New Hampshire Economic Conditions

August 2009

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Published by New Hampshire Employment Security's Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau

Short Term Job Projections

Third Quarter 2008 to Third Quarter 2010

New Hampshire Employment Security's Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau recently completed its *Short-Term Projections* of jobs. These projections are based on third quarter 2008 employment and are projected out to third quarter 2010.

Given the flagging economy, it is not surprising that total employment is expected to contract from 700,842 to 700,169, a minimal loss of 673 jobs. This is less than one-tenth of one percent over the two-year period. Nonetheless, it is notable because it is the first downturn in projected employment since short-term projections have been published, starting in 2001.

Employment is estimated and projected by *industry* and by *occupation*.

By Industry

Industrial classifications are divided into two domains: goods-producing and service-providing. *Manufacturing*, *Construction*, *Mining*, and *Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting* industries make up the goods-producing domain. Together these four sectors account for about one in every seven jobs in the state. This measure has considerably diminished from two decades ago when about one in every four jobs produced goods. The vast majority of the decrease has been in *Manufacturing*. Using historically recoded NAICS covered employment data, annual average covered employment in *Manufacturing* has decreased by over 21,000, from 98,787 in 1990 to 77,762 in 2007. *Manufacturing* employment has continued to decline through each quarter of 2008.

This round of short-term projections does not see the decline being reversed as the sector is projected to lose 5,701 jobs over the two-year

Occupations with an Annual Average Growth Rate of Two Percent or More Third Quarter 2008 to Third Quarter 2010		2008 Q3 Employment	2010 Q3 Projected	Annual Growth
31-1011	Home Health Aides	2,900	3,120	3.7%
39-9021	Personal and Home Care Aides	3,460	3,682	3.2%
29-2056	Veterinary Technologists and Technicians	643	680	2.8%
21-1093	Social and Human Service Assistants	1,625	1,716	2.8%
15-1081	Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	1,040	1,097	2.7%
31-9092	Medical Assistants	1,346	1,409	2.3%
29-2052	Pharmacy Technicians	1,295	1,355	2.3%
39-2021	Nonfarm Animal Caretakers	776	810	2.2%
21-1014	Mental Health Counselors	534	557	2.1%
29-1123	Physical Therapists	1,221	1,271	2.0%
29-1071	Physician Assistants	514	535	2.0%
29-1111	Registered Nurses	13,488	14,037	2.0%
21-1099	Community and Social Service Spec. All Other	720	749	2.0%

period. *Computer and electronic product manufacturing* is expected to experience the most losses, declining by 1,316 jobs. That translates to a decrease in employment of about 3.9 percent per year. The next largest numeric loss is anticipated in *Miscellaneous manufacturing* where a decline of 817 jobs is expected, equivalent to 8.7 percent of its base each year.

Beyond the two above-mentioned industries, another nine manufacturing subsectors expect triple digit losses. Two of these are *Paper manufacturing* and *Printing and related support activities*. Four of the remaining ten manufacturing industries are expected to gain in employment. Those industries have, however, very small employment shifts, the largest change being a gain of only 26 jobs in *Apparel manufacturing*.

All of the remaining goods-producing sectors are projected to gain employment, but not nearly enough to offset projected losses in *Manufacturing*. *Construction*, with about one-third as many jobs as *Manufacturing*, is projected to gain 351 jobs. Although this is only a small increase, it can be interpreted as a positive sign given the weakness of the housing market and the slowdown in building permits. The economic stimulus package that required "shovel-ready" infrastructure projects may encourage spending in this sector and keep employment change positive.

All *Construction* subsectors are expected to add jobs over the two-year period, led by *Specialty trade contractors* with 230 jobs. Many of these jobs are associated with refurbishing existing property, and employment growth may be spurred by the tendency to remodel when the housing market makes selling difficult.

Gains are expected in all industries in the *Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting* sector, except *Forestry and logging*. While modest, these losses reflect the condition of the timber industries in the northern part of the state. *Mining*, the smallest sector in New Hampshire, expects a gain of 12 jobs by third quarter 2010.

Most of the projected job losses in *goods-producing industries* are offset by gains in *service-providing industries*. Of the projected gain of 5,145 jobs, more than 56 percent are in *Health care* and *social assistance*. That dynamic sector already claims 11.8 percent of the state's jobs and, given the projections, should jump to 12.2 percent by 2010. All four health care subsectors are looking at considerable gains, led by *Ambulatory health care services*, with 922 of those expected jobs. Employment in *Nursing* and *residential care facilities* tends to be less affected by recession, as projected growth is 2.6 percent each year.

The largest industry subsector in the state, *Food services and drinking places*, is projected to add 1,053 jobs on top of the 46,450 in the third quarter 2008 for an annual percentage gain of 1.1 percent. *Accommodation*, the other industry in the sector, is expected to contribute 224 jobs over the two-year period.

The *Professional*, *scientific* and *technical services* sector is projected to add 595 jobs, with all but one industry (*Legal services*) on the positive side of the ledger. Three industries in the sector are expected to add more than 100 jobs: *Accounting, tax prep, bookkeeping, and payroll services* (adding 125); *Architectural, engineering and related* (150); and *Scientific research and development services* (121). The latter leads all industries in percentage growth with a 4.0 percent annual growth rate.

Employment in *Government* is expected to increase by 756 new jobs, with *State* and *Local government* each adding at least 300 jobs. Some of the gain could come from stimulus spending on construction and infrastructure projects.

Not all *service-producing* sectors have increased expectations. Weakness in the Real estate industry continues to pull its sector down by 404 jobs, while

Occupations with Average Annual Openings of 300 or More		Average Annual Openings		
Third Quarter 2008 to Third Quarter 2010		Growth	Replacement	Total
41-2011	Cashiers	0	1,462	1,462
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	70	833	903
35-3031	Waiters and Waitresses	127	772	899
29-1111	Registered Nurses	275	181	456
35-3021	Combined Food Prep/Serving Workers, Inc. Fast Food	204	195	399
43-5081	Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	0	344	344
35-3022	Counter Attendants, Cafeteria/Food Concession	22	305	327
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	65	253	318

Retail and *Wholesale trade*, usually steady growing industries, show an atypical drop in projected employment of 310 and 352 jobs, respectively.

By Occupation

Employment estimates for occupations within the above industries increase and decrease in a pattern similar to the industries. Health occupations generally are growing; nearly all Production occupations within *Manufacturing* are shrinking. The largest numeric growth, with 1,340 jobs expected to be added, are in Food preparation and serving related occupations. Among the leading occupations in this group are Combined food prep and serving workers, including fast food (projected gain of 204 jobs) and Waiters and waitresses (127 jobs).

Next are Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations and Healthcare support occupations. These are forecast to add 1,166 and 739 jobs respectively. Registered nurses alone is projected to add 549 jobs. Two other occupations, Home health aides and Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants combine for an additional 518.

Education, training and library occupations are expected to add 595 jobs, most of which are Teachers, from preschool to postsecondary, including vocational education, special education, and adult literacy/GED instructors. Of the remaining job increases, most are expected for Teacher assistants.

Personal care and service occupations have the next largest number of jobs to be added with 583. Of those, 222 are Personal and home care aides, closely related to home health aides. Community and social services occupations, with a leading 1.8 percent increase in jobs, expect an additional 311 jobs.

At the other end of the spectrum is Production workers, with 2,880 fewer jobs anticipated. Nearly

Continued on page 8

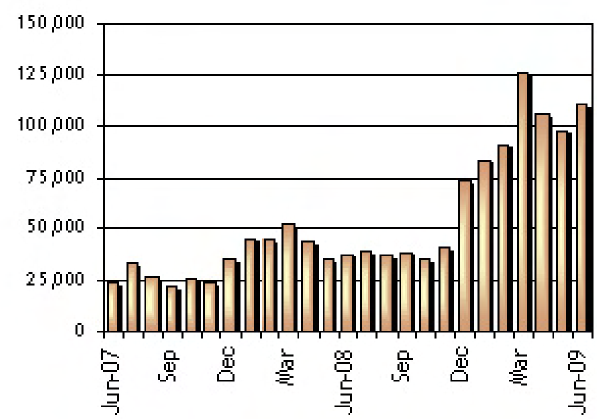
Claims Activity

Unemployment Compensation Claims Activity

Total Regular Unemployment Compensation Programs:	Jun-09	May-09	Jun-08	Change from Previous Month Net	Month Percent	Year Net	Year Percent
Initial Claims	9,422	7,408	5,145	2,014	27.2%	4,277	83.1%
Continued Weeks	110,387	97,226	37,474	13,161	13.5%	72,913	194.6%

Continued Weeks Claimed

June 07 to June 09



Trust Fund

Unemployment Compensation Fund

Unemployment compensation fund balance at the end of June	$96,120,580.16
Average payment for a week of total unemployment:	$283.58
Net benefits paid:	$22,991,431.95
Net contributions received during the month:	$741,681.34
Interest Received:	$983,824.79
Reed Act Withdrawn for Administrative Costs:	$0.00

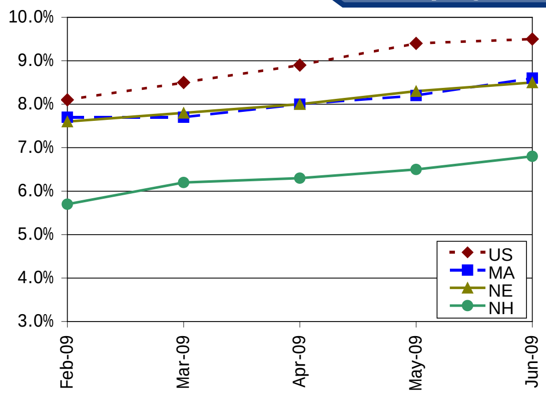
Consumer Price Index

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

Jun-09	May-09	Jun-08	Change from Previous Month	Change from Previous Year
215.693	213.856	218.815	0.9%	-1.4%

Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

Unemployment Rates by Region



Seasonally Adjusted	Jun-09	May-09	Jun-08
United States	9.5%	9.4%	5.6%
Northeast	8.6%	8.3%	5.3%
New England	8.5%	8.3%	5.3%
Connecticut	8.0%	8.0%	5.5%
Maine	8.5%	8.3%	5.2%
Massachusetts	8.6%	8.2%	5.1%
New Hampshire	6.8%	6.5%	3.7%
Rhode Island	12.4%	12.1%	7.7%
Vermont	7.1%	7.4%	4.5%
Mid Atlantic	8.7%	8.3%	5.2%
New Jersey	9.2%	8.8%	5.2%
New York	8.7%	8.2%	5.3%
Pennsylvania	8.3%	8.3%	5.3%

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) By Place of Residence

	Feb-09	Mar-09	Apr-09	May-09	Jun-09
New Hampshire					
Unemployment Rate	5.7%	6.2%	6.3%	6.5%	6.8%
Civilian Labor Force	742,420	743,790	744,000	741,960	738,110
Number Employed	700,170	697,670	697,010	693,500	688,020
Number Unemployed	42,250	46,120	46,990	48,460	50,090
United States (in thousands)					
Unemployment Rate	8.1%	8.5%	8.9%	9.4%	9.5%
Civilian Labor Force	154,214	154,048	154,731	155,081	154,926
Number Employed	141,748	140,887	141,007	140,570	140,196
Number Unemployed	12,467	13,161	13,724	14,511	14,729

Current Employment Statistics (CES) By Place of Establishment

Supersector	Feb-09	Mar-09	Apr-09	May-09	Jun-09
Total Nonfarm	640,600	636,500	631,500	632,800	633,000
Construction	22,900	23,300	21,700	21,400	21,300
Manufacturing	71,000	69,900	69,200	69,100	68,400
Durable Goods	54,400	53,600	53,100	52,700	52,100
Non-Durable Goods	16,600	16,300	16,100	16,400	16,300
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	142,900	141,800	139,400	139,700	139,800
Wholesale Trade	27,800	27,200	26,900	26,800	26,800
Retail Trade	100,700	100,200	98,300	98,700	98,900
Transportation and Utilities	14,400	14,400	14,200	14,200	14,100
Information	12,200	12,100	12,100	12,100	12,200
Financial Activities	37,800	37,800	37,400	37,000	37,300
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7,400	7,300	7,200	7,100	7,200
Professional and Business Services	65,000	64,400	64,400	65,000	65,300
Administrative and Support	27,400	26,300	26,300	26,900	27,200
Education and Health Services	106,900	106,400	107,100	106,900	106,700
Educational Services	23,500	23,200	23,500	23,600	23,600
Health Care and Social Assistance	83,400	83,200	83,600	83,300	83,100
Leisure and Hospitality	63,600	63,000	63,000	62,400	61,800
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	9,600	9,600	9,800	9,700	9,600
Accommodation and Food Services	54,000	53,400	53,200	52,700	52,200
Other Services	22,800	22,300	21,600	22,600	20,700
Government	94,700	94,700	94,800	95,600	98,500
Federal Government	7,900	7,600	7,700	7,600	7,600
State Government	24,100	23,700	23,600	24,200	25,700
Local Government	62,700	63,400	63,500	63,800	65,200
Manchester NH MetroNECTA	100,700	100,300	100,100	100,600	101,000
Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division	131,100	130,100	129,100	129,600	129,600
Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA	54,800	55,000	54,700	54,700	54,200
Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA	57,400	57,100	57,200	57,100	58,300

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.

Current month is Preliminary
Past months are Revised

Not Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

Labor Force Estimates

New Hampshire	Jun-09	May-09	Jun-08
Total Civilian Labor Force	744,890	737,940	746,560
Employed	694,490	690,790	718,650
Unemployed	50,400	47,150	27,910
Unemployment Rate	6.8%	6.4%	3.7%

United States (# in thousands)	Jun-09	May-09	Jun-08
Total Civilian Labor Force	155,921	154,336	155,582
Employed	140,826	140,363	146,649
Unemployed	15,095	13,973	8,933
Unemployment Rate	9.7%	9.1%	5.7%

Unemployment Rates by Area

Counties	Jun-09	May-09	Jun-08
Belknap	6.6%	6.5%	3.6%
Carroll	5.6%	5.8%	3.2%
Cheshire	6.3%	5.7%	3.7%
Coos	8.2%	8.8%	5.1%
Grafton	5.5%	5.4%	3.1%
Hillsborough	7.2%	6.7%	3.7%
Merrimack	6.1%	5.7%	3.5%
Rockingham	7.1%	6.8%	4.1%
Strafford	6.8%	6.2%	3.6%
Sullivan	6.0%	5.7%	3.3%

Map Key	Labor Market Areas	Jun-09	May-09	Jun-08
1	Colebrook NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	7.8%	9.6%	4.1%
2	Berlin NH MicroNECTA	8.2%	8.2%	5.2%
3	Littleton NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	7.3%	7.7%	4.0%
4	Haverhill NH LMA	7.3%	7.6%	4.7%
5	Conway NH-ME LMA, NH Portion	5.9%	6.4%	3.3%
6	Plymouth NH LMA	6.6%	6.8%	3.6%
7	Moultonborough NH LMA	4.4%	4.4%	2.7%
8	Lebanon NH-VT MicroNECTA, NH Portion	4.2%	3.8%	2.5%
9	Laconia NH MicroNECTA	6.8%	6.6%	3.7%
10	Wolfeboro NH LMA	4.8%	4.7%	3.2%
11	Franklin NH MicroNECTA	7.4%	7.1%	4.0%
12	Claremont NH MicroNECTA	6.5%	6.1%	3.5%
13	Newport NH LMA	6.2%	6.0%	3.5%
14	New London NH LMA	4.9%	4.6%	3.2%
15	Concord NH MicroNECTA	6.2%	5.7%	3.4%
16	Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion	6.9%	6.3%	3.6%
17	Charlestown NH LMA	6.8%	6.9%	3.9%
18	Hillsborough NH LMA	8.1%	7.5%	4.2%
19	Manchester NH MetroNECTA	6.9%	6.4%	3.6%
20	Keene NH MicroNECTA	6.1%	5.5%	3.6%
21	Peterborough NH LMA	6.8%	6.3%	4.1%
22	Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion	7.1%	6.6%	3.7%
23	Exeter Area, NH Portion, Haverhill-N. Andover-Amesbury MA-NH NECTA Division	8.0%	7.7%	5.0%
24	Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA, NH Portion	5.8%	5.6%	3.2%
25	Hinsdale Town, NH Portion, Brattleboro VT-NH LMA	6.8%	6.6%	3.7%
26	Pelham Town, NH Portion, Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford MA-NH NECTA Division	9.1%	8.3%	5.3%
27	Salem Town, NH Portion, Lawrence-Methuen-Salem MA-NH NECTA Division	8.9%	8.4%	5.3%

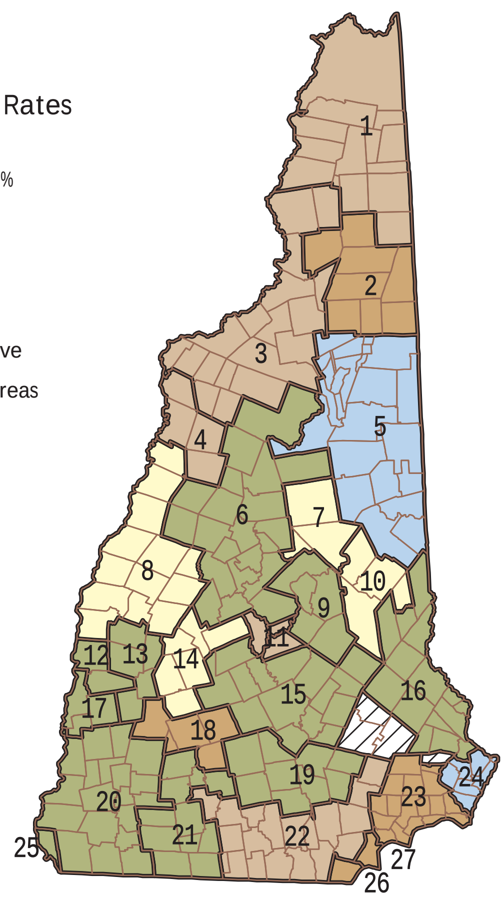
Unemployment Rates by States

Not Seasonally Adjusted	Jun-09	May-09	Jun-08
U.S and Regional States			
United States	9.7%	9.1%	5.7%
Northeast	8.6%	8.1%	5.2%
New England	8.5%	8.1%	5.3%
Connecticut	8.1%	7.9%	5.7%
Maine	8.2%	8.1%	4.9%
Massachusetts	8.7%	8.0%	5.2%
New Hampshire	6.8%	6.4%	3.7%
Rhode Island	12.2%	12.1%	7.5%
Vermont	7.0%	7.1%	4.5%
Mid Atlantic	8.7%	8.2%	5.2%
New Jersey	9.2%	8.6%	5.2%
New York	8.6%	7.9%	5.1%
Pennsylvania	8.4%	8.1%	5.3%

Current month is Preliminary
Past months are Revised

June - 09
Unemployment Rates

- Less than 5.0%
- 5.0% to 5.9%
- 6.0% to 6.9%
- 7.0% to 7.9%
- 8.0% and above
- Unassigned Areas



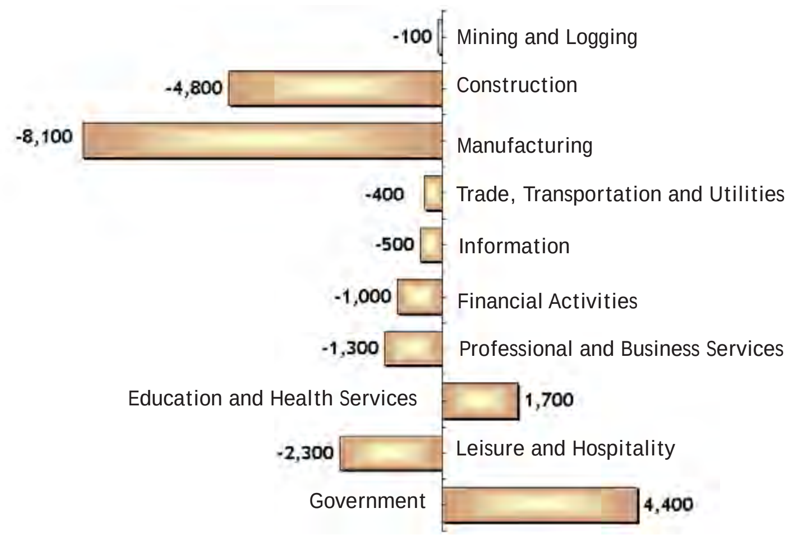
New Hampshire unemployment and labor force estimates are calculated using a regression model which depends on Current Population Survey (CPS) estimates. Labor Market Area estimates are calculated using the Bureau of Labor Statistics "Handbook Method" and then adjusted to the State levels.

Monthly Not Seasonally Adjusted New Hampshire Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment

Current Employment Statistics Employment by Supersector by place of establishment	Number of Jobs Jun-09 preliminary	May-09 revised	Jun-08	Change from previous: Month	Year
Total All Supersectors	642,000	634,900	655,700	7,100	-13,700
Private Employment Total	544,700	536,600	562,800	8,100	-18,100
Mining and Logging	1,000	1,000	1,100	0	-100
Construction	22,500	21,800	27,300	700	-4,800
Manufacturing	68,700	69,000	76,800	-300	-8,100
Durable Goods	52,300	52,600	58,400	-300	-6,100
Non-Durable Goods	16,400	16,400	18,400	0	-2,000
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	141,100	138,900	141,500	2,200	-400
Wholesale Trade	27,100	26,900	28,400	200	-1,300
Retail Trade	99,500	97,600	97,700	1,900	1,800
Transportation and Utilities	14,500	14,400	15,400	100	-900
Information	12,300	12,100	12,800	200	-500
Financial Activities	37,600	36,900	38,600	700	-1,000
Professional and Business	66,500	65,500	67,800	1,000	-1,300
Education and Health	106,600	107,200	104,900	-600	1,700
Leisure and Hospitality	67,300	61,700	69,600	5,600	-2,300
Other Services	21,100	22,500	22,400	-1,400	-1,300
Government Total	97,300	98,300	92,900	-1,000	4,400

Change in Nonfarm Employment

June 08 - June 09



Monthly Analysis of Current Employment Statistics (CES) Data

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*>

Seasonally Adjusted: Preliminary seasonally adjusted employment rose over-the-month by 200 jobs. Employment in government (supersector 90) increased by 2,900 jobs from May to June. This growth was split between state government and local government, up 1,500 and 1,400 jobs, respectively. Professional and business services (supersector 60) and financial activities (supersector 55) each added 300 jobs over-the-month. Employment in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) and information rose slightly by 100 jobs each.

Over-the-month, employment in other services (supersector 80) dropped by 1,900 jobs. Manufacturing (supersector 30) lost 700 jobs from May to June. Employment in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) decreased by 600 jobs over-the-month. The bulk of this loss was in accommodation and food services (sector 72), down 500 jobs.

From June 2008 to June 2009 seasonally adjusted employment in New Hampshire decreased by 13,300 jobs. Over-the-year, manufacturing decreased by 8,100 jobs. Construction lost 4,400 jobs from June 2008 to June 2009. Employment in government

Monthly Unadjusted Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment by Metropolitan Statistical Areas

Employment by Sector number of jobs by place of establishment	Manchester NH MetroNECTA preliminary Jun-09	Change from previous: Month	Year	Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division preliminary Jun-09	Change from previous: Month	Year	Portsmouth NH-ME MetroNECTA preliminary Jun-09	Change from previous: Month	Year	Rochester-Dover NH-ME MetroNECTA preliminary Jun-09	Change from previous: Month	Year
Total All Sectors	101,900	1,200	-500	131,500	1,100	-2,300	55,800	1,300	-1,400	57,500	-700	-700
Private Employment Total	90,000	1,000	-900	115,800	800	-3,300	46,100	1,300	-1,500	45,200	500	-500
Minning and Logging and Construction	4,700	100	-100	4,600	100	-500	1,500	100	-100	1,700	0	-100
Manufacturing	8,500	0	-600	22,900	-100	-2,100	3,900	100	-100	6,600	0	-300
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	20,000	500	-400	30,500	300	100	11,100	100	0	11,100	100	100
Wholesale Trade	4,500	100	-400	6,000	100	0	2,000	0	0	1,200	0	0
Retail Trade	12,500	500	0	20,600	200	300	8,100	100	100	8,900	100	100
Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	Data not available			3,900	0	-200	1,000	0	-100	1,000	0	0
Information	3,100	100	-100	2,400	0	0	1,800	0	-100	1,100	0	-100
Financial Activities	8,000	100	-100	8,600	100	-200	4,200	100	0	4,300	100	-100
Professional and Business	14,500	100	100	14,200	100	-100	9,300	100	-100	4,600	0	-100
Education and Health	18,100	-100	400	17,000	-100	0	5,600	0	0	8,100	0	100
Leisure and Hospitality	8,800	200	-100	11,000	400	-500	7,100	700	-1,100	5,800	200	0
Other Services	4,300	0	0	4,600	0	0	1,600	100	0	1,900	100	0
Government Total	11,900	200	400	15,700	300	1,000	9,700	0	100	12,300	-1,200	-200

Average Earnings and Hours of Production Workers in Manufacturing

Sector	Average Weekly Earnings Jun-09 preliminary	May-09 revised	Jun-08	Average Weekly Hours Jun-09 preliminary	May-09 revised	Jun-08	Average Hourly Earnings Jun-09 preliminary	May-09 revised	Jun-08
New Hampshire									
All Manufacturing	$655.70	$675.90	$681.38	38.1	38.8	39.5	$17.21	$17.42	$17.25
Durable Goods	$670.45	$694.13	$721.00	37.9	38.8	41.2	$17.69	$17.89	$17.50
Nondurable Goods	$609.84	$620.75	$564.42	38.5	38.7	34.5	$15.84	$16.04	$16.36

rose by 3,500 jobs. The bulk of this growth was in local government, up 3,200 jobs over-the-year. This may have been the effect of the winter ice storms extending the school year in many districts, which could have affected payroll employment levels in June 2009.

Seasonally Unadjusted: Preliminary not seasonally adjusted employment increased by 7,100 jobs from May to June. Employers in leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) gained 5,600 jobs over-the-month. Employment in trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) grew by 2,200 jobs from May to June. Professional and business services (supersector 60) posted an over-the-month increase of 1,000 jobs. Employment in construction (supersector 20) and financial activities (supersector 55) rose by 700 jobs each. Employers in information (supersector 50) increased their payroll by 200 jobs, while employers in mining and logging (supersector 10) kept the same employment levels from May to June.

Employment in other services (supersector 80) decreased by 1,400 jobs, over-the-month. Government (supersector 90) reduced its workforce by 1,000 jobs from May to June. The majority of this drop was in state government, down 1,300 jobs. Over-the-month, employment in education and health services (supersector 65) and manufacturing (supersector 30) decreased by 600 and 300 jobs, respectively.

Not seasonally adjusted employment in New Hampshire dropped by 13,700 jobs, over-the-year. From June 2008 to June 2009 construction decreased by 4,800 jobs. During this same time period, employers in Leisure and Hospitality lost 2,300 jobs. Over-the-year, government added 4,400 jobs.

Gail Clay

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every occupation within this major occupational group has projected negative change. Of the 99 occupations, only seven have forecast gains and those are all 20 or fewer jobs.

Losses will next be most felt in Management occupations (-606), and Sales and related occupations (-523). General and operations managers and Chief executives are expected to be the big losers in management, while Cashiers and Supervisor/managers, non-retail sales work lead the losses in sales. Retail salespersons were the only bright light in Sales and related occupations, with 139 new jobs anticipated.

Openings

New positions are not the only indicator of available jobs. Turnover also takes place within each occupation as people move on to new positions or decide to leave the work force. The combination of growth and replacement allows the calculation of average annual openings. If there is no growth expected, openings will come solely from replacements.

The larger the occupation, the more likely it is to generate many replacement openings. The two largest occupations, Cashiers (23,105) and Retail salespersons (24,293) combine for nearly 50,000 jobs and, not surprisingly, also have the most openings, 1,462 and 903 respectively. Both are in the Sales and related occupations group. Close behind is Food preparation and serving related occupations where an estimated 13,020 Waiters and waitresses are projected to have 899 total openings.

Office and administrative support occupations claim over 110,000 jobs and is the largest major occupational group by nearly 20,000 jobs. The high number of workers in the group contributes to the group having the third highest number of anticipated openings, 2,548, despite a projected a loss of 1,242 jobs through third quarter 2010.

Martin Capodice

Training/Education	Employment	Projected	Change	Growth	Replacement	Total
First professional degree	6,818	6,903	85	47	114	161
Doctoral degree	7,459	7,565	106	63	129	192
Master's degree	10,818	11,067	249	137	198	335
Bachelor's or higher degree, plus work experience	30,889	30,467	-422	62	595	657
Bachelor's degree	86,923	87,409	486	601	1,486	2,087
Associate degree	30,190	30,799	609	398	551	949
Postsecondary vocational training	38,650	39,132	482	379	584	963
Work experience in a related occupation	84,893	84,293	-600	171	1,478	1,649
Long-term on-the-job training	47,724	47,629	-95	164	983	1,147
Moderate-term on-the-job training	117,086	115,260	-1,826	414	2,004	2,418
Short-term on-the-job training	239,329	239,569	240	1,255	7,892	9,147

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