

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS in New Hampshire



August 2001

Volume 101, Number 08

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in New Hampshire**
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Unemployment Claims on the Rise

Manufacturing layoffs fueled the increase

Initial unemployment claims in New Hampshire climbed to 4,677 in June 2001, up over 120 percent from June 2000. This was the first time since 1994 that claims exceeded 4,000 during June. Initial claims for second quarter 2001 increased 54.0 percent from the first quarter, up over 5,000. Over-the-year, initial claims increased nearly 130 percent in second quarter 2001.

The rise in initial claims was primarily the result of layoffs in Manufacturing. Even though Manufacturing accounted for less than one-fifth of total covered employment, it had over a third of total initial claims filed during first quarter 2001. Initial claims against manufacturers rose to 47.1 percent in second quarter 2001.

Within Manufacturing the bulk of the initial claims was in Electronic and other electric equipment. Claims in this industry had over 53 percent of Manufacturing's total claims for the second quarter. After having less than ten percent of the initial claims in Manufacturing during January and February, claims in Electronic and other electric equipment jumped to a quarter of Manufacturing's claims in March and climbed all the way to 62.2 percent in June.

During the first three weeks in July 2001 there were 5,386 initial claims filed. This was an increase of more than 113 percent over the first three weeks in July 2000. Many Manufacturing firms shutdown for vacations in July. Employees who were not paid for all or

Initial claims: a request for determination to be eligible for compensation.

Continued weeks claimed: an eligible person's request for compensation for each week of unemployment. The number of continued weeks claimed reflects the number of weeks of unemployment compensation that has been requested and does not reflect how many people are making claims.

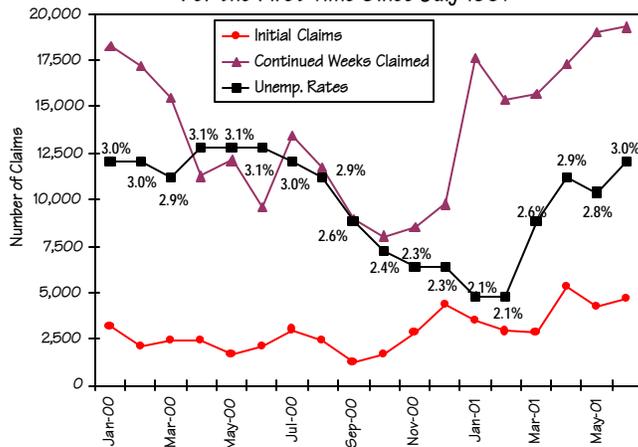
part of the shutdown could file for unemployment compensation.

Continued Weeks Claimed

There were 19,292 continued weeks claimed during June 2001. This more than doubled the number in June 2000. April 2001 saw continued weeks claimed rise 10.2 percent over-the-month. This was the first time since 1991 that the

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Continued Weeks Claimed Exceeded 19,000 During May 2001, For the First Time Since July 1997



Published by the Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau



Multiple Job Holders

The multiple jobholder rate in New Hampshire has been higher than the national level since 1994. As the recession eased in 1995, more jobs became available and more people were looking for additional sources of income. New Hampshire spiked above the region in 1995, ranking 8th nationally. The nation peaked the following year. New Hampshire dropped to 22nd in 2000, lower than Connecticut for the first time since 1994. New Hampshire had 6.3 percent of the employed population of the state working in a second job in 2000, above only Massachusetts for the region.

Demographic studies are done by the Current Population Survey (CPS). Nationally, 6.7 percent of the people in Services held multiple jobs, the highest percent of all private industries. This industry includes Health services, Educational services, and Social services. Overall 8.0 percent of Government workers were multiple jobholders. All the other industries had less than five percent of their employees holding a second job.

Which primary occupations were more likely to have multiple jobs? Surprisingly, the study showed that more people in professional level occupations were second jobholders. Occupations in health assessment and treatment and in teaching were among those with the highest percent of multiple jobholders. That may be a reflection of their availability. Teachers may use their extended time

off in the summers to secure a second position. The proportion of male and female moonlighting teachers was the same as the proportion of those who teach as the first job.

People in Protective services and Health services were also among the most likely to moonlight. Within these, men were almost twice as likely to be a second jobholder. Time is also in their favor as many firemen, policemen, and health professionals work expanded shifts (e.g. 6 days on 4 days off) leaving them available to work part time in another position.

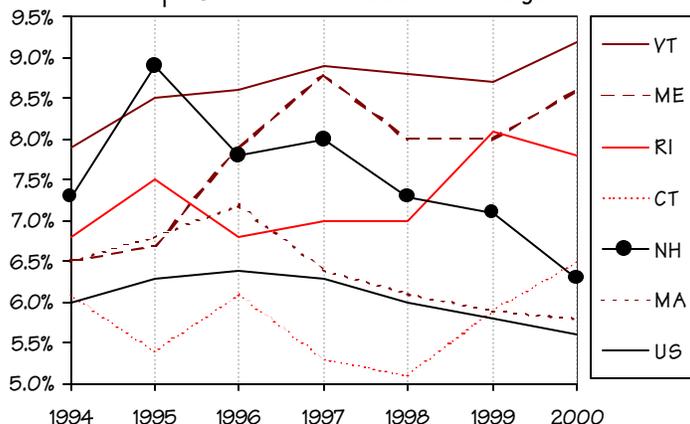
What were the second jobs? Managerial and professional specialty occupations provided nearly a third of the secondary occupations. Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations were about twice as likely to have male moonlighters. Professional specialty occupations had almost an even number of men and women, including the health assessment and teaching professions. The demand for these occupations and the scant supply of these professionals may contribute to the level of multiple jobholders.

Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations, while contributing 29.0 percent of the secondary occupations, showed the biggest difference between male and female multiple jobholders. Women were two and three times as likely to have retail sales and financial records processing occupations, respectively, for the second job. Over 20 percent of multiple jobholders were employed in service occupations, particularly Food service, Health service, and Personal service and were predominately women.

While not the most popular choices for secondary employment, with less than 10 percent of multiple jobholders employed in each group, production, craft workers, and agricultural occupations were more than three times as likely to employ men. This study excluded persons with two self-employed jobs or two jobs as an unpaid family worker.

Anita Josten

New Hampshire Had Highest Percent of Multiple Job Holders in 1995 in New England



number of continued weeks claimed in April was larger than in March. The growth leveled off in May and only gained 1.5 percent in June. The first three weeks in July 2001 had 21,366 continued weeks claimed. This was up 137.1 percent over the first three weeks in July 2000.

Not surprisingly the majority of continued weeks claimed were in Manufacturing. This again was driven by Electronic and other electric equipment. This industry held 44.3 percent of Manufacturing's continued claims in both May and June.

Gail Houston

Continued from page 1

Initial Claims Expanded During Second Quarter 2001

Month	Unemployment Rate	Claims		Over-The-Month Change				Over-The-Year Change			
		Initial	Continued	Initial Net	Initial Percent	Continued Net	Continued Percent	Initial Net	Initial Percent	Continued Net	Continued Percent
January	2.1%	3,479	17,578	-851	-19.7%	7,805	79.9%	356	11.4%	-638	-3.5%
February	2.1%	2,923	15,307	-556	-12.9%	-2,271	-12.9%	784	36.7%	-1,881	-10.9%
March	2.6%	2,869	15,663	-54	-1.8%	356	2.3%	402	16.3%	135	0.9%
April	2.9%	5,320	17,258	2,451	85.4%	1,595	10.2%	2,853	115.6%	6,013	53.5%
May	2.8%	4,282	19,015	-1,038	-19.5%	1,757	10.2%	2,600	154.6%	6,890	56.8%
June	3.0%	4,677	19,292	395	9.2%	277	1.5%	2,545	119.4%	9,709	101.3%
TOTAL		23,550	104,113					9,540	68.1%	20,228	24.1%

Unemployment Compensation Claims Activity

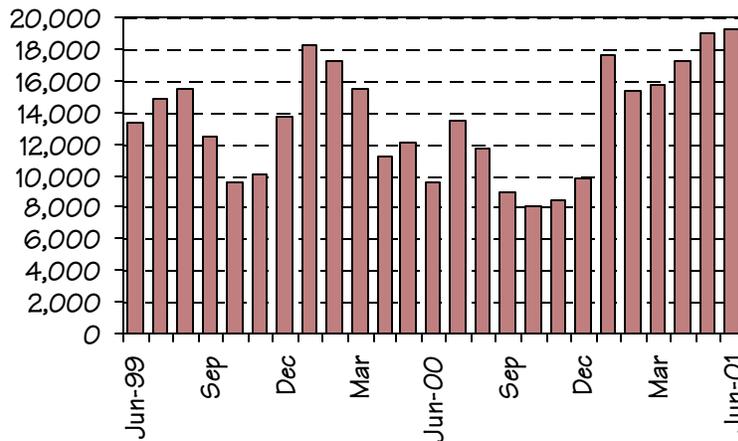
Total Regular Unemployment Compensation Programs:	Change from Previous									
	Jun-01		May-01		Jun-00		Month		Year	
	Initial	Continued	Initial	Continued	Initial	Continued	Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Initial Claims	4,677	4,282	2,132	395	9.2%	2,545	119.4%			
Continued Weeks	19,292	19,015	9,583	277	1.5%	9,709	101.3%			

Claims Activity

Unemployment Compensation Fund, June 2001

Unemployment compensation fund balance at the end of June:	\$339,632,267.58
Average payment for a week of total unemployment:	\$231.33
Net benefits paid:	\$3,250,220.50
Net contributions received during the month:	\$51,898.87
Interest Received:	\$5,441,576.01

Trust Fund



Continued Weeks Claimed

Jun-99 through Jun-01
Continued weeks claimed increased for the fourth month in a row.

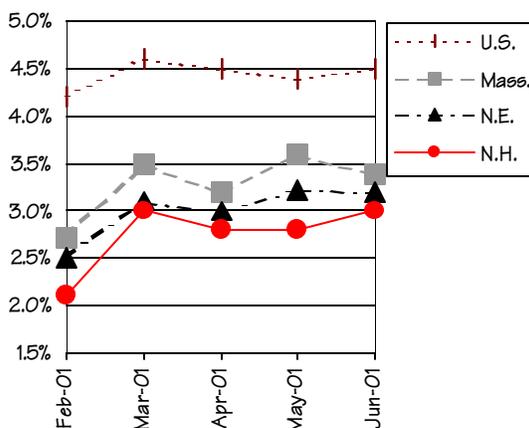
Jun-01	May-01	Jun-00	change from previous	
			Month	Year
178.0	177.7	172.4	0.2%	3.2%

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

Consumer Price Index

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

New Hampshire joined all but two states in the region with increased unemployment rates. New England saw no change.



Unemployment Rates by Region

	preliminary Jun-01	revised May-01	Jun-00
United States	4.5%	4.4%	4.0%
Northeast	4.2%	4.1%	3.9%
New England	3.2%	3.2%	2.8%
Connecticut	2.5%	2.3%	2.3%
Maine	3.3%	3.5%	3.6%
Massachusetts	3.4%	3.6%	2.7%
New Hampshire	3.0%	2.8%	3.1%
Rhode Island	4.7%	4.5%	4.2%
Vermont	3.0%	2.9%	2.9%
Mid Atlantic	4.5%	4.4%	4.3%
New Jersey	4.5%	4.3%	3.7%
New York	4.4%	4.3%	4.5%
Pennsylvania	4.7%	4.7%	4.2%

Labor Force Estimates

By Place of Residence

	Feb-01	Mar-01	Apr-01	revised May-01	preliminary Jun-01
New Hampshire					
Unemployment Rate	2.1%	2.6%	2.9%	2.8%	3.0%
Civilian Labor Force	697,890	699,770	702,350	700,270	702,200
Number Employed	683,190	681,800	682,010	680,570	681,460
Number Unemployed	14,700	17,970	20,340	19,700	20,740
United States (in thousands)					
Unemployment Rate	4.2%	4.3%	4.5%	4.4%	4.5%
Civilian Labor Force	141,751	141,868	141,757	141,272	141,354
Number Employed	135,815	135,780	135,354	135,103	134,932
Number Unemployed	5,936	6,088	6,402	6,169	6,422

Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Employment

By Place of Establishment

Industry	Feb-01	Mar-01	Apr-01	revised May-01	preliminary Jun-01
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	625,500	626,300	627,300	627,000	627,100
Mining*	400	400	400	400	400
Construction	26,300	25,900	25,900	25,600	25,700
Manufacturing	104,900	104,600	104,300	103,200	101,900
Durable Goods	75,400	75,400	74,900	74,100	72,900
Nondurable Goods	29,500	29,200	29,400	29,100	29,000
Transportation and Public Utilities	21,700	21,700	21,500	21,500	167,200
Trade	164,600	165,000	166,100	166,400	167,200
Wholesale Trade	32,700	33,100	33,400	33,700	34,000
Retail Trade	131,900	131,900	132,700	132,700	133,200
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	32,800	32,700	32,700	32,900	32,700
Services	192,400	194,400	194,700	194,900	195,000
Government	82,400	81,600	81,700	82,100	82,500

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

Labor Force Estimates

New Hampshire	Jun-01	May-01	Jun-00
Number of Workers	preliminary	revised	
Total Civilian Labor Force	711,430	698,650	695,840
Employed	690,030	679,550	674,050
Unemployed	21,400	19,100	21,790
Unemployment Rate (% of labor force)	3.0%	2.7%	3.1%

Unemployment Rates by Area

	Jun-01	May-01	Jun-00
	preliminary	revised	
U.S. and Regional States			
United States	4.7%	4.1%	4.2%
Northeast	4.1%	3.9%	3.8%
New England	3.3%	3.1%	2.9%
Connecticut	2.8%	2.5%	2.6%
Maine	3.3%	3.3%	3.6%
Massachusetts	3.5%	3.3%	2.8%
New Hampshire	3.0%	2.7%	3.1%
Rhode Island	4.4%	4.2%	3.9%
Vermont	2.8%	2.7%	2.7%
Mid Atlantic	4.4%	4.2%	4.2%
New Jersey	4.5%	4.0%	3.7%
New York	4.2%	4.0%	4.3%
Pennsylvania	4.8%	4.6%	4.3%

Labor Market Areas

Berlin LMA	3.5%	4.6%	4.2%
Seabrook-South Hampton, NH			
Portion Boston, MA-NH PMSA	5.4%	5.3%	4.4%
Claremont LMA	1.7%	1.9%	2.5%
Colebrook LMA	2.3%	5.4%	3.8%
Concord LMA	2.3%	2.1%	2.6%
Conway LMA	2.4%	2.7%	3.3%
NH Portion Hartford-Lebanon, VT-NH LMA	1.5%	1.4%	1.8%
NH Portion Keene-Brattleboro, NH-VT LMA	2.2%	2.1%	3.5%
Laconia LMA	2.4%	2.3%	2.7%
Lancaster LMA	3.3%	4.2%	4.2%
Salem-Derry, NH Portion			
Lawrence, MA-NH PMSA	4.9%	4.2%	4.7%
Littleton LMA	2.7%	3.4%	2.7%
Pelham, NH Portion Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	4.0%	3.8%	4.0%
Manchester PMSA	3.0%	2.4%	2.9%
Nashua PMSA	3.7%	3.2%	3.3%
Peterborough LMA	2.6%	2.2%	3.6%
Plymouth LMA	1.8%	2.1%	2.3%
NH Portion Portsmouth-Rochester, NH-ME PMSA	2.6%	2.4%	2.6%

Counties

Belknap	2.4%	2.3%	2.7%
Carroll	2.2%	2.5%	3.2%
Cheshire	2.3%	2.1%	3.8%
Coos	3.3%	4.6%	4.1%
Grafton	1.9%	2.1%	2.2%
Hillsborough	3.3%	2.8%	3.1%
Merrimack	2.2%	2.1%	2.6%
Rockingham	3.9%	3.4%	3.7%
Strafford	2.7%	2.5%	2.8%
Sullivan	1.8%	1.9%	2.3%

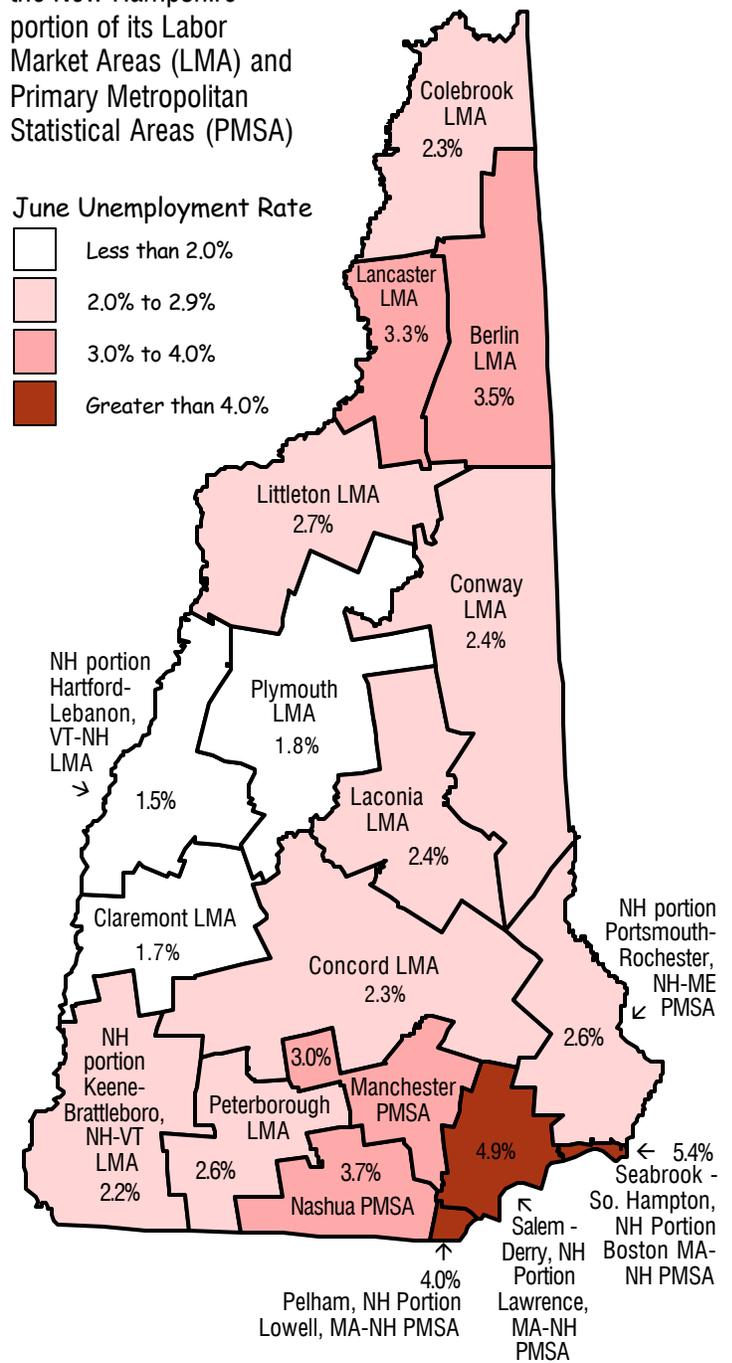
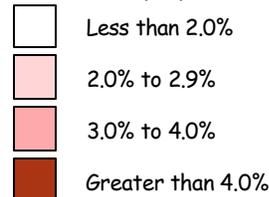
Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)

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)

June Unemployment Rate



Monthly Not Seasonally Adjusted New Hampshire Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment

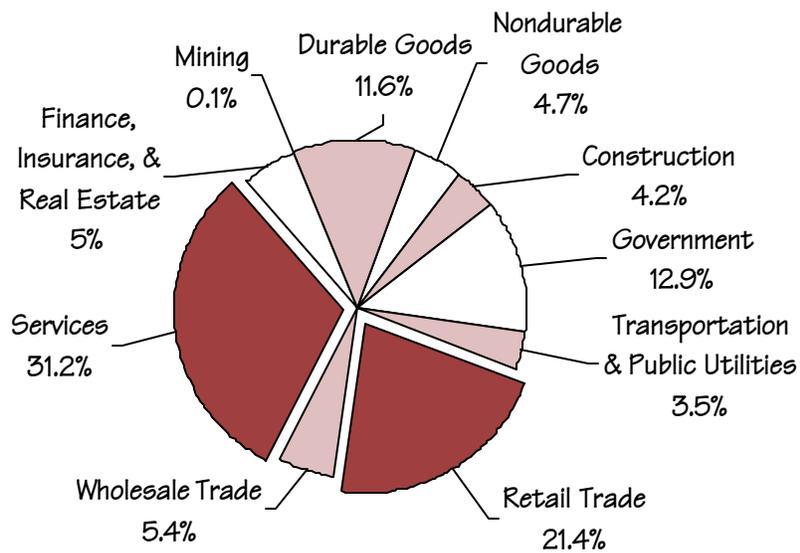
For a second month in a row, Retail trade and Services combined for nearly all employment growth over-the-month. Manufacturing continued to slide for a third month.

More detailed industry information is available at our Web site

Current Employment Statistics Employment by Industry - Number of Jobs by place of establishment	Number of Jobs			Net Change	
	Jun-01 (preliminary)	May-01 (revised)	Jun-00	From Previous	
				Month	Year
Total All Industries	635,900	627,600	631,300	8,300	4,600
Private Employment Total	554,100	543,200	549,200	10,900	4,900
Mining	400	400	500	0	-100
Construction	26,800	26,000	26,500	800	300
Manufacturing	102,800	103,500	106,200	-700	-3,400
Durable Goods Total	73,500	74,100	75,900	-600	-2,400
Nondurable Goods Total	29,300	29,400	30,300	-100	-1,000
Transportation & Public Utilities	22,000	21,700	22,500	300	-500
Trade Total	170,500	164,900	168,700	5,600	1,800
Wholesale Trade	34,500	33,600	34,000	900	500
Retail Trade	136,000	131,300	134,700	4,700	1,300
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33,100	32,800	33,100	300	0
Services	198,500	193,900	191,700	4,600	6,800
Government Total	81,800	84,400	82,100	-2,600	-300

Note: Totals are rounded to hundreds

Divisional Percentages of Nonfarm Employment



Current Employment Statistics (CES) Manchester PMSA

Total private employment remained unchanged over-the-month as minimal gains in Construction, TPU, and Services were balanced by losses in Manufacturing.

Employment by Industry Number of jobs by place of establishment	Number of Jobs			Change	
	Jun-01 (preliminary)	May-01 (revised)	Jun-00	from previous:	
				Month	Year
Total All Industries	108,800	109,000	108,100	-200	700
Private Employment Total	97,200	97,200	96,200	0	1,000
Construction & Mining	5,800	5,700	5,300	100	500
Manufacturing	15,200	15,500	15,100	-300	100
Durable Goods	10,900	11,100	10,700	-200	200
Transportation & Public Utilities	5,900	5,800	6,200	100	-300
Trade Total	26,700	26,700	26,000	0	700
Wholesale Trade	8,000	7,900	7,300	100	700
Retail Trade	18,700	18,800	18,700	-100	0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	7,800	7,800	8,000	0	-200
Services	35,800	35,700	35,600	100	200
Government Total	11,600	11,800	11,900	-200	-300

Current Employment Statistics Nashua PMSA

Employment by Industry Number of jobs by place of establishment	Number of Jobs			Change	
	Jun-01	May-01	Jun-00	from previous:	
	(preliminary)	(revised)		Month	Year
Total All Industries	102,000	101,300	101,300	700	700
Private Employment Total	92,800	92,200	92,100	600	700
Construction & Mining	3,700	3,500	3,500	200	200
Manufacturing	27,400	27,700	27,900	-300	-500
Durable Goods	21,400	21,700	22,000	-300	-600
Nondurable Goods	6,000	6,000	5,900	0	100
Transportation & Public Utilities	3,400	3,300	3,200	100	200
Trade Total	27,100	26,700	26,100	400	1,000
Wholesale Trade	4,900	4,800	4,900	100	0
Retail Trade	22,200	21,900	21,200	300	1,000
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	5,900	6,000	5,900	-100	0
Services	25,300	25,000	25,500	300	-200
Government Total	9,200	9,100	9,200	100	0

Retail trade and Services led the employment gains in Nashua for June, while Manufacturing employment experienced reductions for the fourth consecutive month.

Current Employment Statistics Portsmouth-Rochester, NH-ME PMSA

Employment by Industry Number of jobs by place of establishment	Number of Jobs			Change	
	Jun-01	May-01	Jun-00	from previous:	
	(preliminary)	(revised)		Month	Year
Total All Industries	127,600	127,600	126,200	0	1,400
Private Employment Total	106,200	104,600	105,200	1,600	1,000
Construction & Mining	4,400	4,300	4,300	100	100
Manufacturing	18,000	18,100	18,400	-100	-400
Durable Goods	11,200	11,300	11,500	-100	-300
Nondurable Goods	6,800	6,800	6,900	0	-100
Transportation & Public Utilities	4,300	4,200	4,300	100	0
Trade Total	34,400	33,600	34,800	800	-400
Wholesale Trade	7,100	7,100	6,800	0	300
Retail Trade	27,300	26,500	28,000	800	-700
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	6,400	6,400	6,600	0	-200
Services	38,700	38,000	36,800	700	1,900
Government Total	21,400	23,000	21,000	-1,600	400

Retail trade and Services dominated June employment gains in Portsmouth-Rochester.

Average Earnings and Hours of Production Workers in Manufacturing

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jun-01 (prelim.)	May-01 (revised)	Jun-00	Jun-01 (prelim.)	May-01 (revised)	Jun-00	Jun-01 (prelim.)	May-01 (revised)	Jun-00
NEW HAMPSHIRE									
All Manufacturing	\$551.42	\$555.16	\$548.37	39.5	40.2	41.2	\$13.96	\$13.81	\$13.31
Durable Goods	554.41	560.85	548.36	39.8	40.7	41.7	13.93	13.78	13.15
Nondurable Goods	625.41	620.33	606.53	41.5	41.0	41.6	15.07	15.13	14.58
MANCHESTER PMSA									
All Manufacturing	\$619.29	\$627.71	\$593.07	39.8	41.0	40.4	\$15.56	\$15.31	\$14.68
Durable Goods	\$663.28	\$670.34	\$599.92	41.9	43.5	40.7	15.83	15.41	14.74
NASHUA PMSA									
All Manufacturing	\$592.23	\$580.65	\$562.38	40.9	40.1	41.2	\$14.48	\$14.48	\$13.65
Durable Goods	577.68	562.37	538.14	41.5	40.4	41.3	13.92	13.92	13.03
Nondurable Goods	644.96	649.15	643.01	38.9	39.2	40.8	16.58	16.56	15.76
PORTSMOUTH-ROCHESTER, NH-MA PMSA									
All Manufacturing	\$555.39	\$557.39	\$566.06	40.1	40.1	41.5	\$13.85	\$13.90	\$13.64
Durable Goods	603.72	627.30	606.16	40.6	42.5	42.3	14.87	14.76	14.33
Nondurable Goods	470.01	432.33	495.67	39.2	35.7	40.2	11.99	12.11	12.33

Nashua was the only PMSA to experience an over-the-month increase in average weekly earnings and average weekly hours in June. It had no change in average hourly earnings.

For Additional Information



New Hampshire Employment Security Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau:		New Hampshire Employment Security Local Offices:	
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