

New Hampshire ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Frozen Berries (image by kirillstov on Pixabay)

Snowfall (image by Franz Baghinger on Pixabay)

Snow-Tubing (image by NH DITD on Flickr)

January 2022

Consumer Spending Patterns During the Coronavirus Pandemic

Personal consumption expenditures (PCE), produced by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, measure the value of goods and services purchased by American consumers. Consumer spending is the largest category of domestic spending, accounting for two-thirds of all spending.^{1,2} PCE also indicate what types of goods and services consumers spend money on, and how these spending patterns change over time.

During the first year of the coronavirus pandemic, Personal Consumption Expenditures in New Hampshire fell from \$72.0 billion in 2019 to \$70.7 billion in 2020.³ This was the first decline since 2009, at the beginning of the “Great Recession.” Per capita spending fell from \$52,932 per resident in 2019 to \$51,760 in 2020, a decline of 2.2 percent. New Hampshire performed slightly better than the

U.S. overall, where per capita spending declined 3.0 percent.

Although overall consumer spending declined, per capita spending on goods increased by just over \$600, from \$15,730 in 2019 to \$16,337 in 2020. This was an increase of 3.9 percent, the largest over-the-year increase since 2004. This was primarily due to increased spending on durable goods, goods which have an average life of at least three years. From 2019 to 2020, spending on durable goods increased 7.5 percent, with spending increasing for nearly every type of durable good. Spending on nondurable goods increased by 2.0 percent, with more varied trends for different types of nondurable goods.

Spending on food and beverages purchased for off-premises consumption, which typically accounts for nearly 40 percent of spending on

INSIDE THIS ISSUE: Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

Unemployment Rates	4
Current Employment Statistics	4

Not Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

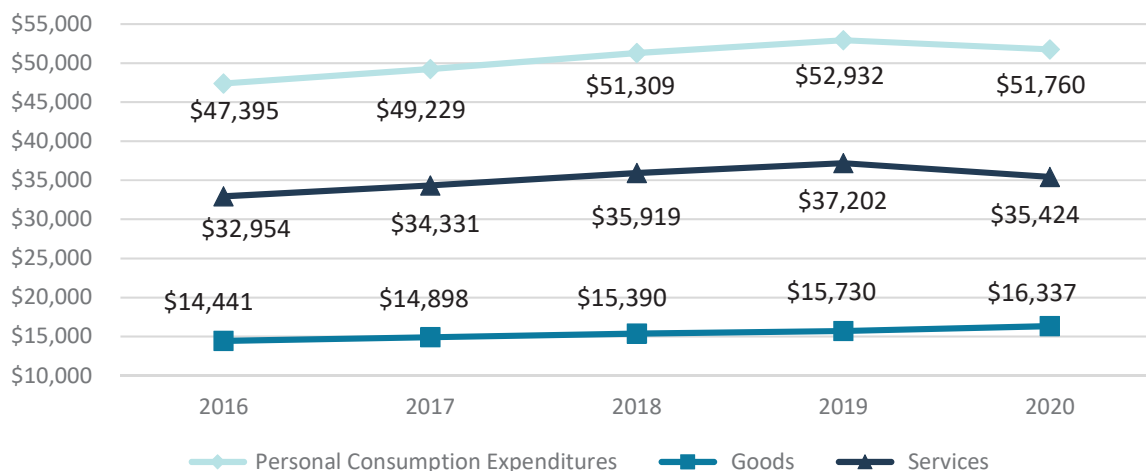
Unemployment Rates	5
Current Employment Statistics	6
Claims Activity	9

nondurable goods, increased 11.1 percent from 2019 to 2020. Much of this increase is attributable to a shift during the pandemic from restaurant dining, which is considered a service, to at-home dining. Spending on gasoline and other energy goods decreased 26.7 percent in 2020. Energy goods have fairly volatile prices; according to the consumer price index, the average

annual price for motor fuels fell 16 percent from 2019 to 2020, contributing to the decline in energy goods spending. Spending on clothing and footwear decreased 10.5 percent, while spending on all other nondurable goods increased 6.1 percent.

Among durable goods, spending on recreational goods and vehicles increased 15.7 percent, and

Per Capita Consumer Spending in New Hampshire



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

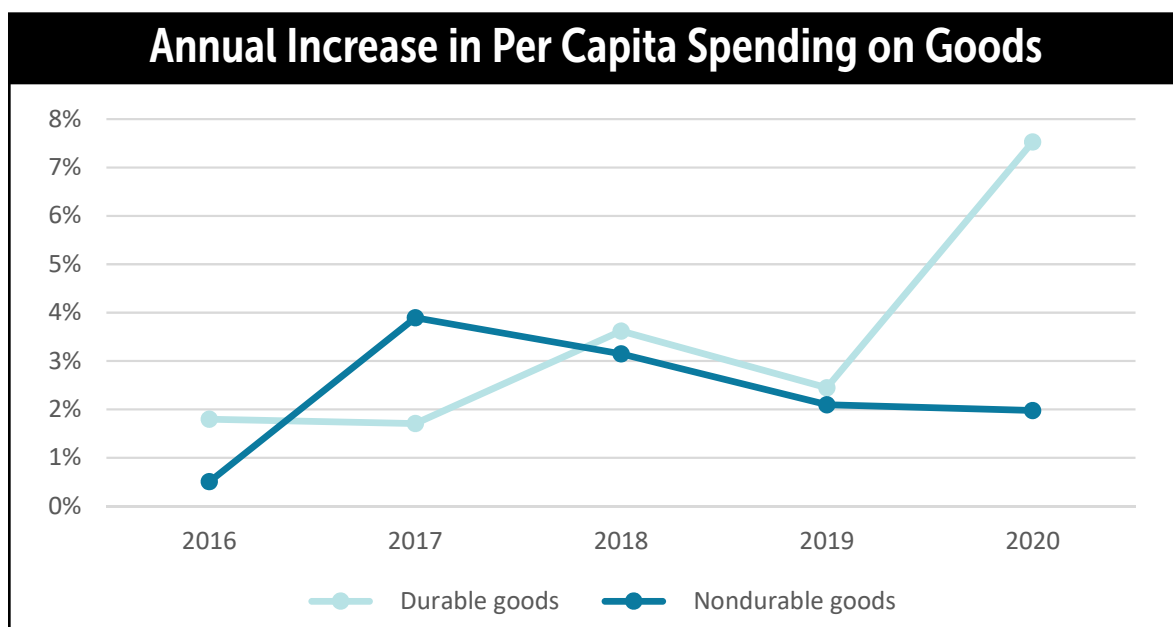
1 U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Concepts and Methods of the U.S. National Income and Product Accounts. <https://www.bea.gov/sites/default/files/methodologies/nipa-handbook-all-chapters.pdf#page=90>.
 2 Other components of spending include business spending on capital goods, government spending on public goods and services, imports and exports.
 3 Spending figures are not adjusted for inflation.

spending on furnishings and durable household equipment increased 10.3 percent. Spending on other durable goods, which include telephones and related communication equipment, therapeutic appliances and equipment, and jewelry and watches, decreased by 5.4 percent, the only type of durable goods to have spending decline in 2020.

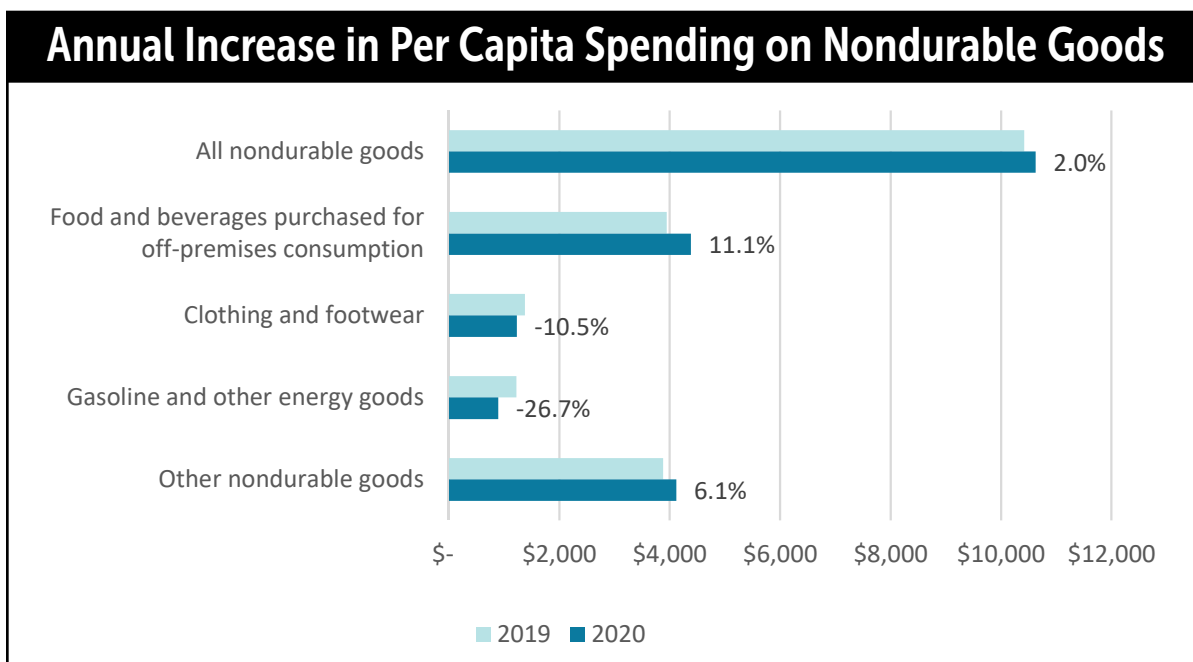
Per capita spending on services, which generally accounts for roughly 70 percent of total consumer spending, declined 4.8 percent from 2019 to 2020. Many services that required in-person interaction, including restaurants, movie theaters, and even health care, were restricted in 2020, causing consumers to spend less on services. Not all spending on services declined in 2020. Housing prices increased in 2020, and consumer spending on housing and utilities increased 2.9 percent from 2019 to 2020. Housing and utilities typically account for one-quarter of total spending on services, and are usually the second-largest category of consumer spending, after health care services. However, in 2020, spending on housing

and utilities surpassed health care spending, which declined 6.9 percent. Per capita spending on financial services and insurance increased 1.3 percent, while consumption expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households increased 12.2 percent.⁴

Consumer spending declined by double digits for three types of services: spending on food service and accommodations declined 16.5 percent, transportation services spending declined 18.6 percent, and spending on recreation services declined 25.5 percent.



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

⁴ Nonprofit institutions serving households are private organizations with tax-exempt status that primarily provide services to households in one of the following categories: religious and welfare, medical care, education and research, recreation, and personal business.

Personal Income

Between February 2020 and April 2020, the number of employed New Hampshire residents declined by 140,000. This decline in employment caused earnings to decline as well. Net earnings, which measure compensation of employees and proprietors' income, decreased by \$5.1 billion from the first quarter of 2020 to the second quarter, a decline of 6.8 percent.⁵ However, while earnings fell, personal income actually increased in the second quarter of 2020, as increased government spending during the pandemic offset lower earnings.⁶ From 2020 Q1 to 2020 Q2, current transfer payments, receipts from government and business for which no services are performed, increased by \$10.3 billion.⁷ Without government transfer payments, declines in consumer spending would have likely been larger. It should be noted, however, that the increase in income is aggregate for all New Hampshire residents. For many residents, incomes were less than they had prior to the pandemic.

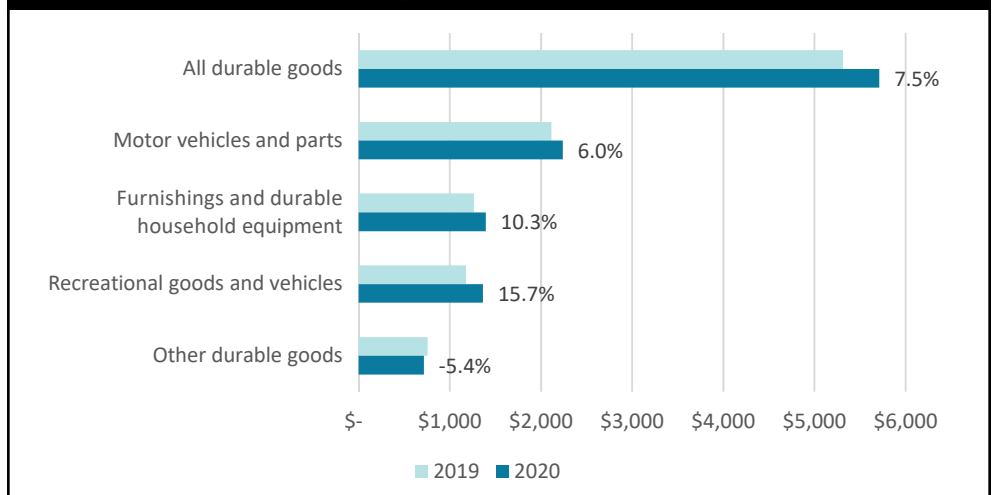
– Greg David, Economist

⁵ Net earnings by place of residence, which adjusts earnings for workers commuting into and out of the region, and subtracts contributions to government social insurance programs.

⁶ Personal income includes earnings, income from dividends, interest and rent, and current transfer payments.

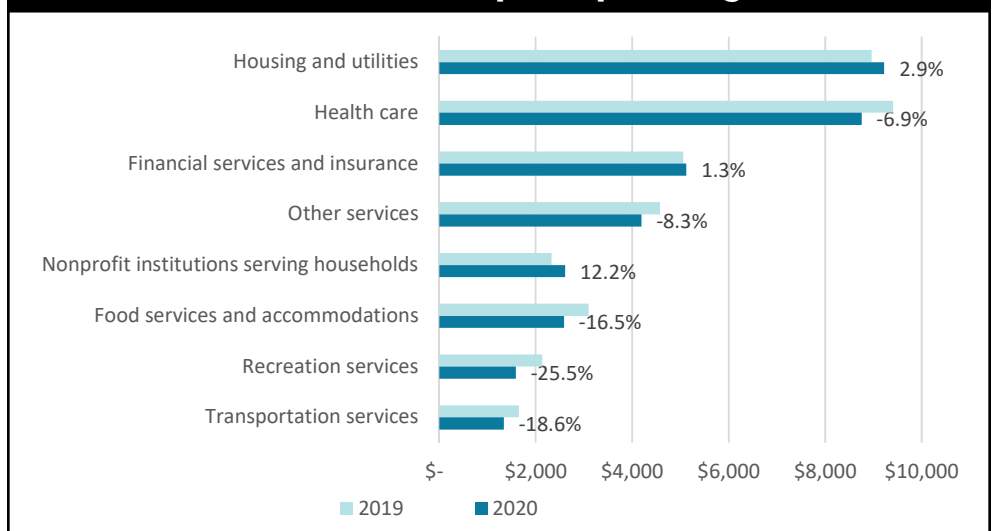
⁷ Current transfer payments from government include Social Security benefits, medical benefits, veterans' benefits, and unemployment insurance benefits. Current transfer receipts from business include liability payments for personal injury and corporate gifts to nonprofit institutions.

Annual Increase in Per Capita Spending on Durable Goods



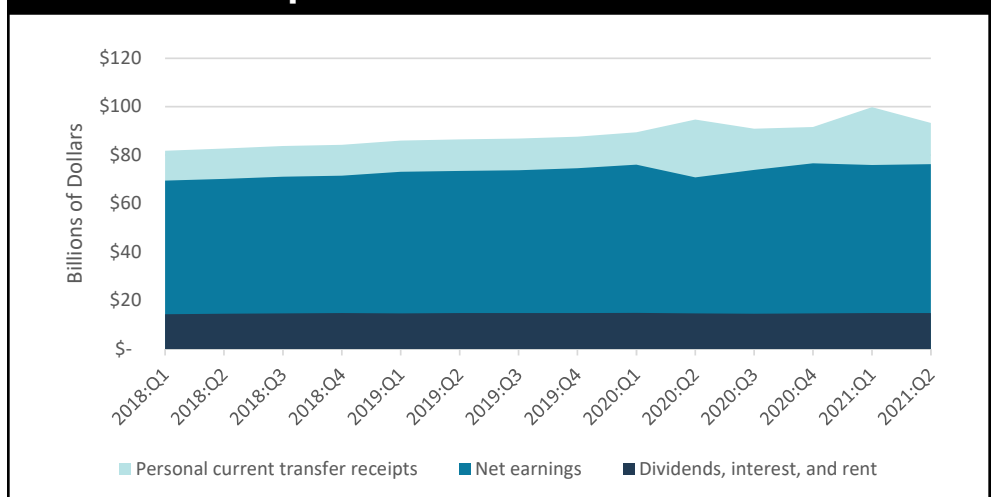
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Annual Increase in Per Capita Spending on Services



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Components of Personal Income



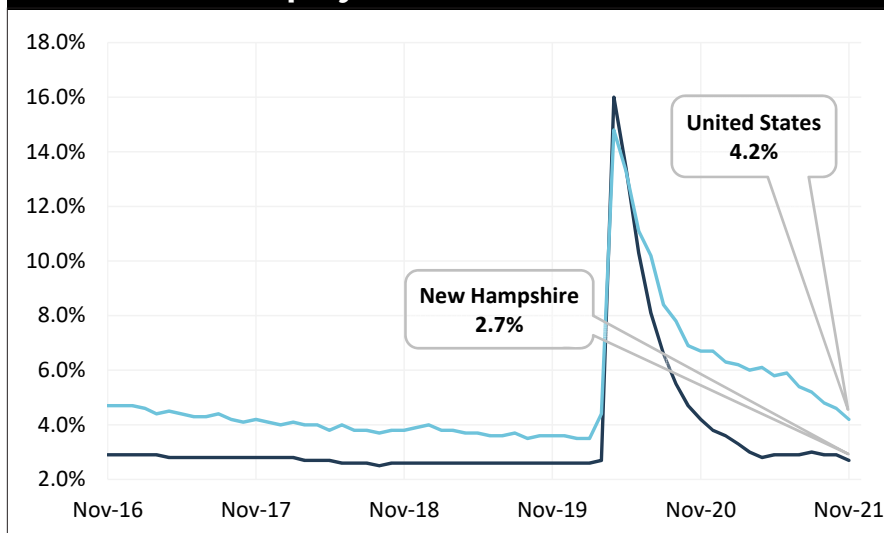
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES

Unemployment Estimates by Region

Seasonally Adjusted	Nov-21	Oct-21	Nov-21
United States	4.2%	4.6%	6.7%
Northeast	6.0%	6.2%	8.2%
New England	5.1%	5.2%	7.4%
Connecticut	6.0%	6.4%	8.2%
Maine	4.8%	4.9%	4.9%
Massachusetts	5.4%	5.3%	8.4%
New Hampshire	2.7%	2.9%	4.2%
Rhode Island	5.1%	5.3%	7.9%
Vermont	2.6%	2.8%	3.7%
Mid Atlantic	6.4%	6.6%	8.5%
New Jersey	6.6%	7.0%	10.2%
New York	6.6%	6.9%	8.7%
Pennsylvania	5.7%	6.0%	7.1%

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



Current Employment Statistics (CES) by Place of Establishment

	Number of Jobs			Change From Previous	
	Nov-21	Oct-21	Nov-20	Month	Year
Total Nonfarm	666,200	664,600	644,800	1,600	21,400
Total Private	581,000	578,800	562,000	2,200	19,000
Mining and Logging	1,000	900	1,000	100	0
Construction	27,600	27,400	27,700	200	-100
Manufacturing	67,000	67,100	66,500	-100	500
Durable Goods	50,500	50,500	50,000	0	500
Non-Durable Goods	16,500	16,600	16,500	-100	0
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	137,300	138,300	135,600	-1,000	1,700
Wholesale Trade	27,100	26,800	27,700	300	-600
Retail Trade	90,000	91,400	89,600	-1,400	400
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	20,200	20,100	18,300	100	1,900
Information	11,600	11,900	11,400	-300	200
Financial Activities	34,400	34,100	33,800	300	600
Financial and Insurance	27,700	27,500	27,300	200	400
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6,700	6,600	6,500	100	200
Professional and Business Services	87,900	86,000	83,800	1,900	4,100
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	42,000	41,200	40,200	800	1,800
Management of Companies and Enterprises	9,600	9,500	9,400	100	200
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	36,300	35,300	34,200	1,000	2,100
Education and Health Services	120,100	119,500	118,600	600	1,500
Educational Services	28,500	28,300	27,200	200	1,300
Health Care and Social Assistance	91,600	91,200	91,400	400	200
Leisure and Hospitality	70,800	70,200	61,500	600	9,300
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	13,500	13,500	9,600	0	3,900
Accommodation and Food Services	57,300	56,700	51,900	600	5,400
Other Services	23,300	23,400	22,100	-100	1,200
Government	85,200	85,800	82,800	-600	2,400
Federal Government	8,000	8,100	8,000	-100	0
State Government	21,700	22,000	21,300	-300	400
Local Government	55,500	55,700	53,500	-200	2,000

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	Nov-21	Oct-21	Nov-20
Total Civilian Labor Force	740,850	736,740	759,790
Employed	726,130	720,620	729,730
Unemployed	14,720	16,120	30,060
Unemployment Rate	2.0%	2.2%	4.0%

United States (# in thousands)	Nov-21	Oct-21	Nov-20
Total Civilian Labor Force	162,099	161,863	160,468
Employed	155,797	154,966	150,203
Unemployed	6,302	6,896	10,264
Unemployment Rate	3.9%	4.3%	6.4%

Unemployment Rates by Area

Counties	Nov-21	Oct-21	Nov-20
Belknap	2.0%	2.2%	4.1%
Carroll	2.1%	2.3%	4.5%
Cheshire	2.2%	2.5%	3.8%
Coös	2.4%	2.6%	5.0%
Grafton	1.9%	2.1%	3.5%
Hillsborough	2.0%	2.2%	4.1%
Merrimack	1.7%	1.9%	3.5%
Rockingham	2.0%	2.2%	4.1%
Strafford	1.8%	2.0%	3.7%
Sullivan	1.9%	2.2%	3.5%

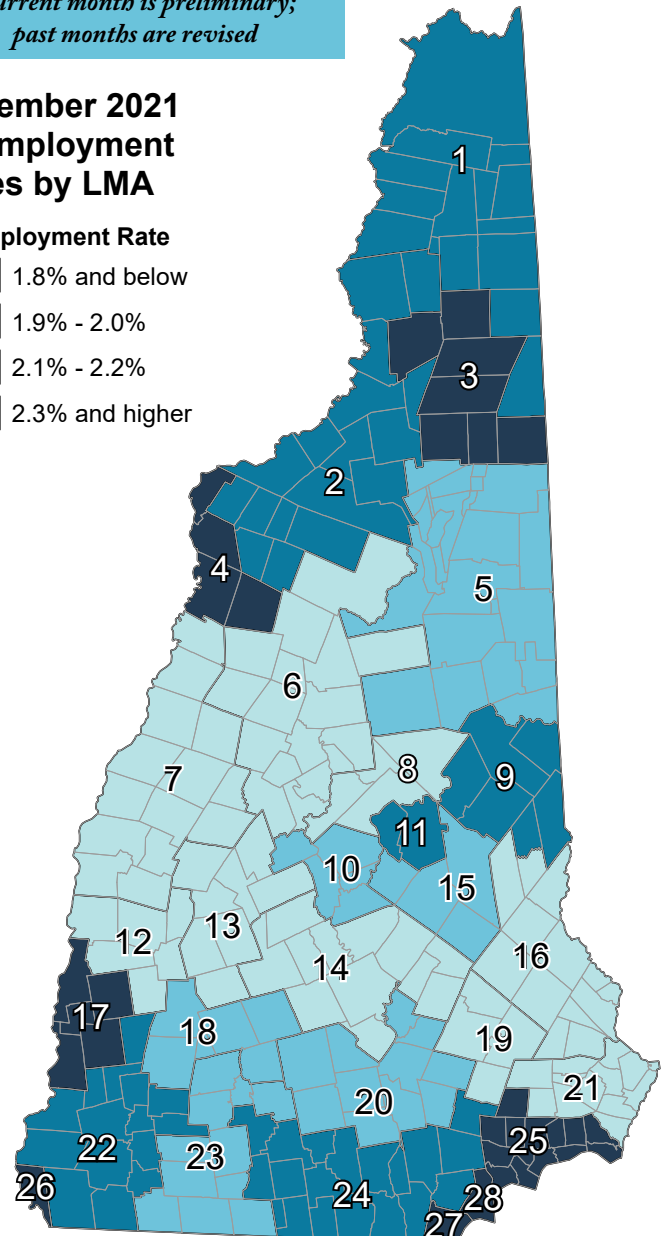
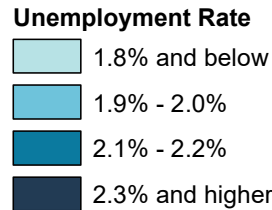
Map Key	Labor Market Areas	Nov-21	Oct-21	Nov-20
1	Colebrook, NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	2.2%	2.3%	4.5%
2	Littleton, NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	2.1%	2.2%	4.5%
3	Berlin NH Micropolitan NECTA	2.5%	2.9%	5.6%
4	Haverhill, NH LMA	2.7%	2.7%	3.6%
5	Conway, NH-ME LMA, NH Portion	2.0%	2.2%	4.6%
6	Plymouth, NH LMA	1.8%	1.9%	3.6%
7	Lebanon, NH-VT Micropolitan NECTA, NH Portion	1.8%	2.1%	2.9%
8	Meredith, NH LMA	1.7%	1.9%	3.5%
9	Wolfeboro, NH LMA	2.2%	2.3%	4.6%
10	Franklin, NH LMA	2.0%	2.2%	4.3%
11	Laconia, NH Micropolitan NECTA	2.2%	2.4%	4.6%
12	Expanded Claremont, NH estimating area	1.8%	2.0%	3.7%
13	New London, NH LMA	1.8%	1.9%	3.2%
14	Concord, NH Micropolitan NECTA	1.7%	1.9%	3.4%
15	Belmont, NH LMA	1.9%	2.1%	3.9%
16	Dover-Durham, NH-ME Metropolitan NECTA, NH Portion	1.8%	2.0%	3.7%
17	Charlestown, NH LMA	2.4%	2.8%	3.8%
18	Hillsborough, NH LMA	2.0%	2.2%	3.8%
19	Raymond, NH LMA	1.8%	2.0%	3.4%
20	Manchester, NH Metropolitan NECTA	1.9%	2.1%	4.0%
21	Portsmouth, NH-ME Metropolitan NECTA, NH Portion	1.8%	2.0%	3.8%
22	Keene, NH Micropolitan NECTA	2.1%	2.3%	3.7%
23	Peterborough, NH LMA	2.0%	2.2%	3.8%
24	Nashua, NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion	2.1%	2.3%	4.2%
25	Seabrook-Hampstead Area, NH Portion, Haverhill-Newburyport-Amesbury MA-NH NECTA Division	2.4%	2.5%	4.6%
26	Hinsdale Town, NH Portion, Brattleboro, VT-NH LMA	4.1%	4.6%	5.3%
27	Pelham Town, NH Portion, Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH NECTA Division	2.6%	2.7%	4.7%
28	Salem Town, NH Portion, Lawrence-Methuen-Salem, MA-NH NECTA Division	2.6%	2.8%	4.9%

Unemployment Rates by Region

Not Seasonally Adjusted	Nov-21	Oct-21	Nov-20
United States	3.9%	4.3%	6.4%
Northeast	4.9%	5.2%	7.7%
New England	4.3%	4.6%	6.8%
Connecticut	4.8%	5.3%	7.5%
Maine	4.3%	4.0%	4.7%
Massachusetts	4.8%	5.1%	7.7%
New Hampshire	2.0%	2.2%	4.0%
Rhode Island	4.1%	4.1%	7.7%
Vermont	1.8%	1.6%	3.2%
Mid Atlantic	5.1%	5.5%	8.0%
New Jersey	5.3%	5.4%	9.6%
New York	5.5%	5.9%	8.3%
Pennsylvania	4.3%	4.9%	6.5%

*Current month is preliminary;
past months are revised*

**November 2021
Unemployment Rates by LMA**



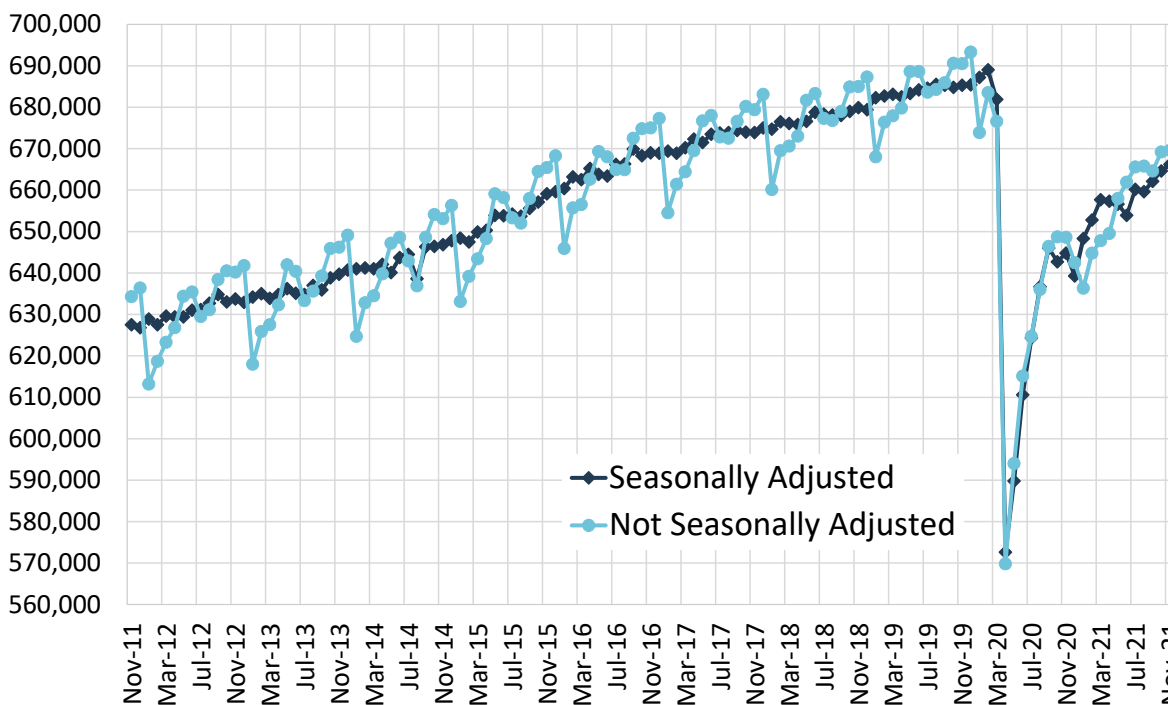
MONTHLY ESTIMATES BY PLACE OF ESTABLISHMENT

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

*Current month
is preliminary;
past months
are revised*

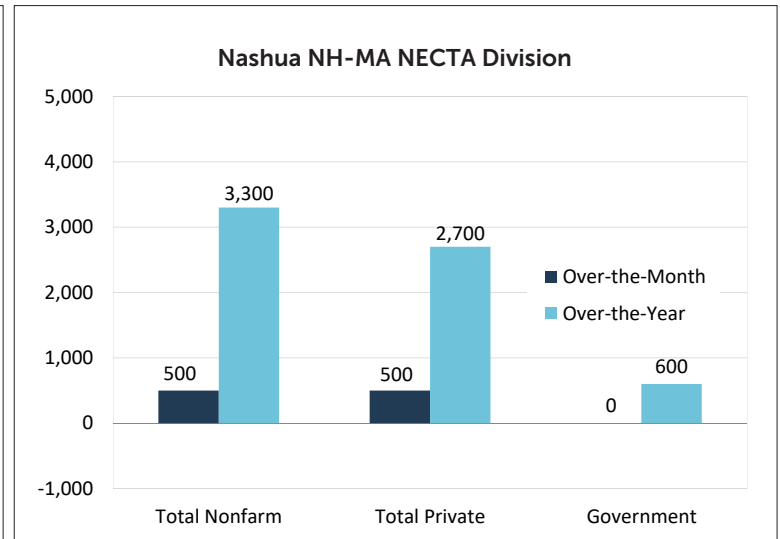
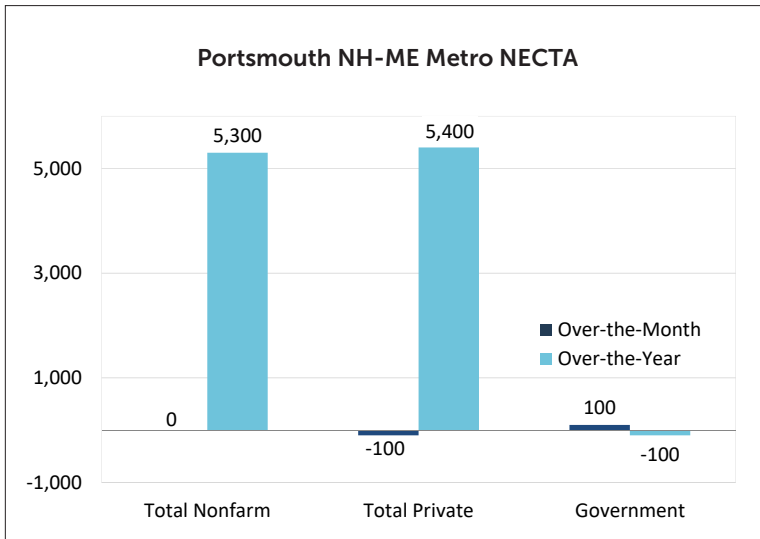
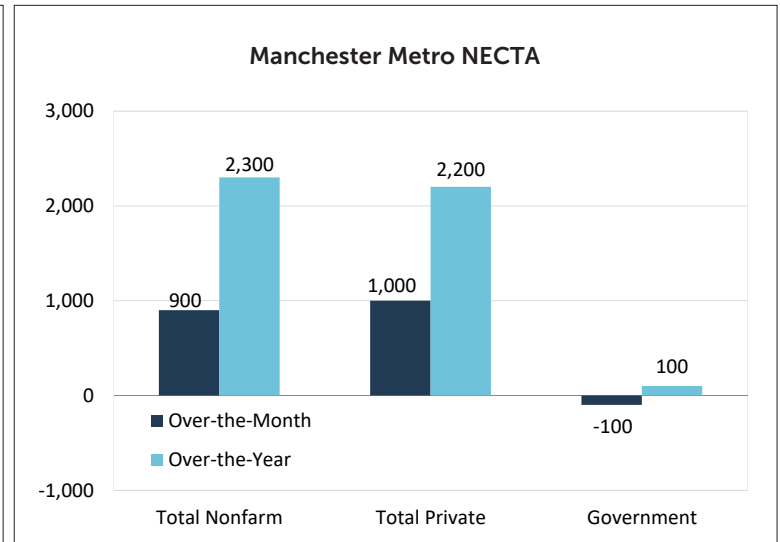
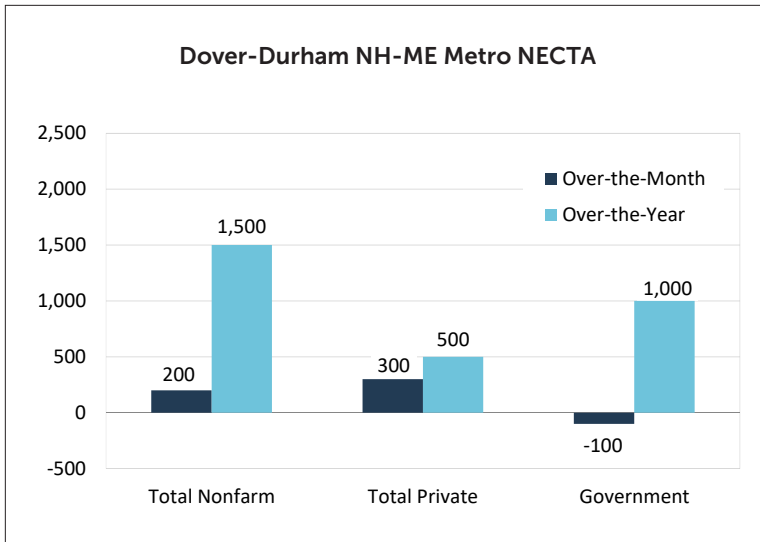
	Number of Jobs			Change From Previous	
	Nov-21	Oct-21	Nov-20	Month	Year
Total Nonfarm	669,600	669,200	648,600	400	21,000
Total Private	580,600	580,300	561,300	300	19,300
Mining and Logging	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
Construction	28,200	28,300	28,300	-100	-100
Manufacturing	66,900	67,200	66,500	-300	400
Durable Goods	50,300	50,500	49,800	-200	500
Non-Durable Goods	16,600	16,700	16,700	-100	-100
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	139,300	137,700	137,900	1,600	1,400
Wholesale Trade	27,300	26,700	27,900	600	-600
Retail Trade	91,100	90,700	91,200	400	-100
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	20,900	20,300	18,800	600	2,100
Information	11,700	11,900	11,500	-200	200
Financial Activities	34,400	34,400	33,800	0	600
Professional and Business Services	88,700	87,000	84,100	1,700	4,600
Education and Health Services	121,600	120,300	119,800	1,300	1,800
Leisure and Hospitality	65,500	69,300	56,300	-3,800	9,200
Other Services	23,300	23,200	22,100	100	1,200
Government	89,000	88,900	87,300	100	1,700
Federal Government	8,100	8,100	8,100	0	0
State Government	23,400	23,400	23,600	0	-200
Local Government	57,500	57,400	55,600	100	1,900

Total Nonfarm Employment Trend Through November 2021

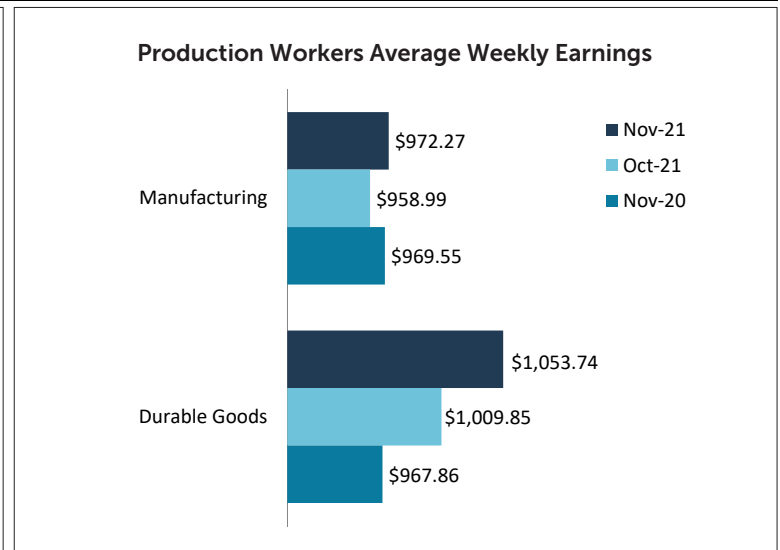
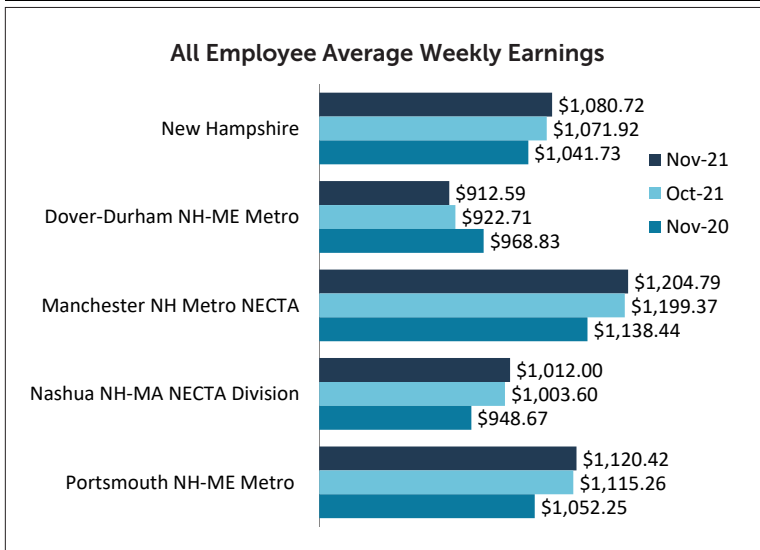


MONTHLY ESTIMATES BY PLACE OF ESTABLISHMENT

Nonfarm Employment by Metropolitan Statistical Areas - November 2021



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 increased to 666,200 jobs in November, based on preliminary seasonally adjusted estimates. This was an increase of 1,600 non-farm jobs over the month, as private industries gained 2,200 positions and Government employment decreased by 600. Six private industry supersectors experienced over-the-month employment gains and four experienced employment losses from October to November. Seasonally adjusted over-the-month changes reflect the number of jobs that are not attributable to a regular seasonal pattern of employment variability.

Professional and business services employment increased by 1,900 over the month, after the seasonal adjustment. Private education and health services and leisure and hospitality each expanded payrolls by 600 in November, while financial activities added 300 positions. Construction employment increased by 200 over the month, while the mining and logging supersector added 100 jobs over the month.

Other services and manufacturing each lost 100 jobs in November, while information employment decreased by 300. Trade, transportation, and utilities lost 1,000 jobs from October to November 2021.

Total nonfarm employment in November 2021 remained 22,800 jobs below the pre-pandemic level in February 2020. All supersectors, with the exceptions of professional and business services, financial activities and mining and logging remained below pre-pandemic levels. Private education and health services employment remained at 6,500 jobs below the February 2020 level.

Not Seasonally Adjusted

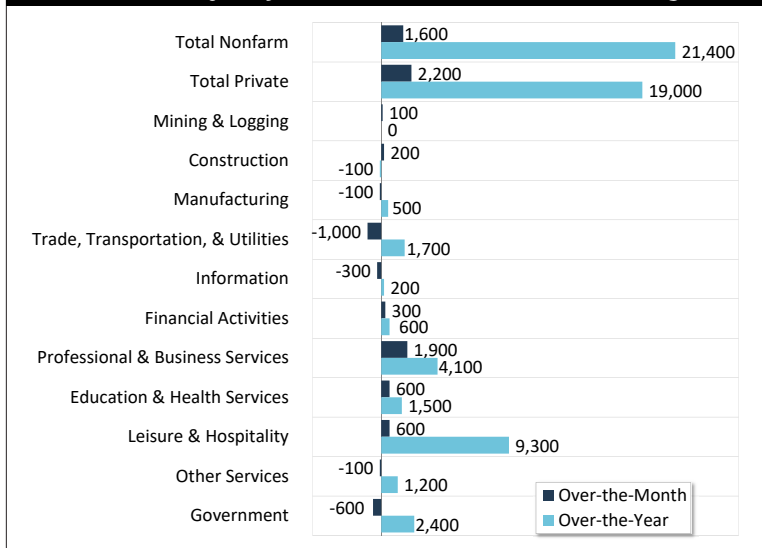
Preliminary unadjusted estimates for November 2021 show that total nonfarm employment increased by 21,000 jobs since November 2020, reflecting the ongoing employment recovery from the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Eight private industry supersectors experienced over the year employment gains, one experienced an over-the-year employment loss, and one was unchanged from November 2020 to November 2021.

Leisure and hospitality experienced the largest increase, with 9,200 more jobs than in November 2020. The professional and business services supersector increased by 4,600 positions, while private education and health services expanded payrolls by 1,800. Trade, transportation, and utilities employment gained 1,400 positions, while other services employment increased by 1,200. The financial activities supersector added 600 jobs over the year, manufacturing employment increased by 400, and information gained 200 positions from November 2020 to November 2021.

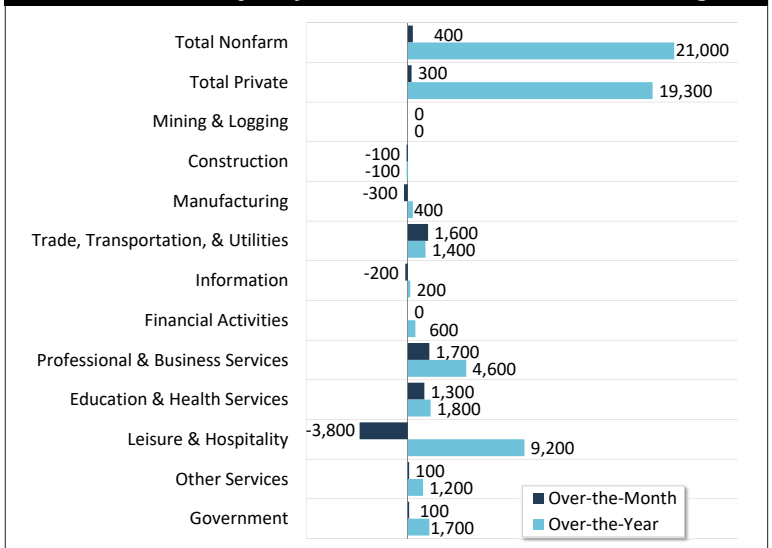
Mining and logging employment was unchanged over the year. Construction lost 100 jobs compared to November 2020. Government employment increased by 1,700 from November 2020 to November 2021, primarily due to increases in local government educational services.

– Robert Cote, Research Analyst

Seasonally Adjusted November 2021 Change



Not Seasonally Adjusted November 2021 Change

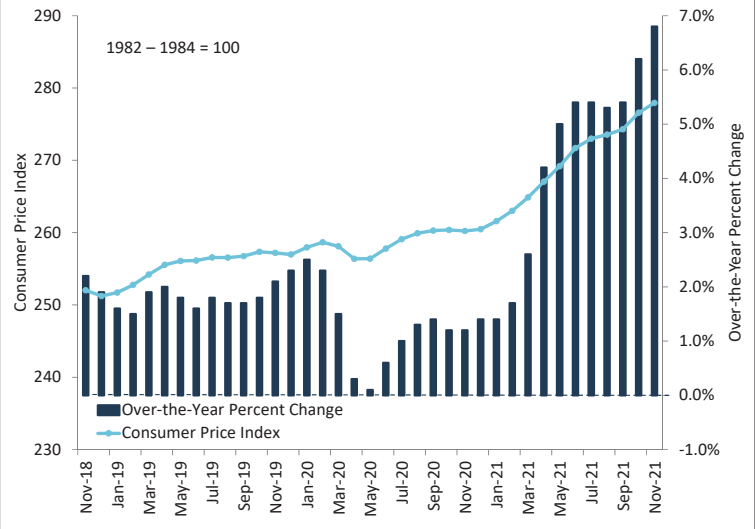


Consumer Price Index

United States, All Urban Consumers				
Not Seasonally Adjusted (CPI-U) (1982-1984=100)				
			Change From Previous	
Nov-21	Oct-21	Nov-20	Month	Year
277.948	276.589	260.229	0.5%	6.8%

Northeast, All Urban Consumers				
Not Seasonally Adjusted (CPI-U) (1982-1984=100)				
			Change From Previous	
Nov-21	Oct-21	Nov-20	Month	Year
289.835	288.236	273.543	0.6%	6.0%

Consumer Price Index United States, All Urban Consumers



Unemployment Compensation Claims Activity

	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21
Initial Claims	3,572	4,642	2,610	1,871	2,055	2,184
Continued Weeks Claimed	27,828	27,111	21,110	12,417	9,868	9,841
Average payment for a week of unemployment	\$294.78	\$285.06	\$292.35	\$308.44	\$320.19	\$324.42

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.

To order publications, visit our website at: www.nhes/nh.gov/elmi, call 603-228-4124 or send a written request to the following address:

ELMI Publications
NH Employment Security
45 South Fruit Street
Concord, NH 03301-4857

NH Employment Security is a proud member of America's Workforce Network and NH Works. 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.

New Hampshire Employment Security Local Offices

Berlin	752-5500	Claremont	543-3111
Concord	228-4100	Conway	447-5924
Keene	352-1904	Laconia	524-3960
Littleton	444-2971	Manchester	627-7841
Nashua	882-5177	Portsmouth	436-3702
Salem	893-9185	Somersworth	742-3600

Claims calls: 1-800-266-2252



New Hampshire Employment Security Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau

General Information	(603) 228-4124
	www.nhes.nh.gov/elmi
Research Unit	228-4173
Economist	229-4427
Covered Employment & Wages	228-4060
Current Employment Statistics	228-4175
Local Area Unemployment Statistics	228-4167
Occupational Employment Statistics	229-4315

