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Executive Summary:

The following report, on the labor market conditions in Massachusetts, is prepared as part of the funding requirement from the Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. This report is targeted towards practitioners. Where the data is available, the analysis presented in this report speaks to the labor market conditions across three periods, pre-pandemic (June 2019 -- February 2020), pandemic period (March 2020 -- May 2021), and pandemic recovery period (June 2021 -- September 2021).

After reaching a peak of 16.4% in April 2020, the unemployment rate in Massachusetts is at 5.2% as of September 2021. Approximately 69% of Total Nonfarm Jobs (seasonally adjusted) in Massachusetts have been recovered. The most significant losses occurred in the Leisure and Hospitality, Education and Health Services, and Trade, Transportation and Utilities Supersectors. The Leisure and Hospitality Supersector saw a net loss of 225,300 jobs, Education and Health Services 119,000, and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities a 114,000 net loss through April 2020. Education and Health Services Supersector jobs experienced the greatest losses in the Boston-Cambridge-Newton, Worcester, and Springfield NECTA areas. The Accommodation and Food services industry has been the most impacted industry both during and in the recovery period of the pandemic.

Demographic analysis of unemployment claims data presented in the report finds that Asians had a greater number of unemployment claims in proportion to their share of the population than would be expected based on past data. Asians saw the highest spike in unemployment claims between February and May 2020, almost three times more than the increase in claims for Whites. Blacks/African Americans and Hispanics & Latinos seem to be recovering more slowly from the effects of the pandemic. Workers between the ages of 25 and 34 received the greatest number of unemployment claims. Women were more affected by the pandemic than men, particularly at the beginning of the pandemic recovery period, though number of claims between genders are slowly converging. At the peak of the pandemic, claims from women were approximately thirteen times greater than those from men.

At the height of the pandemic, across all WDA's, Food Preparation and Service-Related occupations had the highest number of unemployment insurance claims. Followed by Office and Administrative Support and Transportation and Moving. At the beginning of the recovery period, June 2021, claims in 8 WDAs are from Office and Administrative Support services, in 4 WDAs from Management, in 2 WDAs from Construction and Extraction, and only in Boston and Franklin-Hampshire WDA most claims are still from Food Preparation and Serving Related occupations. It is important to note that a decline in claims does not show a recovery in that industry. Part of the trend might be because of workers exhausting their benefits or moving to/being employed in different industries. As of September 2021, approximately 65,000 jobs are yet to be recovered in Food and Accommodation industry.

Though uneven in terms of demographics, industries and geography, Massachusetts economy is in recovery from the pandemic. From the time the pandemic began around mid-March 2020 to mid-September 2021, there have been 1.15 million new (and distinct) job postings in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. From January 2021 to May 2021, job posting levels nearly doubled in number. A rise in Retail Trade and Educational Service jobs had a lot to do with this rise in job posting levels.

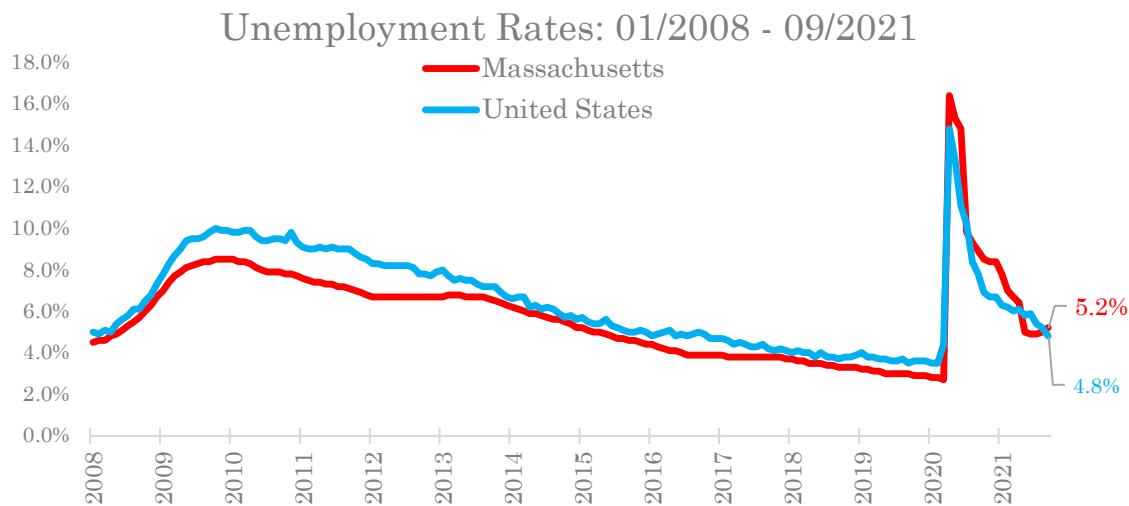
From mid-March of 2020 when the pandemic began to September 2021, both Middlesex and Suffolk County accounted for 52% of the total job postings. Management Occupations and Office and Administrative Support Occupations are seeing especially strong job postings as companies are looking to re-staff after introducing major cuts during the pandemic. Registered Nurses remains the most in-demand occupation in the state. Software developers and software quality assurance analysts and testers are the second most in demand jobs. Since January 2021, there has been a rise in job postings in Transportation and Material Moving Occupations as supply chains look to expand services matching increasing demand.

Leisure and Hospitality Sector, which includes the Food Services and Accommodation industry is yet to recover 78,000 jobs compared to February 2020 level. Currently, the industries with higher job postings differ from the industries facing most job deficits compared to pre-pandemic levels.

What is the current unemployment rate in Massachusetts?

As of September 2021, the preliminary unemployment rate in Massachusetts is 5.2%, an increase of 0.2% from August 2021. As 11,300 workers rejoined the labor force, the number of unemployed increased by 7,500, from 185,400 in August 2021 to 192,900 in September 2021. September 2021 estimates shows that overall, 3,527,900 Massachusetts residents were employed. The total labor force increased by 65,500 from last year.

Chart 1:

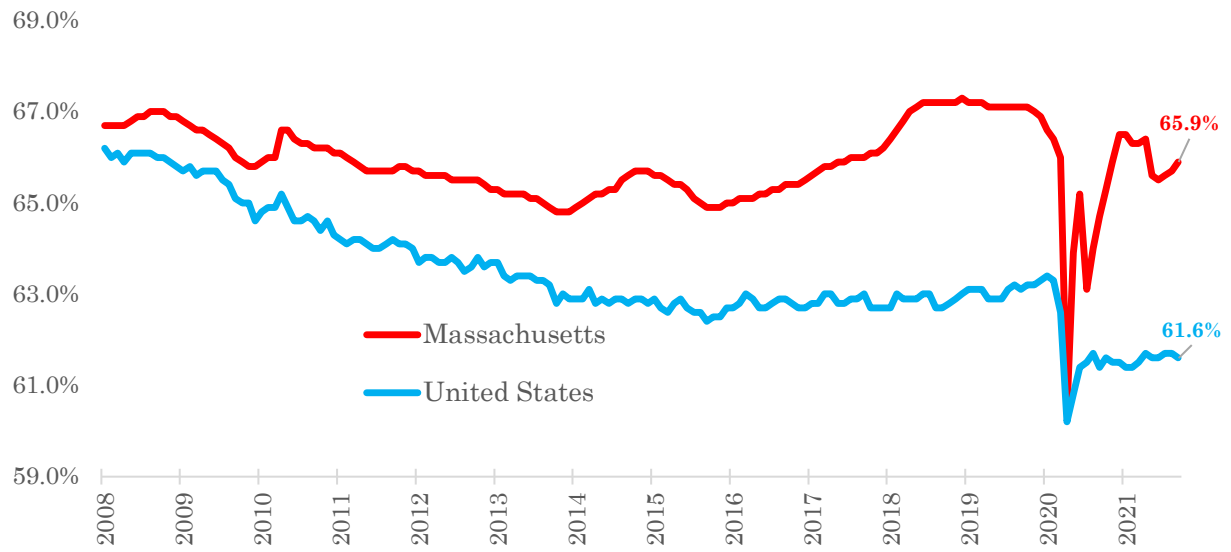


Source: BLS-LAUS

As of September 2021, Massachusetts's Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is 65.9%, a little more than the 10-year median labor force participation rate of 65.6%. Dec 2019, Jan 2020, and Feb 2020 are historical outliers in terms of LFPR. Given that context, Massachusetts's labor force participation in September 2021 is 26,500 fewer workers than in February 2020. Since the May 2021 reopening, 18,600 workers have rejoined the workforce. Recovery is still underway, so it would be speculative to say that workers dropped out of the labor force, particularly while Hispanics and Black workers remain disproportionately impacted.

Chart 2:

Labor Force Participation Rates



Source: BLS-LAUS

How did Massachusetts fare in comparison to other New England states?

The following graphs show trends of various labor market statistics in Massachusetts, other New England states, and the United States between 2019 and 2021.

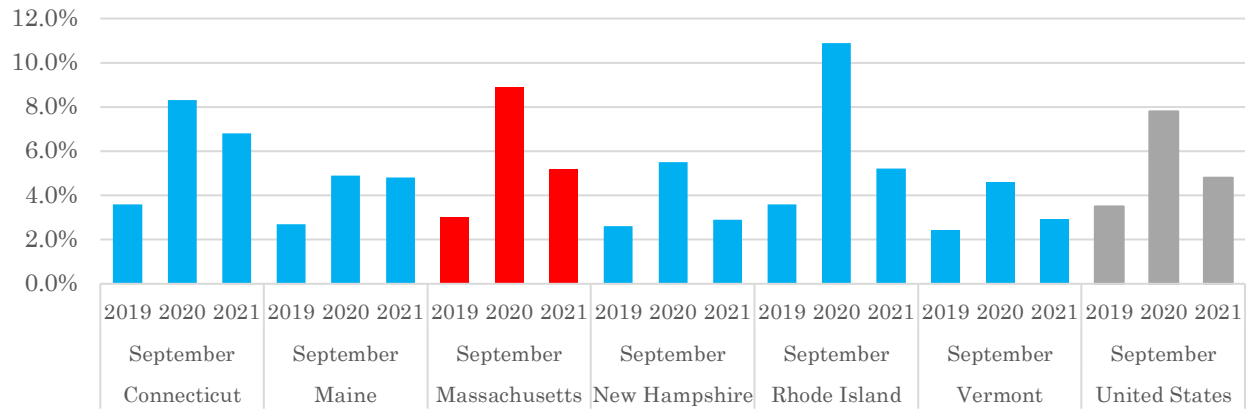
From September 2019 to September 2020, Rhode Island and Massachusetts experienced the greatest rise in unemployment rate, with Rhode Island increasing by 7.3% to 10.9% and Massachusetts increasing by 5.9% to 8.9%. Maine and Vermont experienced the smallest rise in the unemployment rate, both by 2.2%, with Maine increasing to 4.9% and Vermont increasing to 4.6%. In comparison, the average increase in unemployment rate in the United States during this time period was 4.3%, increasing to a rate of 7.8%. Massachusetts' unemployment rate was the second highest unemployment rate among the New England states, surpassing the national unemployment rate (7.8%) by 1.1%. Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island were the only New England states with unemployment rates greater than the national average.

From September 2020 to September 2021, Rhode Island had the greatest reduction in unemployment rate among the New England states, decreasing by 5.7% to 5.2%, followed by Massachusetts, decreasing by 3.7% to 5.2%. In contrast, Maine's unemployment rate remained similar at 4.8%. Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island continued to be the only New England states with unemployment rates greater than the national average.

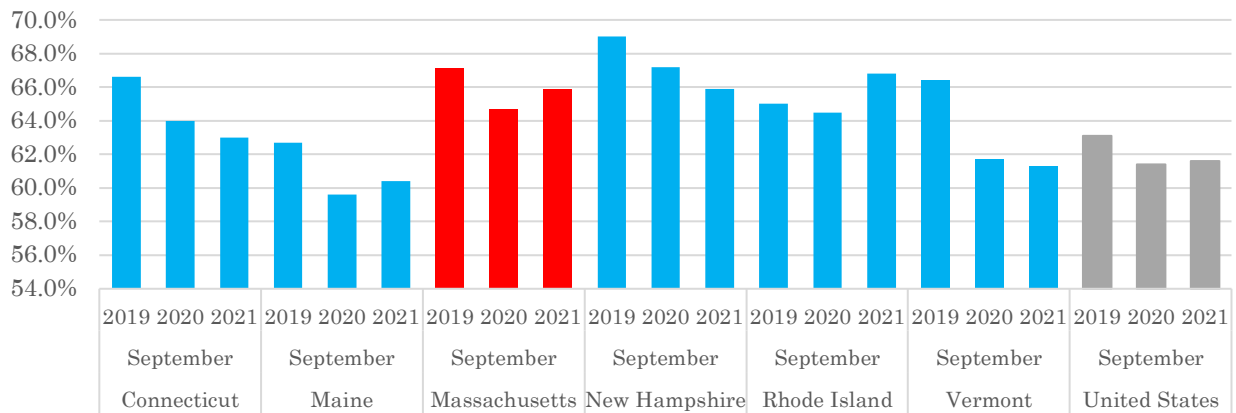
As of September 2021, the New England states have shown signs of declining unemployment rates, though some states seem to be recovering faster than others. New Hampshire's unemployment rate most closely resembles its pre-pandemic unemployment rate at 2.9%, while Connecticut's unemployment rate has been the slowest to recover, with an unemployment rate of 6.8%. As of September 2021, the unemployment rate in Massachusetts is at 5.2%, compared to 3% in September 2019.

Chart 3:

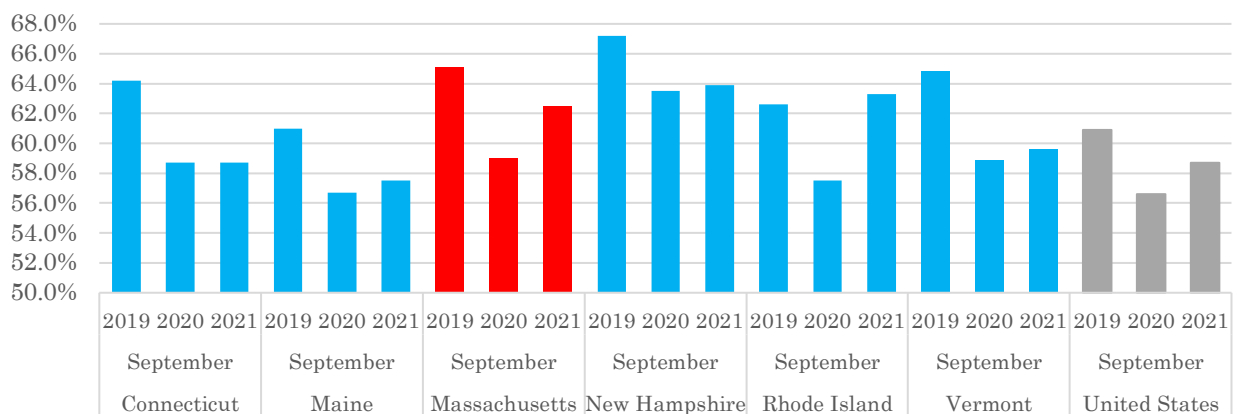
Unemployment Rate



Labor Force Participation Rate



Employment/Population Ratio



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (Seasonally Adjusted Data)

Among all New England states, labor force participation rates have not reverted back to pre-pandemic levels. In September 2019, New Hampshire and Massachusetts had the labor force participation rates at 69.0% and 67.1%, respectively. Which fell during the pandemic, in September 2020 New Hampshire was at 67.2% and Massachusetts at 64.7%. Vermont experienced the most profound drop-in labor force participation rate between September 2019 to September 2020, decreasing by 4.7% to a rate of 61.7%.

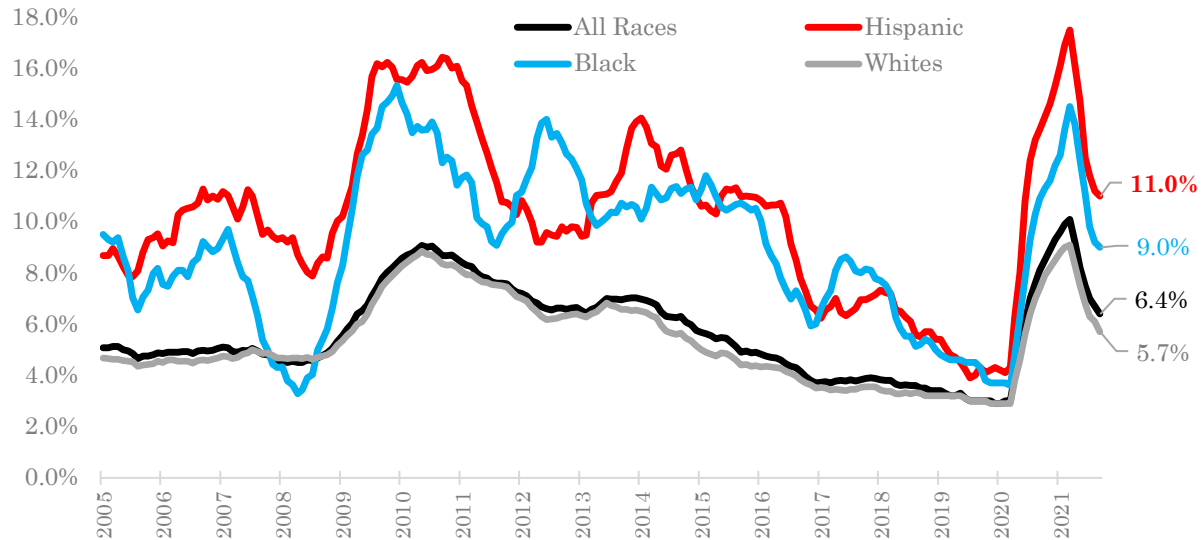
As of September 2021, as result of a spike in labor force, Rhode Island had the highest labor force participation rate of all the New England states at 66.8%, followed closely by New Hampshire and Massachusetts, both at a rate of 65.9%. Of all the New England states, Massachusetts had the labor force participation rate most closely resembling pre-pandemic levels, with a % difference of 1.2% between September 2019 and September 2021.

The employment-population ratio is the ratio of total civilian employment to the civilian noninstitutional population. It is the portion of the population that is employed. The ratio is used primarily as a measure of job holders and to track the pace of job creation, relative to the adult population, over time. Most New England states, with the exception of Maine, as of September 2021, had employment/population ratios greater than the national average. New Hampshire has the highest employment/population ratio for September 2021 at 63.9%, followed by Rhode Island at 63.3% and Massachusetts at 62.5%. Current trends in employment/population ratio show an increase among all New England states, particularly in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, from September 2020 to September 2021 at 5.8% and 3.5% respectively.

Massachusetts' Key Labor Market Statistics by Demographics

Chart 4:

Unemployment Rate by Race and Ethnicity



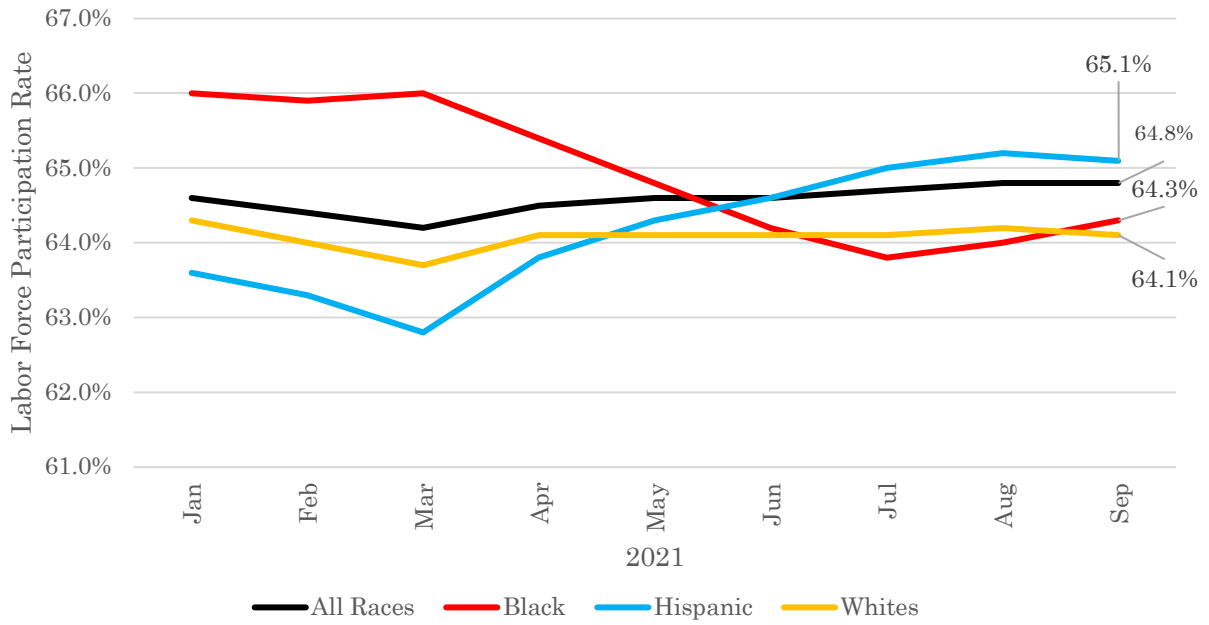
Source: Unpublished US Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Current Population Survey (CPS), 12 Month Moving Averages compiled by MA DUA

In the pandemic recovery period, unemployment rates among all races have generally been declining. Hispanics consistently had the highest unemployment rate, followed by Blacks. The unemployment rate among Whites was the least, even lower than the state's average for all races. In September, 6.4% was the recorded average for the state, while Hispanics realized a rate of 11.0%, Blacks had a rate of 9.0%, and Whites had a rate of 5.7%.

From January to May 2021, Hispanics had the lowest labor force participation rate while Blacks had the highest rate. From May onwards, labor force participation among Hispanics quickly increased and became the race with the highest labor force participation rate. However, in this same time period, labor force participation rate among Blacks dropped, such that, as of September 2021, it became nearly the same as the rate among Whites, with Blacks at a rate of 64.3% and Whites at 64.1%.

Chart 5:

Labor Force Participation Rate by Race



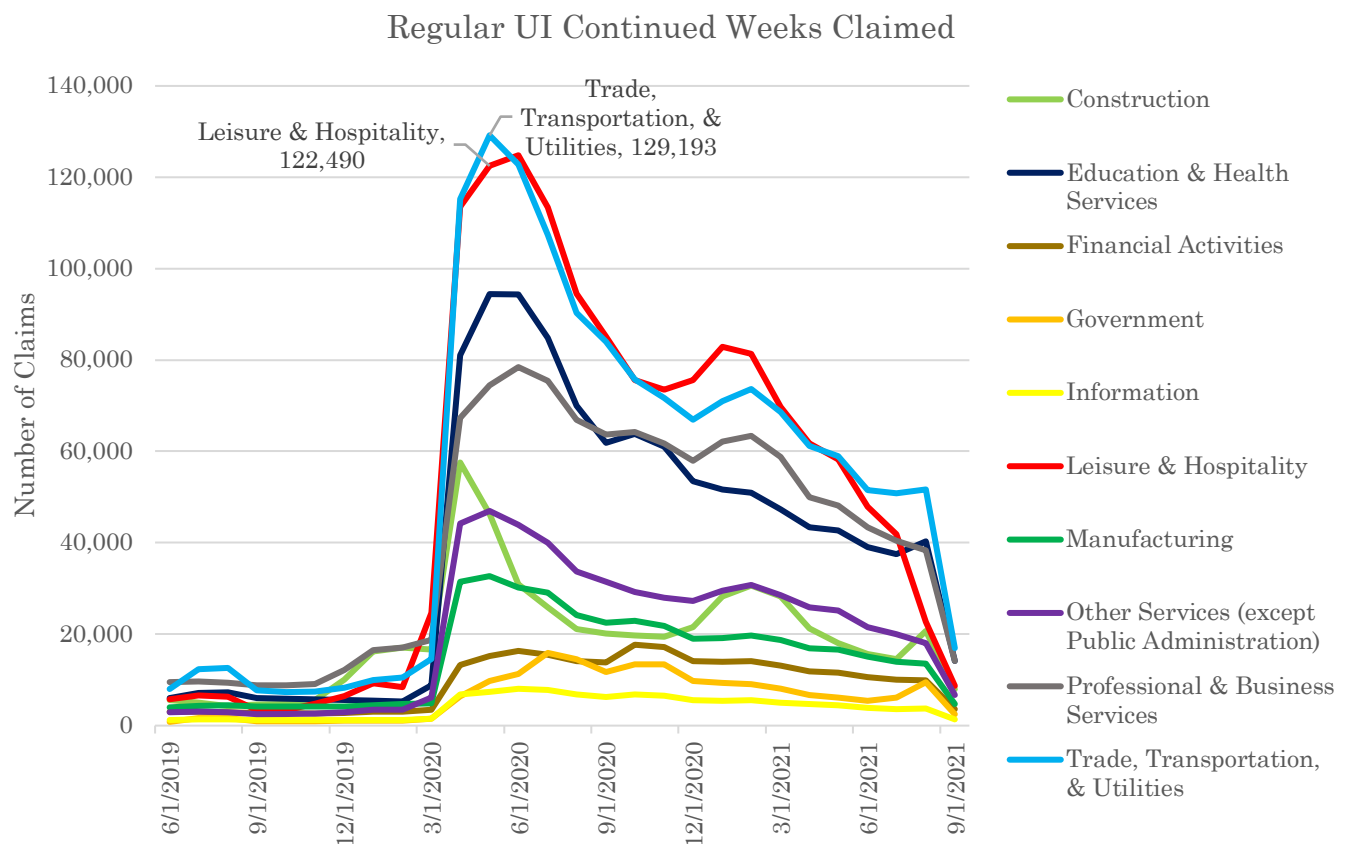
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics CPS Survey

What does the claims data reveal about the impact of COVID-19 pandemic across sectors and industries?

The Department of Unemployment Assistance produces data derived from residents and commuters filing for Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits. One important difference to note in regard to the section above is that claimant data are based on residence while Current Employment Statistics (CES) Jobs data are based on the location of the job. In addition, as residents may have held more than one job at one point in time, it is the last job they held immediately before they became unemployed that is reported for the claimant.

Consistent to what we have seen in the CES Jobs profiles, the Trade, Transportation, Utilities and Leisure and Hospitality industries were most affected by the pandemic. The Trade, Transportation, and Utilities Supersector had the highest number of continued claims in May 2020, and while claims have reduced significantly, the number of claims from this Supersector remains highest in comparison to other sectors.

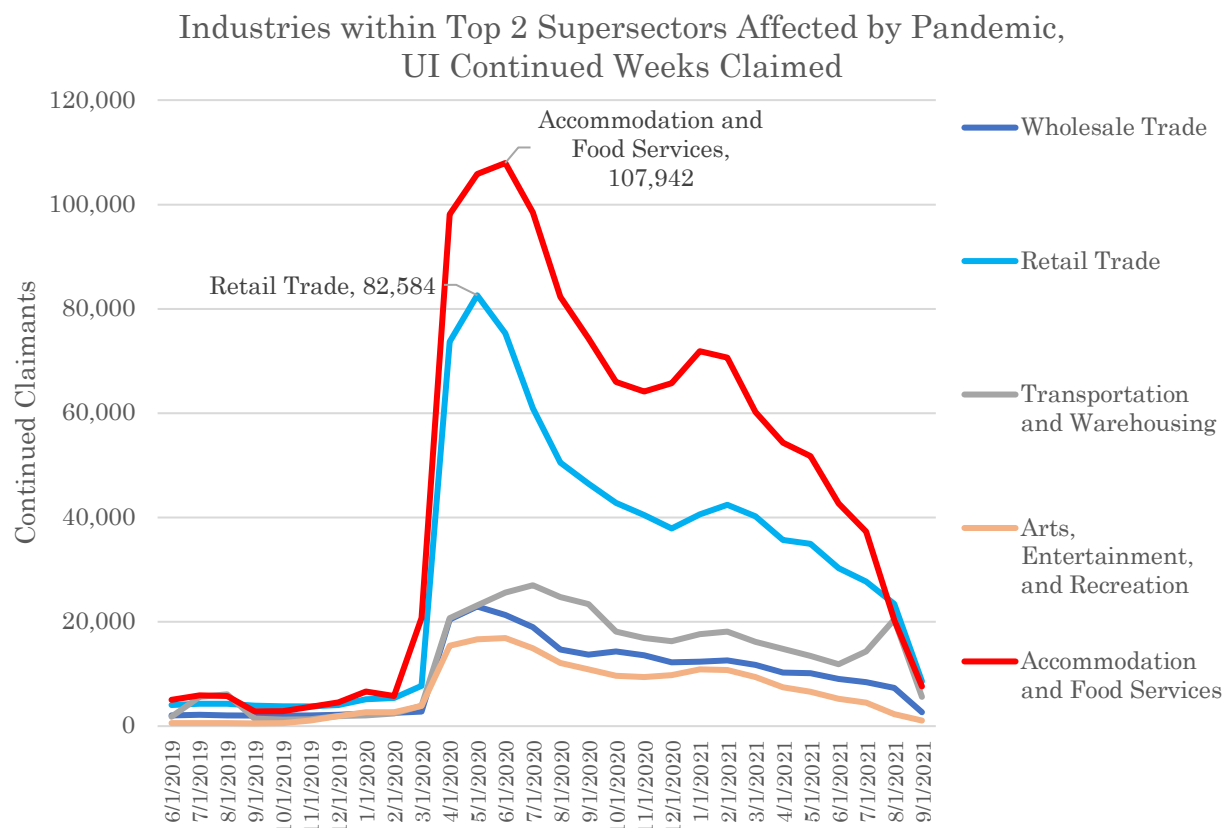
Chart 6:



Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance LAUS program

Within the Leisure and Hospitality Supersector, most claimants worked in the Accommodation and Food Services sector before claiming unemployment at the height of the pandemic—with more 100,000 continued claims being recorded between May and June 2020. Within the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities Supersector, Retail Trade leads with the greatest number of continued claims at the height of the pandemic, but surpassed Accommodation and Food Services claims during the recovery period. It is important to note that a decline in claims does not necessarily indicate recovery in that industry, part of the trend might be as result of workers exhausting their benefits or moving to/being employed in different industries. Supersectors most hit by the pandemic are yet to recover the jobs lost since February 2020. As of September 2021, jobs yet to be recovered are: Leisure and Hospitality (78,000), Education and Health Services (58,900), and Trade and Transportation and Utilities (22,100).

Chart 7:



Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance LAUS program

What does a demographic analysis of claims data reveal about the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic?

Highlights:

- The largest number of claimants in Massachusetts were White, over nine times more than Asians and six times more than Blacks/African Americans in May 2020.
- Asians had a greater number of unemployment claims in proportion to their share of the population than would be expected based on past data. Asians saw the highest spike in unemployment claims between February (Pre-pandemic) and May 2020 (end of peak-pandemic), almost three times more than the increase in claims for Whites.
- Blacks/African Americans and Hispanics seem to be recovering more slowly from the effects of the pandemic.
- Workers between the ages of 25 and 34 received the greatest number of unemployment claims.
- Women were more affected by the pandemic than men, particularly at the beginning of the pandemic recovery period, although the number of claims between genders are slowly converging. At the peak of the pandemic claims from women were about thirteen times greater than those from men.
- The Accommodation and Food services industry has been the most impacted industry both during and in the recovery period of the pandemic. Accommodation and Food services industry, food preparation and serving related occupations, and health care and social assistance industry were the industries/occupations that had the most claims. Retail Trade is recovering faster than the other most affected industries and occupations.

The emergence and persistence of the COVID-19 pandemic greatly impacted the number of unemployment claims, particularly in Massachusetts. Pre-pandemic, unemployment in Massachusetts remained consistently cyclical, as indicated by historical data. This behavior is characterized by a significant spike in unemployment claims in the winter months (November through February), as well as a sharp decline in claims starting from March through June. However, from the beginning of the pandemic in March 2020, unemployment claims skyrocketed, peaking in May 2020. Presently, there is a persistent decline in overall claims as unemployment continues to adjust back to pre-pandemic levels.

The data for total claims exhibited in this report shows continued claims information across all unemployment programs, which includes regular unemployment, WorkShare, Extended Benefits (EB), and Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC), and spans from September 2019 to August 2021. The months from September 2019 to February 2020 mark the “pre-pandemic” period, while March 2020 through May of 2021 indicates the “pandemic” period. The “peak of the pandemic” is noted to be from March through May of 2020. June 2020 to August 2021 is referred to as the “pandemic recovery” period. In addition, individual program data by continued claims for regular unemployment from January 2020 to August 2021, as well as for PEUC from its inception in April 2020 to August 2021, is provided. Historical unemployment is shown by UI claimant characteristics data from July 2013 to July 2021.

Race

The table below shows the estimate of the racial composition in Massachusetts. This information is based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau and is as recent as July 2019.

Table 1:
Racial Composition of Massachusetts

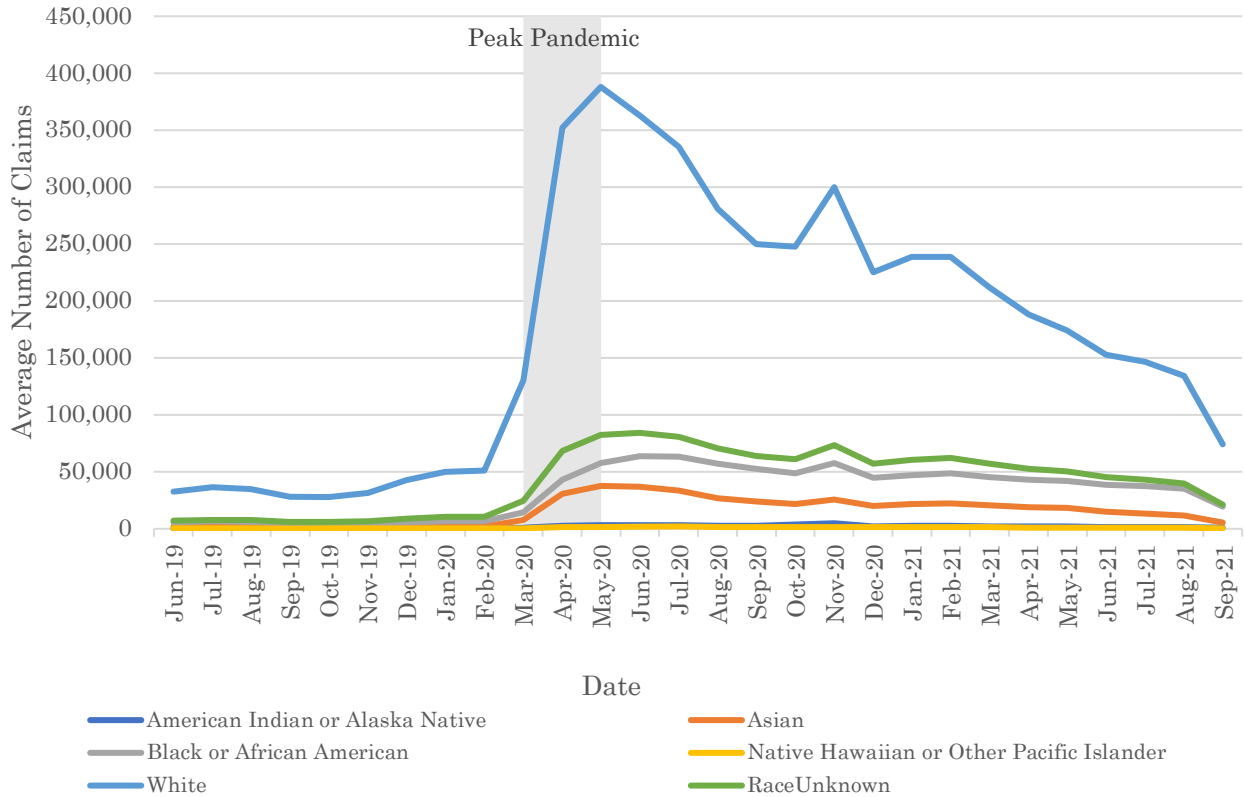
Population Estimate — Race	%
Asian	7.2%
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.5%
Black/African American	9.0%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0.1%
Two or More Races	2.6%
White	80.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2019)

Unemployment data analysis of racial groups found that Whites had the greatest number of claims during the pandemic. This is as expected, given as Whites are the predominant racial group in Massachusetts. Chart 9 shows total claims among various races. In pre-pandemic times, indicated by June 2019 to February 2020, claims among races remained consistent with past data. However, from the start of the pandemic in March 2020 to the peak of the pandemic in May 2020, in terms of total number of unemployment claims, the number of claims among all races substantially increased. Total claims slightly increased from December 2020 to February 2021 but continued to decrease from February 2021 through the pandemic recovery period, into September 2021.

Chart 8:

**Massachusetts Total Unemployment Claims by Race
June 2019 to September 2021**

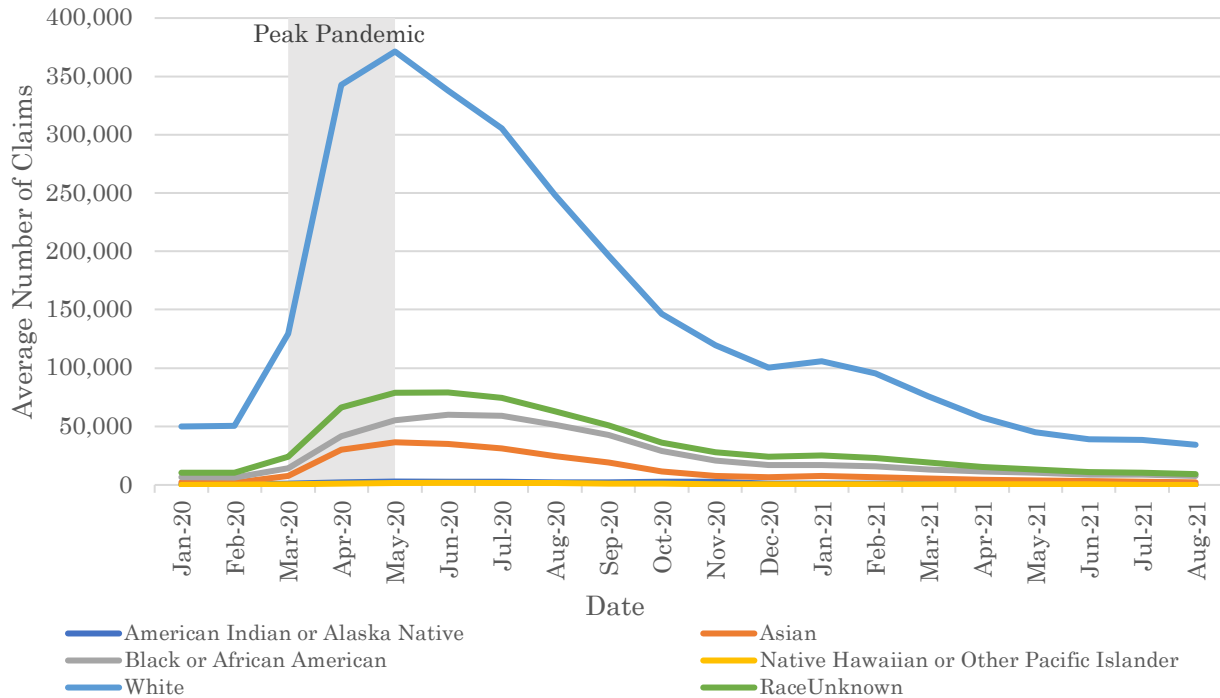


Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

Chart 10 displays regular unemployment claims data. In pre-pandemic times, shown from January to February 2020, the number of claims remained steady. In pandemic times, claims drastically increased until they reached their peak in May 2020. From May onwards, through the pandemic and into the pandemic recovery period, regular unemployment claims have been continually decreasing, demonstrating signs that Massachusetts' unemployment rate is recovering.

Chart 9:

**Massachusetts Regular Unemployment Claims by Race
January 2020 to August 2021**

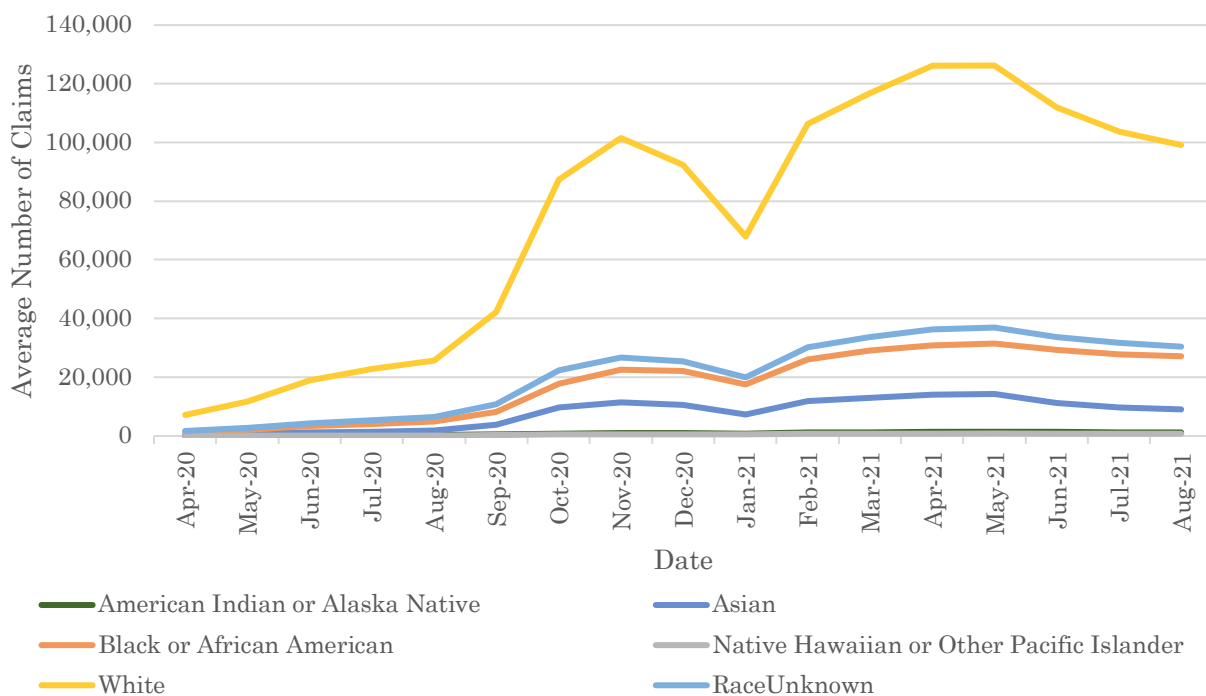


Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

The March 2020 CARES Act established Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation, or PEUC, which extends aid to those who've exhausted their state's benefits period. The analysis of data from the PEUC program, shown in Chart 10, reveals similar trends in comparison to total claims data. From its implementation in April 2020 to November 2020, PEUC claims among all races significantly rose. PEUC claims began to greatly decrease from November 2020 to January 2021 but experienced a significant rise in claims from February to May 2021. This sudden drop in claims can be attributed to federal extensions that began in January 2021 and resulted in changes to unemployment programs. However, these program changes for PEUC specifically were not enacted until late February, explaining the decrease in claims in January. From May to the most recent data in August 2021, PEUC claims have been consistently declining.

Chart 10:

**Massachusetts PEUC Unemployment Claims by Race
April 2020 to August 2021**

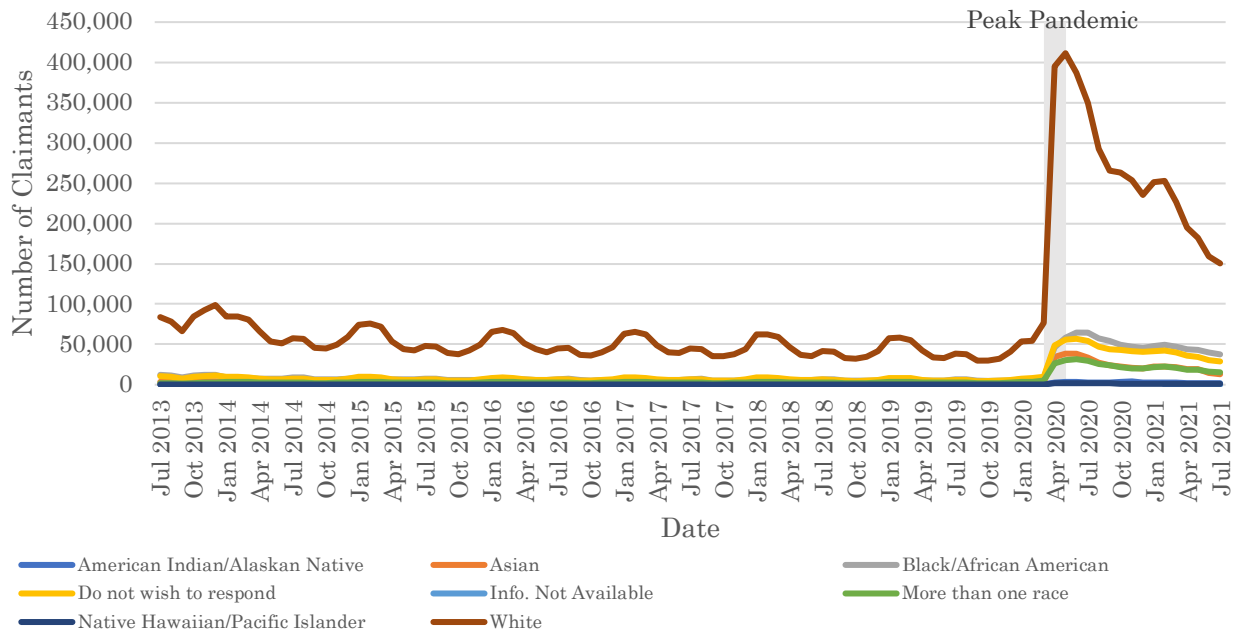


Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

The proportion of Whites' unemployment claims to other races has largely remained consistent over the years, as seen in UI Claimants data from 2013-2019 (Chart 11). For instance, in May 2018, Whites had about six times more claims than Blacks/African Americans and about eighteen times more claims than Asians. In May 2019, Whites collected about seventeen times more claims than Blacks/African Americans and about seventeen times more claims than Asians. In contrast, in May 2020, Whites received about six times more continued claims than Blacks/African Americans and over nine times more claims than Asians. While the % difference between Whites and Blacks/African Americans held consistent with historical data, Asians had a greater number of unemployment claims in proportion to their share of the population than what would be expected based on past data. Therefore, Asians seemed to have more immediately impacted by the pandemic when compared against Whites and Blacks/African Americans.

Chart 11:

**Massachusetts Unemployment Claimants by Race
July 2013 to July 2021**



Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

At the peak of the pandemic, as indicated by May 2021 in Table 2, there were about nine times more White than Asian claimants, compared to over nine times the previous year. In addition, there were over three times more White than Black/African American claimants, compared to six times in May 2020. The pandemic's effect on Asians has persisted, as the ratio of White to Asian claimants has only decreased minimally. However, the % of White to Black/African American claimants has drastically decreased. In the pandemic recovery period, Blacks/African Americans were much more impacted, in proportion to White claimants, than in previous years. Blacks/African Americans experienced more of a delayed effect from the pandemic than Asians.

Table 2: Proportion of White Claimants to Other Races (Total Claims)

Race — Date	Asian	Black or African American	White	% of White to Asian Claimants	% of White to Black Claimants
May 2018	1,965	5,494	36,549	+1760.0%	+565.3%
May 2019	1,903	5,173	33,806	+1676.5%	+553.5%
May 2020	38,513	58,351	411,399	+968.2%	+605.0%
May 2021	19,016	43,381	182,521	+859.8%	+320.7%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

Table 3 below shows the % increases of each race between February 2020 and May 2020. Asians experienced the greatest rise in unemployment claims during this peak pandemic period with over eighteen times more claims. In comparison, Black/African Americans, the racial group with the second most significant increase in claims, had over eight times more claims during the same time. This further emphasizes that Asians seemed to have been impacted the most from unemployment and needed to file claims during the immediate rise of the pandemic.

Table 3: Change in Total Claims by Race

Race — Date	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Black or African American	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	White	Race Unknown
Feb 2020	429	1,939	6,330	208	50,767	10,561
May 2020	3,037	37,659	57,585	1,745	387,963	82,397
Change (%)	+608.4%	+1,841.9%	+809.8%	+740.8%	+664.2%	+680.2%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

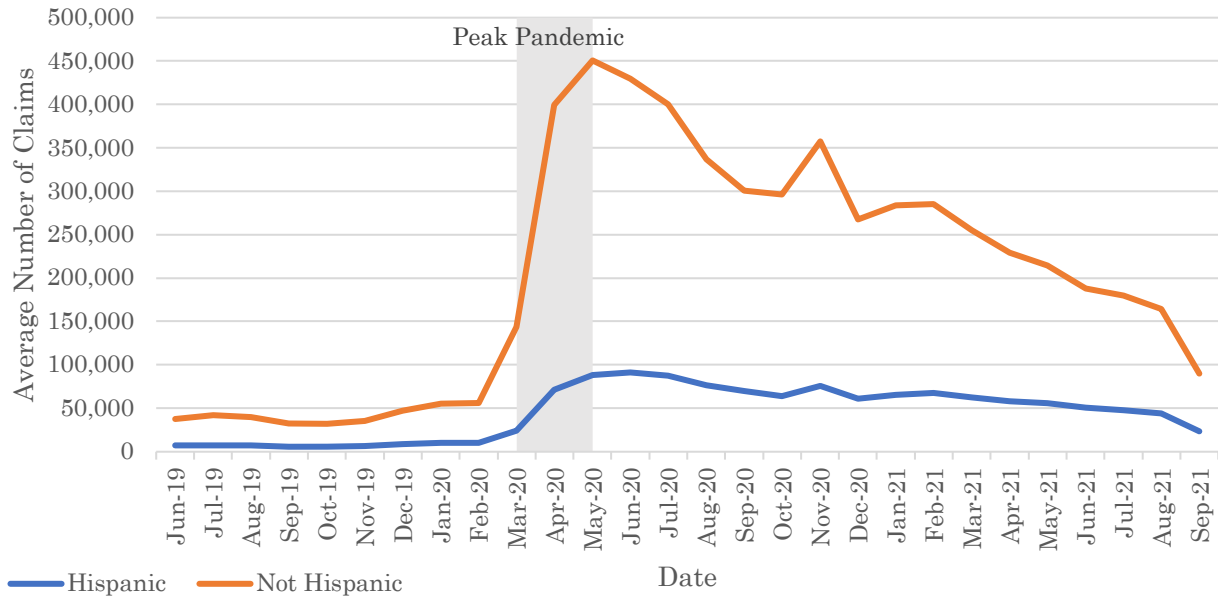
Ethnicity

As of July 2019, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, only 12.4% of the Massachusetts population was Hispanic or Latino. As such, analysis of total claims data shows that non-Hispanics had a greater number of claims than Hispanics (Chart 12). Pre-pandemic, indicated by February 2020, 15% of total unemployment claims were made by Hispanics. Peak pandemic, shown by May 2020, did not show much of a difference as Hispanics accounted for 16% of claims. However, in the pandemic recovery period, indicated by September 2021, Hispanics accounted for 21% of claims. This decreasing disparity in unemployment claims between Hispanics and non-Hispanics shows that Hispanics are recovering from the pandemic slower than non-Hispanics.

Pre-pandemic, shown as June 2019 and February 2020, indicate the number of total claims for both Hispanics and non-Hispanics remained consistent. The rise of the pandemic from March to May 2020 saw a drastic and severe surge in claims for both ethnic groups. The claims for Hispanics peaked in June 2020. For non-Hispanics, the peak number of claims occurred in May 2020. From then, claims for the two ethnic groups decreased until October 2020. In November 2020, claims for both groups increased but then decreased the following month. There was a minor rise in claims from December 2020 to February 2021. However, from February 2021 to September 2021, total claims have been progressively declining. Chart 14, which shows regular unemployment claims, displays a similar result, with regular claims for both Hispanics and non-Hispanics peaking in June 2020 and then steadily decreasing.

Chart 12

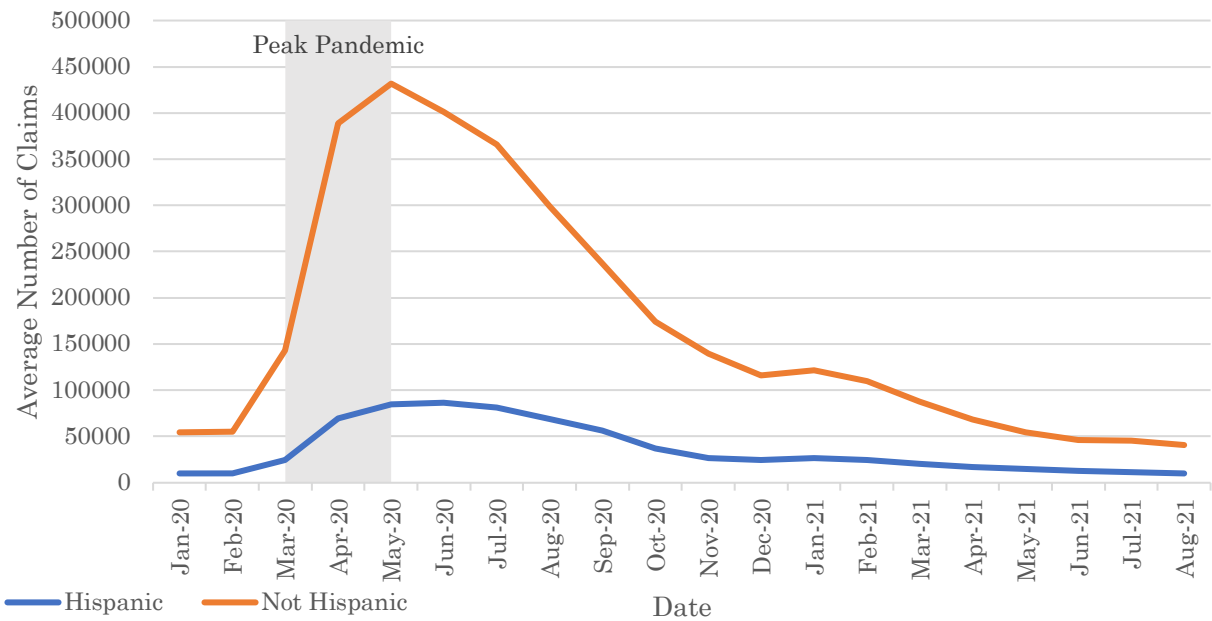
**Massachusetts Total Unemployment Claims by Ethnicity
June 2019 to September 2021**



Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

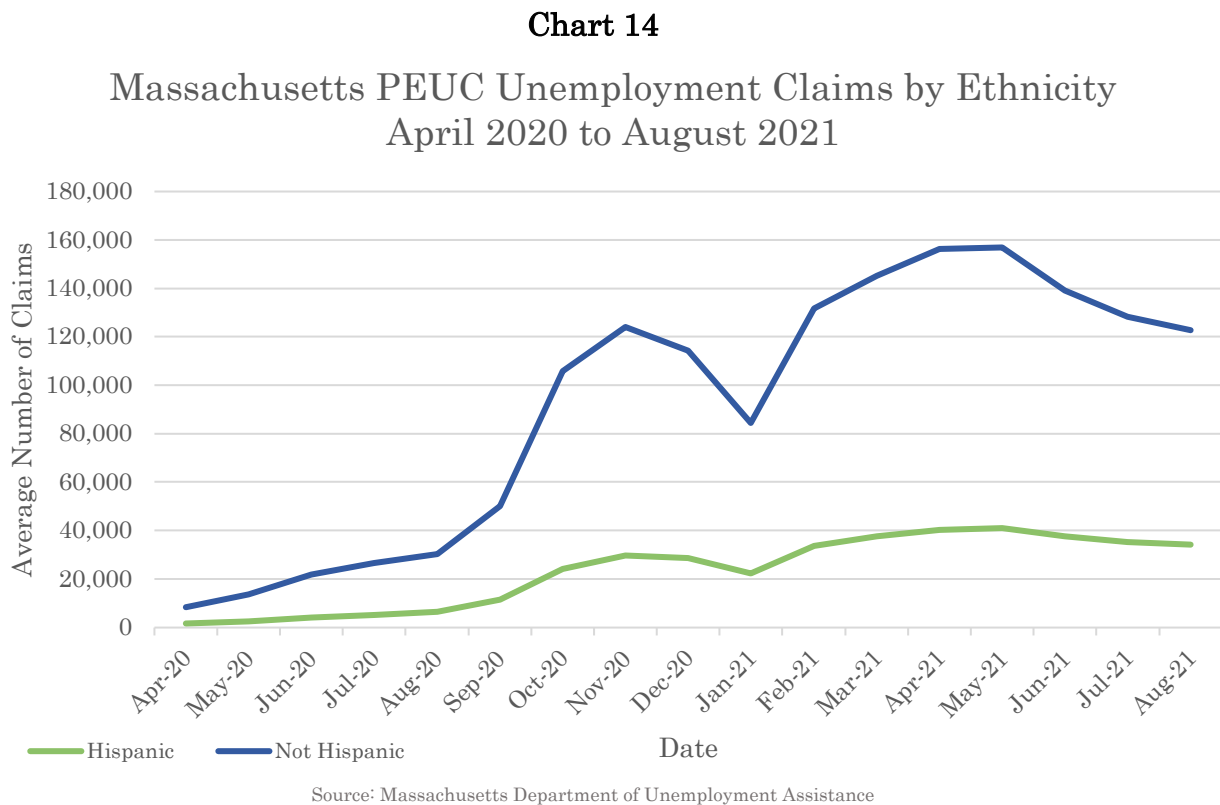
Chart 13

**Massachusetts Regular Unemployment Claims by Ethnicity
January 2020 to August 2021**



Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

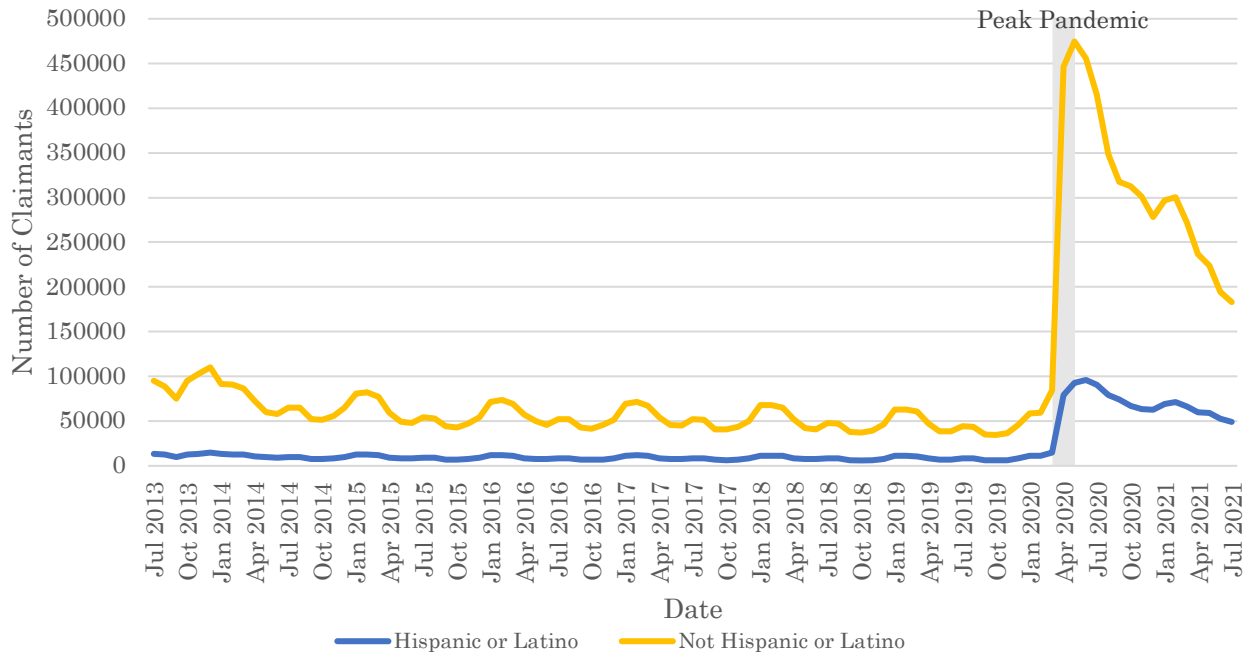
Chart 14 shows the average number of claims by ethnicity for the PEUC program. From April to November 2020, PEUC claims increased. There was a notable decrease in PEUC claims from November 2020 to January 2021, due to a PEUC program changes lag, which were not enacted until late February 2021. Unlike with total claims, from January 2021 to May 2021, PEUC claims rose considerably. However, claims for PEUC seem to be on a declining path from May 2021 to August 2021.



The ratio of non-Hispanics to Hispanics, based on UI Claimants data, has remained steady over the years. In May 2018, there were about five times fewer claimants that were Hispanic than those that were not, while in May 2019, there were over four times fewer claimants that were Hispanic than those that were not. In May 2020, despite the rise of the pandemic, this trend has continued, with over four times fewer claimants that were Hispanic than those that were not (Chart 15).

Chart 15

**Massachusetts Total Unemployment Claims by Ethnicity
July 2013 to July 2021**



Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

There is evidence that the pandemic showed an immediate differentiation between ethnicities. However, further data in May of 2021 (Table 4) shows that there were now about three times fewer claimants that are Hispanic than those that are not, indicating that the ratio between the two has significantly decreased. As such, it can be concluded that the aftermath from the pandemic affected those that are Hispanic more than those that are not. Non-Hispanics seem to be recovering from the pandemic, in terms of returning back to work, at a greater rate than Hispanics.

Table 4:
Change in % of Non-Hispanic to Hispanic Claimants (Total Claims)

Ethnicity — Date	Hispanic	Non- Hispanic	% of Hispanic to Non- Hispanic Claimants
May 2018	7,290	41,926	-475.1%
May 2019	7,091	38,622	-444.7%
May 2020	92,576	474,623	-412.7%
May 2021	58,797	223,570	-280.2%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

Both Hispanics and non-Hispanics experienced a similar surge in unemployment during the pandemic. From February 2020 to May 2020, the number of total claims for those that are Hispanic increased by about eight times, while the number of claims for those that are not Hispanic rose over seven times (Table 5).

Table 5:
Change in Total Claims by Ethnicity

Ethnicity — Date	Hispanic	Non- Hispanic
Feb 2020	10,171	55,694
May 2020	88,114	450,728
Change (%)	+766.4%	+709.3%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

Age

Least experienced and employed in volatile sectors such as Food and Accommodation, and Retail, the age groups 16-19 and 20-24 saw the highest spike in unemployment as the pandemic began. However, the age group 25-35 had the greatest number of claims during the pandemic, as shown in Table 6. In general, younger workers were more affected during the pandemic.

Table 6:
Change in Total Claims by Age

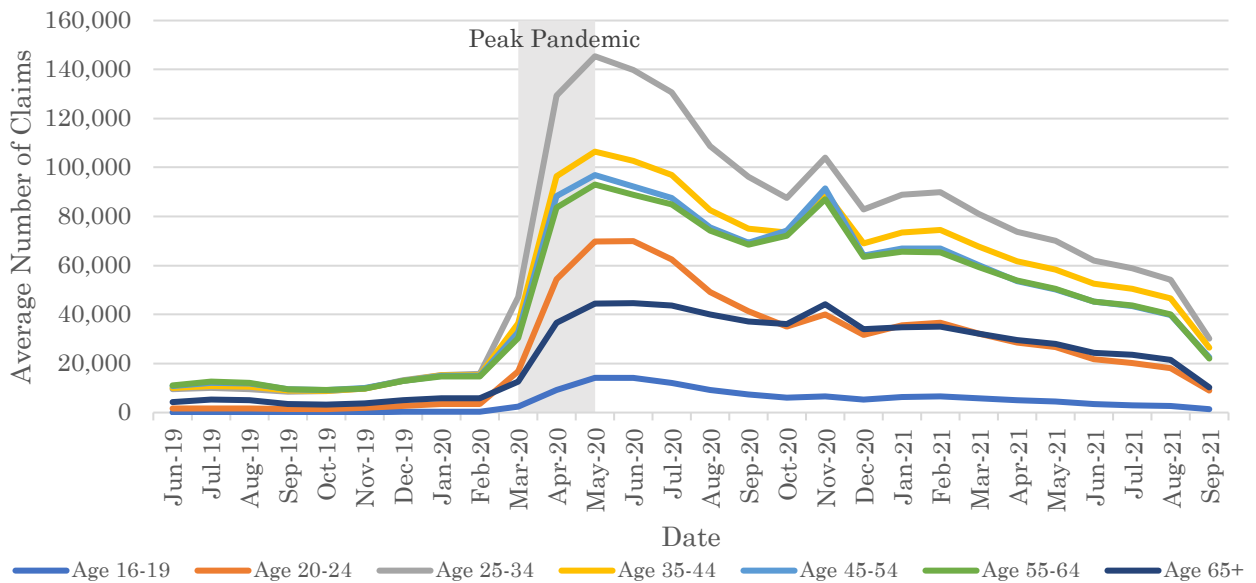
Age — Date	Age 16-19	Age 20-24	Age 25-34	Age 35-44	Age 45-54	Age 55-64	Age 65+
Feb 2020	227	3,439	15,651	15,246	15,070	14,773	5,810
May 2020	14,126	69,849	145,415	106,487	96,935	93,058	44,438

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

Chart 16 shows total claims data from June 2019 to September 2021. A sharp increase in claims from February to May 2020 can be observed. Most age groups, with the exception of those that are 65 and older, reached their greatest number of claims in May. The number of claims continued to decrease until October 2020. In November 2020, claims for all age groups saw a sharp spike, but dropped considerably the following month. There was a slight increase in claims from December 2020 to February 2021; however, the number of claims across all age groups has been steadily declining from February to September 2021.

Chart 16

**Massachusetts Total Unemployment Claims by Age
June 2019 to September 2021**

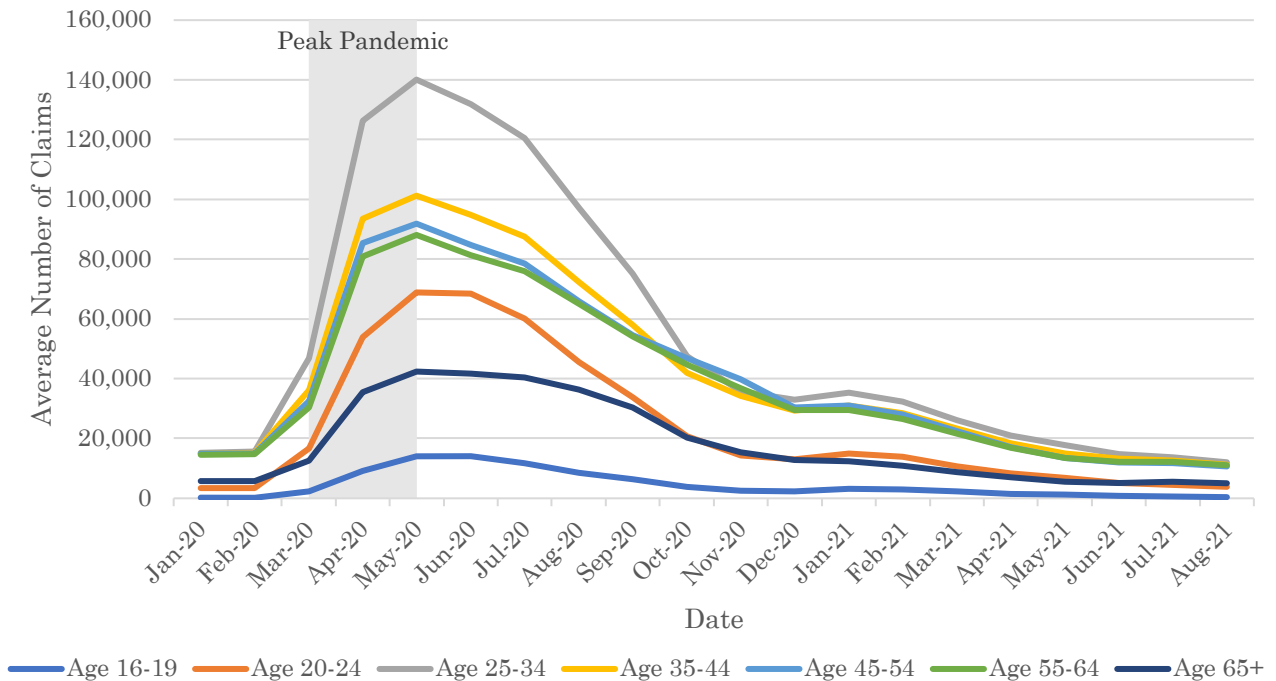


Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

Data on regular unemployment claims (Chart 17) displays all age groups in pre-pandemic times, January to February 2020, as having a historically consistent number of claims. In peak pandemic times from March to May 2020, claims increased. In the following months of the pandemic and the recovery period, up until September 2021, claims have been steadily decreasing. In October 2020, age groups 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, and 55-64 had nearly the same number of regular unemployment claims; this trend has continued into September 2021. In the same month, age groups 20-24 and 65+ both had almost the same number of claims and have remained this way into September 2021.

Chart 17

**Massachusetts Regular Unemployment Claims by Age
January 2020 to August 2021**



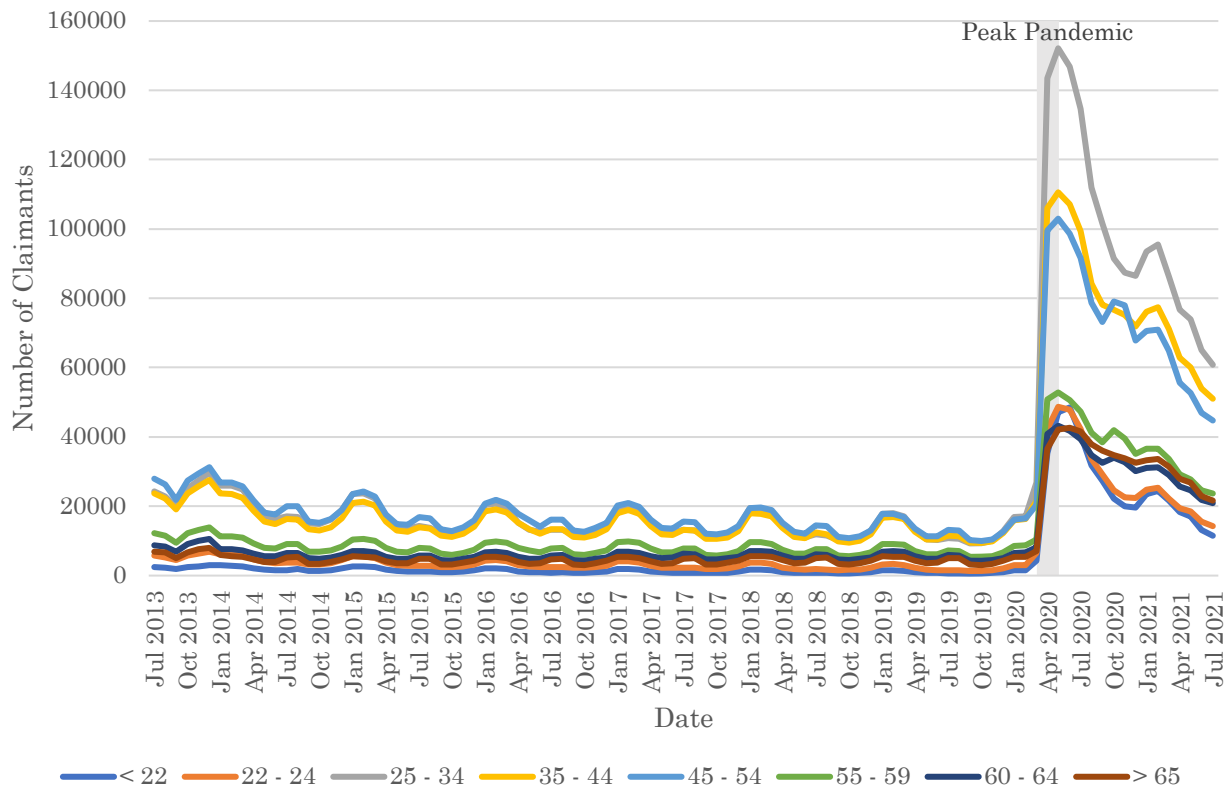
Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

Over the course of the pandemic, individuals between 25 and 34 had the greatest number of claims by a substantial margin. Historical claims data between 2013 and early 2020 showed that the age groups 25-34, 35-44, and 45-54 have the greatest number of claimants. These age groups also have incredibly similar claims values and trends. However, during the peak of the pandemic, the number of continued claims for the age group 25-34 increased by over eight times, while the age groups 35-44 and 45-54 both increased by about six times.

From 2013 to early 2020, there was a greater number of claimants who were 65 and older than claimants who were between the ages of 22 and 24 by an average of about 59%. However, from April 2020 to June 2020, the number of claimants for the age group 22-24 was greater than the age group 65+ by about 12%. As shown by claims at the peak of the pandemic, it can be observed that those between the ages of 22-24 were more immediately affected by the pandemic than those that are 65 years and older.

Chart 18

Massachusetts Total Unemployment Claimants by Age
July 2013 to July 2021

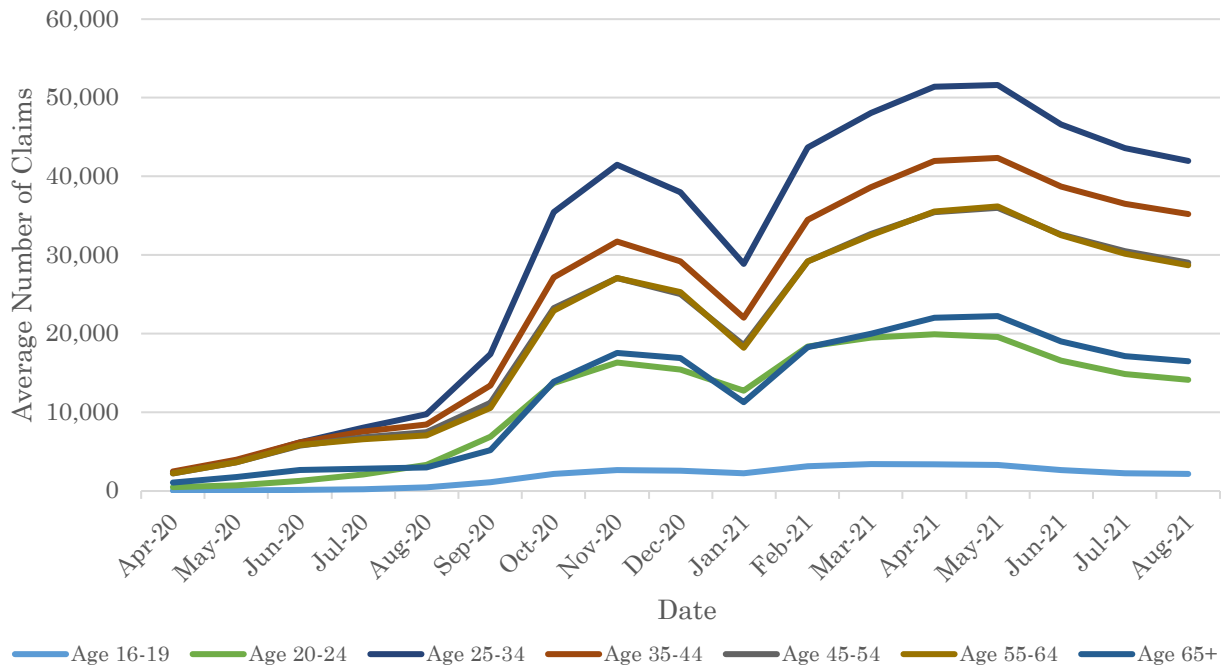


Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

The PEUC data for age groups is shown below in Chart 19. Those between the ages 25 and 34, comparable with total and regular unemployment claims, received the greatest number of PEUC claims, followed by the age groups 35-44, 45-54, and 55-64. In addition, there was also an increase in number of claims from September to November 2020. However, the amount of PEUC claims sharply decreased in January 2021, due to a lag in enacting program changes, but steadily increased from February to May 2021. From May to September 2021, the number of PEUC claims for all age groups have been slowly declining.

Chart 19

**Massachusetts PEUC Unemployment Claims by Age
April 2020 to August 2021**



Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

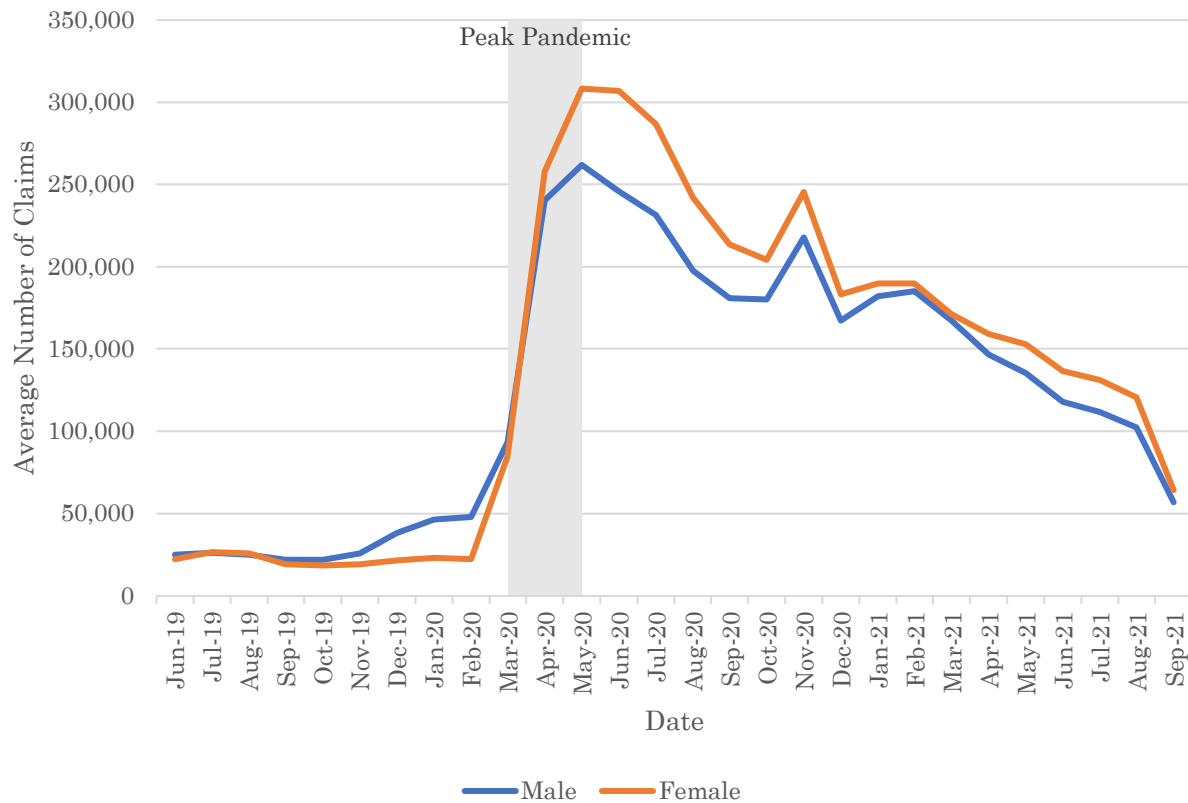
Looking across total unemployment claims, as well as individual unemployment programs, the age group 25-34 was the most affected by the pandemic, followed by the age group 35-44.

Gender

While unemployment claims data by gender from 2013 is unavailable, total claims data from June 2019 to September 2021 suggest that the pandemic had a more profound effect on women than men. Before the rise of the pandemic in January and February 2020, the number of total claims for men was about 50% greater than women. However, from February 2020 to the peak number of claims in May 2020, claims for women were about thirteen times greater. Women continued to have a consistently greater number of total claims than men up until September 2021, though the gap between the two genders seem to be converging.

Chart 20

**Massachusetts Total Unemployment Claims by Gender
June 2019 to September 2021**



Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

Table 7: Change in Total Claims by Gender

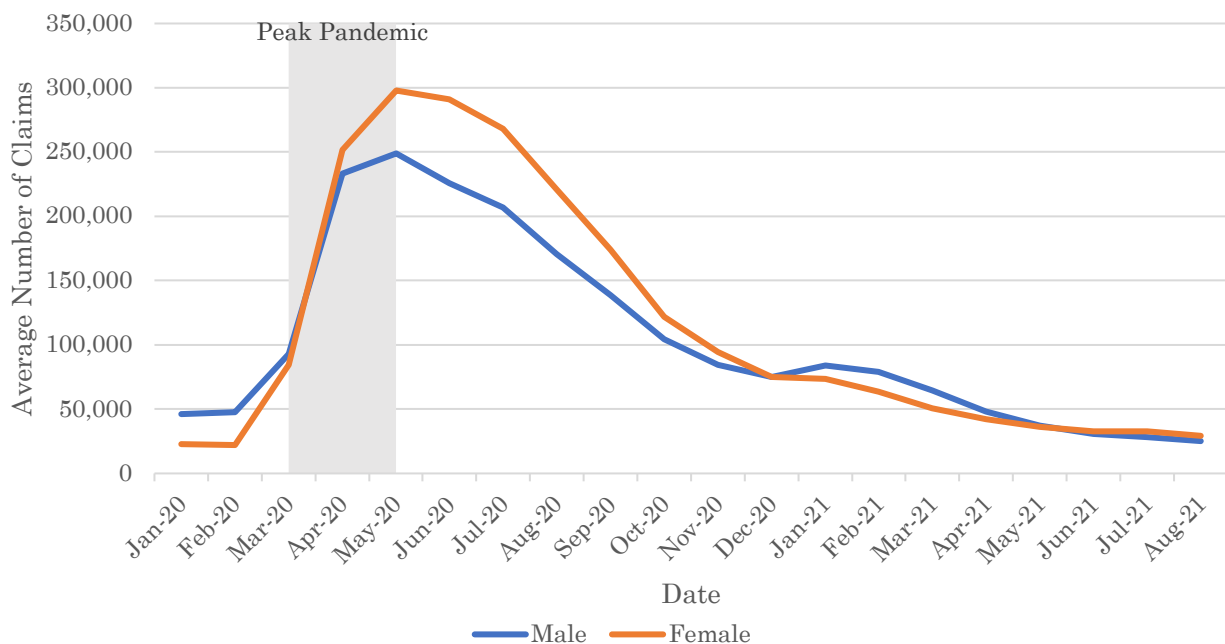
Gender — Date	Male	Female	Other
Feb 2020	47,906	22,256	7
May 2020	261,955	308,341	45
Change (%)	+446.8%	+1285.4%	+548.6%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

Regular unemployment data between April 2020 and October 2020 (Chart 21) shows that women clearly received more claims than men. This time period, which includes the pandemic time, as well as the beginning of the pandemic recovery period, demonstrates the greater and more immediate impact of the pandemic on women than men. However, in the following months, regular unemployment claims between men and women were approximately the same.

Chart 21

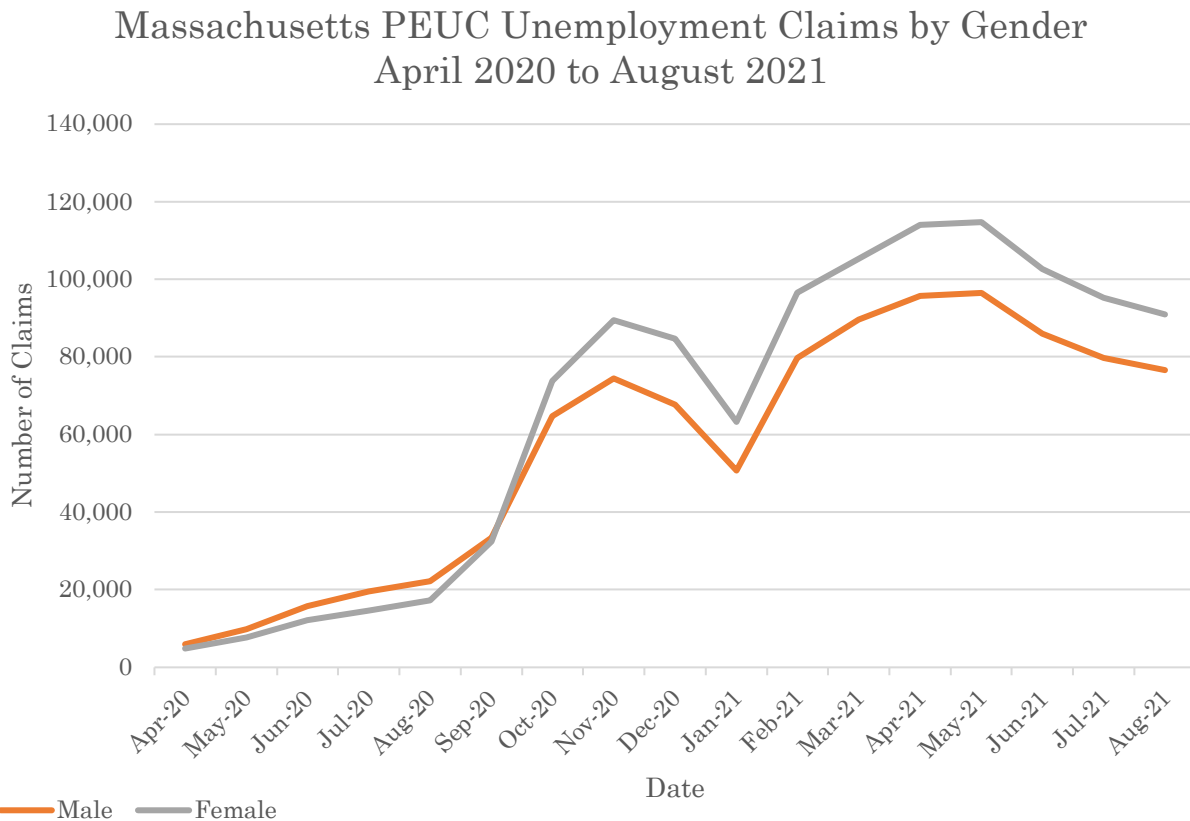
Massachusetts Regular Unemployment Claims by Gender January 2020 to August 2021



Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

Analysis of the PEUC data also finds that women were more affected by the pandemic than men. Following the enactment of the PEUC program in April to September 2020, both men and women had a similar number of claims. However, from October 2020 to the most current continued claims data in August 2021, the number of continued claims for women has overtaken the number of claims for men by an average of about 20% (Chart 22).

Chart 22



As of July 2019, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, females made up about 51.5% of the Massachusetts population. Although regular unemployment data shows that claims between men and women in the pandemic recovery period are nearly equal, both total claims and PEUC data seem to indicate that women are receiving more unemployment payments than men. As such, women seem to have been more impacted by the pandemic than men.

Industry Analysis

The Accommodation and Food Services industry was the most affected by the pandemic. Below are the top ten industries and occupations that had the most total claims pre-pandemic, at the peak of the pandemic, during the pandemic, and in the pandemic recovery period (Charts 23, 24, 25, and 26, respectively).

Pre-pandemic, from June 2019 to February 2020, construction was both the top industry and occupation that had the greatest number of total claims, followed by management

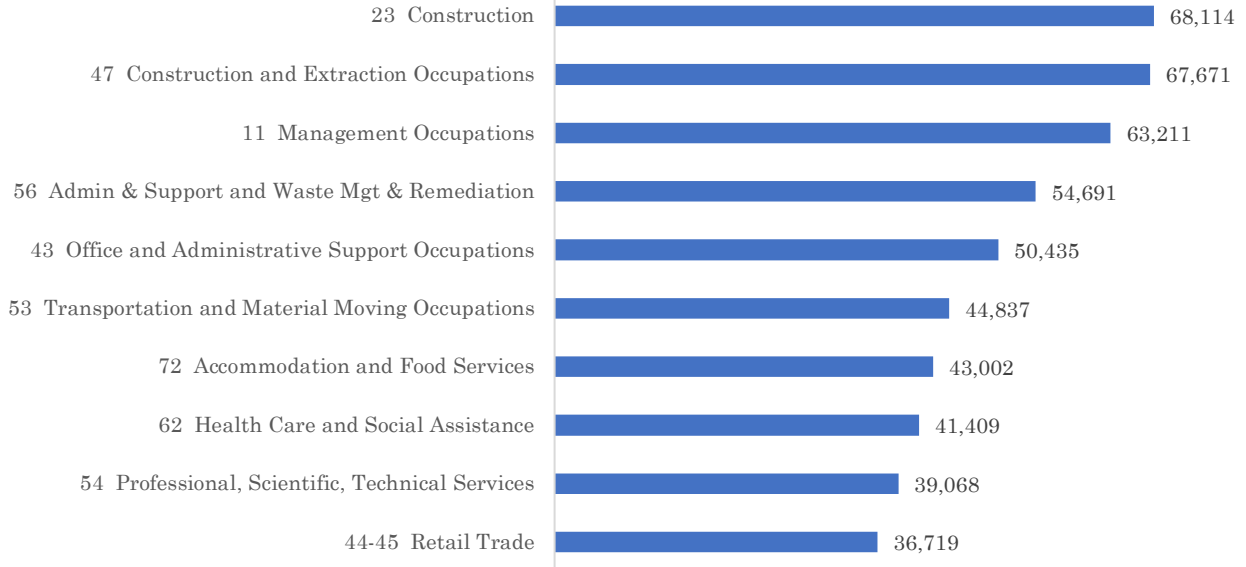
occupations. However, during peak pandemic times, March 2020 through May 2020, the accommodation and food services industry, trailed by food preparation and serving related occupations and retail trade industry, had the greatest number of claims. This trend continues through the pandemic from March 2020 to May 2021 and into the pandemic recovery period, between June 2021 and September 2021, where the accommodation and services industry, food preparation and serving related occupations, and health care and social assistance industry were the industries/occupations that had the most claims. Data on regular unemployment claims between January 2020 and August 2021, reveal these same top three industries/occupations as having the most (or highest) total claims during both the pandemic and the pandemic recovery period.

From the peak and throughout the pandemic, as well as into the recovery period, claims for retail trade falls in comparison to other industries and occupations. While retail trade was one of the top three most impacted industries during the height of the pandemic, the decline in claims since implies that retail trade is recovering faster than the other most affected industries and occupations.

Chart 29 shows the top ten industries/occupations that had the most PEUC continued claims, spanning from April 2020 to August 2021. PEUC data found a similar result as with total claims, with the top three industries/ occupations with the most claims as the accommodation and food services industry, food preparation and serving related occupations, and office and administrative support occupations.

Chart 23

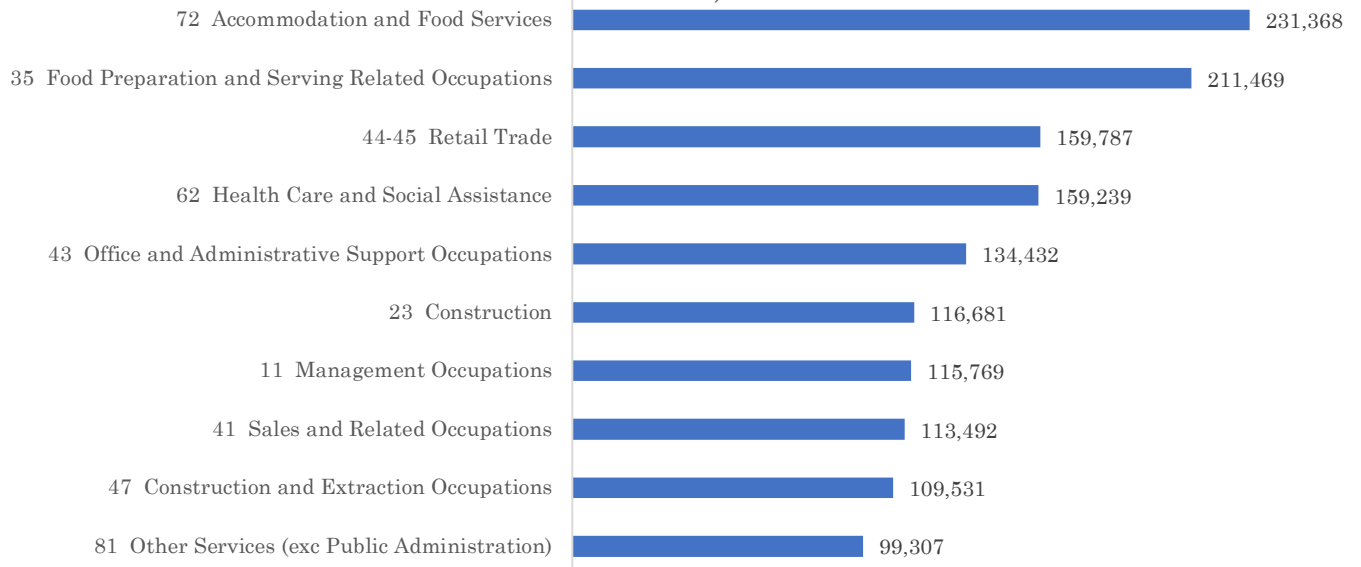
Top 10 Industries/Occupations in MA with the most Total Claims (with NAICS code): Pre-Pandemic (June 2019-February 2020)



Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

Chart 24

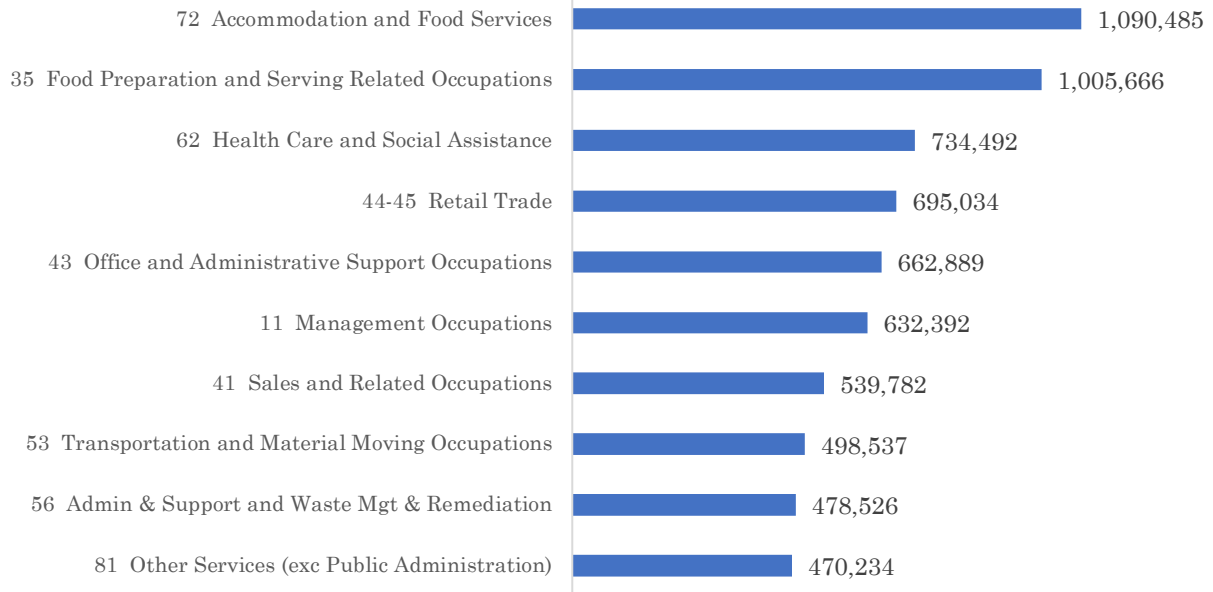
Top 10 Industries/Occupations in MA with the most Total Claims (with NAICS code) : Peak Pandemic (March-May 2020)



Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

Chart 25

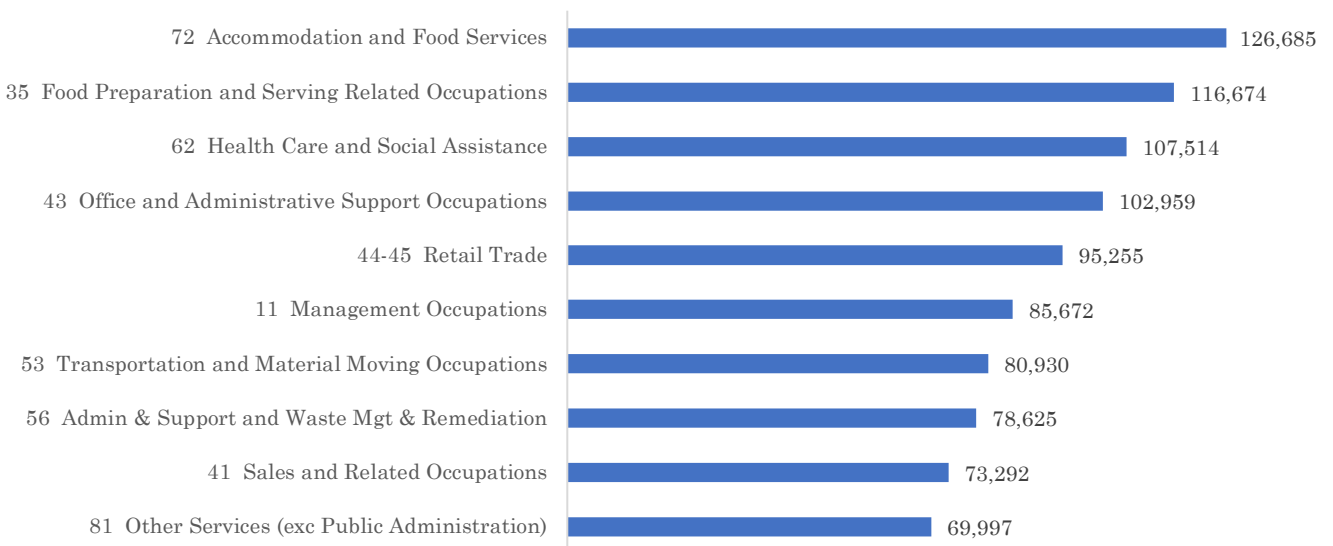
Top 10 Industries/Occupations in MA with the most Total Claims(with NAICS code) : Pandemic (March 2020-May 2021)



Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

Chart 26

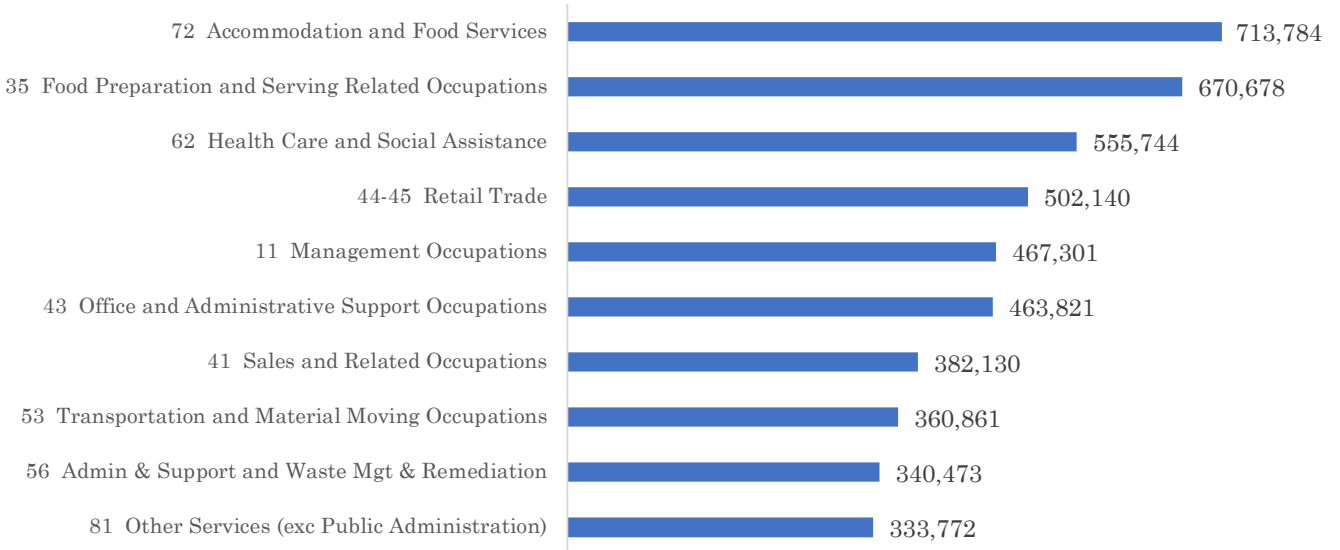
Top 10 Industries/Occupations in MA with the most Total Claims(with NAICS code) : Pandemic Recovery (June 2021-September 2021)



Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

Chart 27

**Top 10 Industries/Occupations in MA with the most Regular
Unemployment Claims(with NAICS code)
(January 2020-August 2021)**



Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

Chart 28

**Top 10 Industries/Occupations with the Most PEUC
Claims(with NAICS code)
(April 2020-August 2021)**



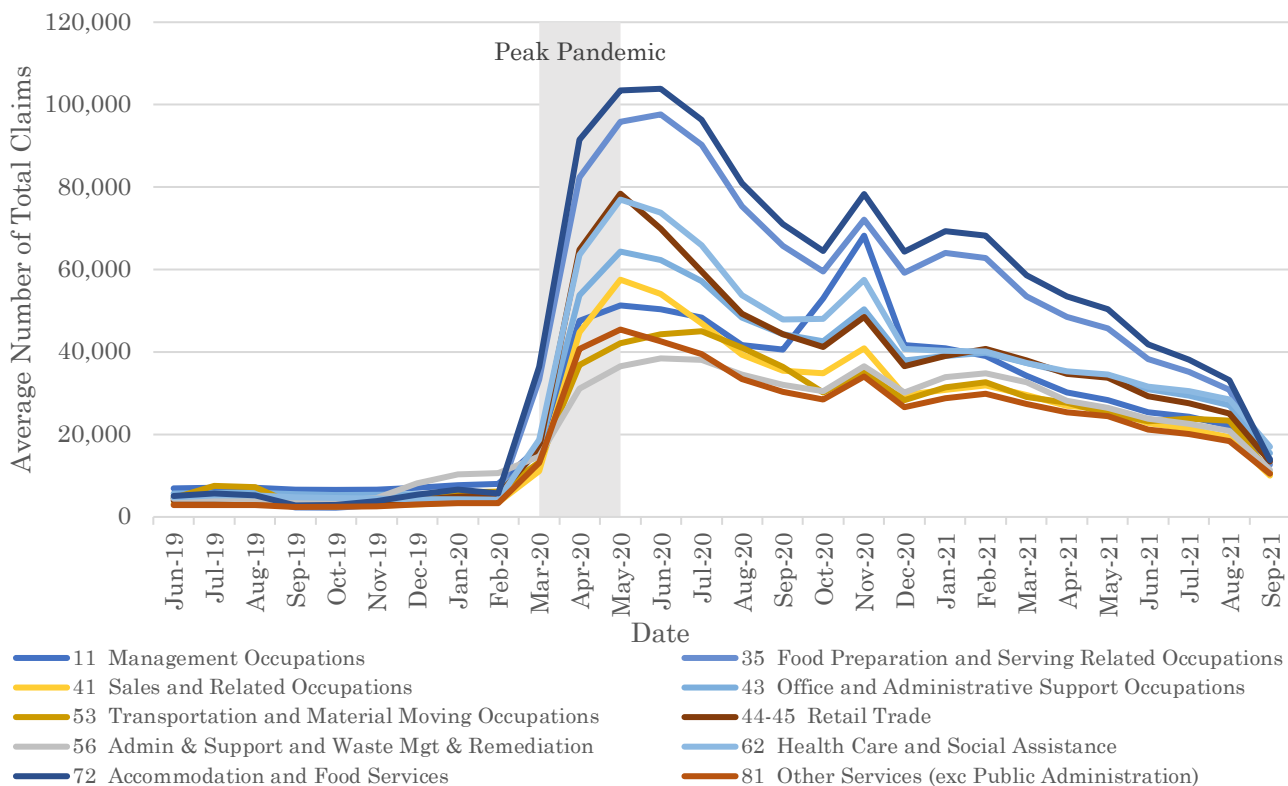
Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

Over the span of the pandemic, most industries experienced the greatest number of claims in either May or June 2020, as expected (Chart 30). The exception to this is the management occupations industry, which had a spike number in the number of continued claims in November 2020.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the number of people who were unemployed long-term (27 weeks or longer) had increased to 3.8 million by the fourth quarter of 2020, representing 35.3 % of the total unemployed. Extended benefits were also triggered in April 2020, with a huge increase both PEUC and EB claims occurring in November 2020. The spike in Accommodation and Food Services industry continued claimants follows a similar trend to both Management Occupations and Food Preparation Occupations, indicating that many of the forced closures that occurred in this industry at the start of the pandemic left many managers unemployed long-term.

Chart 29

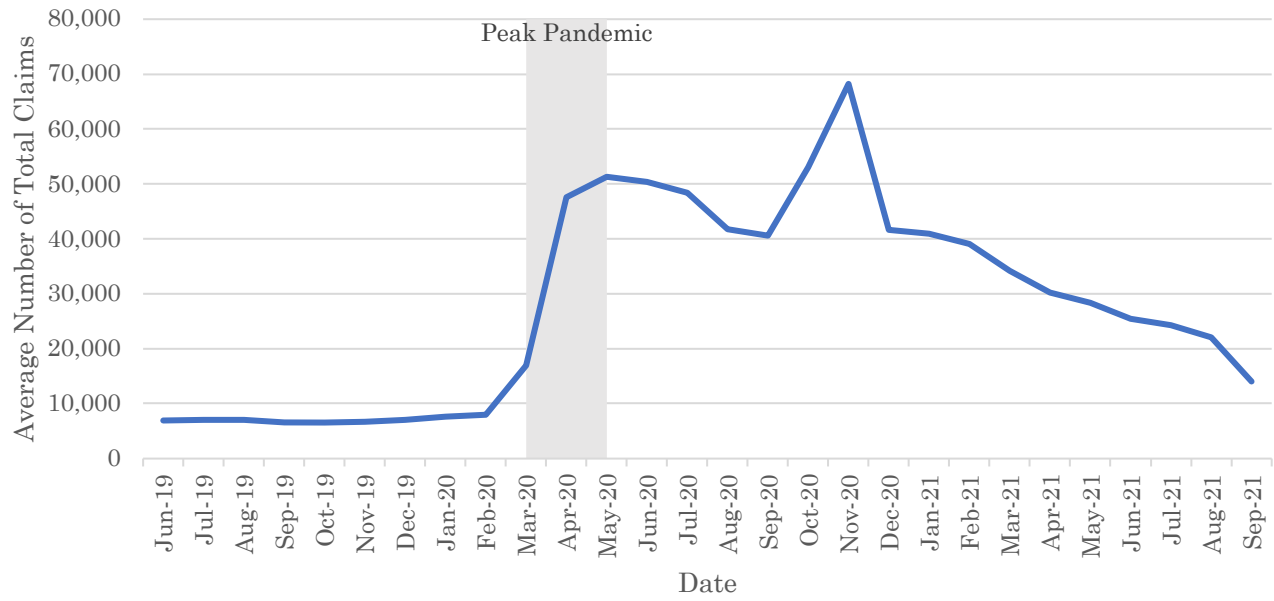
Unemployment Claims in Massachusetts by Industry (2019-2021)



Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

Chart 30

**Total Claims in Management Occupations
September 2019 to August 2021**



Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

How has the COVID-19 pandemic affected different regions across Massachusetts?

MassHire Workforce Development Area (WDA) Profiles

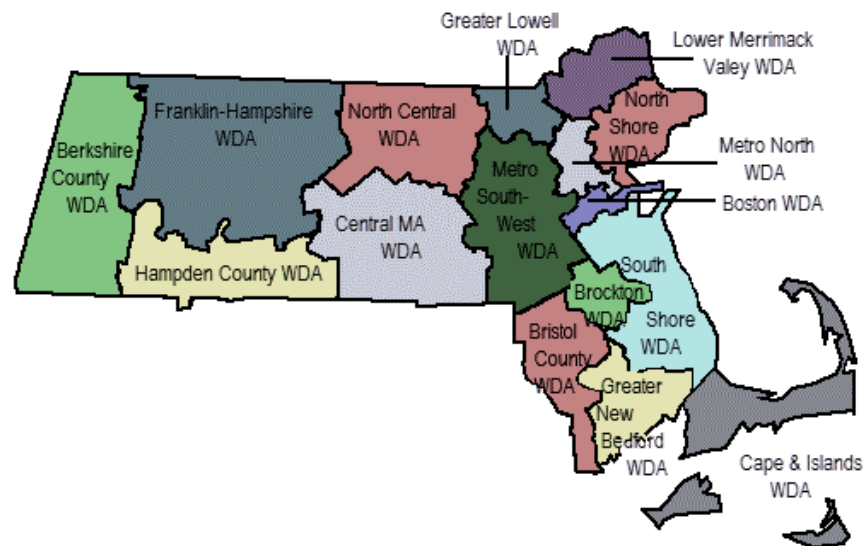
The MassHire Workforce System is comprised of 16 Workforce Development Areas (WDA) with accompanying boards. These WDAs are charged with supporting local and regional economic development, developing the workforce to meet the needs of industries, and collaborating with stakeholders to create strategic plans and workforce initiatives. The following WDA summaries provide fundamental information on labor market conditions and selected characteristics of Massachusetts residents who claimed regular unemployment insurance (UI) benefits during a reference week each month and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The unemployment rates for the WDAs were compiled using the Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment Statistics Labor Force Estimates.

In Massachusetts, the stay-at-home advisory began on March 24, 2020 and ended on May 18, 2020. Since the Commonwealth fully reopened on May 29, 2021, the tables and charts in the ensuing WDA summaries compare the month of June 2021, as the beginning of the recovery period, to the month of June 2020, following the end of the stay-at-home advisory in May 2020. To maintain consistency and avoid seasonal variations in the data comparisons, the month of June 2019 was used as a benchmark to the labor market conditions prior to the onset of COVID-19 pandemic.

Highlights:

- At the height of the pandemic, across all WDA's, Food Preparation and Service-Related occupations had the highest number of unemployment insurance claims. Followed by Office and Administrative Support and Transportation and Moving.
- At the beginning of the recovery period, June 2021, claims in 8 WDAs are from Office and Administrative Support services, in 4 WDAs from Management, in 2 WDAs from Construction and Extraction, and only in Boston and Franklin-Hampshire WDA most claims are still from Food Preparation and Serving Related occupations.
- As mentioned in an earlier, it is important to note that a decline in claims does not show a recovery in that industry. Part of the trend might be because of workers exhausting their benefits or moving to/being employed in different industries. As of September 2021, approximately 65,000 jobs are yet to be recovered in Food and Accommodation industry.

Workforce Development Agencies in Massachusetts:

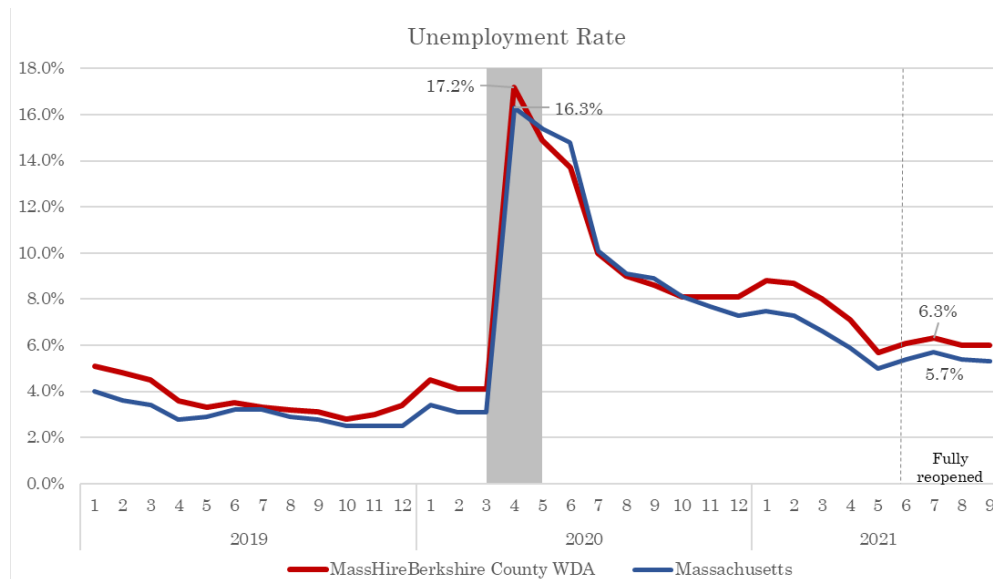


MassHire Berkshire County WDA

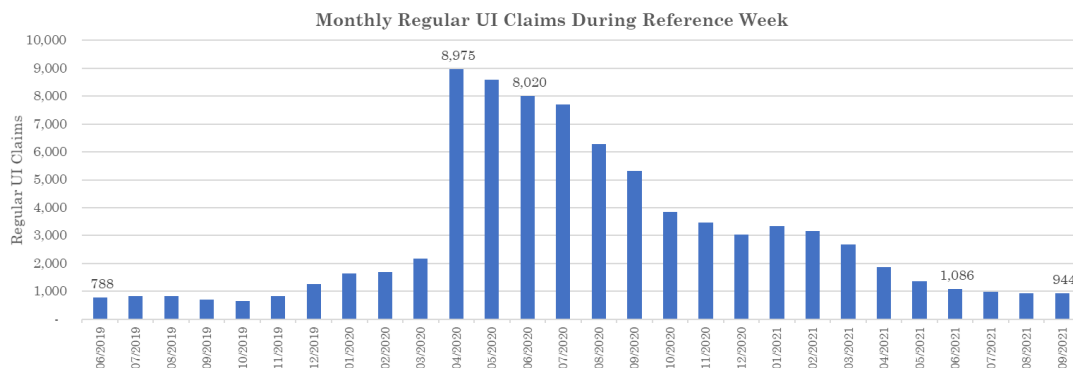
Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

The twelve-month moving average unemployment rate prior to the onset of COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020 in the MassHire Berkshire County WDA was 3.6%. This was 0.7% higher than the Commonwealth's twelve-month moving average at 2.9%. At the height of the pandemic in April 2020 in the state, the unemployment rate for the WDA was 17.2%, 0.9% above the state unemployment rate. During the reference week this month, 8,975 regular unemployment insurance (UI) claims were filed, the highest in the WDA during the pandemic and in its historical claims data series since 2013.

After the stay-at-home advisory ended in May 2020, the area's unemployment rate in June 2020 was 13.7%, 1.1% below the state's rate of 14.8%. Over the year, the area's unemployment rate in June 2021 dropped 7.6% to 6.1%. Over 6,900 fewer claims were filed during the reference week in June 2021 compared to the previous year.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)

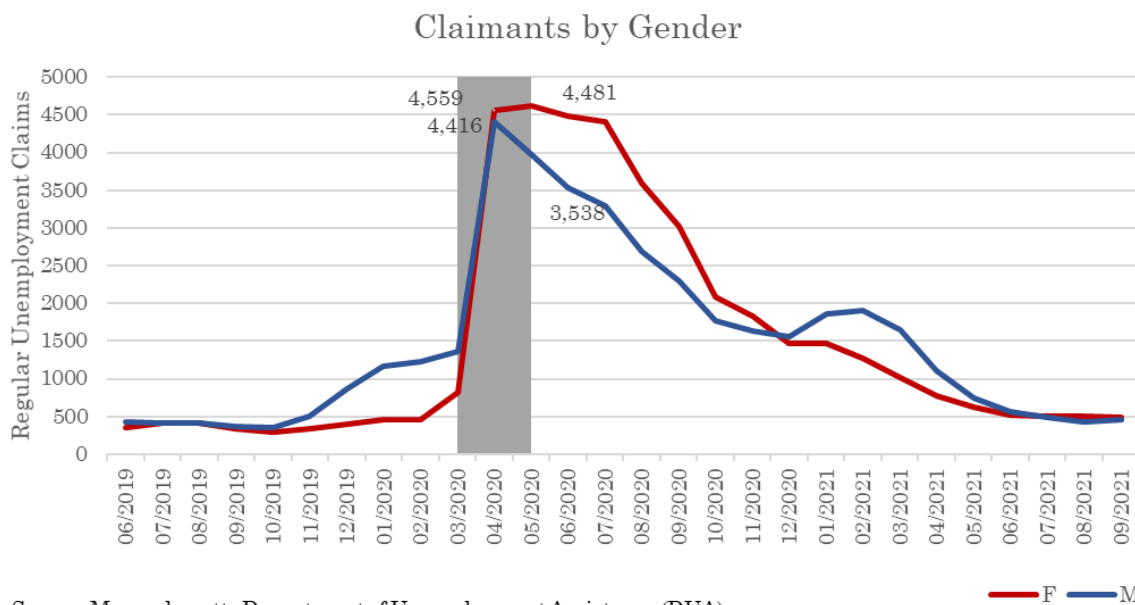


Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Gender

In the MassHire Berkshire County WDA, historically, the claims have been evenly distributed between the two genders during the months of July and August, and in the other months, the male gender has filed more claims.

In June 2019, 54.4% of the 788 total claims filed during the reference week were by males and 45.6% by females. In June 2020, the percentage of claims for the females was 55.9 % while the male gender was at 44.1%. In June 2021, the gap between the two genders had narrowed to 3.4%, with 48.3% of the claims filed by males and 51.7% by females.



Age

Over 58% of the claims were filed by claimants below forty-five years of age in the month of June 2020 in this WDA compared to 46% in June 2019, an increase of 12 %. This percentage dropped in June 2021 to 54%. Compared to June 2019, claimants between the ages of 20 to 24 years had the highest increase of 7% in claims filed in June 2020. In June 2021, there were 250 claimants in the age group 35 to 44 years, which represents 23 % of the 1,086 regular UI claims filed that month. Compared to the percentage of claims filed by the same age group in June 2020, this is an increase of 5 %.

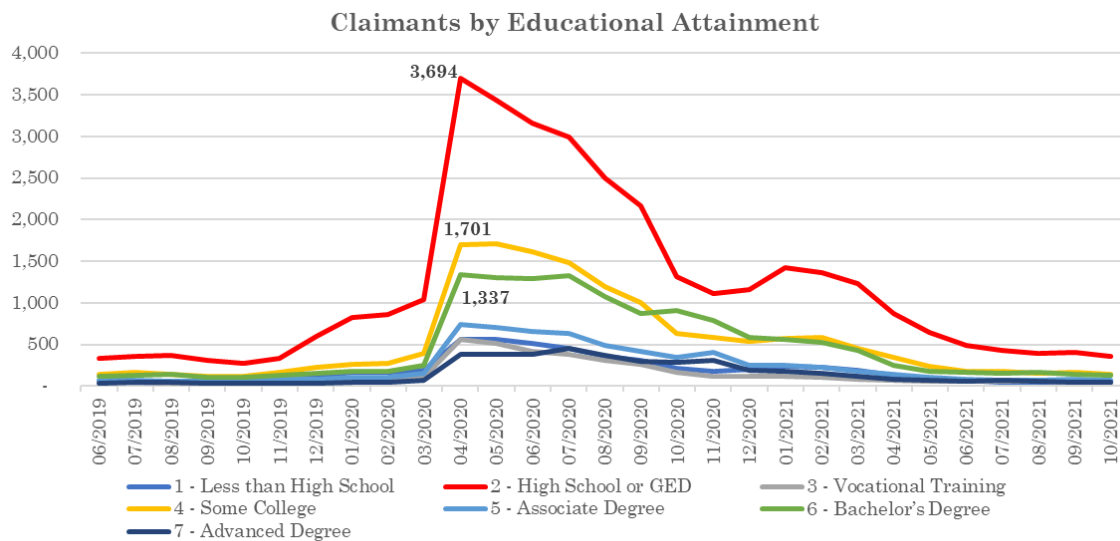
Age Group	Jun-21	Jun-20	Jun-19
16 to 19 years	16	320	
20 to 24 years	91	931	34
25 to 34 years	232	1965	178
35 to 44 years	250	1449	151
45 to 54 years	185	1257	170
55 to 64 years	213	1349	169
65 years and over	99	749	85
TOTAL	1086	8020	787

Source: Massachusetts DUA

Educational Attainment

Claimants with a high school or GED, some college or a bachelor's degree had the most regular UI claims filed prior to the pandemic in 2019 and at the height of the pandemic in April 2020 in the MassHire Berkshire County WDA.

During the recovery period starting in June 2021, the same three groups remained at the top.



Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Race and Ethnicity

The distribution of claims by race in the MassHire Berkshire County WDA has historically remained steady with Whites having the most claims filed each month. During the pandemic, Asians and claimants who were categorized in more than one race showed an increase in claims filed in June 2020 compared to the previous year. In June 2021, the share of claims

by Black/African American claimants had an increase of 1.7% over the year. The percentage of claimants who did not wish to respond increased in June 2021 compared to the previous year.

Race	June-2019	%	June-2020	%	June-2021	%
American Indian/Alaskan	-	0.0%	27	0.3%	-	0.0%
Asian	-	0.0%	133	1.7%	11	1.0%
Black/African American	41	5.2%	405	5.0%	72	6.7%
Race Do not wish to respond	32	4.1%	332	4.1%	66	6.1%
More than one race	22	2.8%	310	3.9%	41	3.8%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific	5	0.6%	29	0.4%	-	0.0%
White	683	87.2%	6,784	84.6%	889	82.4%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Hispanic or Latino claimants saw an increase in the % of claims filed over the year in June 2020 and in June 2021, 1.1%, and 1.6% respectively. The months following June 2021, the number of claims filed by Hispanic or Latino has dropped.

Ethnicity	June-2019	%	June-2020	%	June-2021	%
Hispanic or Latino	41	5.2%	502	6.3%	86	7.9%
I choose not to answer	31	3.9%	393	4.9%	48	4.4%
Not Hispanic or Latino	716	90.9%	7,125	88.8%	952	87.7%
TOTAL	788	100.0%	8,020	100.0%	1,086	100.0%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Occupations

All the occupations had an increase in regular UI claims filed during the COVID-19 pandemic in the MassHire Berkshire County WDA. The top three occupations most affected during pandemic were Food Preparation and Serving Related, Sales and Related, and Office and Administrative Support. The same three occupations saw the largest drop in claims over the year in June 2021 with Food Preparation and Serving Related occupations showing almost 94% decrease in claims.

SOC #	Claimant Count by SOC Occupation Name	June-21	June-20	OTY Change	June-19	OTY Change
11	Management	94	670	↓ (576)	84	↑ 586
13	Business & Financial Operations	18	160	↓ (142)	33	↑ 127
15	Computer & Mathematical	12	39	↓ (27)	8	↑ 31
17	Architecture & Engineering	6	35	↓ (29)	8	↑ 27
21	Community & Social Service	27	137	↓ (110)	17	↑ 120
25	Education, Training, & Library	31	274	↓ (243)	18	↑ 256
27	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media	9	115	↓ (106)	14	↑ 101
29	Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	42	285	↓ (243)	19	↑ 266
31	Healthcare Support	53	326	↓ (273)	23	↑ 303
33	Protective Service	14	96	↓ (82)	8	↑ 88
35	Food Preparation & Serving Related	106	1,742	↓ (1,636)	80	↑ 1,662
37	Building and Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	51	427	↓ (376)	34	↑ 393
39	Personal Care & Service	93	578	↓ (485)	71	↑ 507
41	Sales & Related	102	810	↓ (708)	52	↑ 758
43	Office & Administrative Support	140	840	↓ (700)	85	↑ 755
47	Construction & Extraction	111	416	↓ (305)	110	↑ 306
49	Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	40	207	↓ (167)	20	↑ 187
51	Production	56	344	↓ (288)	47	↑ 297
53	Transportation & Material Moving	59	434	↓ (375)	54	↑ 380
	Information Not Available	6	41	↓ (35)	2	↑ 39
All Occupations		1,086	8,020	↓ (6,934)	797	↑ 7,223

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Industry

Accommodation and Food Services industry had the most claims during the pandemic followed by Retail Trade and Health Care and Social Assistance. Prior to the pandemic, the industries with most claims were Construction, Accommodation and Food Services, and Health Care and Social Assistance. At the start of the recovery period in June 2021, the same three industries with the most claims during the pandemic showed the largest drop in claims. Compared to June 2019 prior to the pandemic, Health Care and Social Assistance and Retail Trade industries still have almost twice the claims in June 2021.

NAICS #	Claimant Count by NAICS Industry Name	June-21	June-20	OTY Change	June-19	OTY Change
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	7	23	↓ (16)	5	↑ 18
23	Construction	76	373	↓ (297)	105	↑ 268
31-33	Manufacturing	90	354	↓ (264)	76	↑ 278
42	Wholesale Trade	36	502	↓ (466)	29	↑ 473
44-45	Retail Trade	162	1,102	↓ (940)	77	↑ 1,025
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	20	166	↓ (146)	17	↑ 149
51	Information	14	94	↓ (80)	13	↑ 81
52	Finance & Insurance	24	54	↓ (30)	19	↑ 35
53	Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	14	154	↓ (140)	14	↑ 140
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	41	298	↓ (257)	40	↑ 258
56	Admin. & Support, Waste Manag., and Remed. Se	75	338	↓ (263)	62	↑ 276
61	Educational Services	28	231	↓ (203)	20	↑ 211
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	169	934	↓ (765)	87	↑ 847
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	15	343	↓ (328)	20	↑ 323
72	Accommodation & Food Services	139	1,904	↓ (1,765)	101	↑ 1,803
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	92	612	↓ (520)	74	↑ 538
92	Public Administration	34	200	↓ (166)	15	↑ 185
	Information Not Available	41	295	↓ (254)	18	↑ 277
All Industries		1,086	8,020	↓ (6,934)	797	↑ 7,223

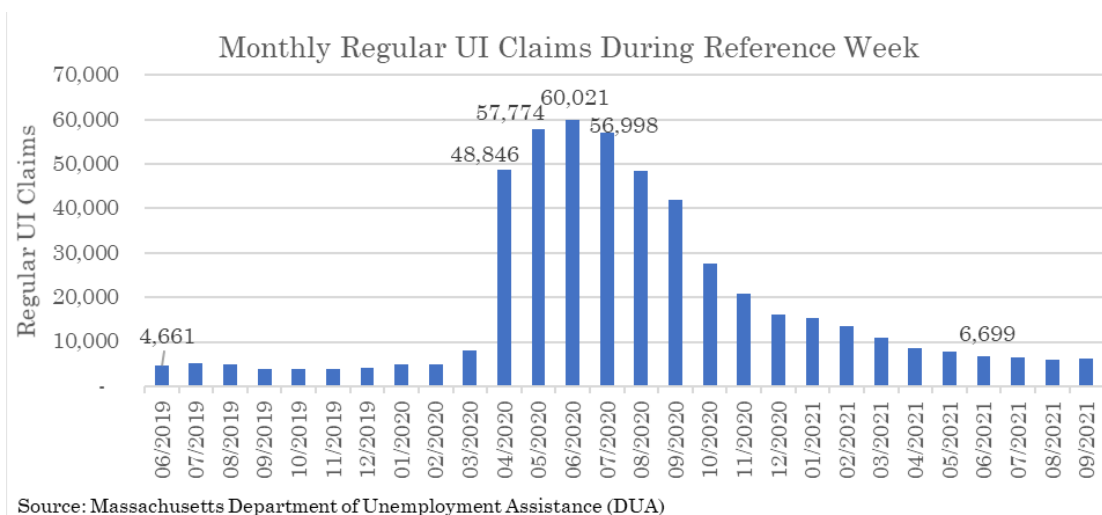
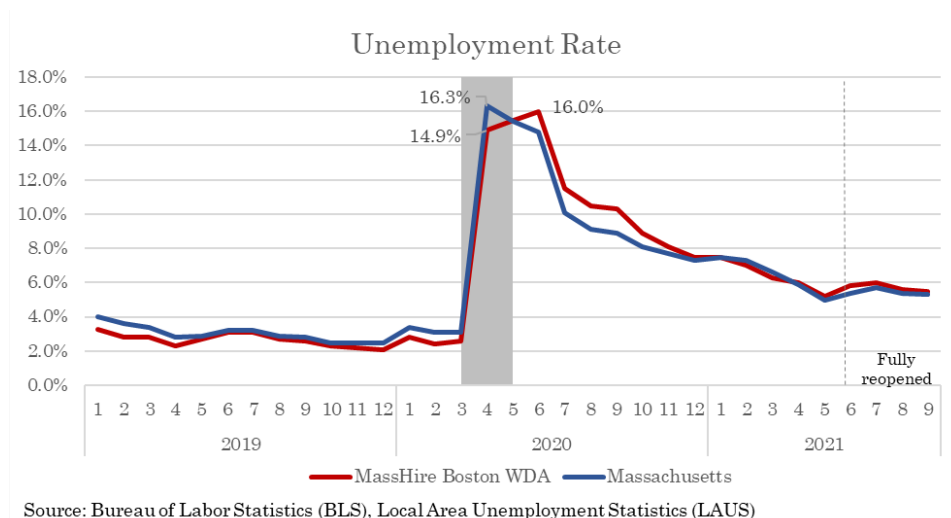
Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

MassHire Boston WDA

Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

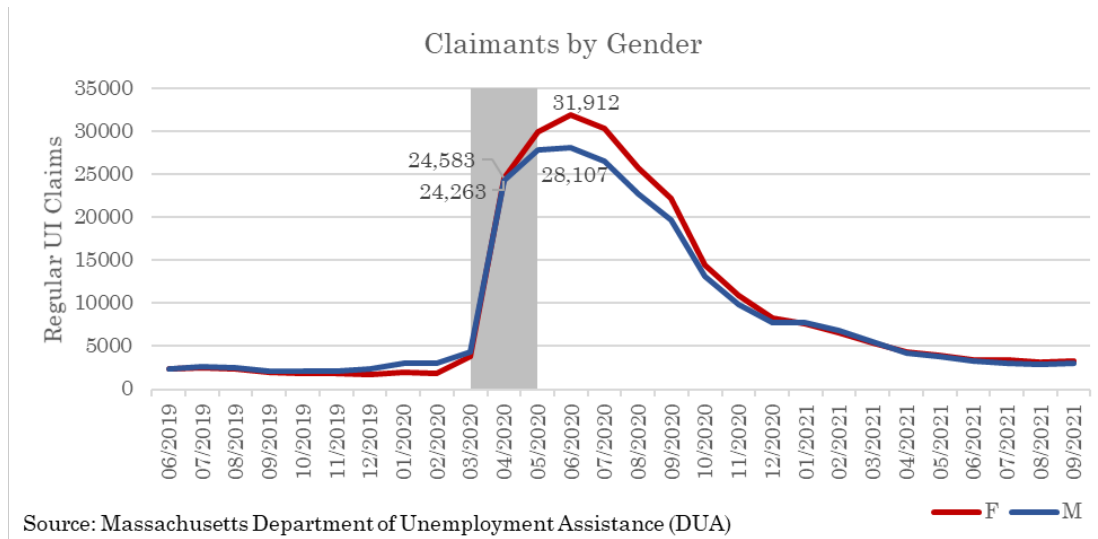
The twelve-month moving average unemployment rate prior to the onset of COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020 in the MassHire Boston WDA was 2.6%. This was three-tenths of % lower than the Commonwealth's twelve-month moving average at 2.9%. At the height of the pandemic in April 2020 in the state, the unemployment rate for the WDA was 14.9%, 1.4% below the state unemployment rate. Over 48,800 regular UI claims were filed during the reference week this month. Unlike the other Workforce Development Areas that saw their unemployment rates peak in April 2020 during the height of the pandemic, the MassHire Boston WDA showed its highest rate in June 2020 at 16%, with over 60,000 regular unemployment insurance (UI) claims filed. Over 20% of these claims filed were in the Accommodation and Food Services industry.

After the state fully reopened in May 2021, the unemployment rate in the MassHire Boston WDA was .4% above the state rate at 5.8% in June 2021.



Gender

The historical claims data series for MassHire Boston WDA shows the male gender has filed more regular UI claims than the female gender since 2016. This changed at the height of the pandemic in the state in April 2020 when females filed 300 more claims than males in the WDA. In June 2020, at the peak of the pandemic in the WDA, 53% of the regular UI claims filed were by females, with over 3,800 more claims than males. At the start of the recovery period in June 2021, the percentage of claims filed by females dropped over the year by more than 1% at 51.8%.



Age

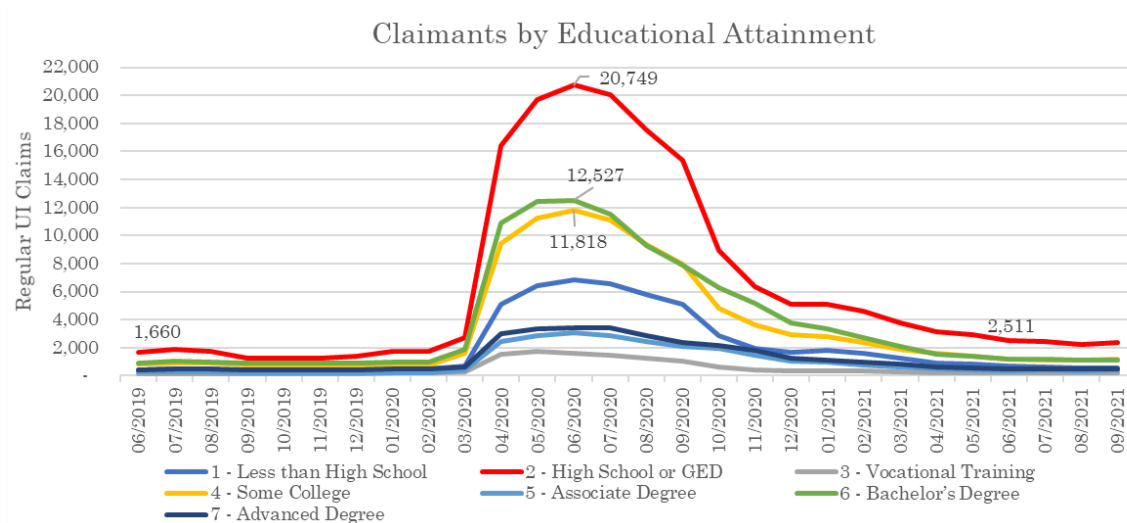
In June 2020, at the height of the pandemic in this WDA, 31.6% of the claims filed were in the age group 25 to 34 years, an increase of 2.8% from June 2019. 17% of the claims in June 2020 were filed by claimants in ages 20 to 24 years. This was an increase of 11.7% over the year from June 2019, which was the largest increase among the age groups. At the beginning of the recovery period in June 2021, the claims filed by those aged 20 to 24 years dropped by more than 5% over the year.

Age	June 2021	June 2020	June 2019
16 to 19 years	121	1,964	14
20 to 24 years	771	10,176	245
25 to 34 years	1,920	18,939	1,345
35 to 44 years	1,435	10,910	1,142
45 to 54 years	1,129	8,715	957
55 to 64 years	1,023	6,863	749
65 years and over	300	2,454	226
TOTAL	6,699	60,021	4,678

Source: Massachusetts DUA

Educational Attainment

In June 2020, claimants with a high school or GED diploma had the most claims at 20,749, which is 34.6% of the total claims filed during the reference week. Although this count dropped over the year, the share of claims increased by 2.9% to 37.5% in June 2021. Prior to the pandemic in June 2019, 35.6% of the claims were filed by claimants with a high school or GED diploma.



Race and Ethnicity

At 36.3%, Whites had the largest share of the claims filed in June 2020 at the peak of the pandemic in this WDA. Black/African Americans followed at 31.5%. Asians had the largest increase in the share of claims over the year, from 5.9% in June 2019, prior to the pandemic, to 10.5% in June 2020. After the Commonwealth fully reopened at the end of May 2021, Black/African Americans showed an increase of 7.1% in the share of claims in June 2021, while the Whites' share dropped by 5.1% compared to June 2020.

RACE	June 2019	%	June 2020	%	June 2021	%
American	16	0.3%	379	0.6%	33	0.5%
Asian	276	5.9%	6,285	10.5%	498	7.4%
Black/African American	1,788	38.4%	18,882	31.5%	2,589	38.6%
Do not wish to respond	598	12.8%	8,117	13.5%	985	14.7%
More than one race	335	7.2%	4,361	7.3%	472	7.0%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific	13	0.3%	233	0.4%	34	0.5%
White	1,635	35.1%	21,764	36.3%	2,088	31.2%
TOTAL	4,661	100.0%	60,021	100.0%	6,699	100.0%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Claimants of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity filed 14,605 claims in June 2020. Compared to the prior year, in June 2019, the share of claims by Hispanic or Latino claimants at 24.3% in June 2020 was 3.9% higher. At the start of the recovery period in June 2021, although there were 12,800 fewer claimants of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, the share of claims was up by 2.1% over the year.

ETHNICITY	June 2019	%	June 2020	%	June 2021	%
Hispanic or Latino	949	20.4%	14,605	24.3%	1,769	26.4%
I choose not to answer	289	6.2%	3,606	6.0%	448	6.7%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,423	73.4%	41,810	69.7%	4,482	66.9%
TOTAL	4,661	100.0%	60,021	100.0%	6,699	100.0%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Occupations

All the occupations in the MassHire Boston WDA had an increase in regular UI claims in June 2020 compared to the previous year, with Food Preparation and Serving Related occupations leading with almost 14,000 claims. Sales and Related occupations followed with 6,396 claims filed, an increase of over 6,000 claims from June 2019. At the start of the recovery period in June 2021, Food Preparation and Serving Related occupations had over 13,000 fewer claims compared to June 2020.

SOC #	Claimant Count by SOC Occupation Name	June-21	June-20	OTY Change	June-19	OTY Change
11	Management	660	4,705	↓ (4,045)	633	↑ 4,072
13	Business & Financial Operations	224	1,692	↓ (1,468)	240	↑ 1,452
15	Computer & Mathematical	122	624	↓ (502)	108	↑ 516
17	Architecture & Engineering	63	395	↓ (332)	42	↑ 353
19	Life, Physical, & Social Science	48	233	↓ (185)	36	↑ 197
21	Community & Social Service	147	628	↓ (481)	99	↑ 529
23	Legal Occupations	28	199	↓ (171)	30	↑ 169
25	Education, Training, & Library	229	1,609	↓ (1,380)	140	↑ 1,469
27	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media	126	1,412	↓ (1,286)	125	↑ 1,287
29	Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	131	1,351	↓ (1,220)	60	↑ 1,291
31	Healthcare Support	253	1,962	↓ (1,709)	100	↑ 1,862
33	Protective Service	237	1,381	↓ (1,144)	78	↑ 1,303
35	Food Preparation & Serving Related	884	13,949	↓ (13,065)	824	↑ 13,125
37	Building and Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	405	3,888	↓ (3,483)	188	↑ 3,700
39	Personal Care & Service	430	4,317	↓ (3,887)	147	↑ 4,170
41	Sales & Related	589	6,396	↓ (5,807)	392	↑ 6,004
43	Office & Administrative Support	862	6,281	↓ (5,419)	578	↑ 5,703
47	Construction & Extraction	427	2,023	↓ (1,596)	417	↑ 1,606
49	Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	114	858	↓ (744)	89	↑ 769
51	Production	184	1,405	↓ (1,221)	115	↑ 1,290
53	Transportation & Material Moving	478	4,247	↓ (3,769)	213	↑ 4,034
55	Military Specific	7	25	↓ (18)	5	↑ 20
	Information Not Available	43	415	↓ (372)	13	↑ 402
All Occupations		6,699	60,021	↓ (53,322)	4,678	↑ 55,343

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Compared to June 2019, all the industries had an increase in claims in June 2020 in the MassHire Boston WDA. The Accommodation and Food Services industry experienced the highest number of claims at the height of the pandemic with over 15,560 claims, followed by Retail Trade with over 7,100 claims. At the start of the recovery period in June 2021, all industries had fewer claims compared to June 2020, with Accommodation and Food Services having the largest decrease.

NAICS #	Claimant Count by NAICS Industry Name	June-21	June-20	OTM Change	June-19	OTY Change
22	Utilities	7	25	↓ (18)	5	↑ 20
23	Construction	390	1,888	↓ (1,498)	386	↑ 1,502
31-33	Manufacturing	151	1,050	↓ (899)	106	↑ 944
42	Wholesale Trade	121	1,158	↓ (1,037)	113	↑ 1,045
44-45	Retail Trade	770	7,178	↓ (6,408)	331	↑ 6,847
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	248	2,534	↓ (2,286)	119	↑ 2,415
51	Information	111	888	↓ (777)	140	↑ 748
52	Finance & Insurance	210	686	↓ (476)	213	↑ 473
53	Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	127	936	↓ (809)	88	↑ 848
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	485	3,459	↓ (2,974)	451	↑ 3,008
55	Management of Companies & Enterprises	46	839	↓ (793)	28	↑ 811
56	Admin. & Support, Waste Manag., and Remed. Se	919	5,933	↓ (5,014)	565	↑ 5,368
61	Educational Services	242	1,812	↓ (1,570)	137	↑ 1,675
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	854	6,373	↓ (5,519)	417	↑ 5,956
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	87	1,864	↓ (1,777)	79	↑ 1,785
72	Accommodation & Food Services	929	15,564	↓ (14,635)	987	↑ 14,577
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	666	5,358	↓ (4,692)	354	↑ 5,004
92	Public Administration	148	653	↓ (505)	77	↑ 576
	Information Not Available	172	1,748	↓ (1,576)	80	↑ 1,668
All Industries		6,699	60,021	↓ (53,322)	4,678	↑ 55,343

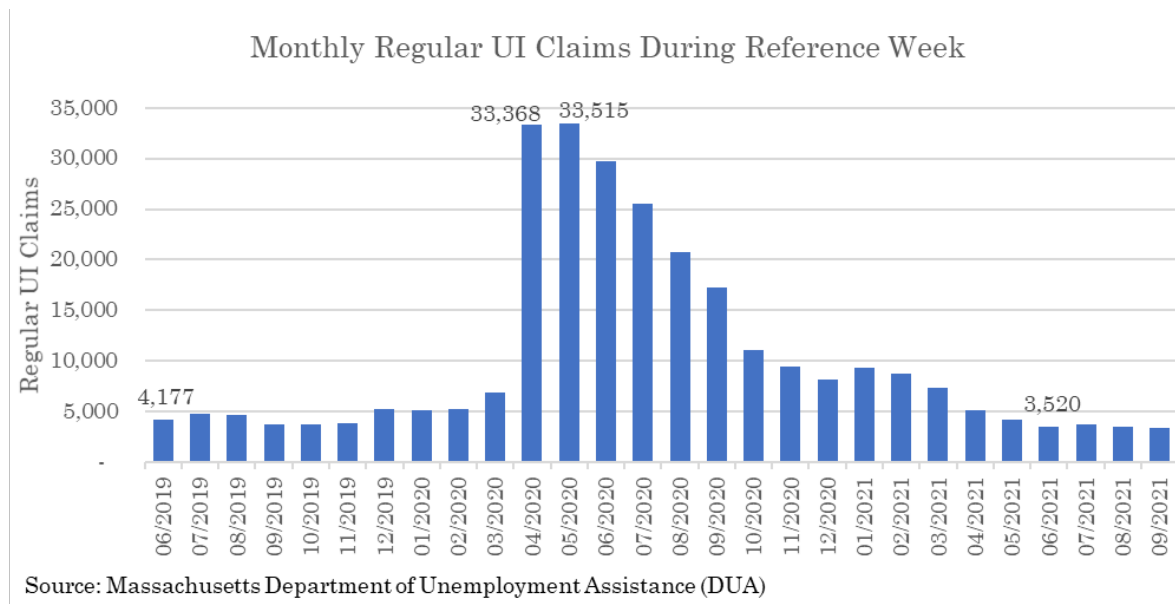
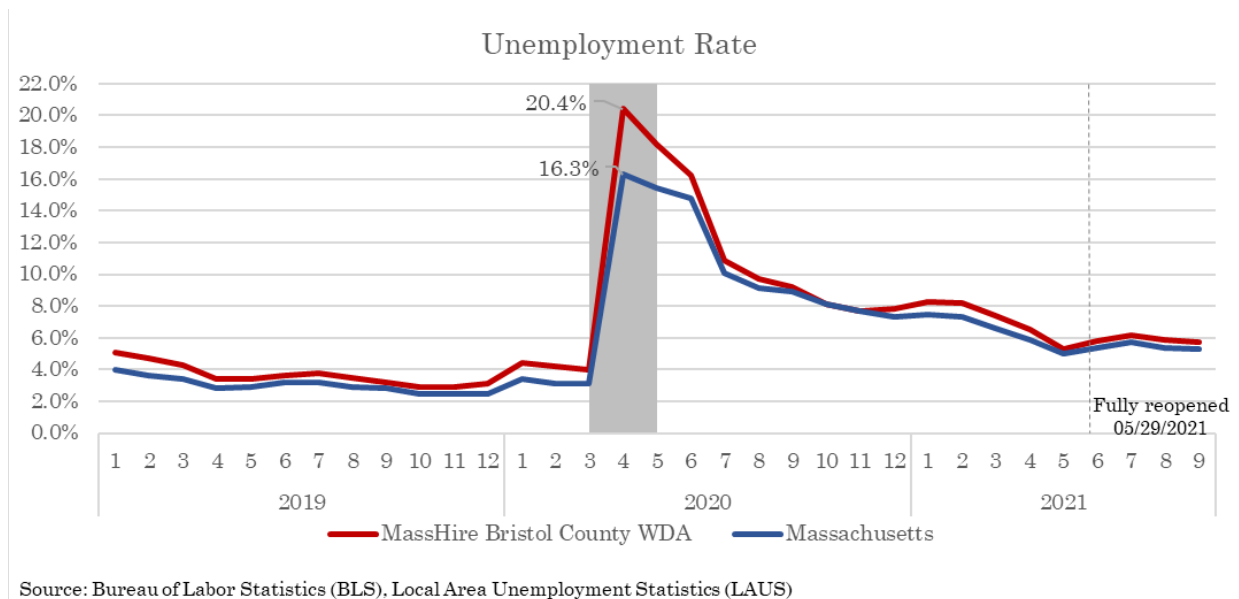
Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

MassHire Bristol County WDA

Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

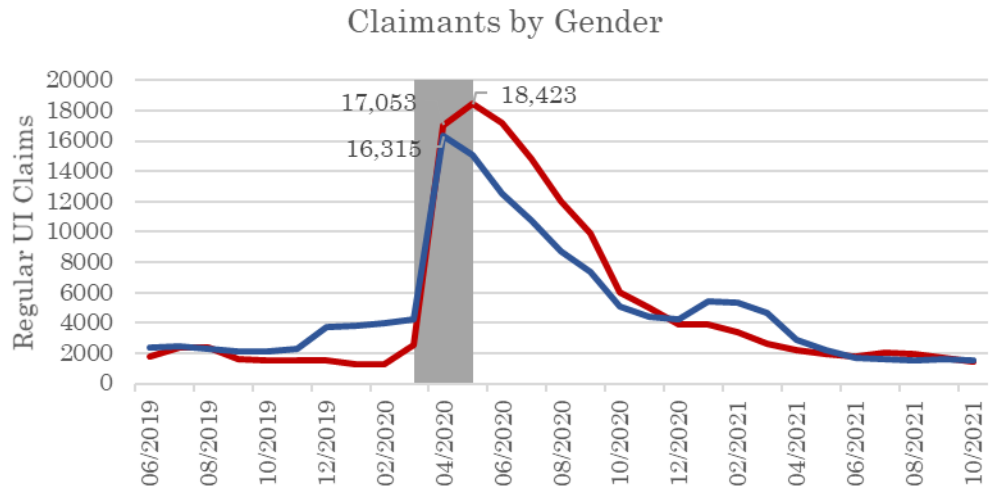
The twelve-month moving average unemployment rate prior to the onset of COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020 in the MassHire Bristol County WDA was 3.6 %. This was 0.7 % higher than the Commonwealth's twelve-month moving average at 2.9 %. At the height of the pandemic in April 2020 in the state, the unemployment rate for the WDA was 20.4 %, 4.1 % above the state unemployment rate. During the April 2020 reference week, 33,368 regular unemployment insurance (UI) claims were filed. The largest number of claims filed in the WDA during the peak months of the pandemic was in May 2020 at 33,515 claims.

Following the end of the stay-at-home advisory in May 2020, the area's unemployment rate in June 2020 was 16.2 %, 1.4 % above the state's rate of 14.8 %. Over the year, the area's unemployment rate in June 2021 dropped 10.4 % to 5.8 %. Compared to June 2020, close to 26,200 fewer claims were filed in June 2021.



Gender

Until the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, historically in the MassHire Bristol County WDA, the male gender has filed more claims monthly than the female gender, except during the months of July and August when the gap is much narrower between the two genders. During the peak months of the pandemic in the WDA, there were more claims filed by females than males: 738 more claims in April 2020; 3,332 more claims in May, and 4,680 more claims in June. In July 2020, the difference started to decrease, with the female gender filing 4,065 more claims than males.



Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA) — F — M

Age

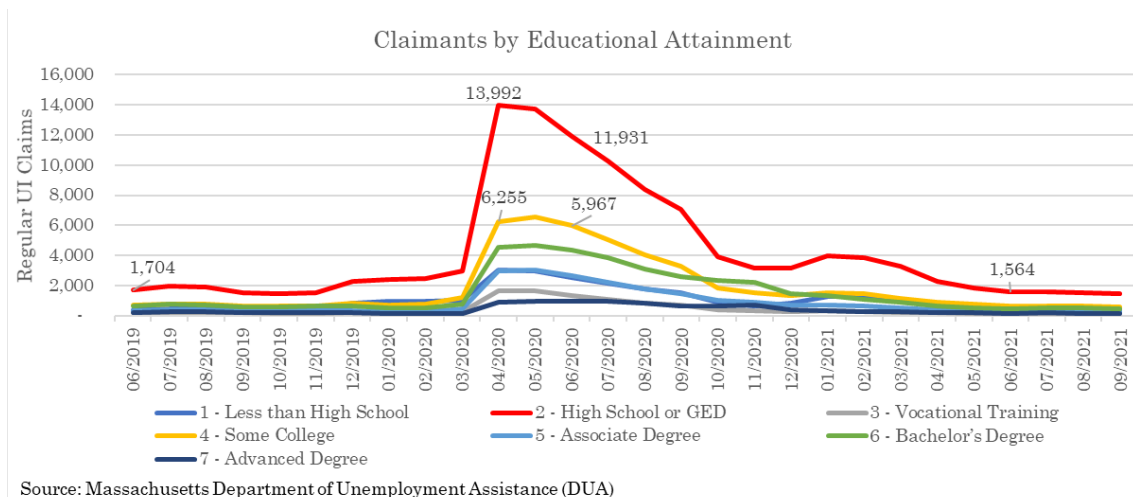
Over 43 % of the claims in June 2020 were filed by claimants between the ages of 16 to 34 years in the MassHire Bristol County WDA. In June 2020, 4.5 % of the total claims were filed by those between the ages of 16 to 19, 4.0 % higher than June 2019. The number of claims filed by those between 20 to 24 years was 3,967, which was 13.4 % of the total claims in June 2020, an increase of 8.4 % from the previous year. Those between 25 to 34 filed 7,561 claims in June 2020 or 25.4 % of the total claims for the month.

AGE	Jun-19	Jun-20	Jun-21
16 to 19 years	20	1,327	69
20 to 24 years	207	3,967	297
25 to 34 years	900	7,561	899
35 to 44 years	924	5,541	785
45 to 54 years	987	5,015	691
55 to 64 years	873	4,335	573
65 years and over	266	1,967	206
Total	4,177	29,713	3,520

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

Educational Attainment

Claimants with a high school or GED diploma represent over forty % of the claims filed in June 2020. There were 5,967 claimants with some college education who filed a claim in June 2020, which is 20 % of the total claims count for the month. This is an increase of 4.0 % compared to June 2019. In June 2021, the claims count for those with a high school or GED diploma dropped by over 10,000 claims over the year.



Race and Ethnicity

With 23,728 claims, Whites had the highest count in June 2020, at almost 80 % of the total claims count. Black/African Americans had 7.3 % of the total claims and Asians had 2.5 % of the total count in June 2020. In June 2019, Whites had just above 75 % of the total claims count. At the start of the recovery from the pandemic, the % of claims at 73.4 % in June 2021 for Whites dropped by 6.5 % over the year while that of Black/African Americans increased by 4.2 %.

RACE	June 2019	%	June 2020	%	June 2021	%
American Indian/Alaskan	28	0.7%	130	0.4%	16	0.5%
Asian	62	1.5%	745	2.5%	80	2.3%
Black/African American	350	8.4%	2,176	7.3%	404	11.5%
Race Do not wish to respond	371	8.9%	1,585	5.3%	254	7.2%
More than one race	202	4.8%	1,285	4.3%	170	4.8%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific	17	0.4%	64	0.2%	13	0.4%
White	3,147	75.3%	23,728	79.9%	2,583	73.4%
TOTAL	4,177	100.0%	29,713	100.0%	3,520	100.0%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

In June 2020, claimants of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity had 8.4 % of the total claims count with 2,485 claims. Although the number of claims increased over the year by 1,977 claims, the % of the total count of claimants with Hispanic or Latino ethnicity dropped by 3.8 % from June 2019. Over the year, the % increased by 1.4 % in June 2021.

ETHNICITY	June 2019	%	June 2020	%	June 2021	%
Hispanic or Latino	508	12.2%	2,485	8.4%	346	9.8%
I choose not to answer	213	5.1%	1,364	4.6%	209	5.9%
Not Hispanic or	3,456	82.7%	25,864	87.0%	2,965	84.2%
TOTAL	4,177	100.0%	29,713	100.0%	3,520	100.0%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Occupations

All the occupations in the MassHire Bristol County WDA experienced an increase in claims in June 2020 compared to the previous year. The Food Preparation and Serving Related occupation was at the top with 4,695 claims followed by Office and Administrative Support with 3,771 claims. The previous year, Construction and Extraction occupation was at the top with 651 claims followed by Management occupation with 530 claims. At the start of the recovery period from the pandemic, Construction and Extraction occupation was at the top with 433 claims followed closely by Office and Administrative Support with 418 claims.

SOC #	Claimant Count by SOC Occupation Name	June-21	June-20	OTY Change	June-19	OTY Change
11	Management	336	2,223	↓ (1,887)	530	↑ 1,693
13	Business & Financial Operations	131	653	↓ (522)	165	↑ 488
15	Computer & Mathematical	35	230	↓ (195)	104	↑ 126
17	Architecture & Engineering	44	213	↓ (169)	61	↑ 152
19	Life, Physical, & Social Science	7	72	↓ (65)	19	↑ 53
21	Community & Social Service	62	432	↓ (370)	76	↑ 356
23	Legal Occupations	10	65	↓ (55)	18	↑ 47
25	Education, Training, & Library	106	1,270	↓ (1,164)	96	↑ 1,174
27	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media	51	432	↓ (381)	78	↑ 354
29	Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	99	1,348	↓ (1,249)	102	↑ 1,246
31	Healthcare Support	171	1,369	↓ (1,198)	111	↑ 1,258
33	Protective Service	42	351	↓ (309)	33	↑ 318
35	Food Preparation & Serving Related	312	4,695	↓ (4,383)	247	↑ 4,448
37	Building and Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	101	717	↓ (616)	113	↑ 604
39	Personal Care & Service	166	1,611	↓ (1,445)	110	↑ 1,501
41	Sales & Related	299	3,150	↓ (2,851)	277	↑ 2,873
43	Office & Administrative Support	418	3,771	↓ (3,353)	490	↑ 3,281
45	Farming, Fishing, & Forestry	17	53	↓ (36)	23	↑ 30
47	Construction & Extraction	433	1,766	↓ (1,333)	651	↑ 1,115
49	Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	101	848	↓ (747)	150	↑ 698
51	Production	210	1,366	↓ (1,156)	351	↑ 1,015
53	Transportation & Material Moving	346	2,877	↓ (2,531)	362	↑ 2,515
55	Military Specific	5	12	↓ (7)	1	↑ 11
	Information Not Available	18	189	↓ (171)	18	↑ 171
All Occupations		3,520	29,713	↓ (26,193)	4,186	↑ 25,527

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Industry

In June 2019, the top three industries with the most claims were Construction, Manufacturing and Retail Trade, with 645, 447 and 436 claims respectively. In June 2020, claims in Construction increased by 1,254; in Manufacturing, 1,141; and in Retail Trade, 3,887. Accommodation and Food Services, Health Care and Social Assistance and Retail Trade were the top three industries with the most claims in June 2020. In June 2021, Construction, Retail Trade and Health Care and Social Assistance top the list.

NAICS #	Claimant Count by NAICS Industry Name	June-21	June-20	OTM Change	June-19	OTY Change
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	15	76	↓	(61)	25 ↑ 51
22	Utilities	9	23	↓	(14)	5 ↑ 18
23	Construction	466	1,899	↓	(1,433)	645 ↑ 1,254
31-33	Manufacturing	266	1,588	↓	(1,322)	447 ↑ 1,141
42	Wholesale Trade	107	1,197	↓	(1,090)	229 ↑ 968
44-45	Retail Trade	463	4,323	↓	(3,860)	436 ↑ 3,887
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	153	1,417	↓	(1,264)	153 ↑ 1,264
51	Information	38	345	↓	(307)	76 ↑ 269
52	Finance & Insurance	70	267	↓	(197)	142 ↑ 125
53	Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	48	356	↓	(308)	61 ↑ 295
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	232	1,237	↓	(1,005)	240 ↑ 997
55	Management of Companies & Enterprises	29	286	↓	(257)	27 ↑ 259
56	Admin. & Support, Waste Manag., and Remed. Se	280	1,770	↓	(1,490)	391 ↑ 1,379
61	Educational Services	59	609	↓	(550)	60 ↑ 549
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	477	5,025	↓	(4,548)	410 ↑ 4,615
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	43	888	↓	(845)	46 ↑ 842
72	Accommodation & Food Services	324	4,808	↓	(4,484)	318 ↑ 4,490
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	232	1,836	↓	(1,604)	178 ↑ 1,658
92	Public Administration	72	665	↓	(593)	62 ↑ 603
	Information Not Available	134	1,091	↓	(957)	230 ↑ 861
All Industries		3,520	29,713	↓	(26,193)	4,186 ↑ 25,527

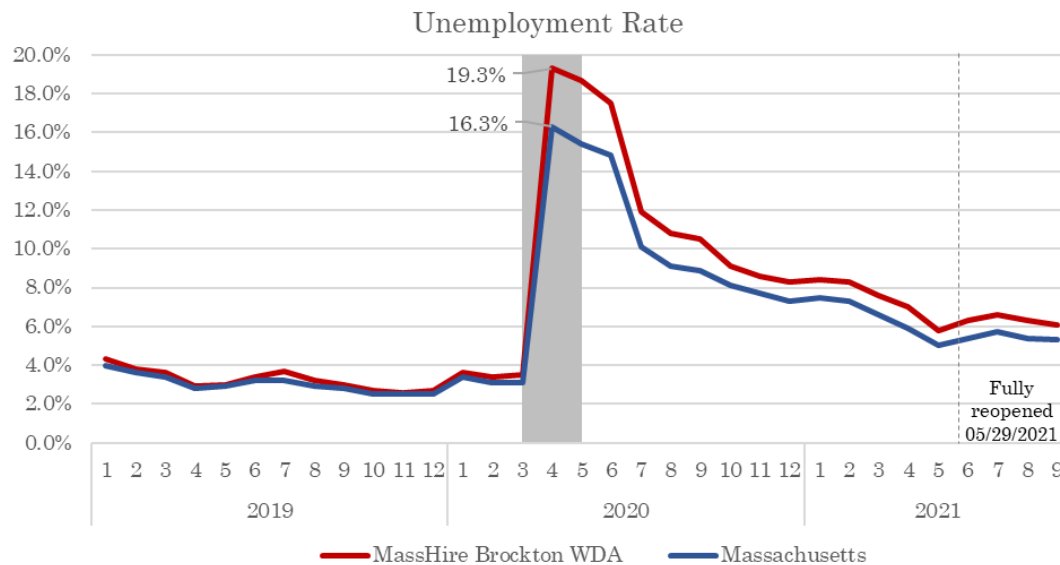
Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

MassHire Brockton WDA

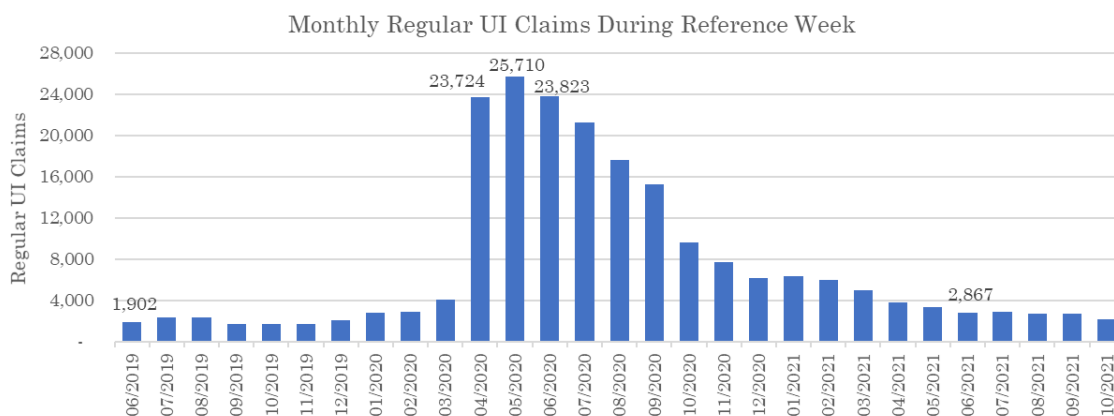
Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

The twelve-month moving average unemployment rate prior to the onset of COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020 in the MassHire Brockton WDA was 3.1 %. This was two-tenths of a % above than the Commonwealth's twelve-month moving average of 2.9 %. At the height of the pandemic in April 2020 in the state, the unemployment rate for the WDA was 19.3 %, 3.0 % above the state unemployment rate. During the April 2020 reference week, 23,724 regular unemployment insurance (UI) claims were filed. During the peak months of the pandemic, the unemployment rate for the area was at its highest in April. However, the largest number of claims filed in the WDA occurred in May 2020 at 25,710 claims.

Following the end of the stay-at-home advisory in May 2020, the area's unemployment rate in June 2020 was 17.5 %, 2.7 % above the state's rate of 14.8 %. Over the year, the area's unemployment rate in June 2021 dropped 11.2 % to 6.3 %. Compared to June 2020, 20,956 fewer claims were filed in June 2021.



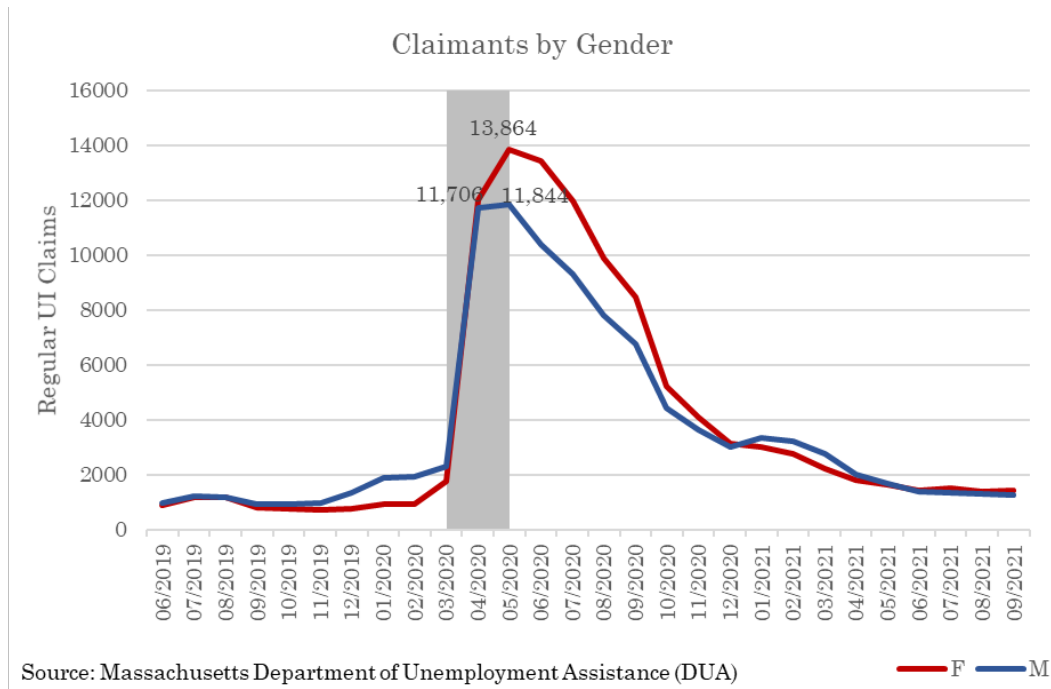
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)



Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Gender

Until the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, historically in the MassHire Brockton WDA, the male gender has filed more claims monthly than the female gender. During the peak months of the pandemic in the WDA, there were more claims filed by females than males: 309 more claims in April 2020; 2,020 more claims in May, and 3,060 more claims in June. In July 2020, the gap gradually started to narrow, with the female gender filing 2,652 more claims than males.



Age

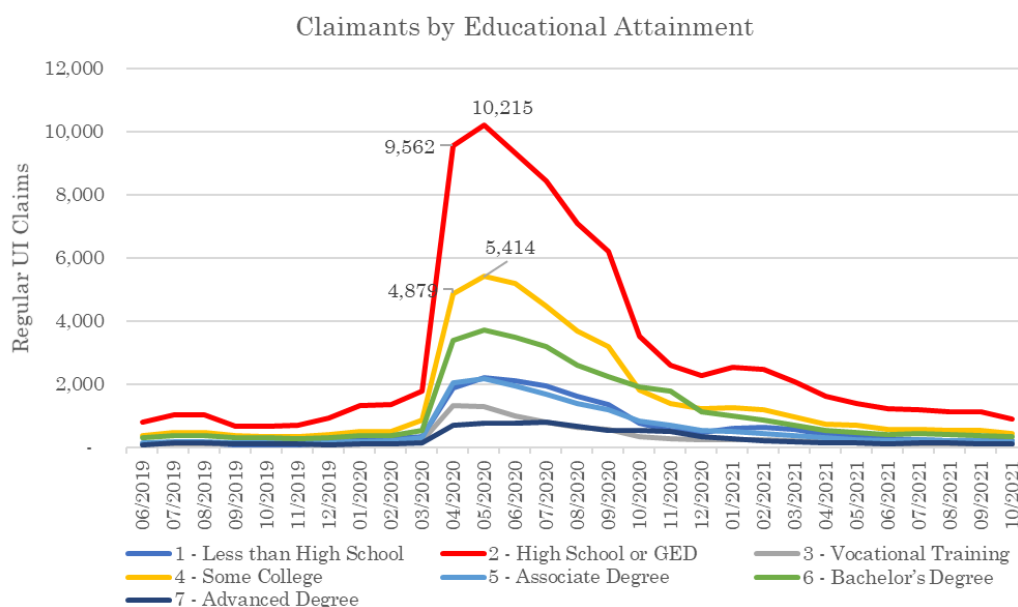
After the stay-at-home advisory ended in May, claimants who were between 25 to 34 years old had the highest number of claims at 5,673 in the month of June 2020. This represents 23.8 % of the total claims count for the month. Those 65 years and over had 1,668 claims filed, or 7 % of the total claims count. Claimants between 20 to 24 years had 70 claims in June 2019 or 3.7 % of the total claims count that month, while in June 2020, they had 3,411 claims filed, or 14.3 % of the total claims count. At the start of the recovery period in June 2021, those 65 years and over had 157 claims filed, or 5.5 % of the total claims count for the month.

AGE	Jun-19	Jun-20	Jun-21
16 to 19 years	5	1,042	56
20 to 24 years	70	3,411	298
25 to 34 years	411	5,673	708
35 to 44 years	383	4,477	615
45 to 54 years	450	3,959	543
55 to 64 years	431	3,593	490
65 years and over	152	1,668	157
Total	1,902	23,823	2,867

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

Educational Attainment

In the MassHire Brockton WDA, the largest number of claims were filed in May 2020 during the peak of the pandemic, and the highest number of claims were filed by claimants with high school or GED diploma or some college education. Of the 25,710 claims in May 2020, over 39 % were filed by claimants with a high school or GED diploma and 21 % by claimants with some college education. In June 2020, of the 23,823 claims filed, 39 % were from claimants with high school or GED diploma and 21.8 % from claimants with some college education. In June 2021, 42 % of the claims were filed by claimants with high school or GED diploma and 19.5 % from claimants with some college education.



Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Race and Ethnicity

During the peak months of the pandemic, Whites and Black/African Americans filed the most claims. In June 2020, over 54 % of the total claims were filed by Whites and 29.5 % by Black/African Americans. At the beginning of the recovery period in June 2021, the total claims count of 2,867 dropped by almost 88 % from the June 2020 total claims count of 23,823. Of the 2,867 claims, over 38 % were filed by Black/African Americans and 45 % were filed by White claimants.

RACE	June 2019	%	June 2020	%	June 2021	%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	8	0.4%	89	0.4%	9	0.3%
Asian	17	0.9%	626	2.6%	55	1.9%
Black/African American	462	24.3%	7,021	29.5%	1,102	38.4%
Race Do not wish to respond	205	10.8%	1,815	7.6%	248	8.7%
More than one race	80	4.2%	1,269	5.3%	153	5.3%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander		0.0%	52	0.2%	8	0.3%
White	1,126	59.3%	12,951	54.4%	1,292	45.1%
TOTAL	1,898	100.0%	23,823	100.0%	2,867	100.0%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

In June 2019, over 78 % of the claims were filed by claimants not of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity and over 7 % from Hispanic or Latino claimants. During the peak months of the pandemic in March to May 2020, the % of the total claims from Hispanic or Latino claimants ranged between 6.8 to 7.2 % while those not of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity ranged from 83.6 to 86.4 %.

ETHNICITY	June 2019	%	June 2020	%	June 2021	%
Hispanic or Latino	135	7.1%	1,815	7.6%	245	8.5%
I choose not to answer	278	14.6%	1,548	6.5%	178	6.2%
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,489	78.3%	20,460	85.9%	2,444	85.2%
TOTAL	1,902	100.0%	23,823	100.0%	2,867	100.0%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Occupations

In June 2019, the top three occupations with the most claims in the MassHire Brockton WDA were Office and Administrative Support, Management and Construction and Extraction. Over 15 % of the total claims were filed by claimants in Office and Administrative Support occupations; 12.5 % were in Management occupations, and over 11 % were in Construction and Extraction occupations. In June 2020, 15 % of the claims were filed by claimants in Food Preparation and Serving Related occupations, over 12 % in Office and Administrative Support occupations, and 11 % in Transportation and Material Moving occupations. In June 2021, over 14 % were claimants in Office and Administrative Support occupations, 12.5 % in Transportation and Material Moving occupations, and over 10 % in Construction and Extraction occupations.

SOC #	Claimant Count by SOC Occupation Name	June-21	June-20	OTY Change	June-19	OTY Change
11	Management	278	1,623	↓ (1,345)	240	↑ 1,383
13	Business & Financial Operations	86	531	↓ (445)	101	↑ 430
15	Computer & Mathematical	35	185	↓ (150)	43	↑ 142
17	Architecture & Engineering	26	130	↓ (104)	18	↑ 112
19	Life, Physical, & Social Science	10	49	↓ (39)	4	↑ 45
21	Community & Social Service	54	288	↓ (234)	27	↑ 261
23	Legal Occupations	4	43	↓ (39)	9	↑ 34
25	Education, Training, & Library	58	1,035	↓ (977)	36	↑ 999
27	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media	12	295	↓ (283)	20	↑ 275
29	Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	96	895	↓ (799)	34	↑ 861
31	Healthcare Support	148	1,243	↓ (1,095)	59	↑ 1,184
33	Protective Service	46	320	↓ (274)	20	↑ 300
35	Food Preparation & Serving Related	234	3,601	↓ (3,367)	200	↑ 3,401
37	Building and Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	86	858	↓ (772)	53	↑ 805
39	Personal Care & Service	141	1,448	↓ (1,307)	62	↑ 1,386
41	Sales & Related	231	2,304	↓ (2,073)	126	↑ 2,178
43	Office & Administrative Support	406	2,964	↓ (2,558)	295	↑ 2,669
45	Farming, Fishing, & Forestry	2	15	↓ (13)	5	↑ 10
47	Construction & Extraction	296	1,292	↓ (996)	219	↑ 1,073
49	Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	86	704	↓ (618)	73	↑ 631
51	Production	150	1,187	↓ (1,037)	96	↑ 1,091
53	Transportation & Material Moving	359	2,655	↓ (2,296)	175	↑ 2,480
55	Military Specific	4	11	↓ (7)	-	↑ 11
	Information Not Available	19	147	↓ (128)	7	↑ 140
All Occupations		2,867	23,823	↓ (20,956)	1,922	↑ 21,901

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Industry

In June 2019, the top three industries with the most claims were Construction with 12.9 % of the total claims, Accommodation and Food Services with 12.8 % of the total, and Health Care and Social Assistance with 11.4 % of the total. In June 2020, Health Care and Social Assistance topped the list with 15.9 % of total claims followed closely by Accommodation and Food Services with 15.5 % of the total, followed by Retail Trade with 14.1 % of the total claims. During the start of the recovery period in June 2021, Health Care and Social Assistance remained at the top with 14.5 % of the total count followed by Retail Trade at 12.2 %.

NAICS #	Claimant Count by NAICS Industry Name	June-21	June-20	OTY Change	June-19	OTY Change
23	Construction	288	1,392	↓ (1,104)	248	↑ 1,144
31-33	Manufacturing	162	960	↓ (798)	105	↑ 855
42	Wholesale Trade	109	879	↓ (770)	75	↑ 804
44-45	Retail Trade	351	3,349	↓ (2,998)	175	↑ 3,174
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	224	1,263	↓ (1,039)	93	↑ 1,170
51	Information	40	221	↓ (181)	37	↑ 184
52	Finance & Insurance	85	253	↓ (168)	100	↑ 153
53	Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	45	444	↓ (399)	25	↑ 419
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	164	1,128	↓ (964)	136	↑ 992
55	Management of Companies & Enterprises	21	215	↓ (194)	12	↑ 203
56	Admin. & Support, Waste Manag., and Remed	298	1,790	↓ (1,492)	190	↑ 1,600
61	Educational Services	54	608	↓ (554)	33	↑ 575
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	416	3,793	↓ (3,377)	220	↑ 3,573
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	21	499	↓ (478)	21	↑ 478
72	Accommodation & Food Services	258	3,698	↓ (3,440)	246	↑ 3,452
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	207	2,128	↓ (1,921)	118	↑ 2,010
92	Public Administration	40	470	↓ (430)	31	↑ 439
	Information Not Available	74	690	↓ (616)	49	↑ 641
All Industries		2,867	23,823	↓ (20,956)	1,922	↑ 21,901

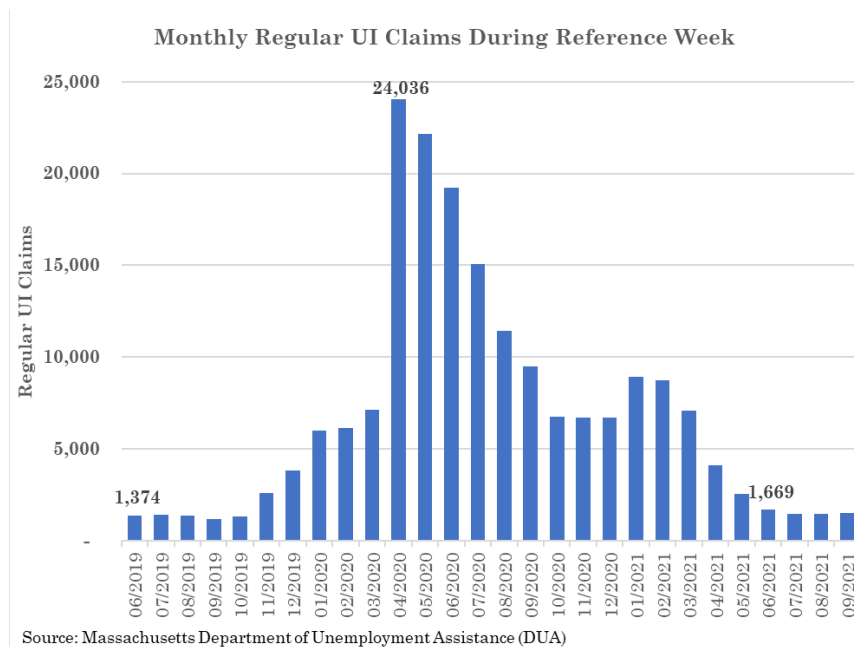
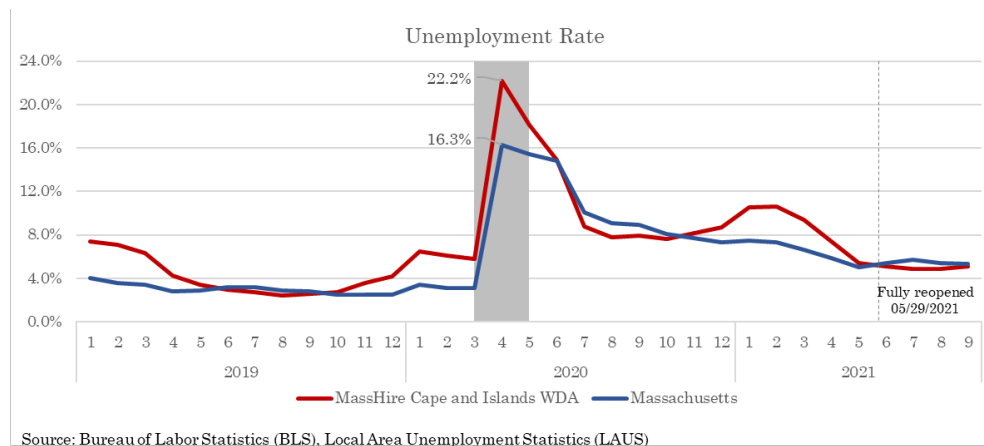
Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

MassHire Cape and Islands WDA

Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

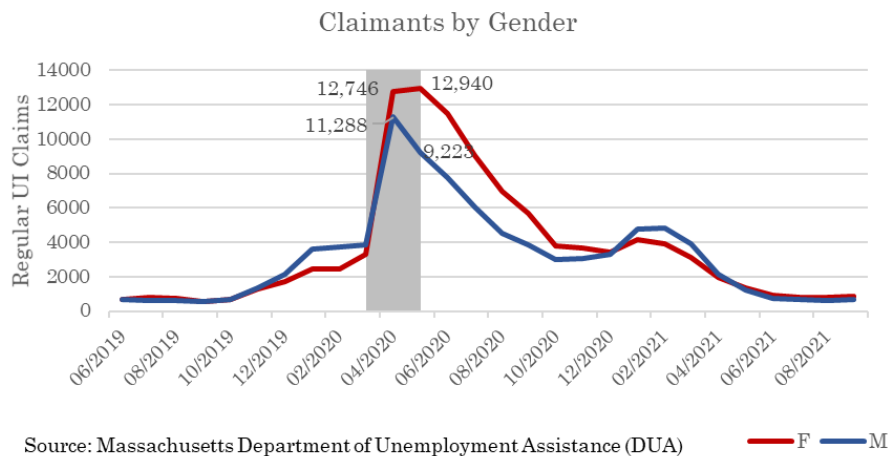
The twelve-month moving average unemployment rate prior to the onset of COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020 in the MassHire Cape and Islands WDA was 3.9 %. This was 1.0 % higher than the Commonwealth's twelve-month moving average at 2.9 %. At the height of the pandemic in April 2020 in the state, the unemployment rate for the WDA was 22.2 %, 5.9 % above the state unemployment rate. During the April 2020 reference week, 24,036 regular unemployment insurance (UI) claims were filed.

Following the end of the stay-at-home advisory in May 2020, the area's unemployment rate in June 2020 was 14.9 %, 0.1 % above the state's rate of 14.8 %. Over the year, the area's unemployment rate in June 2021 dropped 9.8 % to 5.1 %. Compared to June 2020, 17,541 fewer claims were filed in June 2021.



Gender

In the MassHire Cape and Islands WDA, the historical claims data shows the male gender had filed more claims than the female gender prior to June 2019. In June 2019, 48.7 % of the 1,374 total claims filed were by males and 51.3 % by females. The most claims filed by the female gender during the peak months of the pandemic was in May 2020 at 12,940 or 58.4 % of the claims. In June 2020, the % of claims for the females was 59.7 % while the male gender was at 40.3 %. In June 2021, 915 claims were filed by females which was 54.8 % of the total claims.



Age

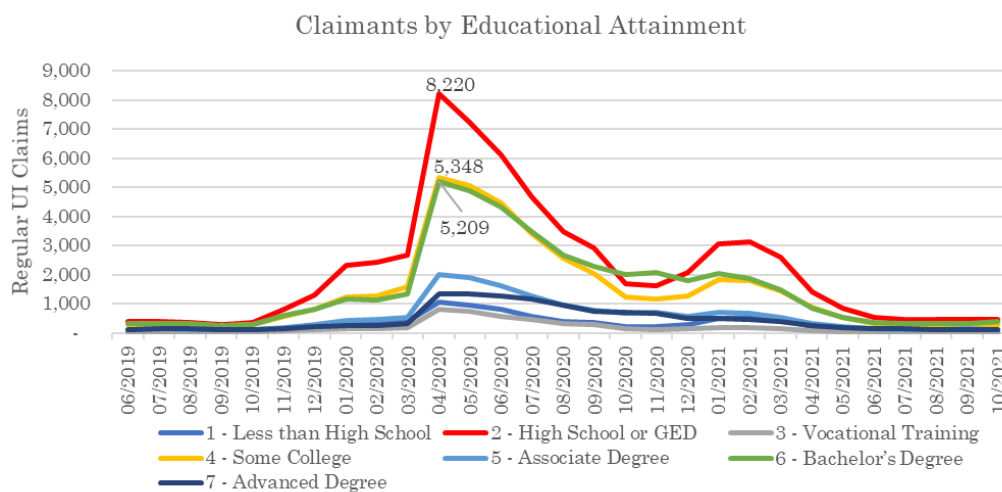
After the stay-at-home advisory ended in May 2020, claimants who were between 25 to 34 years old had the highest number of claims at 3,900 in the month of June 2020. This represents 20.3 % of the total claims count for the month. Those aged between 55 to 64 years had 3,755 claims filed, or 19.5 % of the total claims count. In June 2019, those between the ages of 45 to 64 years had the most claims with a total of 693 or over 50 % of the total claims count. At the start of the recovery period in June 2021, those aged 55 to 64 years had 450 claims filed, or 27 % of the total claims count for the month, while those between 25 to 34 years had 330 claims filed or 19.8 % of the total claims count.

AGE	Jun-19	Jun-20	Jun-21
16 to 19 years	6	606	22
20 to 24 years	44	1,910	93
25 to 34 years	209	3,900	330
35 to 44 years	221	3,125	272
45 to 54 years	292	3,253	288
55 to 64 years	401	3,755	450
65 years and over	201	2,661	214
Total	1,374	19,210	1,669

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

Educational Attainment

In the MassHire Cape and Islands WDA, the historical monthly claims data shows the highest number of claims were filed by claimants with high school or GED diploma. During the peak of the pandemic, those with high school or GED diploma remained at the top with the most claims filed. Of the 19,210 claims in June 2020, 31.8 % were filed by claimants with a high school or GED diploma and 23.3 % had some college education followed closely by those with a bachelor's degree at 22.5 %. In June 2021, of the 1,669 claims filed, 33.5 % were from claimants with high school or GED diploma and 21.5 % from claimants with a bachelor's degree. There were 327 claimants with some college education, which was 19.5 % of the total claims filed.



Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Race and Ethnicity

During the peak months of the pandemic, Whites and Black/African Americans filed the most claims. In June 2020, over 82 % of the total claims were filed by Whites and 5.8 % by Black/African Americans. At the beginning of the recovery period in June 2021, the total claims count dropped by over 91 % from the June 2020 total claims count of 19,210. Over 80 % were filed by Whites and 7.7 % by Black/African Americans.

RACE	June 2019	%	June 2020	%	June 2021	%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	29	2.1%	193	1.0%	19	1.1%
Asian	7	0.5%	386	2.0%	18	1.1%
Black/African American	67	4.9%	1,105	5.8%	129	7.7%
Race Do not wish to respond	72	5.2%	960	5.0%	92	5.5%
More than one race	51	3.7%	712	3.7%	70	4.2%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander		0.0%	35	0.2%		0.0%
White	1,146	83.5%	15,819	82.3%	1,337	80.3%
Total	1,372	100.0%	19,210	100.0%	1,665	100.0%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

In June 2019, over 90 % of the claims were filed by claimants not of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity and 3.4 % from Hispanic or Latino claimants. In April 2020 during the peak of the pandemic in the MassHire Cape and Islands WDA, the % of the total claims from Hispanic or Latino claimants was 6.2 % while those not of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity was 88.2 %.

ETHNICITY	June 2019	%	June 2020	%	June 2021	%
Hispanic or Latino	47	3.4%	996	5.2%	84	5.0%
I choose not to answer	89	6.5%	1,174	6.1%	103	6.2%
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,238	90.1%	17,040	88.7%	1,482	88.8%
TOTAL	1,374	100.0%	19,210	100.0%	1,669	100.0%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Occupations

In June 2019, the top three occupations with the most claims in the WDA were Management with 20 % of the total claims, Food Preparation and Serving Related with 12.9 % of the total claims and Office and Administrative Support with 11.9 % of the total claims count. In June 2020, 23.8 % of the claims were filed by claimants in Food Preparation and Serving Related occupations, 11.9 % in Sales and Related occupations, and 11 % in Office and Administrative Support occupations. In June 2021, 16.7 % were claimants in Management occupations, 12.9 % in Food Preparation and Serving Related occupations, and 11.5 % in Office and Administrative Support occupations.

SOC #	Claimant Count by SOC Occupation Name	June-21	June-20	OTY Change	June-19	OTY Change
11	Management	278	1,961	↓ (1,683)	275	↑ 1,686
13	Business & Financial Operations	58	331	↓ (273)	61	↑ 270
15	Computer & Mathematical	16	124	↓ (108)	21	↑ 103
17	Architecture & Engineering	13	84	↓ (71)	17	↑ 67
19	Life, Physical, & Social Science	12	53	↓ (41)	8	↑ 45
21	Community & Social Service	32	179	↓ (147)	27	↑ 152
23	Legal Occupations	9	57	↓ (48)	5	↑ 52
25	Education, Training, & Library	42	621	↓ (579)	31	↑ 590
27	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media	28	363	↓ (335)	24	↑ 339
29	Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	73	996	↓ (923)	51	↑ 945
31	Healthcare Support	69	658	↓ (589)	37	↑ 621
33	Protective Service	12	120	↓ (108)	10	↑ 110
35	Food Preparation & Serving Related	216	4,563	↓ (4,347)	177	↑ 4,386
37	Building and Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	133	920	↓ (787)	70	↑ 850
39	Personal Care & Service	58	1,020	↓ (962)	36	↑ 984
41	Sales & Related	167	2,292	↓ (2,125)	109	↑ 2,183
43	Office & Administrative Support	192	2,106	↓ (1,914)	164	↑ 1,942
45	Farming, Fishing, & Forestry	11	63	↓ (52)	8	↑ 55
47	Construction & Extraction	100	758	↓ (658)	98	↑ 660
49	Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	36	473	↓ (437)	45	↑ 428
51	Production	30	320	↓ (290)	31	↑ 289
53	Transportation & Material Moving	79	1,035	↓ (956)	67	↑ 968
55	Military Specific	-	6	↓ (6)	-	↑ 6
	Information Not Available	5	107	↓ (102)	5	↑ 102
All Occupations		1,669	19,210	↓ (17,541)	1,377	↑ 17,833

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Industry

In June 2019, the top three industries with the most claims in the MassHire Cape and Islands WDA were Accommodation and Food Services with 14.4 % of the total claims, Health Care and Social Assistance with 12.5 % of the total, and Retail Trade with 12.4 % of the total claims. In June 2020, Accommodation and Food Services topped the list with 26 % of the total claims followed by Retail Trade with 16.2 % and Health Care and Social Assistance with 13.4 % of the total claims count. During the start of the recovery period in June 2021, Health Care and Social Assistance was at the top with 15.3 % of the total count followed by Retail Trade at 14.7 % and Accommodation and Food Services at 13.9 % of the total claims count.

NAICS #	Claimant Count by NAICS Industry Name	June-21	June-20	OTY Change	June-19	OTY Change
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	18	86	↓ (68)	14	↑ 72
23	Construction	140	1,055	↓ (915)	114	↑ 941
31-33	Manufacturing	30	339	↓ (309)	47	↑ 292
42	Wholesale Trade	59	391	↓ (332)	47	↑ 344
44-45	Retail Trade	245	3,116	↓ (2,871)	171	↑ 2,945
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	33	580	↓ (547)	32	↑ 548
51	Information	29	279	↓ (250)	29	↑ 250
52	Finance & Insurance	37	150	↓ (113)	46	↑ 104
53	Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	36	366	↓ (330)	34	↑ 332
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	109	932	↓ (823)	117	↑ 815
56	Admin. & Support, Waste Manag., and Remed. Se	124	746	↓ (622)	121	↑ 625
61	Educational Services	44	481	↓ (437)	35	↑ 446
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	256	2,581	↓ (2,325)	172	↑ 2,409
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	49	726	↓ (677)	49	↑ 677
72	Accommodation & Food Services	232	4,991	↓ (4,759)	198	↑ 4,793
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	108	1,240	↓ (1,132)	82	↑ 1,158
92	Public Administration	54	454	↓ (400)	35	↑ 419
	Information Not Available	54	594	↓ (540)	28	↑ 566
All Industries		1,669	19,210	↓ (17,541)	1,377	↑ 17,833

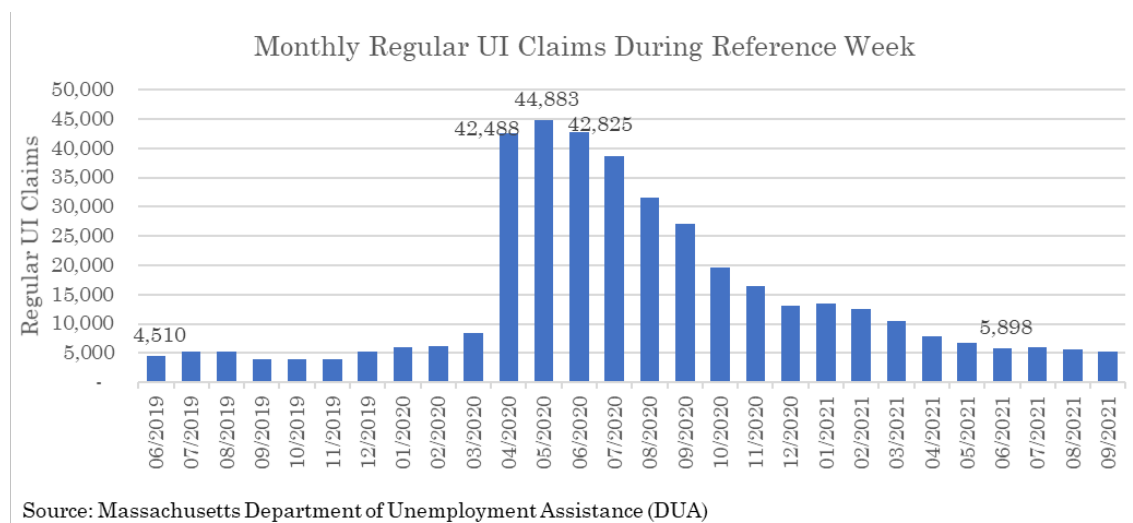
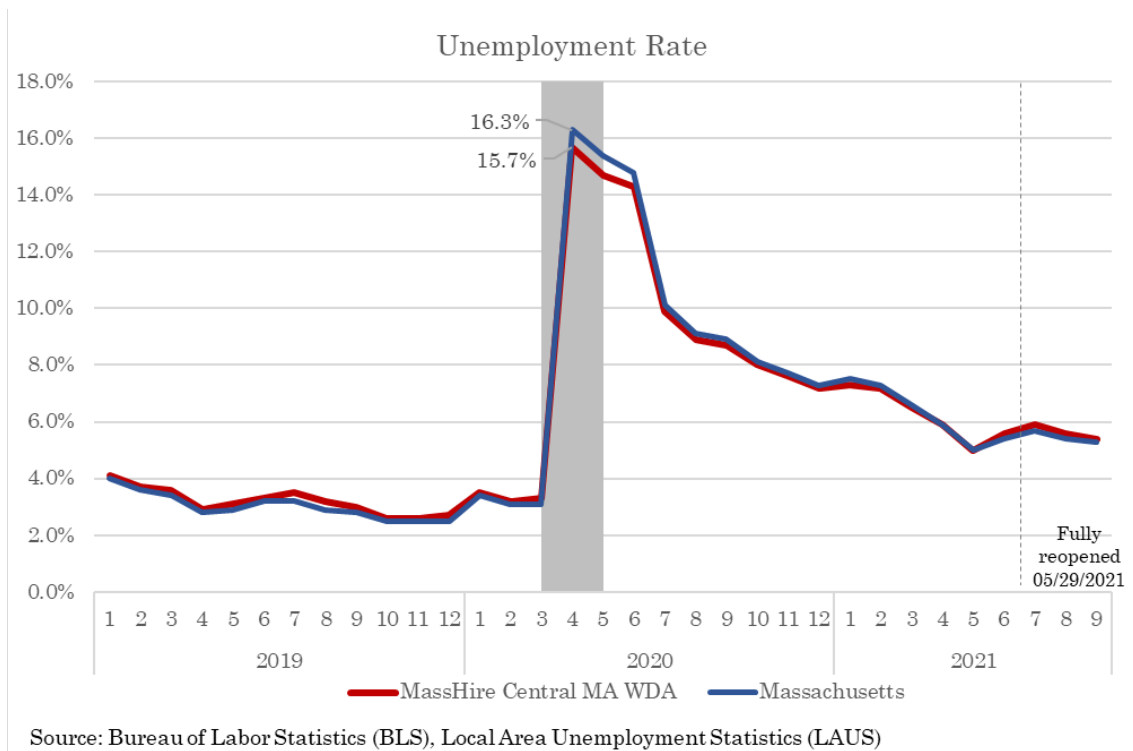
Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

MassHire Central MA WDA

Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

The twelve-month moving average unemployment rate prior to the onset of COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020 in the MassHire Central MA WDA was 3.1 %. This was two-tenths of a % higher than the Commonwealth's twelve-month moving average at 2.9 %. At the height of the pandemic in April 2020 in the state, the unemployment rate for the WDA was 15.7 %, 0.6 % below the state unemployment rate. During the April 2020 reference week, 42,488 regular unemployment insurance (UI) claims were filed. The largest number of claims filed in the WDA during the peak months of the pandemic was in May 2020 at 44,883 claims.

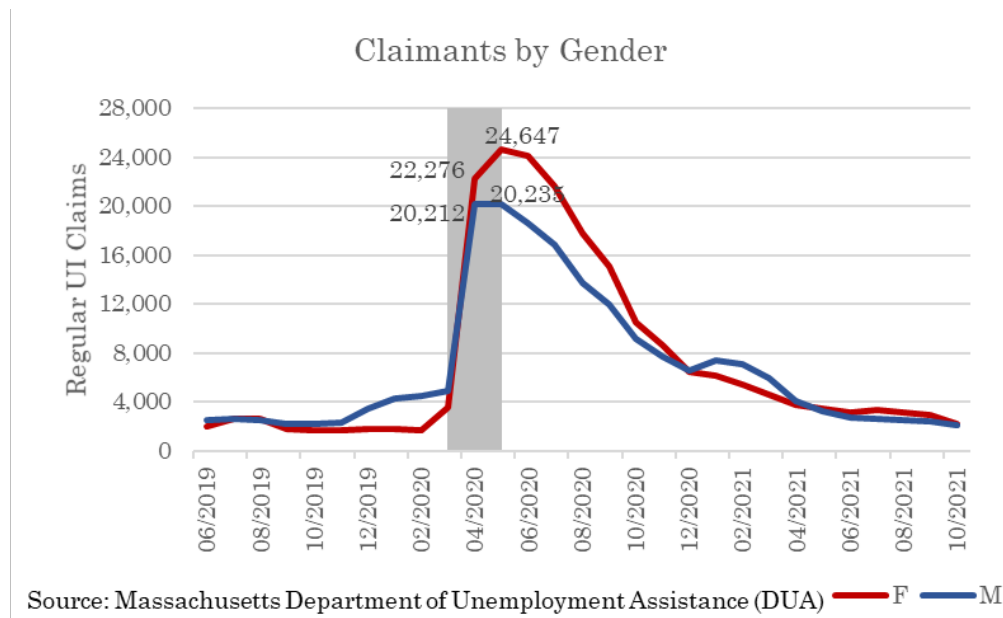
Following the end of the stay-at-home advisory in May 2020, the area's unemployment rate in June 2020 was 14.3 %, 0.5 % below the state's rate of 14.8 %. Over the year, the area's unemployment rate in June 2021 dropped 8.7 % to 5.6 %. Compared to June 2020, over 36,900 fewer claims were filed in June 2021.



Gender

In the MassHire Central MA WDA, the historical claims data shows the male gender had filed more claims than the female gender for most months. In June 2019, 55.1 % of the 4,510 total claims filed were by males and 44.9 % by females. During the pandemic, the female gender surpassed the male gender in claims starting in April 2020. The most claims filed by female claimants occurred in May 2020 at 24,647 claims, which was 54.9 % of the total claims

count. In June 2020, the % of claims for the females was 56.5 % while the male gender was at 43.5 %. In June 2021, 3,162 claims were filed by females which was 53.6 % of the total claims.



Age

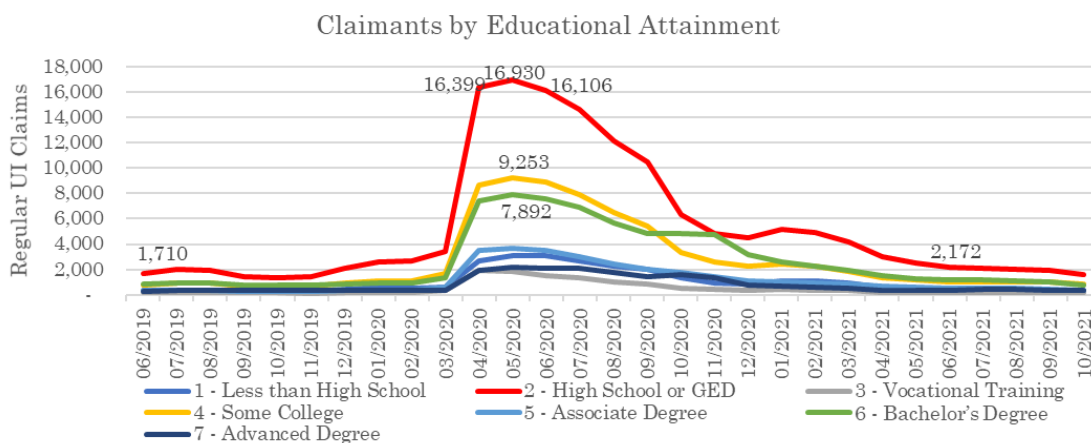
Following the stay-at-home advisory ending in May 2020, claimants who were between 25 to 34 years old had the highest number of claims at 6,010 in the month of June 2020. This represents 24.7 % of the total claims count for the month. Those aged between 35 to 44 years had 7,605 claims filed, or 17.8 % of the total claims count. In June 2019, those between the ages of 45 to 54 years and 55 to 64 years had the most claims with a total of 1,033 and 1,034 claims respectively. At the start of the recovery period in June 2021, those aged 25 to 34 years had 1,374 claims filed, or 23.3 % of the total claims count for the month, and those between 35 to 44 years had 1,247 claims filed or 21.1 % of the total claims count.

AGE	Jun-19	Jun-20	Jun-21
16 to 19 years	16	1,791	88
20 to 24 years	187	6,010	507
25 to 34 years	968	10,582	1,374
35 to 44 years	932	7,605	1,247
45 to 54 years	1,033	7,266	1,130
55 to 64 years	1,034	6,624	1,160
65 years and over	340	2,947	392
Total	4,510	42,825	5,898

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

Educational Attainment

In the MassHire Central MA WDA, the historical monthly claims data shows the highest number of claims were filed by claimants with high school or GED diploma. During the peak months of the pandemic, those with high school or GED diploma remained at the top with the most claims filed. Of the 42,825 claims in June 2020, 37.6 % were filed by claimants with a high school or GED diploma and 20.8 % had some college education followed by those with a bachelor's degree at 17.8 %. In June 2021, of the 5,898 claims filed, 36.8 % were from claimants with high school or GED diploma and 19.8 % from claimants with a bachelor's degree. There were 1,049 claimants with some college education, which was 17.8 % of the total claims filed.



Race and Ethnicity

In the historical claims data, Whites filed the most claims in the MassHire Central MA WDA and this trend continued during the pandemic. In June 2020, 73.8 % of the total claims were filed by Whites and 6.8 % by Black/African Americans. Over five % of the claimants were Asians and five % were claimants with more than one race. At the beginning of the recovery period in June 2021, over 71 % were filed by Whites and 9.2 % by Black/African Americans.

RACE	June 2019	%	June 2020	%	June 2021	%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	20	0.4%	259	0.6%	31	0.5%
Asian	163	3.6%	2,185	5.1%	188	3.2%
Black/African American	300	6.7%	2,922	6.8%	543	9.2%
Race Do not wish to respond	421	9.3%	3,558	8.3%	616	10.4%
More than one race	175	3.9%	2,124	5.0%	297	5.0%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	12	0.3%	171	0.4%	31	0.5%
White	3,419	75.8%	31,606	73.8%	4,192	71.1%
Total	4,510	100.0%	42,825	100.0%	5,898	100.0%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

In June 2019, over 80 % of the claims were filed by claimants not of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity and 14.5 % from Hispanic or Latino claimants. In April 2020 during the peak of the

pandemic in the WDA, the % of the total claims from Hispanic or Latino claimants was 13.1 % while those not of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity was 82.0 %.

ETHNICITY	June 2019	%	June 2020	%	June 2021	%
Hispanic or Latino	654	14.5%	6,926	16.2%	1,135	19.2%
I choose not to answer	233	5.2%	2,175	5.1%	347	5.9%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,623	80.3%	33,724	78.7%	4,416	74.9%
Total	4,510	100.0%	42,825	100.0%	5,898	100.0%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Occupations

In June 2019, the top three occupations with the most claims were Management with 13.2 % of the total claims, Office and Administrative Support with 12.7 % of the total claims and Construction and Extraction with 10.7 % of the total claims count. In June 2020, 16.4 % of the claims were filed by claimants in Food Preparation and Serving Related occupations, 11.7 % in Office and Administrative Support occupations, and 10.3 % in Sales and Related occupations. In June 2021, 11.7 % were claimants in Office and Administrative Support occupations, 10.7 % in Management occupations, and 9.4 % in Healthcare Practitioners and Technical occupations.

SOC #	Claimant Count by SOC Occupation Name	June-21	June-20	OTY Change	June-19	OTY Change
11	Management	632	3,555	↓ (2,923)	597	↑ 2,958
13	Business & Financial Operations	199	992	↓ (793)	209	↑ 783
15	Computer & Mathematical	105	497	↓ (392)	159	↑ 338
17	Architecture & Engineering	92	420	↓ (328)	95	↑ 325
19	Life, Physical, & Social Science	38	191	↓ (153)	22	↑ 169
21	Community & Social Service	118	614	↓ (496)	71	↑ 543
23	Legal Occupations	8	115	↓ (107)	15	↑ 100
25	Education, Training, & Library	161	1,648	↓ (1,487)	105	↑ 1,543
27	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media	67	692	↓ (625)	61	↑ 631
29	Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	556	1,961	↓ (1,405)	142	↑ 1,819
31	Healthcare Support	220	1,669	↓ (1,449)	104	↑ 1,565
33	Protective Service	56	421	↓ (365)	36	↑ 385
35	Food Preparation & Serving Related	480	7,027	↓ (6,547)	409	↑ 6,618
37	Building and Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	175	1,090	↓ (915)	142	↑ 948
39	Personal Care & Service	357	2,866	↓ (2,509)	134	↑ 2,732
41	Sales & Related	474	4,430	↓ (3,956)	287	↑ 4,143
43	Office & Administrative Support	690	5,009	↓ (4,319)	575	↑ 4,434
45	Farming, Fishing, & Forestry	11	59	↓ (48)	5	↑ 54
47	Construction & Extraction	410	1,916	↓ (1,506)	486	↑ 1,430
49	Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	168	1,284	↓ (1,116)	149	↑ 1,135
51	Production	365	2,324	↓ (1,959)	341	↑ 1,983
53	Transportation & Material Moving	480	3,758	↓ (3,278)	358	↑ 3,400
55	Military Specific	4	14	↓ (10)	4	↑ 10
	Information Not Available	32	273	↓ (241)	17	↑ 256
All Occupations		5,898	42,825	↓ (36,927)	4,523	↑ 38,302

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Industry

In June 2019, the top three industries with the most claims in the MassHire Central MA WDA were Manufacturing with 11.4 % of the total claims, Construction with 11 % of the total, and Health Care and Social Assistance with 10.3 % of the total count. In June 2020, Accommodation and Food Services topped the list with 16.2 % of the total count followed by

Health Care and Social Assistance with 15.1 % and Retail Trade with 14.1 % of the total claims count. During the start of the recovery period in June 2021, Health Care and Social Assistance was at the top with 19 % of the total count followed by Retail Trade at 11.1 % and Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services at 8.7 % of the total claims count.

NAICS #	Claimant Count by NAICS Industry Name	June-21	June-20	OTM Change	June-19	OTY Change
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	21	105	↓	19	↑
22	Utilities	23	47	↓	19	↑
23	Construction	442	2,157	↓	499	↑
31-33	Manufacturing	470	2,504	↓	514	↑
42	Wholesale Trade	249	2,368	↓	212	↑
44-45	Retail Trade	653	6,039	↓	395	↑
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	239	1,772	↓	221	↑
51	Information	84	440	↓	100	↑
52	Finance & Insurance	182	468	↓	182	↑
53	Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	60	433	↓	62	↑
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	349	1,946	↓	307	↑
55	Management of Companies & Enterprises	21	371	↓	23	↑
56	Admin. & Support, Waste Manag., and Remed. Se	516	2,660	↓	449	↑
61	Educational Services	161	1,252	↓	99	↑
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	1,123	6,476	↓	465	↑
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	61	1,093	↓	50	↑
72	Accommodation & Food Services	506	6,951	↓	461	↑
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	428	3,441	↓	257	↑
92	Public Administration	128	867	↓	82	↑
	Information Not Available	180	1,426	↓	105	↑
All Industries		5,898	42,825	↓	4,523	↑

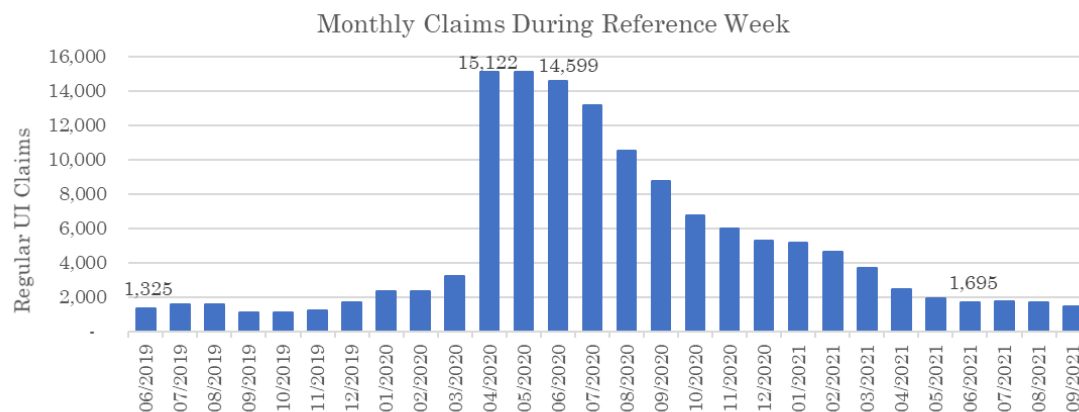
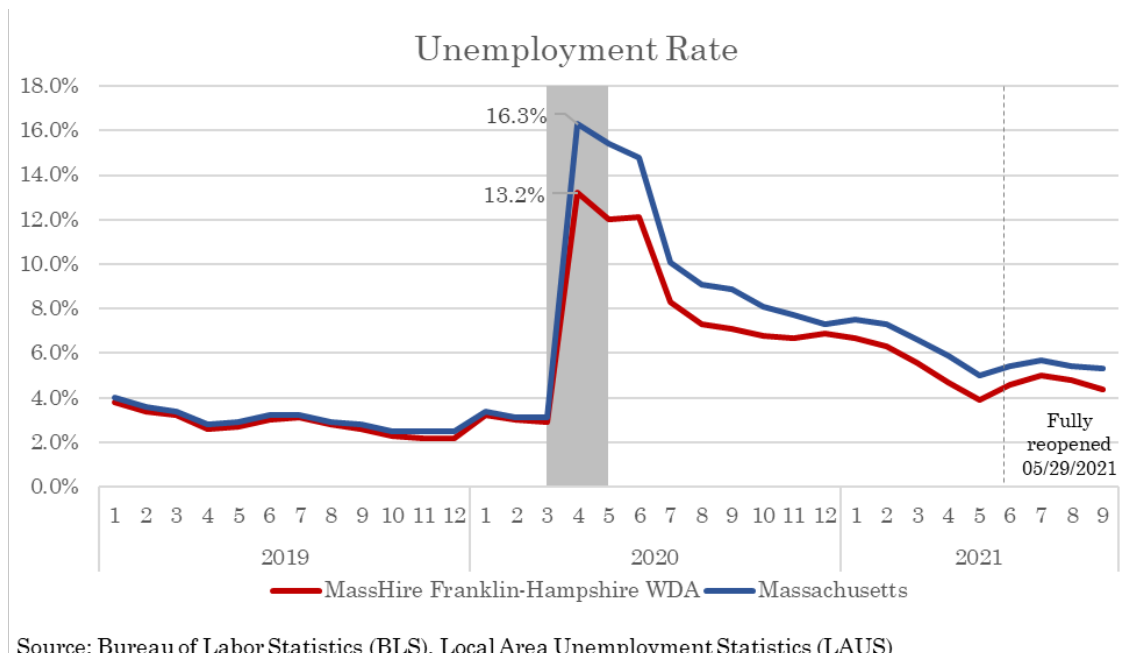
Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

MassHire Franklin-Hampshire WDA

Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

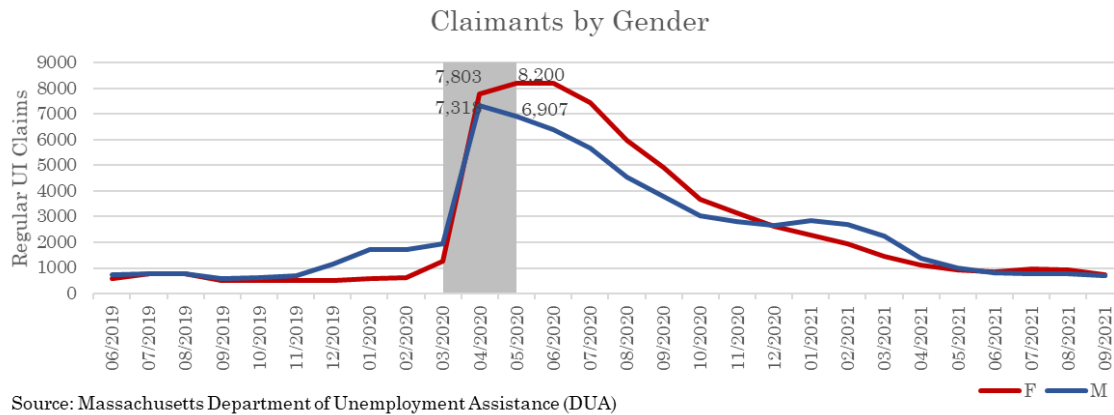
The twelve-month moving average unemployment rate prior to the onset of COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020 in the MassHire Franklin-Hampshire WDA was 2.8 %. This was 0.1 % lower than the Commonwealth's twelve-month moving average at 2.9 %. At the height of the pandemic in April 2020 in the state, the unemployment rate for the WDA was 13.2 %, 3.1 % below the state unemployment rate. During the April 2020 reference week, 15,122 regular unemployment insurance (UI) claims were filed.

Following the end of the stay-at-home advisory in May 2020, the area's unemployment rate in June 2020 was 12.1 %, 2.7 % below the state's rate of 14.8 %. Over the year, the area's unemployment rate in June 2021 dropped 7.5 % to 4.6 %. Compared to June 2020, over 12,900 fewer claims were filed in June 2021.



Gender

In the MassHire Franklin-Hampshire WDA, the historical claims data shows since 2015, the male gender had filed more claims than the female gender for most months, except July and August. In June 2019, 56.1 % of the 1,325 total claims filed were by males and 43.9 % by females. During the peak months of the pandemic, the female gender surpassed the male gender in claims starting in April 2020. The most claims filed by female claimants occurred in May 2020 at 8,200 claims, which was 54.3 % of the total claims count. In June 2020, the % of claims for the females was 56.2 % while the male gender was at 43.8 %. In June 2021, 867 claims were filed by females which was 51.2 % of the total claims.



Age

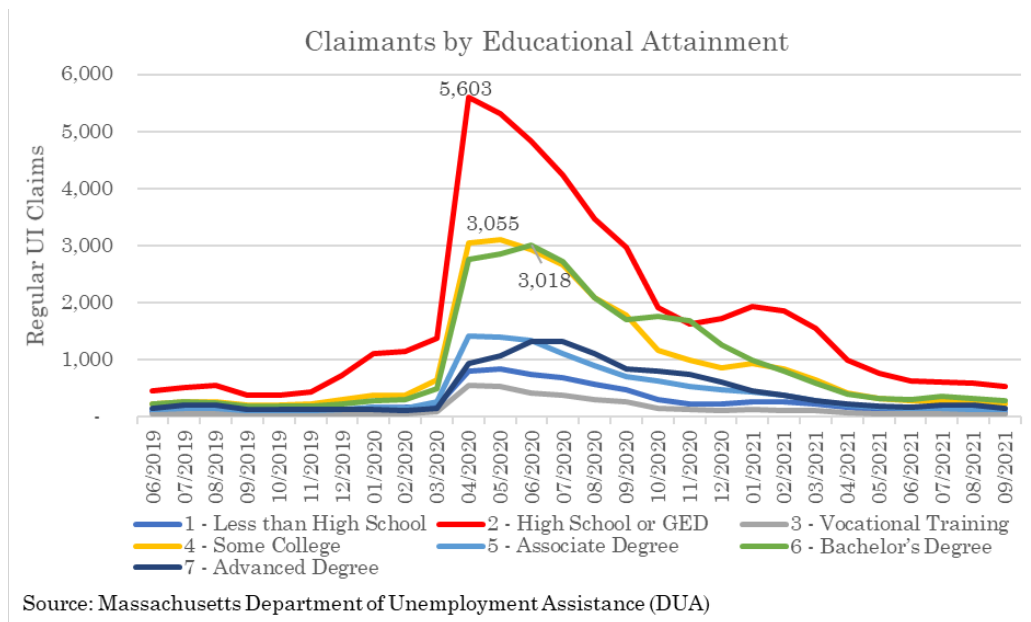
In the month of June, after the stay-at-home advisory ended in May 2020, claimants who were between 25 to 34 years old had the highest number of claims in the MassHire Franklin-Hampshire WDA at 3,564. This represents 24.4 % of the total claims count for the month. Those aged between 35 to 44 years had 2,700 claims filed, or 18.5 % of the total claims count. In June 2019, those between the ages of 45 to 54 years and 55 to 64 years had the most claims with a total of 284 and 309 claims respectively. At the start of the recovery period in June 2021, those aged 25 to 34 years had 389 claims filed, or 22.9 % of the total claims count for the month, and those between 35 to 44 years had 353 claims filed or 20.8 % of the total claims count.

AGE	Jun-19	Jun-20	Jun-21
16 to 19 years	8	498	27
20 to 24 years	77	1,872	116
25 to 34 years	265	3,564	389
35 to 44 years	275	2,700	353
45 to 54 years	284	2,286	316
55 to 64 years	309	2,412	347
65 years and over	107	1,267	147
Total	1,325	14,599	1,695

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

Educational Attainment

In the MassHire Franklin-Hampshire WDA, the historical monthly claims data shows the highest number of claims were filed by claimants with high school or GED diploma. During the peak months of the pandemic, those with high school or GED diploma remained at the top with the most claims filed. Thirty-three % of the claims in June 2020 were filed by claimants with a high school or GED diploma and 20.7 % had a bachelor's degree. In June 2021, of the 1,695 claims filed, 37.1 % were from claimants with high school or GED diploma and 18.5 % from claimants with a bachelor's degree. There were 290 claimants with some college education, which was 17.1 % of the total claims filed.



Race and Ethnicity

In the historical claims data, Whites filed the most claims in the MassHire Franklin-Hampshire WDA and this trend continued during the pandemic. In June 2020, over 85 % of the total claims were filed by Whites and 2.7 % by Black/African Americans. Over five % of the claimants were Asians and five % were claimants with more than one race. At the beginning of the recovery period in June 2021, 3.5 % of the claimants were Asians, an increase of 0.9 % compared to the % of claims in June 2020.

RACE	June 2019	%	June 2020	%	June 2021	%
American Indian/Alaskan Native		0.0%	72	0.5%	9	0.5%
Asian	28	2.1%	377	2.6%	59	3.5%
Black/African American	37	2.8%	387	2.7%	56	3.3%
Race Do not wish to respond	83	6.3%	789	5.4%	102	6.0%
More than one race	44	3.3%	484	3.3%	48	2.8%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander		0.0%	24	0.2%		0.0%
White	1,128	85.5%	12,466	85.4%	1,417	83.8%
Total	1,320	100.0%	14,599	100.0%	1,691	100.0%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

In June 2019, over 88 % of the claims were filed by claimants not of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity and 6.3 % from Hispanic or Latino claimants. In April 2020 during the peak of the pandemic in the WDA, the % of the total claims from Hispanic or Latino claimants was 5.6 % while those not of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity was 89.5 %.

ETHNICITY	June 2019	%	June 2020	%	June 2021	%
Hispanic or Latino	83	6.3%	1,000	6.8%	120	7.1%
I choose not to answer	75	5.7%	763	5.2%	97	5.7%
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,167	88.1%	12,836	87.9%	1,478	87.2%
Total	1,325	100.0%	14,599	100.0%	1,695	100.0%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Occupations

In June 2019, the top three occupations with the most claims were Construction and Extraction with 12.7 % of the total claims, Management with 11.8 % of the total claims and Food Preparation and Serving Related with 10.2 % of the total claims count. In June 2020, 20.2 % of the claims were filed by claimants in Food Preparation and Serving Related occupations, 10.1 % in Office and Administrative Support occupations, and 9.2 % in Management occupations. In June 2021, 12.4 % were claimants in Food Preparation and Serving Related occupations, 12.2 % in Management occupations, and 9.7 % in Office and Administrative Support occupations.

SOC #	Claimant Count by SOC Occupation Name	June-21	June-20	OTY Change	June-19	OTY Change
11	Management	206	1,341	↓ (1,135)	157	↑ 1,184
13	Business & Financial Operations	44	288	↓ (244)	50	↑ 238
15	Computer & Mathematical	29	147	↓ (118)	29	↑ 118
17	Architecture & Engineering	11	82	↓ (71)	16	↑ 66
19	Life, Physical, & Social Science	13	72	↓ (59)	7	↑ 65
21	Community & Social Service	54	254	↓ (200)	33	↑ 221
25	Education, Training, & Library	110	758	↓ (648)	89	↑ 669
27	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media	16	347	↓ (331)	29	↑ 318
29	Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	65	748	↓ (683)	42	↑ 706
31	Healthcare Support	63	483	↓ (420)	26	↑ 457
33	Protective Service	24	139	↓ (115)	10	↑ 129
35	Food Preparation & Serving Related	210	2,956	↓ (2,746)	135	↑ 2,821
37	Building and Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	45	464	↓ (419)	19	↑ 445
39	Personal Care & Service	90	741	↓ (651)	52	↑ 689
41	Sales & Related	123	1,277	↓ (1,154)	89	↑ 1,188
43	Office & Administrative Support	164	1,476	↓ (1,312)	110	↑ 1,366
45	Farming, Fishing, & Forestry	5	42	↓ (37)	2	↑ 40
47	Construction & Extraction	154	673	↓ (519)	168	↑ 505
49	Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	42	440	↓ (398)	54	↑ 386
51	Production	97	770	↓ (673)	102	↑ 668
53	Transportation & Material Moving	113	974	↓ (861)	98	↑ 876
	Information Not Available	8	85	↓ (77)	4	↑ 81
All Occupations		1,695	14,599	↓ (12,904)	1,327	↑ 13,272

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Industry

In June 2019, the top three industries in the MassHire Franklin-Hampshire WDA with the most claims were Construction with 13.1 % of the total claims, Manufacturing with 11.2 % of the total, and Health Care and Social Assistance with 10.1 % of the total count. In June 2020, Accommodation and Food Services topped the list with 17.1 % of the total count followed by Health Care and Social Assistance with 14 % and Retail Trade with 11.6 % of the total claims count. During the start of the recovery period in June 2021, Health Care and Social Assistance was at the top with 14 % of the total count followed by Retail Trade at 10.3 % and Construction at 9.3 % of the total claims count.

NAICS #	Claimant Count by NAICS Industry Name	June-21	June-20	QTY Change	June-19	QTY Change
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	18	100	↓	13	↑
23	Construction	158	714	↓	174	↑
31-33	Manufacturing	140	922	↓	149	↑
42	Wholesale Trade	52	384	↓	55	↑
44-45	Retail Trade	175	1,687	↓	123	↑
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	55	550	↓	44	↑
51	Information	25	158	↓	24	↑
52	Finance & Insurance	34	110	↓	25	↑
53	Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	28	212	↓	26	↑
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	88	525	↓	68	↑
56	Admin. & Support, Waste Manag., and Remed. Se	76	557	↓	73	↑
61	Educational Services	112	846	↓	63	↑
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	237	2,040	↓	134	↑
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	20	409	↓	16	↑
72	Accommodation & Food Services	127	2,491	↓	93	↑
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	137	982	↓	89	↑
92	Public Administration	47	361	↓	40	↑
	Information Not Available	152	1,466	↓	115	↑
All Industries		1,695	14,599	↓	1,327	↑

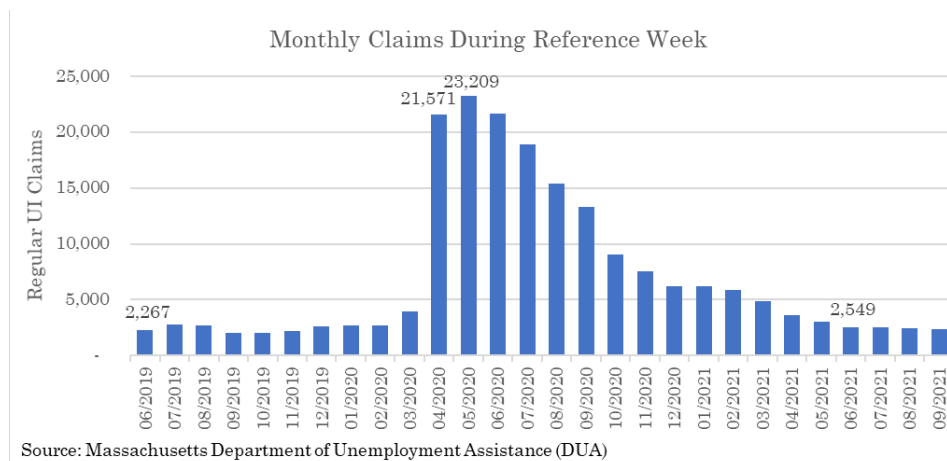
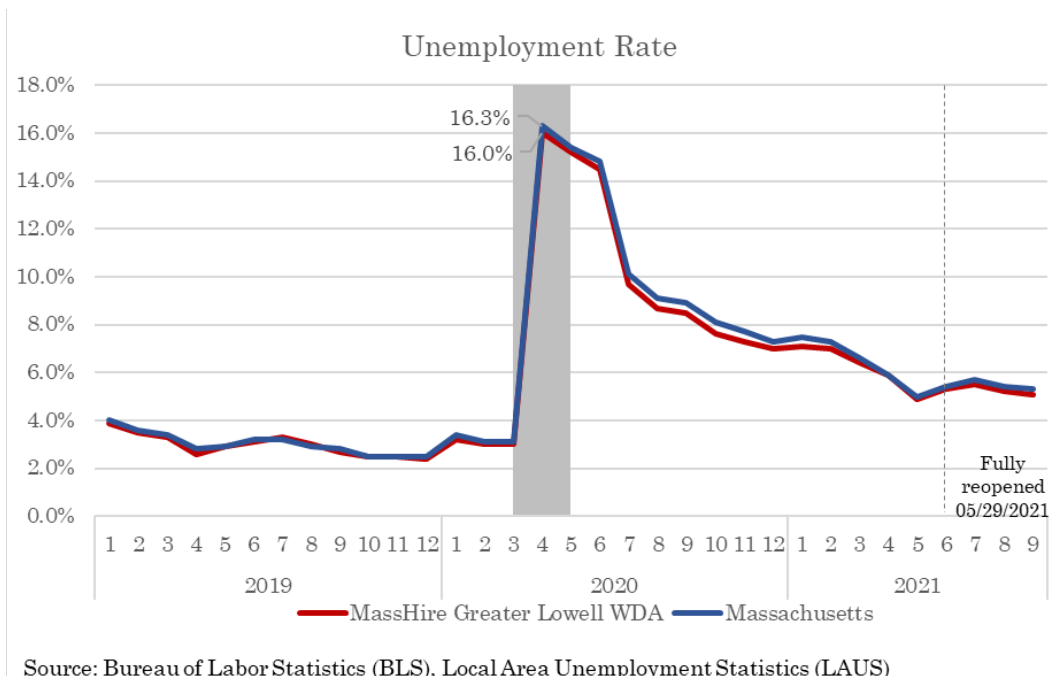
Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

MassHire Greater Lowell WDA

Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

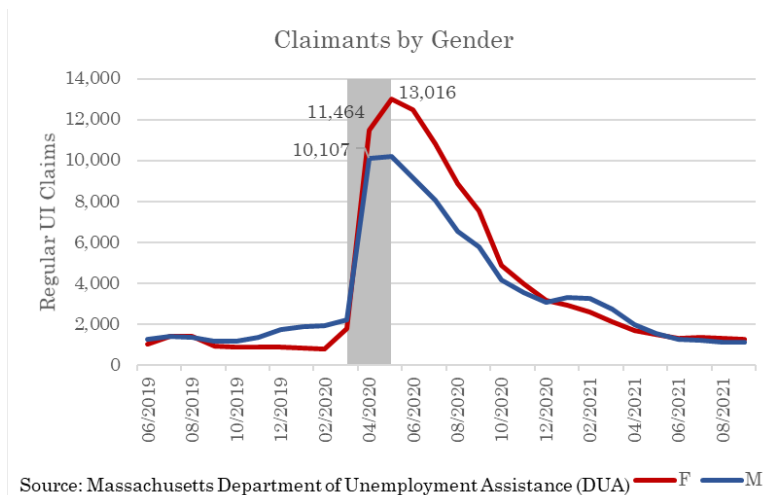
The twelve-month moving average unemployment rate prior to the onset of COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020 in the MassHire Greater Lowell WDA was 2.9 %. This was the same as the Commonwealth's twelve-month moving average at 2.9 %. At the height of the pandemic in April 2020 in the state, the unemployment rate for the WDA was 16.0 %, 0.3 % below the state unemployment rate. During the April 2020 reference week, 21,571 regular unemployment insurance (UI) claims were filed. The largest number of claims filed in the WDA during the peak of the pandemic was in May 2020 at 23,209 claims.

Following the end of the stay-at-home advisory in May 2020, the area's unemployment rate in June 2020 was 14.5 %, 0.3 % below the state's rate of 14.8 %. Over the year, the area's unemployment rate in June 2021 dropped 9.2 % to 5.3 %. Compared to June 2020, 19,089 fewer claims were filed in June 2021.



Gender

In the MassHire Greater Lowell WDA, the historical claims data shows the male gender had filed more claims than the female gender for most months. In June 2019, 56 % of the total claims were filed by males and 44 % by females. During the pandemic, the female gender surpassed the male gender in claims starting in April 2020. The most claims filed by female claimants occurred in May 2020 with 13,016 claims, which was 56.1 % of the total claims count. In June 2020, the % of claims for the females was 57.6 % while the male gender was at 42.4 %. In June 2021, 1,303 claims were filed by females which was 51.1 % of the total claims.



Age

In the month of June, after the stay-at-home advisory ended in May 2020, claimants who were between 25 to 34 years old had the highest number of claims in the MassHire Greater Lowell WDA at 5,636. This is 26 % of the total claims count for the month. Those between the ages of 35 to 44 years had 4,014 claims filed, or 18.6 % of the total claims count. In June 2019, those between the ages of 55 to 64 years, with 566 claims, represented 25 % of the total claims and those 45 to 54 years with 525 claims represented 23.2 % of the total count. At the start of the recovery period in June 2021, those aged 25 to 34 years had 666 claims filed, or 26.1 % of the total claims count for the month, and those between 35 to 44 years had 537 claims filed or 21.1 % of the total claims count.

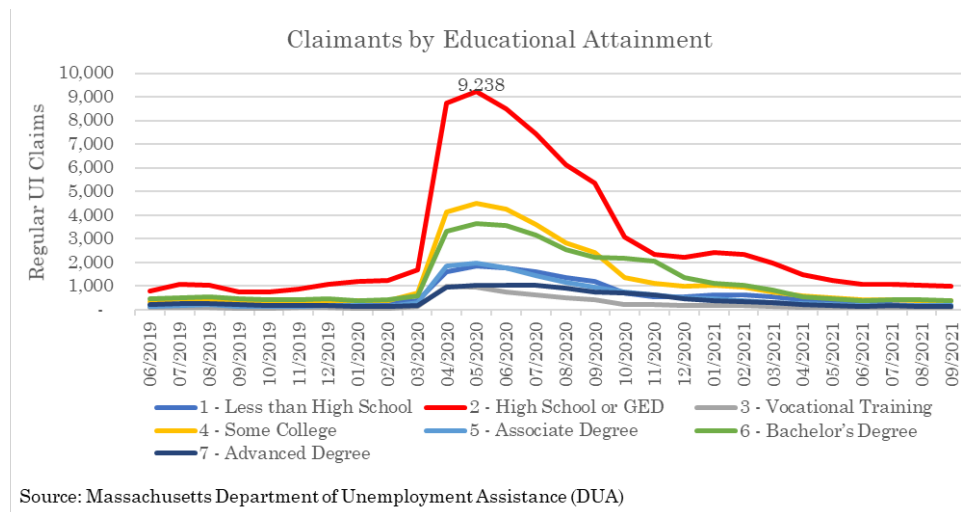
AGE	Jun-19	Jun-20	Jun-21
16 to 19 years	6	798	43
20 to 24 years	94	3,068	222
25 to 34 years	440	5,636	666
35 to 44 years	504	4,014	537
45 to 54 years	525	3,396	471
55 to 64 years	566	3,274	462
65 years and over	132	1,452	148
Total	2,267	21,638	2,549

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

Educational Attainment

In the MassHire Greater Lowell WDA, the historical monthly claims data shows the highest number of claims were filed by claimants with high school or GED diploma. During the peak months of the pandemic, those with high school or GED diploma remained at the top with the most claims filed. In this WDA, the highest number of claims were filed in May 2020 with 39.8 % of the claims filed by those with a high school or GED diploma. Over 39 % of the claims in June 2020 were filed by claimants with a high school or GED diploma and 19.6 % had some

college education. In June 2021, of the 2,549 claims filed, 41.6 % were from claimants with high school or GED diploma and 16 % from claimants with some college education.



Race and Ethnicity

In the historical claims data, Whites filed the most claims in the MassHire Greater Lowell WDA and this trend continued during the pandemic. In June 2020, over 67 % of the total claims were filed by Whites and 14 % by Asians. At the beginning of the recovery period in June 2021, 18.1 % of the claimants were Asians, an increase of 4.1 % compared to the % of claims in June 2020. Seven % of the total claims in June 2021 were filed by Black/African Americans; this is an increase of 1.6 % from the previous year's %.

RACE	June 2019	%	June 2020	%	June 2021	%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	10	0.4%	75	0.3%	9	0.4%
Asian	272	12.0%	3,036	14.0%	462	18.1%
Black/African American	90	4.0%	1,163	5.4%	179	7.0%
Race Do not wish to respond	224	9.9%	1,722	8.0%	251	9.8%
More than one race	76	3.4%	1,031	4.8%	127	5.0%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander		0.0%	69	0.3%	12	0.5%
White	1,591	70.3%	14,542	67.2%	1,509	59.2%
Total	2,263	100.0%	21,638	100.0%	2,549	100.0%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

In June 2019, over 80 % of the claims were filed by claimants not of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity and 12.9 % from Hispanic or Latino claimants. In May 2020, when the claims count was the highest in this WDA during the peak of the pandemic, the % of the total claims from Hispanic or Latino claimants was 14.2 % while those not of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity was 80.9 %.

ETHNICITY	June 2019	%	June 2020	%	June 2021	%
Hispanic or Latino	292	12.9%	3,244	15.0%	469	18.4%
I choose not to answer	152	6.7%	1,095	5.1%	151	5.9%
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,823	80.4%	17,299	79.9%	1,929	75.7%
Total	2,267	100.0%	21,638	100.0%	2,549	100.0%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Occupations

In June 2019, the top three occupations with the most claims were Management with 14 % of the total claims, Construction and Extraction with 12.4 % of the total claims and Office and Administrative Support with 11.6 % of the total claims count. In June 2020, 15.4 % of the claims were filed by claimants in Food Preparation and Serving Related occupations, 12.4 % in Office and Administrative Support occupations, and 8.1 % in Transportation and Material Moving occupations. In June 2021, 13.3 % were claimants in Office and Administrative Support occupations, 10.6 % in Production occupations, and 9.9 % in Management occupations.

SOC #	Claimant Count by SOC Occupation Name	June-21	June-20	OTY Change	June-19	OTY Change
11	Management	252	1,680	↓ (1,428)	319	↑ 1,361
13	Business & Financial Operations	85	500	↓ (415)	153	↑ 347
15	Computer & Mathematical	74	302	↓ (228)	135	↑ 167
17	Architecture & Engineering	75	330	↓ (255)	81	↑ 249
19	Life, Physical, & Social Science	20	93	↓ (73)	22	↑ 71
21	Community & Social Service	30	200	↓ (170)	28	↑ 172
23	Legal Occupations	10	49	↓ (39)	16	↑ 33
25	Education, Training, & Library	65	1,017	↓ (952)	53	↑ 964
27	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media	27	317	↓ (290)	31	↑ 286
29	Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	90	944	↓ (854)	50	↑ 894
31	Healthcare Support	106	920	↓ (814)	42	↑ 878
33	Protective Service	16	223	↓ (207)	19	↑ 204
35	Food Preparation & Serving Related	181	3,326	↓ (3,145)	118	↑ 3,208
37	Building and Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	76	573	↓ (497)	41	↑ 532
39	Personal Care & Service	156	1,574	↓ (1,418)	49	↑ 1,525
41	Sales & Related	144	1,718	↓ (1,574)	126	↑ 1,592
43	Office & Administrative Support	340	2,683	↓ (2,343)	265	↑ 2,418
47	Construction & Extraction	203	1,196	↓ (993)	283	↑ 913
49	Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	78	603	↓ (525)	69	↑ 534
51	Production	270	1,478	↓ (1,208)	204	↑ 1,274
53	Transportation & Material Moving	223	1,751	↓ (1,528)	165	↑ 1,586
	Information Not Available	16	135	↓ (119)	5	↑ 130
All Occupations		2,549	21,638	↓ (19,089)	2,279	↑ 19,359

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Industry

In June 2019, the top three industries in the MassHire Greater Lowell WDA with the most claims were Construction with 12.7 % of the total claims, Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services with 12.5 % of the total, and Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services with 12.2 % of the total count. In June 2020, Health Care and Social Assistance topped the list with 16.3 % of the total count followed by Accommodation and Food Services with 15.9 % and Retail Trade with 11 % of the total claims count. During start of the recovery period in June 2021, Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services was at the top with 13.1 % of the total count

followed Health Care and Social Assistance at 11.3 % and Management at 10.6 % of the total claims count.

NAICS #	Claimant Count by NAICS Industry Name	June-21	June-20	OTM Change	June-19	OTY Change
22	Utilities	4	16	↓ (12)	7	↑ 9
23	Construction	223	1,292	↓ (1,069)	289	↑ 1,003
31-33	Manufacturing	269	1,495	↓ (1,226)	257	↑ 1,238
42	Wholesale Trade	108	704	↓ (596)	120	↑ 584
44-45	Retail Trade	228	2,383	↓ (2,155)	133	↑ 2,250
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	130	1,138	↓ (1,008)	99	↑ 1,039
51	Information	42	288	↓ (246)	74	↑ 214
52	Finance & Insurance	76	214	↓ (138)	77	↑ 137
53	Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	36	234	↓ (198)	39	↑ 195
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	205	1,165	↓ (960)	286	↑ 879
55	Management of Companies & Enterprises	15	219	↓ (204)	10	↑ 209
56	Admin. & Support, Waste Manag., and Remed. Se	334	1,542	↓ (1,208)	279	↑ 1,263
61	Educational Services	45	641	↓ (596)	35	↑ 606
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	289	3,521	↓ (3,232)	189	↑ 3,332
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	22	529	↓ (507)	12	↑ 517
72	Accommodation & Food Services	188	3,448	↓ (3,260)	142	↑ 3,306
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	222	1,627	↓ (1,405)	120	↑ 1,507
92	Public Administration	50	394	↓ (344)	35	↑ 359
	Information Not Available	60	768	↓ (708)	73	↑ 695
All Industries		2,549	21,638	↓ (19,089)	2,279	↑ 19,359

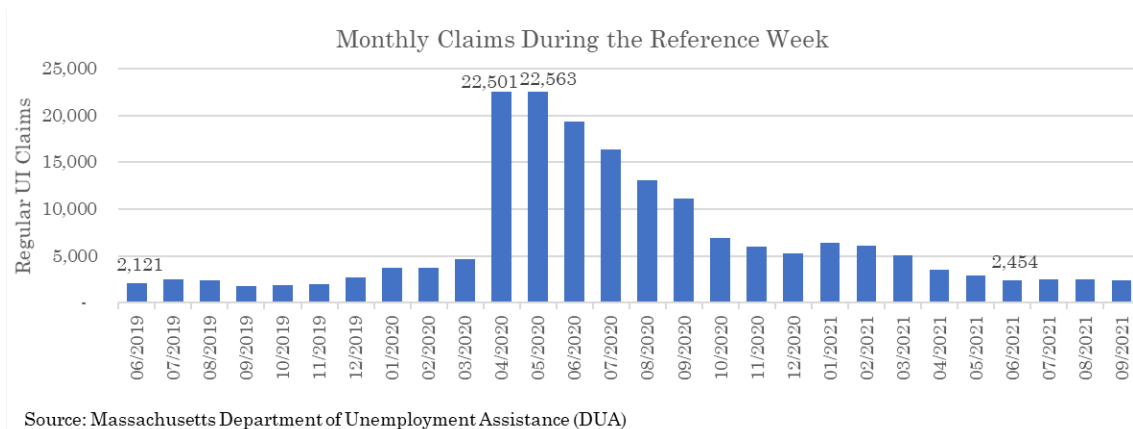
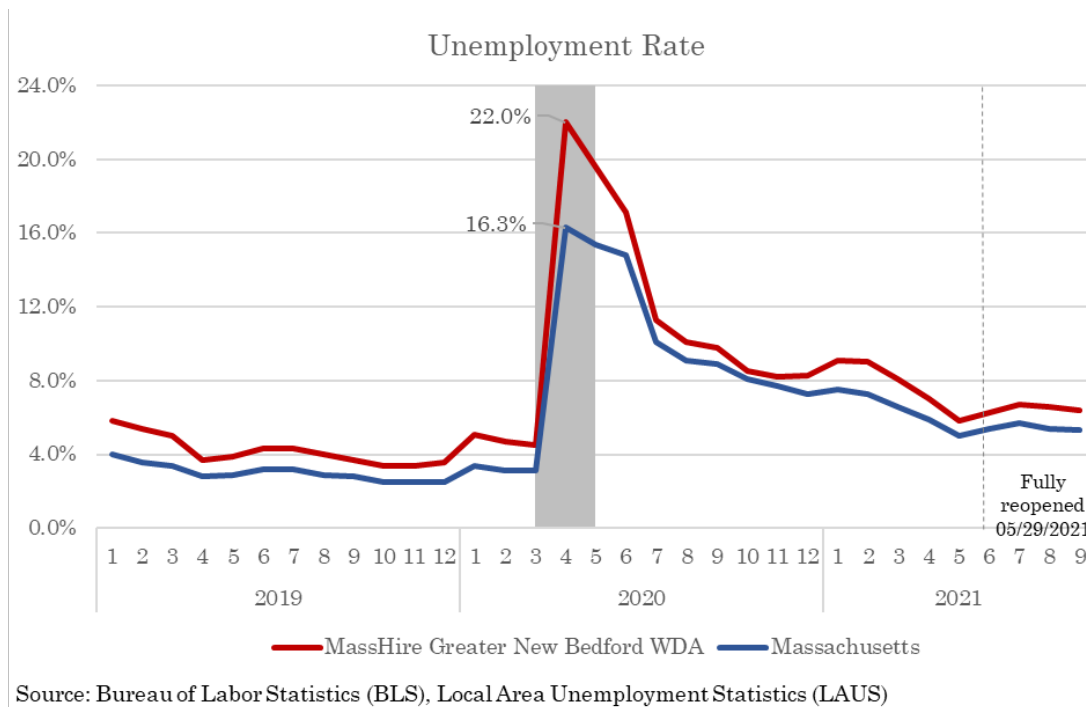
Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

MassHire Greater New Bedford WDA

Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

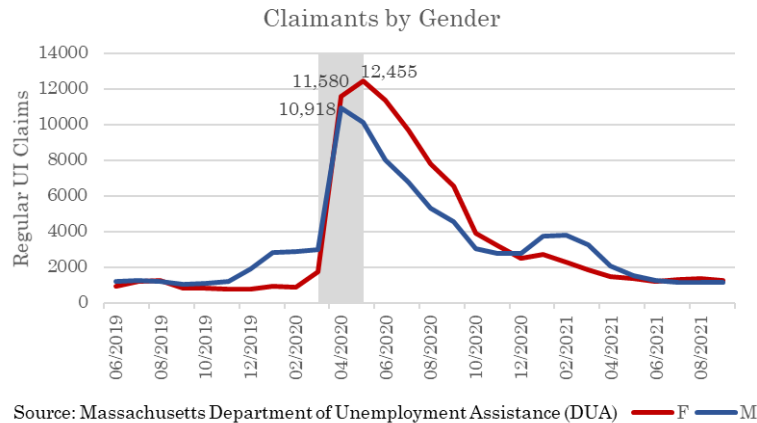
The twelve-month moving average unemployment rate prior to the onset of COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020 in the MassHire Greater New Bedford WDA was 4.1 %. This was 1.2 % higher than the Commonwealth's twelve-month moving average at 2.9 %. At the height of the pandemic in April 2020 in the state, the unemployment rate for the WDA was 22.0 %, 5.7 % above the state unemployment rate. During the April 2020 reference week, 22,501 regular unemployment insurance (UI) claims were filed. The largest number of claims filed in the WDA during the peak months of the pandemic was in May 2020 at 22,563 claims.

Following the end of the stay-at-home advisory in May 2020, the area's unemployment rate in June 2020 was 17.1 %, 2.3 % above the state's rate of 14.8 %. Over the year, the area's unemployment rate in June 2021 dropped 10.8 % to 6.3 %. Compared to June 2020, 16,920 fewer claims were filed in June 2021.



Gender

In the MassHire Greater New Bedford WDA, the historical claims data shows the male gender had filed more claims than the female gender for most months. In June 2019, 55.4 % of the total claims were filed by males and 44.6 % by females. During the pandemic, the female gender surpassed the male gender in claims starting in April 2020. The most claims filed by female claimants occurred in May 2020 with 12,455 claims, which was 55.2 % of the total claims count. In June 2020, the % of claims for the females was 58.7 % while the male gender was at 41.3 %. In June 2021, 1,216 claims were filed by females which was 49.6 % of the total claims.



Age

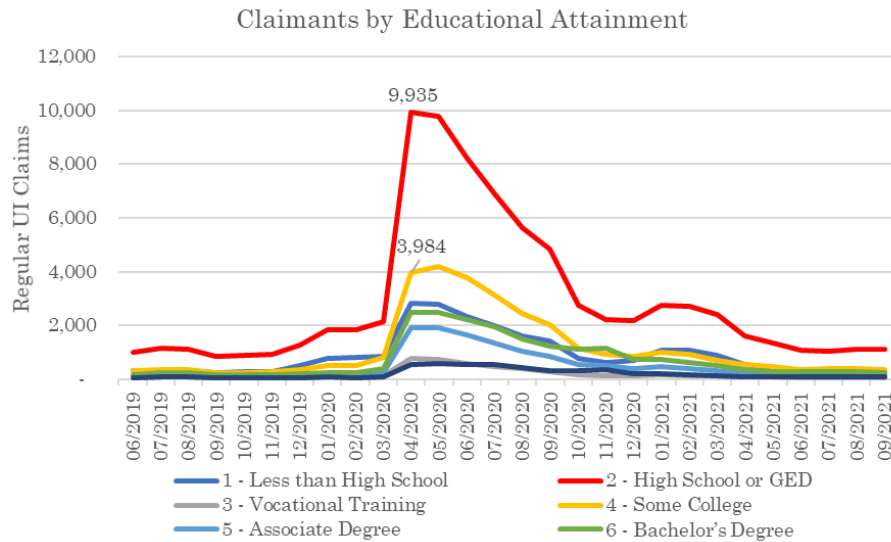
In the month of June, after the stay-at-home advisory ended in May 2020, claimants who were between 25 to 34 years old had the highest number of claims in the MassHire Greater New Bedford WDA at 5,066. This is 26 % of the total claims count for the month. Those between the ages of 35 to 44 years had 3,665 claims filed, or 18.9 % of the total claims count. In June 2019, those between the ages of 45 to 54 years, with 472 claims, represented 22.3 % of the total claims and those 35 to 44 years with 462 claims represented 21.8 % of the total count. At the start of the recovery period in June 2021, those aged 25 to 34 years had 589 claims filed, or 24 % of the total claims count for the month, and those between 35 to 44 years had 581 claims filed or 23.7 % of the total claims count.

AGE	Jun-19	Jun-20	Jun-21
16 to 19 years	11	798	39
20 to 24 years	125	2,610	241
25 to 34 years	471	5,066	589
35 to 44 years	462	3,665	581
45 to 54 years	472	3,104	439
55 to 64 years	435	2,862	413
65 years and over	145	1,269	152
Total	2,121	19,374	2,454

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

Educational Attainment

In the MassHire Greater New Bedford WDA, the historical monthly claims data shows the highest number of claims were filed by claimants with high school or GED diploma. During the peak months of the pandemic, those with high school or GED diploma remained at the top with the most claims filed. In June 2020, 42.4 % of the total claims were filed by claimants with a high school or GED diploma. Claimants with some college education filed 3,784 claims which is 19.5 % of the total claims during the reference week in June 2020. In June 2021, the total number of claims dropped from 19,374 to 2,454 over the year. Of the 2,454 claims, 1,099 were filed by claimants with a high school or GED diploma. This is 44.8 % of the total claims.



Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Race and Ethnicity

In the historical claims data, Whites filed the most claims in the MassHire Greater New Bedford WDA and this trend continued during the pandemic. In May 2020, when the claims count was the highest in the WDA during the peak of the pandemic, 75.7 % of the claims were filed by Whites and 7.8 % by Black/African Americans. In June 2020, 73.2 % of the total claims were filed by Whites and 9.1 % by Black/African Americans. At the beginning of the recovery period in June 2021, 9.7 % of the claimants were Black/African Americans and 8.9 % were filed by claimants of more than one race.

RACE	June 2019	%	June 2020	%	June 2021	%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	19	0.9%	132	0.7%	34	1.4%
Asian	17	0.8%	197	1.0%	29	1.2%
Black/African American	177	8.3%	1,756	9.1%	237	9.7%
Race Do not wish to respond	200	9.4%	1,620	8.4%	265	10.8%
More than one race	135	6.4%	1,427	7.4%	218	8.9%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	6	0.3%	65	0.3%	11	0.4%
White	1,567	73.9%	14,177	73.2%	1,660	67.6%
TOTAL	2,121	100.0%	19,374	100.0%	2,454	100.0%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

In June 2019, 81.8 % of the claims were filed by claimants not of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity and 12.4 % from Hispanic or Latino claimants. In May 2020, the % of the total claims from Hispanic or Latino claimants was 11.7 % while those not of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity was 83.2 %.

ETHNICITY	June 2019	%	June 2020	%	June 2021	%
Hispanic or Latino	264	12.4%	2,496	12.9%	421	17.2%
I choose not to answer	123	5.8%	1,082	5.6%	154	6.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,734	81.8%	15,796	81.5%	1,879	76.6%
Total	2,121	100.0%	19,374	100.0%	2,454	100.0%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Occupations

In June 2019, the top three occupations with the most claims were Construction and Extraction with 18.6 % of the total claims, Transportation and Material Moving with 10.3 % of the total claims and Office and Administrative Support with 9.4 % of the total claims count. In June 2020, 16.1 % of the claims were filed by claimants in Food Preparation and Serving Related occupations, 11.1 % in Office and Administrative Support occupations, and 10.2 % in Transportation and Material Moving occupations. In June 2021, 13.1 % were claimants in Construction and Extraction occupations, 9.7 % in Office and Administrative Support occupations, and 9.1 % in Transportation and Material Moving occupations.

SOC #	Claimant Count by SOC Occupation Name	June-21	June-20	OTY Change	June-19	OTY Change
11	Management	173	1,119	↓ (946)	167	↑ 952
13	Business & Financial Operations	62	286	↓ (224)	52	↑ 234
15	Computer & Mathematical	12	114	↓ (102)	14	↑ 100
17	Architecture & Engineering	20	111	↓ (91)	21	↑ 90
19	Life, Physical, & Social Science	5	46	↓ (41)	2	↑ 44
21	Community & Social Service	63	317	↓ (254)	39	↑ 278
25	Education, Training, & Library	71	650	↓ (579)	62	↑ 588
27	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media	20	292	↓ (272)	18	↑ 274
29	Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	89	1,024	↓ (935)	68	↑ 956
31	Healthcare Support	119	1,015	↓ (896)	85	↑ 930
33	Protective Service	38	205	↓ (167)	26	↑ 179
35	Food Preparation & Serving Related	218	3,113	↓ (2,895)	156	↑ 2,957
37	Building and Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	99	503	↓ (404)	76	↑ 427
39	Personal Care & Service	171	1,018	↓ (847)	86	↑ 932
41	Sales & Related	167	1,671	↓ (1,504)	110	↑ 1,561
43	Office & Administrative Support	237	2,149	↓ (1,912)	199	↑ 1,950
45	Farming, Fishing, & Forestry	81	197	↓ (116)	77	↑ 120
47	Construction & Extraction	322	1,302	↓ (980)	396	↑ 906
49	Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	63	477	↓ (414)	64	↑ 413
51	Production	182	1,625	↓ (1,443)	170	↑ 1,455
53	Transportation & Material Moving	223	1,967	↓ (1,744)	219	↑ 1,748
	Information Not Available	13	126	↓ (113)	12	↑ 114
All Occupations		2,454	19,374	↓ (16,920)	2,124	↑ 17,250

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Industry

In June 2019, the top three industries in the MassHire Greater New Bedford WDA with the most claims were Construction with 18.1 % of the total claims, Health Care and Social Assistance with 14.6 % of the total, and Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services with 9.1 % of the total count. In June 2020, Health Care and Social Assistance topped the list with 18.3 % of the total count followed by Accommodation and Food Services with 15.8 % and Retail Trade with 12.3 % of the total claims count. During the start of the recovery period in June 2021, Health Care and Social Assistance was at the top with 16.2 % of the total count followed by Construction at 12.9 % and Retail Trade at 9.7 % of the total claims count.

NAICS #	Claimant Count by NAICS Industry Name	June-21	June-20	OTM Change	June-19	OTY Change
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	83	218	↓ (135)	76	↑ 142
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	3	10	↓ (7)	5	↓ (2)
22	Utilities	2	10	↓ (8)	2	↑ 8
23	Construction	316	1,311	↓ (995)	384	↑ 927
31-33	Manufacturing	176	1,767	↓ (1,591)	176	↑ 1,591
42	Wholesale Trade	61	755	↓ (694)	74	↑ 681
44-45	Retail Trade	239	2,386	↓ (2,147)	177	↑ 2,209
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	82	959	↓ (877)	115	↑ 844
51	Information	30	158	↓ (128)	21	↑ 137
52	Finance & Insurance	47	132	↓ (85)	44	↑ 88
53	Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	41	215	↓ (174)	26	↑ 189
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	98	707	↓ (609)	74	↑ 633
55	Management of Companies & Enterprises	16	75	↓ (59)	6	↑ 69
56	Admin. & Support, Waste Manag., and Remed. Se	227	1,160	↓ (933)	194	↑ 966
61	Educational Services	43	320	↓ (277)	23	↑ 297
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	398	3,553	↓ (3,155)	311	↑ 3,242
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	18	391	↓ (373)	12	↑ 379
72	Accommodation & Food Services	225	3,052	↓ (2,827)	174	↑ 2,878
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	225	1,195	↓ (970)	137	↑ 1,058
92	Public Administration	52	343	↓ (291)	32	↑ 311
	Information Not Available	72	657	↓ (585)	61	↑ 596
All Industries		2,454	19,374	↓ (16,920)	2,124	↑ 17,250

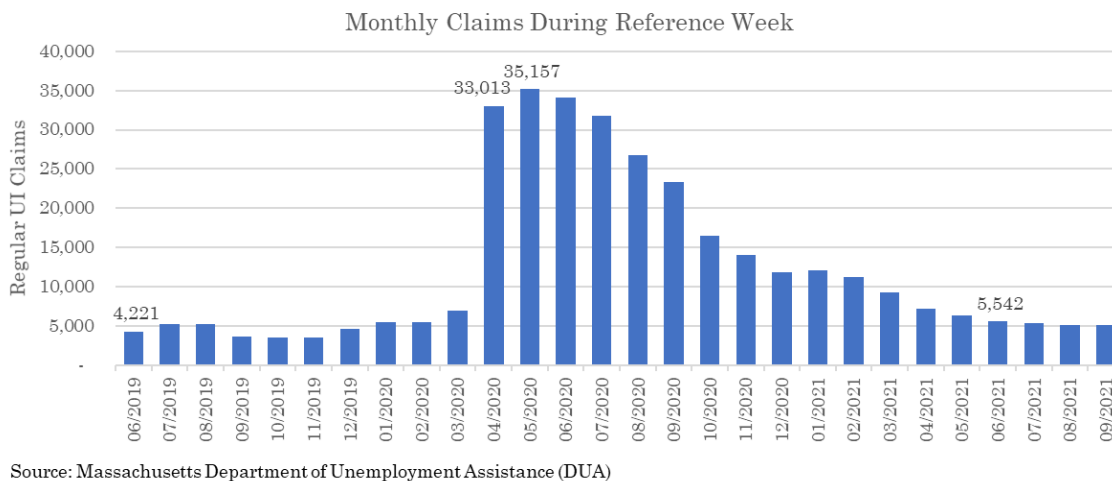
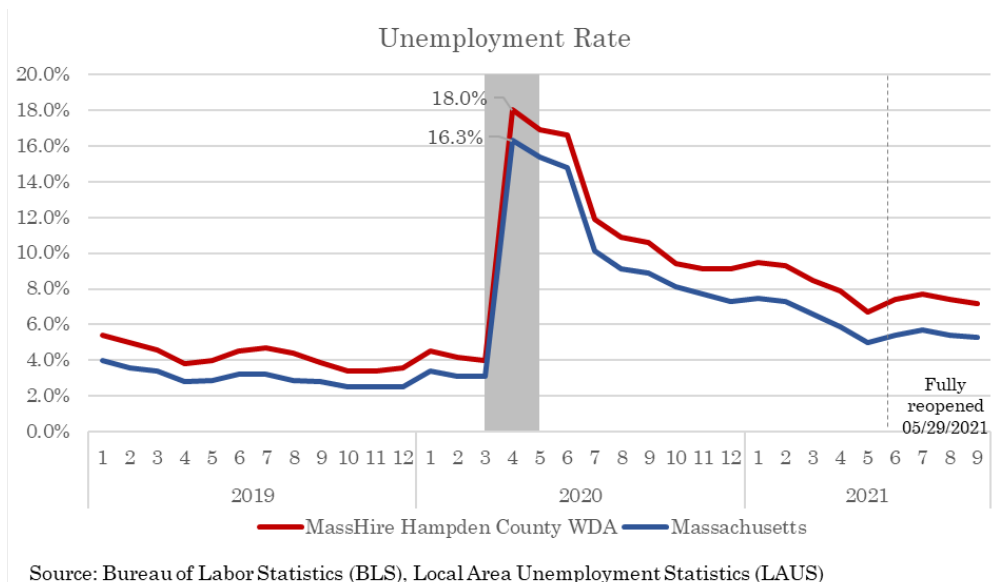
Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

MassHire Hampden County WDA

Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

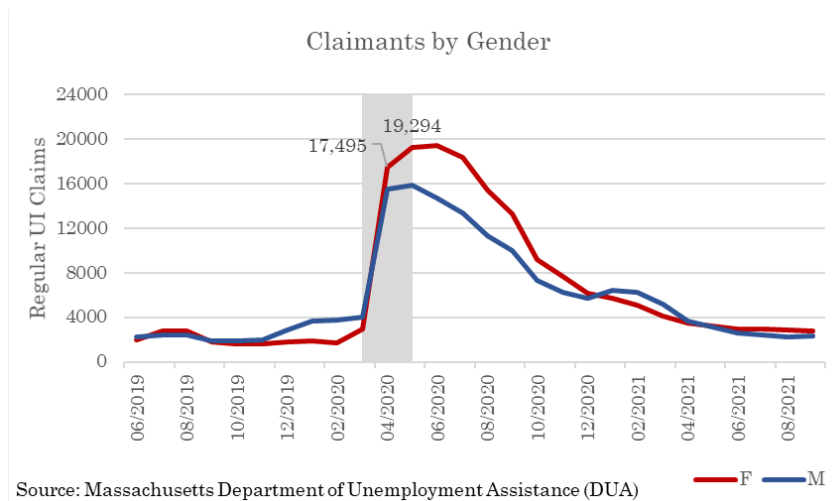
The twelve-month moving average unemployment rate prior to the onset of COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020 in the MassHire Hampden County WDA was 4.1 %. This was 1.2 % higher than the Commonwealth's twelve-month moving average at 2.9 %. At the height of the pandemic in April 2020 in the state, the unemployment rate for the WDA was 18.0 %, 1.7 % above the state unemployment rate. During the April 2020 reference week, 33,013 regular unemployment insurance (UI) claims were filed. The largest number of claims filed in the WDA during the peak of the pandemic was in May 2020 at 35,157 claims.

Following the end of the stay-at-home advisory in May 2020, the area's unemployment rate in June 2020 was 16.6 %, 1.8 % above the state's rate of 14.8 %. Over the year, the area's unemployment rate in June 2021 dropped 9.2 % to 7.4 %. Compared to June 2020, 28,567 fewer claims were filed in June 2021.



Gender

In the MassHire Hampden County WDA, the historical claims data shows the male gender had filed more claims than the female gender for most months. In June 2019, 53 % of the total claims were filed by males and 47 % by females. During the pandemic, the female gender surpassed the male gender in claims starting in April 2020. The most claims filed by female claimants occurred in June 2020 with 19,494 claims, which was 56.9 % of the total claims count. In June 2021, 2,910 claims were filed by females which was 52.5 % of the total claims.



Age

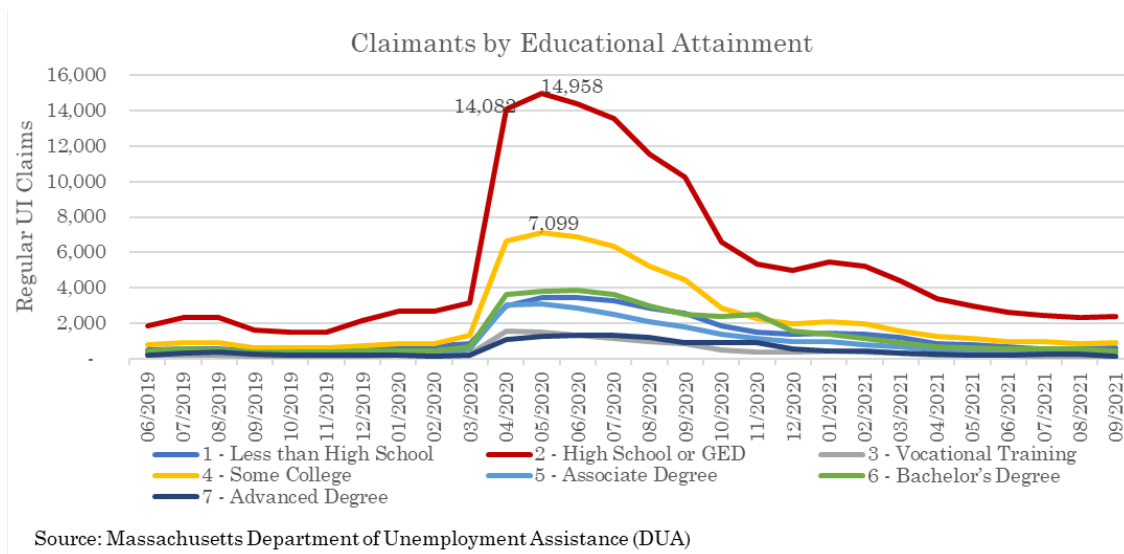
In the month of June, after the stay-at-home advisory ended in May 2020, claimants who were between 25 to 34 years old had the highest number of claims in the MassHire Hampden County WDA at 9,497. This is 27.8 % of the total claims count for the month. The next age group with the most claims were those between the ages of 35 to 44 years who filed 6,566 claims, or 19.3 % of the total claims count. In June 2019, the age group 25 to 34 years filed 26.3 % of the claims and those 35 to 44 years filed 22.8 % of the total. At the start of the recovery period in June 2021, 29.3 % of the claims were those aged 25 to 34 years with 1,625 claims filed, and 21.9 % were filed by claimants between 35 to 44 years.

AGE	Jun-19	Jun-20	Jun-21
16 to 19 years	45	1,463	145
20 to 24 years	319	5,121	624
25 to 34 years	1,112	9,497	1,625
35 to 44 years	964	6,566	1,213
45 to 54 years	829	4,962	933
55 to 64 years	728	4,403	741
65 years and over	224	2,097	261
Total	4,221	34,109	5,542

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

Educational Attainment

In the MassHire Hampden County WDA, the historical monthly claims data shows the highest number of claims were filed by claimants with high school or GED diploma. During the peak months of the pandemic, those with high school or GED diploma remained at the top with the most claims filed. In June 2020, 42.2 % of the total claims were filed by claimants with a high school or GED diploma. Claimants with some college education filed 6,902 claims which is 20.2 % of the total claims during the reference week in June 2020. In June 2021, the total number of claims dropped from 34,109 to 5,542 over the year. Of the 5,542 claims, 2,598 were filed by claimants with a high school or GED diploma. This is 46.9 % of the total claims.



Race and Ethnicity

In the historical claims data, Whites have filed the most claims in the MassHire Hampden County WDA and this trend continued during the pandemic. In May 2020, when the claims count was the highest in the WDA during the peak of the pandemic, 64.5 % of the claims were filed by Whites and 10.1 % by Black/African Americans. In June 2020, 61.8 % of the total claims were filed by Whites and 11.7 % by Black/African Americans. At the beginning of the recovery period in June 2021, 14.6 % of the claimants were Black/African Americans and 9.6 % were filed by claimants of more than one race.

RACE	June 2019	%	June 2020	%	June 2021	%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	27	0.6%	266	0.8%	55	1.0%
Asian	81	1.9%	895	2.6%	112	2.0%
Black/African American	601	14.2%	3,981	11.7%	808	14.6%
Race Do not wish to respond	799	18.9%	4,893	14.3%	943	17.0%
More than one race	294	7.0%	2,797	8.2%	534	9.6%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	26	0.6%	202	0.6%	47	0.8%
White	2,393	56.7%	21,075	61.8%	3,043	54.9%
Total	4,221	100.0%	34,109	100.0%	5,542	100.0%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

In June 2019, 63.1 % of the claims were filed by claimants not of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity and 30.6 % from Hispanic or Latino claimants. In May 2020, the % of the total claims from Hispanic or Latino claimants was 28 % while those not of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity was 66.5 %.

ETHNICITY	June 2019	%	June 2020	%	June 2021	%
Hispanic or Latino	1,291	30.6%	10,192	29.9%	2,123	38.3%
I choose not to answer	268	6.3%	1,938	5.7%	351	6.3%
Not Hispanic or	2,662	63.1%	21,979	64.4%	3,068	55.4%
Total	4,221	100.0%	34,109	100.0%	5,542	100.0%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Occupations

In June 2019, the top three occupations with the most claims were Office and Administrative Support with 13.2 % of the total claims, Construction and Extraction with 10.4 % of the total claims and Production with 10.3 % of the total claims count. In June 2020, 17.3 % of the claims were filed by claimants in Food Preparation and Serving Related occupations, 11.6 % in Office and Administrative Support occupations, and 9.9 % in Transportation and Material Moving occupations. In June 2021, 12.2 % were claimants in Office and Administrative Support occupations, 11.5 % in Personal Care and Service occupations, and 9.9 % in Transportation and Material Moving occupations.

SOC #	Claimant Count by SOC Occupation Name	June-21	June-20	OTY Change	June-19	OTY Change
11	Management	342	2,069	↓ (1,727)	304	↑ 1,765
13	Business & Financial Operations	110	588	↓ (478)	121	↑ 467
15	Computer & Mathematical	37	180	↓ (143)	28	↑ 152
17	Architecture & Engineering	34	162	↓ (128)	20	↑ 142
19	Life, Physical, & Social Science	21	88	↓ (67)	7	↑ 81
21	Community & Social Service	158	601	↓ (443)	106	↑ 495
23	Legal Occupations	13	81	↓ (68)	9	↑ 72
25	Education, Training, & Library	167	1,213	↓ (1,046)	137	↑ 1,076
27	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media	37	402	↓ (365)	39	↑ 363
29	Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	153	1,342	↓ (1,189)	72	↑ 1,270
31	Healthcare Support	341	1,817	↓ (1,476)	140	↑ 1,677
33	Protective Service	70	524	↓ (454)	46	↑ 478
35	Food Preparation & Serving Related	513	5,904	↓ (5,391)	423	↑ 5,481
37	Building and Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	205	1,333	↓ (1,128)	122	↑ 1,211
39	Personal Care & Service	635	2,669	↓ (2,034)	352	↑ 2,317
41	Sales & Related	431	3,315	↓ (2,884)	278	↑ 3,037
43	Office & Administrative Support	675	3,941	↓ (3,266)	560	↑ 3,381
47	Construction & Extraction	421	1,258	↓ (837)	440	↑ 818
49	Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	156	922	↓ (766)	154	↑ 768
51	Production	410	2,031	↓ (1,621)	434	↑ 1,597
53	Transportation & Material Moving	550	3,376	↓ (2,826)	414	↑ 2,962
	Information Not Available	41	232	↓ (191)	15	↑ 217
All Occupations		5,542	34,109	↓ (28,567)	4,231	↑ 29,878

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Industry

In June 2019, the top three industries in the MassHire Hampden County WDA with the most claims were Other Services (except Public Administration) with 11.5 % of the total claims, Health Care and Social Assistance with 11.2 % of the total, and Construction with 9.6 % of the total count. In June 2020, Accommodation and Food Services topped the list with 16.4 % of the total count followed by Health Care and Social Assistance with 16.1 % and Retail Trade with 13.1 % of the total claims count. During the start of the recovery period in June 2021, Health Care and Social Assistance was at the top with 18.2 % of the total count followed by Other Services (except Public Administration) at 12.4 % and Retail Trade at 11.9 % of the total claims count.

NAICS #	Claimant Count by NAICS Industry Name	June-21	June-20	OTM Change	June-19	OTY Change
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	24	87	↓	6	↑
22	Utilities	7	64	↓	18	↑
23	Construction	405	1,210	↓	406	↑
31-33	Manufacturing	379	1,668	↓	375	↑
42	Wholesale Trade	230	1,196	↓	209	↑
44-45	Retail Trade	662	4,458	↓	389	↑
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	222	1,564	↓	181	↑
51	Information	49	331	↓	51	↑
52	Finance & Insurance	87	357	↓	106	↑
53	Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	88	1,412	↓	129	↑
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	222	1,243	↓	161	↑
55	Management of Companies & Enterprises	15	165	↓	12	↑
56	Admin. & Support, Waste Manag., and Remed. Se	438	2,016	↓	386	↑
61	Educational Services	92	942	↓	67	↑
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	1,011	5,491	↓	474	↑
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	43	898	↓	43	↑
72	Accommodation & Food Services	493	5,590	↓	382	↑
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	689	3,090	↓	488	↑
92	Public Administration	142	757	↓	67	↑
	Information Not Available	242	1,560	↓	280	↑
All Industries		5,542	34,109	↓	4,231	↑

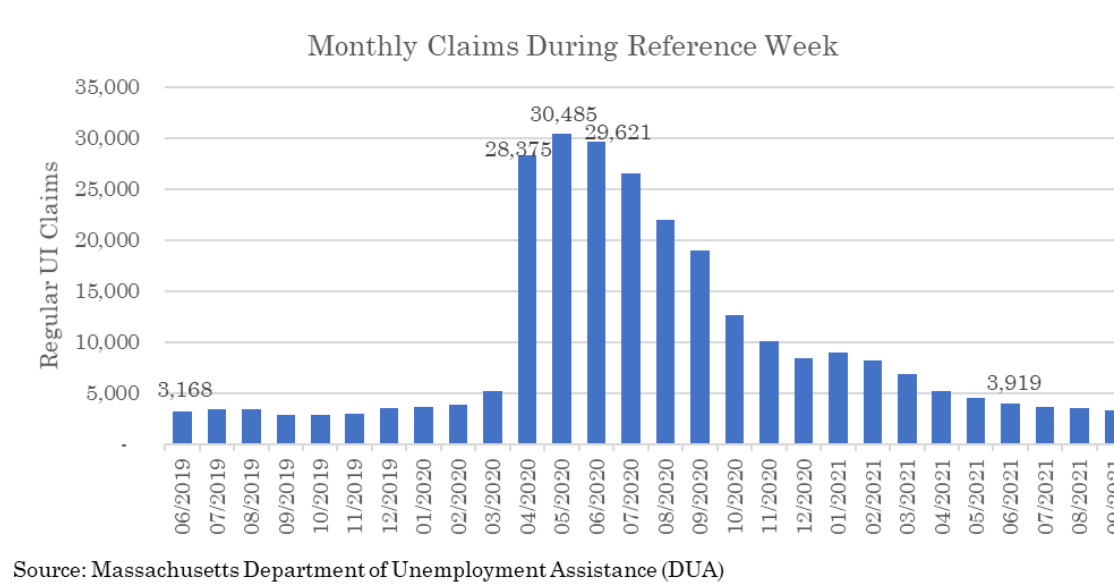
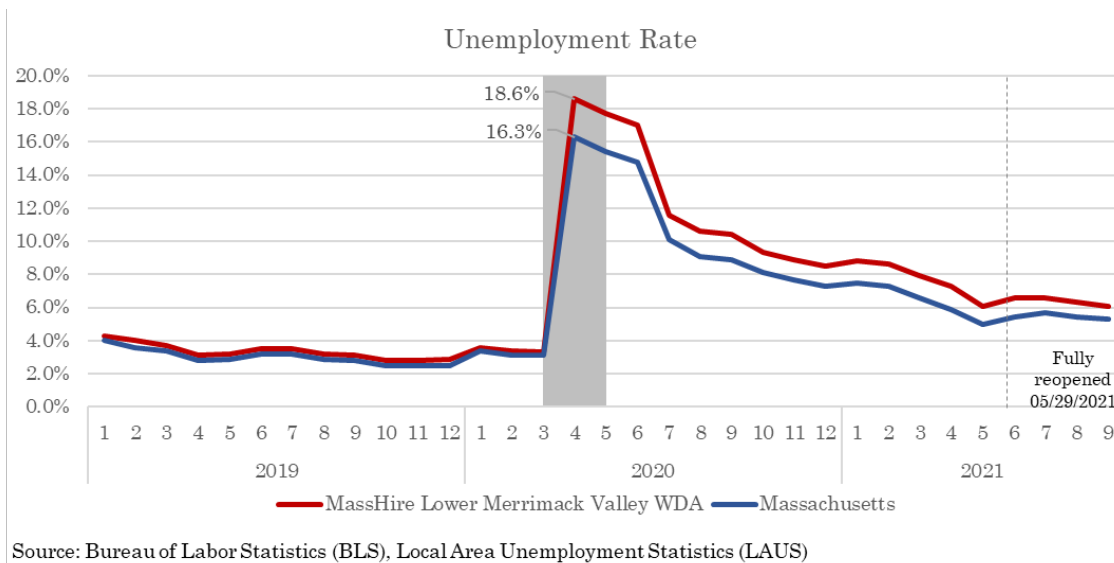
Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

MassHire Lower Merrimack Valley WDA

Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

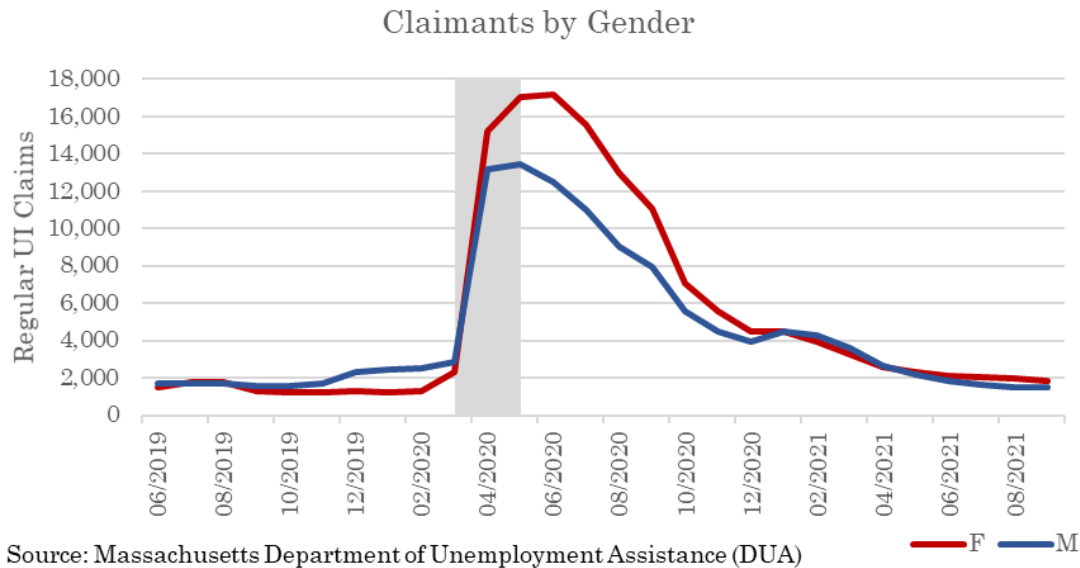
The twelve-month moving average unemployment rate prior to the onset of COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020 in the MassHire Lower Merrimack Valley WDA was 3.3 %. This was 0.4 % higher than the Commonwealth's twelve-month moving average at 2.9 %. At the height of the pandemic in April 2020 in the state, the unemployment rate for the WDA was 18.6 %, 2.3 % above the state unemployment rate. During the April 2020 reference week, 28,375 regular unemployment insurance (UI) claims were filed. The largest number of claims filed in the WDA during the peak of the pandemic was in May 2020 at 30,485 claims.

Following the end of the stay-at-home advisory in May 2020, the area's unemployment rate in June 2020 was 17.0 %, 2.2 % above the state's rate of 14.8 %. Over the year, the area's unemployment rate in June 2021 dropped 10.4 % to 6.6 %. Compared to June 2020, 26,700 fewer claims were filed in June 2021.



Gender

In the MassHire Lower Merrimack Valley WDA, the historical claims data shows the male gender had filed more claims than the female gender for most months. In June 2019, 52.6 % of the total claims were filed by males. During the pandemic, the female gender began to surpass the male gender in claims starting in April 2020. The most claims filed by female claimants occurred in June 2020 with 17,161 claims, which was 57.9 % of the total claims count. In June 2021, 2,076 claims were filed by females which was 53 % of the total claims.



Age

In the month of June, after the stay-at-home advisory ended in May 2020, claimants who were between 25 to 34 years old had the highest number of claims in the MassHire Lower Merrimack Valley WDA at 7,506. This is 25.3 % of the total claims count for the month. The next age group with the most claims were those between the ages of 35 to 44 years who filed 5,612 claims, or 18.9 % of the total claims count. In June 2019, the age group 25 to 34 years filed 20.2 % of the claims and those 35 to 44 years filed 20.7 % of the total. Those 45 to 54 years had the most claims in June 2019 at 24.7 % of the total. At the start of the recovery period in June 2021, 22.2 % of the claims were those aged 25 to 34 years with 871 claims filed, and 21.8 % were filed by claimants between 35 to 44 years.

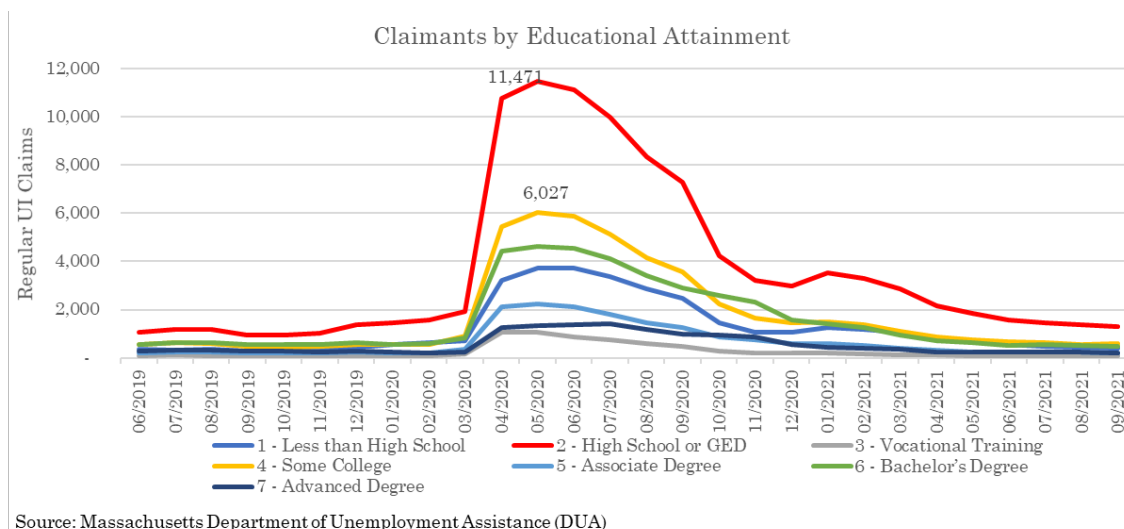
AGE	Jun-19	Jun-20	Jun-21
16 to 19 years	15	1,225	103
20 to 24 years	138	3,938	388
25 to 34 years	641	7,506	871
35 to 44 years	656	5,612	856
45 to 54 years	781	5,190	778
55 to 64 years	687	4,358	670
65 years and over	250	1,792	253
Total	3,168	29,621	3,919

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

Educational Attainment

In the MassHire Lower Merrimack Valley WDA, the historical monthly claims data shows the highest number of claims were filed by claimants with high school or GED diploma. During the peak months of the pandemic, those with high school or GED diploma remained at the top with the most claims filed. In June 2020, 37.5 % of the total claims were filed by claimants with a high school or GED diploma. Claimants with some college education filed

5,873 claims which is 19.8 % of the total claims during the reference week in June 2020. In June 2021, the total number of claims dropped from 29,621 to 3,919 over the year. Of the 3,919 claims, 1,590 were filed by claimants with a high school or GED diploma. This is 40.6 % of the total claims.



Race and Ethnicity

In the historical claims data, Whites have filed the most claims in the MassHire Lower Merrimack Valley WDA and this trend continued during the pandemic. In May 2020, when the claims count was the highest in the WDA during the peak of the pandemic, 58.2 % of the claims were filed by Whites, 5.8 % by Black/African Americans and 23 % did not wish to respond. In June 2020, 56 % of the total claims were filed by Whites and 6.4 % by Black/African Americans. At the beginning of the recovery period in June 2021, 8.2 % of the claimants were Black/African Americans and 10.9 % were filed by claimants of more than one race. The % of claimants who did not wish to respond increased by 4.7 % from the previous year.

RACE	June 2019	%	June 2020	%	June 2021	%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	18	0.6%	251	0.8%	41	1.0%
Asian	73	2.3%	852	2.9%	86	2.2%
Black/African American	158	5.0%	1,894	6.4%	322	8.2%
Race Do not wish to respond	733	23.1%	7,088	23.9%	1,122	28.6%
More than one race	235	7.4%	2,737	9.2%	428	10.9%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	16	0.5%	224	0.8%	43	1.1%
White	1,935	61.1%	16,575	56.0%	1,877	47.9%
Total	3,168	100.0%	29,621	100.0%	3,919	100.0%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

In June 2019, 58.8 % of the claims were filed by claimants not of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity and 35.4 % from Hispanic or Latino claimants. In May 2020, the % of the total claims from Hispanic or Latino claimants was 40.7 % while those not of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity was 53.7 %.

ETHNICITY	June 2019	%	June 2020	%	June 2021	%
Hispanic or Latino	1,121	35.4%	12,748	43.0%	2,012	51.3%
I choose not to answer	184	5.8%	1,637	5.5%	262	6.7%
Not Hispanic or	1,863	58.8%	15,236	51.4%	1,645	42.0%
Total	3,168	100.0%	29,621	100.0%	3,919	100.0%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Occupations

In June 2019, the top three occupations with the most claims in the MassHire Lower Merrimack Valley WDA were Construction and Extraction with 15 % of the total claims, Management with 13.7 % of the total claims and Office and Administrative Support with 12.1 % of the total claims count. In June 2020, 14.3 % of the claims were filed by claimants in Food Preparation and Serving Related occupations, 11.8 % in Office and Administrative Support occupations, and 10.6 % in Transportation and Material Moving occupations. In June 2021, 12.7 % were claimants in Office and Administrative Support occupations, 10.1 % in Transportation and Material Moving occupations, and 9.9 % in Management occupations.

SOC #	Claimant Count by SOC Occupation Name	June-21	June-20	OTY Change	June-19	OTY Change
11	Management	388	2,293	↓ (1,905)	434	↓ (46)
13	Business & Financial Operations	117	646	↓ (529)	146	↓ (29)
15	Computer & Mathematical	64	267	↓ (203)	108	↓ (44)
17	Architecture & Engineering	62	275	↓ (213)	51	↑ 11
19	Life, Physical, & Social Science	19	86	↓ (67)	37	↓ (18)
21	Community & Social Service	58	294	↓ (236)	44	↑ 14
23	Legal Occupations	13	92	↓ (79)	19	↓ (6)
25	Education, Training, & Library	92	1,055	↓ (963)	88	↑ 4
27	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media	35	453	↓ (418)	36	↓ (1)
29	Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	87	1,062	↓ (975)	88	↓ (1)
31	Healthcare Support	242	1,515	↓ (1,273)	99	↑ 143
33	Protective Service	25	350	↓ (325)	26	↓ (1)
35	Food Preparation & Serving Related	300	4,222	↓ (3,922)	220	↑ 80
37	Building and Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	142	1,106	↓ (964)	61	↑ 81
39	Personal Care & Service	314	1,858	↓ (1,544)	92	↑ 222
41	Sales & Related	233	2,198	↓ (1,965)	163	↑ 70
43	Office & Administrative Support	497	3,508	↓ (3,011)	384	↑ 113
47	Construction & Extraction	346	1,782	↓ (1,436)	477	↓ (131)
49	Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	107	682	↓ (575)	84	↑ 23
51	Production	329	2,473	↓ (2,144)	217	↑ 112
53	Transportation & Material Moving	396	3,143	↓ (2,747)	285	↑ 111
	Information Not Available	32	210	↓ (178)	7	↑ 25
All Occupations		3,919	29,621	↓ (25,702)	3,172	↑ 747

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Industry

In June 2019, the top three industries in the MassHire Lower Merrimack Valley WDA with the most claims were Construction with 13.1 % of the total claims, Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services with 12.5 % of the total, and Health Care and Social Assistance with 10.9 % of the total count. In June 2020, Accommodation and Food Services topped the list with 15.3 % of the total count followed by Health Care and Social Assistance with 14.2 % and Administrative and Support and Waste

Management and Remediation Services with 11.3 % of the total claims count. During the start of the recovery period in June 2021, Health Care and Social Assistance was at the top with 14.7 % of the total count followed by Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services at 12.7 % and Other Services (except Public Administration) at 11.3 % of the total claims count.

NAICS #	Claimant Count by NAICS Industry Name	June-21	June-20	OTY Change	June-19	OTY Change
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	8	46	↓ (38)	8	→ -
22	Utilities	7	30	↓ (23)	12	↓ (5)
23	Construction	331	1,574	↓ (1,243)	415	↓ (84)
31-33	Manufacturing	362	2,344	↓ (1,982)	305	↑ 57
42	Wholesale Trade	124	797	↓ (673)	129	↓ (5)
44-45	Retail Trade	298	2,915	↓ (2,617)	190	↑ 108
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	192	1,752	↓ (1,560)	157	↑ 35
51	Information	48	362	↓ (314)	68	↓ (20)
52	Finance & Insurance	78	297	↓ (219)	97	↓ (19)
53	Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	45	363	↓ (318)	56	↓ (11)
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	272	1,520	↓ (1,248)	309	↓ (37)
55	Management of Companies & Enterprises	20	270	↓ (250)	12	↑ 8
56	Admin. & Support, Waste Manag., and Remed. Se	499	3,360	↓ (2,861)	396	↑ 103
61	Educational Services	69	815	↓ (746)	56	↑ 13
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	576	4,211	↓ (3,635)	346	↑ 230
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	29	629	↓ (600)	27	↑ 2
72	Accommodation & Food Services	319	4,518	↓ (4,199)	241	↑ 78
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	442	2,341	↓ (1,899)	191	↑ 251
92	Public Administration	62	380	↓ (318)	42	↑ 20
	Information Not Available	138	1,093	↓ (955)	113	↑ 25
All Industries		3,919	29,621	↓ (25,702)	3,172	↑ 747

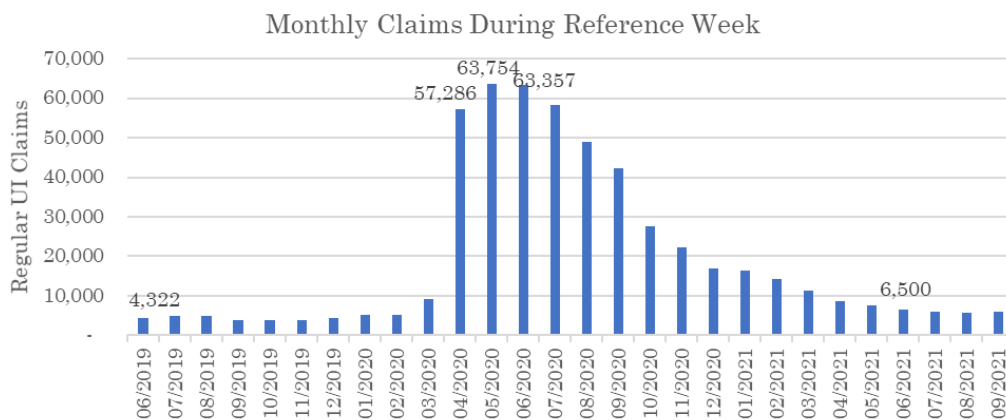
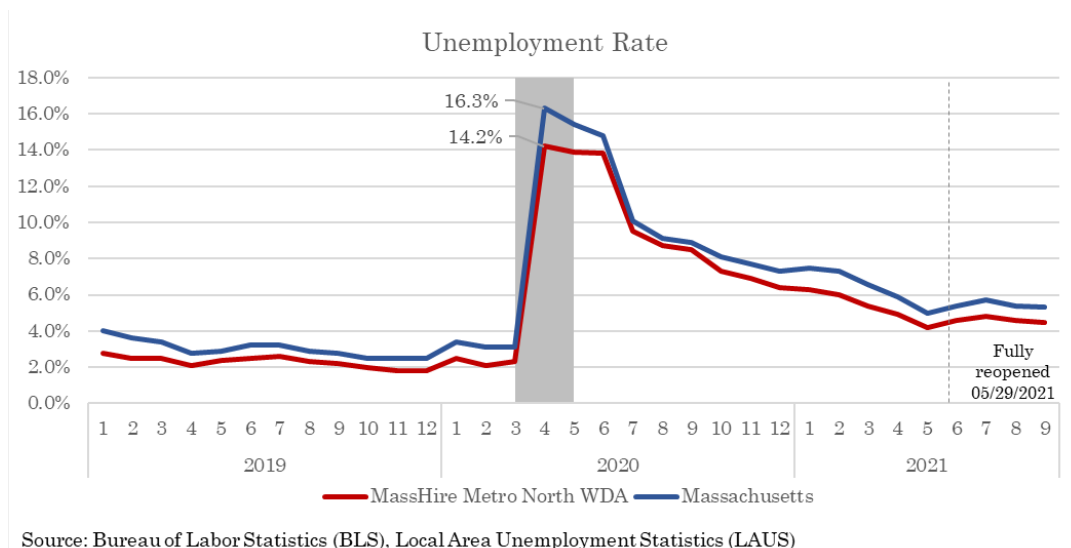
Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

MassHire Metro North WDA

Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

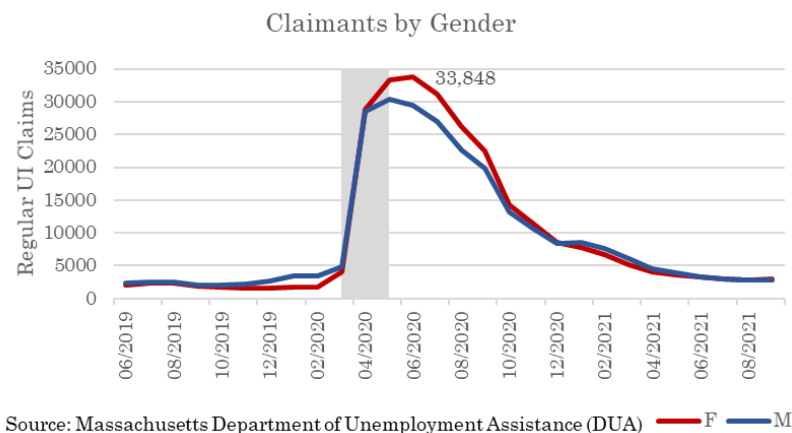
The twelve-month moving average unemployment rate prior to the onset of COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020 in the MassHire Metro North WDA was 2.2 %. This was 0.7 % below than the Commonwealth's twelve-month moving average at 2.9 %. At the height of the pandemic in April 2020 in the state, the unemployment rate for the WDA was 14.2 %, 2.1 % below the state unemployment rate. During the April 2020 reference week, 57,286 regular unemployment insurance (UI) claims were filed. The largest number of claims filed in the WDA during the peak of the pandemic was in May 2020 at 63,754 claims.

Following the end of the stay-at-home advisory in May 2020, the area's unemployment rate in June 2020 was 13.8 %, 1.0 % below the state's rate of 14.8 %. Over the year, the area's unemployment rate in June 2021 dropped 9.2 % to 5.4 %. Compared to June 2020, 56,857 fewer claims were filed in June 2021.



Gender

In the MassHire Metro North WDA, the historical claims data shows the male gender had filed more claims than the female gender every month. In June 2019, 53.3 % of the total claims were filed by males and 46.7 % by females. The first time the female gender surpassed the male gender in claims was during the pandemic, starting in April 2020. The most claims filed by female claimants occurred in June 2020 with 33,848 claims, which was 53.4 % of the total claims count. In June 2021, 3,235 claims were filed by females which was 49.8 % of the total claims.



Age

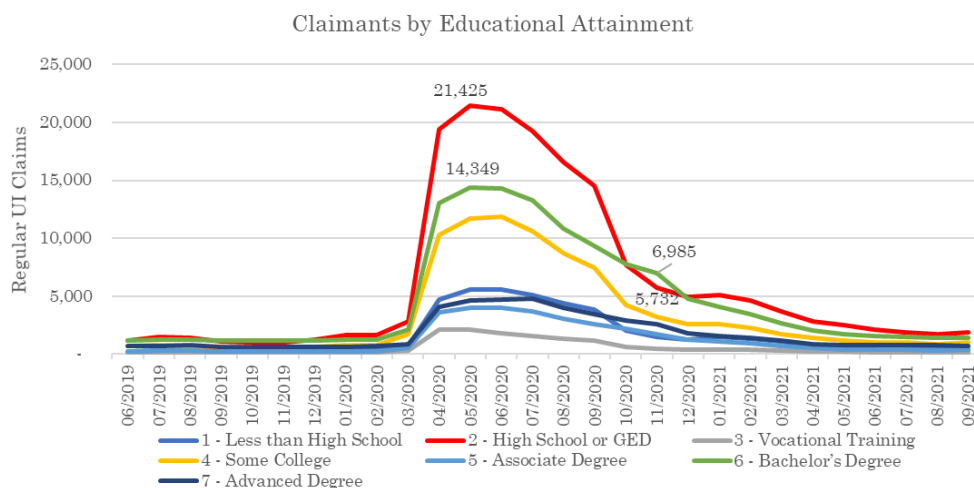
In the month of June, after the stay-at-home advisory ended in May 2020, claimants who were between 25 to 34 years old had the highest number of claims in the MassHire Metro North WDA at 17,014. This is 26.9 % of the total claims count for the month. The next age group with the most claims were those between the ages of 35 to 44 years who filed 11,917 claims, or 18.8 % of the total claims count. In June 2019, the age group 25 to 34 years filed 20.8 % of the claims and those 35 to 44 years filed 22.2 % of the total. Those between 55 to 64 years had the most claims at 1,011 or 23.4 % of the total count. At the start of the recovery period in June 2021, 23. % of the claims were those aged 25 to 34 years with 1,521 claims filed, and 22.1 % were filed by claimants between 35 to 44 years.

AGE	Jun-19	Jun-20	Jun-21
16 to 19 years	6	2,125	88
20 to 24 years	131	8,236	495
25 to 34 years	901	17,014	1,521
35 to 44 years	960	11,917	1,439
45 to 54 years	958	10,656	1,302
55 to 64 years	1,011	9,192	1,180
65 years and over	355	4,217	475
Total	4,322	63,357	6,500

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

Educational Attainment

In the MassHire Metro North WDA, the historical claims data shows the highest number of claims were filed by claimants with high school or GED diploma on most months. During the peak months of the pandemic, those with high school or GED diploma remained at the top with the most claims filed. In June 2020, 33.4 % of the total claims were filed by claimants with a high school or GED diploma. Claimants with a bachelor's degree filed 14,265 claims which is 22.5 % of the total claims during the reference week in June 2020. In November 2020, claimants with a bachelor's degree filed the most claims during the reference week that month with 6,985 claims or 31.4 % of the total count. Claimants with a high school or GED diploma filed 25.8 % of the total claims in November 2020. In June 2021, the total number of claims dropped from 63,357 to 6,500 over the year. Of the 6,500 claims, 32 % were filed by claimants with a high school or GED diploma and 23.8 % with a bachelor's degree.



Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Race and Ethnicity

In the historical claims data, Whites have filed the most claims in the MassHire Metro North WDA and this trend continued during the pandemic. In May 2020, when the claims count was the highest in the WDA during the peak of the pandemic, 62.2 % of the claims were filed by Whites and 10.6 % by Asians. In June 2020, 60 % of the total claims were filed by Whites and 11.1 % by Black/African Americans and by Asians. At the beginning of the recovery period in June 2021, 13.1 % of the claimants were Black/African Americans and 59.3 % were filed by Whites.

RACE	June 2019	%	June 2020	%	June 2021	%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	22	0.5%	351	0.6%	45	0.7%
Asian	308	7.1%	7,043	11.1%	584	9.0%
Black/African American	406	9.4%	7,016	11.1%	853	13.1%
Race Do not wish to respond	407	9.4%	7,252	11.4%	766	11.8%
More than one race	191	4.4%	3,515	5.5%	377	5.8%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	5	0.1%	138	0.2%	18	0.3%
White	2,983	69.0%	38,042	60.0%	3,857	59.3%
Total	4,322	100.0%	63,357	100.0%	6,500	100.0%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

In June 2019, 79.8 % of the claims were filed by claimants not of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity and 13.6 % from Hispanic or Latino claimants. In May 2020, the % of the total claims from Hispanic or Latino claimants was 18.1 % while those not of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity was 76 %.

ETHNICITY	June 2019	%	June 2020	%	June 2021	%
Hispanic or Latino	586	13.6%	11,791	18.6%	1,239	19.1%
I choose not to answer	287	6.6%	3,697	5.8%	404	6.2%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,449	79.8%	47,869	75.6%	4,857	74.7%
Total	4,322	100.0%	63,357	100.0%	6,500	100.0%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Occupations

In June 2019, the top three occupations with the most claims in the MassHire Metro North WDA were Management with 19.2 % of the total claims, Office and Administrative Support with 12.8 % of the total claims and Food Preparation and Serving Related with 10.6 % of the total claims count. In June 2020, 22.1 % of the claims were filed by claimants in Food Preparation and Serving Related occupations, 11 % in Office and Administrative Support occupations, and 10.2 % in Sales and Related occupations. In June 2021, 14.2 % were claimants in Management occupations, 12.5 % in Office and Administrative Support occupations, and 11.8 % in Food Preparation and Serving Related occupations.

SOC #	Claimant Count by SOC Occupation Name	June-21	June-20	OTY Change	June-19	OTY Change
11	Management	926	5,908	↓ (4,982)	832	↑ 5,076
13	Business & Financial Operations	296	1,743	↓ (1,447)	286	↑ 1,457
15	Computer & Mathematical	253	897	↓ (644)	212	↑ 685
17	Architecture & Engineering	109	548	↓ (439)	73	↑ 475
19	Life, Physical, & Social Science	73	365	↓ (292)	81	↑ 284
21	Community & Social Service	83	427	↓ (344)	55	↑ 372
23	Legal Occupations	30	180	↓ (150)	39	↑ 141
25	Education, Training, & Library	223	2,215	↓ (1,992)	137	↑ 2,078
27	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media	136	1,589	↓ (1,453)	126	↑ 1,463
29	Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	153	1,959	↓ (1,806)	97	↑ 1,862
31	Healthcare Support	180	1,839	↓ (1,659)	55	↑ 1,784
33	Protective Service	136	887	↓ (751)	44	↑ 843
35	Food Preparation & Serving Related	764	14,024	↓ (13,260)	460	↑ 13,564
37	Building and Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	265	2,898	↓ (2,633)	99	↑ 2,799
39	Personal Care & Service	292	4,482	↓ (4,190)	79	↑ 4,403
41	Sales & Related	534	6,468	↓ (5,934)	301	↑ 6,167
43	Office & Administrative Support	813	6,947	↓ (6,134)	556	↑ 6,391
47	Construction & Extraction	479	2,320	↓ (1,841)	412	↑ 1,908
49	Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	115	1,182	↓ (1,067)	75	↑ 1,107
51	Production	205	1,660	↓ (1,455)	140	↑ 1,520
53	Transportation & Material Moving	392	4,384	↓ (3,992)	165	↑ 4,219
55	Military Specific	4	25	↓ (21)	3	↑ 22
	Information Not Available	30	366	↓ (336)	9	↑ 357
All Occupations		6,500	63,357	↓ (56,857)	4,340	↑ 59,017

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Industry

In June 2019, the top three industries in the MassHire Metro North WDA with the most claims were Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services with 13.9 % of the total claims, Accommodation and Food Services with 13.1 % of the total, and Construction and Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services both with 9.6 % of the total count. In June 2020, Accommodation and Food Services topped the list with 24.5 % of the total count followed by Retail Trade with 12.3 % and Health Care and Social Assistance with 10.3 % of the total claims count. During the start of the recovery period in June 2021, Accommodation and Food Services was at the top with 11.7 % of the total count followed by Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services at 10.8 % and Retail Trade at 10.4 % of the total claims count.

NAICS #	Claimant Count by NAICS Industry Name	June-21	June-20	OTY Change	June-19	OTY Change
23	Construction	470	2,556	↓ (2,086)	417	↑ 2,139
31-33	Manufacturing	285	1,619	↓ (1,334)	221	↑ 1,398
42	Wholesale Trade	201	1,581	↓ (1,380)	179	↑ 1,402
44-45	Retail Trade	676	7,786	↓ (7,110)	303	↑ 7,483
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	269	3,048	↓ (2,779)	145	↑ 2,903
51	Information	161	988	↓ (827)	187	↑ 801
52	Finance & Insurance	248	634	↓ (386)	207	↑ 427
53	Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	124	987	↓ (863)	83	↑ 904
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	699	3,818	↓ (3,119)	604	↑ 3,214
55	Management of Companies & Enterprises	70	1,793	↓ (1,723)	38	↑ 1,755
56	Admin. & Support, Waste Manag., and Remed. Se	658	4,558	↓ (3,900)	417	↑ 4,141
61	Educational Services	318	2,124	↓ (1,806)	167	↑ 1,957
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	624	6,541	↓ (5,917)	360	↑ 6,181
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	95	1,844	↓ (1,749)	61	↑ 1,783
72	Accommodation & Food Services	758	15,519	↓ (14,761)	568	↑ 14,951
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	460	4,919	↓ (4,459)	177	↑ 4,742
92	Public Administration	191	1,098	↓ (907)	71	↑ 1,027
	Information Not Available	174	1,825	↓ (1,651)	114	↑ 1,711
All Industries		6,500	63,357	↓ (56,857)	4,340	↑ 59,017

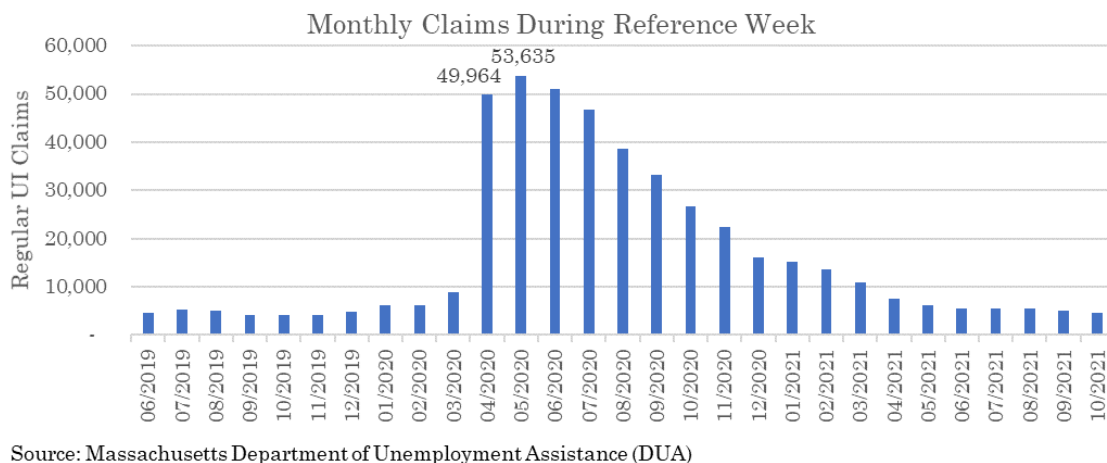
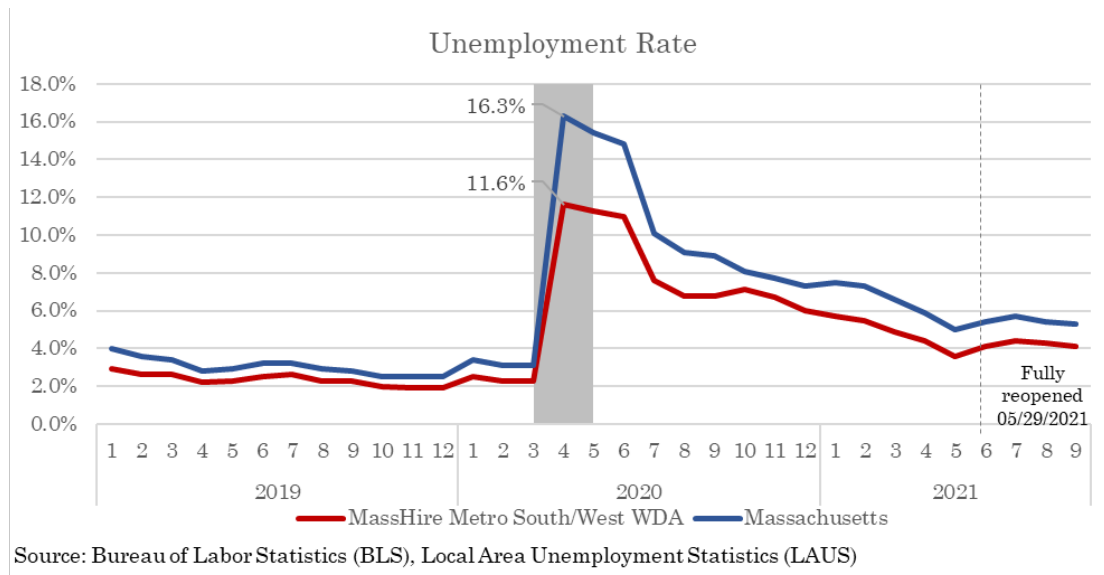
Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

MassHire Metro South/West WDA

Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

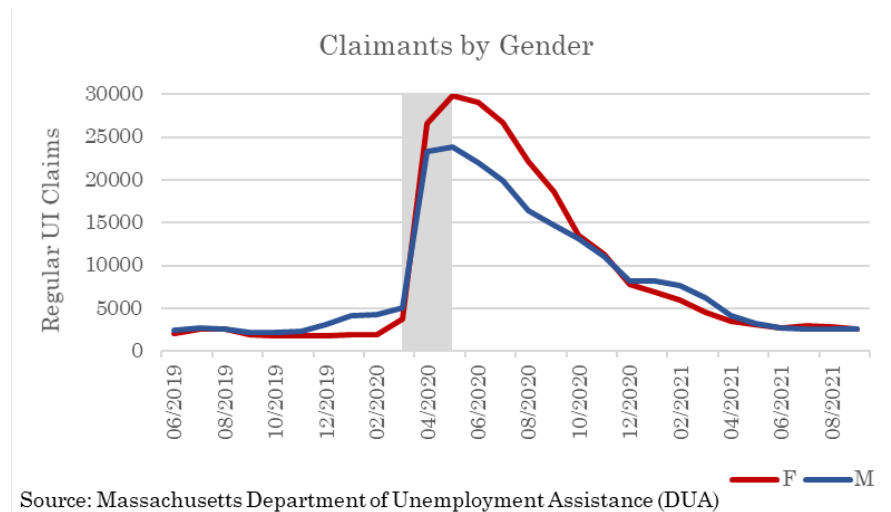
The twelve-month moving average unemployment rate prior to the onset of COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020 in the MassHire Metro South/West WDA was 2.3 %. This was 0.6 % lower than the Commonwealth's twelve-month moving average at 2.9 %. At the height of the pandemic in April 2020 in the state, the unemployment rate for the WDA was 11.6 %, 4.7 % below the state unemployment rate. During the April 2020 reference week, 49,964 regular unemployment insurance (UI) claims were filed. The largest number of claims filed in the WDA during the peak of the pandemic was in May 2020 at 53,635 claims.

Following the end of the stay-at-home advisory in May 2020, the area's unemployment rate in June 2020 was 11 %, 3.8 % below the state's rate of 14.8 %. Over the year, the area's unemployment rate in June 2021 dropped 6.9 % to 4.1 %. Compared to June 2020, 45,533 fewer claims were filed in June 2021.



Gender

In the MassHire Metro South/West WDA, the historical claims data shows the male gender had filed more claims than the female gender for most months. In June 2019, 55.3 % of the total claims were filed by males and 44.7 % by females. During the pandemic, the female gender surpassed the male gender in claims starting in April 2020. The most claims filed by female claimants occurred in May 2020 with 29,855 claims, which was 55.7 % of the total claims count. In June 2021, 2,730 claims were filed by females which was 49.8 % of the total claims.



Age

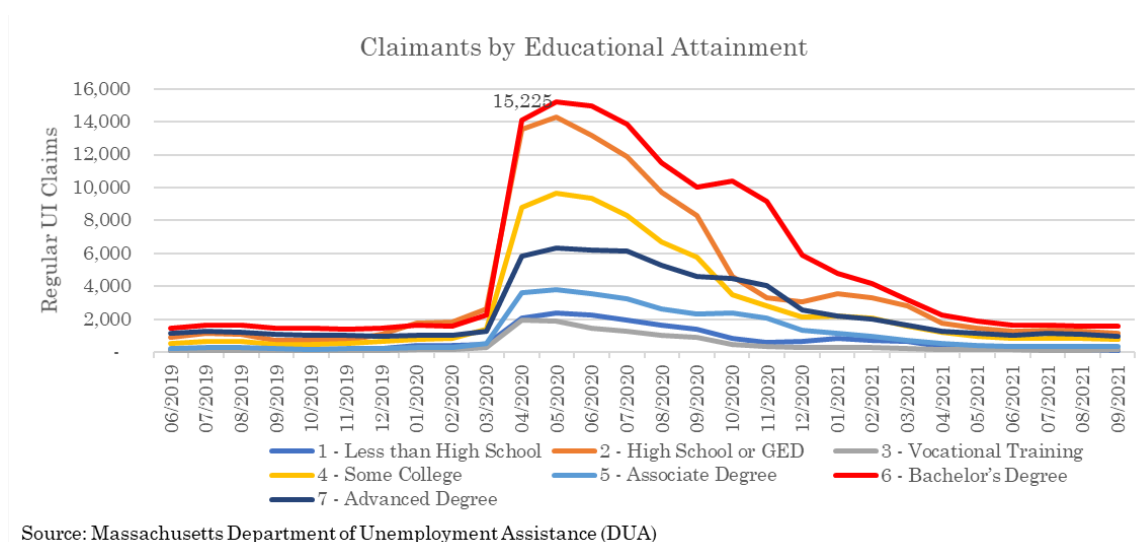
In the month of June, after the stay-at-home advisory ended in May 2020, claimants who were between 25 to 34 years old had the highest number of claims in the MassHire Metro South/West WDA at 10,375. This is 20.3 % of the total claims count for the month. The next age group with the most claims were those between the ages of 55 to 64 years who filed 9,775 claims, or 19.2 % of the total claims count. In June 2019, the age group 25 to 34 years filed 12 % of the claims and those 55 to 64 years filed 27.7 % of the total. At the start of the recovery period in June 2021, those aged 55 to 64 years topped the claims with 25 % of the total, and 22.8 % were filed by claimants between 45 to 54 years.

AGE	Jun-19	Jun-20	Jun-21
16 to 19 years		1,776	53
20 to 24 years	88	6,340	304
25 to 34 years	542	10,375	916
35 to 44 years	934	8,249	1,017
45 to 54 years	1,242	9,243	1,249
55 to 64 years	1,248	9,775	1,371
65 years and over	450	5,257	572
Total	4,504	51,015	5,482

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

Educational Attainment

In the MassHire Metro South/West WDA, the historical monthly claims data shows the highest number of claims were filed by claimants with high school or GED diploma and those with bachelor's degree. During the peak months of the pandemic, those with a bachelor's degree filed the most claims. In June 2020, 29.3 % of the total claims were filed by claimants with a bachelor's degree. Claimants with high school or GED diploma filed 13,198 claims which is 25.9 % of the total claims during the reference week in June 2020. In June 2021, 30.5 % of the claimants had a bachelor's degree and 23.2 % had a high school or GED diploma.



Race and Ethnicity

In the historical claims data, Whites have filed the most claims in the MassHire Metro South/West WDA and this trend continued during the pandemic. In May 2020, when the claims count was the highest in the WDA during the peak of the pandemic, 77.2 % of the claims were filed by Whites and 7.1 % by Asians. In June 2020, 75.8 % of the total claims were filed by Whites and 7.2 % by Asians. At the beginning of the recovery period in June 2021, 72.1 % of the claimants were Asians, a 0.7 % increase from the previous year.

RACE	June 2019	%	June 2020	%	June 2021	%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	12	0.3%	167	0.3%	23	0.4%
Asian	354	7.9%	3,665	7.2%	432	7.9%
Black/African American	251	5.6%	2,864	5.6%	418	7.6%
Race Do not wish to respond	336	7.5%	3,585	7.0%	456	8.3%
More than one race	118	2.6%	1,950	3.8%	184	3.4%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	10	0.2%	102	0.2%	17	0.3%
White	3,426	76.0%	38,682	75.8%	3,952	72.1%
Total	4,507	100.0%	51,015	100.0%	5,482	100.0%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

In June 2019, 86.7 % of the claims were filed by claimants not of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity and 6.9 % from Hispanic or Latino claimants. In May 2020, the % of the total claims from Hispanic or Latino claimants was 9.6 % while those not of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity was 85 %.

ETHNICITY	June 2019	%	June 2020	%	June 2021	%
Hispanic or Latino	309	6.9%	5,050	9.9%	547	10.0%
I choose not to answer	292	6.5%	2,818	5.5%	366	6.7%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,906	86.7%	43,147	84.6%	4,569	83.3%
Total	4,507	100.0%	51,015	100.0%	5,482	100.0%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Occupations

In June 2019, the top three occupations with the most claims in the MassHire Metro South/West WDA were Office and Administrative Support with 10.9 % of the total claims, Business and Financial Operations with 7.7 % of the total claims and Sales and Related with 7.6 % of the total claims count. In June 2020, 14.4 % of the claims were filed by claimants in Food Preparation and Serving Related occupations, 13.4 % in Management occupations, and 12 % in Sales and Related occupations. In June 2021, 21.7 % were claimants in Management occupations, 12.1 % in Office and Administrative Support occupations, and 8.5 % in Sales and Related occupations.

SOC #	Claimant Count by SOC Occupation Name	June-21	June-20	OTY Change	June-19	OTY Change
11	Management	1,190	6,829	↓ (5,639)	1,270	↑ 5,559
13	Business & Financial Operations	305	1,847	↓ (1,542)	350	↑ 1,497
15	Computer & Mathematical	253	1,061	↓ (808)	319	↑ 742
17	Architecture & Engineering	148	559	↓ (411)	115	↑ 444
19	Life, Physical, & Social Science	78	348	↓ (270)	77	↑ 271
21	Community & Social Service	88	424	↓ (336)	51	↑ 373
23	Legal Occupations	43	232	↓ (189)	53	↑ 179
25	Education, Training, & Library	225	2,935	↓ (2,710)	121	↑ 2,814
27	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media	143	1,581	↓ (1,438)	136	↑ 1,445
29	Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	179	2,733	↓ (2,554)	94	↑ 2,639
31	Healthcare Support	149	1,440	↓ (1,291)	52	↑ 1,388
33	Protective Service	40	484	↓ (444)	30	↑ 454
35	Food Preparation & Serving Related	392	7,362	↓ (6,970)	240	↑ 7,122
37	Building and Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	131	1,156	↓ (1,025)	62	↑ 1,094
39	Personal Care & Service	194	3,522	↓ (3,328)	60	↑ 3,462
41	Sales & Related	468	6,139	↓ (5,671)	342	↑ 5,797
43	Office & Administrative Support	662	5,576	↓ (4,914)	495	↑ 5,081
45	Farming, Fishing, & Forestry	7	39	↓ (32)	7	↑ 32
47	Construction & Extraction	302	1,735	↓ (1,433)	286	↑ 1,449
49	Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	90	1,004	↓ (914)	80	↑ 924
51	Production	125	1,047	↓ (922)	110	↑ 937
53	Transportation & Material Moving	218	2,680	↓ (2,462)	153	↑ 2,527
	Information Not Available	41	272	↓ (231)	18	↑ 254
All Occupations		5,482	51,015	↓ (45,533)	4,523	↑ 46,492

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Industry

In June 2019, the top industries in the MassHire Metro South/West WDA with the most claims Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services with 17.3 % of the total count. Three industries tied with 8.7 % each of the total count: Health Care and Social Assistance, Retail Trade, and Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services.

In June 2020, Health Care and Social Assistance topped the list with 15.4 % of the total count followed by Accommodation and Food Services with 11.1 % and Retail Trade with 15 % of the total claims count. During the start of the recovery period in June 2021, Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services was at the top with 13.3 % of the total count followed by Health Care and Social Assistance at 11 % and Retail Trade at 10.7 % of the total claims count.

NAICS #	Claimant Count by NAICS Industry Name	June-21	June-20	OTM Change	June-19	OTY Change
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	24	132	↓ (108)	8	↑ 124
22	Utilities	13	25	↓ (12)	15	↑ 10
23	Construction	353	2,140	↓ (1,787)	327	↑ 1,813
31-33	Manufacturing	321	1,630	↓ (1,309)	306	↑ 1,324
42	Wholesale Trade	257	1,687	↓ (1,430)	251	↑ 1,436
44-45	Retail Trade	589	7,676	↓ (7,087)	392	↑ 7,284
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	142	1,588	↓ (1,446)	85	↑ 1,503
51	Information	157	1,021	↓ (864)	221	↑ 800
52	Finance & Insurance	250	809	↓ (559)	305	↑ 504
53	Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	97	645	↓ (548)	83	↑ 562
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	730	4,119	↓ (3,389)	782	↑ 3,337
55	Management of Companies & Enterprises	34	493	↓ (459)	56	↑ 437
56	Admin. & Support, Waste Manag., and Remed. Se	430	2,780	↓ (2,350)	392	↑ 2,388
61	Educational Services	258	2,063	↓ (1,805)	195	↑ 1,868
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	604	7,835	↓ (7,231)	393	↑ 7,442
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	84	2,081	↓ (1,997)	55	↑ 2,026
72	Accommodation & Food Services	428	7,725	↓ (7,297)	321	↑ 7,404
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	369	3,550	↓ (3,181)	158	↑ 3,392
92	Public Administration	161	1,409	↓ (1,248)	65	↑ 1,344
	Information Not Available	177	1,598	↓ (1,421)	112	↑ 1,486
All Industries		5,482	51,015	↓ (45,533)	4,523	↑ 46,492

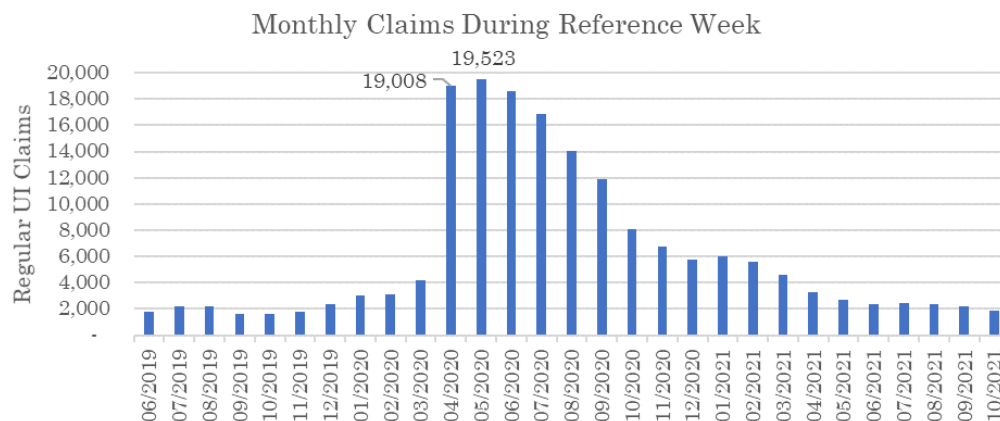
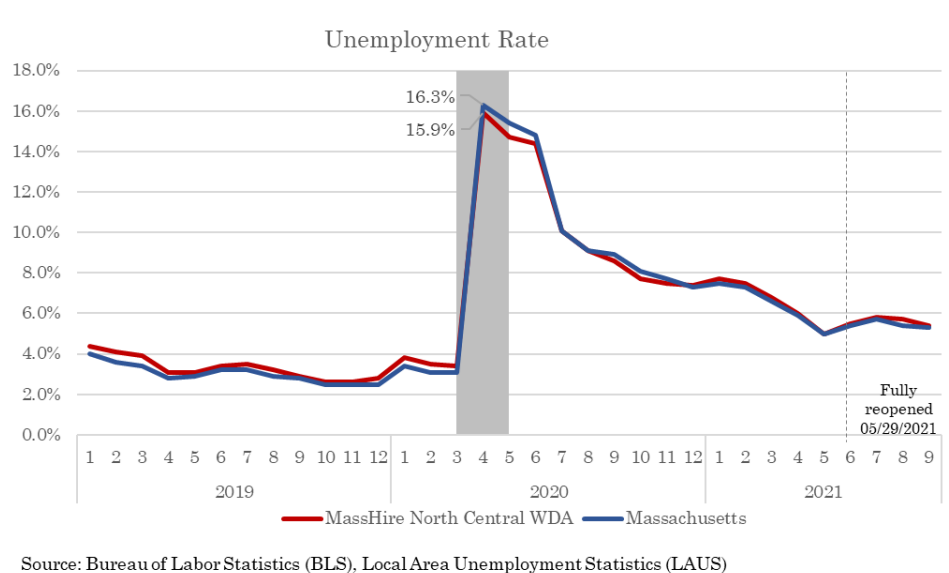
Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

MassHire North Central WDA

Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

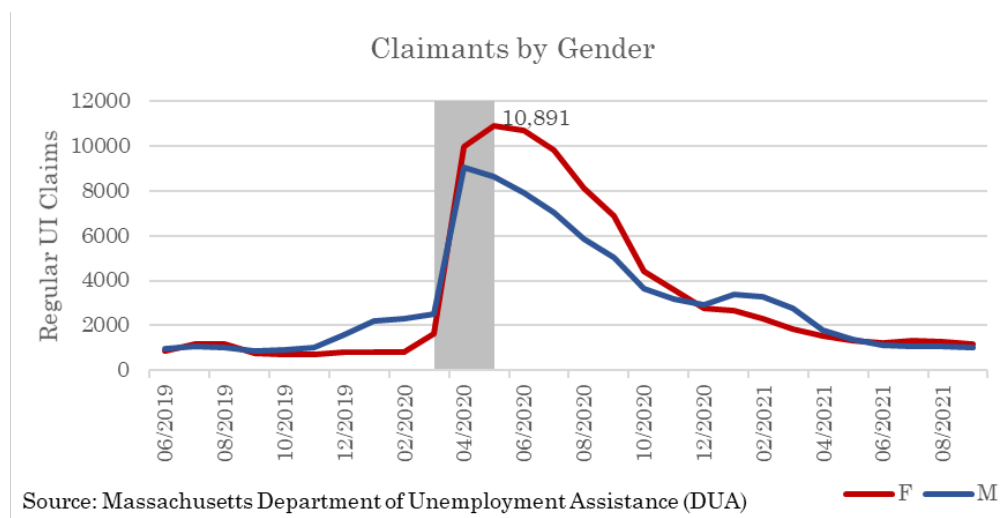
The twelve-month moving average unemployment rate prior to the onset of COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020 in the MassHire North Central WDA was 3.2 %. This was 0.3 % higher than the Commonwealth's twelve-month moving average at 2.9 %. At the height of the pandemic in April 2020 in the state, the unemployment rate for the WDA was 15.9 %, 0.4 % below the state unemployment rate. During the April 2020 reference week, 19,008 regular unemployment insurance (UI) claims were filed. The largest number of claims filed in the WDA during the peak of the pandemic was in May 2020 at 19,523 claims.

Following the end of the stay-at-home advisory in May 2020, the area's unemployment rate in June 2020 was 14.4 %, 0.4 % below the state's rate of 14.8 %. Over the year, the area's unemployment rate in June 2021 dropped 8.9 % to 5.5 %. Compared to June 2020, 16,271 fewer claims were filed in June 2021.



Gender

In the MassHire North Central WDA, the historical claims data shows the male gender had filed more claims than the female gender for most months. In June 2019, 52.9 % of the total claims were filed by males and 47.1 % by females. During the pandemic, the female gender surpassed the male gender in claims starting in April 2020. The most claims filed by female claimants occurred in May 2020 with 10,891 claims, which was 55.8 % of the total claims count. In June 2021, 1,206 claims were filed by females which was 51.5 % of the total claims.



Age

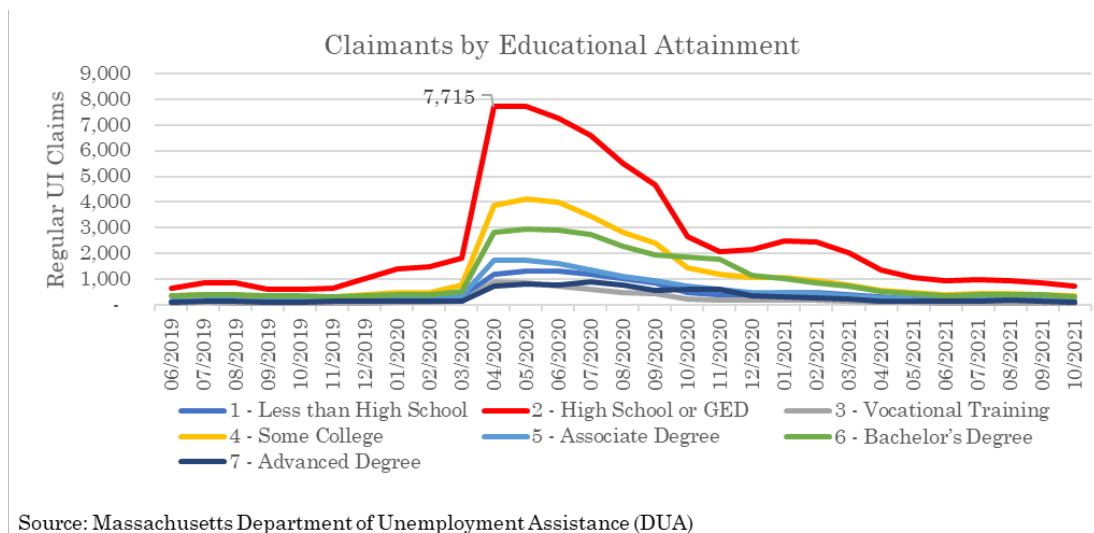
In the month of June, after the stay-at-home advisory ended in May 2020, claimants who were between 25 to 34 years old had the highest number of claims in the MassHire North Central WDA at 4,593. This is 24.7 % of the total claims count for the month. The next age group with the most claims were those between the ages of 35 to 44 years who filed 3,271 claims, or 17.6 % of the total claims count. In June 2019, the age group 25 to 34 years filed 19.9 % of the claims. Those 55 to 64 years filed the most claims with 26.4 % of the total. At the start of the recovery period in June 2021, 23.8 % of the claims were those aged 25 to 34 years with 558 claims filed, and 21.4 % were filed by claimants between 35 to 44 years.

AGE	Jun-19	Jun-20	Jun-21
16 to 19 years		854	41
20 to 24 years	86	2,615	199
25 to 34 years	359	4,593	558
35 to 44 years	337	3,271	502
45 to 54 years	431	2,971	417
55 to 64 years	475	2,957	474
65 years and over	113	1,351	150
Total	1,801	18,612	2,341

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

Educational Attainment

In the MassHire North Central WDA, the historical monthly claims data shows the highest number of claims were filed by claimants with high school or GED diploma. During the peak months of the pandemic, those with high school or GED diploma remained at the top with the most claims filed. In June 2020, 39 % of the total claims were filed by claimants with a high school or GED diploma. Claimants with some college education filed 3,986 claims which is 21.4 % of the total claims during the reference week in June 2020. In June 2021, the total number of claims dropped from 18,612 to 2,341 over the year. Of the 2,341 claims, 948 were filed by claimants with a high school or GED diploma. This is 40.5 % of the total claims.



Race and Ethnicity

In the historical claims data, Whites have filed the most claims in the MassHire North Central WDA and this trend continued during the pandemic. In May 2020, when the claims count was the highest in the WDA during the peak of the pandemic, 81.1 % of the claims were filed by Whites and 4.9 % by claimants with more than one race. In June 2020, 79.3 % of the total claims were filed by Whites and 5.4 % by claimants with more than one race. At the beginning of the recovery period in June 2021, 74.7 % of the claimants were White and 6.5 % were filed by claimants of more than one race.

RACE	June 2019	%	June 2020	%	June 2021	%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	6	0.3%	89	0.5%	18	0.8%
Asian	42	2.3%	451	2.4%	57	2.4%
Black/African American	70	3.9%	815	4.4%	137	5.9%
Race Do not wish to respond	149	8.3%	1,428	7.7%	222	9.5%
More than one race	62	3.4%	1,006	5.4%	153	6.5%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander		0.0%	56	0.3%	5	0.2%
White	1,469	81.7%	14,767	79.3%	1,749	74.7%
Total	1,798	100.0%	18,612	100.0%	2,341	100.0%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

In June 2019, 81.4 % of the claims were filed by claimants not of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity and 13.6 % from Hispanic or Latino claimants. In May 2020, the % of the total claims from Hispanic or Latino claimants was 14.8 % while those not of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity was 80.5 %.

ETHNICITY	June 2019	%	June 2020	%	June 2021	%
Hispanic or Latino	245	13.6%	2,966	15.9%	497	21.2%
I choose not to answer	90	5.0%	920	4.9%	124	5.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,467	81.4%	14,726	79.1%	1,720	73.5%
Total	1,802	100.0%	18,612	100.0%	2,341	100.0%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Occupations

In June 2019, the top three occupations with the most claims were Management with 13.3 % of the total claims, Office and Administrative Support with 13.2 % of the total claims and Construction and Extraction with 10.5 % of the total claims count. In June 2020, 16.3 % of the claims were filed by claimants in Food Preparation and Serving Related occupations, 11 % in Office and Administrative Support occupations, and 9.5 % in Sales and Related occupations. In June 2021, 12.8 % were claimants in Office and Administrative Support occupations, 10.7 % in Management occupations, and 10.2 % in Transportation and Material Moving occupations.

SOC #	Claimant Count by SOC Occupation Name	June-21	June-20	OTY Change	June-19	OTY Change
11	Management	250	1,585	↓ (1,335)	242	↑ 1,343
13	Business & Financial Operations	84	369	↓ (285)	95	↑ 274
15	Computer & Mathematical	52	203	↓ (151)	71	↑ 132
17	Architecture & Engineering	36	193	↓ (157)	49	↑ 144
19	Life, Physical, & Social Science	9	80	↓ (71)	12	↑ 68
21	Community & Social Service	39	268	↓ (229)	28	↑ 240
23	Legal Occupations	5	44	↓ (39)	10	↑ 34
25	Education, Training, & Library	60	742	↓ (682)	63	↑ 679
27	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media	29	298	↓ (269)	31	↑ 267
29	Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	123	870	↓ (747)	42	↑ 828
31	Healthcare Support	85	775	↓ (690)	31	↑ 744
33	Protective Service	25	236	↓ (211)	8	↑ 228
35	Food Preparation & Serving Related	157	3,042	↓ (2,885)	108	↑ 2,934
37	Building and Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	77	497	↓ (420)	48	↑ 449
39	Personal Care & Service	118	1,070	↓ (952)	58	↑ 1,012
41	Sales & Related	170	1,773	↓ (1,603)	104	↑ 1,669
43	Office & Administrative Support	299	2,048	↓ (1,749)	239	↑ 1,809
47	Construction & Extraction	198	938	↓ (740)	190	↑ 748
49	Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	86	581	↓ (495)	63	↑ 518
51	Production	179	1,143	↓ (964)	151	↑ 992
53	Transportation & Material Moving	238	1,721	↓ (1,483)	156	↑ 1,565
	Information Not Available	18	96	↓ (78)	7	↑ 89
All Occupations		2,341	18,612	↓ (16,271)	1,814	↑ 16,798

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Industry

In June 2019, the top three industries in the MassHire North Central WDA with the most claims were Manufacturing with 15.2 % of the total claims, Construction with 11 % of the total, and Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services with 9.8 % of the total count. In June 2020, Accommodation and Food Services topped the list

with 17.3 % of the total count followed by Health Care and Social Assistance with 14.8 % and Retail Trade with 13.7 % of the total claims count. During the start of the recovery period in June 2021, Health Care and Social Assistance was at the top with 14.1 % of the total count followed by Manufacturing at 11.7 % and Retail Trade at 11.5 % of the total claims count.

NAICS #	Claimant Count by NAICS Industry Name	June-21	June-20	OTY Change	June-19	OTY Change
23	Construction	232	1,055	↓ (823)	200	↑ 855
31-33	Manufacturing	275	1,411	↓ (1,136)	276	↑ 1,135
42	Wholesale Trade	79	571	↓ (492)	79	↑ 492
44-45	Retail Trade	269	2,559	↓ (2,290)	138	↑ 2,421
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	117	1,092	↓ (975)	82	↑ 1,010
51	Information	28	192	↓ (164)	42	↑ 150
52	Finance & Insurance	50	175	↓ (125)	50	↑ 125
53	Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	31	203	↓ (172)	24	↑ 179
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	174	934	↓ (760)	169	↑ 765
55	Management of Companies & Enterprises	24	160	↓ (136)	16	↑ 144
56	Admin. & Support, Waste Manag., and Remed. Ser	204	1,077	↓ (873)	178	↑ 899
61	Educational Services	54	565	↓ (511)	41	↑ 524
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	330	2,759	↓ (2,429)	171	↑ 2,588
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	37	505	↓ (468)	27	↑ 478
72	Accommodation & Food Services	157	3,211	↓ (3,054)	136	↑ 3,075
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	142	1,161	↓ (1,019)	106	↑ 1,055
92	Public Administration	42	281	↓ (239)	29	↑ 252
	Information Not Available	83	604	↓ (521)	37	↑ 567
All Industries		2,341	18,612	↓ (16,271)	1,814	↑ 16,798

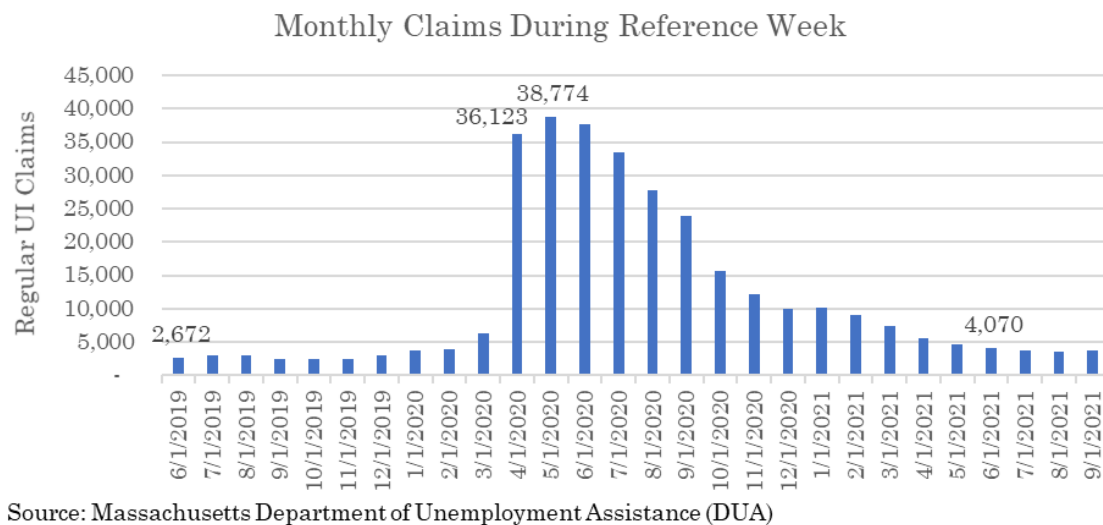
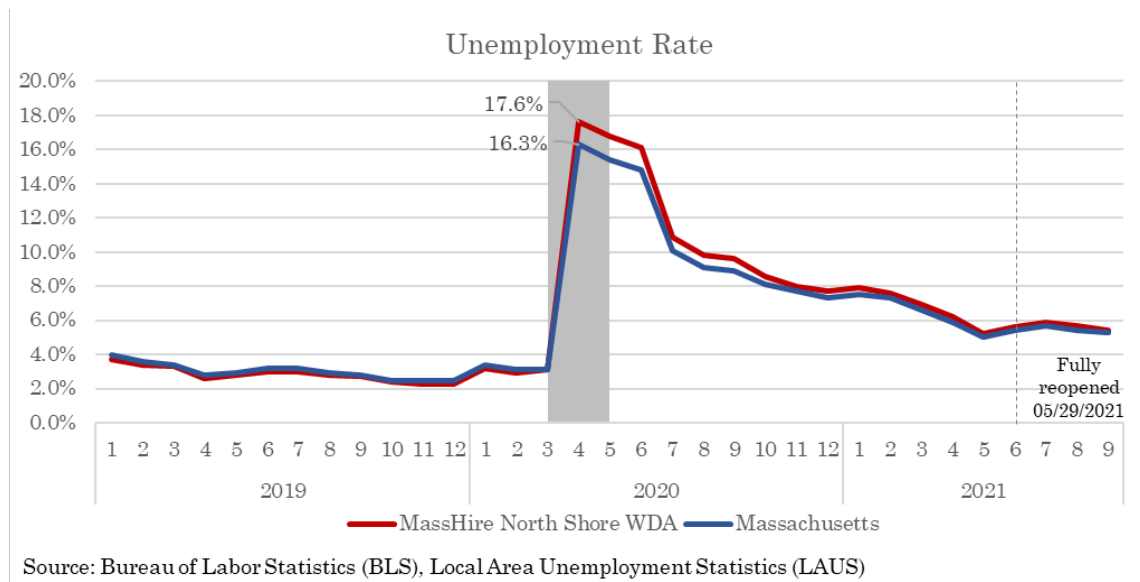
Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

MassHire North Shore WDA

Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

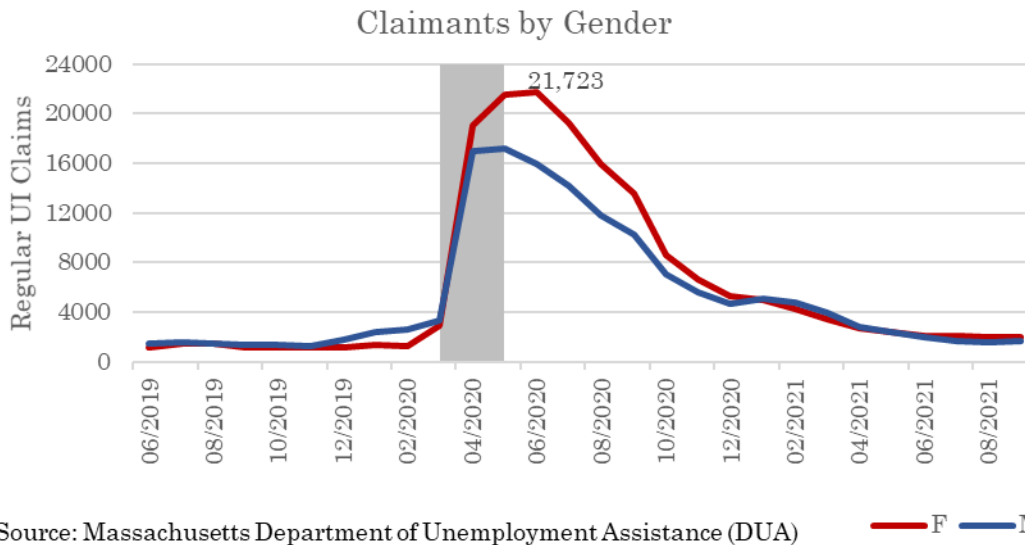
The twelve-month moving average unemployment rate prior to the onset of COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020 in the MassHire North Shore WDA was 2.8 %. This was 0.1 % lower than the Commonwealth's twelve-month moving average at 2.9 %. At the height of the pandemic in April 2020 in the state, the unemployment rate for the WDA was 17.6 %, 1.3 % above the state unemployment rate. During the April 2020 reference week, 36,123 regular unemployment insurance (UI) claims were filed. The largest number of claims filed in the WDA during the peak of the pandemic was in May 2020 at 38,774 claims.

Following the end of the stay-at-home advisory in May 2020, the area's unemployment rate in June 2020 was 16.1 %, 1.3 % above the state's rate of 14.8 %. Over the year, the area's unemployment rate in June 2021 dropped 10.5 % to 5.6 %. Compared to June 2020, 33,659 fewer claims were filed in June 2021.



Gender

In the MassHire North Shore WDA, the historical claims data shows the male gender had filed more claims than the female gender for most months. In June 2019, 55.8 % of the total claims were filed by males and 44.2 % by females. During the pandemic, the female gender surpassed the male gender in claims starting in April 2020. The most claims filed by female claimants occurred in June 2020 with 21,723 claims, which was 57.6 % of the total claims count. In June 2021, 2,067 claims were filed by females which was 50.8 % of the total claims.



Age

In the month of June, after the stay-at-home advisory ended in May 2020, claimants who were between 25 to 34 years old had the highest number of claims in the MassHire North Shore WDA at 9,050. This is 24 % of the total claims count for the month. The next age group with the most claims were those between the ages of 35 to 44 years who filed 6,677 claims, or 17.7 % of the total claims count. In June 2019, the age group 25 to 34 years filed 18 % of the claims and those 35 to 44 years filed 20.4 % of the total. At the start of the recovery period in June 2021, 22.3 % of the claims were those aged 25 to 34 years with 909 claims filed, and 19.9 % were filed by claimants between 35 to 44 years.

AGE	Jun-19	Jun-20	Jun-21
16 to 19 years	6	1,512	76
20 to 24 years	97	5,206	346
25 to 34 years	480	9,050	909
35 to 44 years	545	6,677	810
45 to 54 years	654	6,127	814
55 to 64 years	657	6,100	787
65 years and over	233	3,057	328
Total	2,672	37,729	4,070

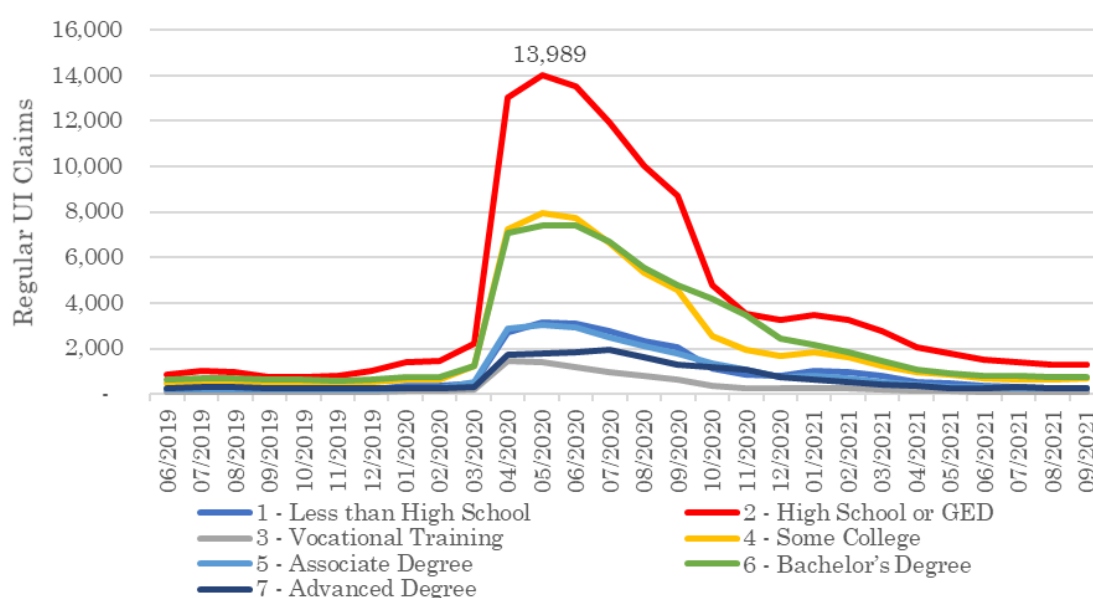
Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

Educational Attainment

In the MassHire North Shore WDA, the historical monthly claims data shows the highest number of claims were filed by claimants with high school or GED diploma. During the peak months of the pandemic, those with high school or GED diploma remained at the top with

the most claims filed. In June 2020, 35.9 % of the total claims were filed by claimants with a high school or GED diploma. Claimants with some college education filed 7,727 claims which is 20.5 % of the total claims during the reference week in June 2020. In June 2021, the total number of claims dropped from 37,729 to 4,070 over the year. Of the 4,070 claims, 1,517 were filed by claimants with a high school or GED diploma. This is 37.3 % of the total claims.

Claimants by Educational Attainment



Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Race and Ethnicity

In the historical claims data, Whites have filed the most claims in the MassHire North Shore WDA and this trend continued during the pandemic. In May 2020, when the claims count was the highest in the WDA during the peak of the pandemic, 71.4 % of the claims were filed by Whites and 6.5 % by Black/African Americans. In June 2020, 69.5 % of the total claims were filed by Whites and 7.5 % by Black/African Americans. At the beginning of the recovery period in June 2021, 8.8 % of the claimants were Black/African Americans and 6.3 % were filed by claimants of more than one race.

RACE	June 2019	%	June 2020	%	June 2021	%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	11	0.4%	233	0.6%	22	0.5%
Asian	77	2.9%	1,602	4.2%	118	2.9%
Black/African American	173	6.5%	2,848	7.5%	358	8.8%
Race Do not wish to respond	254	9.5%	4,408	11.7%	628	15.4%
More than one race	122	4.6%	2,271	6.0%	258	6.3%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	7	0.3%	145	0.4%	25	0.6%
White	2,028	75.9%	26,222	69.5%	2,661	65.4%
Total	2,672	100.0%	37,729	100.0%	4,070	100.0%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

In June 2019, 80.6 % of the claims were filed by claimants not of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity and 14.4 % from Hispanic or Latino claimants. In May 2020, the % of the total claims from Hispanic or Latino claimants was 20.4 % while those not of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity was 74.1 %.

ETHNICITY	June 2019	%	June 2020	%	June 2021	%
Hispanic or Latino	386	14.4%	8,176	21.7%	1,025	25.2%
I choose not to answer	132	4.9%	2,074	5.5%	248	6.1%
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,154	80.6%	27,479	72.8%	2,797	68.7%
Total	2,672	100.0%	37,729	100.0%	4,070	100.0%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Occupations

In June 2019, the top three occupations with the most claims were Management with 17.1 % of the total claims, Office and Administrative Support with 12.2 % of the total claims, and Construction and Extraction with 11.1 % of the total claims. In June 2020, 18.3 % of the claims were filed by claimants in Food Preparation and Serving Related occupations, 11.8 % in Office and Administrative Support occupations, and 11.6 % in Sales and Related occupations. In June 2021, 13.5 % were claimants in Office and Administrative Support occupations, 12.6 % in Management occupations, and 10.3 % in Food Preparation and Serving Related occupations.

SOC #	Claimant Count by SOC Occupation Name	June-21	June-20	OTY Change	June-19	OTY Change
11	Management	511	3,289	↓ (2,778)	460	↑ 2,829
13	Business & Financial Operations	155	837	↓ (682)	156	↑ 681
15	Computer & Mathematical	56	294	↓ (238)	85	↑ 209
17	Architecture & Engineering	50	259	↓ (209)	48	↑ 211
19	Life, Physical, & Social Science	19	114	↓ (95)	13	↑ 101
21	Community & Social Service	71	305	↓ (234)	39	↑ 266
23	Legal Occupations	17	114	↓ (97)	21	↑ 93
25	Education, Training, & Library	96	1,500	↓ (1,404)	58	↑ 1,442
27	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media	59	722	↓ (663)	49	↑ 673
29	Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	86	1,340	↓ (1,254)	65	↑ 1,275
31	Healthcare Support	152	1,389	↓ (1,237)	55	↑ 1,334
33	Protective Service	51	452	↓ (401)	29	↑ 423
35	Food Preparation & Serving Related	418	6,908	↓ (6,490)	245	↑ 6,663
37	Building and Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	151	1,332	↓ (1,181)	69	↑ 1,263
39	Personal Care & Service	177	2,631	↓ (2,454)	46	↑ 2,585
41	Sales & Related	355	4,390	↓ (4,035)	208	↑ 4,182
43	Office & Administrative Support	551	4,470	↓ (3,919)	327	↑ 4,143
45	Farming, Fishing, & Forestry	59	103	↓ (44)	48	↑ 55
47	Construction & Extraction	313	1,564	↓ (1,251)	299	↑ 1,265
49	Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	105	911	↓ (806)	79	↑ 832
51	Production	241	1,382	↓ (1,141)	126	↑ 1,256
53	Transportation & Material Moving	346	3,183	↓ (2,837)	151	↑ 3,032
	Information Not Available	28	227	↓ (199)	9	↑ 218
All Occupations		4,070	37,729	↓ (33,659)	2,686	↑ 35,043

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Industry

In June 2019, the top three industries in the MassHire North Shore WDA with the most claims were Accommodation and Food Services with 11.6 % of the total claims, Construction

with 11.1 % of the total, and Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services with 10.1 % of the total count. In June 2020, Accommodation and Food Services topped the list with 20 % of the total count followed by Retail Trade with 15.1 % and Health Care and Social Assistance with 12.6 % of the total claims count. During the start of the recovery period in June 2021, Health Care and Social Assistance was at the top with 12.1 % of the total count followed by Retail Trade at 11.4 % and Accommodation and Food Services at 10.5 % of the total claims count.

NAICS #	Claimant Count by NAICS Industry Name	June-21	June-20	OTY Change	June-19	OTY Change
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	61	153	↓ (92)	60	↑ 93
22	Utilities	8	22	↓ (14)	9	↑ 13
23	Construction	326	1,675	↓ (1,349)	299	↑ 1,376
31-33	Manufacturing	299	1,520	↓ (1,221)	207	↑ 1,313
42	Wholesale Trade	139	916	↓ (777)	86	↑ 830
44-45	Retail Trade	462	5,713	↓ (5,251)	256	↑ 5,457
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	201	2,281	↓ (2,080)	85	↑ 2,196
51	Information	72	425	↓ (353)	64	↑ 361
52	Finance & Insurance	123	434	↓ (311)	137	↑ 297
53	Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	78	534	↓ (456)	58	↑ 476
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	323	1,949	↓ (1,626)	262	↑ 1,687
55	Management of Companies & Enterprises	17	429	↓ (412)	13	↑ 416
56	Admin. & Support, Waste Manag., and Remed. Se	376	2,383	↓ (2,007)	272	↑ 2,111
61	Educational Services	77	825	↓ (748)	55	↑ 770
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	493	4,751	↓ (4,258)	241	↑ 4,510
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	53	1,095	↓ (1,042)	51	↑ 1,044
72	Accommodation & Food Services	428	7,552	↓ (7,124)	311	↑ 7,241
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	320	3,261	↓ (2,941)	134	↑ 3,127
92	Public Administration	95	711	↓ (616)	29	↑ 682
	Information Not Available	119	1,099	↓ (980)	57	↑ 1,042
All Industries		4,070	37,729	↓ (33,659)	2,686	↑ 35,043

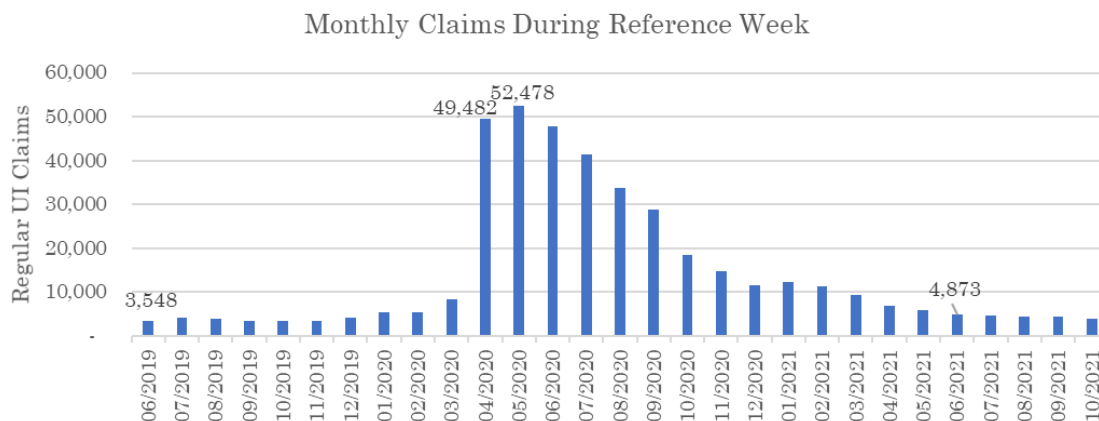
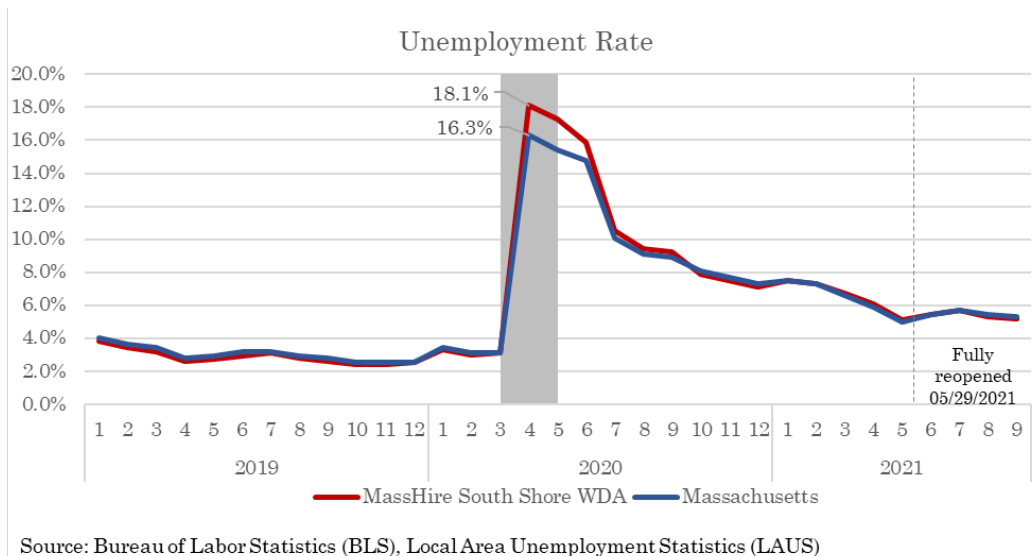
Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

MassHire South Shore WDA

Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

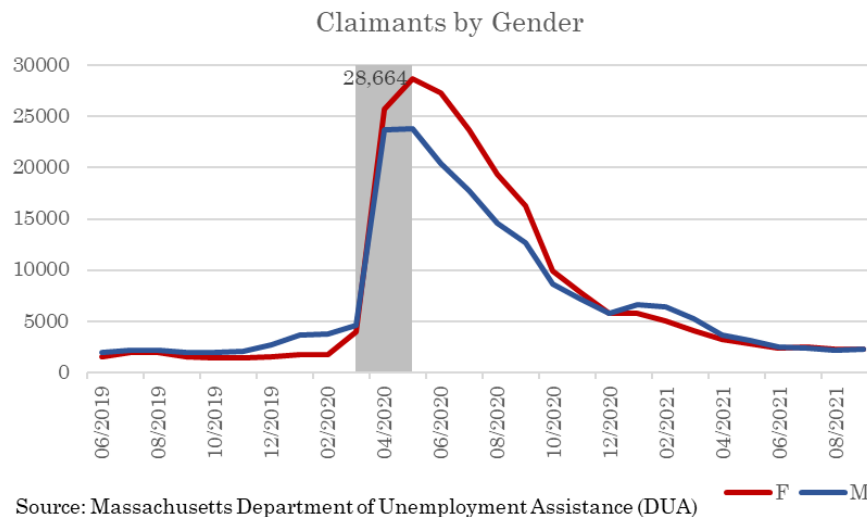
The twelve-month moving average unemployment rate prior to the onset of COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020 in the MassHire South Shore WDA was 2.8 %. This was 0.1 % lower than the Commonwealth's twelve-month moving average at 2.9 %. At the height of the pandemic in April 2020 in the state, the unemployment rate for the WDA was 18.1 %, 1.8 % above the state unemployment rate. During the April 2020 reference week, 49,482 regular unemployment insurance (UI) claims were filed. The largest number of claims filed in the WDA during the peak of the pandemic was in May 2020 at 52,478 claims.

Following the end of the stay-at-home advisory in May 2020, the area's unemployment rate in June 2020 was 15.9 %, 1.1 % above the state's rate of 14.8 %. Over the year, the area's unemployment rate in June 2021 dropped 10.5 % to 5.4 %. Compared to June 2020, 42,883 fewer claims were filed in June 2021.



Gender

In the MassHire South Shore WDA, the historical claims data shows the male gender had filed more claims than the female gender for most months. In June 2019, 55.8 % of the total claims were filed by males and 44.2 % by females. During the pandemic, the female gender surpassed the male gender in claims starting in April 2020. The most claims filed by female claimants occurred in May 2020 with 28,664 claims, which was 54.6 % of the total claims count. In June 2021, 2,391 claims were filed by females which was 49.1 % of the total claims.



Age

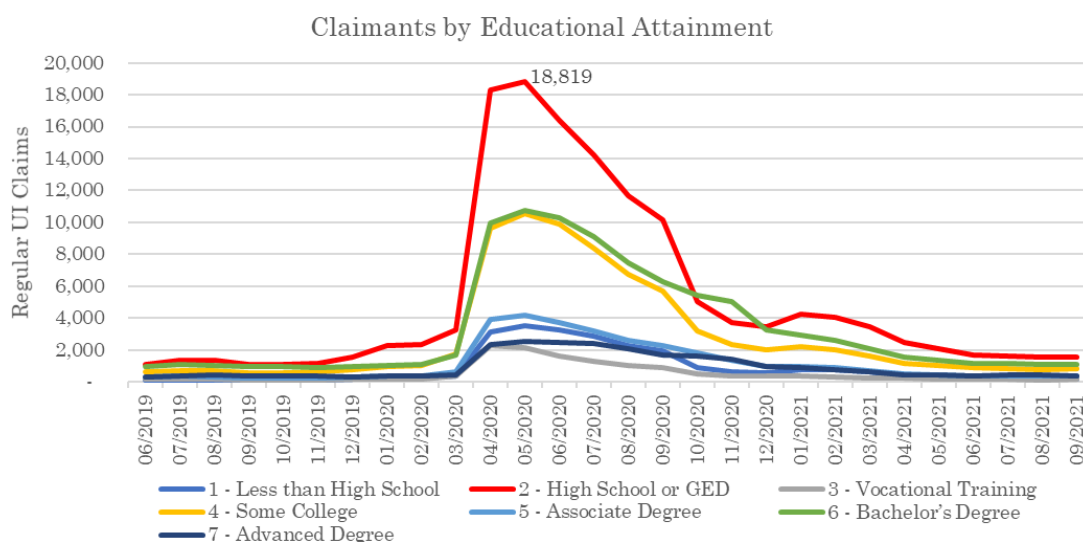
In the month of June, after the stay-at-home advisory ended in May 2020, claimants who were between 25 to 34 years old had the highest number of claims in the MassHire South Shore WDA at 10,798. This is 22.6 % of the total claims count for the month. The next age group with the most claims were those between the ages of 45 to 54 years who filed 8,573 claims, or 18 % of the total claims count. In June 2019, the age group 25 to 34 years filed 18 % of the claims and those 45 to 54 years filed 25.5 % of the total. At the start of the recovery period in June 2021, 21.3 % of the claims were those aged 25 to 34 years with 1,625 claims filed, and 21.4 % were filed by claimants between 55 to 64 years.

AGE	Jun-19	Jun-20	Jun-21
16 to 19 years		1,743	69
20 to 24 years	85	5,974	376
25 to 34 years	637	10,798	1,040
35 to 44 years	669	8,121	931
45 to 54 years	903	8,573	962
55 to 64 years	930	8,370	1,041
65 years and over	321	4,177	454
Total	3,545	47,756	4,873

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance

Educational Attainment

In the MassHire South Shore WDA, the historical monthly claims data shows the highest number of claims were filed by claimants with high school or GED diploma. During the peak months of the pandemic, those with high school or GED diploma remained at the top with the most claims filed. In June 2020, 34.4 % of the total claims were filed by claimants with a high school or GED diploma. Claimants with a bachelor's degree filed 10,316 claims which is 21.6 % of the total claims during the reference week in June 2020. In November 2020, claimants with a bachelor's degree had the highest number of claims. At 33.8 % of the total claims during the reference week. In June 2021, the total number of claims dropped from 47,756 to 4,873 over the year. Of the 4,873 claims, 1,706 were filed by claimants with a high school or GED diploma. This is 35 % of the total claims.



Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Race and Ethnicity

In the historical claims data, Whites have filed the most claims in the MassHire South Shore WDA and this trend continued during the pandemic. In May 2020, when the claims count was the highest in the WDA during the peak of the pandemic, 70.7 % of the claims were filed by Whites and 14.9 % by Asians. In June 2020, 68.5 % of the total claims were filed by Whites and 15.5 % by Asians. At the beginning of the recovery period in June 2021, 12.5 % of the claimants were Black/African Americans and 9.6 % were Asians.

RACE	June 2019	%	June 2020	%	June 2021	%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	17	0.5%	171	0.4%	12	0.2%
Asian	192	5.4%	7,414	15.5%	467	9.6%
Black/African American	291	8.2%	4,105	8.6%	611	12.5%
Race Do not wish to respond	221	6.2%	1,944	4.1%	308	6.3%
More than one race	100	2.8%	1,354	2.8%	139	2.9%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	12	0.3%	74	0.2%	10	0.2%
White	2,715	76.5%	32,694	68.5%	3,326	68.3%
Total	3,548	100.0%	47,756	100.0%	4,873	100.0%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

In June 2019, 88.8 % of the claims were filed by claimants not of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity and 4.1 % from Hispanic or Latino claimants. In May 2020, the % of the total claims from Hispanic or Latino claimants was 4.1 % while those not of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity was 90.9 %.

ETHNICITY	June 2019	%	June 2020	%	June 2021	%
Hispanic or Latino	144	4.1%	2,115	4.4%	287	5.9%
I choose not to answer	252	7.1%	2,430	5.1%	290	6.0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3,152	88.8%	43,211	90.5%	4,296	88.2%
Total	3,548	100.0%	47,756	100.0%	4,873	100.0%

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Occupations

In June 2019, the top three occupations with the most claims were Management with 17.8 % of the total claims, Construction and Extraction with 14 % of the total claims and Office and Administrative Support with 12.7 % of the total claims count. In June 2020, 20.6 % of the claims were filed by claimants in Food Preparation and Serving Related occupations, 10.7 % in Office and Administrative Support occupations, and 10.6 % in Sales and Related occupations. In June 2021, 14.9 % were claimants in Management occupations, 12.8 % in Office and Administrative Support occupations, and 11.7 % in Construction and Extraction occupations.

SOC #	Claimant Count by SOC Occupation Name	June-21	June-20	OTY Change	June-19	OTY Change
11	Management	724	4,560	↓ (3,836)	634	↑ 3,926
13	Business & Financial Operations	247	1,329	↓ (1,082)	281	↑ 1,048
15	Computer & Mathematical	106	425	↓ (319)	122	↑ 303
17	Architecture & Engineering	70	295	↓ (225)	50	↑ 245
19	Life, Physical, & Social Science	26	148	↓ (122)	22	↑ 126
21	Community & Social Service	99	417	↓ (318)	54	↑ 363
23	Legal Occupations	22	147	↓ (125)	21	↑ 126
25	Education, Training, & Library	121	1,974	↓ (1,853)	85	↑ 1,889
27	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media	71	939	↓ (868)	71	↑ 868
29	Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	153	1,988	↓ (1,835)	110	↑ 1,878
31	Healthcare Support	138	1,387	↓ (1,249)	47	↑ 1,340
33	Protective Service	56	557	↓ (501)	23	↑ 534
35	Food Preparation & Serving Related	466	9,855	↓ (9,389)	245	↑ 9,610
37	Building and Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	122	1,416	↓ (1,294)	69	↑ 1,347
39	Personal Care & Service	243	3,659	↓ (3,416)	66	↑ 3,593
41	Sales & Related	427	5,062	↓ (4,635)	265	↑ 4,797
43	Office & Administrative Support	626	5,123	↓ (4,497)	451	↑ 4,672
45	Farming, Fishing, & Forestry	11	49	↓ (38)	8	↑ 41
47	Construction & Extraction	568	2,594	↓ (2,026)	498	↑ 2,096
49	Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	132	1,181	↓ (1,049)	108	↑ 1,073
51	Production	133	1,115	↓ (982)	87	↑ 1,028
53	Transportation & Material Moving	285	3,250	↓ (2,965)	229	↑ 3,021
	Information Not Available	18	260	↓ (242)	10	↑ 250
All Occupations		4,873	47,756	↓ (42,883)	3,561	↑ 44,195

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

Industry

In June 2019, the top three industries in the MassHire South Shore WDA with the most claims were Construction with 14.9 % of the total claims, Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services with 10.2 % of the total, and Health Care and Social Assistance with 9.6 % of the total count. In June 2020, Accommodation and Food Services topped the list with 22.5 % of the total count followed by Retail Trade with 14 % and Health Care and Social Assistance with 12.6 % of the total claims count. During the start of the recovery period in June 2021, Construction was at the top with 12.8 % of the total count followed by Retail Trade at 12.1 % and Health Care and Social Assistance at 11.5 % of the total claims count.

NAICS #	Claimant Count by NAICS Industry Name	June-21	June-20	OTY Change	June-19	OTY Change
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	11	65	↓ (54)	9	↑ 56
23	Construction	622	2,932	↓ (2,310)	531	↑ 2,401
31-33	Manufacturing	154	1,164	↓ (1,010)	165	↑ 999
42	Wholesale Trade	130	1,246	↓ (1,116)	155	↑ 1,091
44-45	Retail Trade	591	6,664	↓ (6,073)	302	↑ 6,362
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	153	1,767	↓ (1,614)	123	↑ 1,644
51	Information	112	626	↓ (514)	122	↑ 504
52	Finance & Insurance	252	671	↓ (419)	305	↑ 366
53	Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing	102	627	↓ (525)	57	↑ 570
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	423	2,539	↓ (2,116)	362	↑ 2,177
55	Management of Companies & Enterprises	38	551	↓ (513)	31	↑ 520
56	Admin. & Support, Waste Manag., and Remed. Ser	381	2,491	↓ (2,110)	268	↑ 2,223
61	Educational Services	119	1,169	↓ (1,050)	63	↑ 1,106
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	559	6,001	↓ (5,442)	343	↑ 5,658
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	48	1,430	↓ (1,382)	41	↑ 1,389
72	Accommodation & Food Services	522	10,726	↓ (10,204)	319	↑ 10,407
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	401	4,181	↓ (3,780)	186	↑ 3,995
92	Public Administration	95	1,539	↓ (1,444)	75	↑ 1,464
	Information Not Available	137	1,334	↓ (1,197)	94	↑ 1,240
All Industries		4,873	47,756	↓ (42,883)	3,561	↑ 44,195

Source: Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA)

What has been the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the job market?

Highlights:

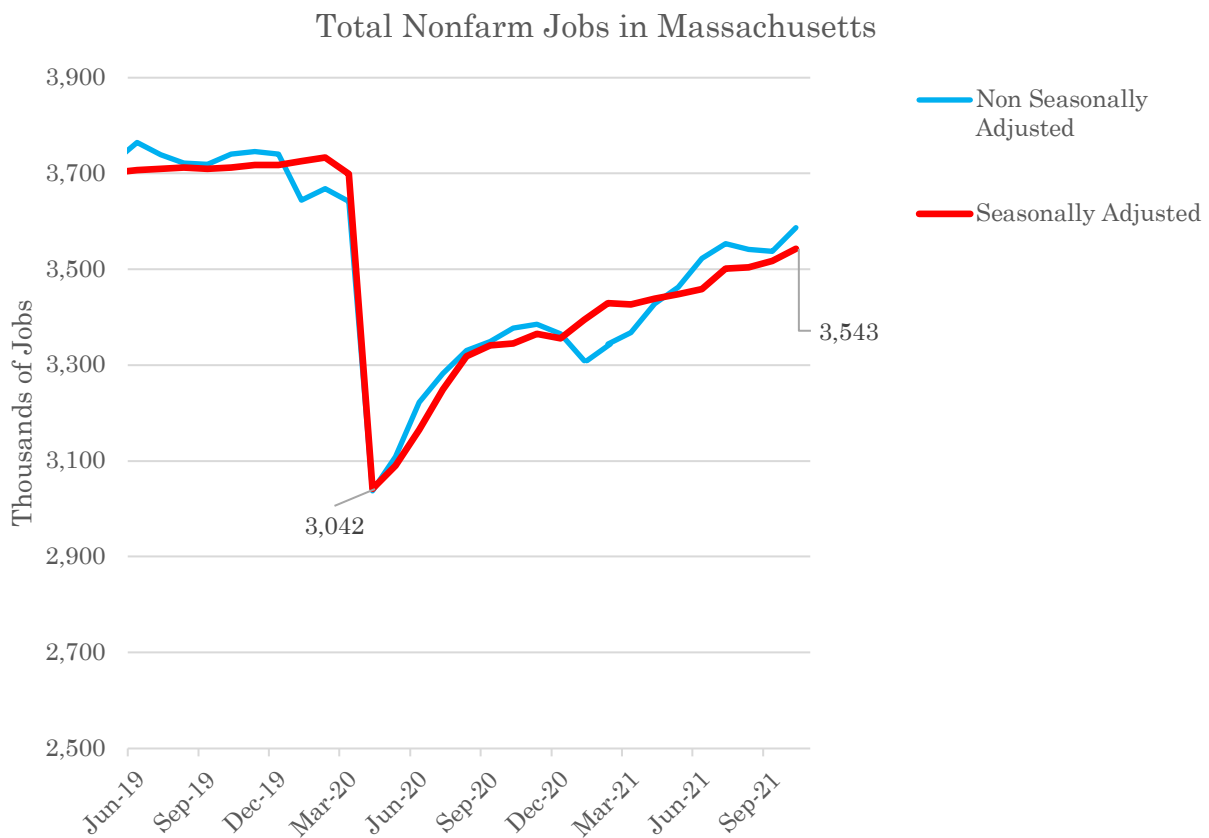
- Despite the effects of the ongoing pandemic, approximately 69% of Total Nonfarm Jobs (seasonally adjusted) in Massachusetts have been recovered as of September 2021.
- Out of the 10 Supersectors defined by Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Leisure and Hospitality, Education and Health Services, and Trade, Transportation and Utilities Supersectors experienced the greatest losses during the pandemic period.
- Accommodation and Food Services, Healthcare and Social Assistance, and Retail Trade sectors carried the brunt of losses within the top 3 Supersectors.
- The most significant losses occurred in the Leisure and Hospitality, Education and Health Services, and Trade, Transportation and Utilities Supersectors. The Leisure and Hospitality Supersector saw a net loss of 225,300 jobs, Education and Health Services a net loss of 119,000, and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities a net loss of 114,000 through April 2020.
- A loss of 320 establishments in this industry translated into a loss of over 65,000 jobs between 2019 and 2020. Restaurants and Other Eating Places lost approximately 27% of its jobs as result of the pandemic. Drinking Places (i.e., bars) also experienced 10% loss of its establishments.
- While the top three NECTA areas in Massachusetts with the greatest number of jobs are in Boston-Cambridge-Newton, Springfield, and Worcester. The areas with the greatest % job losses during the pandemic occurred in the Peabody-Salem-Beverly and Leominster-Gardner MA NECTA areas, with 9,400 and 4,800 jobs lost respectively. Pittsfield area has the highest % job gains over the recovery period of about 1,300 jobs.

JOBS BY INDUSTRY

The Bureau of Labor Statistics tracks labor market trends through the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program and monthly through the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. The data presented in this section are monthly estimates from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, seasonally adjusted for statewide numbers and not seasonally adjusted for NECTA area insights. The BLS aggregates 2-digit NAICS industries into ten groupings, referred to as “Supersectors” in this report. This report also includes three time periods which are referred to as “pre-pandemic”, “pandemic”, and “recovery” periods. The “pre-pandemic period” refers to the period between June 2019 and February 2020; the “pandemic” period refers to the period between March 2020 and May 2021; the “recovery” period refers to as the period between June 2021 and September 2021.

Statewide economic expansion reached its peak in February 2020, at 3,712,600 total nonfarm jobs. By April 2020, the impact of COVID-19 was portrayed with the elimination of 670,600 jobs. Since April 2020, only about 69% of jobs have been recovered as of September 2021, increasing to 3,543,000 total jobs. Despite this net loss of 215,000 jobs, the rate at which jobs are increasing in all industries is greater than the pre-pandemic rate.

Chart 32:

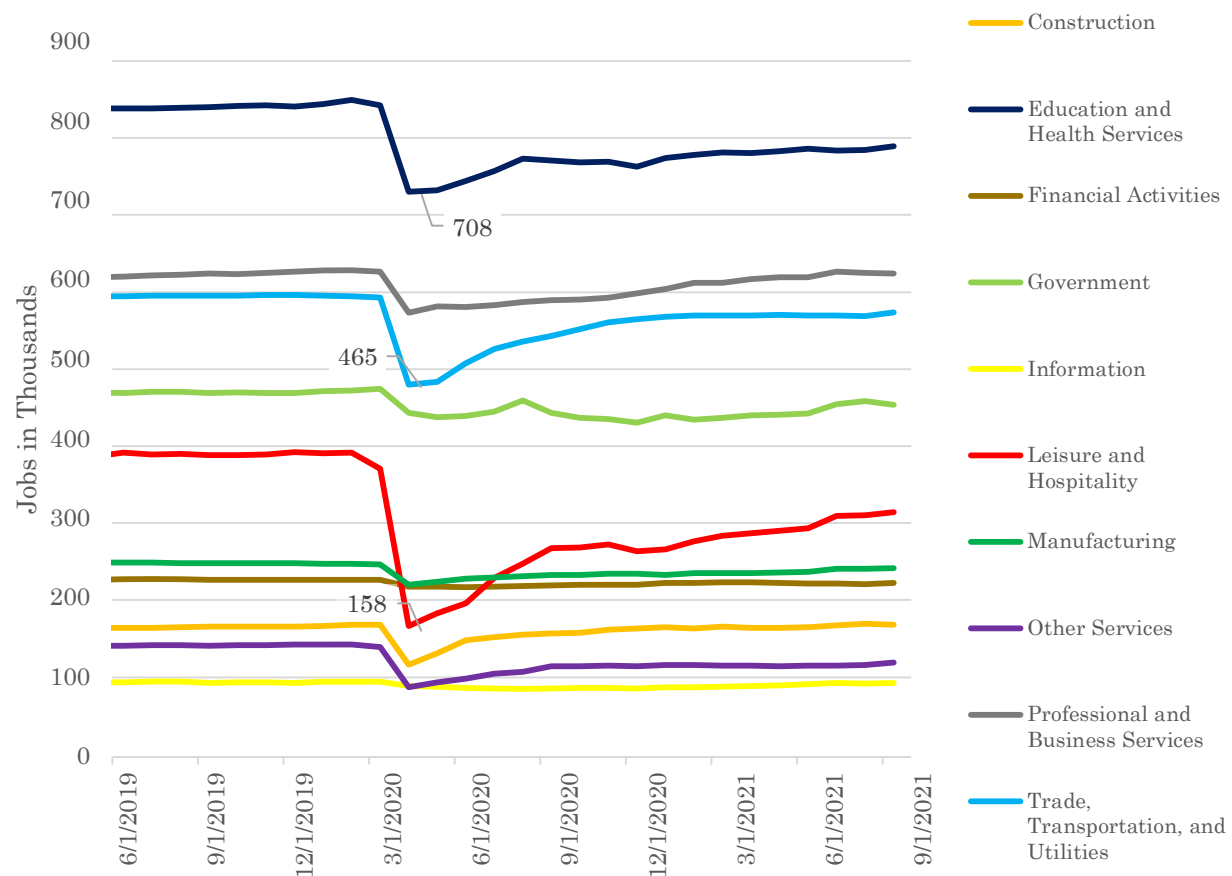


Source: BLS CES-790 Program

The most significant losses occurred in the Leisure and Hospitality, Education and Health Services, and Trade, Transportation and Utilities Supersectors. The Leisure and Hospitality Supersector saw a net loss of 225,300 jobs, Education and Health Services had a net loss of 119,000, and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities had a net loss of 114,000 through April 2020. Construction, Education and Health Services, and Professional and Business Services had the largest pre-pandemic growth rate as jobs grew by 2.4%, 1.4%, and 1.3%, respectively, between June 2019 and February 2020. The Leisure and Hospitality Supersector remained stagnant with a 0% change in jobs during the same period—while Manufacturing and Financial Activities saw a 0.5% and 0.3% job loss, respectively, during the same period. Despite the fact Leisure and Hospitality has added the greatest number of jobs since the peak pandemic period, it has the highest deficit in jobs, both as a % of loss and total number, compared to other sectors.

Chart 33:

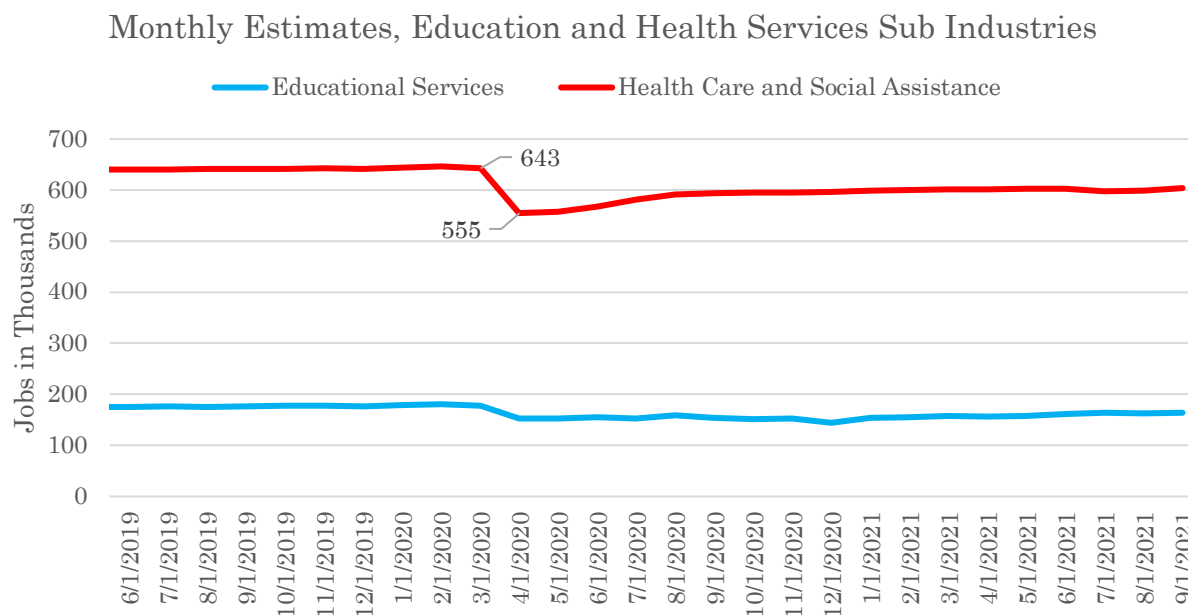
Massachusetts Seasonally Adjusted Monthly Jobs Estimates



Source: BLS CES-790 Program

The Education and Health Services Supersector is the predominant industry in Massachusetts in regard to the number of jobs over the past few years. Within this supersector, most losses at the height of the pandemic occurred in the Health Care and Social Assistance sector, with 91,500 jobs lost in April 2020. Over the pandemic period, only a little more than half (52%) of that has been recovered, and only 1,500 more jobs were recovered during the recovery period. While the drop is not as dramatic, Education Services has also seen a continuous decline in jobs over the pandemic period.

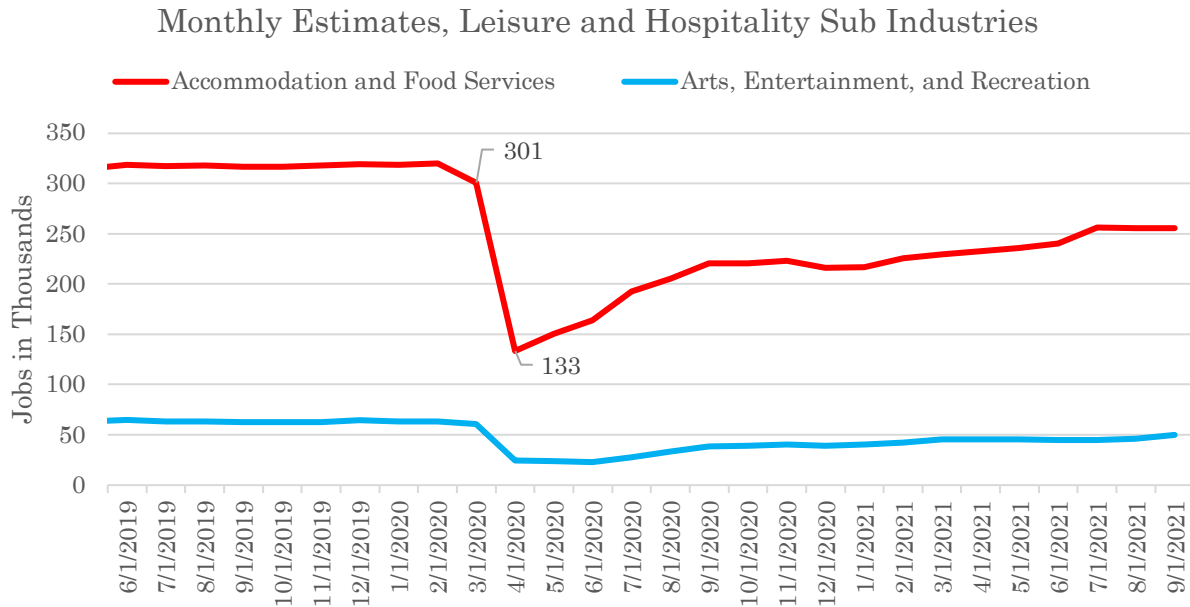
Chart 34:



Source: BLS CES-790 Program

Most losses in the Leisure and Hospitality Supersector are due to the restaurant closures and limited travel reducing the need for accommodations. The Accommodation and Food Services sector lost more than 60% of jobs due to the pandemic. While 15,200 jobs have been added during the recovery period, this sector still faces a net loss of 64,600 jobs from its pre-pandemic level. The Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation Sector lost 1,700 jobs pre-pandemic and then 18,600 jobs during the pandemic but is slowly recovering as 5,700 jobs were added during the recovery period.

Chart 35:

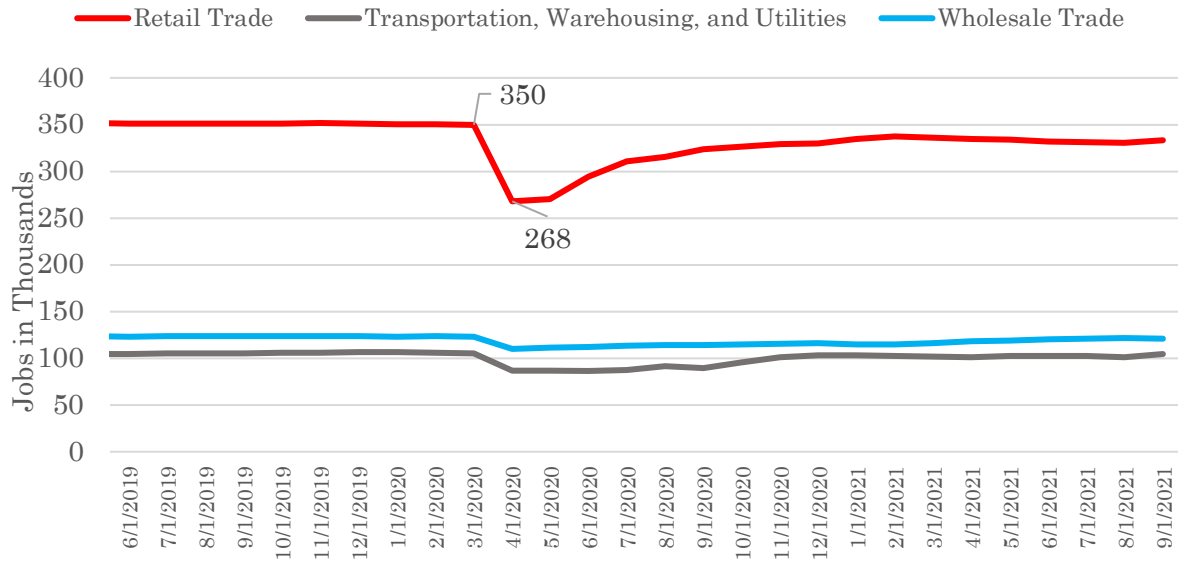


Source: BLS CES-790 Program

Retail Trade within the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities Supersector also faced losses because of the pandemic, with 82,000 jobs lost through April 2020. Similar to the Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation sector, the Retail Trade industry was losing jobs during the pre-pandemic period, with 600 jobs lost. Once the pandemic surfaced, this sector lost 18,500 jobs. Retail Trade has added 1,200 jobs during the recovery period—just 6% of jobs lost during the pandemic.

Chart 36:

Monthly Estimates, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities Sub-Industries



Source: BLS CES-790 Program

ESTABLISHMENT AND JOB LOSSES

Restaurants and Other Eating Places saw the most establishment losses and, as many of those establishments could not survive, the restrictions. Between 2019 and 2020, Restaurants and Other Eating Places lost 320 establishments. Overall, this industry lost approximately 27% or 65,000 of its jobs because of the pandemic. Drinking Places (i.e., bars) also experienced 10% loss of its establishments. Travel Arrangement & Reservations Services lost 11% of its establishments and over 15,000 jobs as travel stalled and fears reduced demand for taking trips. Related to the impact of the pandemic on women in workforce, it is noteworthy that Child Day Care Services lost over 25% of its jobs in 2020.

Table 8:

Private Sector Establishment Losses in Massachusetts from 2019 to 2020

Industry	2019	2020	change	change %
Restaurants and Other Eating Places	13,710	13,390	-320	-2.3%
Electronic Markets and Agents/Brokers	4,030	3,761	-269	-6.7%
Clothing Stores	1,961	1,836	-125	-6.4%
Sporting Goods/Musical Instrument Stores	962	876	-86	-8.9%
Automotive Repair and Maintenance	3,960	3,880	-80	-2.0%
Health and Personal Care Stores	2,530	2,453	-77	-3.0%
Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)	671	603	-68	-10.1%
Child Day Care Services	2,026	1,962	-64	-3.2%
Travel Arrangement & Reservation Service	592	528	-64	-10.8%
Special Food Services	1,286	1,224	-62	-4.8%

Source: Massachusetts LMI ES-202 Data

Table 9:

Private Sector Employment Losses in Massachusetts from 2019 to 2020

Industry	2019	2020	change	change %
Restaurants and Other Eating Places	246,182	181,049	-65,133	-26.5%
Traveler Accommodation	39,695	24,242	-15,453	-38.9%
Other Amusement and Recreation Industries	41,753	27,738	-14,015	-33.6%
Special Food Services	22,902	13,360	-9,542	-41.7%
Employment Services	65,305	56,557	-8,748	-13.4%
Clothing Stores	23,240	15,581	-7,659	-33.0%
Child Day Care Services	28,804	21,541	-7,263	-25.2%
Civic and Social Organizations	19,906	12,674	-7,232	-36.3%
Personal Care Services	24,198	17,964	-6,234	-25.8%
Nursing Care Facilities	48,559	43,022	-5,537	-11.4%

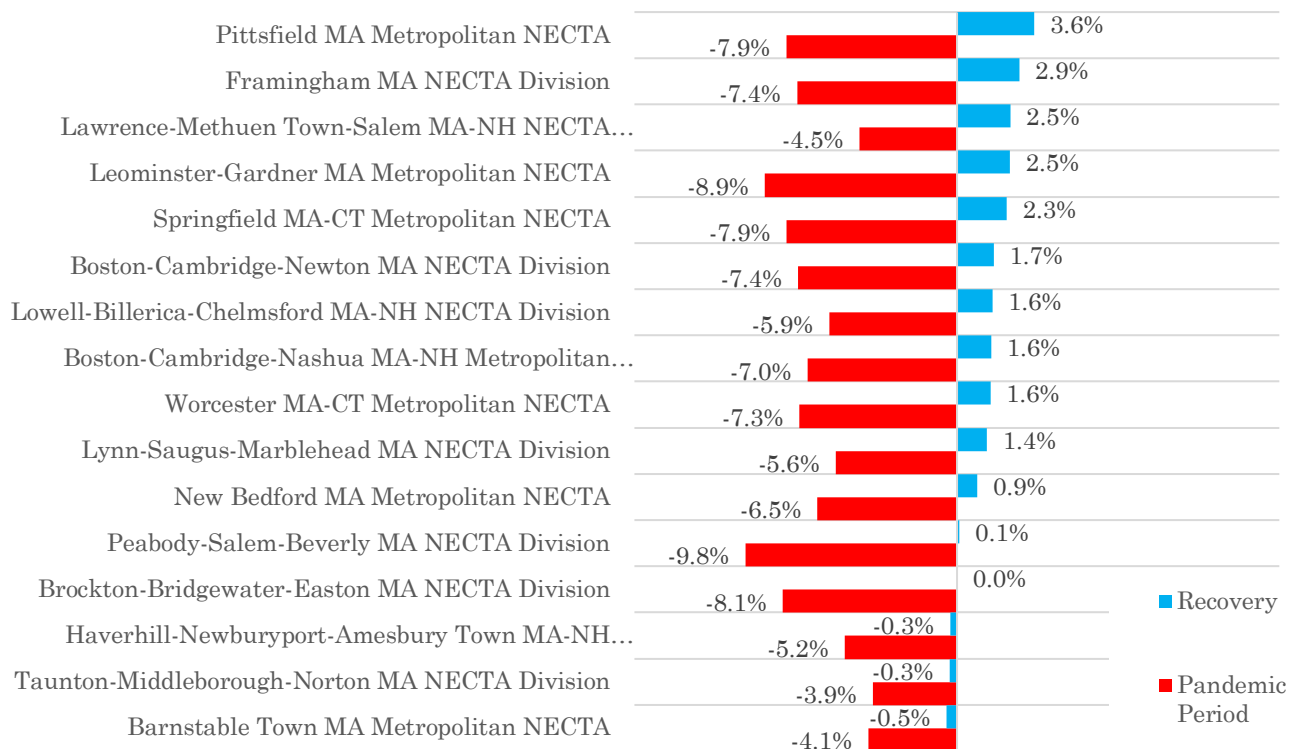
Source: Massachusetts LMI ES-202 Data

JOBS BY LOCAL AREA

Seasonally adjusted data is available for statewide jobs numbers. All local area employment estimates are not seasonally adjusted. The areas with the greatest % job losses during the pandemic occurred in the Peabody-Salem-Beverly and Leominster-Gardner MA NECTA areas, with 9,400 and 4,800 jobs lost respectively. Pittsfield area has the highest % job gains over the recovery period of about 1,300 jobs.

Chart 36:

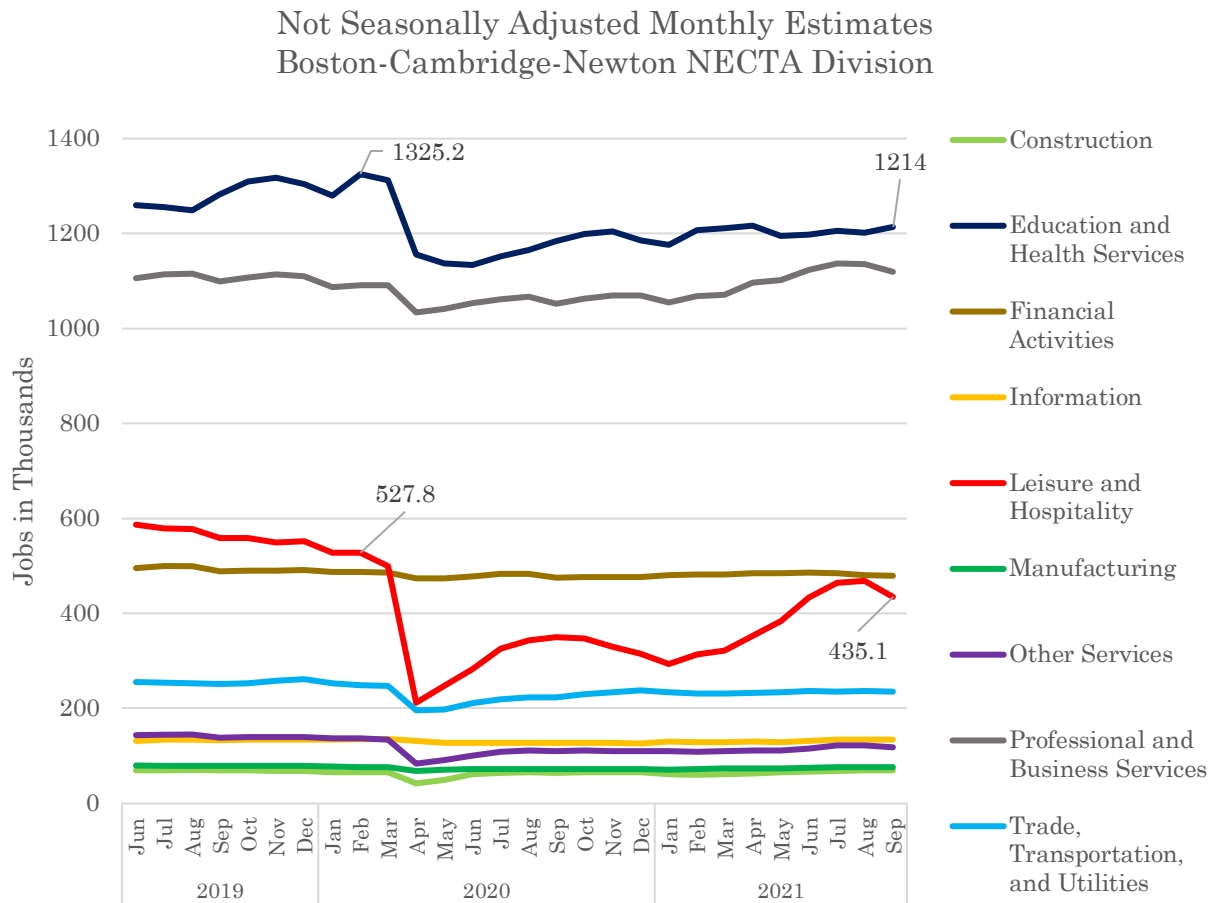
Massachusetts Seasonally Adjusted % Job Gains and Losses, by NECTA Area



Source: BLS CES-790 Program

The top three NECTA areas in Massachusetts with the greatest number of jobs include Boston-Cambridge-Newton, Springfield, and Worcester. Jobs in the Boston-Cambridge-Newton area are concentrated within the Education and Health Services, Professional and Business Services, and Leisure and Hospitality Supersectors. The jobs most affected by the pandemic fell into the Education and Health Services and Leisure and Hospitality. Education and Health Services lost approximately 117,000 jobs during the pandemic period, and Leisure and Hospitality lost over 300,000 jobs. Leisure and Hospitality jobs continue to fluctuate, adding just 1,800 during the recovery period.

Chart 37:

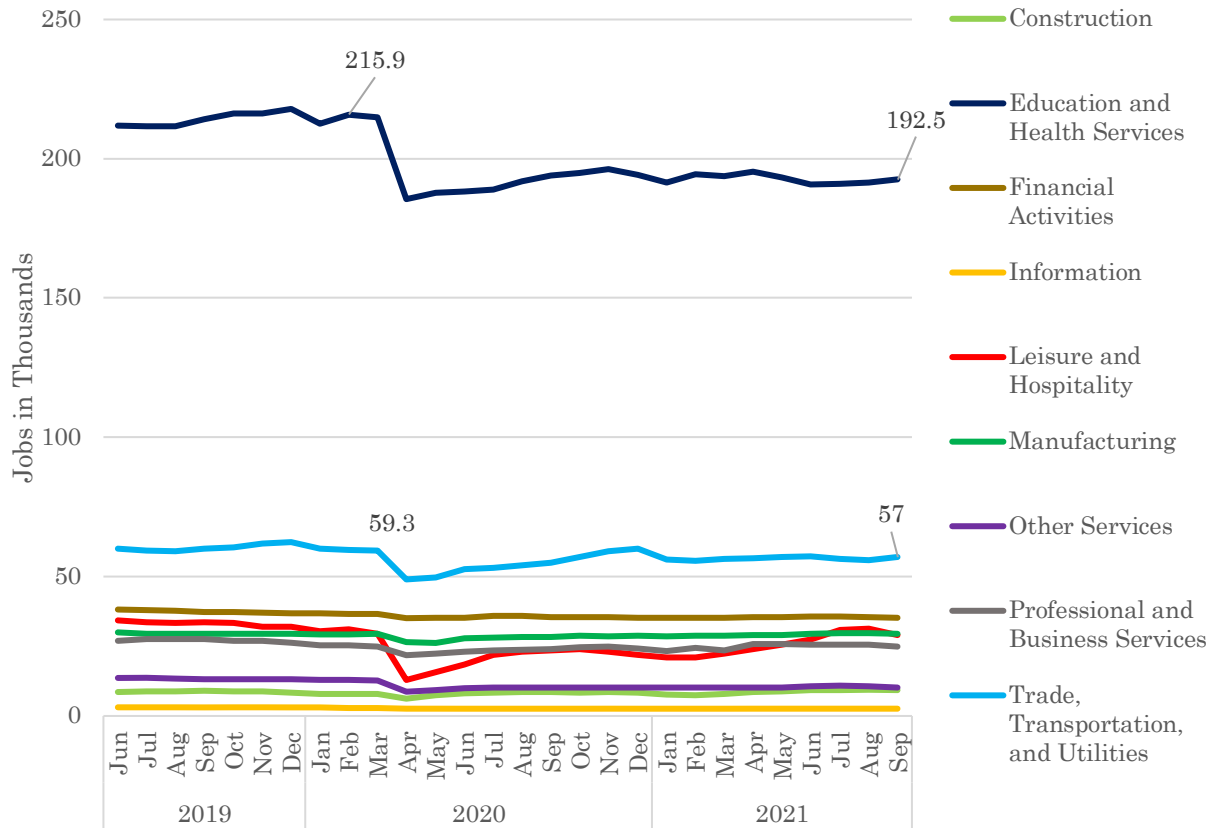


Source: BLS CES-790 Program

Jobs in the Springfield Area are concentrated within the Education and Health Services and Trade, Transportation and Utilities Supersectors, both of which were affected by the pandemic. Education and Health Services lost 23,000 jobs in this area over the pandemic period, recovering about 90 % of jobs as of September 2021. Trade, Transportation and Utilities Supersector lost approximately 2,000 jobs, gaining only about 500 jobs during the recovery period. While Leisure and Hospitality jobs were not as abundant here as they are in the Boston area, 2,000 jobs were lost during the pandemic period.

Chart 38:

Not Seasonally Adjusted Monthly Estimates
Springfield MA-CT NECTA Area

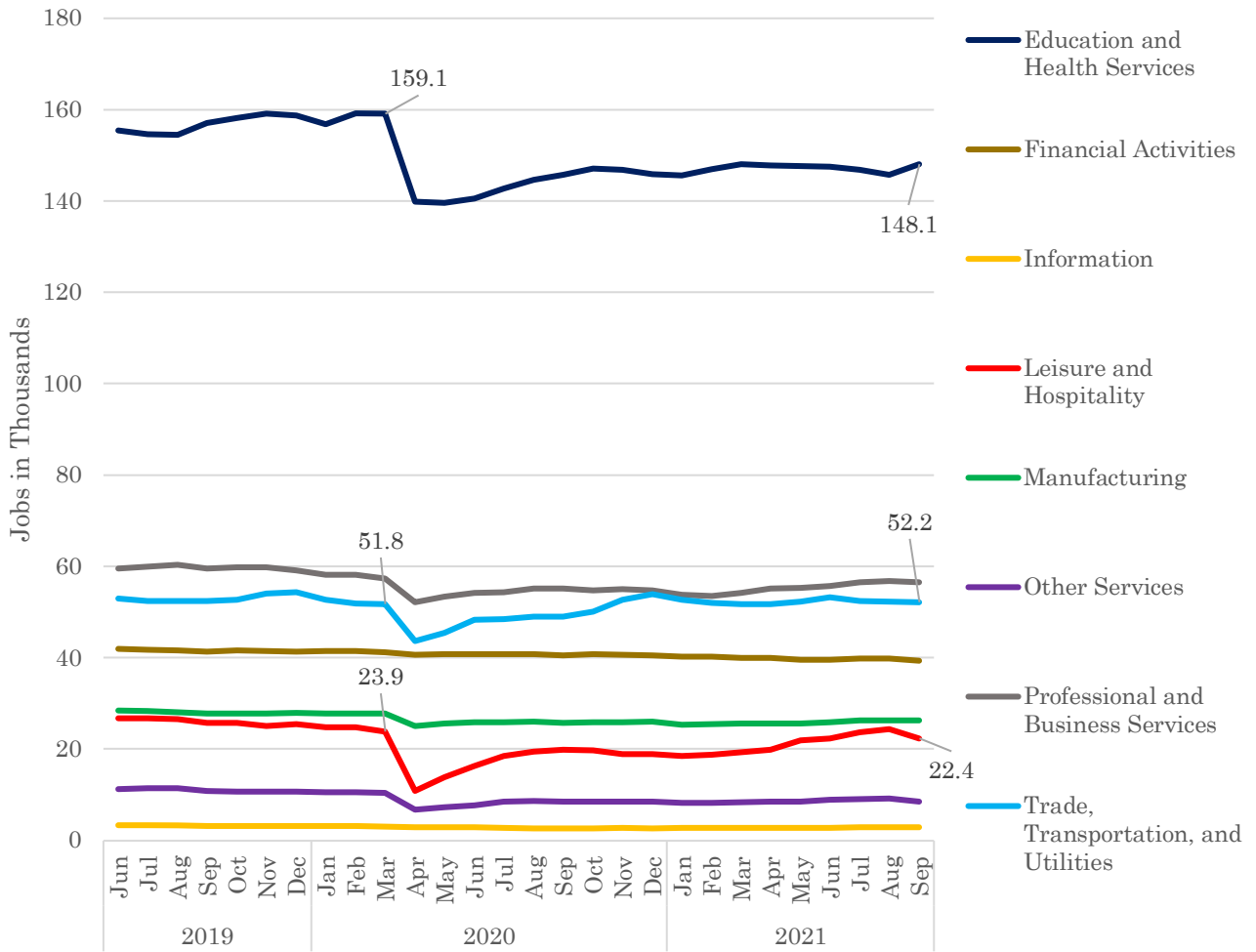


Source: BLS CES-790 Program

Jobs in the Worcester area are also concentrated in Education and Health Services and Professional and Business Services. Leisure and Hospitality jobs are not as abundant in this area as they are in Boston. The Education and Health Services Supersector still faces a net loss of approximately 11,000 jobs, with only 0.4% of jobs recovered during the recovery period. The Trade, Transportation, and Utilities Supersector has fully recovered in this area, and Leisure and Hospitality still faces a net loss of 1,500 jobs in comparison to its pre-pandemic level.

Chart 39:

Not Seasonally Adjusted Monthly Estimates
Worcester MA-CT NECTA Area



Source: BLS CES-790 Program

What are the trends in labor demand during the recovery period in Massachusetts?

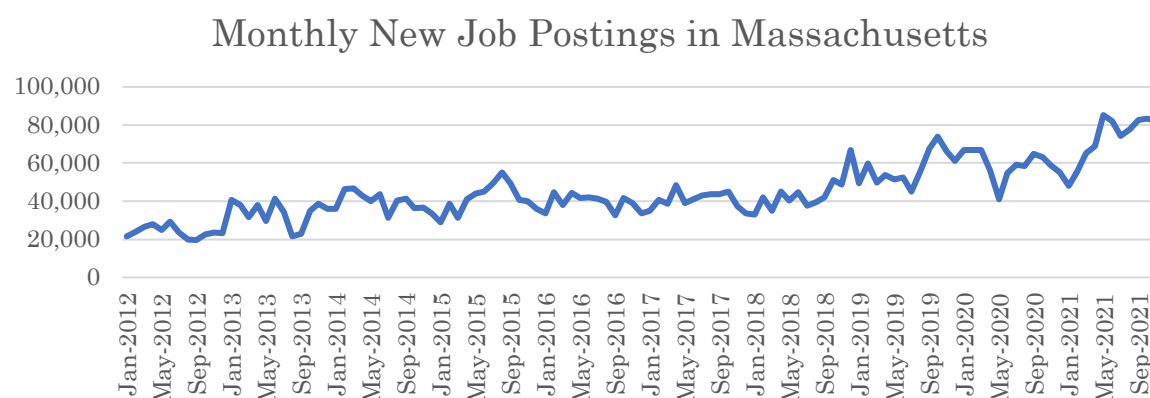
From the time pandemic began around mid-March 2020 to mid-September 2021, there have been 1.15 million new (and distinct) job postings in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. This section includes detailed information about those job postings and provides context regarding the overall labor market since the pandemic began.

Highlights:

- From January 2021 to May 2021, job posting levels nearly doubled in number. A rise in Retail Trade and Educational Service jobs had a lot to do with this rise in job posting levels.
- A majority of this labor demand is concentrated in two counties, Middlesex County and Suffolk County. These are counties that have a more diverse industry profile and therefore did not suffer heavy establishment loss.
- Many businesses permanently closed during the pandemic, especially in the Food Services and Accommodation industry. This will contribute to a slower recovery in this industry since there are fewer businesses looking for labor. Sectors with fewer lost establishments (such as Healthcare) are seeing a faster recovery of jobs as those establishments look to re-staff.

New monthly job postings in Massachusetts are currently at all-time high levels indicating a high overall level of labor demand. Even at the lowest point of job creation in May 2020, new job postings levels never went below pre-pandemic levels. Between May 2020 and September 2021, the rate of job postings has risen from 40,000 a month to 82,000. This doubling of labor demand could be correlated with increased vaccinations, lessened restrictions, and the need to re-staff since there were heavy layoffs from March 2020 to May 2020. A second wave of hiring occurred around January 2021 coinciding with the roll-out of vaccination programs across the state.

Chart 40:

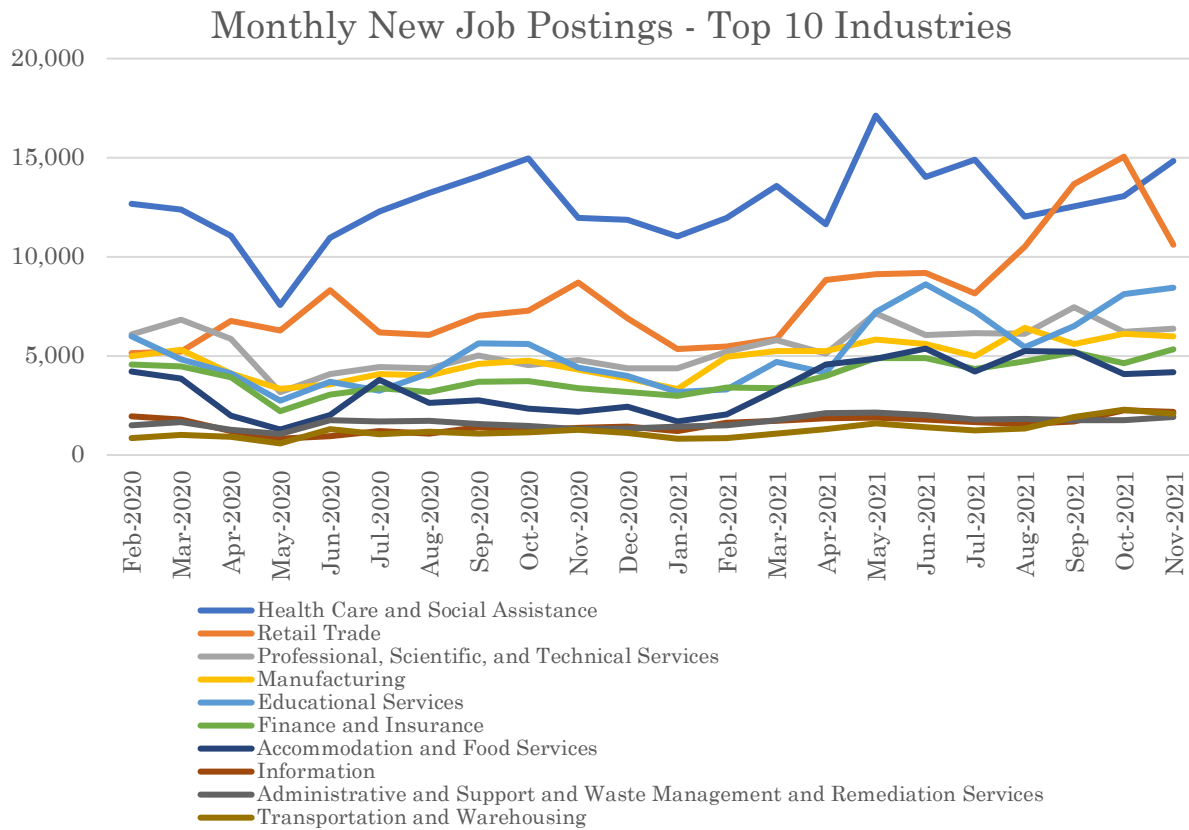


Source: The Conference Board®-Burning Glass® Help Wanted OnLine® (HWOL) Data Series

Labor Demand by Industry

The top 10 industries in terms of job postings have been experiencing an upward trend in hiring since May 2020. Retail Trade has been experiencing strong labor demand since January 2021, however showing a recent drop-off in demand. The Health Care and Social Assistance industry is continuing its long-term trend of expansion and this industry is expected to grow at an annual rate of 0.53% over the long-term. However, as result of significant layoffs at beginning of the pandemic, a large share of the current jobs postings in Healthcare are for replacement of workers. Educational Services has also been seeing a rise in labor demand since January 2021.

In terms of job postings that can be tied to a specific 3-digit NAICs industry, Hospitals (622) has the led the way in terms of labor demand with around 7.9% of the total share, followed by Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services with 7.3%, and Education Services with 6.9%. Non-store Retailers also has a strong demand for labor as these companies are seeing an uptick in business since the pandemic began.

Chart 41:

Source: The Conference Board®-Burning Glass® Help Wanted OnLine® (HWOL) Data Series

Table 8:

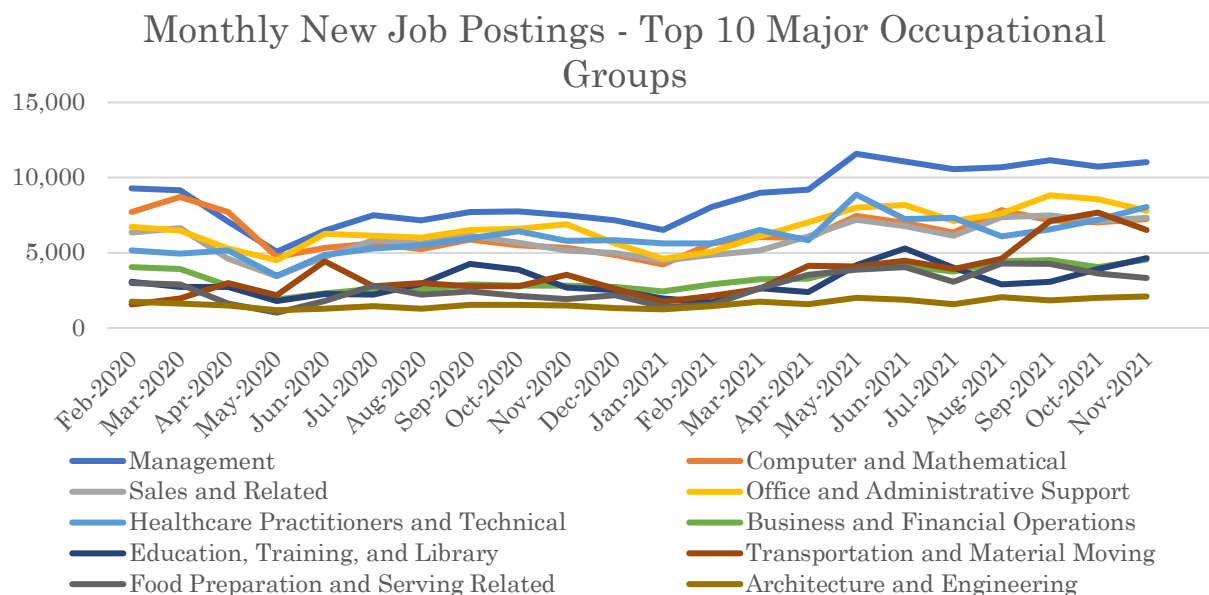
Top Industries by Share of New Job Postings from mid-March 2020 to Mid-September 2021

NAICS Code	Industry	Share (%)
622	Hospitals	7.9%
541	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	7.3%
611	Educational Services	6.9%
454	Non-store Retailers	4.3%
621	Ambulatory Health Care Services	3.7%
722	Food Services and Drinking Places	3.7%
524	Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	2.6%
561	Administrative and Support Services	2.4%
624	Social Assistance	2.1%
325	Chemical Manufacturing	2.0%

Source: The Conference Board®-Burning Glass® Help Wanted OnLine® (HWOL) Data Series

Labor Demand by Occupation

Chart 42:



Source: The Conference Board®-Burning Glass® Help Wanted OnLine® (HWOL) Data Series

Nine out of the top 10 major occupational groups are seeing upward trend in job postings. Management Occupations and Office and Administrative Support Occupations are especially seeing strong job postings as companies are looking to re-staff after introducing major cuts during the pandemic. Since January 2021, there has been a rise in job postings in Transportation and Material Moving Occupations as supply chains look to expand services with increasing demand.

Registered Nurses remains the most in-demand occupation in the state. Software Developers and Software Quality Assurance Analysts and Testers is the second most in-demand job and has the highest market salary of this list at \$103,000 a year. A vast majority of these Software Developer jobs require a Bachelor's Degree and demand for this occupation is projected to grow by 3.4% annually until the second quarter of 2022.

Some higher paid occupations which only require a High School Diploma are First-Line Supervisors of Retail Workers \$41,000, Home Health and Personal Care Aides \$41,000, Maintenance and Repair Workers \$39,000.

Table 9:

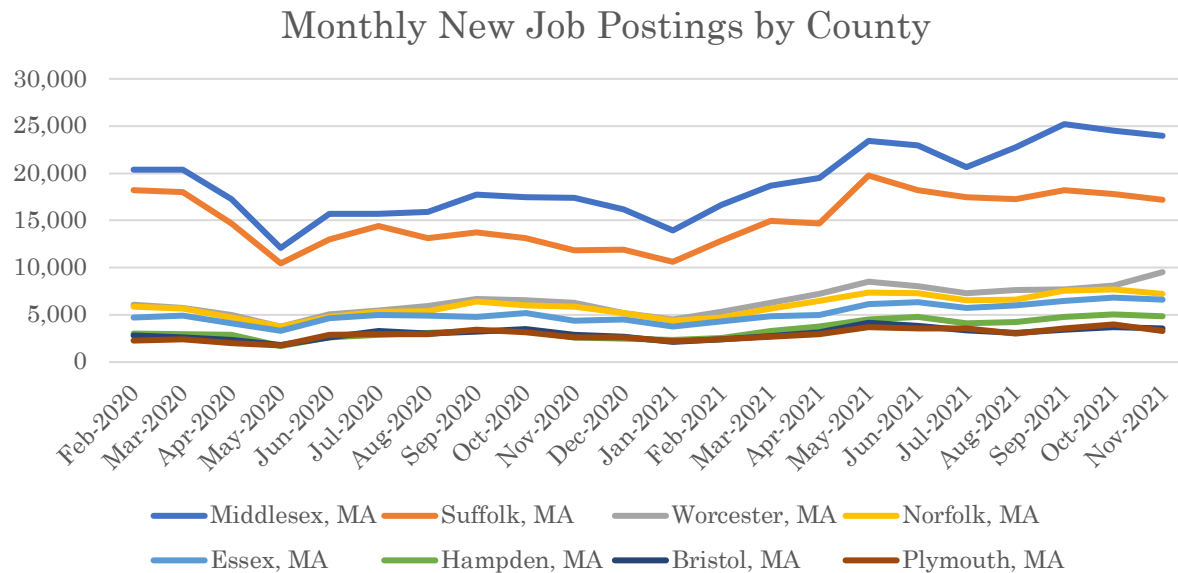
Top 20 In-Demand Occupations by 6-digit SOC in Massachusetts from March 2020 to September 2021

OES SOC (2019)	Occupation Title	Number of Job Postings	Number Employed 2020 (BLS/OES)	Mean Market Salary	Top Required Education Levels identified in job postings
29-1141	Registered Nurses	40,451	84,030	\$66,496	65% - Bachelor's Degree
15-1256	Software Developers and Software Quality Assurance Analysts and Testers	30,369	59,010	\$103,740	95% - Bachelor's Degree
11-9198	Personal Service Managers, All Other; Entertainment and Recreation Managers, Except Gambling; and Managers, All Other	30,184	7,530	\$80,410	82% - Bachelor's Degree
53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	30,153	38,100	\$27,562	99% - High School Diploma
15-1299	Computer Occupations, All Other	29,333	8,730	\$96,091	88% - Bachelor's Degree, 34% - Master's Degree
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	29,066	73,830	\$31,696	84% - High School Diploma
53-7065	Stockers and Order Fillers	24,833	40,700	\$28,011	99% - High School Diploma
41-4012	Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	23,520	22,580	\$57,967	79% - Bachelor's Degree
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	22,589	64,190	\$33,081	78% - High School Diploma
31-1120	Home Health and Personal Care Aides	22,099	109,350	\$41,451	96% - High School Diploma
41-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	21,305	22,650	\$41,276	70% - High school Diploma, 40% - Bachelor's Degree
11-9111	Medical and Health Services Managers	19,723	16,310	\$78,620	66% require a Bachelor's Degree, 42% require a Master's Degree
11-2021	Marketing Managers	14,199	17,310	\$97,324	92% - Bachelor's Degree, 45% - Master's Degree
35-3023	Fast Food and Counter Workers	13,743	73,400	\$24,397	99% - High School Diploma
11-1021	General and Operations Managers	13,573	84,170	\$87,946	20% - High School Diploma, 77% - Bachelor's Degree, 33% - Master's Degree
31-1131	Nursing Assistants	13,536	40,550	\$30,212	100% - High School Diploma
43-6014	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	12,486	39,740	\$34,961	64% - High School Diploma, 40% - Bachelor's Degree
33-9032	Security Guards	10,929	19,220	\$31,926	95% - High School Diploma
49-9071	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	10,422	24,620	\$39,361	95% - High School Diploma
11-2022	Sales Managers	10,410	17,100	\$87,709	89% - Bachelor's Degree, 30% - Master's Degree

Source: The Conference Board®-Burning Glass® Help Wanted OnLine® (HWOL) Data Series

Labor Demand by Location

Chart 43:



Source: Burning Glass

The highest number of job postings are found in two counties, Middlesex County, and Suffolk County (Chart 43). These two counties are also experiencing faster rates of recovery in labor demand than other counties. From March 2020 when the pandemic began to September 2021, both Middlesex and Suffolk Counties accounted for 52% of the total job postings. While this is expected given the high number of jobs already present in those counties, a higher rate of labor demand recovery can also be seen in these counties.

Labor Demand by Education / Certification

Most of the labor demand in the state is concentrated in jobs that require (at a minimum) either a high school or vocational training level of education, or a Bachelor's degree.

Table 10:

Minimum advertised educational level by Share of New Job Postings from mid-March 2020 to mid-September 2021

Education level (minimum advertised)	Job Postings	Share (%)
High school or vocational training	285,342	25%
Associate's degree	45,687	4%
Bachelor's degree	316,643	28%
Master's degree	47,311	4%
Doctoral degree	19,405	2%
Unspecified	436,551	38%
Total	1,150,939	100%

Table 11:

Median Market Wages (according to Burning Glass) by education level from mid-March 2020 to mid-September 2021

EDUCATION	25TH QUARTILE	MEDIAN	75TH QUARTILE
High school or vocational training	\$27,000	\$30,000	\$37,000
Associate's degree	\$37,000	\$51,000	\$68,000
Bachelor's degree	\$51,000	\$71,000	\$95,000
Master's degree	\$52,000	\$69,000	\$93,000

Despite the high number of job opportunities for those with a high school diploma, the market salary for these jobs remains well below the state median wage of \$53,550 (as of May 2020). This is something to consider, especially when Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation benefits added an additional \$600 a week during the pandemic which when annualized amounts to \$31,200 a year. Additionally, these lower paid jobs often carry higher levels of COVID-19 exposure risk. These disincentives make it harder for companies to hire these lower wage workers, especially if they lost their job and have the opportunity to find a better, safer, and higher paying job. The jobs which require a bachelor's degree pay a median annual wage of \$41,000, these jobs should be easier to fill unless they are in Healthcare where COVID-19 exposure risk is high.

Table 12:

Most In-Demand Certifications from March 2020 to mid-September 2021

Certification	Job Postings	% of job postings that skill is found to be in demand
Driver's License	139,649	12%
Registered Nurse	33,624	3%
First Aid CPR Aide	31,329	3%
Home Health Aide	17,286	2%
Basic Life Saving (BLS)	13,088	1%
Security Clearance	12,756	1%
Certified Nursing Assistant	12,053	1%
Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN)	11,270	1%
Basic Cardiac Life Support Certification	9,191	1%
Licensed Independent Clinical Social Worker (LICSW)	8,786	1%

By far and not unsurprisingly, the most in-demand certification is a Driver's License, being found as a requirement in 12% of all job postings. So obviously having the ability to drive in the Commonwealth is important. After this, the next certifications in high demand are mostly healthcare related. In fact, 8 out of the top 10 requested certifications are predominantly found in the HealthCare and Social Assistance (62) sector. These certifications require some level of training and possibly post-secondary schooling, followed by testing and any fees that might be required for licensing/certification.