



Administrative Office
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Concord, NH 03301-4857

COVID-19

UNEMPLOYMENT UPDATE

For Immediate Release: February 11, 2021

New Hampshire's initial claims for unemployment decreased by 271 (-8.2%), to 3,033, during the week ended February 6th, from a revised 3,304 the prior week. U.S. initial claims decreased by 4.3 percent during the week on a not seasonally adjusted basis. A total of 12 states experienced an increase in initial claims during the week. Again this week, Rhode Island was the only state in New England to have an increase in initial claims during the week.

New Hampshire's continued claims in the regular unemployment insurance (UI) program were 26,862 during the week ended January 30th, down 1,046 (or 3.7%) from 27,908 the prior week. U.S. regular UI continued claims decreased by 3.2 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Continuing claims (by individuals who remain unemployed and file a "continuing claim" for unemployment insurance) is an important metric in assessing New Hampshire's progress of economic recovery from pandemic-required restrictions and related economic effects. Eighteen (18) states experienced an increase in regular UI program continuing claims during the week ended January 30th, including Rhode Island and Vermont among New England states.

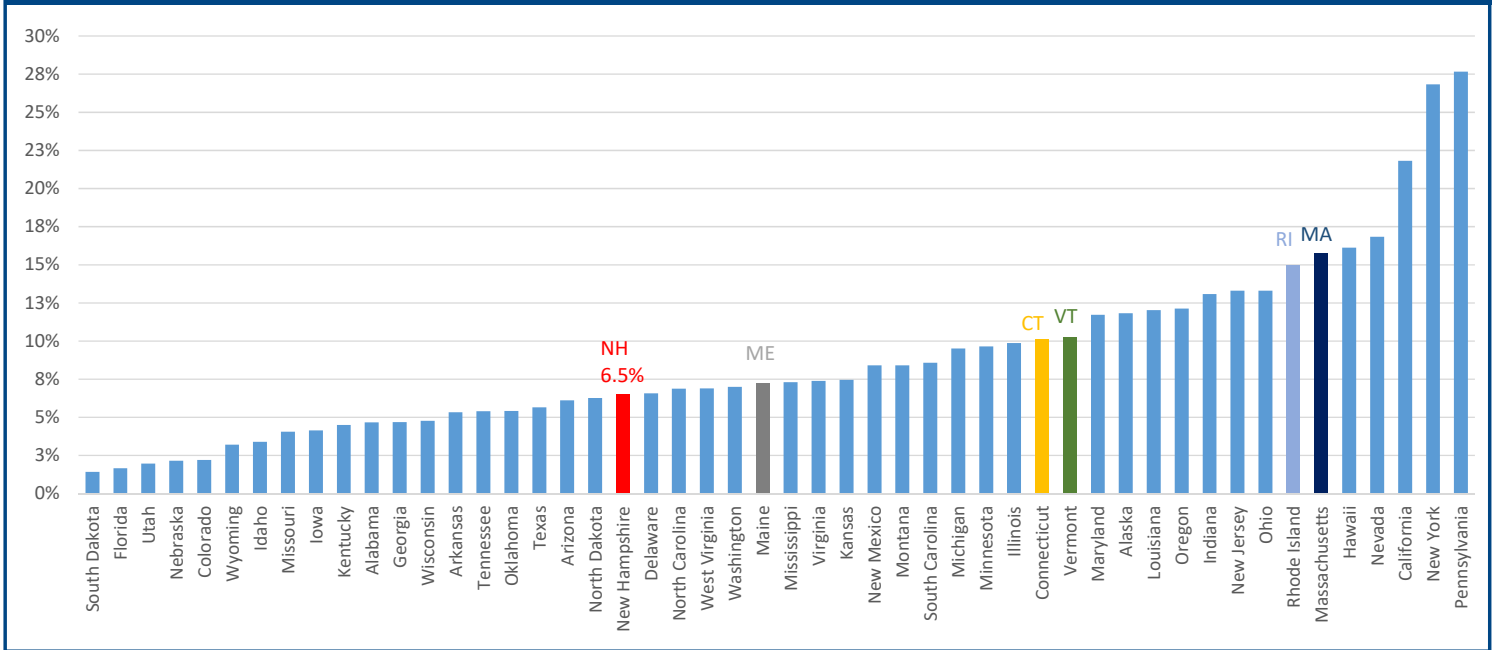
In addition to continued claims filed by individuals who qualify for a state's regular unemployment benefits program (UI), the federal CARES Act established the "Pandemic Unemployment Assistance" (PUA) program to allow workers affected by the pandemic but who would not normally qualify for regular state benefits (e.g. the self-employed, workers who leave work to care for a family member, so-called "gig workers," and other affected workers) to receive benefits. States have implemented or transitioned regular UI claimants to the PUA program at different times during the pandemic. Twenty seven (27) states experienced an increase in PUA continued claims during the week ended January 23rd. Every New England state except Massachusetts had an increase in PUA claims during the week.

**TABLE 1
TOWNS WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF
NEW CLAIMS DURING THE WEEK**

TOWN	NEW CLAIMS JANUARY 24 TO JANUARY 30	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	TOTAL NEW CLAIMS MARCH 16 TO JANUARY 30	CONTINUING CLAIMS AS OF JANUARY 23 [†]
Largest Increases (from Prior Week) in New Claims				
Alton	14	11	864	172
Claremont	20	10	1,836	330
Hanover	14	9	353	47
Ashland	8	6	400	59
Barrington	12	6	1,336	230
Brentwood	7	6	529	97
Bristol	10	6	681	102
Exeter	19	6	2,060	408
Gilford	14	6	1,299	233
Hooksett	21	6	2,298	412
Largest Decreases (From Prior Week) in New Claims				
Nashua	108	-23	13,077	2,871
Concord	62	-9	7,062	1,358
Goffstown	20	-9	2,617	445
Lebanon	10	-9	1,503	273
Manchester	183	-9	23,489	4,796
Peterborough	8	-9	894	186
Plymouth	4	-9	900	137
Ossipee	8	-8	718	186
Bedford	14	-7	2,475	374
Rochester	40	-7	5,533	1,062

[†] New data for Continued Claims is released monthly

All Continued Claims (Regular UI, PUA and PEUC) as a % of the State's Pre-Covid 19 Workforce (as of January 23rd)



The CARES Act also established the “Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation” (PEUC) program to allow individuals who exhausted their regular UI benefits after 26 weeks to receive an additional 13 weeks of benefits. Thirty four (34) states saw an increase in PEUC claims during the week ended January 23rd, an indication that more individuals in those states are remaining unemployed for a longer period of time. In New England, every state except Massachusetts had an increase in PEUC claims. Both the PUA and PEUC programs have been extended for an additional 11 weeks (into March) as part of recently passed federal Covid-19 relief measures.

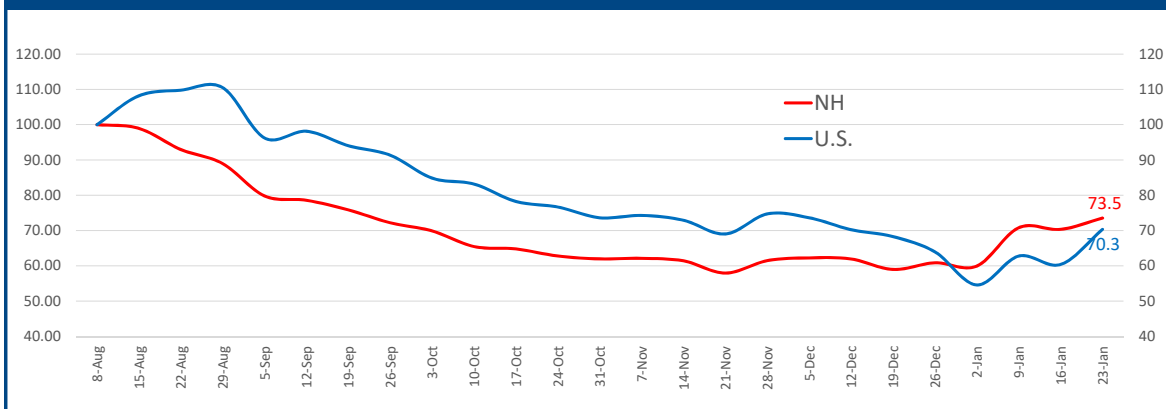
Adding PUA and PEUC continued claims to regular state UI continued claims provides a more complete measure of the impacts of the pandemic on the labor market than does

UI claims alone. Combined UI, PUA, and PEUC continued claims as a percentage of each state’s pre-pandemic labor force is presented in Figure 1. New Hampshire continues to have the lowest percentage among all Northeastern states but the state experienced an increase in continued claims as a percentage of its pre-Covid-19 workforce, going from 6.2 percent as of January 16th to 6.5 percent as of January 23rd (PUA and PEUC claims are reported with a two week lag). Note that weekly claims data reported in the town-by-town sections and the claims by industry section of these weekly reports have consistently included regular UI as well as PUA and PEUC claims.

Figure 2 highlights continuing claims trends in New Hampshire and the U.S. since August 8th. On the graph, each region’s peak for continuing claims is set at an index

FIGURE 2

Continuing Unemployment Claims - (Regular UI, PUA, & PEUC) (Index: August 8 = 100)



value of 100, with index numbers reflecting the percentage change in continuing claims from 100 (thus New Hampshire’s index value of 73 indicates that as of January 23rd, continuing claims have declined by 27 percent since August 8th (100 – 73 = 27). As expected, after a temporary drop in PUA and PEUC claims

nationally following the temporary lapse in those programs and a lag in some states reestablishing the programs, continuing claims nationally have risen sharply and the claims nationally are now 30 percent below what they were during the week ended August 8th.

Town-by-town breakouts of the number of new claims filed by New Hampshire residents who also work in the state are available with a one-week lag (through January 30th). The number of claims filed by New Hampshire residents working in New Hampshire decreased by 52 during the week. Beginning with this week's edition of the weekly claims report, Table 1 will present the 10 towns with the largest increase in the number of new claims over the prior week, as well as the 10 towns with the largest decrease in new claims. This change is made because listing towns based only on the number with the most claims during the week results in many of the same (larger) towns appearing in the table on a weekly basis. Listing towns with the largest change in claims better captures changes in the volume of claims that can have significant impacts on a towns, especially a smaller town, even if the absolute number of weekly claims is not as high as in a larger city or town.

As Table 1 shows Alton (+11), Claremont (+10), and Hanover (+9), had the largest increases in new claims over the previous week. Nashua (-23) had the largest decline in initial claims during the week, followed by six towns that each had a decrease of nine new claims compared to the prior week. Ninety six (96) of New Hampshire's 238 towns had an increase in new claims during the week, totaling 250 new claims.

The claims numbers presented in Tables 1, Table 2, and Table 4 are based on where an individual lives, not where they work, and do not include initial claims of New Hampshire residents who work out-of-state (who file claims in the state where the business they work is located). For towns with a higher percentage of New Hampshire workers commuting out to another state, claim numbers may not reflect the actual number of individuals living in the town who have filed a new unemployment claim. A town in Rockingham, Hillsborough, or Strafford Counties, with a large number of residents commuting to work in Massachusetts, may have a larger number of new claims than is presented in these tables because those New Hampshire residents will have filed their claims in Massachusetts. Thirty percent of workers who live in Rockingham County work outside of New Hampshire, while 22 percent of Hillsborough and Strafford County workers are employed in another state. Our "Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate" measures the number of continuing claims as a percentage of pre-Covid-19 labor force as a metric to indicate the impact of pandemic-

related impacts on employment in the state, its counties, and communities. At this time continuing claims by town are only reported on a monthly basis, however, we continue to report initial claims on a weekly and cumulative basis to provide the most current available updates to claims data.

A complete listing of the cumulative initial unemployment claims by town, as well as the number of continuing claims (alphabetically for towns with at least 25 new claims) since March 15th as well as the number of continued claims (as of January 23rd) as a percentage of the town's labor force¹, is presented in Table 4 at the end of this release. The "Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate" reported in this release is not equivalent to a town's traditional unemployment rate as it only counts continuing unemployment claims filed during the reference week (in this case January 23rd), and does not include New Hampshire residents who have filed an unemployment claim if they work in another state. It is presented here, along with the total number of initial claims filed in each community since March 15th, to provide a metric of the relative employment impacts of Covid-19 on the population of each community.² The State of New Hampshire's official unemployment rate for January will be released on March 2nd (the annual "benchmarking" process of employment that adjusts prior monthly survey-based employment data using a quarterly census of employers data occurs in February), and will reflect employment and unemployment in January during the reference week (the week containing the 12th day of the month). The official U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for New Hampshire in December was 4.0 percent, and the not seasonally adjusted figure 3.8 percent. For the week ending January 23rd, New Hampshire's "Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate" (which is not seasonally adjusted) was 5.0 percent. Dalton (14.5%), Ossipee (10.6%) and Lincoln (10.3%) and had the highest Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rates in the state.

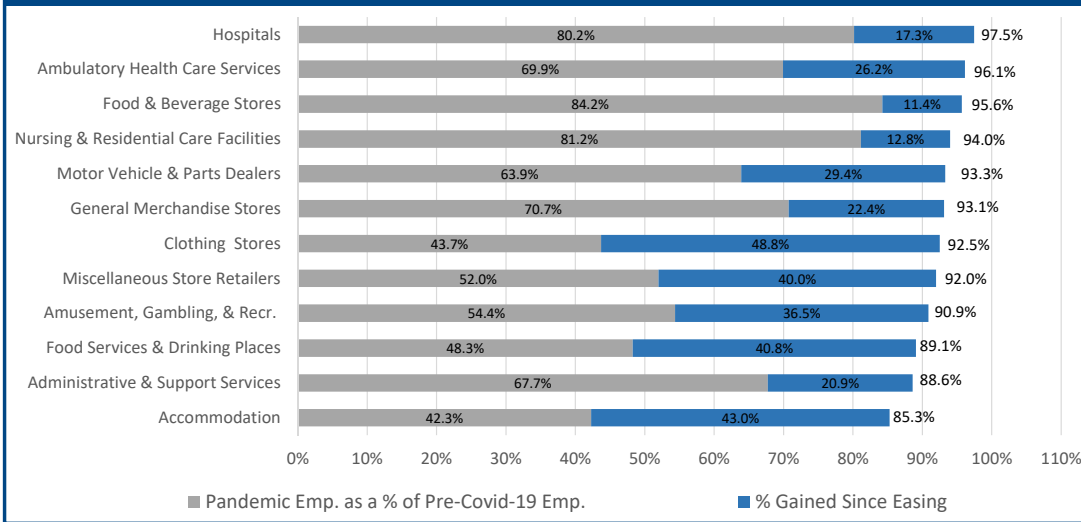
Differences between the Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate and the official New Hampshire unemployment rate include the fact that the Covid-19 Affected Rate is based entirely on continuing claims for unemployment for residents who live and work in New Hampshire, while the official rate includes data from a survey of households in the state and is not concerned in which state a New Hampshire residents works. Another difference is the use of February 2020 labor force numbers in calculating the Covid-19 Affected Rate. This is done to remove possible distortions in the labor force data, as the current situation has led to some difficulty in accurately classifying workers who are temporarily away from work as either unemployed or out of the labor force.

¹ The February 2020 labor force count for each town is used for this analysis.

² The number of NH residents filing claims in New Hampshire will not equal the total number of initial claims filed in New Hampshire because New Hampshire residents working in another state who are laid off will file a claim in the state where their employer is located. Similarly, residents of other states who work in New Hampshire and who file a claim will file in New Hampshire. Neither of these groups will be counted in the town-by-town or county counts in this release. Out-of-state residents laid-off or furloughed from a New Hampshire organization will, however, be counted in New Hampshire's total count of new claims.

FIGURE 3

Pandemic Impact on NH Employment and Recovery Since Easing (as of January 30th)



Manufacturing industries had a decline in continued claims of 3.8 percent (-127) during the week, with the machinery manufacturing industry (-21) having the largest decline in claims among manufacturing industries. Claims in educational services decreased by 103 or -7.2 percent. Continued claims in healthcare industries decreased by 62, a decline of -2.1 percent during the week. Claims in the hospitality and recreation industries (accommodations, food services, and recreation) decreased by 376 or 4.7 percent. The food services industry again

Claims by County

Table 2 presents the total number of initial claims in each county since March 15th, the number of claims during the week ended January 30th, the change in initial claims from the prior week, and the number of continuing claims filed by residents of each county. Five of New Hampshire's 10 counties experienced declines in initial claims during the week compared to the previous week. Hillsborough (-84), and Cheshire (-15) Counties had the largest decreases in initial unemployment claims during the week. Rockingham (+22) and Belknap Counties (+21) had the largest increases in new claims during the week. Carroll (7.4%), Belknap (7.2%), and Coos Counties (6.8%) have the highest Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rates as of January 23rd, while the lowest rates were recorded in Grafton (4.2%), Rockingham (4.3%), and Sullivan Counties (4.3%).

Claims by Industry

Industries with the most initial claims for unemployment since March 15th are presented in Table 3, along with the number of continuing claims in the industry for the week ended January 30th, New Hampshire employment in each industry as of the fourth quarter of 2019, as well as the percentage of each industry's employees that filed a continuing unemployment claim during the week of January 30th.

Fifteen (15) of the 94 industry classifications (at the three-digit NAICS level) experienced increases in continuing claims during the week, accounting for an additional 41 continued claims. Among the 50 industries most affected by the pandemic through January 30th, just three (3) experienced an increase in continuing claims during the week, compared to the week ended January 23rd (Table 3).

Continued claims in the construction industry declined by 14 or 0.6 percent during the week ended January 30th.

had the largest decline in continued claims of any industry during the week (-297 or -5.2%). The retail industry had an decrease of 147 continued claims during the week ended January 30th or -2.6 percent.

Figure 3 shows the percentage of an industry's pre-Covid-19 level of employment that filed a claim during the peak of the pandemic's employment impacts, as well as the percentage of continuing claims filed by workers in the industry during the week ending January 30th. Combined, the graph provides an indication of the current capacity at which each industry is operating, as well as the degree to which each industry is recovering from the depths of the pandemic's impacts. The chart presents just 12 industries that were among the most affected (in terms of claims for unemployment) by the pandemic.

The Resilience of New Hampshire's Small Business

Few small business in New Hampshire have escaped being negatively affected by the behavioral changes and shifts in household, consumer, and business activity that the Covid-19 pandemic has wrought. Still, according to the most recent data from U.S. Census Bureau's "Small Business Pulse Survey," instituted during the pandemic to track the effects of the pandemic on small businesses, 8.9 percent of New Hampshire's small businesses say the pandemic has had a moderate positive effect on their business, an increase over weekly surveys conducted earlier in the pandemic.

Early in the pandemic (late April), over 90 percent of New Hampshire small businesses indicated that the pandemic was having either a large or moderate negative effect on their business. By the beginning of 2021, 70

percent were still indicating that their business had been negatively affected, but the magnitude of the effects had shifted sharply. As the pandemic has continued, more businesses have adapted their business models and operations to mitigate the impacts of the pandemic and to maintain customers and revenues. As Figure 4 shows, the percentage of businesses in New Hampshire saying that the pandemic was having a large negative on their business has dropped from 50 percent early in the pandemic, to 19 percent early in 2021 (the most recent data available), and compared to 31 percent nationally who say the pandemic

has had a large negative effect. Although the impact on businesses remains profound, small businesses across the state have shared their strategies for weathering the pandemic's impacts at forums put on by trade associations, chambers of commerce, and other organizations. While some businesses have not been able to survive, arguably those that have survived emerge with lessons learned during the pandemic that will make them more resilient and profitable in the future.

- Brian Gottlob, Director

FIGURE 4

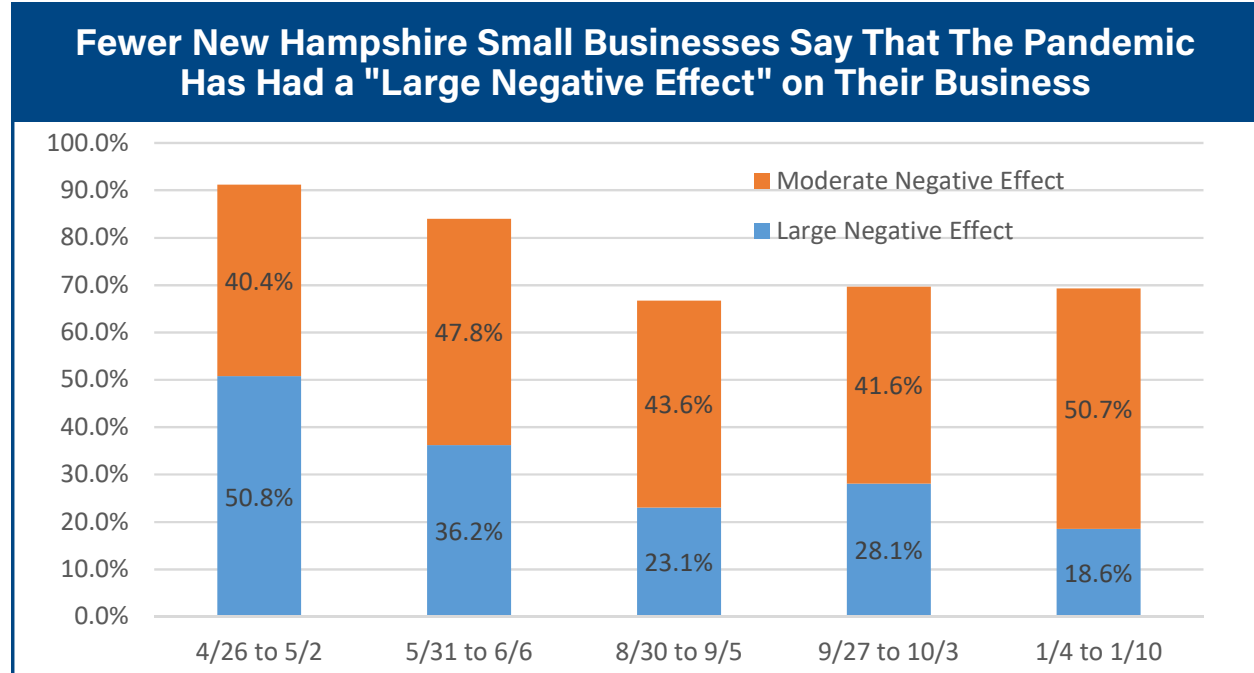


TABLE 2 - COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTY

COUNTY	TOTAL CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH: MARCH 16 TO JANUARY 30	CLAIMS JANUARY 24 TO JANUARY 30	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	CONTINUING CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH AS OF JANUARY 23 [†]	FEBRUARY 2020 LABOR FORCE	ESTIMATED CURRENT COVID-19 AFFECTED INSURED UNEMP. RATE
Belknap	11,328	103	21	2,221	31,039	6.0%
Carroll	8,535	52	-2	1,752	23,718	6.2%
Cheshire	9,822	92	-15	1,905	41,500	3.9%
Coos	4,988	37	0	1,007	14,724	5.7%
Grafton	12,364	107	1	2,136	51,045	3.5%
Hillsborough	64,392	502	-84	12,661	245,905	4.3%
Merrimack	23,193	207	-7	4,450	84,821	4.4%
Rockingham	41,904	340	22	8,132	188,982	3.6%
Strafford	19,591	165	-3	3,857	75,410	4.2%
Sullivan	5,540	45	15	981	23,061	3.7%
Totals	201,657	1,650	-52	39,102	780,205	4.2%

[†] New data for Continued Claims is released monthly

TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 16 TO JANUARY 30

INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 16	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF JANUARY 30	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	JANUARY 2 CONT. CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Food Services and Drinking Places	722	29,162	5,458	-297	49,907	10.9%
Administrative and Support Services	561	14,654	3,846	-89	33,750	11.4%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	621	11,602	1,337	-32	34,431	3.9%
Educational Services	611	9,391	1,326	-103	20,834	6.4%
Social Assistance	624	7,143	1,302	-25	15,809	8.2%
Hospitals	622	6,596	765	-4	30,086	2.5%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	541	6,194	1,262	-56	39,171	3.2%
Specialty Trade Contractors	238	5,851	1,334	-25	18,817	7.1%
Personal and Laundry Services	812	5,473	939	-54	7,306	12.9%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	713	5,396	901	-34	9,883	9.1%
Accommodation	721	5,304	1,235	-45	8,397	14.7%
General Merchandise Stores	452	5,224	1,019	-29	14,817	6.9%

TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 16 TO JANUARY 30

INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 16	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF JANUARY 30	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	JANUARY 2020 CONT. CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	441	5,170	846	-25	12,602	6.7%
Food and Beverage Stores	445	4,279	968	-31	22,356	4.3%
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	448	3,744	452	-1	6,029	7.5%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	623	3,553	858	-26	14,268	6.0%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	453	2,980	437	-22	5,449	8.0%
Electronic Computer Manufacturing	334	2,898	426	-12	16,381	2.6%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	332	2,875	486	-15	11,558	4.2%
General Automotive Repair	811	2,753	430	-9	5,313	8.1%
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	485	2,713	574	-14	3,652	15.7%
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	423	2,698	492	-1	12,463	3.9%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	813	2,678	440	-8	6,517	6.8%
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	335	2,194	161	-9	4,225	3.8%
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores	451	1,892	238	-4	4,154	5.7%
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	444	1,892	436	-3	9,527	4.6%
Construction of Buildings	236	1,891	474	7	6,082	7.8%
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	442	1,704	191	-12	2,772	6.9%
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	424	1,660	313	-9	8,050	3.9%
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	339	1,580	199	-4	4,430	4.5%
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	326	1,478	220	-9	5,422	4.1%
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers.	425	1,472	310	-2	7,771	4.0%
Nonstore Retailers	454	1,354	253	3	6,181	4.1%
Real Estate	531	1,273	267	-15	4,949	5.4%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	551	1,214	283	-14	9,284	3.0%
Health and Personal Care Stores	446	1,175	188	-14	4,185	4.5%
Gas Stations	447	1,153	251	-1	4,511	5.6%
Textile Mills	313	1,136	207	-9	1,822	11.4%
Couriers and Messengers	492	1,136	328	-5	3,721	8.8%

TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 16 TO JANUARY 30

INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 16	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF JANUARY 30	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	JANUARY 2020 CONT. CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Machinery Manufacturing	333	1,127	229	-21	7,006	3.3%
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	237	1,049	529	4	3,564	14.8%
Primary Metal Manufacturing	331	1,043	169	-6	2,386	7.1%
Printing and Related Support Activities	323	1,040	214	-15	2,297	9.3%
Electronics and Appliance Stores	443	928	156	-8	2,958	5.3%
Rental and Leasing Services	532	885	200	-1	1,993	10.0%
Industries in the Food Manufacturing	311	873	145	-1	2,771	5.2%
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	524	835	178	-16	11,768	1.5%
Industries in the Publishing Industries (except Internet)	511	814	151	-17	5,116	3.0%
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	522	716	169	0	8,107	2.1%
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related	711	715	174	-14	1,179	14.8%

*NAICS - North American Industrial Classification System

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - JANUARY 30	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JAN 30	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Acworth	101	15	459	3.3%
Albany	142	19	362	5.2%
Alexandria	303	49	912	5.4%
Allenstown	739	164	2,493	6.6%
Alstead	267	49	1,083	4.5%
Alton	864	172	3,009	5.7%
Amherst	1,254	226	6,419	3.5%
Andover	339	72	1,439	5.0%
Antrim	412	64	1,427	4.5%
Ashland	400	59	1,279	4.6%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - JANUARY 30	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JAN 30	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Atkinson	691	139	4,068	3.4%
Auburn	802	152	3,634	4.2%
Barnstead	784	137	2,656	5.2%
Barrington	1,336	230	5,523	4.2%
Bartlett	734	141	1,459	9.7%
Bath Town	155	25	542	4.6%
Bedford	2,475	374	12,555	3.0%
Belmont	1,428	288	3,576	8.1%
Bennington	272	52	817	6.4%
Benton	32	7	150	4.7%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - JANUARY 30	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JAN 30	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Berlin	1,430	294	3,888	7.6%
Bethlehem	543	112	1,444	7.8%
Boscawen	714	125	1,972	6.3%
Bow	943	176	4,561	3.9%
Bradford	279	67	986	6.8%
Brentwood	529	97	2,642	3.7%
Bridgewater	161	33	761	4.3%
Bristol	681	102	1,842	5.5%
Brookfield	143	26	293	8.9%
Brookline	554	96	3,480	2.8%
Campton	698	113	2,110	5.4%
Canaan	537	86	2,042	4.2%
Candia	581	98	2,598	3.8%
Canterbury	307	59	1,508	3.9%
Carroll	143	21	391	5.4%
Center Harbor	175	34	670	5.1%
Charlestown	737	114	2,843	4.0%
Chatham	50	10	160	6.3%
Chester	675	118	3,145	3.8%
Chesterfield	324	60	1,943	3.1%
Chichester	404	71	1,588	4.5%
Claremont	1,836	330	6,385	5.2%
Clarksville	20	5	114	4.4%
Colebrook	349	58	1,141	5.1%
Columbia	65	9	318	2.8%
Concord	7,062	1,358	23,063	5.9%
Conway	2,407	454	5,463	8.3%
Cornish	185	40	988	4.0%
Croydon	72	18	452	4.0%
Dalton	224	64	442	14.5%
Danbury	229	49	736	6.7%
Danville	590	114	2,771	4.1%
Deerfield	652	123	2,835	4.3%
Deering	239	38	1,133	3.4%
Derry	5,252	1,033	20,900	4.9%
Dorchester	39	10	200	5.0%
Dover	5,318	1,068	18,915	5.6%
Dublin	156	34	891	3.8%
Dummer	36	13	142	9.2%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - JANUARY 30	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JAN 30	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Dunbarton	393	67	1,795	3.7%
Durham	837	127	9,395	1.4%
East Kingston	261	56	1,401	4.0%
Easton	36	7	143	4.9%
Eaton	71	15	235	6.4%
Effingham	241	51	701	7.3%
Ellsworth	16	5	58	
Enfield	549	80	3,166	2.5%
Epping	1,092	206	4,282	4.8%
Epsom	721	141	2,996	4.7%
Errol	61	11	164	6.7%
Exeter	2,060	408	8,834	4.6%
Farmington	1,213	256	3,725	6.9%
Fitzwilliam	264	56	1,361	4.1%
Fracestown	194	47	1,002	4.7%
Franconia	173	34	655	5.2%
Franklin	1,680	350	4,055	8.6%
Freedom	186	44	766	5.7%
Fremont	647	138	2,870	4.8%
Gilford	1,299	233	3,645	6.4%
Gilmanton	668	128	1,746	7.3%
Gilsum	125	28	457	6.1%
Goffstown	2,617	445	11,023	4.0%
Gorham	489	101	1,234	8.2%
Goshen	100	18	451	4.0%
Grafton	202	36	683	5.3%
Grantham	270	53	1,664	3.2%
Greenfield	252	50	1,066	4.7%
Greenland	544	109	2,467	4.4%
Greenville	265	51	1,206	4.2%
Groton	151	26	382	6.8%
Hale's Location	12	4	42	9.5%
Hampstead	1,020	189	5,151	3.7%
Hampton Falls	262	52	1,501	3.5%
Hampton	2,623	579	9,147	6.3%
Hancock	221	53	944	5.6%
Hanover	353	47	5,093	0.9%
Harrisville	132	28	609	4.6%
Haverhill	495	87	2,359	3.7%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - JANUARY 30	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JAN 30	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Hebron	63	10	413	2.4%
Henniker	640	123	2,910	4.2%
Hill	182	39	543	7.2%
Hillsborough	1,112	212	3,004	7.1%
Hinsdale	385	68	2,158	3.2%
Holderness	326	63	1,563	4.0%
Hollis	732	128	4,346	2.9%
Hooksett	2,298	412	9,376	4.4%
Hopkinton	655	113	3,481	3.2%
Hudson	3,322	619	15,467	4.0%
Jackson	196	31	366	8.5%
Jaffrey	699	162	3,103	5.2%
Jefferson	176	49	639	7.7%
Keene	3,332	565	11,949	4.7%
Kensington	206	41	1,313	3.1%
Kingston	837	165	3,777	4.4%
Laconia	3,259	686	7,775	8.8%
Lancaster	461	99	1,741	5.7%
Landaff	46	11	279	3.9%
Langdon	72	13	363	3.6%
Lebanon	1,503	273	7,793	3.5%
Lee	628	125	2,884	4.3%
Lempster	145	23	629	3.7%
Lincoln	412	79	770	10.3%
Lisbon	251	67	862	7.8%
Litchfield	1,148	196	4,887	4.0%
Littleton	1,231	231	3,256	7.1%
Londonderry	3,461	596	16,261	3.7%
Loudon	845	155	3,357	4.6%
Lyman	134	17	336	5.1%
Lyme	110	16	850	1.9%
Lyndeborough	241	53	1,056	5.0%
Madbury	236	41	1,097	3.7%
Madison	470	90	1,437	6.3%
Manchester	23,489	4,796	66,815	7.2%
Marlborough	344	87	1,221	7.1%
Marlow	106	30	369	8.1%
Mason	174	39	821	4.8%
Meredith	1,087	216	3,115	6.9%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - JANUARY 30	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JAN 30	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Merrimack	3,721	718	16,570	4.3%
Middleton	261	51	1,051	4.9%
Milan	199	39	626	6.2%
Milford	2,470	429	9,738	4.4%
Milton	677	152	2,390	6.4%
Monroe	88	18	401	4.5%
Mont Vernon	310	49	1,582	3.1%
Moultonborough	616	141	2,219	6.4%
Nashua	13,077	2,871	51,919	5.5%
Nelson	79	17	440	3.9%
New Boston	884	147	3,976	3.7%
New Castle	82	15	560	2.7%
New Durham	402	87	1,563	5.6%
New Hampton	441	71	1,321	5.4%
New Ipswich	508	97	3,023	3.2%
New London	352	56	1,941	2.9%
Newbury	262	40	1,212	3.3%
Newfields	216	43	1,071	4.0%
Newington	103	12	518	2.3%
Newmarket	1,609	256	5,818	4.4%
Newport	956	180	3,553	5.1%
Newton	434	100	3,283	3.0%
North Hampton	568	146	2,684	5.4%
Northfield	947	188	2,554	7.4%
Northumberland	362	62	1,059	5.9%
Northwood	753	119	2,672	4.5%
Nottingham	707	113	3,286	3.4%
Orford	116	24	817	2.9%
Ossipee	718	186	1,757	10.6%
Pelham	1,315	234	8,237	2.8%
Pembroke	1,300	258	4,612	5.6%
Peterborough	894	186	3,858	4.8%
Piermont	58	8	430	1.9%
Pittsburg	139	28	384	7.3%
Pittsfield	635	131	2,122	6.2%
Plainfield	203	30	1,446	2.1%
Plastow	796	153	4,320	3.5%
Plymouth	900	137	3,989	3.4%
Portsmouth	3,510	702	14,074	5.0%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - JANUARY 30	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JAN 30	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Randolph	58	13	141	9.2%
Raymond	1,724	348	6,360	5.5%
Richmond	115	28	596	4.7%
Rindge	519	100	2,943	3.4%
Rochester	5,533	1,062	18,190	5.8%
Rollinsford	404	97	1,456	6.7%
Roxbury	27	4	139	2.9%
Rumney	205	34	958	3.5%
Rye	671	133	3,459	3.8%
Salem	3,443	692	18,512	3.7%
Salisbury	207	33	827	4.0%
Sanbornton	501	103	1,689	6.1%
Sandown	826	132	4,279	3.1%
Sandwich	169	35	610	5.7%
Seabrook	1,300	301	5,180	5.8%
Sharon	40	9	224	4.0%
Shelburne	52	10	177	5.6%
Somersworth	2,174	465	6,891	6.7%
South Hampton	77	17	531	3.2%
Springfield	141	22	779	2.8%
Stark	60	9	194	4.6%
Stewartstown	103	17	370	4.6%
Stoddard	179	33	724	4.6%
Strafford	572	96	2,328	4.1%
Stratford	106	16	255	6.3%
Stratham	881	178	4,559	3.9%
Sugar Hill	83	15	351	4.3%
Sullivan	94	16	360	4.4%
Sunapee	398	63	1,671	3.8%
Surry	91	15	500	3.0%
Sutton	195	40	1,139	3.5%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - JANUARY 30	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JAN 30	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Swanzy	1,044	214	4,101	5.2%
Tamworth	559	120	1,517	7.9%
Temple	189	38	786	4.8%
Thornton	543	89	1,790	5.0%
Tilton	822	153	1,837	8.3%
Troy	325	72	1,174	6.1%
Tuftonboro	320	72	1,157	6.2%
Unity	135	29	865	3.4%
Wakefield	686	146	2,310	6.3%
Walpole	402	81	2,380	3.4%
Warner	414	84	1,587	5.3%
Warren	106	19	537	3.5%
Washington	189	33	513	6.4%
Waterville Valley	94	11	141	7.8%
Weare	1,381	229	6,179	3.7%
Webster	284	45	1,180	3.8%
Wentworth	117	22	535	4.1%
Westmoreland	197	29	941	3.1%
Whitefield	446	88	1,280	6.9%
Wilmot	167	34	788	4.3%
Wilton	595	112	2,190	5.1%
Winchester	616	129	2,058	6.3%
Windham	1,419	259	8,219	3.2%
Windsor	35	3	155	1.9%
Wolfboro	811	167	2,827	5.9%
Woodstock	430	72	972	7.4%
Totals	201,657	39,102	780,205	5.0%
<p>* Towns with fewer than 25 claims are excluded from the table, but are included in totals</p> <p>** Includes only claims active during the reference week</p> <p>† New data for Continued Claims is released monthly</p>				

The next release of the **COVID-19 Unemployment Update** will be on February 18th.

For further information contact:
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NEWS RELEASE

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