

# New Hampshire ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

March 2025

Ski No More PHOTO CREDIT

Maple in the Mountains PHOTO CREDIT

Flowers in Snow PHOTO CREDIT

Winter Beach PHOTO CREDIT

## New Hampshire Energy Prices Remain Among the Highest in the Nation

### Energy Prices in New Hampshire – Residential, Commercial, and Industrial

In 2021, state lawmakers created the New Hampshire Department of Energy (NHDOE). The newest state agency, NHDOE is empowered to provide regulatory support and enforcement capacity for the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) as well as developing comprehensive “... strategies, concepts, and tools to enhance outreach and education programs to increase knowledge and awareness about energy efficiency and sustainable energy among New Hampshire residents and businesses.”<sup>1</sup> New Hampshire’s high residential energy costs make improving efficiency a top priority: as of December 2024, the average retail price of residential electricity was 23.62 cents per kilowatt-hour, the eighth highest in the country.<sup>2</sup>

High energy costs are not just burdensome to residential customers, the commercial and industrial sectors accounted for 56 percent of

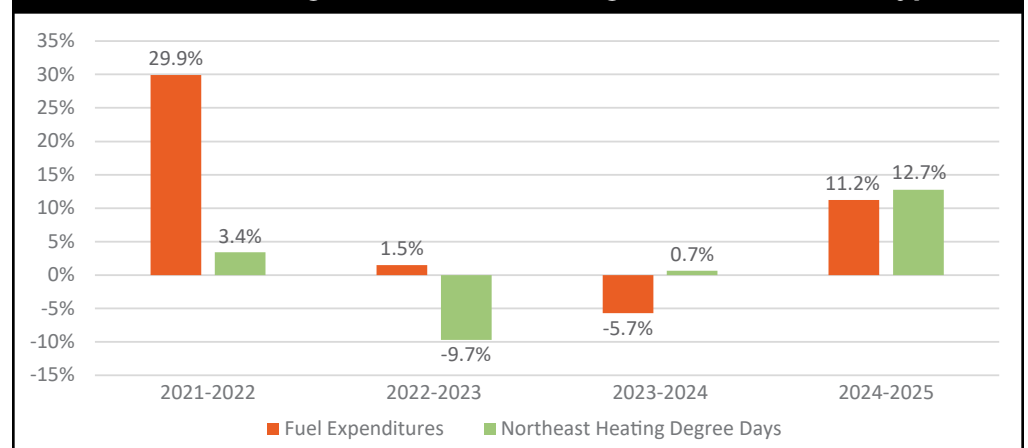
New Hampshire’s electricity retail sales in 2023.<sup>3</sup> High prices disadvantage industrial customers against competitors in regions with lower energy costs, and commercial customers – though in some cases less vulnerable to out-of-state competition – contend with higher overhead costs, resulting in either lower profit margins or higher prices charged to customers.

As the ninth coldest state in the country in 2024, heating fuel is a large component of New Hampshire residents’ energy expenditures in the winter months. While natural gas prices declined from the sustained highs of 2022, February 2025 Consumer Price Index (CPI) data shows that the cost of utility gas service increased six percent year-over-year, nearly twice the rate of “core” CPI (energy and food are excluded from

core CPI as their price fluctuations are more volatile). The Census Bureau’s 2023 American Community Survey one-year estimates show that about one in five New Hampshire households use natural gas for home heating, and residential consumers are currently paying the fourth highest price in the country at \$18.24 per thousand cubic feet.<sup>4</sup> According to NHDOE’s average fuel prices dashboard, natural gas is the least expensive home heating option by dollars per million BTU.<sup>5</sup> However, residential natural gas delivery infrastructure exists only on the seacoast, the Interstate 93 corridor, and in the city of Keene.

Fuel oil, which about 38 percent of New Hampshire households use as their primary home heating fuel, is also vulnerable to spikes in commodity prices.<sup>6</sup> Another 19.8 percent of

### Percent Change in Average Fuel Costs and Percent Change in Heating Degree Days vs. Prior Season 2021-2022 through 2024-2025 Heating Seasons - All Fuel Types



Source: United States Energy Information Administration

#### INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

##### Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

- Unemployment Rates ..... 5
- Current Employment Statistics ..... 5

##### Not Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

- Unemployment Rates ..... 6
- Current Employment Statistics ..... 7
- Claims Activity ..... 10

1 New Hampshire Revised Statutes Annotated, RSA 12-P:2, V, 2021.

2 United State Energy Information Administration. 2025. State Rankings: New Hampshire. March 31. Accessed March 31, 2025. <https://www.eia.gov/beta/state/states/nh/rankings>.

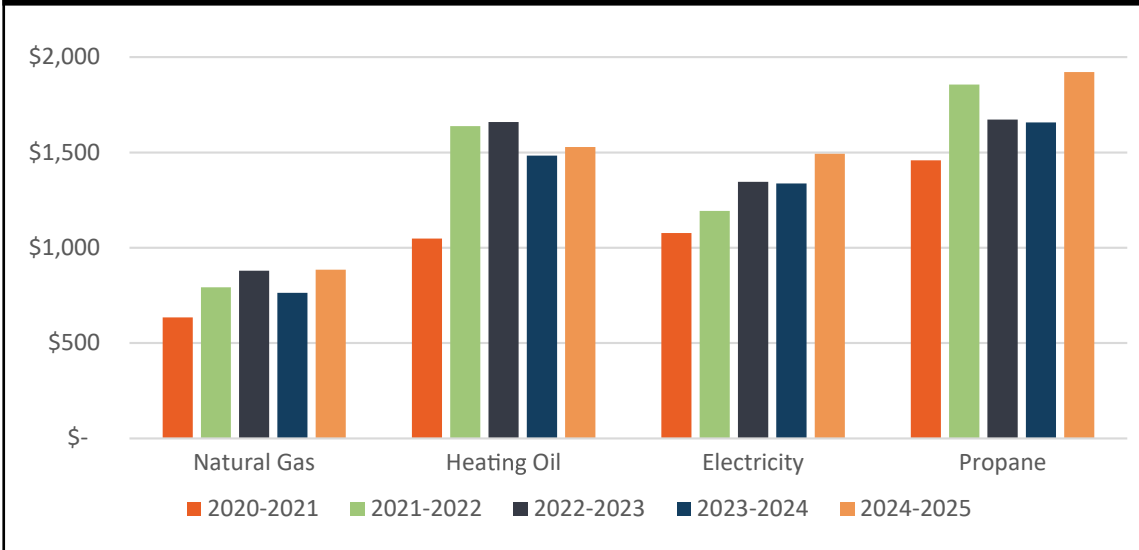
3 United States Energy Information Administration. 2024. State Electricity Profiles: New Hampshire. October 2024. Accessed March 31, 2025. <https://www.eia.gov/electricity/state/newhampshire/index.php>.

4 United State Energy Information Administration. 2025. State Rankings: New Hampshire.

5 New Hampshire Department of Energy. NH Fuel Prices. March 24. Accessed March 31, 2025. <https://www.energy.nh.gov/energy-information/nh-fuel-prices>.

6 United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2023 1-Year Estimates, Table B25040

## Seasonal household Heating Expenditures by Fuel Type - Northeast Region Average, 2020-2025



Source: United States Energy Information Administration

estimated 4,565 to 4,735 “heating degree days”<sup>7</sup> between October 1st and March 31st, comparable to the winter of 2021-2022. Natural gas, propane, and electricity all increased in both unit price and in projected usage, while the forecasted usage increase in heating oil offset the 6 percent price decrease from the prior heating season. EIA projected an average northeastern household will have spent between \$885 and \$1,922 in the 2024-2025 heating season, depending on the type of heating fuel used.

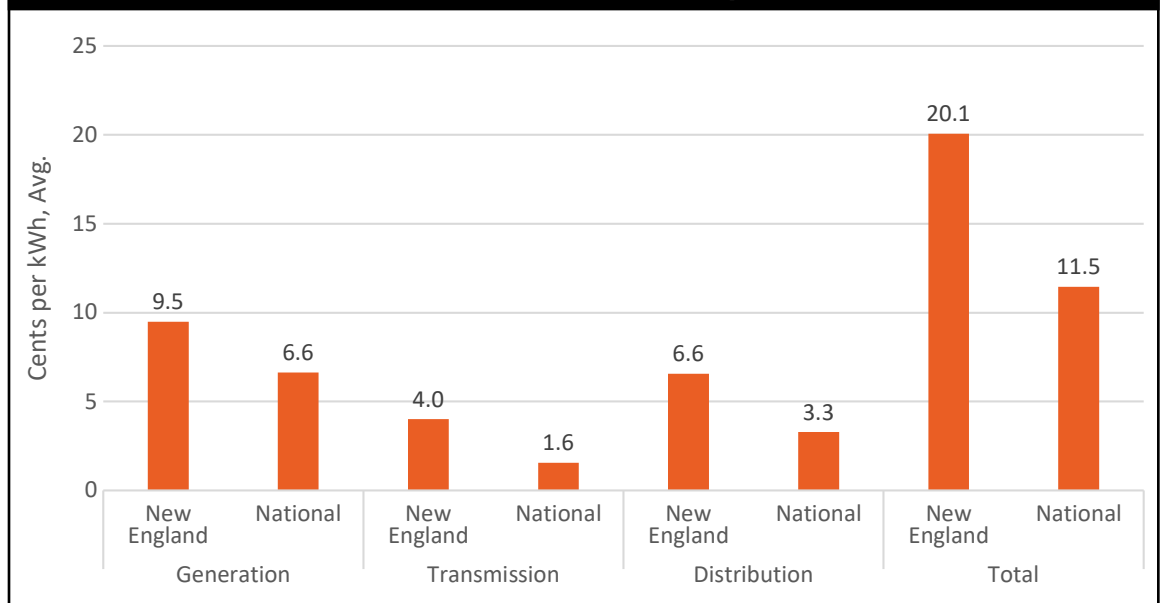
households use propane, making the total percentage of households that rely on petroleum derivatives for heating close to 60 percent. Other fuels commonly used for heat are electricity, used by 11 percent of households, and wood, used by six percent. Unlike natural gas, #2 heating oil and other petroleum derivatives are not delivered through centralized municipal lines but are delivered directly to tanks in the home by fuel dealers. While fuel oil delivery adds logistical expense, pre-purchase contracts allow customers to lock in a price for a set amount of fuel oil – potentially saving them money if the wholesale price increases over the term of the contract.

Heating fuel expenditures in the Northeast for the 2024-2025 heating season are forecasted to increase approximately 12 percent over the previous heating season, although increases vary by fuel type. Those increases are due to colder temperatures compared to the prior heating season, as well as higher prices for most heating fuels. These figures are based on an

### Energy Strategy and the Components of Final Prices

NHDOE’s 2022 10-year State Energy Strategy Report outlines the structural origins of New Hampshire’s high energy prices and lays out a path for “...business and consumer cost savings, job creation, economic growth, industry competitiveness, environmental protection, and a reliable and resilient energy system” in the future.<sup>8</sup> Each

## Electric Generation, Transmission, and Distribution Costs, 2024



Source: United States Energy Information Administration

7 Per EIA: “Heating degree days are a measure of how cold the temperature was [relative to a mean, usually 65 Fahrenheit] on a given day or during a period of days. For example, a day with a mean temperature of 40°F has 25 HDDs. Two such cold days in a row have 50 HDDs for the two-day period.”

8 New Hampshire Department of Energy. 2022. “New Hampshire 10-Year State Energy Strategy.” New Hampshire Department of Energy, July. Accessed March 31, 2025. <https://www.energy.nh.gov/sites/g/files/chbemt551/files/2022-07/2022-state-energy-strategy.pdf>.

stage of energy production is more costly in New England than the national average. While the cost of generation is projected to move closer to the national average, transmission costs remain considerably higher. In addition to home heating, natural gas produces more than half of the electricity in New England’s regional electric grid. Natural gas prices are higher in New England than in other regions of the U.S., as pipeline capacity is insufficient to meet regional demand, and the region supplements this supply with tanker ship deliveries, a more expensive source than domestic pipeline-sourced natural gas.<sup>9</sup> The report also ties New Hampshire’s high energy costs to its integration with New England’s regional electrical grid; other states in the region’s commitment to buying electricity generated by renewable sources raise overall regional electricity rates. While renewable energy sources can generally produce electricity at a price competitive with other methods, interconnection (connecting new electricity producers to the overall electric grid) can be expensive and time consuming. EIA projections show generation costs in New England dropping over 20 percent per kWh between 2024 and 2030,

possibly due to projected decreases in fuel oil and natural gas prices to the electric power sector. Total generation is forecasted to increase almost 24 percent in New England over that same time, with nearly all the net increase attributable to increases in renewable-powered generation capacity. In 2024, renewable energy was estimated to make up 23 percent of total electricity generation in New England, with that share expected to increase to 54 percent by 2030 – largely replacing natural gas, whose share of total generation is forecasted to drop 23 percent by 2030.<sup>10</sup>

Regional generation is the most granular forecast available, so the expansion of new renewable generation cited in the forecast will likely take place in large part outside of New Hampshire. NHDOE recommends that the promulgation of renewable energy sources in the state should be secondary to the pursuit of “the most appropriate investments and goals given our state’s geographic location, environmental considerations, land use requirements, and need to deliver cost-effective energy.”<sup>11</sup> In other words, regulators may find efficiency upgrades to existing infrastructure cheaper and more desirable in the short term than incentivizing the siting of new renewable generation in the state. Every other state in the region, meanwhile, has committed to produce more electricity using renewable sources, and some fossil fuel power plants throughout the region will be phased out.<sup>12</sup>

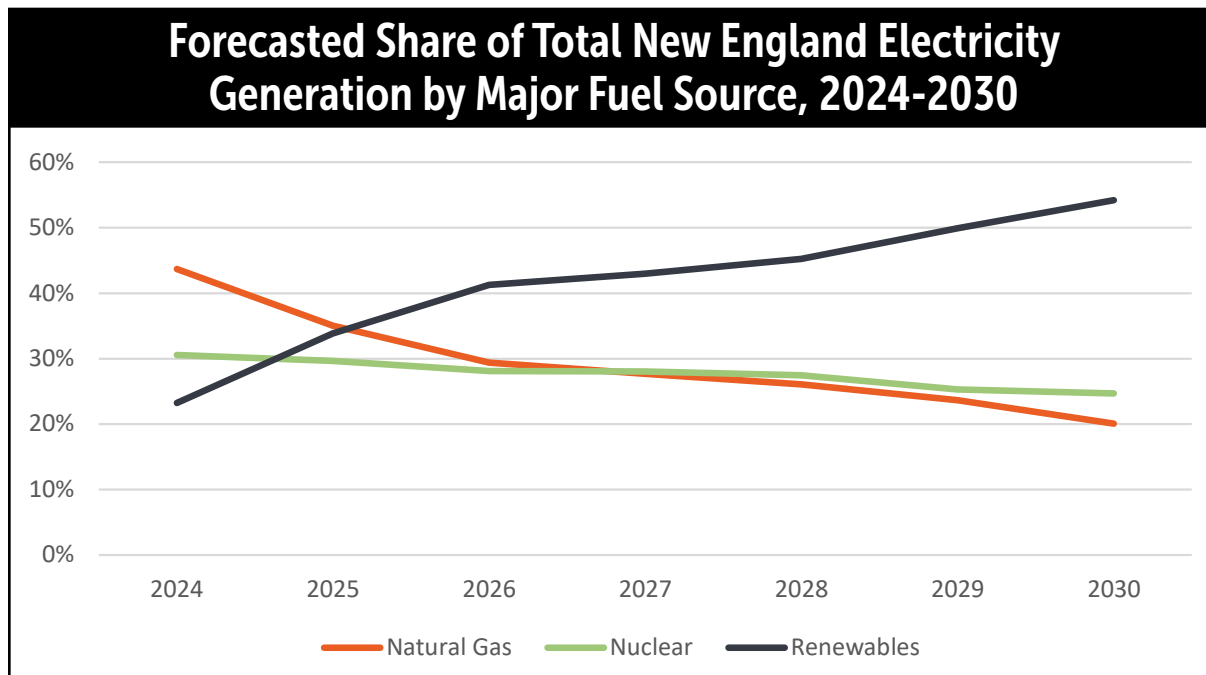
**Energy Efficiency and Cost Assistance Programs**

New Hampshire’s energy efficiency programs are operated collaboratively by regulated electric utilities under the “NHSaves” umbrella. These programs include weatherization and efficiency audits, rebates for energy-efficient appliances, and assessments and guidance for new construction.

NHSaves is funded through the systems benefit charge, an inflation-adjusted fee assessed per kWh to utility customers’ electric bills. The funding pool created by the systems benefit charge is supplemented by contributions from ISO-New England

Year	New England Premium on Electrical...			Total
	Generation	Transmission	Distribution	
2024	43.3%	158.6%	99.7%	75.0%
2025	43.6%	160.9%	102.9%	78.6%
2026	42.2%	160.5%	105.4%	80.2%
2027	43.2%	158.5%	106.8%	82.3%
2028	45.7%	156.7%	107.3%	84.6%
2029	45.6%	156.7%	107.2%	85.3%
2030	41.5%	157.0%	106.0%	83.5%

Source: United States Energy Information Administration



Source: United States Energy Information Administration

9 <https://www.forbes.com/sites/christopherhelman/2022/02/01/why-is-new-england-paying-the-equivalent-of-180-oil-for-natural-gas/>  
 10 United States Energy Information Administration. Annual Energy Outlook 2023, Table 54. <https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/aeo/data/browser/#/?id=62-AEO2023&cases=ref2023&sourcekey=0>  
 11 Ibid.  
 12 [https://www.iso-ne.com/static-assets/documents/2022/07/2021\\_economic\\_study\\_future\\_grid\\_reliability\\_study\\_phase\\_1\\_report.pdf](https://www.iso-ne.com/static-assets/documents/2022/07/2021_economic_study_future_grid_reliability_study_phase_1_report.pdf)

(New England’s power grid operator) and the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative. This funding vehicle allows for the gradual modernization of New Hampshire structures in a way that is state budget-neutral and incentivizes businesses and homeowners to improve their energy efficiency. By taking advantage of these programs, utility customers can help lower their bills in the long term without broad subsidies from NHDOE – a practice the department tries to minimize where possible.<sup>13</sup>

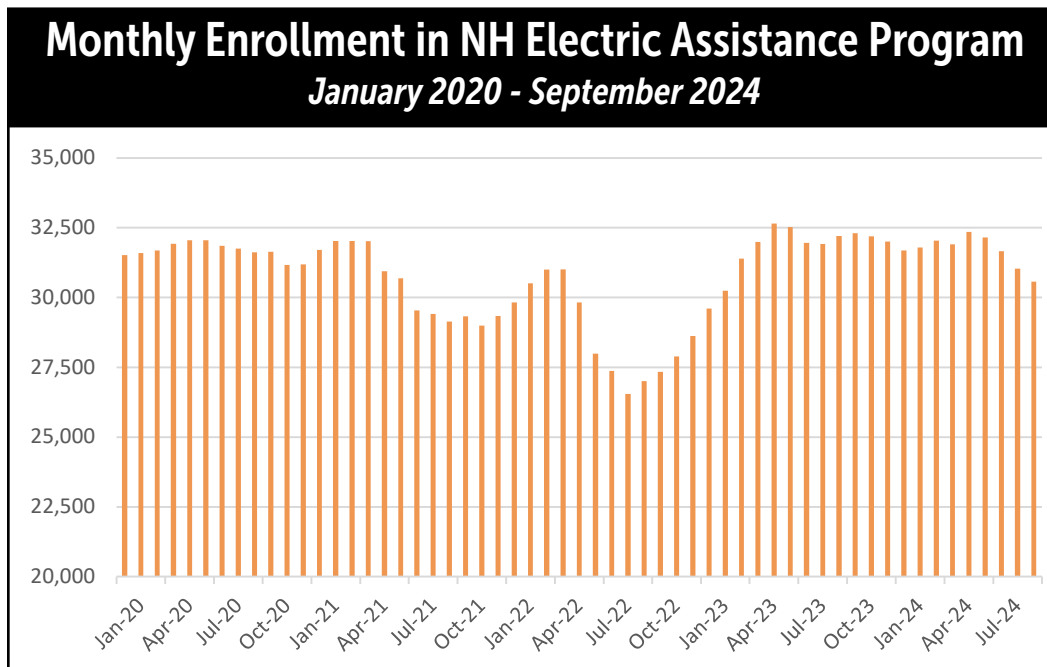
In a 2024 report, NHSaves calculated that over the life of the program efficiency incentives had saved 1,041,933 MMBtu of residential natural gas – a market value of \$19.9 million based on March 2025 prices.<sup>14</sup> The programs reduced carbon emissions by one million tons, equivalent to the emissions of over 160,000 cars in one year. The program estimated that each dollar spent on efficiency upgrades has a multiplier of 2.78 in savings, equivalent to a lifetime net benefit of \$176.5 million for homeowners, businesses, and municipalities.<sup>15</sup>

By statute, PUC designates system benefit charge outlays for income-based cost assistance programs: NHDOE, PUC, New Hampshire’s five Community Action Agencies (CAA) jointly administer the Electric Assistance Program (EAP).

With \$15-16 million a year in collections, EAP assists low-income households in paying for electricity, with a tiered system that offers the most cost assistance to the lowest income households. According to a 2020 study conducted by the American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy, the median energy burden in New England is 3.5 percent of household income.<sup>16</sup> For low-income households, the median energy burden was 10.5 percent. Both figures are above the national median energy burden for their respective categories.<sup>17</sup>

As of October 2024, about 36,000 households – 6.5 percent of New Hampshire households – are enrolled in the program.<sup>18</sup> NHDOE also collaborates with CAA to administer the Fuel Assistance Program, a similar program that assists in winter home heating costs that is funded by a U.S. Department of Health and Human Services block grant. The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance grant, which funds the program, also sets aside money for weatherization of eligible homes. The logic is the same as NHSaves initiatives: by making homes more efficient, household bills will go down and may reduce reliance on the program at large.<sup>19</sup>

– Jack Becker, Economist



Source: New Hampshire Department of Energy

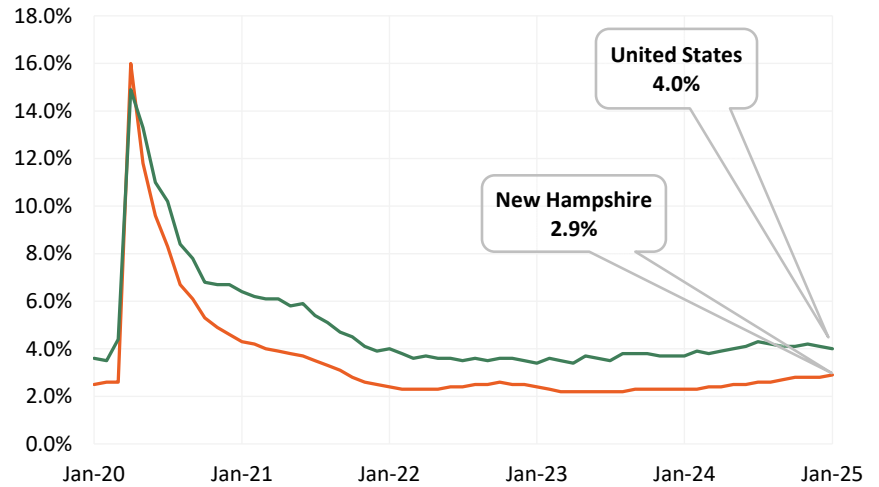
13 New Hampshire Department of Energy. 2024. Results and Effectiveness of the System Benefits Charge. Report to the Legislature, Concord: New Hampshire Department of Energy.  
 14 New Hampshire Department of Energy. NH Fuel Prices. March 24. Accessed March 31, 2025. <https://www.energy.nh.gov/energy-information/nh-fuel-prices>.  
 15 NHSaves. 2024. "2023 NHSaves Program Highlights." NHSaves, July. Accessed March 31, 2025. [https://nhsaves.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/ImpactReport\\_July2024\\_R2-2.pdf](https://nhsaves.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/ImpactReport_July2024_R2-2.pdf).  
 16 American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy. 2020. National and Regional Energy Burdens. Energy Burden Report, American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy.  
 17 Energy burden is the percentage of income spent on energy bills. Low-income is defined as less than 200% of the federal poverty level. The New Hampshire PUC recently adopted this definition as the new threshold for EAP eligibility.  
 18 United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2019-2023 5-year Estimates  
 19 New Hampshire Department of Energy. 2025. "Fuel Assistance Program Procedure Manual." New Hampshire Department of Energy - Fuel Assistance Program. Accessed March 31, 2025. <https://www.energy.nh.gov/sites/g/files/ehbemt551/files/inline-documents/sonh/fuel-assistance-program-procedures-manual.pdf>.

**SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES**

**Unemployment Estimates by Region**

Seasonally Adjusted	Jan-25	Dec-24	Jan-24
United States	4.0%	4.1%	3.7%
Northeast	4.1%	4.1%	3.9%
New England	3.7%	3.7%	3.4%
Connecticut	3.3%	3.2%	3.3%
Maine	3.5%	3.4%	2.8%
Massachusetts	4.2%	4.1%	3.7%
New Hampshire	2.9%	2.8%	2.3%
Rhode Island	4.6%	4.5%	3.9%
Vermont	2.6%	2.5%	2.0%
Mid Atlantic	4.3%	4.2%	4.1%
New Jersey	4.6%	4.6%	4.4%
New York	4.4%	4.4%	4.2%
Pennsylvania	3.8%	3.7%	3.7%

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



**Current Employment Statistics (CES) by Place of Establishment**

	Number of Jobs			Change From Previous	
	Jan-25	Dec-24	Jan-24	Month	Year
Total Nonfarm	711,500	711,600	702,600	-100	8,900
Total Private	621,800	623,000	614,600	-1,200	7,200
Mining and Logging	800	900	900	-100	-100
Construction	32,600	32,700	32,100	-100	500
Manufacturing	68,200	67,800	69,600	400	-1,400
Durable Goods	51,300	50,800	51,900	500	-600
Non-Durable Goods	16,900	17,000	17,700	-100	-800
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	140,900	140,600	139,800	300	1,100
Wholesale Trade	30,900	30,700	30,700	200	200
Retail Trade	91,700	91,700	90,600	0	1,100
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	18,300	18,200	18,500	100	-200
Information	11,100	11,100	11,500	0	-400
Financial Activities	33,900	33,700	33,800	200	100
Financial and Insurance	26,300	26,300	26,400	0	-100
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7,600	7,400	7,400	200	200
Professional and Business Services	100,500	100,400	99,400	100	1,100
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	49,900	49,700	48,900	200	1,000
Management of Companies and Enterprises	11,100	11,100	10,800	0	300
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	39,500	39,600	39,700	-100	-200
Education and Health Services	130,500	132,100	127,200	-1,600	3,300
Educational Services	30,800	32,400	30,400	-1,600	400
Health Care and Social Assistance	99,700	99,700	96,800	0	2,900
Leisure and Hospitality	77,600	77,700	75,100	-100	2,500
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	16,200	15,600	14,700	600	1,500
Accommodation and Food Services	61,400	62,100	60,400	-700	1,000
Other Services	25,700	26,000	25,200	-300	500
Government	89,700	88,600	88,000	1,100	1,700
Federal Government	9,200	9,200	9,000	0	200
State Government	24,100	22,600	23,100	1,500	1,000
Local Government	56,400	56,800	55,900	-400	500

*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](http://www.nhes.nh.gov/elmi/statistics/ces-htm)

**NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE**

**Labor Force Estimates**

New Hampshire	Jan-25	Dec-24	Jan-24
Total Civilian Labor Force	780,310	774,050	764,300
Employed	754,180	752,710	744,700
Unemployed	26,130	21,340	19,600
Unemployment Rate	3.3%	2.8%	2.6%

United States (# in thousands)	Jan-25	Dec-24	Jan-24
Total Civilian Labor Force	169,814	167,746	166,428
Employed	162,347	161,294	159,650
Unemployed	7,467	6,452	6,778
Unemployment Rate	4.4%	3.8%	4.1%

**Unemployment Rates by Area**

Counties	Jan-25	Dec-24	Jan-24
Belknap	3.2%	2.6%	2.4%
Carroll	3.1%	2.6%	2.5%
Cheshire	3.2%	2.6%	2.6%
Coös	3.4%	2.8%	3.0%
Grafton	2.5%	2.2%	2.1%
Hillsborough	3.7%	3.0%	2.8%
Merrimack	2.8%	2.4%	2.2%
Rockingham	3.7%	3.0%	2.8%
Strafford	2.7%	2.3%	2.2%
Sullivan	2.8%	2.4%	2.3%

Map Key	Labor Market Areas	Jan-25	Dec-24	Jan-24
1	Coos County	3.4%	2.8%	3.0%
2	Lebanon-Claremont, NH-VT Micropolitan Statistical Area, NH part	2.6%	2.3%	2.1%
3	Carroll County	3.1%	2.6%	2.5%
4	Laconia, NH Micropolitan Statistical Area	3.2%	2.6%	2.4%
5	Concord, NH Micropolitan Statistical Area	2.8%	2.4%	2.2%
6	Keene, NH Micropolitan Statistical Area	3.2%	2.6%	2.6%
7	Manchester-Nashua, NH Metropolitan Statistical Area	3.7%	3.0%	2.8%
8	Rockingham County-Strafford County, NH Metropolitan Division	3.4%	2.8%	2.6%

**Unemployment Rates by Region**

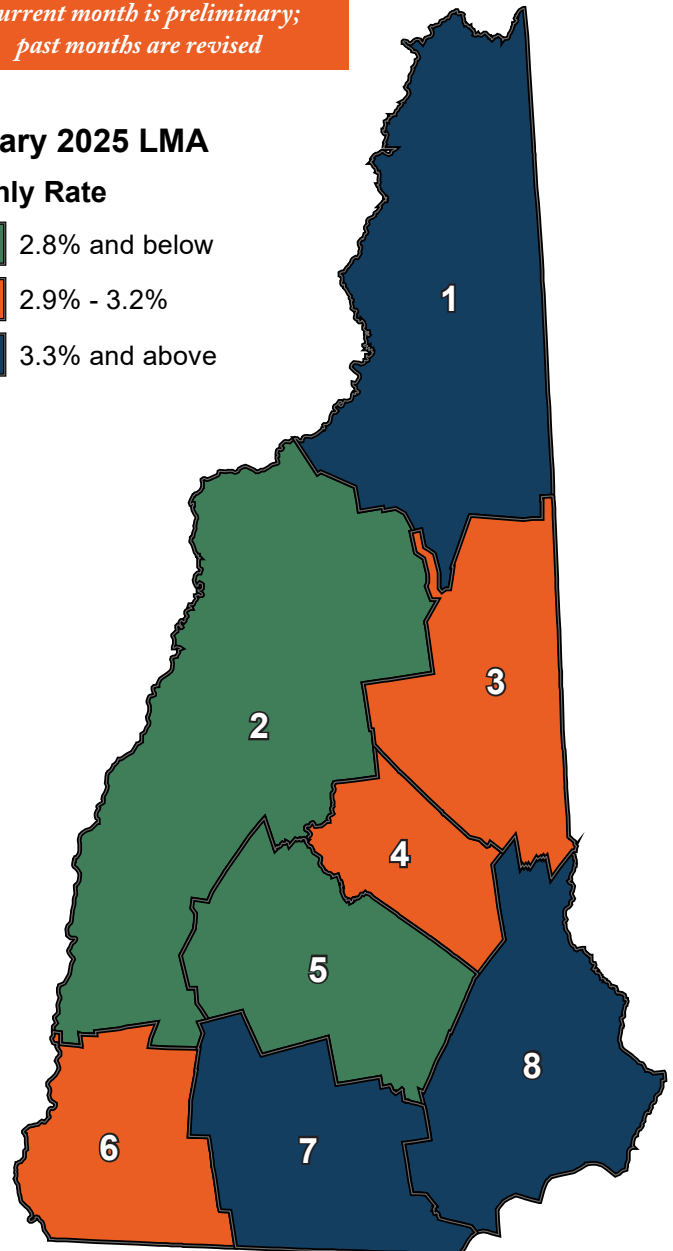
Not Seasonally Adjusted	Jan-25	Dec-24	Jan-24
United States	4.4%	3.8%	4.1%
Northeast	4.5%	3.8%	4.2%
New England	4.3%	3.5%	3.8%
Connecticut	4.0%	2.7%	3.7%
Maine	3.9%	3.5%	3.3%
Massachusetts	4.7%	4.1%	4.2%
New Hampshire	3.3%	2.8%	2.6%
Rhode Island	5.4%	4.2%	4.6%
Vermont	3.0%	2.5%	2.5%
Mid Atlantic	4.6%	3.9%	4.3%
New Jersey	4.9%	4.2%	4.7%
New York	4.6%	4.2%	4.4%
Pennsylvania	4.3%	3.3%	3.8%

*Current month is preliminary; past months are revised*

**January 2025 LMA**

**Monthly Rate**

- 2.8% and below
- 2.9% - 3.2%
- 3.3% and above



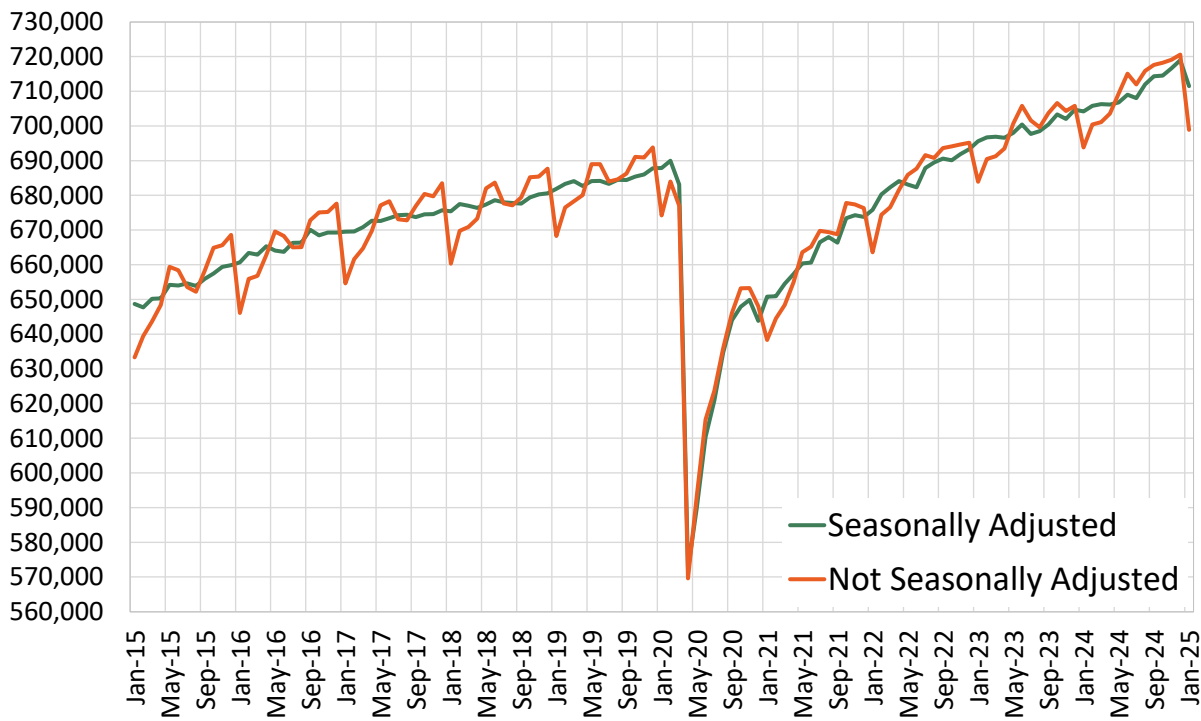
**MONTHLY ESTIMATES BY PLACE OF ESTABLISHMENT**

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

*Current month  
is preliminary;  
past months  
are revised*

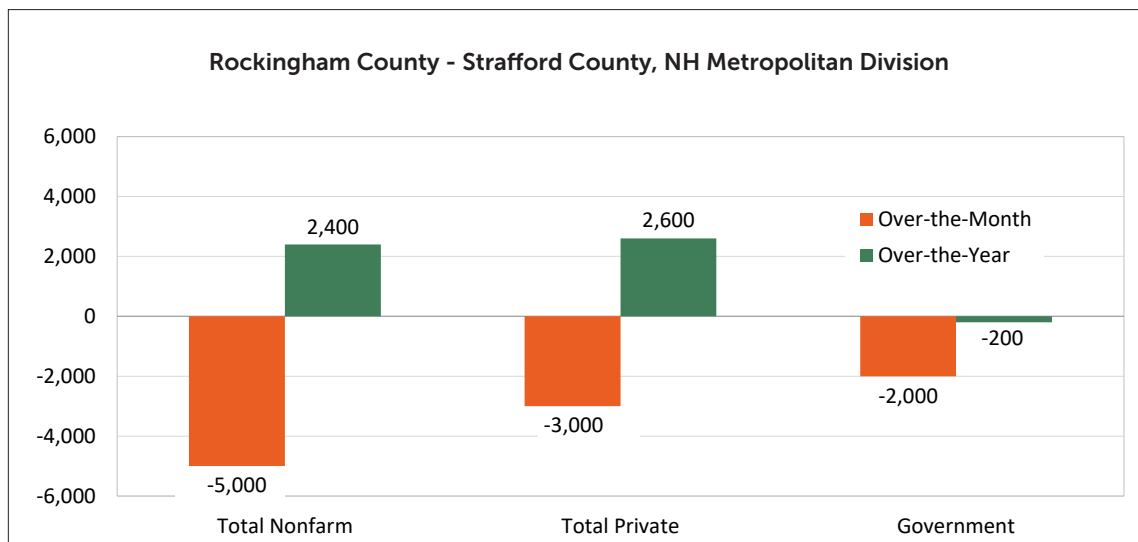
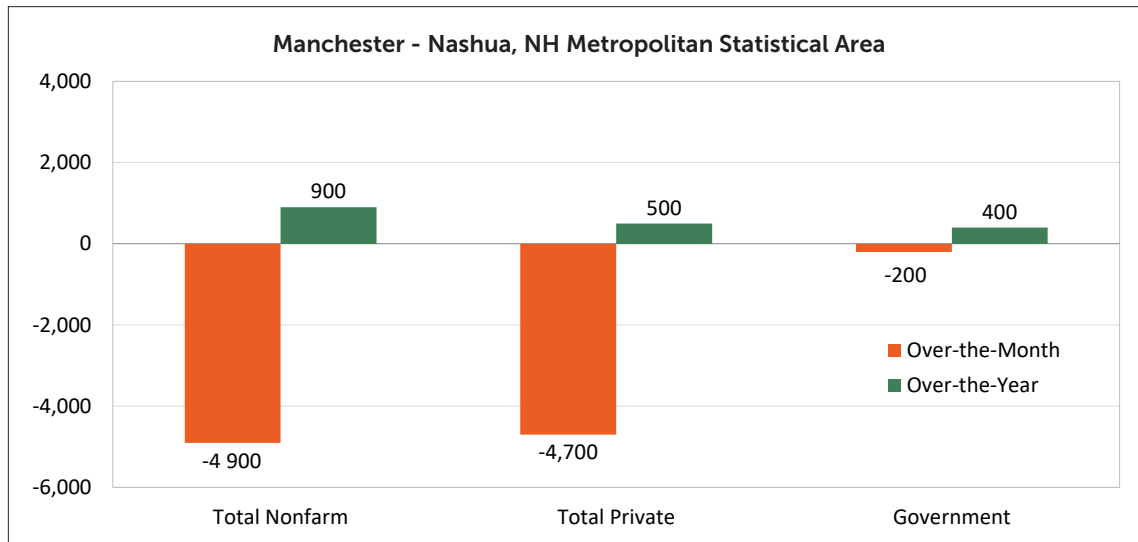
	Number of Jobs			Change From Previous	
	Jan-25	Dec-24	Jan-24	Month	Year
Total Nonfarm	698,900	713,100	690,800	-14,200	8,100
Total Private	610,100	621,900	602,800	-11,800	7,300
Mining and Logging	800	900	800	-100	0
Construction	30,700	32,200	30,700	-1,500	0
Manufacturing	68,100	68,100	69,400	0	-1,300
Durable Goods	51,400	51,000	51,800	400	-400
Non-Durable Goods	16,700	17,100	17,600	-400	-900
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	140,200	143,600	139,900	-3,400	300
Wholesale Trade	30,600	30,800	30,600	-200	0
Retail Trade	90,900	93,400	90,500	-2,500	400
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	18,700	19,400	18,800	-700	-100
Information	11,100	11,100	11,500	0	-400
Financial Activities	33,800	33,700	33,600	100	200
Professional and Business Services	99,300	100,100	97,600	-800	1,700
Education and Health Services	128,700	132,600	124,500	-3,900	4,200
Leisure and Hospitality	72,300	74,200	70,300	-1,900	2,000
Other Services	25,100	25,400	24,500	-300	600
Government	88,800	91,200	88,000	-2,400	800
Federal Government	9,200	9,200	9,000	0	200
State Government	21,300	23,000	21,300	-1,700	0
Local Government	58,300	59,000	57,700	-700	600

**Total Nonfarm Employment Trend Through January 2025**

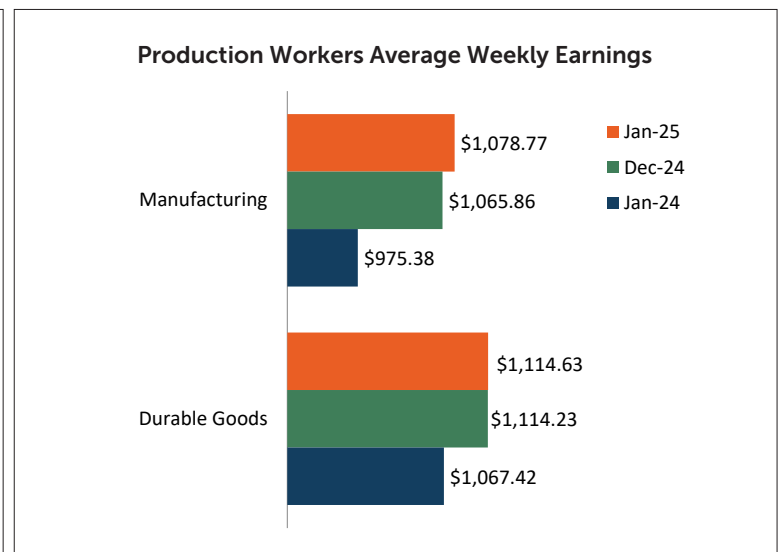
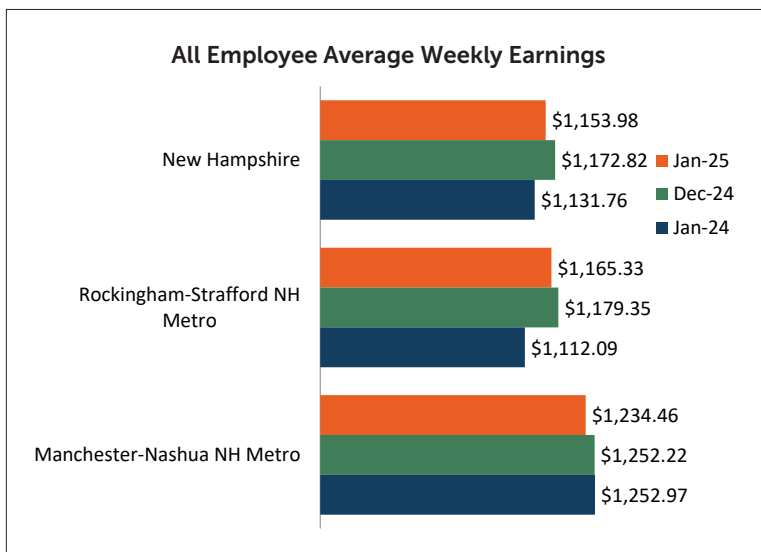


**MONTHLY ESTIMATES BY PLACE OF ESTABLISHMENT**

**Nonfarm Employment by Metropolitan Statistical Areas - January 2025**



**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](http://www.nhes.nh.gov/elmi/statistics/ces-data.htm)



**MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES)**

*Seasonally Adjusted*

Total nonfarm employment decreased to 711,500 jobs in January, based on preliminary seasonally adjusted estimates. This was a decrease of 1,200 non-farm private industry jobs, while government employment increased by 1,100 over the month. The primary source of the seasonally adjusted private industry decrease was private educational services. Four private industry supersectors experienced over-the-month gains and five experienced losses. Employment in the information supersector was unchanged over the month.

Employment in manufacturing increased by 400 in January, while the trade, transportation, and utilities supersector expanded payrolls by 300. The financial activities supersector added 200 positions while professional and business services employment increased by 100 over the month. The mining and logging, leisure and hospitality, and construction supersectors each lost 100 jobs, while employment in the other services supersector declined by 300 over the month. Private education and health services lost 1,600 jobs after the seasonal adjustment. This contraction was likely due to the imperfect process of seasonal adjustment rather than an economic event. Seasonally adjusted over-the-month changes are intended to reflect the number of jobs that are not attributable to regular seasonal patterns of employment. However, academic calendars and the timing of monthly CES data collection can combine to form very irregular patterns for both private and public educational services. This is evident when a large over-the-month change is immediately followed by an offsetting over-the-month change, and it is typically associated with changing semesters and vacation periods, which are not consistent among all covered institutions.

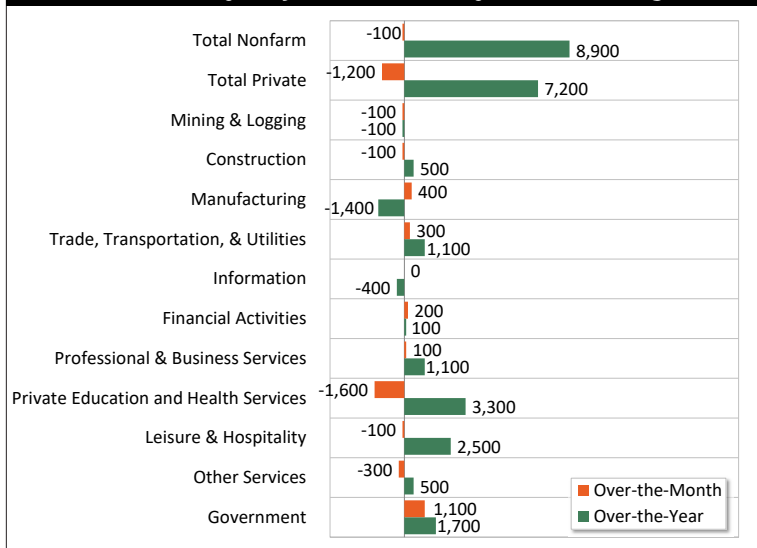
*Not Seasonally Adjusted*

Preliminary unadjusted estimates for January 2025 indicate that total nonfarm employment increased by 8,100 jobs since January 2024. Six private industry supersectors experienced over the year employment gains and two experienced over-the-year losses. Employment in the mining and logging and construction supersectors was unchanged from January 2024, while government employment increased by 800 over the year.

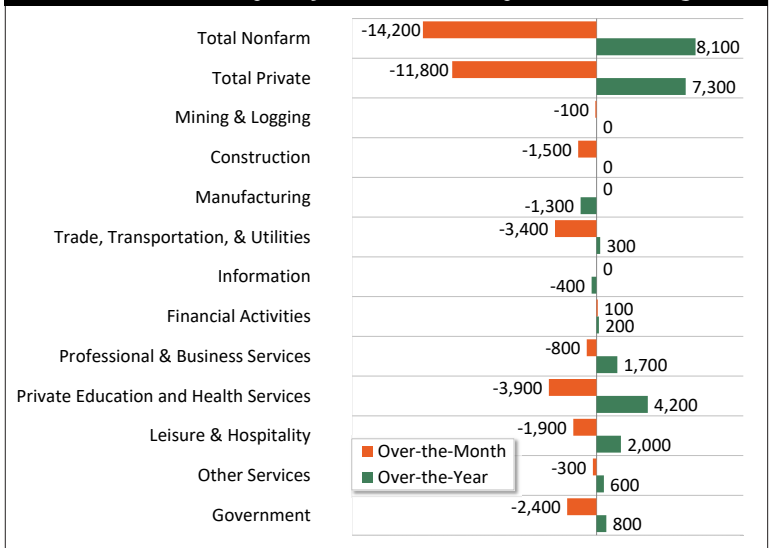
Private education and health services experienced the largest increase, with 4,200 more positions than in January 2024. The leisure and hospitality supersector expanded payrolls by 2,000 while professional and business services added 1,700 positions. Employment in the other services supersector increased by 600 over the year, while trade, transportation, and utilities gained 300 jobs, and employment in financial activities increased by 200. The information supersector lost 400 positions over the year, while manufacturing employment contracted by 1,300 jobs.

– Robert Cote, Assistant Director

**Seasonally Adjusted January 2025 Change**



**Not Seasonally Adjusted January 2025 Change**

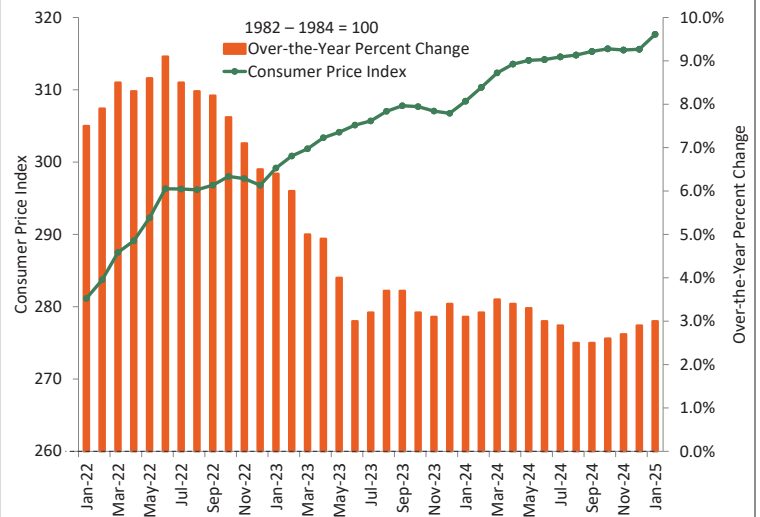


## Consumer Price Index

United States, All Urban Consumers Not Seasonally Adjusted (CPI-U) (1982-1984=100)				
			Change From Previous	
Jan-25	Dec-24	Jan-24	Month	Year
317.671	315.605	308.417	0.7%	3.0%

Northeast, All Urban Consumers Not Seasonally Adjusted (CPI-U) (1982-1984=100)				
			Change From Previous	
Jan-25	Dec-24	Jan-24	Month	Year
328.989	327.240	318.133	0.5%	3.4%

## Consumer Price Index United States, All Urban Consumers



## Unemployment Compensation Claims Activity

	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25
Initial Claims	1,965	1,454	1,585	1,720	2,692	2,360
Continued Weeks Claimed	14,861	13,068	11,960	11,267	15,471	15,907
Average payment for a week of unemployment	\$360.38	\$385.30	\$389.66	\$386.61	\$381.57	\$375.19

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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Claims calls: 1-800-266-2252



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