



Administrative Office  
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# COVID-19

# UNEMPLOYMENT UPDATE

*For Immediate Release:* October 29, 2020

Initial claims for unemployment in New Hampshire decreased by 220 to 1,880 (or -10.5%) during the week ending October 24th, compared to a revised 2,100 during the week ended October 17th. Nationally, initial claims decreased by 3.7 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Compared to the week ended October 17th, 20 states experienced an increase in initial claims during the week. New Hampshire was the only New England state not to have an increase in initial claims during the week.

Continuing claims for unemployment in the regular unemployment insurance (UI) program declined by 2,185 (or 7.8 percent), from a revised 28,017 to 25,832 in New Hampshire during the week ended October 17th. 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.

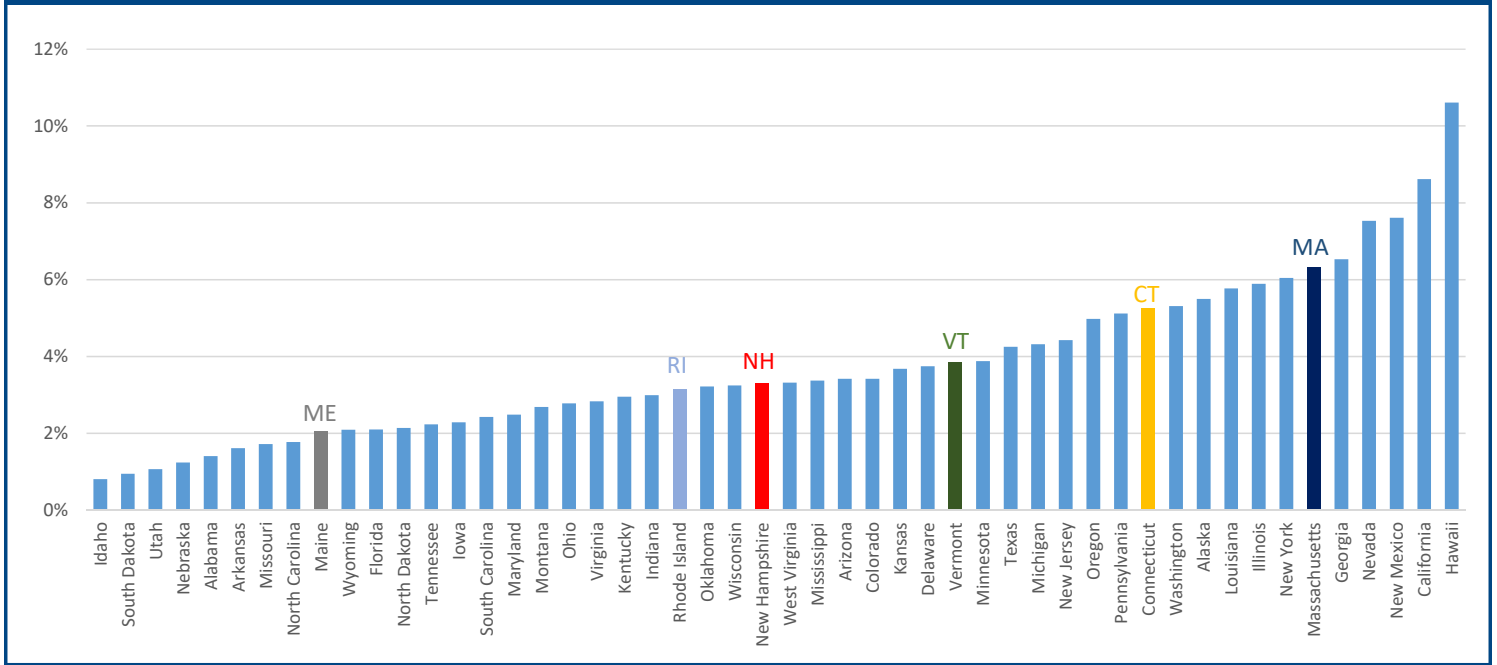
Continued claims for the regular UI program decreased by 8.2 percent nationally during the week on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Nine states experienced an increase in regular UI program continuing claims during the week ended October 17th. Connecticut was the only New England state to see an increase in regular UI continued claims during the week.

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. The CARES Act also established the "Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation" (PEUC)

<b>TABLE 1 TOWNS WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW CLAIMS DURING THE WEEK</b>				
<b>TOWN</b>	<b>NEW CLAIMS OCTOBER 11 TO OCTOBER 17</b>	<b>CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK</b>	<b>TOTAL NEW CLAIMS MARCH 15 TO OCTOBER 17</b>	<b>CONTINUING CLAIMS AS OF SEPTEMBER 19<sup>†</sup></b>
Manchester	118	-36	20,970	5,005
Nashua	68	-9	11,692	2,922
Concord	37	-11	6,292	1,374
Rochester	35	9	4,967	1,083
Dover	32	2	4,805	1,054
Portsmouth	21	0	3,213	709
Hudson	19	-2	3,001	614
Keene	19	-2	2,947	614
Salem	19	-4	3,135	762
Londonderry	18	7	3,141	642
Merrimack	17	-16	3,386	712
Newmarket	17	6	1,457	289
Derry	16	-19	4,760	1,086
Laconia	15	-10	2,922	668
Lebanon	14	8	1,350	288
Somersworth	14	5	1,965	470
Goffstown	13	5	2,374	518
Franklin	12	-1	1,468	343
Sunapee	12	8	337	75
Bedford	11	-6	2,235	465

<sup>†</sup> New data for Continued Claims is released monthly

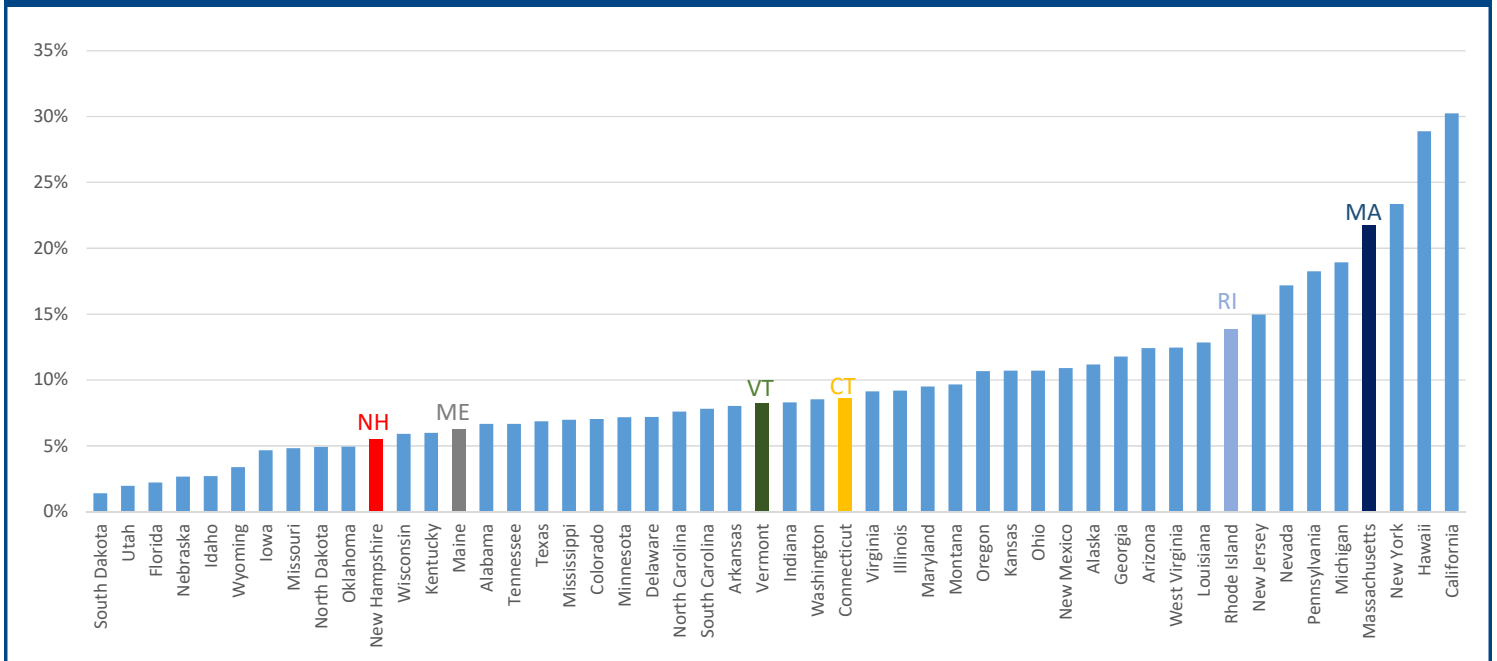
## Continuing Claims as a % of the State's Pre-COVID-19 Workforce (as of October 17<sup>th</sup>)

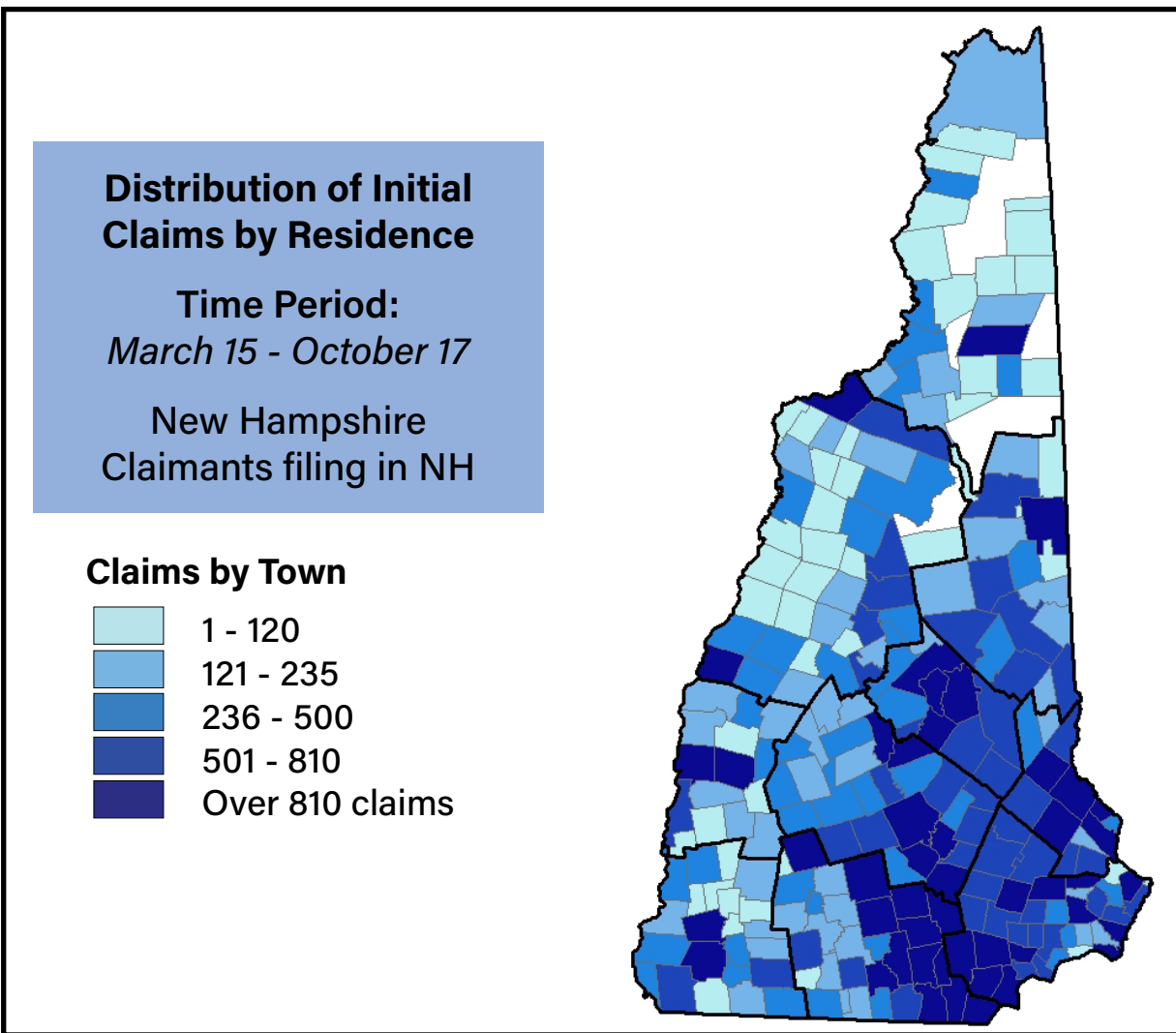


program to allow individuals who exhausted their regular UI or their PUA benefits after 26 weeks to receive an additional 13 weeks of benefits. As the pandemic has continued to affect employment across the nation, more unemployed workers have transitioned to either the PUA or PEUC programs, making assessment of each state's labor market just on the basis of regular UI continued claims problematic. With this issue of the Covid-19 Unemployment Update we introduce a broader measure of the impacts of the pandemic on the labor market that includes continued claims for both

the PUA and PEUC programs as well as regular UI claims, as a percentage of each state's pre-pandemic labor force. The chart below shows that using this broader measure of unemployment, New Hampshire's Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate stands at 5.5 percent as of October 10th (PUA and PEUC claims are reported with an additional one-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.

## All Continued Claims (Regular UI, PUA and PEUC) as a % of the State's Pre-COVID-19 Workforce (as of October 10<sup>th</sup>)



**FIGURE 1**

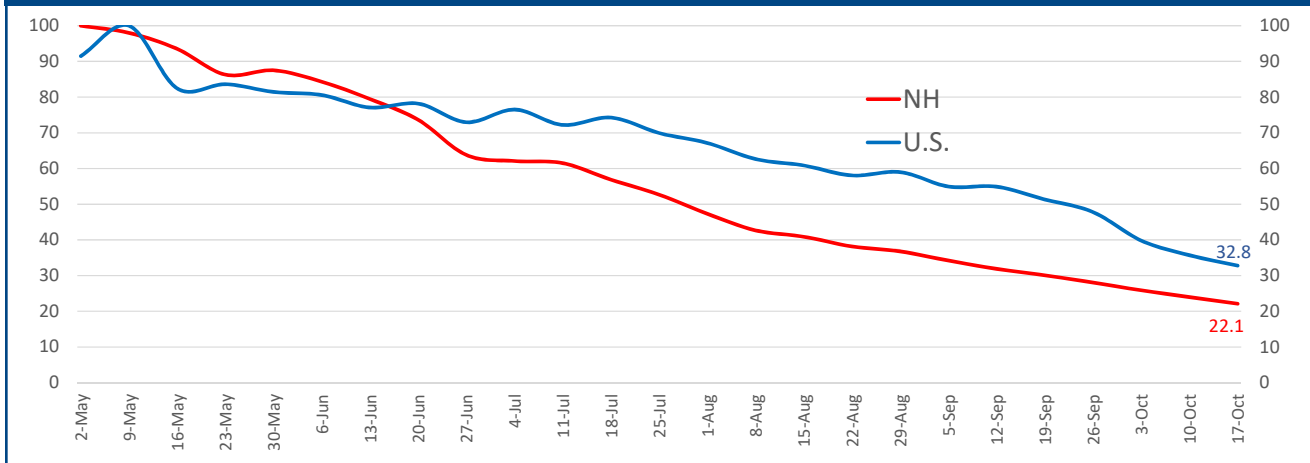
The figure below highlights continuing claims trends in New Hampshire and the U.S. Since peaking during the week of May 2nd in New Hampshire, continuing claims in the regular UI program have fallen by 78 percent, compared to the U.S. overall which has seen a decline of 67 percent since continuing claims peaked nationally during the week of May 9th. On the graph, each region's peak for continuing claims is set at an index value of 100, with index numbers reflecting the percentage change in continuing claims from 100 (thus New Hampshire's index value of 22 indicates that as of October 17th, continuing claims in the state were 76 percent below their peak ( $100 - 22 = 78$ ). Beginning with next week's edition of this report we will transition to examining continued claims trends using claims in the UI, as well as the PUA and PEUC programs.

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 October 17th). The number of claims filed by New Hampshire residents working in New Hampshire decreased by 202 during the week. Of the towns with the most initial claims during the week, Rochester (+9), and Lebanon and Sunapee (+8) had the largest increase in claims over the prior week, while

Manchester (-36) and Derry (-19) had the largest decreases. A total of 66 of New Hampshire's 238 towns had an increase in new claims during the week compared to the week ended October 3rd, totaling just 301 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

## Continuing Unemployment Claims (Index: Each Region's Peak = 100)

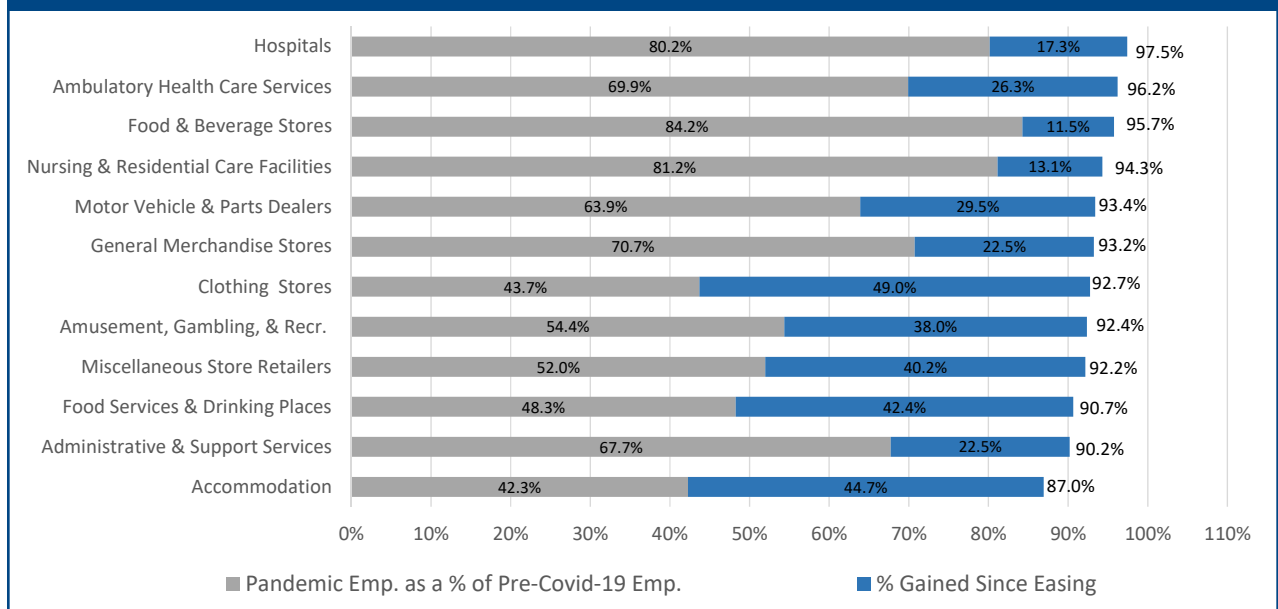


metric to indicate the impact of pandemic-related impacts on employment in the state, its counties, and communities. At this time continuing claims by town are only reported on a monthly basis, however, we continue to report initial claims on a weekly and cumulative basis to provide the most current 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 September 19th as a percentage of the town's labor force<sup>1</sup>, 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 September 19th), 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.<sup>2</sup> The State of New Hampshire's official unemployment rate for September was released this week on October 13th and reflects employment and unemployment during the week that contained September 12th. The official U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

## Pandemic Impact on NH Employment and Recovery Since Easing (through October 17<sup>th</sup>)



<sup>1</sup> The February 2020 labor force count for each town is used for this analysis.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for New Hampshire in September is 6.0 percent, and the not seasonally adjusted figure is 5.6 percent. For the week ending September 19th, New Hampshire’s “Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate” (which is not seasonally adjusted) was 5.1 percent. Waterville Valley (14.2%) and Dalton (10.0%) are the only two New Hampshire communities that continue to have Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rates in the double digits.

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.

A visual representation of initial claims activity by town and region is presented in Figure 1 which shows a map of New Hampshire towns color coded, into quintiles, according to the number of initial claims filed between March 15th and October 17th.

### Claims by County

Figure 2 presents the total number of initial claims by county in New Hampshire, and Table 2 presents the total number of initial claims in each county since March 15th, the change in initial claims from the prior week, along with the number of continuing claims filed by residents of each county. All but one of the state’s 10 counties saw a

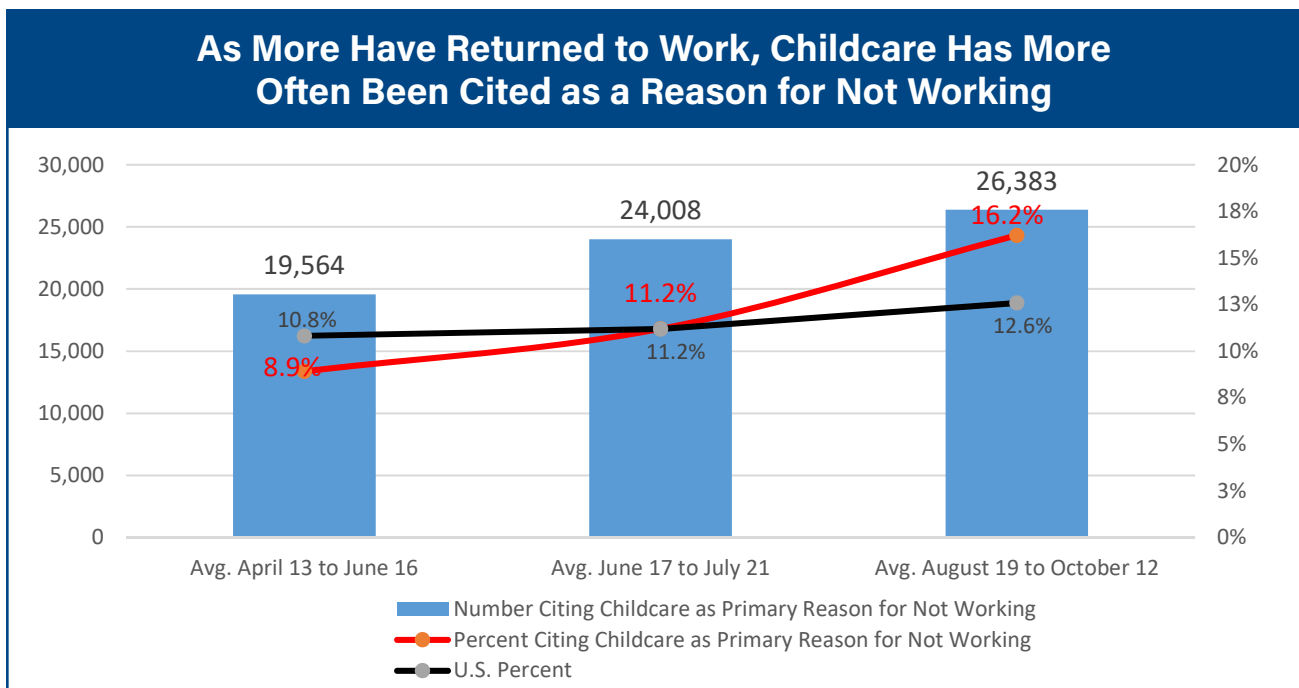
decrease in claims during the week, led by Hillsborough County (-69) and Rockingham County (-43). Strafford (+4) County was the only county to experience an increase in initial claims during the week, compared to the week ended October 10th.

As of the week ended September 19th, Carroll County has the highest Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate, at 7.3 percent, while the lowest rate was recorded in Grafton County at 4.2 percent.

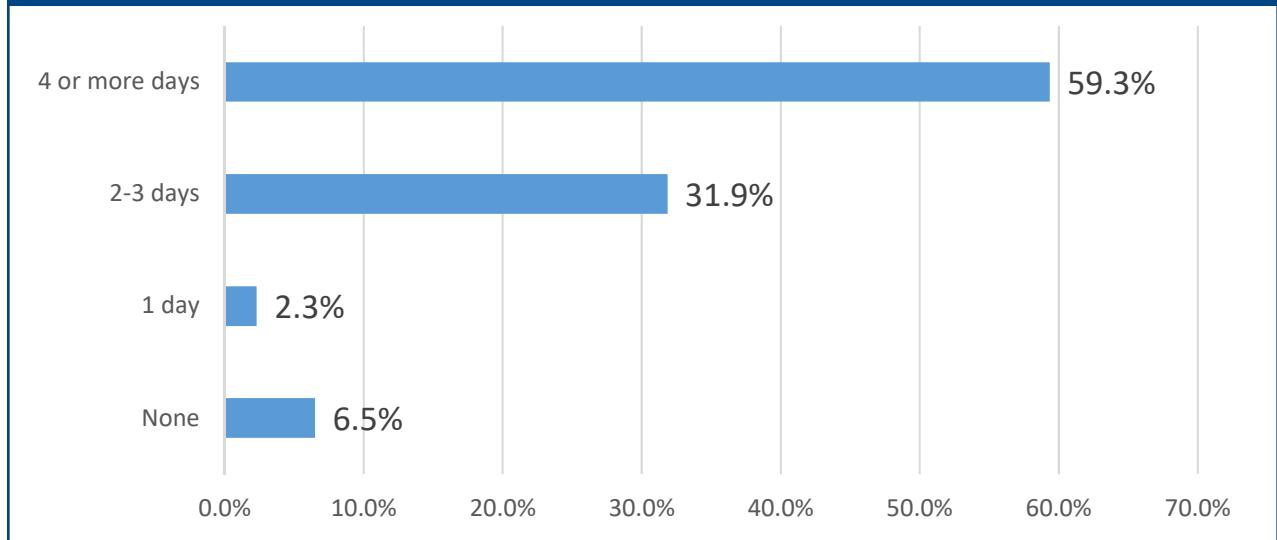
### Claims by Industry

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 October 10th, 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 October 17th. Of 94 industry classifications (at the three-digit NAICS level), 15 experienced increases in continuing claims during the week, totaling just 123 continued claims. Among the 50 industries most affected by the pandemic through October 17th, just four, totaling 26, experienced an increase in continuing claims during the week ended October 17th (Table 3).

Continuing claims in manufacturing industries declined by 100 or 2.8 percent during the week ended October 17th. Claims in educational services fell by 18, or 1.4 percent. Continued claims in healthcare industries declined by 80 or 2.7 percent during the week. Claims in the hospitality (accommodations and food services) and recreation industries each declined by 175 or 2.6 percent. Construction industry continued claims declined by 20 or 1.4 percent during the week. The retail industry experienced an decrease of 180 continued claims (-3.6%) during the week ended October 17th, following last



## Frequency of Live Contact with Teachers by Children Enrolled in NH Public and Private Schools (September 30 - October 12)



week's increase of 40 claims resulting from the 310 increase in continued claims by miscellaneous store retailers.

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 October 17th. 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 Need for Child Care Impedes Employment Recovery and Growth

Stay-at-home orders and the transition to online schooling during the coronavirus pandemic required households with children to have at least one adult in the home to focus on the children, or find other arrangements to help with schoolwork or otherwise supervise children. Parents who kept their jobs during the stay-at-home orders had limited options: take paid or unpaid time off, quit working, or adjust work hours to non-business hours such as evenings or weekends to care for children. As stay-at-home orders were relaxed and more individuals began returning to work, or attempted to return, the increased need to supervise children, as more limited daycare opportunities existed and as more schooling was done remotely, has become a greater impediment to economic recovery.

The Federal Reserve Board's "Beige Book" (a report on national and regional economic conditions) released October 21st noted the problem childcare issues are presenting for the recovery of the labor market, noting

that: "Most districts continued reporting tight labor markets, attributing it to workers' health and childcare concerns, with many firms consequently offering increased schedule flexibility." In one Federal Reserve district, one quarter of businesses cited childcare concerns as an impediment to hiring employees. Another district reported "Employers remained concerned about workers' abilities to balance workloads with the demands of childcare and the return to school, in person or virtual."

Anecdotally, individuals and businesses in New Hampshire have cited the lack of childcare as limiting labor force participation and hiring in the state. The U.S. Census Bureau's "Household Pulse Survey," was started during the pandemic to assess how households have been affected by Covid-19. One question the survey asks is: "What is your main reason for not working for pay or profit?" Examining the data for the approximately 1,500 respondents from New Hampshire provides an indication of how childcare issues may be affecting the state's labor market. Because of the small sample size, there is a fairly large margin for error in each survey so we combined several surveys during three periods of the pandemic to examine how childcare is affecting the New Hampshire labor force. The figure below shows that among those 18 and older in New Hampshire who are not working (and who are not retired, disabled, or choosing not to work for other reasons such as schooling), child care has been increasingly cited as the main or primary reason why individuals are not working in the state. Averaged since September, over 26,000 individuals have cited the need to care for a child as the main reason they are not working. That represents 16.2 percent of the individuals who could be working but who are not. The most recent survey indicated an even higher number, just over 30,000 or 19 percent of those not working.

Why, as more have returned to work in the state, would childcare be cited more often as a primary reason for not working? Earlier in the pandemic the number citing childcare as the primary reason for not working averaged just 19,500. One explanation is that early in the pandemic many more individuals were furloughed or laid off as business were temporarily closed or reduced operations, at this time many workers had no choice regarding returning to work and thus childcare was not the primary reason for not working. As businesses reopened or began full operations and workers were rehired, workers with children confronted finding child supervision at a time when more learning was occurring at home, while supply in the childcare industry had contracted because of staffing (during the pandemic over one-half of workers in child daycare industry had filed for unemployment), health, social distancing demands, or economics. At the same time, demand for child supervision increased as options for supervision (primarily schools) were also reduced because of remote learning. As the chart below shows, as of the first half of October, approximately 40 percent of public and private school children in New Hampshire have direct contact with a teacher three days or less during the school week.

The combination of decreasing supply of child daycare and supervision services at a time when demand has increased has limited the ability of more individuals (primarily women who tend to be the primary care givers in households) to participate in the labor force. With the margin of error accounted for, it appears that somewhere between the middle 20,000s and middle 30,000s of New Hampshire residents cite the need to care for a child as a reason for not working.

Further examining the Household Pulse Survey data suggests that just 10 percent of the individuals who cite childcare as the main reason for not working filed for and received unemployment benefits. This implies that while the pandemic may have exacerbated the impacts of the need for childcare on individuals ability to work, the limits that childcare availability place on labor market participation precede the pandemic, and that as the pandemic recedes and life returns to normal, the labor market's problem of childcare availability may be less severe but it will not be solved.

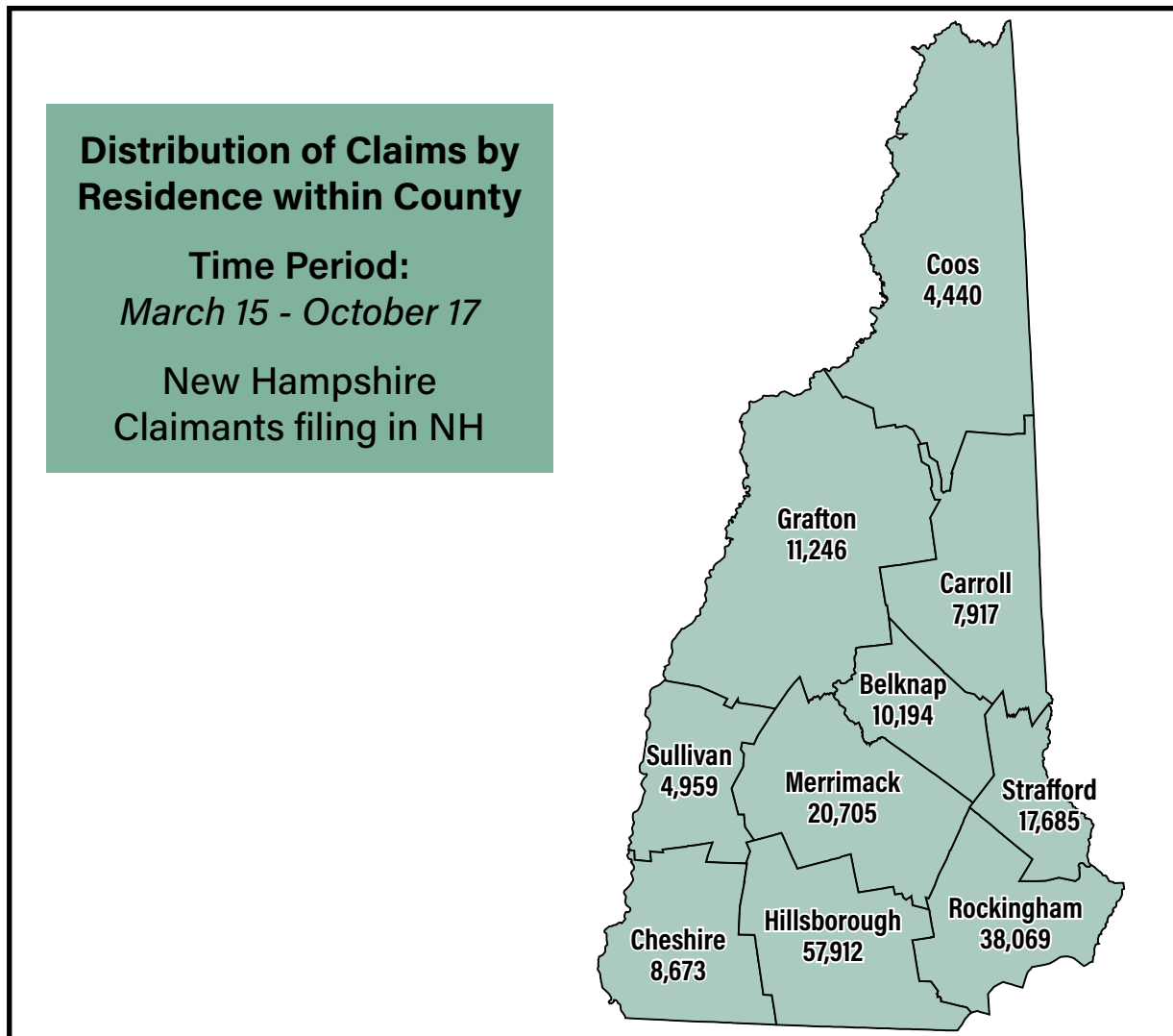
– Brian Gottlob, Director

**TABLE 2 - COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTY**

COUNTY	TOTAL CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH: MARCH 15 TO OCTOBER 17	CLAIMS OCTOBER 4 TO OCTOBER 10	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	CONTINUING CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH AS OF SEPTEMBER 19 <sup>†</sup>	FEBRUARY 2020 LABOR FORCE	ESTIMATED CURRENT COVID-19 AFFECTED INSURED UNEMP. RATE
Belknap	10,194	56	-20	2,180	31,039	7.0%
Carroll	7,917	23	-11	1,727	23,718	7.3%
Cheshire	8,673	41	-22	1,957	41,500	4.7%
Coos	4,440	25	-2	821	14,724	5.6%
Grafton	11,246	59	-7	2,159	51,045	4.2%
Hillsborough	57,912	327	-69	13,155	245,905	5.3%
Merrimack	20,705	122	-28	4,436	84,821	5.2%
Rockingham	38,069	204	-43	8,609	188,982	4.6%
Strafford	17,685	107	4	3,876	75,410	5.1%
Sullivan	4,959	29	-4	1,061	23,061	4.6%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>181,800</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>-202</b>	<b>39,981</b>	<b>780,205</b>	<b>5.1%</b>

<sup>†</sup> New data for Continued Claims is released monthly

**FIGURE 2**





**TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 15 TO OCTOBER 17**

<b>INDUSTRY</b>	<b>NAICS CODE *</b>	<b># CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 15</b>	<b>CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF OCTOBER 17</b>	<b>CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK</b>	<b>Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>OCT 10 CONTINUED CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT</b>
Food Services and Drinking Places	722	26,934	4,670	-120	49,907	9.4%
Administrative and Support Services	561	12,061	3,304	-86	33,750	9.8%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	621	10,736	1,298	-18	34,431	3.8%
Educational Services	611	8,415	1,271	-18	20,834	6.1%
Social Assistance	624	6,568	1,274	-67	15,809	8.1%
Hospitals	622	6,133	774	-26	30,086	2.6%
Personal and Laundry Services	812	5,182	857	-32	7,306	11.7%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	541	5,148	1,320	-16	39,171	3.4%
Accommodation	721	5,064	1,096	-38	8,397	13.1%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	713	4,814	756	-17	9,883	7.6%
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	441	4,756	831	-26	12,602	6.6%
General Merchandise Stores	452	4,699	1,003	-23	14,817	6.8%
Specialty Trade Contractors	238	4,463	758	-20	18,817	4.0%
Food and Beverage Stores	445	3,827	947	-25	22,356	4.2%
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	448	3,538	437	-21	6,029	7.2%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	623	2,980	813	-36	14,268	5.7%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	453	2,741	426	-10	5,449	7.8%
Electronic Computer Manufacturing	334	2,648	452	-11	16,381	2.8%
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	485	2,463	565	-24	3,652	15.5%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	332	2,430	520	-21	11,558	4.5%
General Automotive Repair	811	2,427	428	-22	7,091	6.0%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	813	2,305	413	-18	6,517	6.3%
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	423	2,256	485	-6	12,463	3.9%
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	335	2,084	155	-1	4,225	3.7%
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores	451	1,740	231	-7	4,154	5.6%
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	442	1,606	218	-16	2,772	7.9%
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	444	1,546	365	-12	9,527	3.8%
Construction of Buildings	236	1,543	390	8	4,430	8.8%

**TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 15 TO OCTOBER 17**

INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 15	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF OCTOBER 17	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	OCT 10 CONTINUED CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	339	1,492	224	-9	4,430	5.1%
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	424	1,434	314	-14	8,050	3.9%
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers.	425	1,395	321	-9	7,771	4.1%
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	326	1,336	303	-7	5,422	5.6%
Nonstore Retailers	454	1,197	288	-12	6,181	4.7%
Health and Personal Care Stores	446	1,074	216	-10	4,185	5.2%
Textile Mills	313	1,063	257	1	1,822	14.1%
Real Estate	531	1,038	224	-6	4,949	4.5%
Machinery Manufacturing	333	1,007	284	-4	7,006	4.1%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	551	1,003	262	13	9,284	2.8%
Primary Metal Manufacturing	331	996	174	-5	2,386	7.3%
Gas Stations	447	971	252	-11	2,297	11.0%
Printing and Related Support Activities	323	970	200	-13	4,511	4.4%
Electronics and Appliance Stores	443	850	160	-7	2,958	5.4%
Rental and Leasing Services	532	808	194	4	1,993	9.7%
Industries in the Food Manufacturing	311	796	153	-7	2,771	5.5%
Couriers and Messengers	492	783	196	-13	3,721	5.3%
Industries in the Publishing Industries (except Internet)	511	685	167	-1	5,116	3.3%
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related	711	656	197	-1	2,634	7.5%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	336	649	211	-8	1,179	17.9%
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	524	640	186	-2	11,768	1.6%
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	312	560	72	-2	1,308	5.5%
*NAICS - North American Industrial Classification System						

**TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN**

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - OCTOBER 17*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF SEPT. 19†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Acworth	92	21	459	4.6%
Albany	131	24	362	6.6%
Alexandria	289	49	912	5.4%
Allenstown	660	150	2,493	6.0%
Alstead	240	56	1,083	5.2%
Alton	781	158	3,009	5.3%
Amherst	1,132	215	6,419	3.3%
Andover	302	55	1,439	3.8%
Antrim	364	65	1,427	4.6%
Ashland	364	54	1,279	4.2%
Atkinson	649	158	4,068	3.9%
Auburn	742	162	3,634	4.5%
Barnstead	704	143	2,656	5.4%
Barrington	1,228	266	5,523	4.8%
Bartlett	708	129	1,459	8.8%
Bath town	143	28	542	5.2%
Bedford	2,235	465	12,555	3.7%
Belmont	1,281	289	3,576	8.1%
Bennington	244	52	817	6.4%
Benton	28	6	150	4.0%
Berlin	1,266	237	3,888	6.1%
Bethlehem	514	126	1,444	8.7%
Boscawen	618	122	1,972	6.2%
Bow	838	175	4,561	3.8%
Bradford	250	64	986	6.5%
Brentwood	484	113	2,642	4.3%
Bridgewater	151	36	761	4.7%
Bristol	615	100	1,842	5.4%
Brookfield	124	26	293	8.9%
Brookline	497	93	3,480	2.7%
Campton	649	116	2,110	5.5%
Canaan	482	100	2,042	4.9%
Candia	524	108	2,598	4.2%
Canterbury	279	56	1,508	3.7%
Carroll	131	25	391	6.4%
Center Harbor	164	28	670	4.2%
Charlestown	665	113	2,843	4.0%
Chatham	48	14	160	8.8%
Chester	624	125	3,145	4.0%
Chesterfield	284	67	1,943	3.4%

**TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN**

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - OCTOBER 17*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF SEPT. 19†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Chichester	367	76	1,588	4.8%
Claremont	1,614	352	6,385	5.5%
Colebrook	311	52	1,141	4.6%
Columbia	53	5	318	1.6%
Concord	6,292	1,374	23,063	6.0%
Conway	2,284	465	5,463	8.5%
Cornish	169	35	988	3.5%
Croydon	66	24	452	5.3%
Dalton	189	44	442	10.0%
Danbury	208	49	736	6.7%
Danville	538	121	2,771	4.4%
Deerfield	595	138	2,835	4.9%
Deering	217	38	1,133	3.4%
Derry	4,760	1,086	20,900	5.2%
Dorchester	36	9	200	4.5%
Dover	4,805	1,054	18,915	5.6%
Dublin	133	28	891	3.1%
Dummer	31	7	142	4.9%
Dunbarton	357	76	1,795	4.2%
Durham	741	130	9,395	1.4%
East Kingston	238	50	1,401	3.6%
Easton	35	6	143	4.2%
Eaton	65	8	235	3.4%
Effingham	219	52	701	7.4%
Enfield	498	111	3,166	3.5%
Epping	994	212	4,282	5.0%
Epsom	637	127	2,996	4.2%
Errol	55	11	164	6.7%
Exeter	1,858	436	8,834	4.9%
Farmington	1,073	251	3,725	6.7%
Fitzwilliam	234	45	1,361	3.3%
Francestown	185	50	1,002	5.0%
Franconia	164	35	655	5.3%
Franklin	1,468	343	4,055	8.5%
Freedom	175	49	766	6.4%
Fremont	585	136	2,870	4.7%
Gilford	1,199	254	3,645	7.0%
Gilmanton	600	125	1,746	7.2%
Gilsum	103	29	457	6.3%
Goffstown	2,374	518	11,023	4.7%

**TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN**

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - OCTOBER 17*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF SEPT. 19†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Gorham	449	77	1,234	6.2%
Goshen	95	21	451	4.7%
Grafton	183	39	683	5.7%
Grantham	248	57	1,664	3.4%
Greenfield	221	50	1,066	4.7%
Greenland	495	111	2,467	4.5%
Greenville	233	53	1,206	4.4%
Groton	138	31	382	8.1%
Hale's Location	12	3	42	7.1%
Hampstead	920	203	5,151	3.9%
Hampton Falls	232	60	1,501	4.0%
Hampton	2,398	570	9,147	6.2%
Hancock	204	45	944	4.8%
Hanover	289	50	5,093	1.0%
Harrisville	123	23	609	3.8%
Haverhill	448	82	2,359	3.5%
Hebron	58	9	413	2.2%
Henniker	578	112	2,910	3.8%
Hill	161	33	543	6.1%
Hillsborough	1,019	214	3,004	7.1%
Hinsdale	354	84	2,158	3.9%
Holderness	282	48	1,563	3.1%
Hollis	656	131	4,346	3.0%
Hooksett	2,096	426	9,376	4.5%
Hopkinton	592	114	3,481	3.3%
Hudson	3,001	614	15,467	4.0%
Jackson	188	33	366	9.0%
Jaffrey	613	140	3,103	4.5%
Jefferson	155	42	639	6.6%
Keene	2,947	614	11,949	5.1%
Kensington	186	43	1,313	3.3%
Kingston	761	190	3,777	5.0%
Laconia	2,922	668	7,775	8.6%
Lancaster	414	84	1,741	4.8%
Landaff	43	7	279	2.5%
Langdon	66	11	363	3.0%
Lebanon	1,350	288	7,793	3.7%
Lee	575	119	2,884	4.1%
Lempster	134	26	629	4.1%
Lincoln	378	73	770	9.5%

**TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN**

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - OCTOBER 17*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF SEPT. 19†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Lisbon	220	53	862	6.1%
Litchfield	1,059	203	4,887	4.2%
Littleton	1,113	209	3,256	6.4%
Londonderry	3,141	642	16,261	3.9%
Loudon	755	136	3,357	4.1%
Lyman	118	30	336	8.9%
Lyme	99	18	850	2.1%
Lyndeborough	226	59	1,056	5.6%
Madbury	219	43	1,097	3.9%
Madison	445	99	1,437	6.9%
Manchester	20,970	5,005	66,815	7.5%
Marlborough	293	73	1,221	6.0%
Marlow	91	31	369	8.4%
Mason	152	34	821	4.1%
Meredith	975	205	3,115	6.6%
Merrimack	3,386	712	16,570	4.3%
Middleton	233	44	1,051	4.2%
Milan	175	30	626	4.8%
Milford	2,266	427	9,738	4.4%
Milton	607	139	2,390	5.8%
Monroe	79	24	401	6.0%
Mont Vernon	285	56	1,582	3.5%
Moultonborough	552	120	2,219	5.4%
Nashua	11,692	2,922	51,919	5.6%
Nelson	75	18	440	4.1%
New Boston	812	175	3,976	4.4%
New Castle	75	18	560	3.2%
New Durham	364	80	1,563	5.1%
New Hampton	390	75	1,321	5.7%
New Ipswich	456	90	3,023	3.0%
New London	308	74	1,941	3.8%
Newbury	241	49	1,212	4.0%
Newfields	196	43	1,071	4.0%
Newington	97	17	518	3.3%
Newmarket	1,457	289	5,818	5.0%
Newport	865	202	3,553	5.7%
Newton	388	106	3,283	3.2%
North Hampton	516	135	2,684	5.0%
Northfield	844	181	2,554	7.1%
Northumberland	323	47	1,059	4.4%

**TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN**

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - OCTOBER 17*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF SEPT. 19†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Northwood	683	146	2,672	5.5%
Nottingham	657	126	3,286	3.8%
Orford	107	25	817	3.1%
Ossipee	638	172	1,757	9.8%
Pelham	1,209	257	8,237	3.1%
Pembroke	1,157	255	4,612	5.5%
Peterborough	784	195	3,858	5.1%
Piermont	55	10	430	2.3%
Pittsburg	125	13	384	3.4%
Pittsfield	569	153	2,122	7.2%
Plainfield	192	36	1,446	2.5%
Plaistow	733	159	4,320	3.7%
Plymouth	809	123	3,989	3.1%
Portsmouth	3,213	709	14,074	5.0%
Randolph	55	11	141	7.8%
Raymond	1,531	364	6,360	5.7%
Richmond	101	22	596	3.7%
Rindge	456	96	2,943	3.3%
Rochester	4,967	1,083	18,190	6.0%
Rollinsford	372	87	1,456	6.0%
Roxbury	25	6	139	4.3%
Rumney	189	36	958	3.8%
Rye	604	143	3,459	4.1%
Salem	3,135	762	18,512	4.1%
Salisbury	184	36	827	4.4%
Sanbornton	446	98	1,689	5.8%
Sandown	755	149	4,279	3.5%
Sandwich	156	33	610	5.4%
Seabrook	1,157	293	5,180	5.7%
Sharon	34	13	224	5.8%
Shelburne	49	6	177	3.4%
Somersworth	1,965	470	6,891	6.8%
South Hampton	71	16	531	3.0%
Springfield	128	22	779	2.8%
Stark	55	13	194	6.7%
Stewartstown	92	10	370	2.7%
Stoddard	159	34	724	4.7%
Strafford	536	110	2,328	4.7%

**TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN**

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - OCTOBER 17*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF SEPT. 19†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Stratford	94	15	255	5.9%
Stratham	807	173	4,559	3.8%
Sugar Hill	79	17	351	4.8%
Sullivan	79	18	360	5.0%
Sunapee	337	75	1,671	4.5%
Surry	77	17	500	3.4%
Sutton	176	42	1,139	3.7%
Swanzy	914	232	4,101	5.7%
Tamworth	510	111	1,517	7.3%
Temple	167	35	786	4.5%
Thornton	512	85	1,790	4.7%
Tilton	732	137	1,837	7.5%
Troy	303	84	1,174	7.2%
Tuftonboro	297	75	1,157	6.5%
Unity	124	34	865	3.9%
Wakefield	623	147	2,310	6.4%
Walpole	353	81	2,380	3.4%
Warner	364	81	1,587	5.1%
Warren	94	15	537	2.8%
Washington	164	32	513	6.2%
Waterville Valley	87	20	141	14.2%
Weare	1,258	240	6,179	3.9%
Webster	252	43	1,180	3.6%
Wentworth	106	21	535	3.9%
Westmoreland	181	33	941	3.5%
Whitefield	395	92	1,280	7.2%
Wilmot	152	34	788	4.3%
Wilton	543	125	2,190	5.7%
Winchester	535	126	2,058	6.1%
Windham	1,270	297	8,219	3.6%
Windsor	31	4	155	2.6%
Wolfboro	738	166	2,827	5.9%
Woodstock	404	64	972	6.6%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>181,800</b>	<b>39,981</b>	<b>780,205</b>	<b>5.1%</b>
<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 November 5th.

For further information contact:  
**Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau**  
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