

"Unassigned" Establishments in New Hampshire Suggest an Increase in Remote Work

The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program produces a count of establishments, monthly employment, and average weekly wages for workers covered by state unemployment insurance programs. QCEW data includes the primary location where economic activity occurred, allowing data to be published at sub-state levels. Establishments without a primary location, or with a location that is not provided or known, are included in statewide employment counts, but not in sub-state areas; their location is classified as "unknown," or "unassigned." This includes individuals working remotely, although only if their employer does not have a main branch or office, out of which the remote employee is supervised or based.2

Total Private

In New Hampshire, the percentage of establishments with no primary location increased gradually prior to the pandemic, from 16.9 percent in 2017 to 18.3 percent in 2019. The rate of increase accelerated during the pandemic;³ by the second quarter of 2022, 25.8 percent of establishments did not have a primary location. The number of workers employed by these establishments increased as well. from 20,295 workers (3.6 percent of private employment) in 2017 to 22,830 workers (3.9 percent) in 2019, to 40,170 workers (6.9 percent) in the second quarter of 2022.

While remote work is not the only reason establishments do not have a primary location, the recent increase in unassigned establishments likely indicates an increase in remote work, particularly since the beginning of the pandemic. The increase in remotework establishments could be due to new remote-work establishments, or from establishments that previously had a primary location transitioning to fully remote work.

This month's edition of Economic Conditions contains monthly employment estimates (Local Area Unemployment Statistics and Current Employment Statistics) for both October and November 2022.

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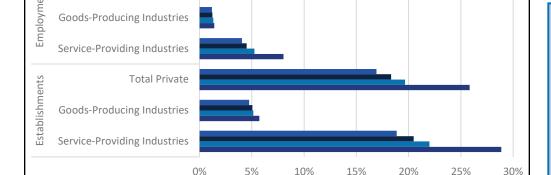
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■ 2017 ■ 2019 ■ 2020 ■ 2022 Q2

Percentage of Establishments and Employment

with No Primary Location

Source: New Hampshire Employment Security, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

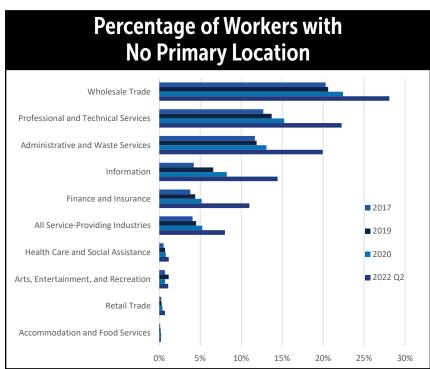
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Handbook of Methods, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cew/calculation.htm.
U.S. Office of Management and Budget, QCEW Operating Manual. https://omb.report/icr/202101-1220-001/doc/107532600.
This does not include establishments and workers who worked remotely temporarily during the early months of the pandemic, only those working remotely on a permanent basis.

Establishments and workers with no primary location were less prevalent in goods-producing industries than in service-providing industries. In the second quarter of 2022, 5.7 percent of goods-producing establishments and 1.4 percent of employees were unassigned to a primary location, compared to 28.9 percent of service-providing establishments and 8.0 percent of employees. Two-thirds of workers with no primary location worked in three industries: professional, scientific, and technical services (10,282 workers), wholesale trade (8,653 workers) and administrative and waste services (7,578 workers).

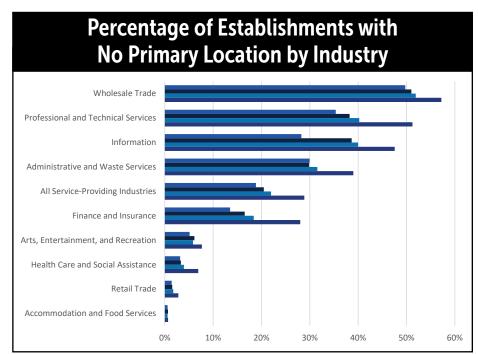
More than ten percent of workers in these three industries were unassigned prior to the pandemic, suggesting that remote work was already prevalent. The percentage of unassigned workers increased substantially since 2020, and by the second quarter of 2022,

at least 20 percent of workers in these industries did not have a primary location. In wholesale trade, 28 percent of employees, and 57 percent of establishments, did not have a primary location.

Establishments with no primary location remained rare in some service-providing industries. In the second quarter of 2022, less than one percent of workers employed in retail trade and accommodation and food services were unassigned.



Source: New Hampshire Employment Security, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages



Source: New Hampshire Employment Security, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

In arts, entertainment, and recreation and health care and social assistance, the percentage of unassigned workers was only slightly higher, 1.1 and 1.2 percent, respectively. These industries typically provide in-person services, making telework difficult, and requiring establishments to maintain a physical location. While online retail, which became more prevalent during the pandemic, allowed consumers to purchase goods remotely, retail establishments still require a

physical space.

Establishments with no primary location were likely to be small, with an average of 2.9 employees, compared to 11.0 employees for all private establishments. Employees of establishments with no primary location had higher average wages than employees with a primary location. In the second quarter of 2022, the average weekly wage for workers with no primary location was \$2,686 (\$139,672 annually), nearly twice the average wage of \$1,362 (\$70,824 annually) for all privately employed workers.⁴ Part of this was due to industry mix, with high-paying industries such as information and professional, scientific, and technical services, over-represented among employees of unassigned establishments. But within industries, average wages for employees with no primary location were higher than average wages for all privately employed workers, with utilities— employing fewer than 100 unassigned workers— the lone exception.

⁴ Average weekly wage can be skewed by high-earning employees.



Source: New Hampshire Employment Security, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Evidence of Firms Transitioning to Remote Work

The number of unassigned workers in the finance and insurance and information industries more than doubled between 2019 and the second quarter of 2022. In both industries, the increase in workers without a primary location coincided with a decline in employment in some New Hampshire counties, suggesting that a portion of this increase was the result of firms and workers transitioning from a primary location to fully remote work.

Between 2020 and the second quarter of 2022, employment by information establishments with no primary location increased by approximately 750 workers, while employment in Hillsborough and Rockingham Counties declined by approximately 550 workers.

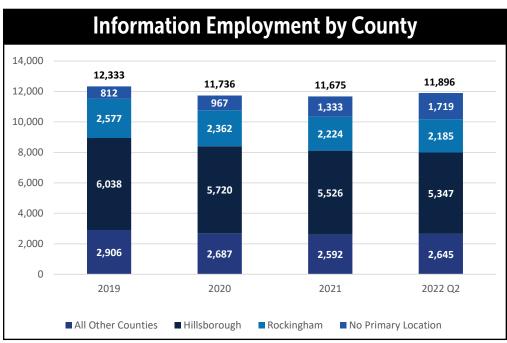
In the finance and insurance industry, the number of workers with no primary location increased by approximately 1,650 workers between 2020 and the second quarter of 2022. Employment in Merrimack County decreased by nearly 900 workers over that time, more than 20 percent of all finance and insurance workers in the county. Employment in Rockingham County decreased by 140 workers, while employment in all other counties decreased by 200 workers.

This trend is likely to continue, as more establishments decide to transition to remote work, rather than renew an office lease. Since commercial offices are typically leased for three to five years, this will likely be a gradual change. This transition will also likely remain largely isolated to industries that already have a relatively high percentage of unassigned workers. While many workers across all industries may be able to work remotely, establishments with no primary location require all workers employed by the establishment to work remotely; this will be less common outside of wholesale trade, professional, scientific, and technical services, information, finance and insurance, and administrative and waste services.

In addition, firms generally prefer hybrid work, where workers perform duties both in the office and at home, over fully remote

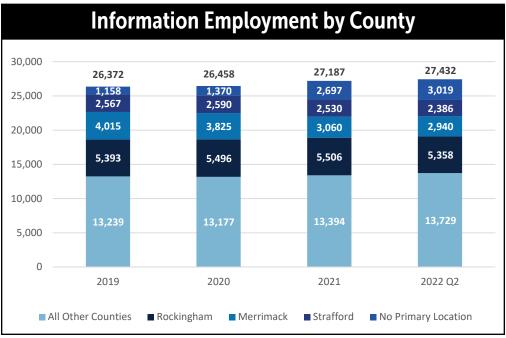
work. A Gallup study from February 2022 estimated that, among workers whose work could be performed remotely, 53 percent anticipated a hybrid work arrangement in the near future, while just 24 percent expected fully remote work. Since office space is required for hybrid work (although it may require less office space than fully inperson work), hybrid work would not contribute to an increase in establishments with no primary location.

- Greg David, Economist



Source: New Hampshire Employment Security, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

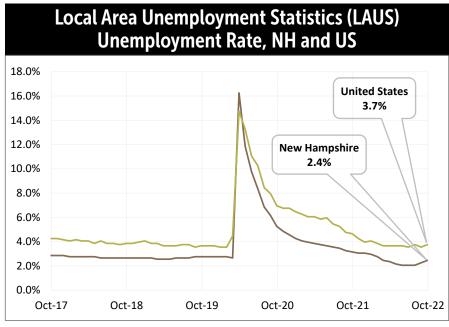
Ben Wigert, Gallup, "The Future of Hybrid Work: 5 Key Questions Answered With Data." https://www.gallup.com/workplace/390632/future-hybrid-work-key-questions-answered-data.aspx.



Source: New Hampshire Employment Security, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES October 2022 Data (released Dec 2022)

Unemploymen	t Estima	ites by R	egion
Seasonally Adjusted	Oct-22	Sep-22	Oct-21
United States	3.7%	3.5%	4.6%
Northeast	3.9%	3.9%	5.4%
New England	3.4%	3.3%	4.8%
Connecticut	4.3%	4.0%	5.4%
Maine	3.6%	3.3%	4.4%
Massachusetts	3.5%	3.4%	5.0%
New Hampshire	2.4%	2.2%	3.1%
Rhode Island	3.4%	3.1%	5.0%
Vermont	2.3%	2.1%	3.1%
Mid Atlantic	4.1%	4.1%	5.7%
New Jersey	3.5%	3.3%	5.5%
New York	4.4%	4.3%	5.7%
Pennsylvania	4.0%	4.1%	5.6%



	N	umber of Jo	bs	Change From	m Previous
	Oct-22	Sep-22	Oct-21	Month	Year
Total Nonfarm	686,300	685,800	670,000	500	16,300
Total Private	601,300	600,700	585,100	600	16,200
Mining and Logging	1,000	900	900	100	100
Construction	31,200	31,300	28,900	-100	2,300
Manufacturing	68,900	68,900	68,200	0	700
Durable Goods	51,300	51,400	51,200	-100	100
Non-Durable Goods	17,600	17,500	17,000	100	600
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	139,700	139,700	139,100	0	600
Wholesale Trade	30,900	30,800	29,700	100	1,200
Retail Trade	91,400	91,400	91,400	0	0
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	17,400	17,500	18,000	-100	-600
Information	11,700	11,800	11,800	-100	-100
Financial Activities	34,400	34,300	35,000	100	-600
Financial and Insurance	27,100	27,100	28,200	0	-1,100
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7,300	7,200	6,800	100	500
Professional and Business Services	97,200	96,300	90,500	900	6,700
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	47,100	46,700	43,600	400	3,500
Management of Companies and Enterprises	9,800	9,900	9,600	-100	200
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	40,300	39,700	37,300	600	3,000
Education and Health Services	121,500	121,700	120,400	-200	1,100
Educational Services	30,300	30,100	29,100	200	1,200
Health Care and Social Assistance	91,200	91,600	91,300	-400	-100
Leisure and Hospitality	70,500	70,800	67,000	-300	3,500
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	11,700	12,200	11,200	-500	500
Accommodation and Food Services	58,800	58,600	55,800	200	3,000
Other Services	25,200	25,000	23,300	200	1,900
Government	85,000	85,100	84,900	-100	100
Federal Government	8,700	8,600	8,400	100	300
State Government	21,200	21,200	22,100	0	-900
Local Government	55,100	55,300	54,400	-200	700

Current month is preliminary; past months are revised

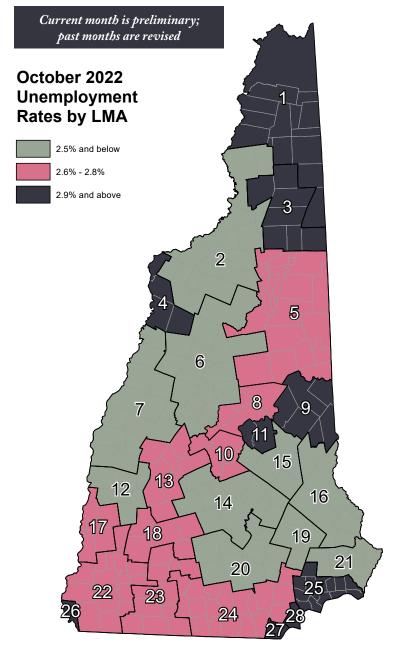
Prior data and area data are available on our website at: www.nhes.nh.gov/elmi/statistics/ces-htm

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE October 2022 Data (released Dec 2022)

Labor Force Est	imates		
New Hampshire	Oct-22	Sep-22	Oct-21
Total Civilian Labor Force	771,880	769,870	750,410
Employed	751,640	751,720	730,550
Unemployed	20,240	18,150	19,860
Unemployment Rate	2.6%	2.4%	2.6%
United States (# in thousands)	Oct-22	Sep-22	Oct-21
Total Civilian Labor Force	164,753	164,463	161,863
Employed	159,144	159,003	154,966
Unemployed	5,609	5,460	6,896
Unemployment Rate	3.4%	3.3%	4.3%

Total	Total Civilian Labor Force		164,463	161,863
Emp	loyed	159,144	159,003	154,966
Uner	mployed	5,609	5,460	6,896
Ur	nemployment Rate	3.4%	3.3%	4.3%
	Unemployment Rat	es bv A	rea	
Cou	nties	Oct-22	Sep-22	Oct-21
Bell	knap	2.7%	2.4%	2.7%
Car	roll	2.8%	2.4%	2.8%
Che	eshire	2.8%	2.6%	3.0%
Cod	ös	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%
Gra	ıfton	2.5%	2.2%	2.5%
Hill	sborough	2.6%	2.4%	2.7%
Mei	rrimack	2.4%	2.2%	2.3%
Roc	ckingham	2.7%	2.4%	2.7%
	afford	2.5%	2.3%	2.4%
	livan	2.6%	2.3%	2.7%
Мар				
Кеу	Labor Market Areas	Oct-22	Sep-22	Oct-21
1	Colebrook, NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	3.7%	4.0%	2.9%
2	Littleton, NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	2.4%	2.3%	2.7%
3	Berlin NH Micropolitan NECTA	3.5%	3.4%	3.5%
4	Haverhill, NH LMA	3.0%	2.7%	3.3%
5	Conway, NH-ME LMA, NH Portion	2.6%	2.3%	2.7%
6	Plymouth, NH LMA	2.5%	2.2%	2.3%
7	Lebanon, NH-VT Micropolitan NECTA, NH Portion	2.5%	2.3%	2.5%
8	Meredith, NH LMA	2.6%	2.2%	2.4%
9	Wolfeboro, NH LMA	3.0%	2.6%	3.0%
10	Franklin, NH LMA	2.7%	2.4%	2.7%
11	Laconia, NH Micropolitan NECTA	2.9%	2.5%	2.9%
12	Expanded Claremont, NH estimating area	2.5%	2.3%	2.5%
13	New London, NH LMA	2.7%	2.4%	2.4%
14	Concord, NH Micropolitan NECTA	2.4%	2.2%	2.4%
15	Belmont, NH LMA	2.5%	2.3%	2.7%
16	Dover-Durham, NH-ME Metropolitan NECTA, NH Portion	2.5%	2.3%	2.4%
17	Charlestown, NH LMA	2.6%	2.4%	3.3%
18	Hillsborough, NH LMA	2.6%	2.3%	2.5%
19	Raymond, NH LMA	2.5%	2.2%	2.4%
20	Manchester, NH Metropolitan NECTA	2.5%	2.3%	2.5%
21	Portsmouth, NH-ME Metropolitan	2.4%	2.2%	2.4%
	NECTA, NH Portion			
22	Keene, NH Micropolitan NECTA	2.8%	2.6%	2.9%
23	Peterborough, NH LMA Nashua, NH-MA NECTA Division, NH	2.6%	2.4%	2.6%
24	Portion	2.7%	2.4%	2.8%
25	Seabrook-Hampstead Area, NH Portion, Haverhill-Newburyport-Amesbury MA- NH NECTA Division	2.9%	2.6%	3.0%
26	Hinsdale Town, NH Portion, Brattleboro, VT-NH LMA	3.6%	3.4%	5.5%
27	Pelham Town, NH Portion, Lowell- Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH NECTA Division	3.2%	2.9%	3.2%
28	Salem Town, NH Portion, Lawrence- Methuen-Salem, MA-NH NECTA Division	3.2%	2.8%	3.3%

Unemploymer	nt Rates b	y Regio	n
Not Seasonally Adjusted	Oct-22	Sep-22	Oct-21
United States	3.4%	3.3%	4.3%
Northeast	3.3%	3.4%	5.0%
New England	3.2%	3.2%	4.3%
Connecticut	4.0%	3.9%	5.1%
Maine	3.4%	3.2%	3.7%
Massachusetts	3.0%	3.1%	4.6%
New Hampshire	2.6%	2.4%	2.6%
Rhode Island	3.3%	3.3%	4.1%
Vermont	1.8%	2.1%	2.2%
Mid Atlantic	3.4%	3.5%	5.3%
New Jersey	2.9%	2.8%	5.0%
New York	3.6%	3.9%	5.3%
Pennsylvania	3.3%	3.4%	5.3%

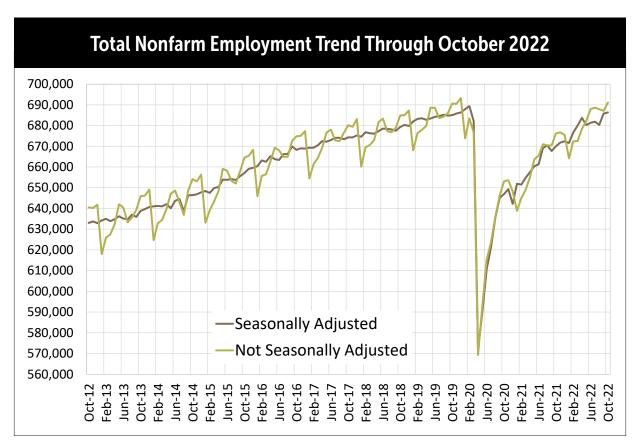


MONTHLY ESTIMATES BY PLACE OF ESTABLISHMENT October 2022 Data (released Dec 2022)

New Hampshire Nonfarm Employment Statewide Not Seasonally Adjusted

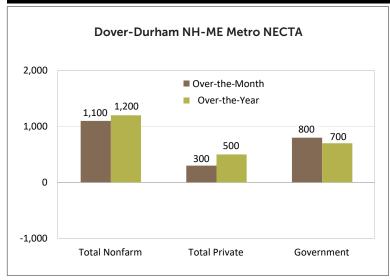
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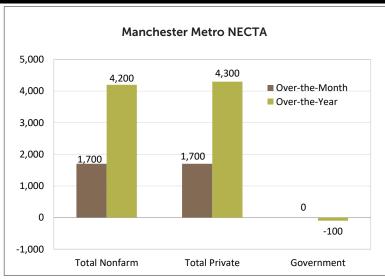
	N	Number of Jobs			m Previou
	Oct-22	Sep-22	Oct-21	Month	Year
Total Nonfarm	691,100	687,100	676,300	4,000	14,800
Total Private	603,200	600,300	588,100	2,900	15,100
Mining and Logging	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
Construction	31,800	32,000	29,700	-200	2,100
Manufacturing	69,000	68,700	68,400	300	600
Durable Goods	51,400	51,300	51,300	100	100
Non-Durable Goods	17,600	17,400	17,100	200	500
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	139,500	138,000	138,900	1,500	600
Wholesale Trade	30,900	30,500	29,600	400	1,300
Retail Trade	91,100	89,900	91,100	1,200	C
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	17,500	17,600	18,200	-100	-700
Information	11,700	11,700	11,700	0	C
Financial Activities	34,700	34,300	35,400	400	-700
Professional and Business Services	97,900	95,600	91,100	2,300	6,800
Education and Health Services	122,600	121,400	121,500	1,200	1,100
Leisure and Hospitality	70,000	72,500	67,300	-2,500	2,700
Other Services	25,000	25,100	23,100	-100	1,900
Government	87,900	86,800	88,200	1,100	-300
Federal Government	8,700	8,600	8,400	100	300
State Government	22,700	21,600	23,700	1,100	-1,000
Local Government	56,500	56,600	56,100	-100	400

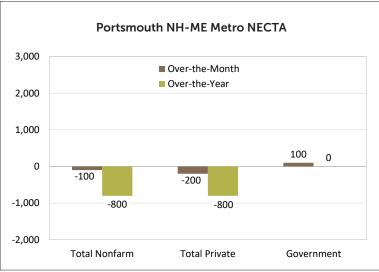


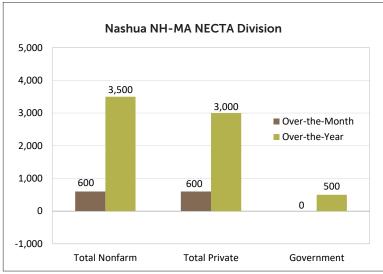
MONTHLY ESTIMATES BY PLACE OF ESTABLISHMENT October 2022 Data (released Dec 2022)

Nonfarm Employment by Metropolitan Statistical Areas - October 2022

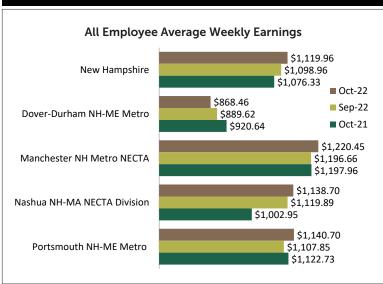








Total Private Average Weekly Earnings Data





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) October 2022 Data (released Dec 2022)

Seasonally Adjusted

Total nonfarm employment increased to 686,300 jobs in October, based on preliminary seasonally adjusted estimates. This was an increase of 500 non-farm jobs over the month, as private industries gained 600 positions and *Government* employment decreased by 100. Four private industry supersectors experienced over-the-month employment gains and four experienced employment losses. The *trade*, *transportation*, *and utilities* and the *manufacturing* supersectors were unchanged from September 2022 to October 2022. 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 900 over the month, after the seasonal adjustment. Employment in the other services supersector increased by 200 from September to October. Mining and logging and financial activities each gained 100 jobs over the month.

The *leisure and hospitality* supersector lost 300 jobs over the month, after the seasonal adjustment, while *private education and health services* cut 200 positions. Both *construction* and *information* employment declined by 100 jobs in October.

Total private employment in October 2022 was 3,000 jobs above the pre-pandemic level in February 2020. *Professional and business services* was 12,500 jobs above pre-pandemic levels. *Private education and health services* employment was 5,300 jobs below the February 2020 level.

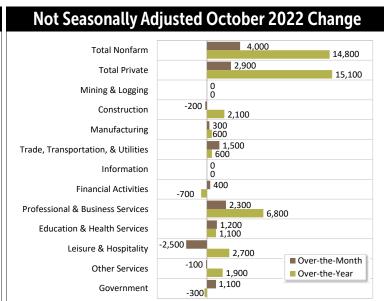
Not Seasonally Adjusted

Preliminary unadjusted estimates for October 2022 indicate that *total nonfarm* employment increased by 14,800 jobs since October 2021, reflecting the ongoing employment recovery from the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Seven private industry supersectors experienced over the year employment gains and one experienced an over-the-year loss. *Information* and *mining and logging* industry employment were both unchanged from October 2021 to October 2022.

Professional and business services experienced the largest increase, with 6,800 more jobs than in October 2021. The leisure and hospitality supersector increased employment by 2,700, while construction added 2,100 jobs. The other services supersector added 1,900 positions, while private education and health services expanded payrolls by 1,100. Trade, transportation, and utilities and manufacturing both increased employment by 600 over the year. The financial activities supersector lost 700 positions. Government employment in October 2022 was 300 fewer than a year earlier.

– Robert Cote, Research Analyst



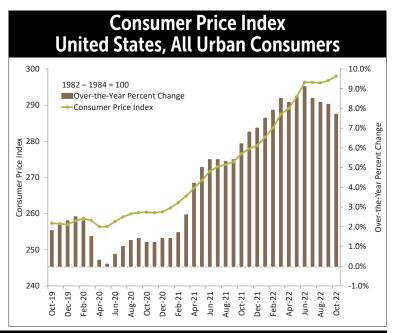


	Consu	mer Price	Index	
United States Not Seasonally		nsumers) (1982-1984=10	0)	
			Change From	n Previous
Oct-22	Sep-22	Oct-21	Month	Year
298.012	296.808	276.589	0.4%	7.7%

Northeast, All Urban Consumers
Not Seasonally Adjusted (CPI-U) (1982-1984=100)

		Change Fro	m Previous	
Oct-22	Sep-22	Oct-21	Month	Year
308.001	307.152	288.236	0.3%	6.9%

October 2022 Data (released Dec 2022)



Unemployment Compensation Claims Activity								
May-22 Jun-22 Jul-22 Aug-22 Sep-22 Oct-22								
Initial Claims	1,156	1,808	1,583	1,584	1,106	1,368		
Continued Weeks Claimed	8,015	7,073	9,113	10,289	7,044	7,422		
Average payment for a week of unemployment	\$330.59	\$340.64	\$307.82	\$311.40	\$350.44	\$357.49		

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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New Hampshire Employment Security Local Offices

Rarlin	752-5500	Claremont	5/13_3111
Detuit	/ JZ JJ00	Clarentoni	545 5111
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

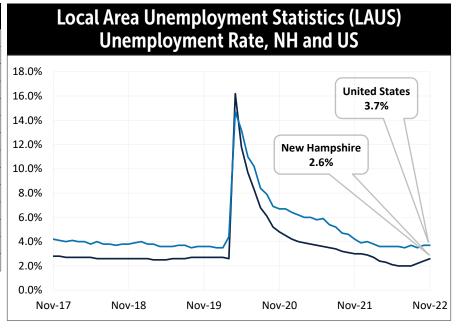
Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau

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



SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES November 2022 Data (released Jan 2023)

Unemploymer	nt Estima	ates by F	Region
Seasonally Adjusted	Nov-22	Oct-22	Nov-21
United States	3.7%	3.7%	4.2%
Northeast	3.8%	3.9%	5.2%
New England	3.4%	3.4%	4.6%
Connecticut	4.2%	4.3%	5.2%
Maine	3.7%	3.6%	4.2%
Massachusetts	3.4%	3.5%	4.8%
New Hampshire	2.6%	2.4%	3.0%
Rhode Island	3.6%	3.4%	4.7%
Vermont	2.5%	2.3%	3.1%
Mid Atlantic	4.0%	4.1%	5.5%
New Jersey	3.4%	3.4%	5.1%
New York	4.3%	4.3%	5.4%
Pennsylvania	4.0%	4.0%	5.5%



	N	umber of Jo	bs	Change Fro	m Previous
	Nov-22	Oct-22	Nov-21	Month	Year
Total Nonfarm	689,700	685,300	671,800	4,400	17,900
Total Private	604,800	600,800	587,300	4,000	17,500
Mining and Logging	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
Construction	31,500	31,200	29,600	300	1,900
Manufacturing	69,500	68,700	67,800	800	1,700
Durable Goods	52,100	51,200	50,900	900	1,200
Non-Durable Goods	17,400	17,500	16,900	-100	500
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	140,000	140,000	139,700	0	300
Wholesale Trade	30,300	30,900	30,400	-600	-100
Retail Trade	92,200	91,600	91,100	600	1,100
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	17,500	17,500	18,200	0	-700
Information	11,800	11,700	11,700	100	100
Financial Activities	34,300	34,300	35,300	0	-1,000
Financial and Insurance	26,900	27,000	28,300	-100	-1,400
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7,400	7,300	7,000	100	400
Professional and Business Services	97,300	96,600	91,300	700	6,000
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	47,100	47,100	44,100	0	3,000
Management of Companies and Enterprises	9,700	9,700	9,600	0	100
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	40,500	39,800	37,600	700	2,900
Education and Health Services	122,700	121,600	121,000	1,100	1,700
Educational Services	30,800	30,400	29,300	400	1,500
Health Care and Social Assistance	91,900	91,200	91,700	700	200
Leisure and Hospitality	71,500	70,500	66,300	1,000	5,200
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	12,100	11,900	11,000	200	1,100
Accommodation and Food Services	59,400	58,600	55,300	800	4,100
Other Services	25,200	25,200	23,600	0	1,600
Government	84,900	84,500	84,500	400	400
Federal Government	8,600	8,600	8,300	0	300
State Government	20,700	20,800	22,000	-100	-1,300
Local Government	55,600	55,100	54,200	500	1,400

Current month
is preliminary;
past months
are revised

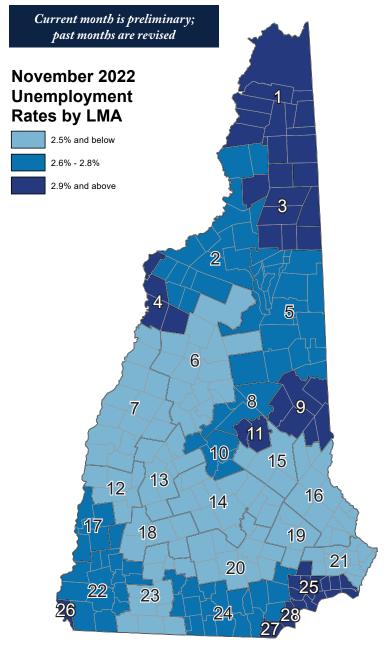
Prior data and area data are available on our website at: www.nhes.nh.gov/elmi/statistics/ces-htm

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE November 2022 Data (released Jan 2023)

Labor Force Estimates									
New Hampshire	Nov-22	Oct-22	Nov-21						
Total Civilian Labor Force	769,700	771,560	755,510						
Employed	750,270	751,360	736,210						
Unemployed	19,430	20,200	19,300						
Unemployment Rate	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%						
United States (# in thousands)	Nov-22	Oct-22	Nov-21						
Total Civilian Labor Force	164,272	164,753	162,099						
Employed	158,749	159,144	155,797						
Unemployed	5,523	5,609	6,302						
Unemployment Rate	3.4%	3.4%	3.9%						

Total	Civilian Labor Force	164,272	164,753	162,099
Emp	loyed	158,749	159,144	155,797
Uner	nployed	5,523	5,609	6,302
Ur	nemployment Rate	3.4%	3.4%	3.9%
	Unampleyment Dat	oc by A	K00	
	Unemployment Rat			
Cou	nties	Nov-22	Oct-22	Nov-21
Bell	knap	2.6%	2.7%	2.6%
Car	roll	2.9%	2.8%	2.8%
Che	eshire	2.6%	2.8%	2.8%
Cod	Ös	3.3%	3.2%	3.2%
Gra	fton	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%
Hill	sborough	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%
Mei	rrimack	2.3%	2.4%	2.2%
Roc	ckingham	2.6%	2.7%	2.6%
_	afford	2.3%	2.5%	2.3%
Sull	ivan	2.5%	2.6%	2.5%
Map Key	Labor Market Areas	Nov-22	Oct-22	Nov-21
1	Colebrook, NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	3.5%	3.7%	2.9%
2	Littleton, NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	2.6%	2.4%	2.8%
3	Berlin NH Micropolitan NECTA	3.7%	3.5%	3.3%
4	Haverhill, NH LMA	3.2%	3.0%	3.5%
5	Conway, NH-ME LMA, NH Portion	2.8%	2.6%	2.7%
6	Plymouth, NH LMA	2.3%	2.5%	2.2%
7	Lebanon, NH-VT Micropolitan NECTA, NH Portion	2.3%	2.5%	2.4%
8	Meredith, NH LMA	2.6%	2.6%	2.4%
9	Wolfeboro, NH LMA	3.2%	3.0%	3.0%
10	Franklin, NH LMA	2.6%	2.8%	2.6%
11	Laconia, NH Micropolitan NECTA	2.9%	2.9%	2.8%
12	Expanded Claremont, NH estimating area	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%
13	New London, NH LMA	2.4%	2.7%	2.3%
14	Concord, NH Micropolitan NECTA	2.2%	2.3%	2.2%
15	Belmont, NH LMA	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%
16	Dover-Durham, NH-ME Metropolitan NECTA, NH Portion	2.3%	2.5%	2.3%
17	Charlestown, NH LMA	2.6%	2.6%	3.1%
18	Hillsborough, NH LMA	2.4%	2.6%	2.4%
19	Raymond, NH LMA	2.4%	2.5%	2.3%
20	Manchester, NH Metropolitan NECTA	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%
21	Portsmouth, NH-ME Metropolitan NECTA, NH Portion	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%
22	Keene, NH Micropolitan NECTA	2.6%	2.8%	2.7%
23	Peterborough, NH LMA	2.5%	2.6%	2.5%
24	Nashua, NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%
25	Seabrook-Hampstead Area, NH Portion, Haverhill-Newburyport-Amesbury MA- NH NECTA Division	2.9%	2.9%	3.0%
26	Hinsdale Town, NH Portion, Brattleboro, VT-NH LMA	3.7%	3.6%	5.2%
27	Pelham Town, NH Portion, Lowell- Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH NECTA Division	3.2%	3.1%	3.3%
28	Salem Town, NH Portion, Lawrence- Methuen-Salem, MA-NH NECTA Division	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%

Unemployment Rates by Region							
Not Seasonally Adjusted	Nov-22	Oct-22	Nov-21				
United States	3.4%	3.4%	3.9%				
Northeast	3.4%	3.3%	4.5%				
New England	3.1%	3.2%	4.0%				
Connecticut	3.5%	4.0%	4.4%				
Maine	3.5%	3.4%	3.8%				
Massachusetts	2.9%	3.0%	4.2%				
New Hampshire	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%				
Rhode Island	3.4%	3.3%	4.0%				
Vermont	2.4%	1.8%	2.5%				
Mid Atlantic	3.5%	3.4%	4.8%				
New Jersey	3.0%	2.9%	4.6%				
New York	3.8%	3.6%	4.9%				
Pennsylvania	3.5%	3.3%	4.8%				

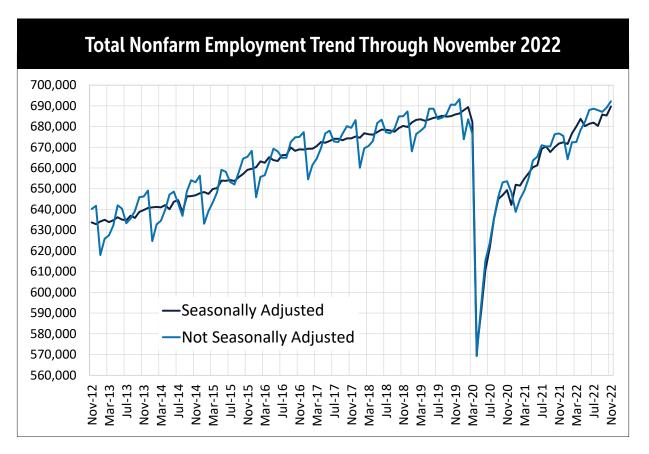


MONTHLY ESTIMATES BY PLACE OF ESTABLISHMENT November 2022 Data (released Jan 2023)

New Hampshire Nonfarm Employment Statewide Not Seasonally Adjusted

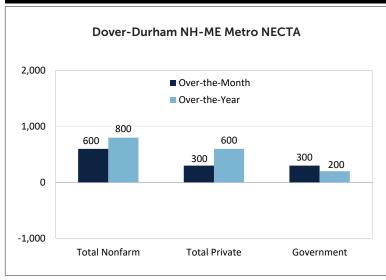
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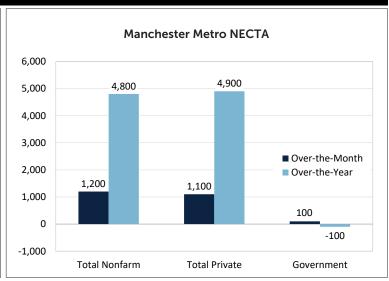
	N	umber of Jol	Change From Previous		
	Nov-22	Oct-22	Nov-21	Month	Year
Total Nonfarm	692,200	689,100	676,700	3,100	15,500
Total Private	604,100	602,000	588,600	2,100	15,500
Mining and Logging	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
Construction	31,900	31,700	30,100	200	1,800
Manufacturing	69,200	68,800	67,600	400	1,600
Durable Goods	51,800	51,300	50,600	500	1,200
Non-Durable Goods	17,400	17,500	17,000	-100	400
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	140,700	139,700	140,400	1,000	300
Wholesale Trade	30,200	30,900	30,200	-700	C
Retail Trade	92,300	91,200	91,400	1,100	900
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	18,200	17,600	18,800	600	-600
Information	11,800	11,700	11,700	100	100
Financial Activities	34,200	34,600	35,300	-400	-1,100
Professional and Business Services	97,900	97,100	91,600	800	6,300
Education and Health Services	124,800	122,700	122,700	2,100	2,100
Leisure and Hospitality	67,500	69,700	64,700	-2,200	2,800
Other Services	25,100	25,000	23,500	100	1,600
Government	88,100	87,100	88,100	1,000	C
Federal Government	8,600	8,600	8,400	0	200
State Government	21,900	22,100	23,500	-200	-1,600
Local Government	57,600	56,400	56,200	1,200	1,400

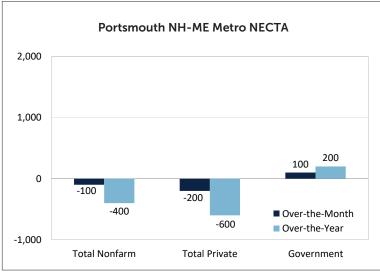


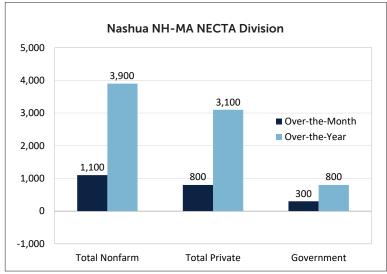
MONTHLY ESTIMATES BY PLACE OF ESTABLISHMENT November 2022 Data (released Jan 2023)

Nonfarm Employment by Metropolitan Statistical Areas - November 2022

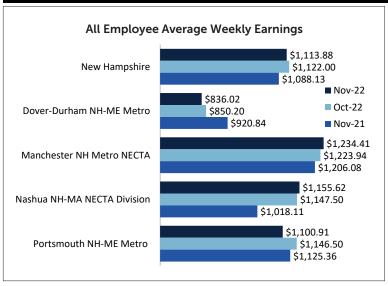


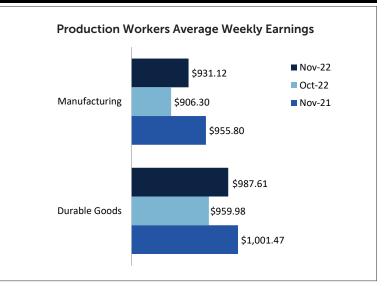






Total Private Average Weekly Earnings Data





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) November 2022 Data (released Jan 2023)

Seasonally Adjusted

Total nonfarm employment increased to 689,700 jobs in November, based on preliminary seasonally adjusted estimates. This was an increase of 4,400 non-farm jobs over the month, as private industries gained 4,000 positions and *Government* employment increased by 400. Six private industry supersectors experienced over-the-month employment gains and four supersectors were unchanged from October 2022 to November 2022. Seasonally adjusted over-the-month changes reflect the number of jobs that are not attributable to a regular seasonal pattern of employment variability.

Private education and health services employment increased by 1,100 over the month, while the leisure and hospitality supersector gained 1,000 jobs. Manufacturing employment increased by 800, while professional and business services added 700 positions. Both construction and information experienced modest employment gains of 300 jobs and 100 jobs respectively. The mining and logging, trade, transportation, and utilities, financial activities and other services supersectors were unchanged over the month.

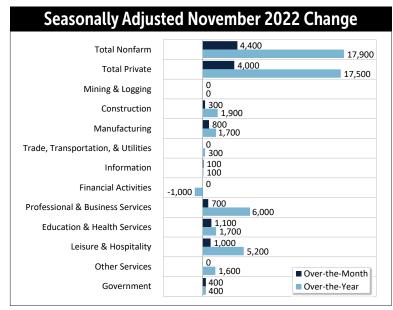
Total private employment in November 2022 was 6,500 jobs above the pre-pandemic level in February 2020. *Professional and business services* was 12,600 jobs above pre-pandemic levels. *Private education and health services* employment was 4,100 jobs below the February 2020 level.

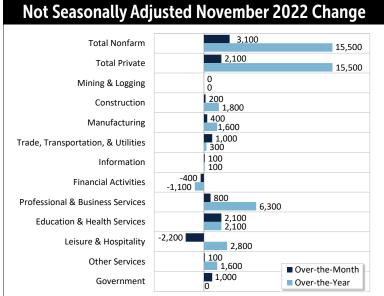
Not Seasonally Adjusted

Preliminary unadjusted estimates for November 2022 indicate that *total nonfarm* employment increased by 15,500 jobs since November 2021, reflecting the ongoing employment recovery from the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Eight private industry supersectors experienced over the year employment gains and one experienced an over-the-year loss. *Government* and *mining and logging* industry employment were both unchanged from November 2021 to November 2022.

Professional and business services experienced the largest increase, with 6,300 more jobs than in November 2021. The leisure and hospitality supersector increased employment by 2,800, while private education and health services expanded payrolls by 2,100. The construction supersector added 1,800 jobs, while both the manufacturing and the other services supersectors added 1,600 positions. Trade, transportation, and utilities increased employment by 300 over the year, while information added 100 jobs. Financial activities employment in November 2022 was 1,100 fewer than a year earlier.

– Robert Cote, Research Analyst





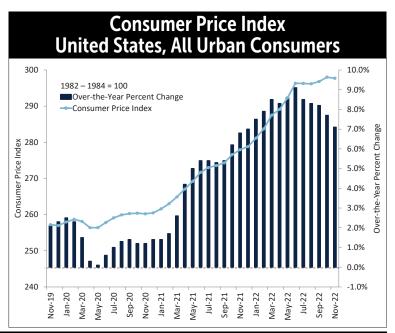
Consumer Price Index United States, All Urban Consumers Not Seasonally Adjusted (CPI-U) (1982-1984=100) Change From Previous Nov-22 Oct-22 Nov-21 Month Year 297.711 298.012 277.948 -0.1% 7.1%

Northeast	, Al	U	Ur	ban	Con	sumers	•
						/400	_

Not Seasonally Adjusted (CPI-U) (1982-1984=100)

		Change Fro	m Previous	
Nov-22	Oct-22	Nov-21	Month	Year
308.394	308.001	289.835	0.1%	6.4%

November 2022 Data (released Jan 2023)



Unemployment Compensation Claims Activity							
	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	
Initial Claims	1,808	1,583	1,584	1,106	1,368	1,564	
Continued Weeks Claimed	7,073	9,113	10,289	7,044	7,422	7,442	
Average payment for a week of unemployment	\$340.64	\$307.82	\$311.40	\$350.44	\$357.49	\$354.17	

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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