

New Hampshire ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

July 2022

Fireworks (Image by Nick on Pixabay)

Youth Employment In New Hampshire

While many New Hampshire residents age 14 to 21 are employed year-round, youth employment typically peaks during the third quarter of each year, as youth, who are mostly enrolled in either secondary or postsecondary education, are more likely to work during summers, when school is not in session.

In the first, second and fourth quarters of 2019, youth employment averaged 50,700 workers. In the third quarter, youth employment increased to 62,000, a gain of 11,300 workers, or 22 percent. When the coronavirus pandemic first affected employment in New Hampshire, youth employment fell 19 percent, from 51,340 workers in the first quarter of 2020 to 41,330 in the second quarter. In the third quarter of 2020, youth employment increased to 50,060 workers, just 2.5 percent less than first quarter employment, but well below typical third quarter employment. However, youth employment, which typically declines by roughly 10,000 workers

in the fourth quarter, increased by approximately 800 workers. Between the fourth quarter of 2020 and the second quarter of 2021, youth employment averaged 50,100 workers, just below pre-pandemic employment levels. In the third quarter of 2021, youth employment increased to 61,220 workers, approximately 800 workers, or 1.3 percent, less than in the third quarter of 2019.

Youth workers were likely less concerned about the health risks of COVID than older workers, and more willing to work in-person during the early months of pandemic, particularly in public-facing industries such as retail trade and accommodation and food services. Other issues that kept workers out of the labor force during the pandemic, such as access to childcare, also likely had a smaller effect on youth workers.

Among those age 14 to 21, more females were employed than males, with females accounting for

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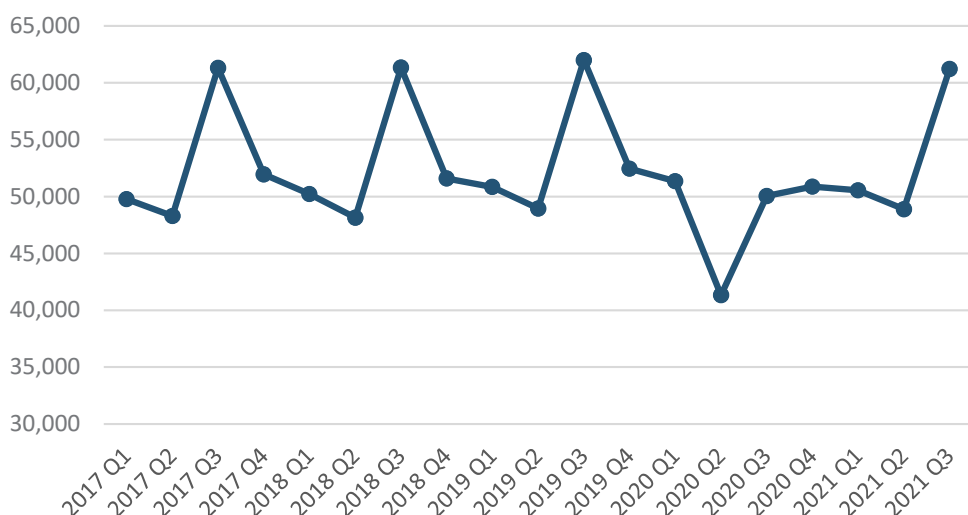
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53 percent of young workers. The share of female workers in this age group fell by almost two percent during the second and third quarters of 2020, before returning to previous levels by the end of 2020. This was in contrast to older workers in 2019, 50.3 percent of whom were male. Since the pandemic began, the share of male workers age 22 and older increased to 51.1 percent, while the share of female workers decreased to 48.9 percent. This diminished share of female workers age 22 and older persisted through the third quarter of 2021.

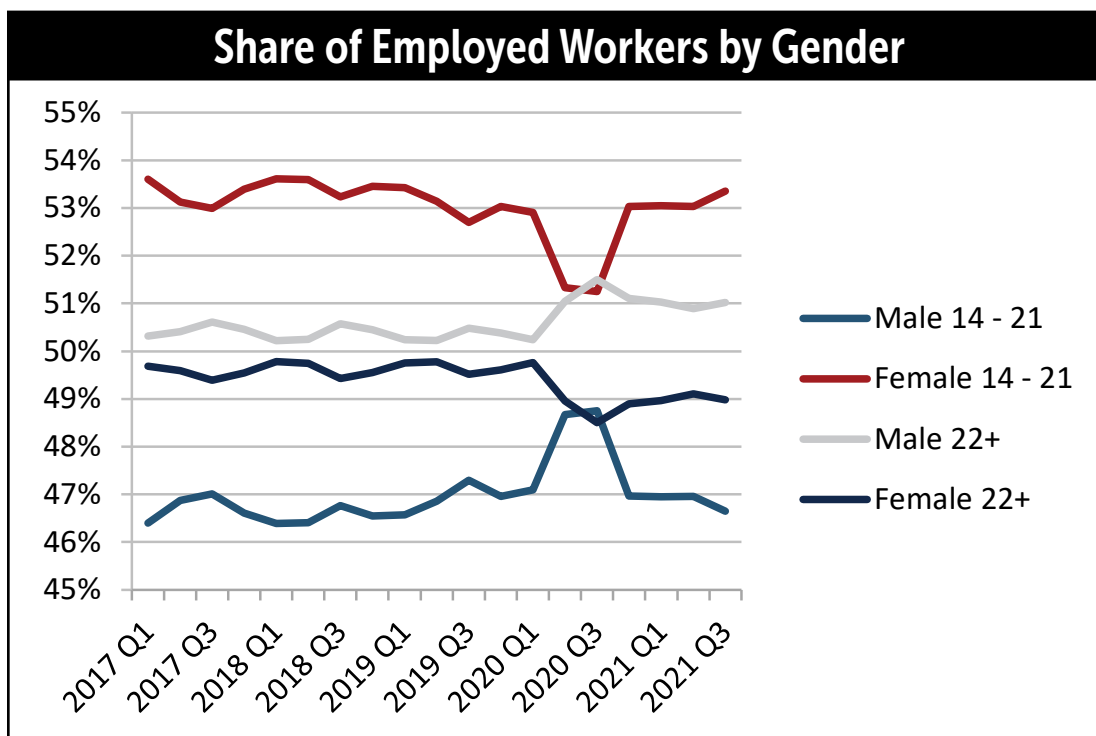
Youth Employment By Industry

Workers age 14 to 21 were primarily employed in two industries: accommodation and food services and retail trade. Establishments in these two industries, which employ approximately 27 percent of the total workforce, employ two-thirds of young workers. This percentage declines to approximately 60 percent during the third quarter of each year, as youth employment in other industries increases at a greater rate. In the third quarter of 2021, just under 40,000 youth were employed in accommodation and food services and

Youth Employment



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Quarterly Workforce Indicators



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Quarterly Workforce Indicators

retail trade. These two industries are more likely than others to offer part-time and seasonal work, allowing youth the flexibility to work while attending school. In addition, many occupations in these industries usually require low levels of formal education for entry-level workers, so youth, most of whom have yet to achieve their desired level of educational attainment, are qualified to work in these positions.

Outside of retail trade and accommodation and food services, youth employment did not recover as quickly as employment among older workers. Youth employment in the third quarter of 2021 was 10.6 percent below 2019 Q3 employment, while for workers age 22 and older, employment was just 0.8 percent below 2019 Q3 levels. In particular, youth employment in arts, entertainment and recreation and other services have been slow to recover from the pandemic. Compared to the third quarter of 2019, youth employment in arts, entertainment and recreation was 20 percent lower in the third quarter of 2021, and youth employment in other services was 26 percent lower.

International and Out-of-State Youth Workers

Some New Hampshire businesses struggle to find enough local workers to satisfy their demand for labor, particularly during periods of high seasonal tourist activity. Many

of these businesses rely on international youth workers, sponsored through J-1 visa programs, to fulfill their labor demand.¹ Exchange Visitor (J) visas are non-immigrant visas, allowing international visitors to work or study in the U.S. for a relatively short duration. The summer work travel visa program is intended to provide seasonal or temporary employment opportunities in the U.S. for students at international colleges and universities. J-1 visas are also available for interns, camp counselors, and au pairs.

Nationally, the number of J-1 visas issued declined 70 percent in 2020, as limited visa services were available during the pandemic.² The number of J-1 visas increased only slightly in 2021, remaining well below half of 2019 levels. In 2021, 104 New Hampshire businesses sponsored more than 1,600 workers with J-1 visas, with approximately 1,300 receiving J-1 visas through the summer work travel and camp counselor programs.³ With a smaller pool of international labor to rely on, New Hampshire businesses also looked within the U.S. to increase their supply of youth labor. In 2022, businesses in Hampton Beach developed a pilot program to bring a dozen young Lakota workers to New Hampshire from the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota to provide seasonal labor.⁴

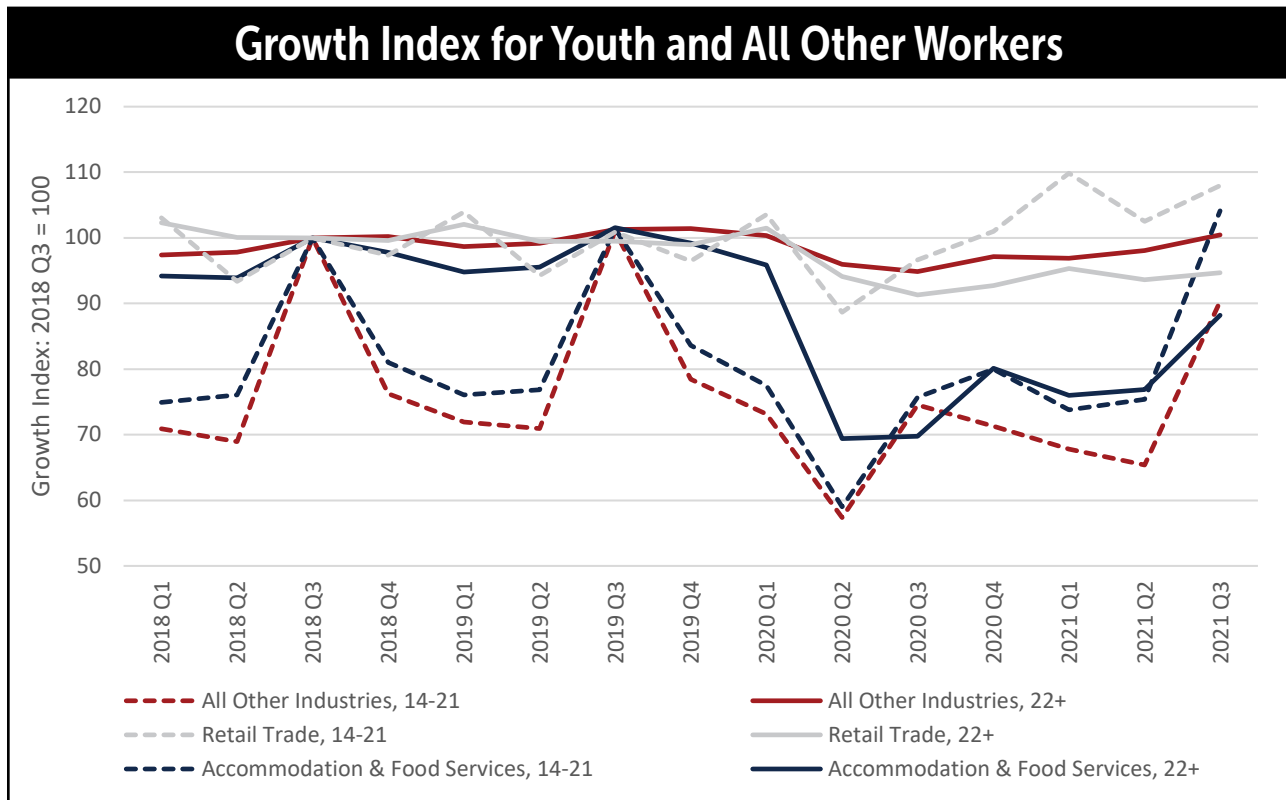
- Greg David, Economist

1 U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, J-1 Visa Basics. <https://j1visa.state.gov/basics/>.

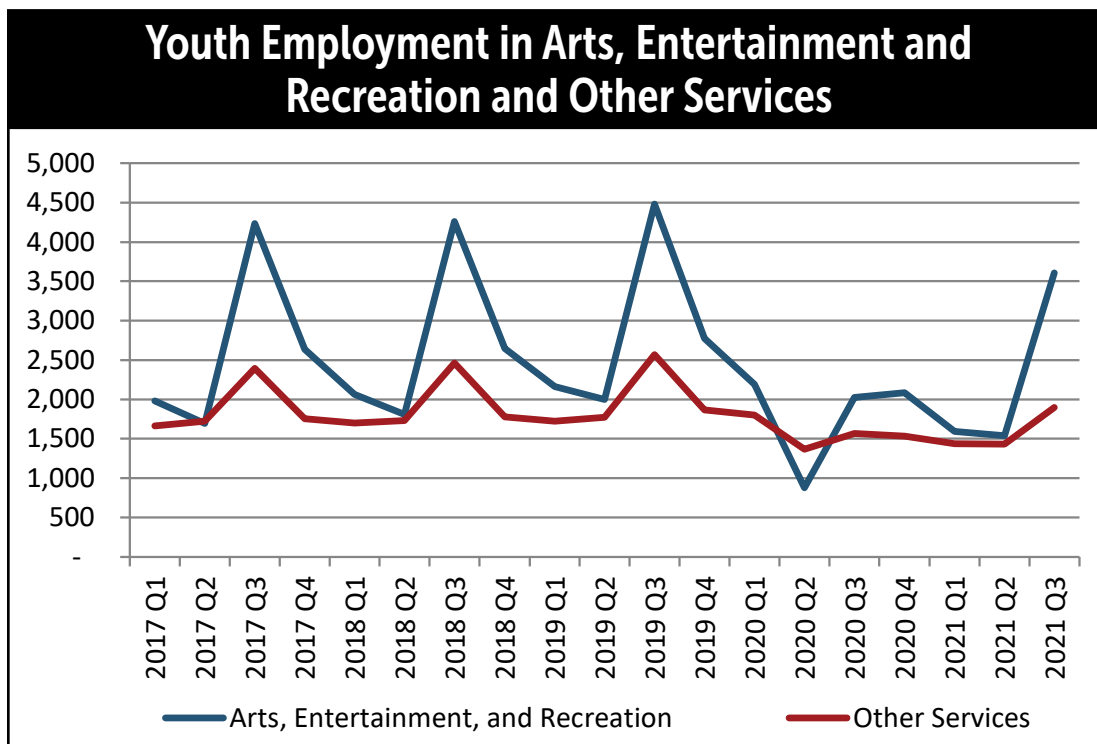
2 U.S. Department of State, Report of the Visa Office 2021. https://travel.state.gov/content/dam/visas/Statistics/AnnualReports/FY2021AnnualReport/FY21_%20TableXVB.pdf.

3 U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, J-1 Visa Basics, Facts and Figures. <https://j1visa.state.gov/basics/facts-and-figures/#participants>.

4 Katherine Underwood, NBC Boston, "Summer Jobs With a Side of Adventure: Members of Lakota Tribe Head to Hampton Beach." <https://www.nbcboston.com/news/local/summer-jobs-with-a-side-of-adventure-members-of-lakota-tribe-head-to-hampton-beach/2676976/>.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Quarterly Workforce Indicators



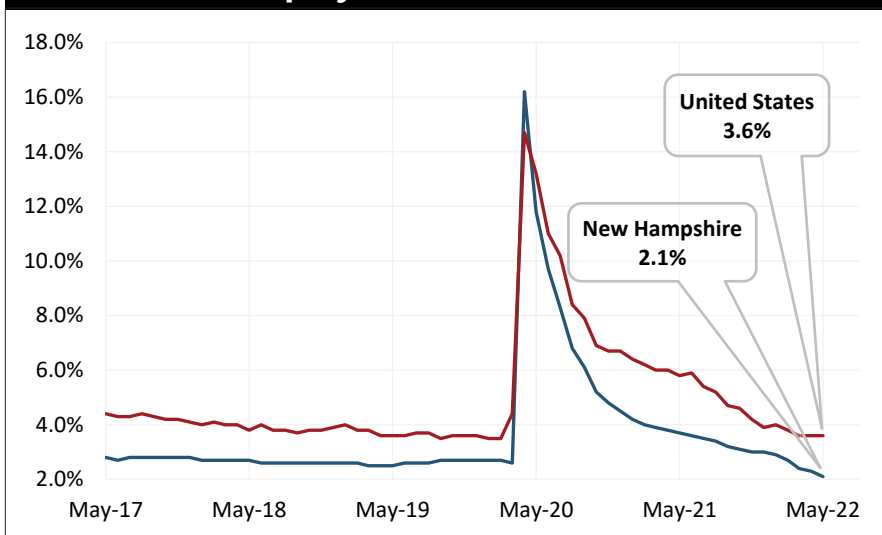
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Quarterly Workforce Indicators

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES

Unemployment Estimates by Region

Seasonally Adjusted	May-22	Apr-22	May-21
United States	3.6%	3.6%	5.8%
Northeast	4.2%	4.4%	6.7%
New England	3.6%	3.8%	5.7%
Connecticut	4.2%	4.4%	6.7%
Maine	3.2%	3.3%	4.9%
Massachusetts	3.9%	4.1%	5.9%
New Hampshire	2.1%	2.3%	3.7%
Rhode Island	2.9%	3.2%	6.0%
Vermont	2.3%	2.5%	3.6%
Mid Atlantic	4.5%	4.6%	7.0%
New Jersey	3.9%	4.1%	6.6%
New York	4.4%	4.5%	7.4%
Pennsylvania	4.6%	4.8%	6.7%

**Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)
Unemployment Rate, NH and US**



Current Employment Statistics (CES) by Place of Establishment

	Number of Jobs			Change From Previous	
	May-22	Apr-22	May-21	Month	Year
Total Nonfarm	681,000	683,700	660,400	-2,700	20,600
Total Private	596,200	598,800	575,600	-2,600	20,600
Mining and Logging	900	900	1,000	0	-100
Construction	31,100	31,300	28,800	-200	2,300
Manufacturing	68,800	68,600	67,400	200	1,400
Durable Goods	51,000	50,900	50,400	100	600
Non-Durable Goods	17,800	17,700	17,000	100	800
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	139,900	140,700	138,700	-800	1,200
Wholesale Trade	30,100	30,600	28,800	-500	1,300
Retail Trade	91,600	91,900	91,800	-300	-200
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	18,200	18,200	18,100	0	100
Information	12,000	11,900	11,700	100	300
Financial Activities	34,900	34,900	34,600	0	300
Financial and Insurance	28,100	28,000	27,900	100	200
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6,800	6,900	6,700	-100	100
Professional and Business Services	93,900	94,100	86,800	-200	7,100
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	45,600	45,300	42,100	300	3,500
Management of Companies and Enterprises	9,700	9,600	9,400	100	300
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	38,600	39,200	35,300	-600	3,300
Education and Health Services	121,300	121,700	118,900	-400	2,400
Educational Services	29,400	29,900	27,500	-500	1,900
Health Care and Social Assistance	91,900	91,800	91,400	100	500
Leisure and Hospitality	69,100	70,500	64,600	-1,400	4,500
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	11,400	11,700	11,000	-300	400
Accommodation and Food Services	57,700	58,800	53,600	-1,100	4,100
Other Services	24,300	24,200	23,100	100	1,200
Government	84,800	84,900	84,800	-100	0
Federal Government	8,500	8,500	8,000	0	500
State Government	20,800	21,100	22,400	-300	-1,600
Local Government	55,500	55,300	54,400	200	1,100

Current month is preliminary; past months are revised

Prior data and area data are available on our website at: www.nhes.nh.gov/elmi/statistics/ces-htm

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Labor Force Estimates

New Hampshire	May-22	Apr-22	May-21
Total Civilian Labor Force	758,430	753,830	749,280
Employed	744,680	737,350	723,070
Unemployed	13,750	16,480	26,210
Unemployment Rate	1.8%	2.2%	3.5%

United States (# in thousands)	May-22	Apr-22	May-21
Total Civilian Labor Force	164,157	163,449	160,607
Employed	158,609	157,991	151,778
Unemployed	5,548	5,458	8,829
Unemployment Rate	3.4%	3.3%	5.5%

Unemployment Rates by Area

Counties	May-22	Apr-22	May-21
Belknap	1.8%	2.2%	3.7%
Carroll	1.9%	2.4%	4.1%
Cheshire	2.0%	2.4%	3.9%
Coös	2.3%	3.2%	4.6%
Grafton	1.7%	2.0%	3.5%
Hillsborough	1.8%	2.2%	3.6%
Merrimack	1.6%	1.9%	3.2%
Rockingham	1.9%	2.3%	3.3%
Strafford	1.7%	2.0%	3.3%
Sullivan	1.8%	2.1%	3.4%

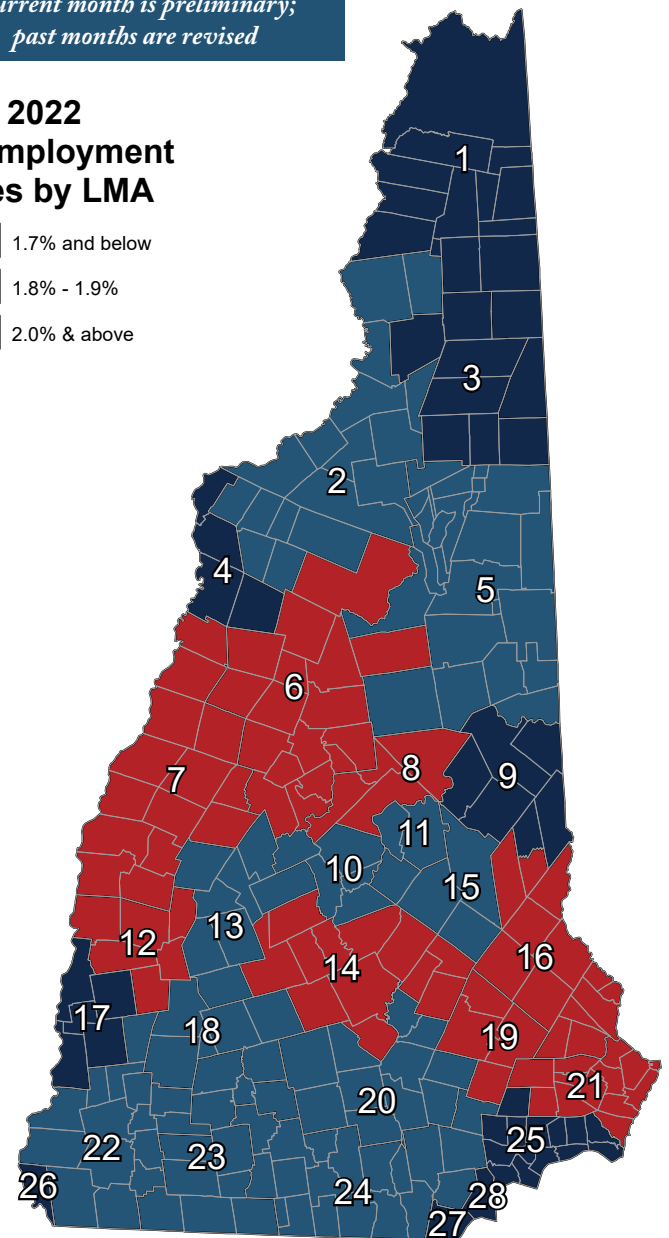
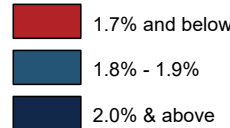
Map Key	Labor Market Areas	May-22	Apr-22	May-21
1	Colebrook, NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	2.4%	4.0%	4.7%
2	Littleton, NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	1.8%	2.3%	4.1%
3	Berlin NH Micropolitan NECTA	2.4%	3.1%	4.8%
4	Haverhill, NH LMA	2.2%	2.9%	4.4%
5	Conway, NH-ME LMA, NH Portion	1.8%	2.3%	4.3%
6	Plymouth, NH LMA	1.7%	1.9%	3.4%
7	Lebanon, NH-VT Micropolitan NECTA, NH Portion	1.7%	2.0%	3.2%
8	Meredith, NH LMA	1.6%	2.0%	3.1%
9	Wolfeboro, NH LMA	2.0%	2.6%	3.9%
10	Franklin, NH LMA	1.8%	2.2%	4.0%
11	Laconia, NH Micropolitan NECTA	1.9%	2.3%	4.2%
12	Expanded Claremont, NH estimating area	1.7%	2.0%	3.2%
13	New London, NH LMA	1.8%	2.0%	3.1%
14	Concord, NH Micropolitan NECTA	1.6%	1.8%	3.2%
15	Belmont, NH LMA	1.8%	2.1%	3.4%
16	Dover-Durham, NH-ME Metropolitan NECTA, NH Portion	1.7%	2.0%	3.3%
17	Charlestown, NH LMA	2.0%	2.5%	4.3%
18	Hillsborough, NH LMA	1.8%	2.1%	3.4%
19	Raymond, NH LMA	1.6%	2.0%	3.0%
20	Manchester, NH Metropolitan NECTA	1.8%	2.1%	3.5%
21	Portsmouth, NH-ME Metropolitan NECTA, NH Portion	1.7%	2.0%	3.1%
22	Keene, NH Micropolitan NECTA	1.9%	2.2%	3.8%
23	Peterborough, NH LMA	1.9%	2.3%	3.3%
24	Nashua, NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion	1.9%	2.3%	3.5%
25	Seabrook-Hampstead Area, NH Portion, Haverhill-Newburyport-Amesbury MA-NH NECTA Division	2.1%	2.6%	3.8%
26	Hinsdale Town, NH Portion, Brattleboro, VT-NH LMA	3.4%	4.3%	6.7%
27	Pelham Town, NH Portion, Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH NECTA Division	2.4%	2.9%	3.9%
28	Salem Town, NH Portion, Lawrence-Methuen-Salem, MA-NH NECTA Division	2.2%	2.7%	4.1%

Unemployment Rates by Region

Not Seasonally Adjusted	May-22	Apr-22	May-21
United States	3.4%	3.3%	5.5%
Northeast	3.7%	3.8%	6.4%
New England	3.2%	3.2%	5.6%
Connecticut	4.0%	3.7%	6.6%
Maine	3.0%	3.1%	5.0%
Massachusetts	3.4%	3.3%	5.8%
New Hampshire	1.8%	2.2%	3.5%
Rhode Island	2.7%	2.8%	5.9%
Vermont	2.1%	2.4%	3.3%
Mid Atlantic	3.9%	4.0%	6.8%
New Jersey	3.4%	3.6%	6.6%
New York	4.1%	4.2%	7.0%
Pennsylvania	4.0%	4.2%	6.6%

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May 2022 Unemployment Rates by LMA



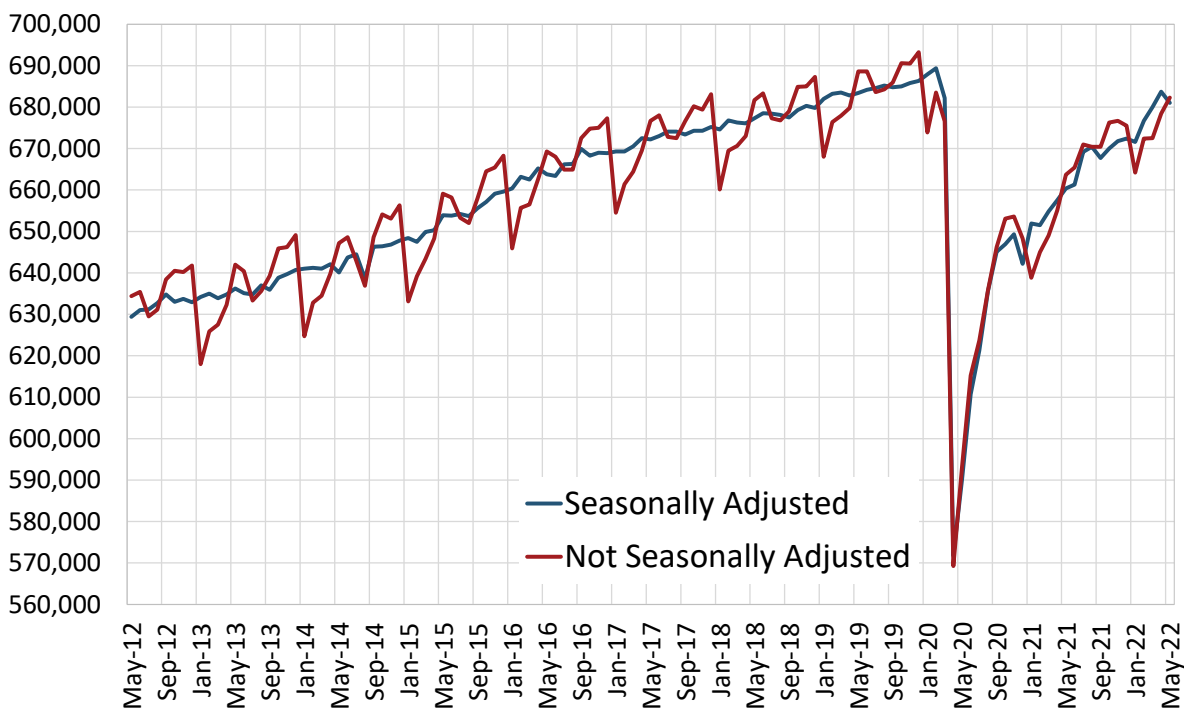
MONTHLY ESTIMATES BY PLACE OF ESTABLISHMENT

**New Hampshire Nonfarm Employment Statewide
Not Seasonally Adjusted**

*Current month
is preliminary;
past months
are revised*

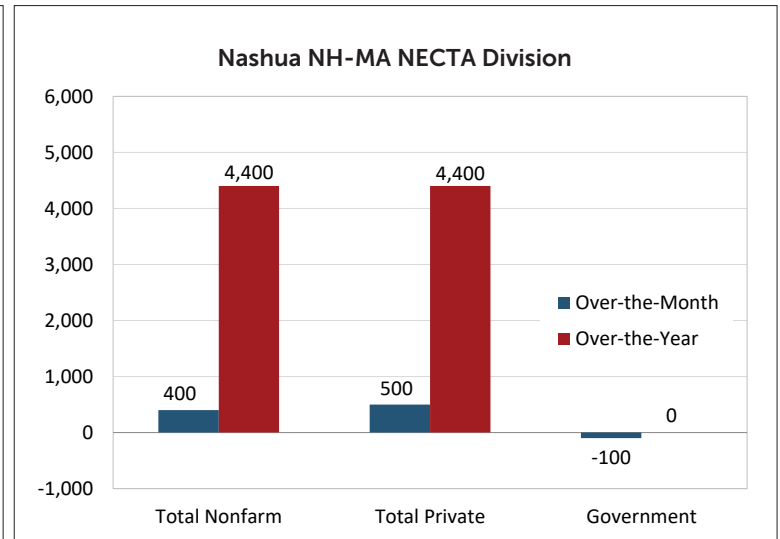
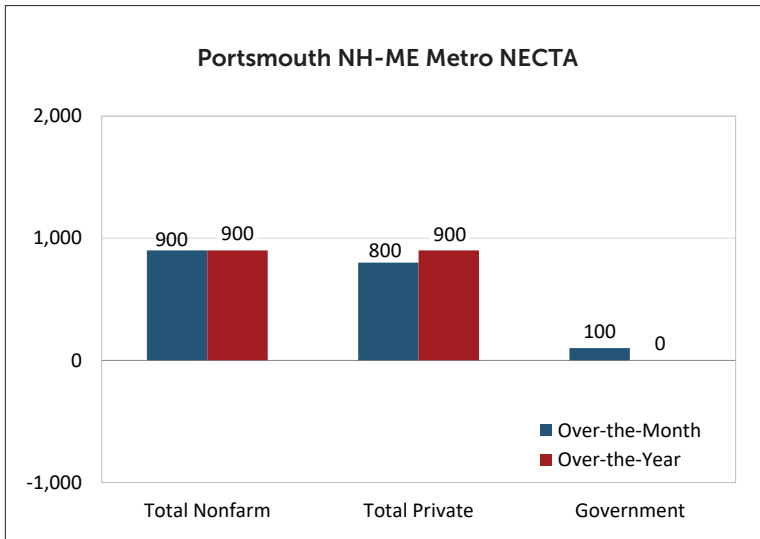
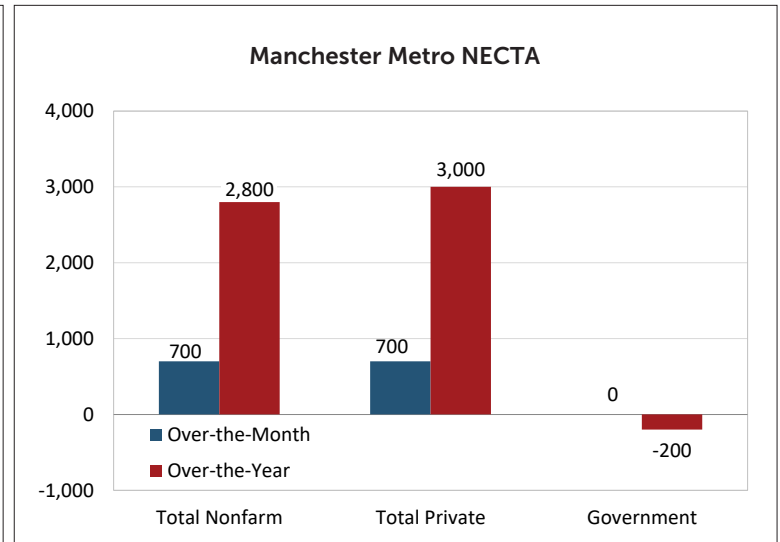
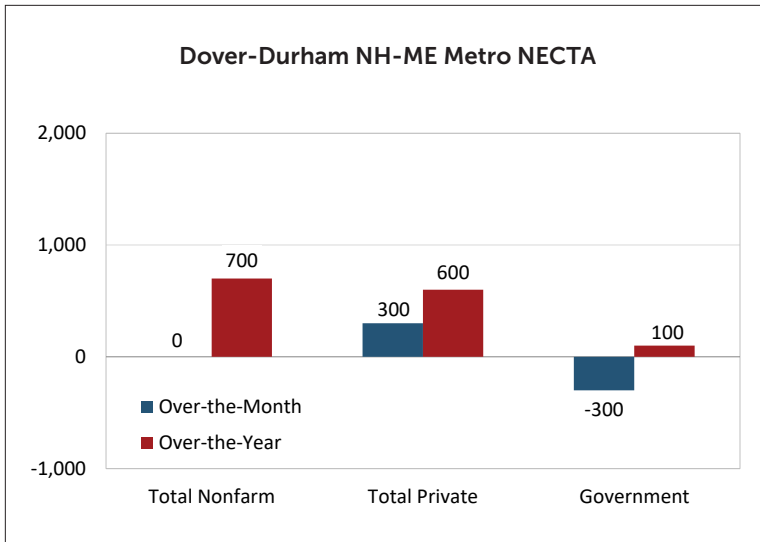
	Number of Jobs			Change From Previous	
	May-22	Apr-22	May-21	Month	Year
Total Nonfarm	682,300	678,400	663,700	3,900	18,600
Total Private	595,800	591,200	576,000	4,600	19,800
Mining and Logging	900	900	1,000	0	-100
Construction	31,400	30,300	29,200	1,100	2,200
Manufacturing	68,900	68,300	67,100	600	1,800
Durable Goods	51,000	50,800	50,200	200	800
Non-Durable Goods	17,900	17,500	16,900	400	1,000
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	139,700	139,400	137,700	300	2,000
Wholesale Trade	30,300	30,600	28,800	-300	1,500
Retail Trade	91,700	91,000	91,200	700	500
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	17,700	17,800	17,700	-100	0
Information	12,100	12,100	11,700	0	400
Financial Activities	34,400	34,400	34,500	0	-100
Professional and Business Services	93,700	94,600	86,700	-900	7,000
Education and Health Services	121,800	122,500	121,300	-700	500
Leisure and Hospitality	68,600	64,700	63,700	3,900	4,900
Other Services	24,300	24,000	23,100	300	1,200
Government	86,500	87,200	87,700	-700	-1,200
Federal Government	8,500	8,500	8,000	0	500
State Government	21,200	22,200	23,000	-1,000	-1,800
Local Government	56,800	56,500	56,700	300	100

Total Nonfarm Employment Trend Through May 2022

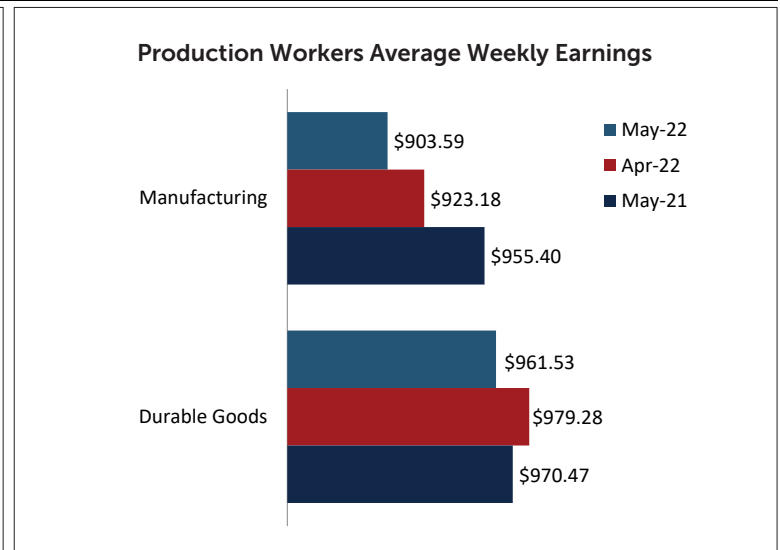
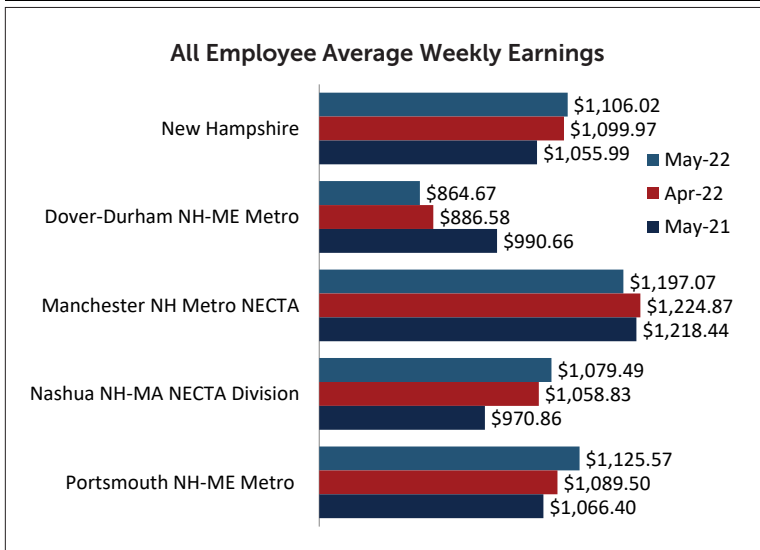


MONTHLY ESTIMATES BY PLACE OF ESTABLISHMENT

Nonfarm Employment by Metropolitan Statistical Areas - May 2022



Total Private Average Weekly Earnings Data



Sector data for the four areas and hours earnings data are available on our website: www.nhes.nh.gov/elmi/statistics/ces-data.htm

MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES)

Seasonally Adjusted

Total nonfarm employment decreased to 681,000 jobs in May, based on preliminary seasonally adjusted estimates. This was a decrease of 2,700 non-farm jobs over the month, as private industries lost 2,600 positions and Government employment decreased by 100. Three private industry supersectors experienced over-the-month employment gains, five experienced employment losses and two were unchanged from April 2022 to May 2022. Seasonally adjusted over-the-month changes reflect the number of jobs that are not attributable to a regular seasonal pattern of employment variability.

Manufacturing employment increased by 200 over the month, after the seasonal adjustment. The information and the other services supersectors each added 100 positions. Employment in the mining and logging and financial activities supersectors was unchanged from April to May.

Leisure and hospitality lost 1,400 jobs over the month, after the seasonal adjustment. Trade, transportation, and utilities employment decreased by 800 over the month, while private education and health services lost 400 positions. Professional and business services and construction supersectors each lost 200 jobs in May.

Total private employment in May 2022 was 2,100 jobs below the pre-pandemic level in February 2020. Private education and health services employment was 5,500 jobs below the February 2020 level. Professional and business services; construction; financial activities and trade, transportation and utilities supersectors were above pre-pandemic levels.

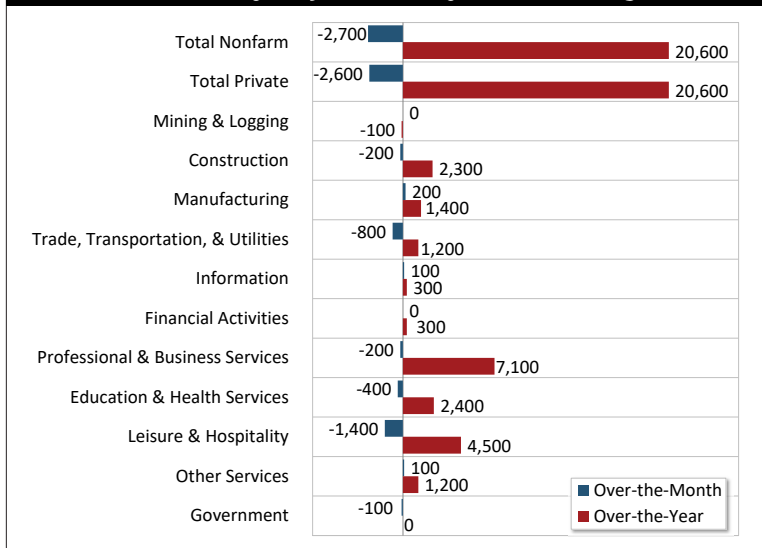
Not Seasonally Adjusted

Preliminary unadjusted estimates for May 2022 indicate that total nonfarm employment increased by 18,600 jobs since May 2021, reflecting the ongoing employment recovery from the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Eight private industry supersectors experienced over the year employment gains, while two experienced employment losses from May 2021 to May 2022.

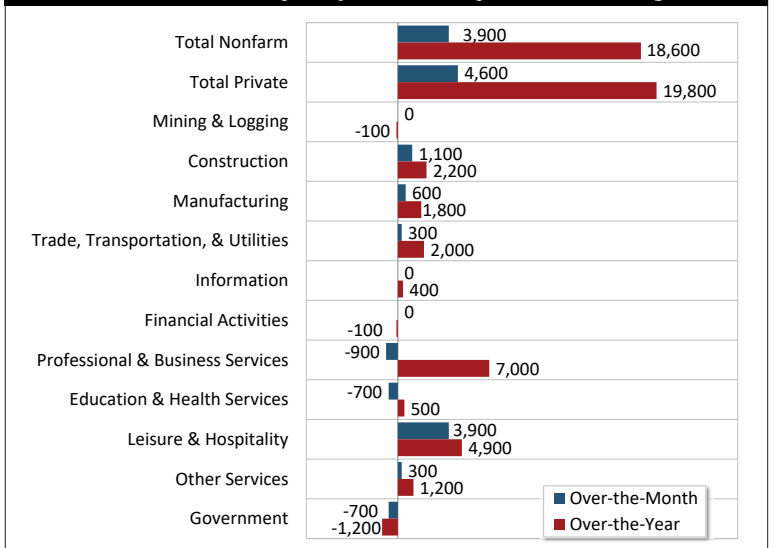
Professional and business services experienced the largest increase, with 7,000 more jobs than in May 2021. The leisure and hospitality supersector increased employment by 4,900, while construction gained 2,200 positions. Trade, transportation, and utilities added 2,000 jobs and the manufacturing supersector added 1,800 positions. Other services employment increased by 1,200 over the year, while private education and health services expanded payrolls by 500 and the information supersector added 400 jobs. Mining and logging and financial activities employment decreased by 100 from May 2021 to May 2022. Government employment in May 2022 was 1,200 fewer than a year earlier.

– Robert Cote, Research Analyst

Seasonally Adjusted May 2022 Change



Not Seasonally Adjusted May 2022 Change

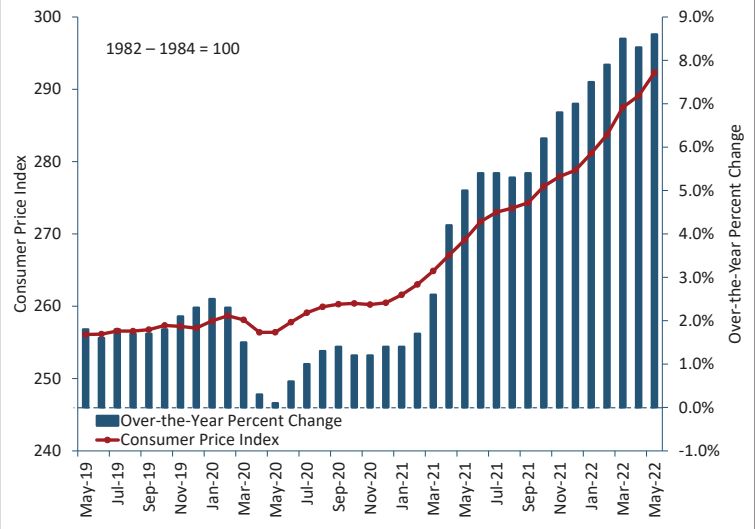


Consumer Price Index

United States, All Urban Consumers				
Not Seasonally Adjusted (CPI-U) (1982-1984=100)				
			Change From Previous	
May-22	Apr-22	May-21	Month	Year
292.296	289.109	269.195	1.1%	8.6%

Northeast, All Urban Consumers				
Not Seasonally Adjusted (CPI-U) (1982-1984=100)				
			Change From Previous	
May-22	Apr-22	May-21	Month	Year
302.939	300.325	281.858	0.9%	7.5%

Consumer Price Index United States, All Urban Consumers



Unemployment Compensation Claims Activity

	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22
Initial Claims	3,065	2,827	1,854	1,547	1,682	1,156
Continued Weeks Claimed	10,098	13,798	10,840	10,411	7,697	8,015
Average payment for a week of unemployment	\$302.79	\$332.30	\$333.15	\$335.86	\$342.55	\$330.59

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

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Salem 893-9185	Somersworth 742-3600

Claims calls: 1-800-266-2252



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General Information	(603) 228-4124
	www.nhes.nh.gov/elmi
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Economist	229-4427
Covered Employment & Wages	228-4060
Current Employment Statistics	228-4175
Local Area Unemployment Statistics	228-4167
Occupational Employment Statistics	229-4315

