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COVID-19

UNEMPLOYMENT UPDATE

For Immediate Release: December 3, 2020

New Hampshire's initial claims for unemployment continued their volatility during the week ended November 28th, decreasing by 529 (21.1%) to 1,980 from a revised 2,509 the week ended November 21st. U.S. initial claims increased by 14.6% during the week on a not seasonally adjusted basis. A total of just 10 states experienced an increase in initial claims during the week. In New England, only Rhode Island reported an increase in initial claims during the week.

New Hampshire's continued claims in the regular unemployment insurance (UI) program were 20,618 during the week ended November 21st, down 1,128 or 5.2%. U.S. regular UI continued claims declined by 11.6% 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. Twenty two states experienced an increase in regular UI program continuing claims during the week ended November 21st. Rhode Island and Vermont were the only New England states to have an increase in UI continued claims during the week.

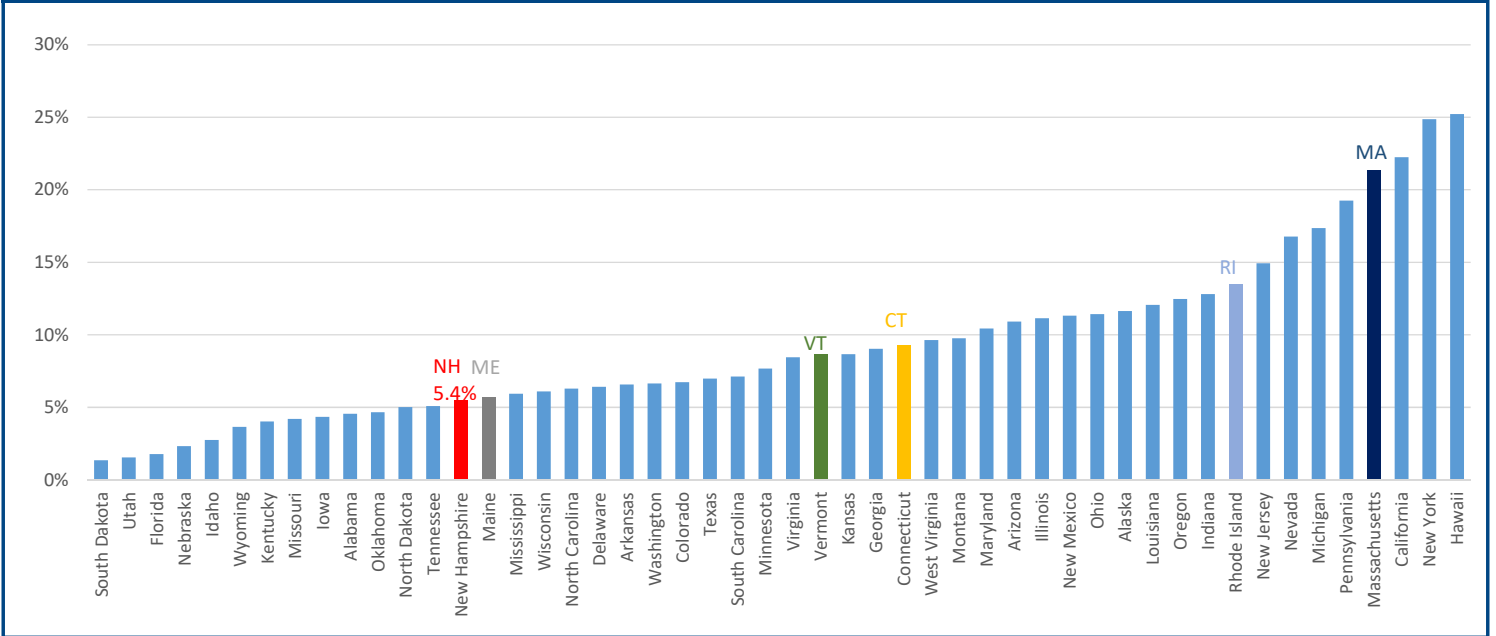
The decline nationally in continued claims in the regular unemployment program was again partially offset by a rise in continued claims in federal unemployment assistance programs that extend the time individuals can collect unemployment benefits when they exhaust regular state program time limits. In 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. Thirty states experienced an

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

TOWN	NEW CLAIMS NOVEMBER 15 TO NOVEMBER 21	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	TOTAL NEW CLAIMS MARCH 16 TO NOVEMBER 21	CONTINUING CLAIMS AS OF OCTOBER 24†
Manchester	194	74	21,653	4,162
Nashua	64	-9	12,038	2,425
Rochester	41	4	5,125	909
Concord	35	-5	6,504	1,202
Dover	30	14	4,918	906
Keene	24	15	3,028	482
Laconia	24	5	3,026	580
Derry	22	7	4,851	894
Portsmouth	22	6	3,292	599
Bedford	19	3	2,306	379
Hampton	18	7	2,460	491
Goffstown	17	5	2,438	419
Londonderry	16	1	3,217	520
Merrimack	15	-2	3,469	609
Salem	15	1	3,214	633
Exeter	14	4	1,914	354
Littleton	14	11	1,145	174
Belmont	13	8	1,315	251
Hudson	13	1	3,075	518
Newport	13	10	897	161

† 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 November 14th)



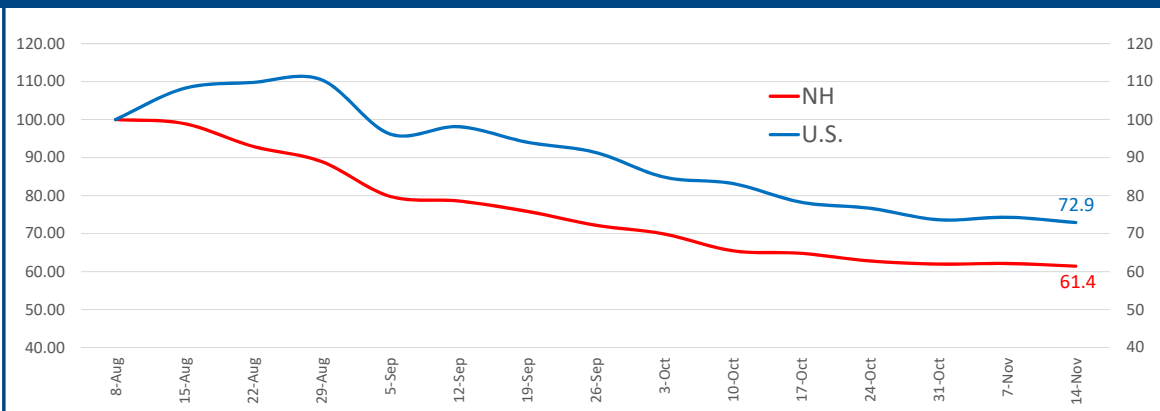
increase in PUA continued claims during the week ended November 14th. Connecticut and Maine were the only New England States not to have an increase in PUA continued claims during the week. The CARES Act also established the "Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation" (PEUC) program to allow individuals who exhausted their regular UI or their PUA benefits after 26 weeks to receive an additional 13 weeks of benefits. Thirty four states, including New Hampshire, saw an increase in PEUC claims during the week. Maine and Rhode Island were the only New England states to see a decline in PEUC claims. 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.

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. Using this broader measure of Covid-19's impact on the labor market, New Hampshire's continued claims as a percentage of its pre-Covid-19 labor force stands at 5.4 percent as of November 14th, little changed from the previous week (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.

Figure 2 highlights continuing claims trends in New Hampshire and the U.S. since August 8th. On the graph,

FIGURE 2

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



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 61.4 indicates that as of November 14th, continuing claims have declined by 39 percent since August 8th (100 - 61 = 39). Continuing claims

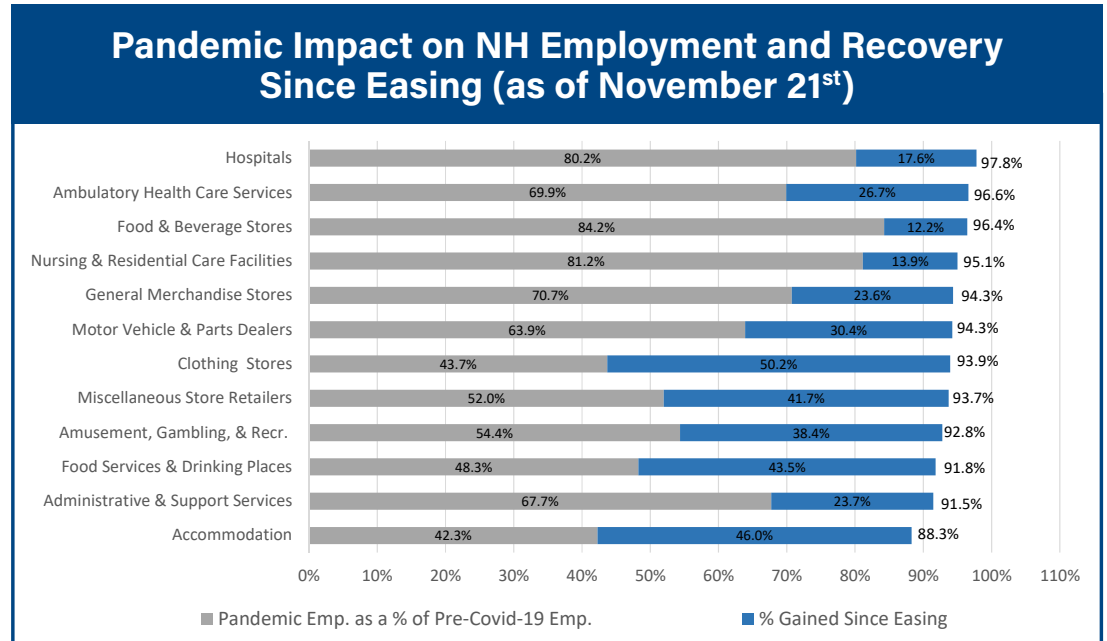
nationally have declined by 27 percent during the same time period.

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 November 21st). The number of claims filed by New Hampshire residents working in New Hampshire increased by 279 during the week. Manchester (+74) had the largest increase in new claims over the previous week, followed by Keene (+15) and Dover (+14). Nashua (-9) and Barrington (-8) had the largest decreases in claims during the week. A total of 115 of New Hampshire's 238 towns had an increase in new claims during the week, totaling 412 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

FIGURE 3



(alphabetically for towns with at least 25 new claims) since March 15th as well as the number of continued claims (as of October 24th) 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 October 24th), 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 October was released this week on November 17th and reflects employment and unemployment during the week that contained October 12th. The official U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for New Hampshire in September is 4.2 percent, and the not seasonally adjusted figure is 3.8 percent. For the week ending October 24th, New Hampshire's "Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate" (which is not seasonally adjusted) was 4.3 percent. Waterville Valley (10.6%), Ossipee (8.6%) and Lincoln (8.6%) 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

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.

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.

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 November 21st, the change in initial claims from the prior week, and the number of continuing claims filed by residents of each county. Each of the state's 10 counties saw an increase in initial claims during the week compared to the previous week, led by Hillsborough (+85), Rockingham (+45), and Belknap (+42) Counties.

As of the week ended October 24th, Carroll County has the highest Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate, at 6.3 percent, while the lowest rate was recorded in Grafton County at 3.6 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 November 21st, 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 November 21st.

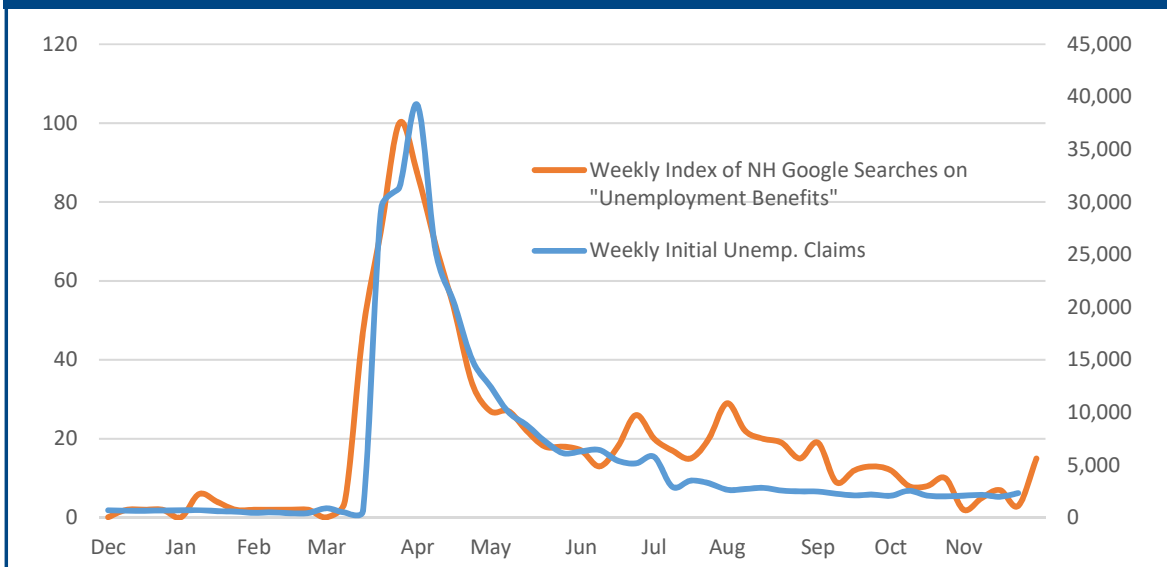
In a sign of continued labor market improvement during the week, of 94 industry classifications (at the three-digit NAICS level), just two experienced increases in continuing claims during the week, totaling 12 continued claims. Among the 50 industries most affected by the pandemic through November 21st, none experienced an increase in continuing claims during the week, compared to the week ended November 14th (Table 3).

Substantial declines in continuing claims occurred in most industry sectors during the week. Manufacturing industries declined by 239 or -7.6 percent during the week ended November 21st. Claims in educational services fell by 137, or -11.4 percent. Continued claims in healthcare industries declined by 184 or -6.8 percent during the week. Claims in the hospitality (accommodations and food services and recreation) industries declined by 527 or -8.4 percent, led by a decline of 9.4 percent in the accommodations industry, 8.9 percent in the amusement recreation, and gambling industry, and 8.0 percent in the food services industry. Construction industry continued claims increased by 55 or -4.6 percent during the week. The retail industry experienced a decrease of 421 continued claims (-8.5%) during the week ended November 21st.

Figure 4 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 November 21st. 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

FIGURE 4

Google Searches on "Unemployment Benefits" in New Hampshire Track Changes in the Volume of New Claims for Unemployment



12 industries that were among the most affected (in terms of claims for unemployment) by the pandemic.

Forecasting the Direction of New Unemployment Claims

The suddenness and severity of the COVID-19 crisis have underscored the need for timely, high-frequency, reliable indicators of economic conditions. Initial claims for unemployment insurance have traditionally been a powerful early indicator of emergent recessions, and they played a key role in alerting policymakers, researchers, and the public to the scale, swiftness of labor market deterioration in March of 2020. Initial claims is one of the most-sensitive, high-frequency government statistics used to detect changes in the labor market. In the early weeks of the Covid-19 pandemic crisis, no other indicator provided a clearer indication of mounting economic damage as did the explosion in weekly claims for unemployment insurance.

Initial claims are the most timely, high-frequency, official government economic indicator available, but the official weekly claims data released by the U.S. Department of Labor still come out with a lag. The headline initial claims data number that we present in this report is based on data that covers the prior Sunday to Saturday week. Estimates are revised over the following week, so official, final estimates of initial claims are released 18 days after each week starts and 12 days after it ends. Official employment, unemployment and labor force estimates come out monthly, usually two to three weeks after the reference period (the week containing the 12th day of each month) ends. The

Covid-19 pandemic has shown how rapidly labor markets can deteriorate and uncertainties over the course of the virus and its impact on the economy mean that economic conditions are more volatile than ever, increasing the importance of having timely indicators of labor market conditions, and in particular, initial unemployment claims.

In recent weeks the number of initial unemployment claims filed in New Hampshire has been especially volatile, with swings of +/- 20 percent from week to week, making accurate forecasting of initial claims problematic using traditional economic indicators, despite the importance of being able to do so. During the pandemic, private sector sources of data have proven to be valuable and timely indicators of economic conditions. In the case of initial unemployment claims, Google searches on "unemployment insurance" are a leading indicator of the volume of initial claims in New Hampshire and the nation. Figure 4 shows how closely an index of Google searches in New Hampshire on the phrase "unemployment benefits" track the number of initial claims filed in New Hampshire. Because initial claims are reported with a lag, knowing the volume of Google searches on "unemployment insurance" during a week is a good predictor of the volume of initial claims in the state that will be subsequently reported with a lag. Comparing changes in Google search volume for New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and the entire U.S. for the week ended November 29th suggests there could be an increase in new claims next week (Figure 5).

- Brian Gottlob, Director

FIGURE 5

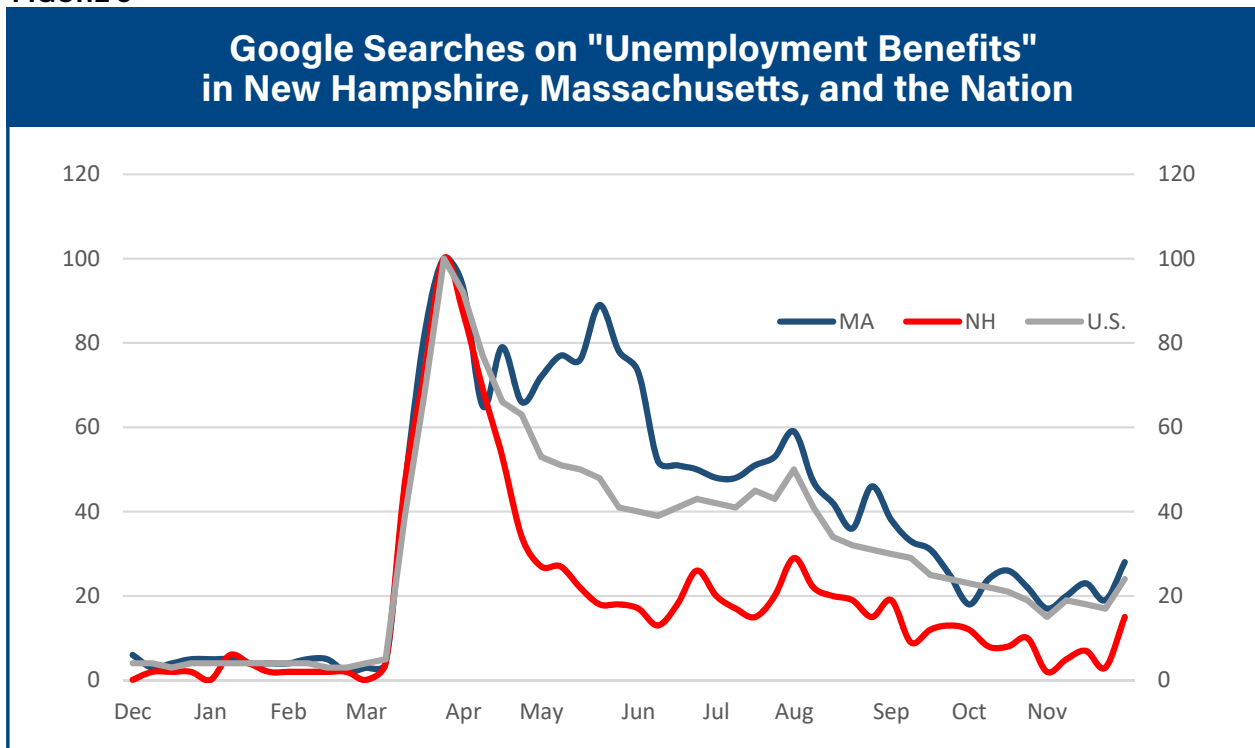


TABLE 2 - COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTY

COUNTY	TOTAL CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH: MARCH 16 TO NOVEMBER 21	CLAIMS NOVEMBER 15 TO NOVEMBER 21	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	CONTINUING CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH AS OF OCTOBER 24 [†]	FEBRUARY 2020 LABOR FORCE	ESTIMATED CURRENT COVID-19 AFFECTED INSURED UNEMP. RATE
Belknap	10,493	83	42	1,862	31,039	6.0%
Carroll	8,069	34	10	1,480	23,718	6.2%
Cheshire	8,914	64	27	1,635	41,500	3.9%
Coos	4,611	46	23	713	14,724	4.8%
Grafton	11,536	74	19	1,826	51,045	3.6%
Hillsborough	59,541	397	85	10,919	245,905	4.4%
Merrimack	21,309	122	14	3,788	84,821	4.5%
Rockingham	39,007	210	45	7,052	188,982	3.7%
Strafford	18,152	109	8	3,275	75,410	4.3%
Sullivan	5,144	39	6	915	23,061	4.0%
Totals	186,776	1,178	279	33,465	780,205	4.3%

[†] New data for Continued Claims is released monthly

TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 15 TO NOVEMBER 21

INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 16	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF NOVEMBER 21	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	NOV 21 CONTINUED CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Food Services and Drinking Places	722	27,339	4,087	-355	49,907	8.2%
Administrative and Support Services	561	12,463	2,879	-236	33,750	8.5%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	621	10,897	1,162	-69	34,431	3.4%
Educational Services	611	8,569	1,063	-137	20,834	5.1%
Social Assistance	624	6,688	1,096	-106	15,809	6.9%
Hospitals	622	6,223	661	-61	30,086	2.2%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	541	5,376	1,067	-149	39,171	2.7%
Personal and Laundry Services	812	5,267	743	-70	7,306	10.2%
Accommodation	721	5,127	984	-102	8,397	11.7%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	713	4,953	713	-70	9,883	7.2%
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	441	4,818	724	-45	12,602	5.7%
General Merchandise Stores	452	4,787	835	-70	14,817	5.6%

**TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW
UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 15 TO NOVEMBER 21**

INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 16	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF NOVEMBER 21	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	NOV 21 CONTINUED CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Specialty Trade Contractors	238	4,692	671	-41	18,817	3.6%
Food and Beverage Stores	445	3,925	796	-82	22,356	3.6%
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	448	3,565	365	-30	6,029	6.1%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	623	3,094	710	-54	14,268	5.0%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	453	2,781	344	-46	5,449	6.3%
Electronic Computer Manufacturing	334	2,717	377	-47	16,381	2.3%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	332	2,555	473	-20	11,558	4.1%
General Automotive Repair	811	2,490	369	-26	7,091	5.2%
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	485	2,482	521	-35	3,652	14.3%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	813	2,385	353	-43	6,517	5.4%
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	423	2,368	383	-45	12,463	3.1%
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	335	2,109	144	-17	4,225	3.4%
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores	451	1,777	196	-25	4,154	4.7%
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	442	1,624	160	-24	2,772	5.8%
Construction of Buildings	236	1,616	344	-23	4,430	7.8%
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	444	1,612	313	-30	9,527	3.3%
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	339	1,507	182	-20	4,430	4.1%
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	424	1,501	258	-19	8,050	3.2%
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	326	1,371	257	-11	5,422	4.7%
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers.	425	1,328	262	-38	7,771	3.4%
Nonstore Retailers	454	1,241	232	-27	6,181	3.8%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	551	1,097	235	-37	9,284	2.5%
Health and Personal Care Stores	446	1,094	187	-14	4,185	4.5%
Real Estate	531	1,082	204	-20	4,949	4.1%
Textile Mills	313	1,081	208	-28	1,822	11.4%
Machinery Manufacturing	333	1,033	216	-6	7,006	3.1%
Primary Metal Manufacturing	331	1,009	161	-18	2,386	6.7%
Gas Stations	447	1,007	223	-14	2,297	9.7%

TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 15 TO NOVEMBER 21

INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 16	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF NOVEMBER 21	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	NOV 21 CONTINUED CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Printing and Related Support Activities	323	976	167	-19	4,511	3.7%
Electronics and Appliance Stores	443	863	137	-14	2,958	4.6%
Rental and Leasing Services	532	821	157	-10	1,993	7.9%
Couriers and Messengers	492	817	164	-20	3,721	4.4%
Industries in the Food Manufacturing	311	802	125	-9	2,771	4.5%
Industries in the Publishing Industries (except Internet)	511	724	142	-13	5,116	2.8%
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	524	671	159	-12	11,768	1.4%
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related	711	668	174	-17	2,634	6.6%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	336	655	179	-14	1,179	15.2%
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	522	592	164	-13	8,107	2.0%

**NAICS - North American Industrial Classification System*

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - NOVEMBER 21	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF OCT. 24	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Acworth	94	18	459	3.9%
Albany	133	16	362	4.4%
Alexandria	291	36	912	3.9%
Allenstown	680	129	2,493	5.2%
Alstead	246	46	1,083	4.2%
Alton	804	135	3,009	4.5%
Amherst	1,166	177	6,419	2.8%
Andover	306	54	1,439	3.8%
Antrim	372	62	1,427	4.3%
Ashland	372	53	1,279	4.1%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - NOVEMBER 21	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF OCT. 24	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Atkinson	654	124	4,068	3.0%
Auburn	748	121	3,634	3.3%
Barnstead	717	118	2,656	4.4%
Barrington	1,255	221	5,523	4.0%
Bartlett	716	106	1,459	7.3%
Bath town	149	22	542	4.1%
Bedford	2,306	379	12,555	3.0%
Belmont	1,315	251	3,576	7.0%
Bennington	247	43	817	5.3%
Benton	29	4	150	2.7%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - NOVEMBER 21	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF OCT. 24	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Berlin	1,319	213	3,888	5.5%
Bethlehem	519	104	1,444	7.2%
Boscawen	644	105	1,972	5.3%
Bow	866	153	4,561	3.4%
Bradford	258	58	986	5.9%
Brentwood	497	99	2,642	3.7%
Bridgewater	153	32	761	4.2%
Bristol	637	77	1,842	4.2%
Brookfield	134	20	293	6.8%
Brookline	508	71	3,480	2.0%
Campton	670	102	2,110	4.8%
Canaan	496	85	2,042	4.2%
Candia	540	90	2,598	3.5%
Canterbury	288	48	1,508	3.2%
Carroll	133	19	391	4.9%
Center Harbor	164	24	670	3.6%
Charlestown	680	104	2,843	3.7%
Chatham	49	8	160	5.0%
Chester	639	94	3,145	3.0%
Chesterfield	296	57	1,943	2.9%
Chichester	377	61	1,588	3.8%
Claremont	1,690	310	6,385	4.9%
Colebrook	324	38	1,141	3.3%
Columbia	59	8	318	2.5%
Concord	6,504	1,202	23,063	5.2%
Conway	2,311	380	5,463	7.0%
Cornish	173	32	988	3.2%
Croydon	66	18	452	4.0%
Dalton	197	36	442	8.1%
Danbury	213	37	736	5.0%
Danville	550	96	2,771	3.5%
Deerfield	605	103	2,835	3.6%
Deering	221	31	1,133	2.7%
Derry	4,851	894	20,900	4.3%
Dorchester	37	10	200	5.0%
Dover	4,918	906	18,915	4.8%
Dublin	136	27	891	3.0%
Dummer	32	5	142	3.5%
Dunbarton	369	65	1,795	3.6%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - NOVEMBER 21	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF OCT. 24	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Durham	770	102	9,395	1.1%
East Kingston	247	45	1,401	3.2%
Easton	35	7	143	4.9%
Eaton	66	9	235	3.8%
Effingham	223	53	701	7.6%
Enfield	507	80	3,166	2.5%
Epping	1,023	170	4,282	4.0%
Epsom	658	106	2,996	3.5%
Errol	57	7	164	4.3%
Exeter	1,914	354	8,834	4.0%
Farmington	1,114	220	3,725	5.9%
Fitzwilliam	240	46	1,361	3.4%
Francestown	186	42	1,002	4.2%
Franconia	167	32	655	4.9%
Franklin	1,517	295	4,055	7.3%
Freedom	176	43	766	5.6%
Fremont	600	112	2,870	3.9%
Gilford	1,224	212	3,645	5.8%
Gilmanton	613	96	1,746	5.5%
Gilsum	110	25	457	5.5%
Goffstown	2,438	419	11,023	3.8%
Gorham	459	72	1,234	5.8%
Goshen	97	20	451	4.4%
Grafton	189	31	683	4.5%
Grantham	253	55	1,664	3.3%
Greenfield	228	47	1,066	4.4%
Greenland	504	88	2,467	3.6%
Greenville	239	42	1,206	3.5%
Groton	139	26	382	6.8%
Hampstead	948	163	5,151	3.2%
Hampton Falls	241	47	1,501	3.1%
Hampton	2,460	491	9,147	5.4%
Hancock	205	39	944	4.1%
Hanover	302	57	5,093	1.1%
Harrisville	125	25	609	4.1%
Haverhill	459	70	2,359	3.0%
Hebron	61	8	413	1.9%
Henniker	590	99	2,910	3.4%
Hill	163	29	543	5.3%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - NOVEMBER 21	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF OCT. 24	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Hillsborough	1,040	181	3,004	6.0%
Hinsdale	366	68	2,158	3.2%
Holderness	299	42	1,563	2.7%
Hollis	675	99	4,346	2.3%
Hooksett	2,133	360	9,376	3.8%
Hopkinton	607	94	3,481	2.7%
Hudson	3,075	518	15,467	3.3%
Jackson	189	31	366	8.5%
Jaffrey	627	118	3,103	3.8%
Jefferson	166	33	639	5.2%
Keene	3,028	482	11,949	4.0%
Kensington	189	38	1,313	2.9%
Kingston	782	142	3,777	3.8%
Laconia	3,026	580	7,775	7.5%
Lancaster	434	71	1,741	4.1%
Landaff	43	5	279	1.8%
Langdon	67	15	363	4.1%
Lebanon	1,387	241	7,793	3.1%
Lee	587	92	2,884	3.2%
Lempster	136	22	629	3.5%
Lincoln	384	66	770	8.6%
Lisbon	234	53	862	6.1%
Litchfield	1,075	170	4,887	3.5%
Littleton	1,145	174	3,256	5.3%
Londonderry	3,217	520	16,261	3.2%
Loudon	779	111	3,357	3.3%
Lyman	122	23	336	6.8%
Lyme	100	16	850	1.9%
Lyndeborough	231	51	1,056	4.8%
Madbury	222	35	1,097	3.2%
Madison	453	72	1,437	5.0%
Manchester	21,653	4,162	66,815	6.2%
Marlborough	304	55	1,221	4.5%
Marlow	95	25	369	6.8%
Mason	156	26	821	3.2%
Meredith	1,001	176	3,115	5.7%
Merrimack	3,469	609	16,570	3.7%
Middleton	237	43	1,051	4.1%
Milan	182	29	626	4.6%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - NOVEMBER 21	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF OCT. 24	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Milford	2,302	338	9,738	3.5%
Milton	620	123	2,390	5.1%
Monroe	81	17	401	4.2%
Mont Vernon	290	41	1,582	2.6%
Moultonborough	565	108	2,219	4.9%
Nashua	12,038	2,425	51,919	4.7%
Nelson	76	18	440	4.1%
New Boston	827	145	3,976	3.6%
New Castle	78	13	560	2.3%
New Durham	370	72	1,563	4.6%
New Hampton	415	65	1,321	4.9%
New Ipswich	469	81	3,023	2.7%
New London	321	53	1,941	2.7%
Newbury	245	44	1,212	3.6%
Newfields	201	43	1,071	4.0%
Newington	100	14	518	2.7%
Newmarket	1,505	225	5,818	3.9%
Newport	897	161	3,553	4.5%
Newton	399	81	3,283	2.5%
North Hampton	532	111	2,684	4.1%
Northfield	859	140	2,554	5.5%
Northumberland	333	40	1,059	3.8%
Northwood	700	107	2,672	4.0%
Nottingham	671	110	3,286	3.3%
Orford	108	22	817	2.7%
Ossipee	651	151	1,757	8.6%
Pelham	1,240	204	8,237	2.5%
Pembroke	1,189	213	4,612	4.6%
Peterborough	807	172	3,858	4.5%
Piermont	55	6	430	1.4%
Pittsburg	128	14	384	3.6%
Pittsfield	588	125	2,122	5.9%
Plainfield	196	28	1,446	1.9%
Plastow	750	144	4,320	3.3%
Plymouth	827	95	3,989	2.4%
Portsmouth	3,292	599	14,074	4.3%
Randolph	56	8	141	5.7%
Raymond	1,574	316	6,360	5.0%
Richmond	102	19	596	3.2%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - NOVEMBER 21	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF OCT. 24	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Rindge	469	75	2,943	2.5%
Rochester	5,125	909	18,190	5.0%
Rollinsford	379	77	1,456	5.3%
Roxbury	25	6	139	4.3%
Rumney	193	30	958	3.1%
Rye	621	113	3,459	3.3%
Salem	3,214	633	18,512	3.4%
Salisbury	190	32	827	3.9%
Sanbornton	466	76	1,689	4.5%
Sandown	772	118	4,279	2.8%
Sandwich	160	26	610	4.3%
Seabrook	1,193	249	5,180	4.8%
Sharon	35	10	224	4.5%
Shelburne	49	7	177	4.0%
Somersworth	2,012	389	6,891	5.6%
South Hampton	73	17	531	3.2%
Springfield	131	21	779	2.7%
Stark	57	10	194	5.2%
Stewartstown	96	11	370	3.0%
Stoddard	166	36	724	5.0%
Strafford	543	86	2,328	3.7%
Stratford	98	14	255	5.5%
Stratham	823	152	4,559	3.3%
Sugar Hill	82	15	351	4.3%
Sullivan	82	13	360	3.6%
Sunapee	363	56	1,671	3.4%
Surry	79	14	500	2.8%
Sutton	179	38	1,139	3.3%
Swanzey	939	203	4,101	5.0%
Tamworth	524	107	1,517	7.1%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - NOVEMBER 21	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF OCT. 24	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Temple	171	33	786	4.2%
Thornton	518	77	1,790	4.3%
Tilton	748	129	1,837	7.0%
Troy	308	79	1,174	6.7%
Tuftonboro	305	71	1,157	6.1%
Unity	127	31	865	3.6%
Wakefield	638	124	2,310	5.4%
Walpole	360	71	2,380	3.0%
Warner	374	72	1,587	4.5%
Warren	99	15	537	2.8%
Washington	174	24	513	4.7%
Waterville Valley	88	15	141	10.6%
Weare	1,286	202	6,179	3.3%
Webster	257	40	1,180	3.4%
Wentworth	112	15	535	2.8%
Westmoreland	184	28	941	3.0%
Whitefield	409	77	1,280	6.0%
Wilmot	155	25	788	3.2%
Wilton	554	98	2,190	4.5%
Winchester	551	99	2,058	4.8%
Windham	1,300	216	8,219	2.6%
Windsor	32	2	155	1.3%
Wolfeboro	760	151	2,827	5.3%
Woodstock	409	56	972	5.8%
Totals	186,290	33,465	780,205	4.3%

** Towns with fewer than 25 claims are excluded from the table, but are included in totals*

*** Includes only claims active during the reference week*

† New data for Continued Claims is released monthly

The next release of the **COVID-19 Unemployment Update** will be on December 10th.

For further information contact:
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