

New Hampshire Job Outlook & Locator



by Industry & Occupation
base year 2006 to projected year 2016



Commissioner Richard S. Brothers

New Hampshire
Employment
Security

Your gateway to New Hampshire workforce and career information

New Hampshire
ELM B

New Hampshire Job Outlook & Locator



by Industry & Occupation
base year 2006 to projected year 2016

State of New Hampshire
John H. Lynch, *Governor*

New Hampshire Employment Security
Richard S. Brothers, *Commissioner*

Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau
Richard Ricker, *Director*

August 2008

Table of Contents

Introduction. iii

How to Use Job Locator v

Industry Distribution by Occupation 1

New Hampshire Long-Term Industry Projections, 2006 - 2016 165

Index of Occupational Titles. 169

Introduction

New Hampshire Job Outlook and Locator contains information for over 700 occupations, including description, estimated and projected employment, projected growth rate, wages, training requirements, and more. This information is of use to job seekers, students, career changers, program planners, and economic developers, among others.

Some uses of the *Job Outlook and Locator* include:

- ⇒ Job seekers may focus a job search by seeking opportunities in the industries most likely to employ workers in their occupation.
- ⇒ Employment counselors may use this information to help clients explore new employment possibilities.
- ⇒ Students may use training requirements and projected growth rates to plan for a future career.
- ⇒ Businesses may determine which industries are competing for workers in the occupations they are looking to employ.

About The Data

Employment data in the *Job Locator* are from the 2006-2016 employment projections developed by New Hampshire Employment Security's Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau. Employment levels are estimated for the base year of 2006, and projected to 2016.

While employment estimates and projections appear to be precisely stated, this precision is included only to facilitate comparisons between industries and occupations. In addition, employment change is not assumed to be constant over the projection period, but is expected to fluctuate.

Projections are based on historical trends and current knowledge, and the predictions assume that trends will not be radically altered by unforeseen changes in technology, productivity, or social and economic trends.

Employment by industry data, known as staffing patterns, and wage data are obtained from the Bureau's Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Program. This program gathers data through a semi-annual mail and telephone survey of employers in cooperation with the US Department of Labor. The average (mean) wage for the occupation is provided as an hourly rate for most occupations. For occupations that do not have a standard work week, such as teachers or airline pilots, an annual average wage rate is provided.

Occupational Education & Training Category Codes

1. **First-professional degree:** Completion of the academic program usually requires at least six years of full-time equivalent academic study, including college study prior to entering the professional degree program.
2. **Doctoral degree:** Completion of the degree program usually requires at least three years of full-time equivalent academic work beyond the bachelor's degree.
3. **Master's degree:** Completion of the degree program usually requires one or two years of full-time equivalent study beyond the bachelor's degree.
4. **Work experience, plus a bachelor's or higher degree:** Most occupations in this category are managerial occupations that require experience in a related non-managerial position.
5. **Bachelor's degree:** Completion of the degree program generally requires at least four years but not more than five years of full-time equivalent academic work.
6. **Associate's degree:** Completion of the degree program usually requires at least two years of full-time equivalent academic work.
7. **Postsecondary 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.
8. **Work experience:** Some occupations requiring work experience are supervisory or managerial occupations.
9. **Long-term on-the-job training:** This category includes formal and informal apprenticeships that may last up to four 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 one to twelve 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.

Source: *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Dept of Labor

Occupational Descriptors

The 2006-2016 *Job Outlook & Locator* includes **Occupational Descriptors**, a concept that uses four categories (very favorable, favorable, less favorable, and least favorable) to summarize the expected prospects for an occupation. The descriptors are assigned based on two factors: the projected growth rate and the projected number of openings.

Growth Rate

First, occupations are assigned one of five categories based on the projected growth rate (annualized percentage change over ten years) in employment between 2006 and 2016.

- ⇒ **Very Low:** negative growth rate
- ⇒ **Low:** growth rate between zero and one percent
- ⇒ **Average:** growth rate of one percent to 1.3 percent
- ⇒ **High:** growth rate greater than 1.3 percent and up to 1.8 percent
- ⇒ **Very High:** growth rate greater than 1.8 percent

Openings

Next, occupations are assigned to one of five categories based on the number of projected average annual openings from both growth and replacement needs.

- ⇒ **Very Low:** zero or one opening
- ⇒ **Low:** two to four openings
- ⇒ **Average:** five to 14 openings
- ⇒ **High:** 15 to 39 openings
- ⇒ **Very High:** 40 or more openings

Descriptor Categories

Finally, the five growth rate categories are combined with the five categories representing the number of projected openings to produce 25 possible results. These results are assigned one of four descriptive labels:

Least Favorable (LF): Occupations in this category have a growth rate of less than one percent and fewer than four annual openings per year. These occupations are not expected to be significant sources of jobs through 2016.

Less Favorable (LS): These occupations have better expected opportunities than the least favorable category, either because of a higher growth rate or more projected openings.

Favorable (FA): Favorable occupations may have a low growth rate, but only if the projected openings are high or very high. An occupation may be designated as favorable if the growth rate is better than average but the number of openings is below average. Occupations with an average growth rate and average or better openings are also considered to be favorable.

Very Favorable (VF): Those occupations that combine high growth and a large number of openings are described as very favorable and are expected to provide the best opportunities through 2016.

How to Use the Job Outlook & Locator

Occupations are listed numerically by six-digit Standard Occupational Code (SOC) or refer to the alphabetical index in the back of the book to select an occupation. Use the example below as a guide.

1
15-1031 Computer Software Engineers, Applications
2
VF

3 → Develop, create, and modify general computer applications software or specialized utility programs. Analyze user needs and develop software solutions. Design software or customize software for client use with the aim of optimizing operational efficiency. May analyze and design databases within an application area, working individually or coordinating database development as part of a team. *Examples: Applications Developer; Programmer Analyst; Software Designer*

4 → Training Category: Bachelor's degree

6 →

Industry	2006 Share	2016 Share
5415 Computer Systems Design & Related Svcs	37.5%	40.2%
511 Publishing Industries	17.8%	18.9%
334 Computer and Electronic Product Mfg	12.4%	9.2%
523 Financial Investment and Related Activities	6.0%	6.8%
423 Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	2.3%	2.2%
524 Insurance Carriers & Related Activities	n	n

5 →

2007 Average Wage:	\$41.21
2006 Estimated Employment:	4,534
2016 Projected Employment:	6,705
Growth Rate, 2006-2016:	47.9%
Annual Openings:	283

7 →

- 1
SOC code and Occupational Title: For each occupation there is a six-digit numeric code designed to logically organize occupational data.
- 2
Occupational Descriptor: A two-letter designation that summarizes the projected growth prospects for this occupation. See page iv for a detailed explanation of descriptors.
- 3
Occupational Description: A brief description of the occupation and its duties, along with examples of possible job titles.
- 4
Training Category: One of eleven categories that describes the most significant educational or training required to become qualified in the occupation.
- 5
2007 Mean (Average) Wage in New Hampshire: Hourly wage based on the May 2007 Occupational Employment and Wages survey. For most occupations, this will be an hourly wage. For occupations with a non-standard workweek (teaching occupations, for example), an annual wage is given.
- 2006 Estimated Employment:** Number of workers estimated to be employed in the occupation in 2006.
- 2016 Projected Employment:** Number of workers projected to be employed in the occupation in 2016.
- Growth Rate, 2006-2016:** Percent change in employment from 2006 to 2016.
- Annual Openings:** Number of projected openings from growth and replacement needs, on an annual average basis, during the ten-year projections period.
- 6
Industry and NAICS code: A list of industries employing workers in this occupation, listed in decreasing order of 2006 employment. Up to six industries are listed, identified by the corresponding North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) code. An industry is listed if it accounts for at least one percent of 2006 estimated employment.
- 7
An 'n' indicates that the data do not meet disclosure standards.