systems Analysts	2,681	3,042	361	13.5%	05
Instructional Coordinators	331	371	40	12.1%	05
Home Health Aides	2,326	2,592	266	11.4%	11
Database Administrators	322	357	35	10.9%	05
Human Services Workers	2,505	2,769	264	10.5%	10
Personal and Home Care Aides	1,036	1,144	108	10.4%	11
Parks, Recreation, Leisure, and Fitness Studies Teachers, Postsecondary	68	75	7	10.3%	02
Computer Science Teachers, Postsecondary	88	97	9	10.2%	02
Physician Assistants	226	248	22	9.7%	05
Pruners	144	158	14	9.7%	11
Dietetic Technicians	103	113	10	9.7%	06
Cardiology Technologists	63	69	6	9.5%	06
Medical Assistants	828	906	78	9.4%	10
Residential Counselors	1,044	1,141	97	9.3%	05
Lawn Service Managers	205	224	19	9.3%	08

Note: Only occupations with base year employment > 50 are listed

Fastest Growing Occupations, 2000-2002



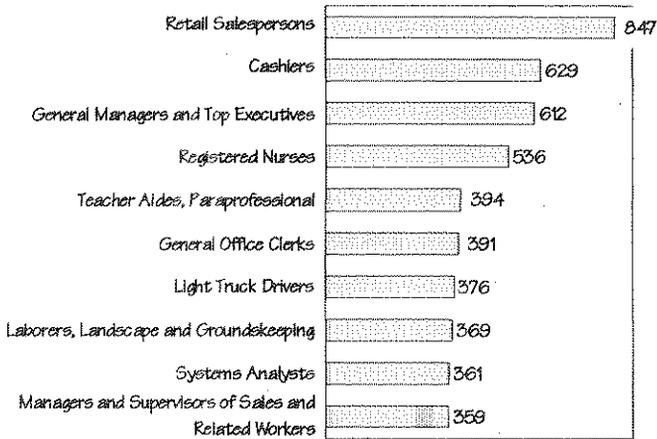
Short-term Industry Projections 2000 to 2002

SIC Code	Industry	2000	2002	Change	Rate of Growth
	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT (includes self-employed and unpaid family workers)	644,994	664,606	19,612	3.0%
	TOTAL COVERED EMPLOYMENT	600,851	619,281	18,430	3.1%
07	Agricultural Services	4,657	5,061	404	8.7%
14	Nonmetallic Minerals, except Fuels	434	435	1	0.2%
15-17	Construction	25,370	26,177	807	3.2%
15	General Building Contractors	6,382	6,956	574	9.0%
16	Heavy Construction, excluding Buildings	2,619	2,474	(145)	-5.5%
17	Special Trade Contractors	16,369	16,747	378	2.3%
20-39	Manufacturing	106,243	104,559	(1,684)	-1.6%
	Durable Goods	75,756	74,608	(1,148)	-1.5%
24	Lumber and Wood Products	4,728	4,730	2	0.0%
25	Furniture and Fixtures	1,024	987	(37)	-3.6%
32	Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	2,494	2,691	197	7.9%
33	Primary Metal Industries	5,493	5,637	144	2.6%
34	Fabricated Metal Products	8,328	8,569	241	2.9%
35	Industrial Machinery and Equipment	16,763	16,103	(660)	-3.9%
36	Electronics and Other Electric Equipment	20,453	19,854	(599)	-2.9%
37	Transportation Equipment	3,270	3,549	279	8.5%
38	Instruments and Related Products	10,271	9,439	(832)	-8.1%
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2,932	3,049	117	4.0%
	Nondurable Goods	30,487	29,951	(536)	-1.8%
20	Food and Kindred Products	2,823	2,875	52	1.8%
22	Textile Mill Products	2,512	2,245	(267)	-10.6%
23	Apparel and Other Textile Products	1,238	1,159	(79)	-6.4%
26	Paper and Allied Products	4,310	4,110	(200)	-4.6%
27	Printing and Publishing	7,353	7,252	(101)	-1.4%
28	Chemicals and Allied Products	1,465	1,497	32	2.2%
29	Petroleum and Coal Products	215	222	7	3.3%
30	Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	8,801	8,840	39	0.4%
31	Leather and Leather Products	1,770	1,751	(19)	-1.1%
40-49	Transportation and Public Utilities (except Railroads, US Post Office, and Pipelines)	21,183	21,988	805	3.8%
41	Local and Interurban Passenger Transit	3,316	3,579	263	7.9%
42	Trucking and Warehousing	5,038	5,343	305	6.1%
44	Water Transportation	336	360	24	7.1%
45	Air Transportation	3,315	3,703	388	11.7%
47	Transportation Services	904	903	(1)	-0.1%
48	Communications	4,600	4,544	(56)	-1.2%
49	Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	3,674	3,556	(118)	-3.2%

Short-term Industry Projections (continued)
2000 to 2002

SIC Code	Industry	2000	2002	Change	Rate of Growth
50-51	Wholesale Trade	33,415	34,910	1,495	4.5%
50	Wholesale Trade - Durables	21,574	22,417	843	3.9%
51	Wholesale Trade - Non-Durables	11,841	12,493	652	5.5%
52-59	Retail Trade	130,997	134,401	3,404	2.6%
52	Building Materials and Garden Supplies	6,301	6,623	322	5.1%
53	General Merchandise Stores	16,699	17,177	478	2.9%
54	Food Stores	22,348	22,908	560	2.5%
55	Auto Dealers and Service Stations	14,255	14,597	342	2.4%
56	Apparel and Accessory Stores	5,709	5,604	(105)	-1.8%
57	Furniture and Home Furnishing Stores	5,999	6,182	183	3.1%
58	Eating and Drinking Places	39,052	39,885	833	2.1%
59	Miscellaneous Retail	20,634	21,425	791	3.8%
60-67	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	31,692	31,663	(29)	-0.1%
60	Depository Institutions	6,882	6,641	(241)	-3.5%
61	Nondepository Institutions	1,553	1,601	48	3.1%
62	Security and Commodity Brokers	4,378	4,695	317	7.2%
63	Insurance Carriers	8,887	8,376	(511)	-5.7%
64	Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	3,958	4,142	184	4.6%
65	Real Estate	5,364	5,534	170	3.2%
67	Holding and Other Investment Offices	670	674	4	0.6%
70-87, 89	Services	213,583	226,141	12,558	5.9%
70	Hotels and Other Lodging Places	8,677	9,024	347	4.0%
72	Personal Services	6,277	6,528	251	4.0%
73	Business Services	36,119	38,969	2,850	7.9%
75	Auto Repair, Services, and Parking	5,543	6,051	508	9.2%
76	Miscellaneous Repair Shops	1,655	1,736	81	4.9%
78	Motion Pictures	1,815	1,885	70	3.9%
79	Amusement and Recreation Services	10,313	11,273	960	9.3%
80	Health Services	52,744	55,620	2,876	5.5%
81	Legal Services	4,135	4,166	31	0.7%
82	Educational Services	53,984	56,330	2,346	4.3%
83	Social Services	15,995	17,350	1,355	8.5%
84	Museums, Botanical, Zoological	520	522	2	0.4%
86	Membership Organizations	3,743	3,707	(36)	-1.0%
87	Engineering and Management Services	11,864	12,770	906	7.6%
89	Services, Not Elsewhere Classified	199	210	11	5.5%
	Government	33,277	33,946	669	2.0%
	Federal Government (excludes US Post Office)	2,909	2,893	(16)	-0.6%
	State Government (excludes Hospitals and Education)	11,721	11,920	199	1.7%
	Local Government (excludes Education)	18,647	19,133	486	2.6%
	Self-Employed and Unpaid Family Workers	44,143	45,325	1,182	2.7%

Occupations Adding the Most New Jobs, 2000-2002



Occupations Adding the Most New Jobs, 2000 to 2002

	2000	2002	Total Change		Training Code
			Number	Percent	
Retail Salespersons	27,837	28,684	847	3.0%	11
Cashiers	16,167	16,796	629	3.9%	11
General Managers and Top Executives	17,212	17,824	612	3.6%	04
Registered Nurses	11,194	11,730	536	4.8%	06
Teacher Aides, Paraprofessional	5,375	5,769	394	7.3%	11
General Office Clerks	10,413	10,804	391	3.8%	11
Light Truck Drivers	6,292	6,668	376	6.0%	11
Laborers, Landscape and Groundskeeping	5,172	5,541	369	7.1%	11
Systems Analysts	2,681	3,042	361	13.5%	05
Managers and Supervisors of Sales and Related Workers	14,900	15,259	359	2.4%	08
Secondary School Teachers	6,621	6,976	355	5.4%	05
Heavy Truck Drivers	6,522	6,855	333	5.1%	11
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	6,492	6,823	331	5.1%	11
Carpenters	5,107	5,405	298	5.8%	09
Computer Support Specialists	2,091	2,383	292	14.0%	06
Elementary School Teachers	8,657	8,948	291	3.4%	05
Reception and Information Clerks	6,212	6,490	278	4.5%	11
Home Health Aides	2,326	2,592	266	11.4%	11
Human Services Workers	2,505	2,769	264	10.5%	10
Waiters and Waitresses	10,653	10,909	256	2.4%	11

Continued from page 3

not fit existing OES descriptions.

Many of the occupations listed require only short- or moderate-term training. Others may require at least a bachelor's degree. Physician Assistants require licensing by the state of New Hampshire.

Biggest Gainers

More than half of the listed occupations require little training and can be used as an entry point into the workforce. In most cases, these jobs pay less than the average wage.

General managers and top executives require at least

a bachelor's degree plus experience in a related non-managerial position.

Secondary school teachers and systems analysts are projected to gain over 300 jobs in their respective occupations. These jobs require at least a bachelor's degree.

Systems analysts and Computer support specialists are expected to grow at a rate of over 10 percent.

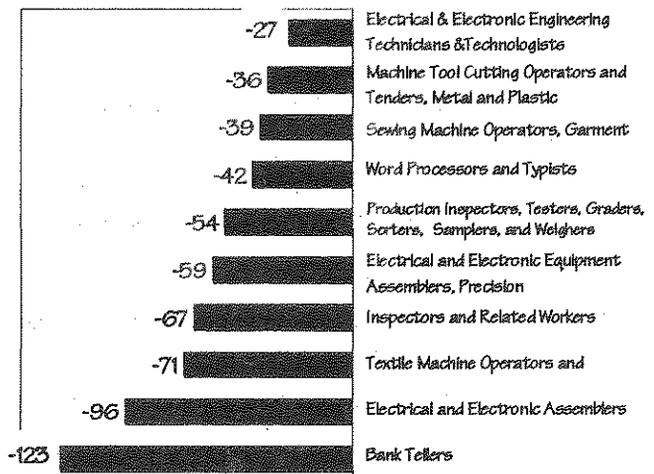
Occupations Losing the Most Jobs

Even under strong economic conditions, it is inevitable that there will be jobs lost in some occupations. Job losses will continue to occur in the "old econo-

Occupations Losing the Most Jobs, 2000 to 2002

	2000	2002	Jobs Lost
Bank Tellers	2,388	2,265	-123
Electrical and Electronic Assemblers	3,212	3,116	-96
Textile Machine Operators and Tenders	511	440	-71
Inspectors and Related Workers	3,057	2,990	-67
Electrical and Electronic Equipment Assemblers, Precision	2,156	2,097	-59
Production Inspectors, Testers, Graders, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers	1,387	1,333	-54
Word Processors and Typists	1,206	1,164	-42
Sewing Machine Operators, Garment	498	459	-39
Machine Tool Cutting Operators and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	791	755	-36
Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technicians and Technologists	2,160	2,133	-27
Electromechanical Equipment Assemblers, Precision	604	577	-27
Insurance Underwriters	586	560	-26
Computer Operators, Except Peripheral Equipment	724	701	-23
Lathe and Turning Machine Tool Setters and Set-up Operators, Metal and Plastic	527	506	-21
First-line Supervisors of Production Workers	3,414	3,394	-20
Machinists	2,323	2,303	-20
Machine Feeders and Offbearers	1,195	1,175	-20
Announcers, Radio and Television	289	270	-19
Grinding, Lapping, and Buffing Tool Setters and Set-up Operators, Metal and Plastic	1,067	1,048	-19

Occupations Losing the Most Jobs, 2000-2002



my" industries, particularly in Textile mill products. Textile machine operators and Sewing machine operators are projected to lose over 100 jobs in the projection period. Bank tellers are the leading job losers.

Job losses are also projected for assemblers and technicians employed by Electronics industry.

Annual Openings

Demand for employment comes from two sources: new jobs as a result of economic growth and the need to replace workers who leave the occupation because of retirement or other job changes. Job openings resulting from replacement needs generally exceed those resulting from growth.

Openings resulting from growth equal the total change in employment from the previous table divided by two (projections are for a two-year period). Total openings equal annual openings from growth plus openings from replacement. Replacement rates are based on national trends.

Occupations with the Most Annual Openings, 2000 to 2002

	Growth	Repl.	Total	Training Code
Retail Salespersons	424	1,061	1,485	11
Cashiers	315	913	1,228	11
Waiters and Waitresses	128	634	762	11
General Managers and Top Executives	306	270	576	04
Counter Attendants - Lunchroom, Coffee Shop, or Cafeteria	28	518	546	11
Combined Food Preparation and Service Workers	77	447	524	11
General Office Clerks	196	303	499	11
Food Preparation and Service Workers	93	397	490	11
Registered Nurses	268	160	428	06
Secondary School Teachers	178	200	378	05

Training

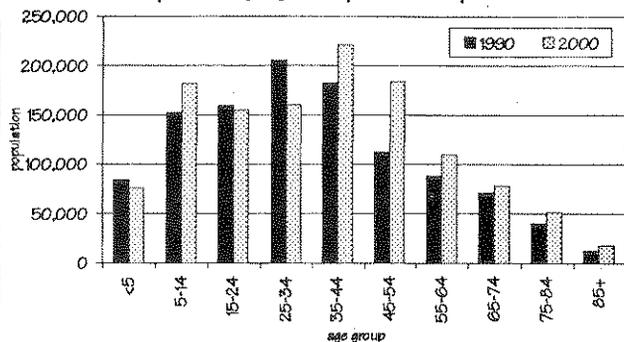
Short-term projections can be used to identify occupations that will be in demand in the next year. Job seekers can use projections to pursue the training required for entering an occupation. Training codes are listed for occupations adding the most jobs, the fastest growing occupations, and occupations with the most annual openings.

Occupational Education and Training Categories and Codes

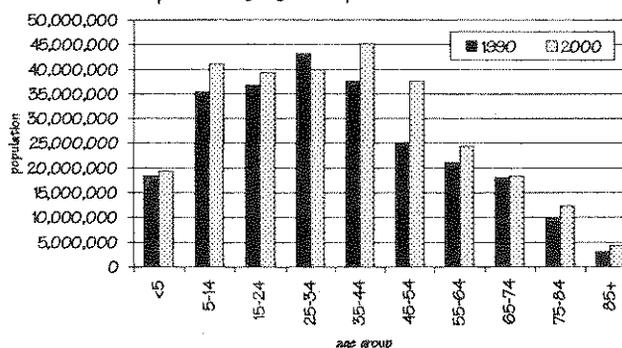
01. **First professional degree.** Completion of the academic program usually requires at least 6 years of full-time equivalent academic study, including college study prior to entering the professional degree program.
02. **Doctoral degree.** Completion of the degree program usually requires at least 3 years of full-time equivalent academic work beyond the bachelor's degree.
03. **Master's degree.** Completion of the degree program usually requires 1 or 2 years of full-time equivalent study beyond the bachelor's degree.
04. **Work experience, plus a bachelor's or higher degree.** Most occupations in this category are managerial occupations that require experience in a related nonmanagerial position.
05. **Bachelor's degree.** Completion of the degree program generally requires at least 4 years but not more than 5 years of full-time equivalent academic work.
06. **Associate's degree.** Completion of the degree program usually requires at least 2 years of full-time equivalent academic work.
07. **Post-secondary vocational training.** Some programs last only a few weeks while others may last more than a year. In some occupations, a license is needed that requires passing an examination after completion of the training.
08. **Work experience.** Some occupations requiring work experience are supervisory or managerial occupations.
09. **Long-term on-the-job training.** This category includes formal and informal apprenticeships that may last up to 4 years and short-term intensive employer-sponsored training that workers must successfully complete. Individuals undergoing training are generally considered to be employed in the occupation.
10. **Moderate-term on-the-job training.** Occupations in which workers can develop the skills needed for average job performance after 1 to 12 months of combined on-the-job experience and informal training.
11. **Short-term on-the-job training.** Occupations in which workers generally can develop the skills needed for average job performance after a short demonstration or up to one month of on-the-job experience and instruction.

Population, Demographics, and Projections

Population by Age Group - New Hampshire



Population by Age Group - United States



The U.S. Census Bureau recently released demographic data on the United States and New Hampshire from the 2000 census. Census reports summarize data on age and sex distribution, race, national origin, household type, and household occupancy. Age distribution is of particular interest in developing industry and occupational projections, especially in long term forecasts).

It is evident that the baby boom generation is aging. The median age in the U.S. rose from 32.9 in 1990 to 35.3 in 2000. In other words, half of the population is over 35 years old. New Hampshire is getting even older - the median age rose from 32.8 in 1990 to 37.1 in 2000.

In New Hampshire, the largest population group is 35- to 44-year olds, making up 17.9 percent of the population. Ten years ago, the largest group

was the 25- to 34-year olds. The fastest growing group by far is the 45- to 54-year old group, which increased by 64.0 percent over 1990. Closely behind, the 55- to 59-year old age group increased by 40.2 percent. On the opposite end of the age scale, 10- to 14-year olds increased by 30 percent over the 1990 census.

There are other interesting differences between New Hampshire and the United States as a whole:

- ❖ The under 5-year old group declined by 10.5 percent in New Hampshire. This is in contrast to a 4.5 percent increase in the group nationwide.
- ❖ While the 45- to 54-year old group increased by 64.0 percent in New Hampshire, it only increased 49.4 percent nationwide.
- ❖ New Hampshire's population is growing slightly slower than the United States (11.4 percent compared to 13.2 percent).

Demographic Characteristics of New Hampshire

Age Group	1990	2000	Percent Change	% of Total 1990	% of Total 2000
<5	84,565	75,685	-10.5%	7.6%	6.1%
5-9*	80,641	88,537	9.8%	7.3%	7.2%
10-14*	71,725	93,255	30.0%	6.5%	7.5%
15-19	76,464	86,688	13.4%	6.9%	7.0%
20-24*	82,962	68,766	-17.1%	7.5%	5.6%
25-34	204,823	160,061	-21.9%	18.5%	13.0%
35-44	182,632	221,179	21.1%	16.5%	17.9%
45-54	112,215	183,986	64.0%	10.1%	14.9%
55-59	44,703	62,644	40.1%	4.0%	5.1%
60-64	43,493	46,995	8.1%	3.9%	3.8%
65-74	71,471	78,327	9.6%	6.4%	6.3%
75-84	40,272	51,412	27.7%	3.6%	4.2%
85+	13,286	18,231	37.2%	1.2%	1.5%

*5-year increments

What does this mean for occupational demand in the future? An aging population will demand more health services, social services, and recreational services. The rapidly growing 10- to 14-year old population will need more teachers and other occupations in Educational services.

Michael Argiopolis

Labor Force Estimates

New Hampshire	May-01 preliminary	Apr-01 revised	May-00
Number of Workers			
Total Civilian Labor Force	698,020	698,630	683,150
Employed	678,900	676,780	662,690
Unemployed	19,120	21,850	20,460
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	2.7%	3.1%	3.0%

Unemployment Rates by Area

	May-01 preliminary	Apr-01 revised	May-00
--	-----------------------	-------------------	--------

U.S. and Regional States

United States	4.1%	4.2%	3.9%
Northeast	3.9%	3.7%	3.7%
New England	3.1%	2.9%	2.7%
Connecticut	2.4%	2.0%	2.5%
Maine	3.3%	3.4%	3.6%
Massachusetts	3.2%	2.9%	2.4%
New Hampshire	2.7%	3.1%	3.0%
Rhode Island	4.1%	3.9%	3.9%
Vermont	2.7%	3.1%	2.7%
Mid Atlantic	4.2%	4.0%	4.0%
New Jersey	4.0%	3.8%	3.5%
New York	4.0%	4.1%	4.3%
Pennsylvania	4.5%	4.1%	4.0%

Berlin LMA	4.6%	5.4%	6.3%
Seabrook-South Hampton, NH			
Portion Boston, MA-NH PMSA	5.4%	7.1%	3.9%
Claremont LMA	1.9%	2.1%	2.5%
Colebrook LMA	5.5%	9.3%	9.5%
Concord LMA	2.1%	2.4%	2.3%
Conway LMA	2.7%	3.6%	3.3%
NH Portion Hartford-Lebanon, VT-NH LMA	1.4%	1.5%	1.6%
NH Portion Keene-Brattleboro, NH-VT LMA	2.1%	2.7%	2.9%
Laconia LMA	2.2%	2.8%	2.5%
Lancaster LMA	4.3%	5.7%	5.6%
Salem-Derry, NH Portion Lawrence, MA-NH PMSA	4.2%	4.6%	4.5%
Littleton LMA	3.4%	4.6%	4.4%
Pelham, NH Portion Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	3.8%	4.4%	3.8%
Manchester PMSA	2.4%	2.6%	2.8%
Nashua PMSA	3.2%	3.2%	3.0%
Peterborough LMA	2.2%	3.1%	3.0%
Plymouth LMA	2.3%	2.6%	3.1%
NH Portion Portsmouth-Rochester, NH-ME PMSA	2.4%	2.8%	2.3%

Counties

Belknap	2.2%	2.8%	2.5%
Carroll	2.5%	3.5%	3.1%
Cheshire	2.2%	3.0%	3.1%
Coos	4.7%	6.4%	6.8%
Grafton	2.1%	2.4%	2.6%
Hillsborough	2.8%	2.9%	2.9%
Merrimack	2.1%	2.3%	2.4%
Rockingham	3.4%	3.7%	3.4%
Strafford	2.6%	3.1%	2.6%
Sullivan	2.0%	2.2%	2.5%

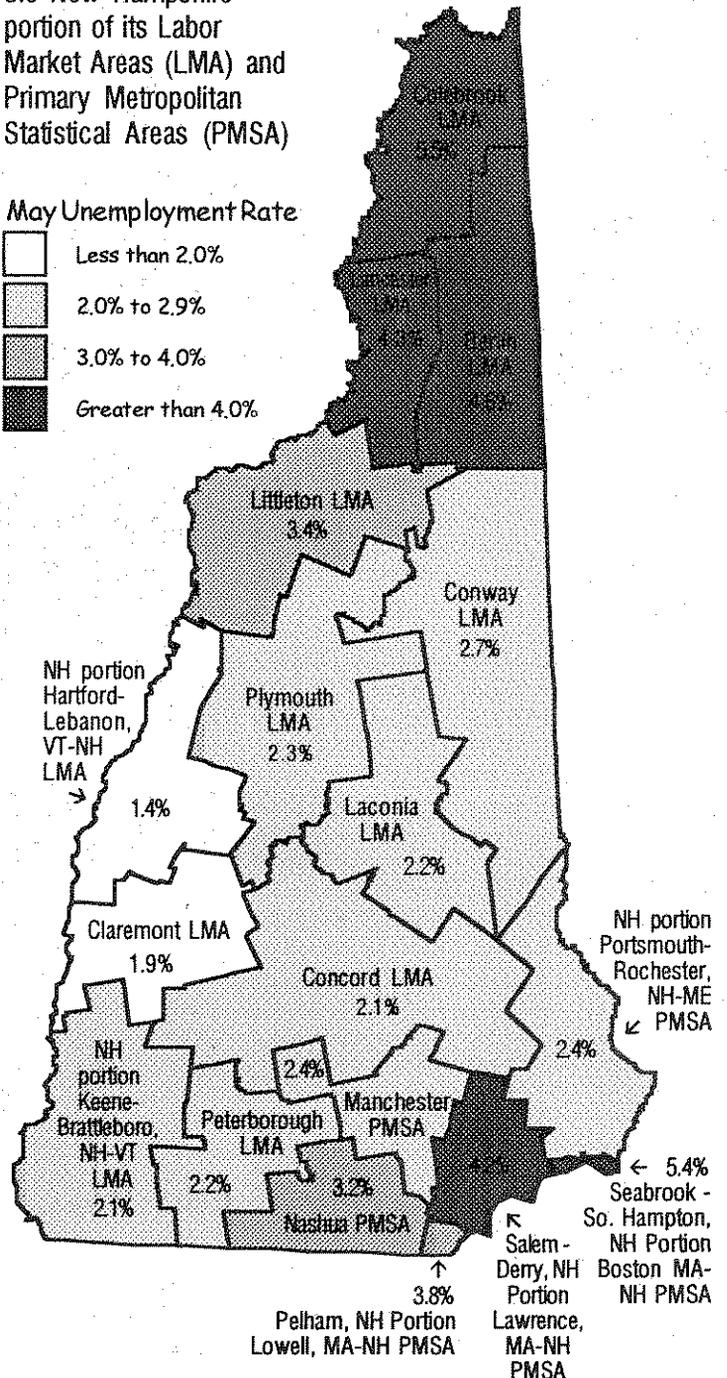
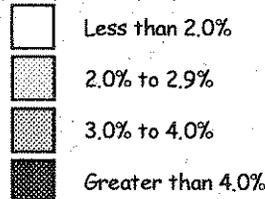
Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)

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)

May Unemployment Rate



Retail trade and Services combined for a majority of employment growth over the month. Employment levels in Manufacturing and Government deflated for a second month.

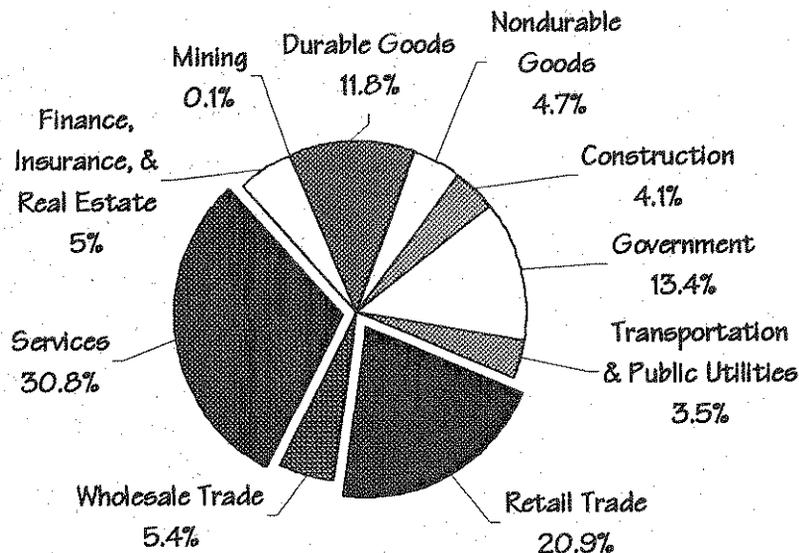
More detailed industry information is available at our Web site

Divisional Percentages of Nonfarm Employment

Monthly Not Seasonally Adjusted New Hampshire Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment

Current Employment Statistics Employment by Industry - Number of Jobs by place of establishment	Number of Jobs			Net Change	
	May-01 (preliminary)	Apr-01 (revised)	May-00	From Previous Month	Year
Total All Industries	626,500	622,300	623,200	4,200	3,300
Private Employment Total	542,600	537,700	536,000	4,900	6,600
Mining	400	400	400	0	0
Construction	25,900	25,300	25,400	600	500
Manufacturing	103,700	104,400	105,900	-700	-2,200
Durable Goods Total	74,200	74,900	75,400	-700	-1,200
Nondurable Goods Total	29,500	29,500	30,500	0	-1,000
Transportation & Public Utilities	21,800	21,500	22,000	300	-200
Trade Total	164,800	162,300	164,000	2,500	800
Wholesale Trade	33,600	33,200	33,600	400	0
Retail Trade	131,200	129,100	130,400	2,100	800
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	32,800	32,600	32,600	200	200
Services	193,200	191,200	185,700	2,000	7,500
Government Total	83,900	84,600	87,200	-700	-3,300

Note: Totals are rounded to hundreds



The only spur in private employment in Manchester was from Services, not enough to undo reductions in Trade and TPU.

Current Employment Statistics (CES) Manchester PMSA

Employment by Industry Number of jobs by place of establishment	Number of Jobs			Change from previous:	
	May-01 (preliminary)	Apr-01 (revised)	May-00	Month	Year
Total All Industries	108,500	108,700	106,800	-200	1,700
Private Employment Total	96,700	97,000	94,900	-300	1,800
Construction & Mining	5,600	5,600	5,200	0	400
Manufacturing	15,500	15,500	15,200	0	300
Durable Goods	11,100	11,100	10,700	0	400
Transportation & Public Utilities	5,700	5,900	6,100	-200	-400
Trade Total	26,300	26,600	25,600	-300	700
Wholesale Trade	7,700	7,900	7,300	-200	400
Retail Trade	18,600	18,700	18,300	-100	300
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	7,800	7,800	7,800	0	0
Services	35,800	35,600	35,000	200	800
Government Total	11,800	11,700	11,900	100	-100

Current Employment Statistics Nashua PMSA

Employment by Industry Number of jobs by place of establishment	May-01	Apr-01	May-00	from previous:	
	(preliminary)	(revised)		Month	Year
Total All Industries	101,900	101,100	99,900	800	2,000
Private Employment Total	92,600	92,000	90,800	600	1,800
Construction & Mining	3,500	3,500	3,400	0	100
Manufacturing	27,800	27,900	27,700	-100	100
Durable Goods	21,700	22,000	21,700	-300	0
Nondurable Goods	6,100	5,900	6,000	200	100
Transportation & Public Utilities	3,300	3,300	3,200	0	100
Trade Total	26,800	26,400	25,800	400	1,000
Wholesale Trade	4,900	4,700	4,800	200	100
Retail Trade	21,900	21,700	21,000	200	900
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	6,000	6,100	5,800	-100	200
Services	25,200	24,800	24,900	400	300
Government Total	9,300	9,100	9,100	200	200

During May, gains in Trade and Services outweighed other employment losses in Nashua over-the-month. They also combined for 65.0 percent of the over-the-year growth.

Current Employment Statistics Portsmouth-Rochester, NH-ME PMSA

Employment by Industry Number of jobs by place of establishment	May-01	Apr-01	May-00	from previous:	
	(preliminary)	(revised)		Month	Year
Total All Industries	127,700	126,500	126,300	1,200	1,400
Private Employment Total	104,800	103,400	102,500	1,400	2,300
Construction & Mining	4,200	4,200	4,100	0	100
Manufacturing	18,100	18,400	18,400	-300	-300
Durable Goods	11,300	11,500	11,500	-200	-200
Nondurable Goods	6,800	6,900	6,900	-100	-100
Transportation & Public Utilities	4,200	4,100	4,200	100	0
Trade Total	33,700	32,900	33,700	800	0
Wholesale Trade	7,100	7,100	6,700	0	400
Retail Trade	26,600	25,800	27,000	800	-400
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	6,400	6,400	6,500	0	-100
Services	38,200	37,400	35,600	800	2,600
Government Total	22,900	23,100	23,800	-200	-900

Manufacturing was the only private industry to lose employment in Portsmouth-Rochester for May.

Average Earnings and Hours of Production Workers in Manufacturing

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May-01 (prelim.)	Apr-01 (revised)	May-00	May-01 (prelim.)	Apr-01 (revised)	May-00	May-01 (prelim.)	Apr-01 (revised)	May-00
NEW HAMPSHIRE									
All Manufacturing	\$555.56	\$548.65	\$544.99	40.2	39.7	41.1	\$13.82	\$13.82	\$13.26
Durable Goods	561.00	550.97	541.51	40.8	40.1	41.4	13.75	13.74	13.08
Nondurable Goods	542.19	540.54	549.53	38.7	38.5	40.2	14.01	14.04	13.67
MANCHESTER PMSA									
All Manufacturing	\$625.46	\$624.43	\$571.21	40.8	40.6	38.7	\$15.33	\$15.38	\$14.76
Durable Goods	667.06	667.10	566.77	43.4	42.9	38.9	15.37	15.55	14.57
NASHUA PMSA									
All Manufacturing	\$584.11	\$553.94	\$559.87	40.2	38.9	40.6	\$14.53	\$14.24	\$13.79
Durable Goods	562.77	532.15	537.74	40.4	38.9	40.8	13.93	13.68	13.18
Nondurable Goods	659.95	633.04	635.16	39.4	38.6	40.2	16.75	16.40	15.80
PORTSMOUTH-ROCHESTER, NH-MA PMSA									
All Manufacturing	\$543.10	\$542.80	\$573.67	40.2	40.0	42.4	\$13.51	\$13.57	\$13.53
Durable Goods	594.35	612.16	623.79	43.1	42.6	43.5	13.79	14.37	14.34
Nondurable Goods	452.79	416.42	487.20	35.1	35.2	40.6	12.90	11.83	12.00

The number of hours worked increased from April through the whole state. The Nashua PMSA jumped over \$30 in average weekly wages.

For Additional Information



New Hampshire Employment Security
Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau:

General Information	228-4124
Research Unit	228-4173
Economist	228-4122
Covered Employment and Wages (ES-202)	228-4177
Current Employment Statistics (790)	228-4127
Local Area Unemployment Statistics	228-4175
Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS)	228-4175
Occupational Employment Statistics	229-4315

Internet address: www.nhes.state.nh.us/lmipage.htm

US Department of Labor Boston Regional Office:
Bureau of Labor Statistics Information (617) 565-2327

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

About This Publication:

Economic Conditions in New Hampshire is published monthly in coordination with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor. 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.

To Order Publications:

Visit our Web site at <www.nhes.state.nh.us/lmipage.htm>; call (603) 228-4124; or send a written request to the following address:

ELMI Publications
New Hampshire Employment Security
32 South Main Street
Concord, New Hampshire 03301-4857

NH EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
32 SOUTH MAIN STREET
CONCORD NH 03301-4857



OFFICIAL BUSINESS

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED