

New Hampshire ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

August 2019

Commuting Patterns for New Hampshire's Workers

In 2015, 620,337 residents of New Hampshire commuted to work, according to the U.S. Census Bureau's OnTheMap estimate. Not all of these residents worked in New Hampshire. Nearly one-fifth of employed New Hampshire residents, 118,605 residents, commuted out of New Hampshire for work. The majority of these workers, 78.9 percent, commuted to Massachusetts, while 9.3 percent commuted to Vermont, and 6.2 percent commuted to Maine.

Traveling in the opposite direction, 77,977 people who lived in other states commuted into New Hampshire to work. Nearly half of these workers, 49.8 percent, commuted into New Hampshire from Massachusetts, while 20.1 percent commuted from Vermont, and 23.3 percent commuted from Maine. These out-of-state workers made up 13.5 percent of all individuals employed in New Hampshire.

The number of New Hampshire residents working in Massachusetts outnumbered Massachusetts residents working in New Hampshire by more than 50,000. However, more workers commuted to New Hampshire from Vermont and Maine than left New Hampshire to work in those states. From Vermont, 15,690 workers commuted to New Hampshire, while 11,088 commuted from New Hampshire to Vermont. From Maine, 18,135 workers commuted to New Hampshire, while 7,312 commuted from New Hampshire to Maine.

Commuting Into New Hampshire	77,977
Massachusetts	38,796
Maine	18,135
Vermont	15,690

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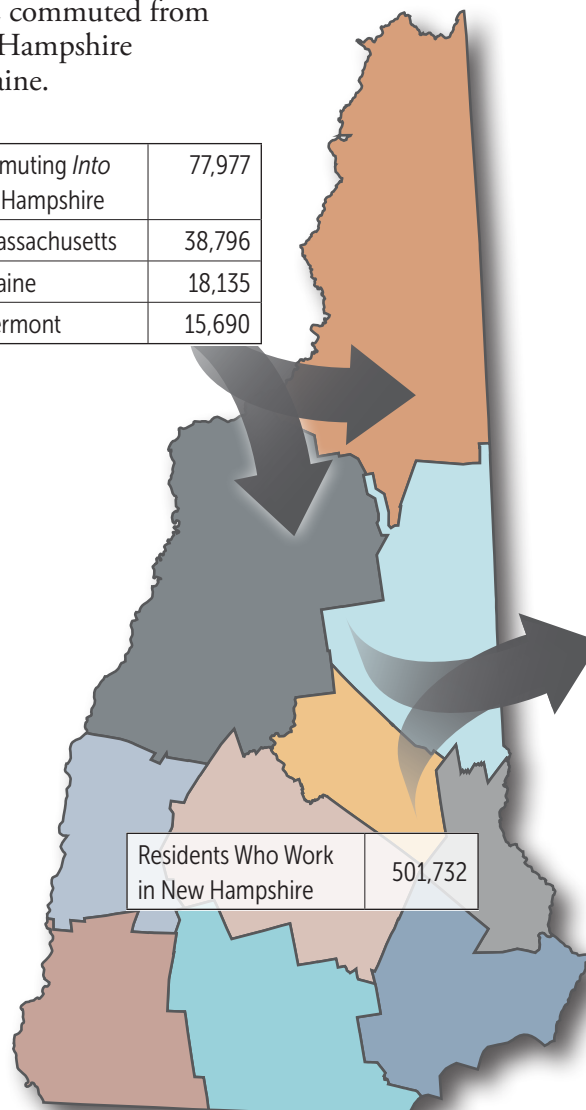
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About the Data

OnTheMap is an online mapping and reporting application showing where workers are employed and where they live. OnTheMap was developed through a unique partnership between the U.S. Census Bureau and its Local Employment Dynamics (LED) partner states. Commuting pattern data presented in this article are based on the LEHD Origin Destination Employment Statistics (LODES) data from 2015.

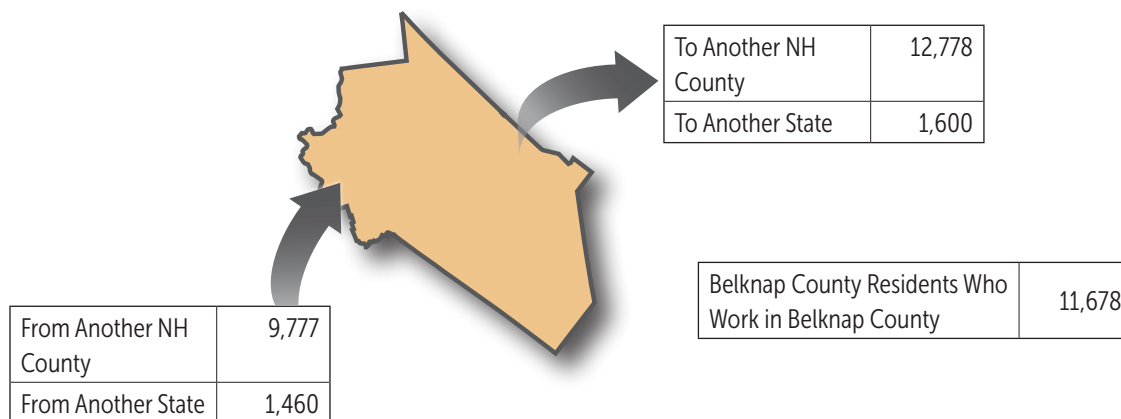
Employment figures used by OnTheMap are based on the U.S. Census Bureau's Beginning of Quarter Employment measure. These individuals were employed by the same employer during two consecutive quarters, in this case the first and second quarters of 2015. For individuals with multiple jobs, commuting patterns reflect only the primary job.



Commuting Out Of New Hampshire	118,605
Massachusetts	93,588
Maine	7,312
Vermont	11,088

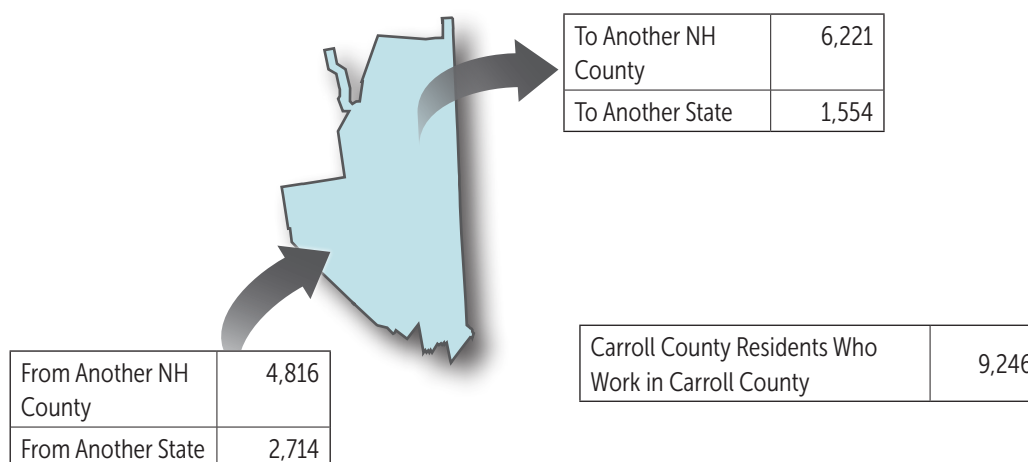
Belknap County

- Belknap is one of two counties in New Hampshire that does not border another state. As a result, it saw a relatively small number of workers commuting to and from other states.
- Of the 14,378 residents of Belknap County that commuted to another county, about 36.5 percent commuted to Merrimack County. About 33.5 percent of the 11,237 workers who commuted into Belknap County were residents of Merrimack County.



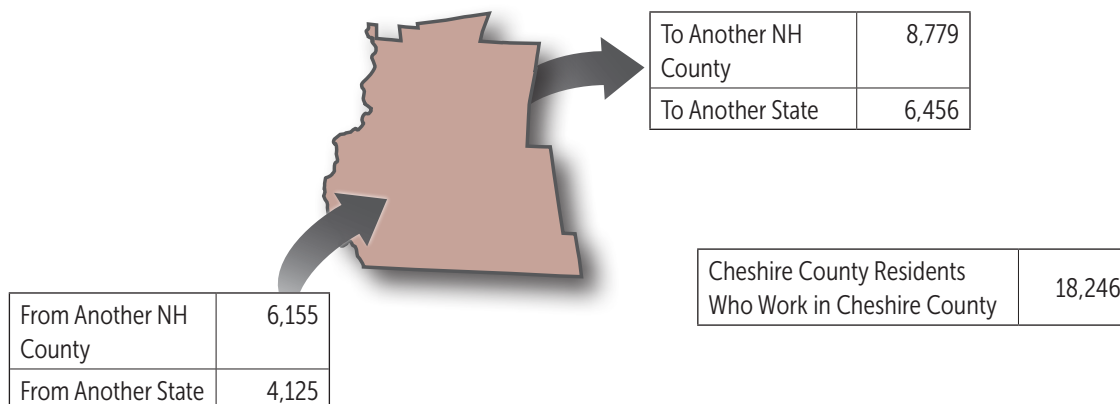
Carroll County

- Nearly identical numbers of workers commuted into and out of Carroll County in 2015: 7,530 workers commuted into Carroll County, while 7,775 commuted out.
- While 2,018 workers commuted from Maine to Carroll County, only 604 commuted from Carroll County to Maine. There were actually more workers commuting from Carroll County to Massachusetts, 671, than to Maine.
- Although the two counties do not share a border, 1,287 workers commuted from Carroll County to Hillsborough County, the largest share of Carroll County residents working in any other county.
- Conversely, although they share a long border, relatively few workers commuted between Carroll and Grafton Counties – 540 workers commuted from Carroll County to Grafton County, and 473 commuted in the opposite direction. The fact that much of this border is within the White Mountain National Forest may explain why so few workers commuted between these counties.



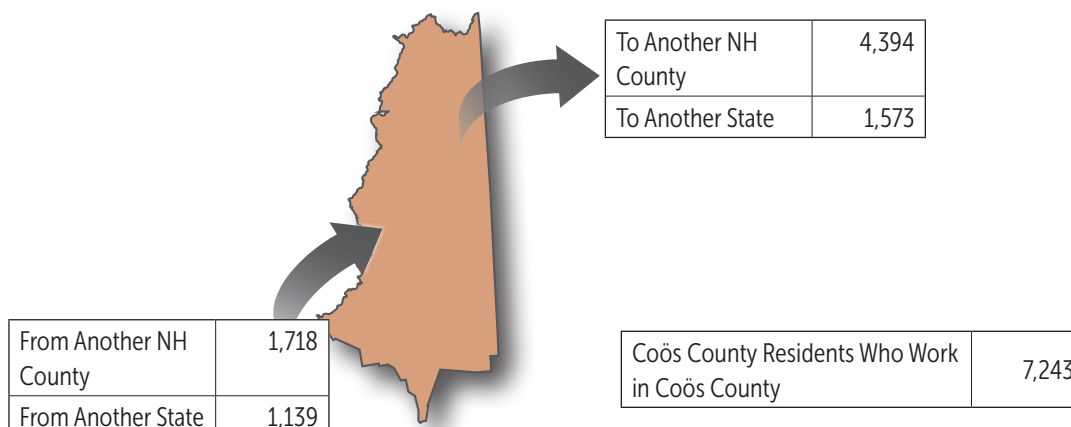
Cheshire County

- 15,235 workers commuted out of Cheshire County, while 10,280 commuted into the county.
- Going against the statewide trend, more workers from Cheshire County traveled to Vermont for work, 3,845, than to Massachusetts, 2,082. Workers commuted from Massachusetts and Vermont to Cheshire County in roughly equal numbers.
- Cheshire County residents who commuted out of the county were most likely to travel to Hillsborough County. Hillsborough County was also the largest source of workers commuting to Cheshire County. Grafton County was the third most common county of employment for Cheshire County workers, even though those counties do not share a border.



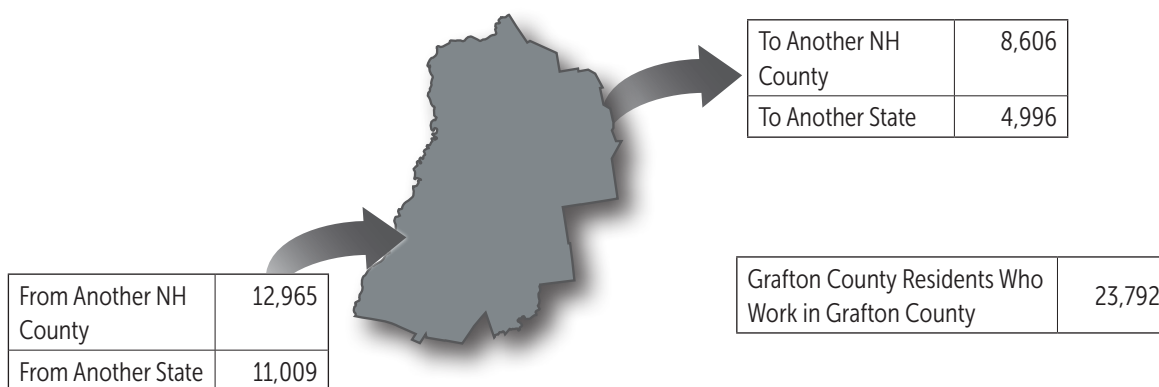
Coös County

- In Coös County, 5,967 workers commuted out of the county, while 2,857 commuted into the county.
- 1,152 workers commuted from Coös County to either Vermont or Maine, while 946 residents of those states commuted to Coös County.
- 1,350 workers commuted from Coös County to Grafton County, the most workers commuting to any other county. Grafton County was also the largest source of workers commuting to Coös County, 775. More than one out of every eight employed residents of Coös County, 1,699 workers, commuted from Coös County into Merrimack, Hillsborough and Rockingham Counties.



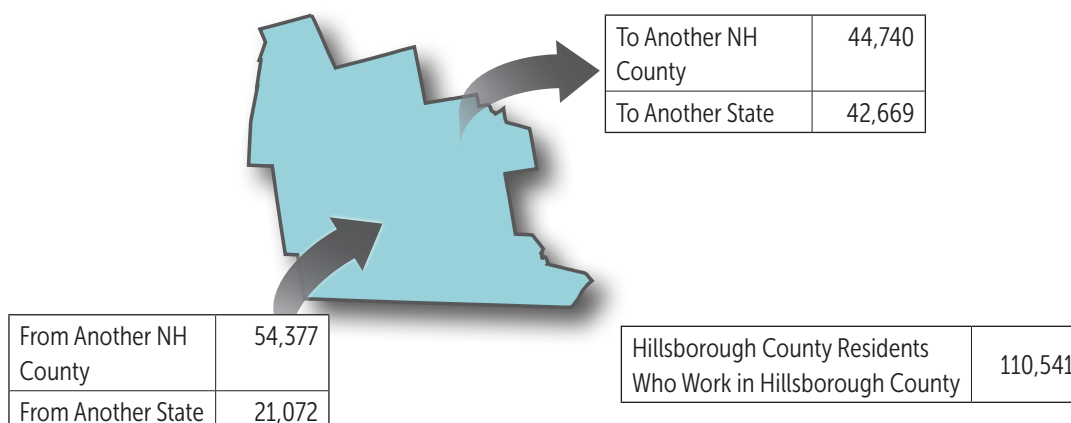
Grafton County

- Grafton County was one of two counties in New Hampshire that saw more workers commute into the county than out of it: 23,974 workers commuted into Grafton County, while 13,602 commuted out of the county.
- More workers commuted between Vermont and Grafton County, in both directions, than between Grafton County and any other county in New Hampshire. 8,971 workers commuted from Vermont to Grafton County, while 3,278 commuted from Grafton County to Vermont.
- The most workers from any county in New Hampshire, 3,201, commuted in from Sullivan County. The most workers commuting from Grafton County to any other county in New Hampshire, 2,154, commuted to Merrimack County.
- Grafton County had a lower percentage of residents commuting out of their county of residence than any other county in New Hampshire: 13,602 of 37,394 employed residents, or 36.4 percent, worked outside Grafton County.



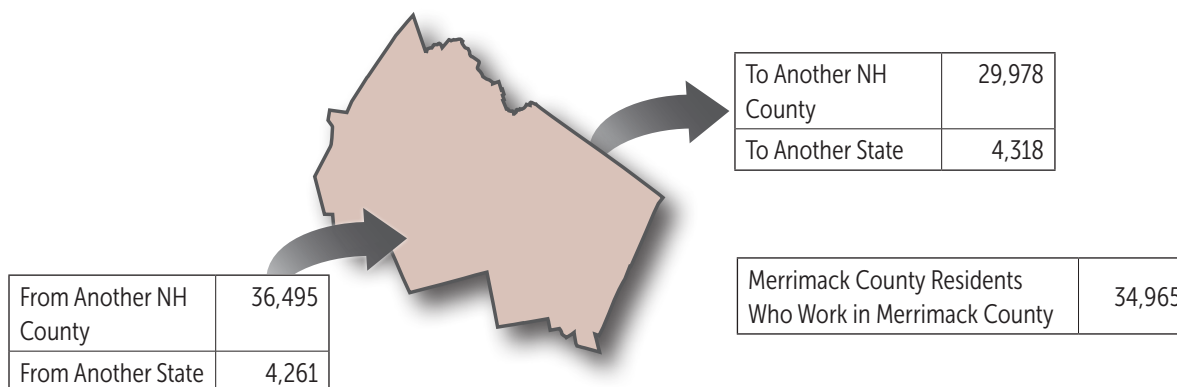
Hillsborough County

- 75,449 workers traveled to Hillsborough County to work, while 87,409 residents of Hillsborough County commuted out of the county.
- 39,554 workers, 20 percent of all employed county residents, traveled to Massachusetts for work. Those residents who worked elsewhere in New Hampshire primarily commuted to Rockingham or Merrimack Counties.
- 25,622 workers commuted from Rockingham County to Hillsborough County, the most from any other county. 16,793 workers commuted from Massachusetts to Hillsborough County.



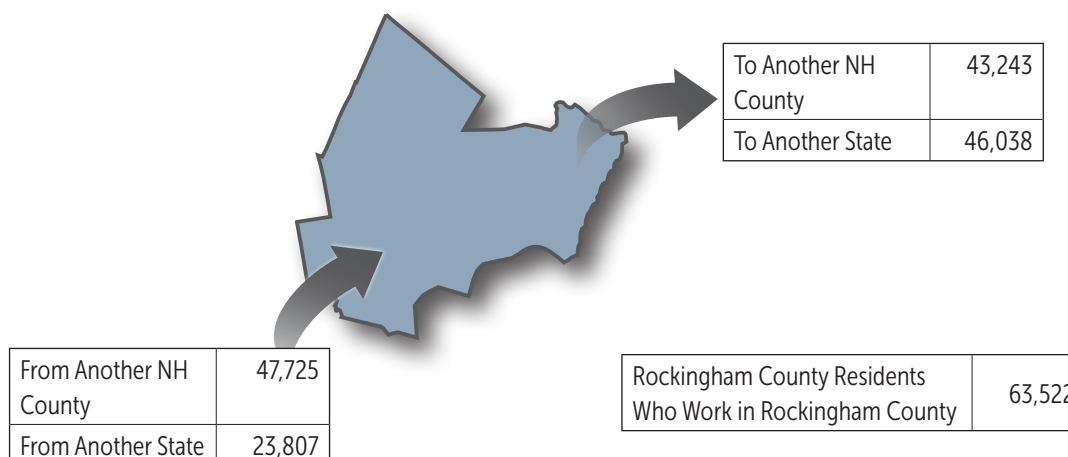
Merrimack County

- Merrimack County was one of only two counties in New Hampshire that saw more commuters traveling into the county for work than out of it: 40,756 workers commuted to Merrimack County, while 34,296 commuted out of the county.
- Since Merrimack County does not share a border with any other state, it saw relatively few commuters traveling either to or from other states. 5.6 percent of workers employed in Merrimack County commuted from out of state, while 6.2 percent of employed Merrimack County residents commuted out of state.
- 15,029 residents of Hillsborough County commuted to Merrimack County, the most traveling to Merrimack County from any other county. 14,937 workers commuted from Merrimack County to Hillsborough County, the largest number commuting to another county.



Rockingham County

- In Rockingham County, 89,281 workers, over half of all working residents, left Rockingham County for work. 42,642 of them commuted to Massachusetts, and 1,843 commuted to Maine. Of the workers who commuted to another county in New Hampshire, more than half commuted to Hillsborough County.
- Just over half of the 71,532 workers who commuted to Rockingham County came from Hillsborough or Strafford counties. An additional 15,166 workers commuted into the county from Massachusetts, and 7,041 commuted in from Maine.



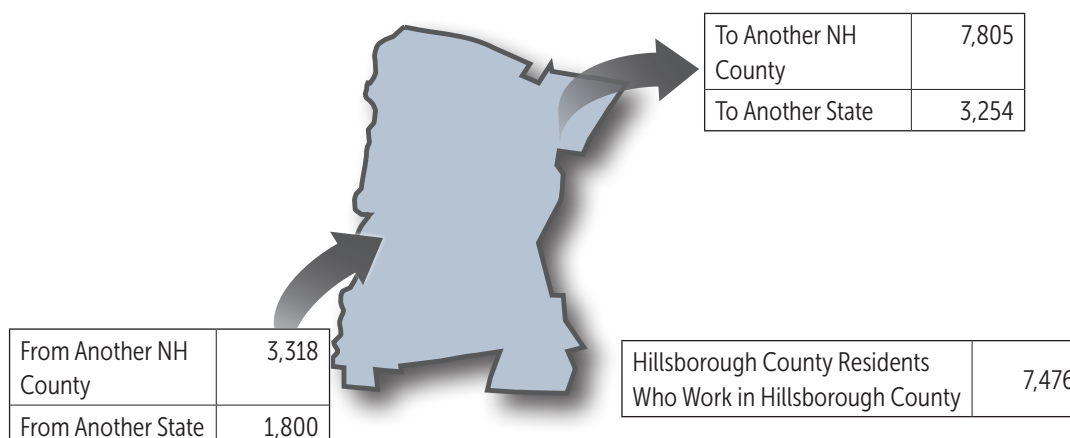
Strafford County

- In Strafford County, 31,624 residents commuted out of the county for work, while 21,265 workers commuted into the county.
- More than half of the workers commuting out of Strafford County, 16,065 residents, were employed in Rockingham County. One-third of workers commuting into Strafford County lived in Rockingham County.
- The largest number of out-of-state workers commuting into Strafford County, 4,708, were residents of Maine. Most Strafford County residents commuting out-of-state traveled to either Maine, 2,354 workers, or Massachusetts, 3,148 workers.



Sullivan County

- Among New Hampshire's counties, Sullivan County had the largest share of out-commuters, with 59.7 percent of residents working outside the county. There were 7,476 residents who both lived and worked in Sullivan County, while 11,059 residents worked elsewhere. An additional 5,118 workers commuted into Sullivan County.
- Going against the overall statewide commuting patterns, more Sullivan County residents traveled to Vermont for work, 2,157 workers, than traveled to Sullivan County from Vermont, 1,400 workers.



Methods of Commuting

Most workers in New Hampshire drove to work. In 2017, 80.9 percent drove alone, and an additional 8.0 percent carpooled.¹ Working from home was the next most common option, with 6.1 percent of employed residents, while 2.8 percent walked to work. Less than one percent of New Hampshire commuters took public transportation.

These percentages were fairly consistent across the state. Belknap County had the highest percentage of workers who drove, 91.5 percent. Grafton County had the lowest percentage of commuters who drove to work, with 82.4 percent. Workers living in Grafton County walked to work at nearly three times the statewide average, at 7.8 percent.

With 6.1 percent of employed New Hampshire residents working from home, New Hampshire was the state with the fifth highest percent of home-based workers. This percent has increased since 2010, when 5.1 percent of workers worked from home.² In Cheshire County, 9.5 percent of workers worked from home, the highest percentage in any county in New Hampshire.

The average worker in New Hampshire traveled 27.2 minutes to get to work.³ This number increased from 25.5 minutes in 2010. Residents of Coös County had the shortest average commute, 20.8 minutes. Residents of Rockingham County had the longest average commute, 30.2 minutes.

– Greg David,
Economist

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, S0801 COMMUTING CHARACTERISTICS BY SEX 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?_afpt=table

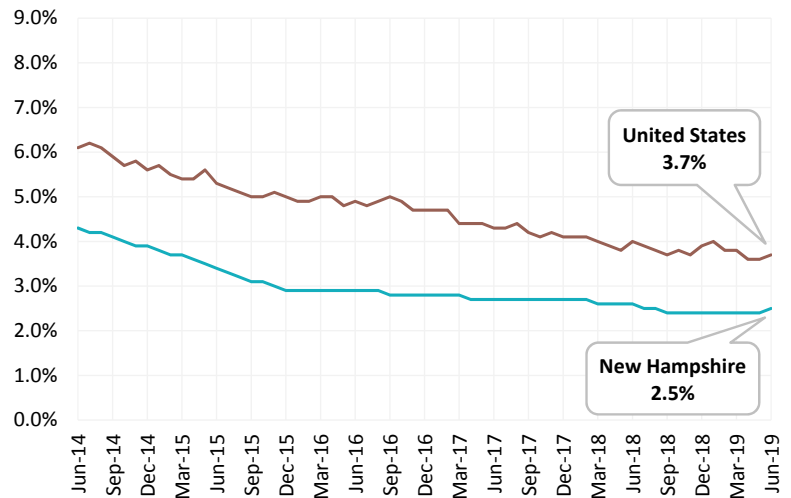
² U.S. Census Bureau, S0801 COMMUTING CHARACTERISTICS BY SEX 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?_afpt=table

³ U.S. Census Bureau, S0801 COMMUTING CHARACTERISTICS BY SEX 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?_afpt=table

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES

Unemployment Estimates by Region

Seasonally Adjusted	Jun-19	May-19	Jun-18
United States	3.7%	3.6%	4.0%
Northeast	3.6%	3.7%	4.0%
New England	3.1%	3.1%	3.5%
Connecticut	3.7%	3.8%	4.1%
Maine	3.2%	3.3%	3.4%
Massachusetts	3.0%	3.0%	3.4%
New Hampshire	2.5%	2.4%	2.6%
Rhode Island	3.6%	3.6%	4.0%
Vermont	2.1%	2.1%	2.7%
Mid Atlantic	3.8%	3.9%	4.1%
New Jersey	3.5%	3.8%	4.1%
New York	4.0%	4.0%	4.1%
Pennsylvania	3.8%	3.8%	4.2%

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

Current Employment Statistics (CES) by Place of Establishment

	Number of Jobs			Change From Previous	
	Jun-19	May-19	Jun-18	Month	Year
Total Nonfarm	690,900	689,600	681,500	1,300	9,400
Total Private	601,700	599,900	590,900	1,800	10,800
Mining and Logging	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
Construction	28,000	27,700	26,900	300	1,100
Manufacturing	70,000	70,000	70,500	0	-500
Durable Goods	53,000	52,900	52,500	100	500
Non-Durable Goods	17,000	17,100	18,000	-100	-1,000
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	142,200	141,900	139,300	300	2,900
Wholesale Trade	30,200	29,800	28,000	400	2,200
Retail Trade	94,700	94,900	94,600	-200	100
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	17,300	17,200	16,700	100	600
Information	12,300	12,300	12,500	0	-200
Financial Activities	33,600	33,500	34,500	100	-900
Financial and Insurance	26,700	26,700	27,300	0	-600
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6,900	6,800	7,200	100	-300
Professional and Business Services	84,200	84,100	83,300	100	900
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	38,800	38,700	38,100	100	700
Management of Companies and Enterprises	9,200	9,200	9,300	0	-100
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	36,200	36,200	35,900	0	300
Education and Health Services	129,800	129,100	125,500	700	4,300
Educational Services	34,200	34,300	33,100	-100	1,100
Health Care and Social Assistance	95,600	94,800	92,400	800	3,200
Leisure and Hospitality	74,800	74,600	72,000	200	2,800
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	12,300	12,200	12,500	100	-200
Accommodation and Food Services	62,500	62,400	59,500	100	3,000
Other Services	25,800	25,700	25,400	100	400
Government	89,200	89,700	90,600	-500	-1,400
Federal Government	8,000	8,000	7,700	0	300
State Government	24,600	24,600	24,900	0	-300
Local Government	56,600	57,100	58,000	-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

Labor Force Estimates

New Hampshire	Jun-19	May-19	Jun-18
Total Civilian Labor Force	779,710	766,550	770,590
Employed	760,910	748,050	751,120
Unemployed	18,800	18,500	19,470
Unemployment Rate	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%

United States (# in thousands)	Jun-19	May-19	Jun-18
Total Civilian Labor Force	164,120	162,655	163,277
Employed	157,828	157,152	156,465
Unemployed	6,292	5,503	6,812
Unemployment Rate	3.8%	3.4%	4.2%

Unemployment Rates by Area

Counties	Jun-19	May-19	Jun-18
Belknap	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%
Carroll	2.4%	2.6%	2.4%
Cheshire	2.5%	2.4%	2.6%
Coös	2.8%	3.3%	2.8%
Grafton	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%
Hillsborough	2.5%	2.5%	2.6%
Merrimack	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
Rockingham	2.5%	2.5%	2.7%
Strafford	2.2%	2.1%	2.4%
Sullivan	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%

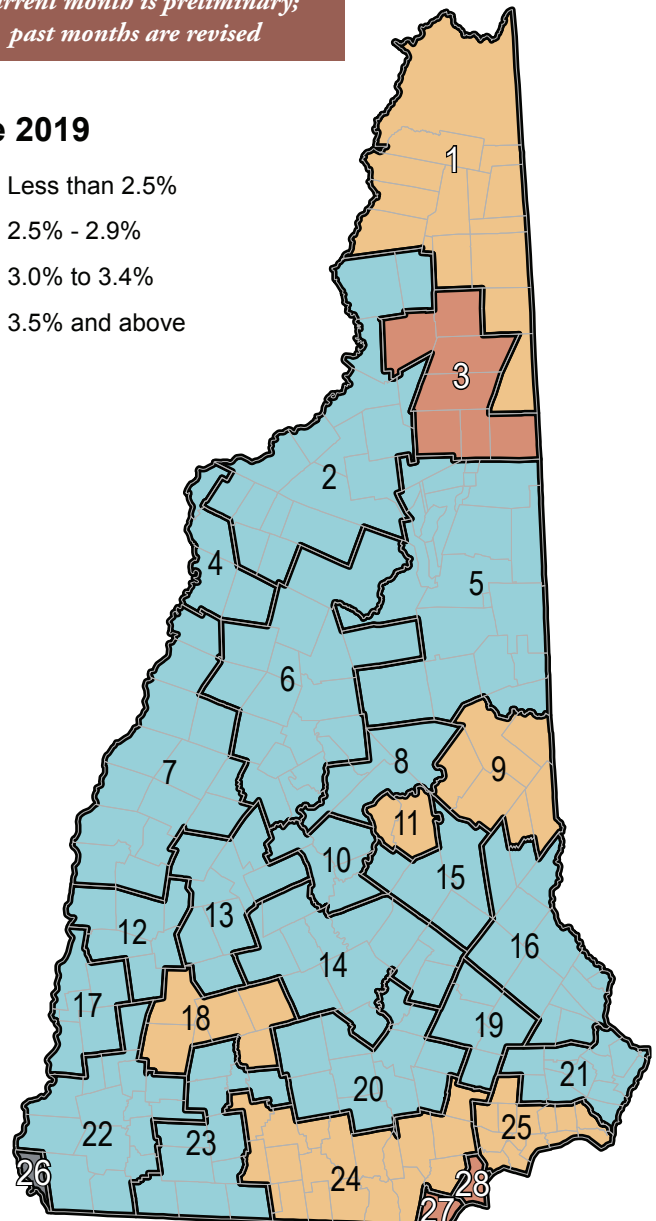
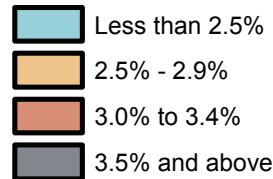
Map Key	Labor Market Areas	Jun-19	May-19	Jun-18
1	Colebrook, NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	2.8%	3.4%	2.5%
2	Littleton, NH-VT LMA, NH Portion	2.3%	2.5%	2.2%
3	Berlin NH Micropolitan NECTA	3.1%	3.6%	3.2%
4	Haverhill, NH LMA	2.1%	2.3%	2.4%
5	Conway, NH-ME LMA, NH Portion	2.3%	2.6%	2.3%
6	Plymouth, NH LMA	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
7	Lebanon, NH-VT Micropolitan NECTA, NH Portion	2.1%	2.0%	2.1%
8	Meredith, NH LMA	2.1%	2.3%	2.1%
9	Wolfeboro, NH LMA	2.7%	2.7%	2.8%
10	Franklin, NH LMA	2.3%	2.4%	2.5%
11	Laconia, NH Micropolitan NECTA	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%
12	Expanded Claremont, NH estimating area	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%
13	New London, NH LMA	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%
14	Concord, NH Micropolitan NECTA	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%
15	Belmont, NH LMA	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%
16	Dover-Durham, NH-ME Metropolitan NECTA, NH Portion	2.2%	2.1%	2.4%
17	Charlestown, NH LMA	2.3%	2.3%	2.1%
18	Hillsborough, NH LMA	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%
19	Raymond, NH LMA	2.3%	2.4%	2.6%
20	Manchester, NH Metropolitan NECTA	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%
21	Portsmouth, NH-ME Metropolitan NECTA, NH Portion	2.2%	2.2%	2.3%
22	Keene, NH Micropolitan NECTA	2.4%	2.4%	2.7%
23	Peterborough, NH LMA	2.4%	2.3%	2.4%
24	Nashua, NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion	2.6%	2.6%	2.8%
25	Seabrook-Hampstead Area, NH Portion, Haverhill-Newburyport-Amesbury MA-NH NECTA Division	2.8%	2.8%	3.0%
26	Hinsdale Town, NH Portion, Brattleboro, VT-NH LMA	3.6%	3.7%	3.4%
27	Pelham Town, NH Portion, Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH NECTA Division	3.0%	3.2%	3.5%
28	Salem Town, NH Portion, Lawrence-Methuen-Salem, MA-NH NECTA Division	3.3%	3.2%	3.4%

Unemployment Rates by Region

Not Seasonally Adjusted	Jun-19	May-19	Jun-18
United States	3.8%	3.4%	4.2%
Northeast	3.5%	3.5%	4.1%
New England	3.2%	3.1%	3.7%
Connecticut	3.9%	3.6%	4.4%
Maine	2.8%	3.3%	3.3%
Massachusetts	3.1%	3.1%	3.7%
New Hampshire	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%
Rhode Island	3.3%	3.3%	3.7%
Vermont	2.2%	1.9%	2.8%
Mid Atlantic	3.7%	3.6%	4.3%
New Jersey	3.0%	3.0%	4.4%
New York	3.8%	3.8%	4.1%
Pennsylvania	4.0%	3.8%	4.6%

*Current month is preliminary;
past months are revised*

June 2019



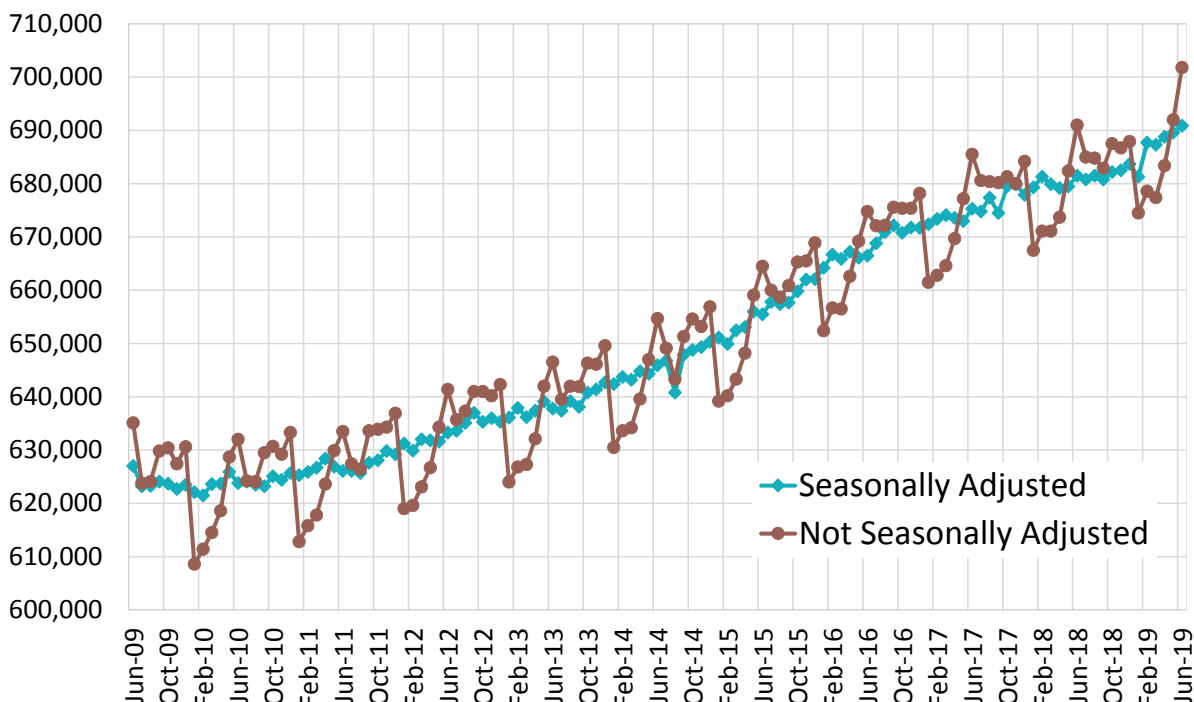
MONTHLY ESTIMATES BY PLACE OF ESTABLISHMENT

New Hampshire Nonfarm Employment Statewide
Not Seasonally Adjusted

*Current month
is preliminary;
past months
are revised*

	Number of Jobs			Change From Previous	
	Jun-19	May-19	Jun-18	Month	Year
Total Nonfarm	701,800	692,000	691,000	9,800	10,800
Total Private	614,700	598,700	603,400	16,000	11,300
Mining and Logging	1,100	1,000	1,000	100	100
Construction	29,000	27,800	28,000	1,200	1,000
Manufacturing	70,500	69,600	71,100	900	-600
Durable Goods	53,400	52,600	52,900	800	500
Non-Durable Goods	17,100	17,000	18,200	100	-1,100
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	144,400	140,800	140,800	3,600	3,600
Wholesale Trade	30,300	29,300	28,300	1,000	2,000
Retail Trade	96,500	94,500	95,500	2,000	1,000
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	17,600	17,000	17,000	600	600
Information	12,400	12,300	12,700	100	-300
Financial Activities	33,900	33,200	35,000	700	-1,100
Professional and Business Services	86,200	84,800	84,700	1,400	1,500
Education and Health Services	129,000	129,500	125,400	-500	3,600
Leisure and Hospitality	82,100	74,000	78,600	8,100	3,500
Other Services	26,100	25,700	26,100	400	0
Government	87,100	93,300	87,600	-6,200	-500
Federal Government	8,000	8,000	7,800	0	200
State Government	22,200	25,800	22,000	-3,600	200
Local Government	56,900	59,500	57,800	-2,600	-900

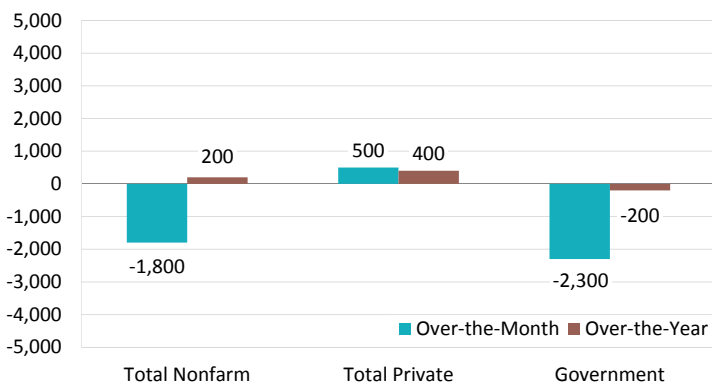
Total Nonfarm Employment Trend Through June 2019



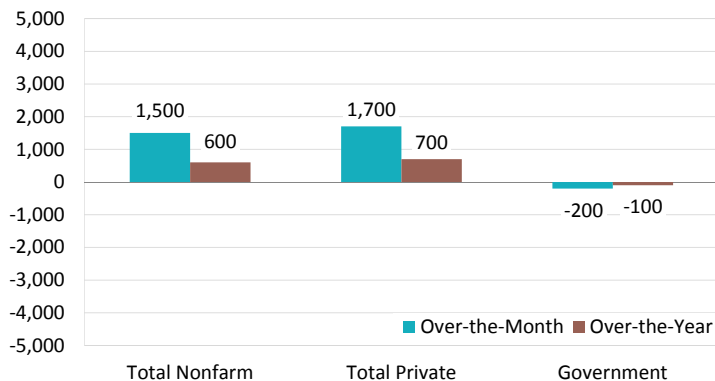
MONTHLY ESTIMATES BY PLACE OF ESTABLISHMENT

Nonfarm Employment by Metropolitan Statistical Areas - June 2019

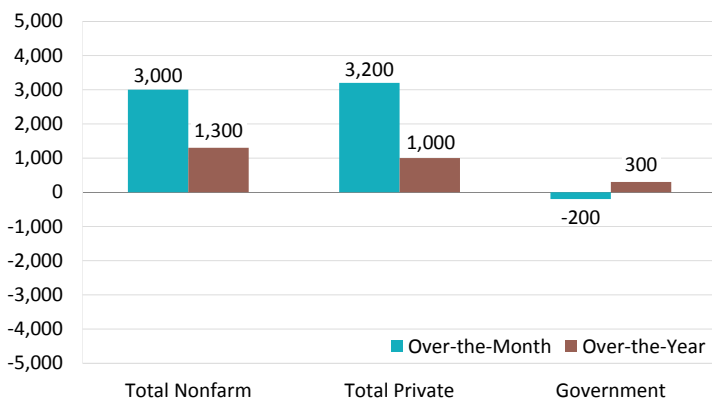
Dover-Durham NH-ME Metro NECTA



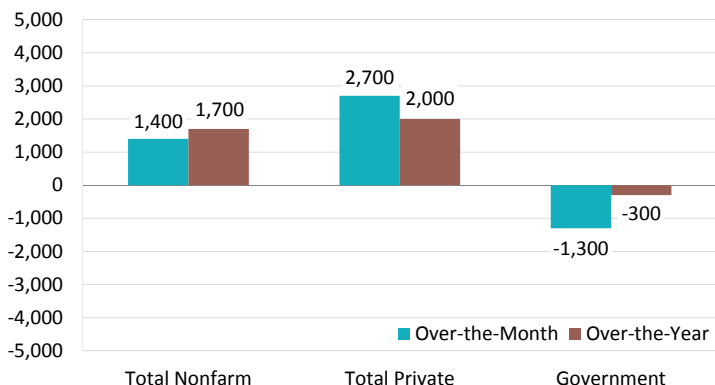
Manchester Metro NECTA



Portsmouth NH-ME Metro NECTA

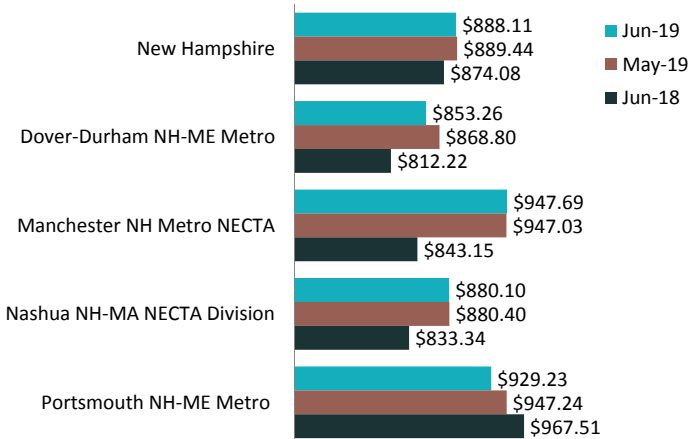


Nashua NH-MA NECTA Division

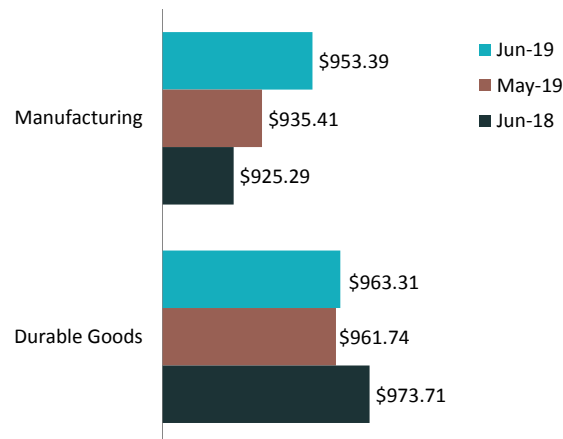


Total Private Average Weekly Earnings Data

All Employee Average Weekly Earnings



Production Workers Average Weekly Earnings

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 1,300 jobs in June, according to preliminary seasonally adjusted estimates. *Private Education and Health Services* had the largest over-the-month gain in employment, adding 700 jobs, followed by *Trade, Transportation, and Utilities* and *Construction* with an increase of 300 positions each. *Leisure and Hospitality* gained 200 jobs, while *Financial Activities*, *Professional and Business Services*, and *Other Services* each gained a modest 100 jobs from May.

One supersector experienced an over-the-month employment loss in June. *Government* decreased payrolls by 500 jobs from May.

Seasonally adjusted *Total Nonfarm* employment increased 9,400 jobs from June 2018 to June 2019. *Private Education and Health Services* expanded by 4,300 jobs, while *Trade, Transportation, and Utilities* added 2,900 jobs. *Leisure and Hospitality* expanded payrolls by 2,800 positions, and *Construction* gained 1,100 jobs. *Professional and Business Services* increased 900 jobs, and *Other Services* added 400 positions over-the-year.

Four supersectors experienced over-the-year employment losses. *Government* shed 1,400 positions, and *Financial Activities* dropped 900 jobs. *Manufacturing* trimmed payrolls by 500 jobs from June 2018, and *Information* decreased by 200 over-the-year.

The Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau has recently released its Current Employment Statistics (CES) Benchmark Supplement, which provides a review of Nonfarm employment in 2018. The article can be accessed at <https://www.nhes.nh.gov/elmi/products/ec-index.htm>

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Preliminary unadjusted estimates for June show that *Total Nonfarm* employment increased 9,800 jobs over-the-month. *Leisure and Hospitality* had the largest increase, adding 8,100 jobs, followed by *Trade, Transportation, and Utilities* with an increase of 3,600 jobs. *Professional and Business Services* gained 1,400 positions, while *Construction* added 1,200 jobs. *Manufacturing* expanded payrolls by 900, and *Financial Activities* gained 700 positions over-the-month. *Other Services* added 400 jobs, and *Mining and Logging* and *Information* increased a modest 100 jobs each from May.

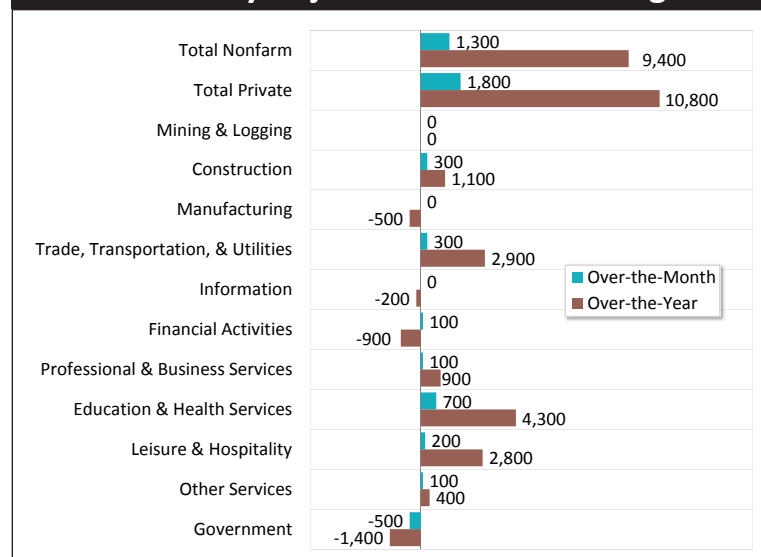
Two supersectors lost jobs over-the-month. *Government* trimmed payrolls by 6,200 jobs, while *Private Education and Health Services* dropped 500 jobs.

Total Nonfarm employment increased 10,800 jobs from June 2018 to June 2019. *Trade, Transportation, and Utilities* and *Private Education and Health Services* gained 3,600 jobs each, while *Leisure and Hospitality* added 3,500 positions. *Professional and Business Services* increased payrolls by 1,500 jobs, and *Construction* added 1,000 jobs over-the-year. *Mining and Logging* gained a modest 100 positions from June 2018.

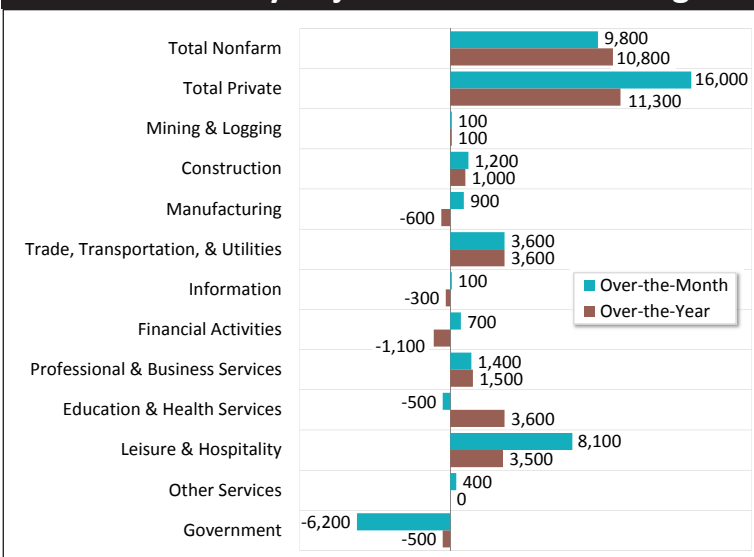
Four supersectors experienced an over-the-year employment loss. *Financial Activities* employment decreased by 1,100 positions from June 2018, and *Manufacturing* shed 600 jobs. *Government* and *Information* dropped 500 and 300 jobs, respectively, over-the-year.

Ellie Goodbread
Research Analyst

Seasonally Adjusted June 2019 Change



Not Seasonally Adjusted June 2019 Change



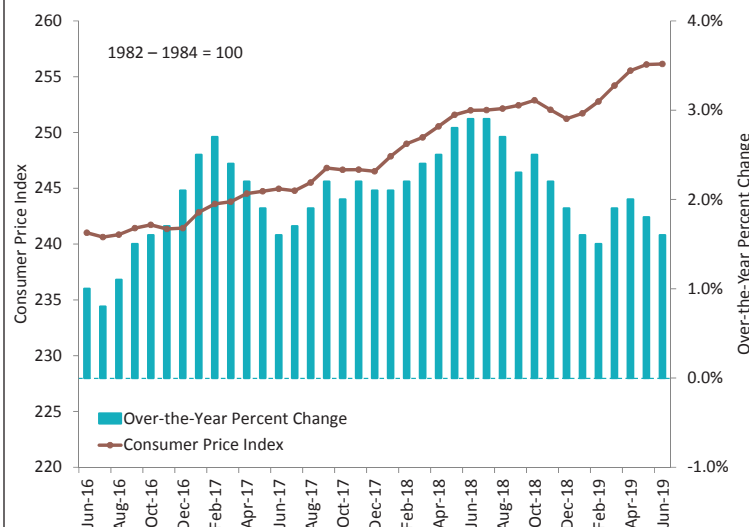
Consumer Price Index

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

			Change From Previous	
Jun-19	May-19	Jun-18	Month	Year
256.143	256.092	251.989	0.0%	1.6%

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

			Change From Previous	
Jun-19	May-19	Jun-18	Month	Year
270.133	269.744	265.950	0.1%	1.6%

Consumer Price Index
United States, All Urban Consumers
**Unemployment Compensation Claims Activity**

	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19
Initial Claims	2,986	2,244	2,083	2,219	1,550	2,028
Continued Weeks Claimed	18,266	17,225	17,239	15,338	10,600	11,466
Average payment for a week of unemployment	\$328.92	\$329.03	\$326.62	\$330.12	\$334.69	\$340.61

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New Hampshire Employment Security
Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau

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