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COVID-19 UNEMPLOYMENT UPDATE

For Immediate Release: December 10, 2020

New Hampshire's initial claims for unemployment increased to 2,923 during the week ended December 5th, up 615 (or 27%) from a revised 2,308 during the week ended November 28th. U.S. initial claims increased by 32% during the week on a not seasonally adjusted basis. A total of 45 states experienced an increase in initial claims during the week, including every state in New England. Initial claims can fluctuate sharply during the holiday season. In addition, there are concerns (less so in New Hampshire) that both backlogs of processed claims and fraudulent claims have affected weekly claims numbers in some states.

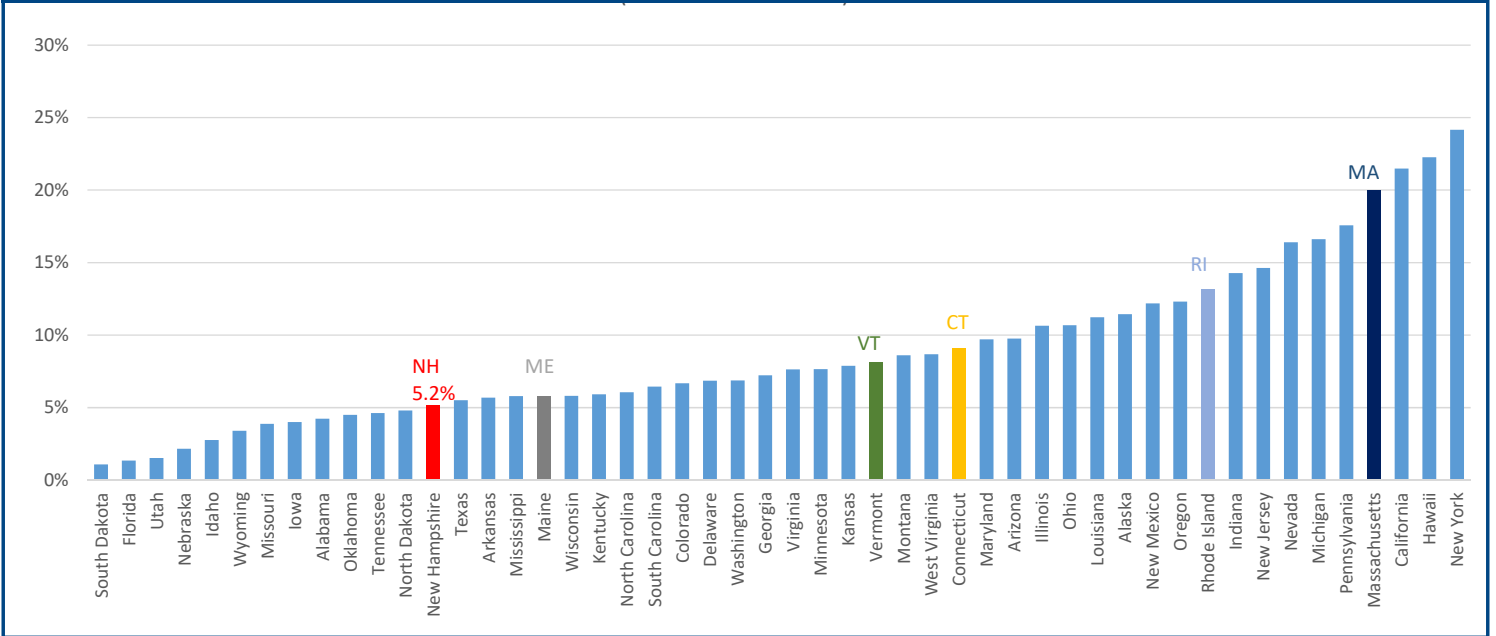
New Hampshire's continued claims in the regular unemployment insurance (UI) program were 20,902 during the week ended November 28th, up 225 or 1.1%. U.S. regular UI continued claims increased by 10.2% on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Continuing claims (by individuals who remain unemployed and file 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. Forty one states experienced an increase in regular UI program continuing claims during the week ended November 28th. Every New England state except Massachusetts had an increase in 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. Seventeen states experienced an increase in PUA continued claims during the week ended November 21st.

| TABLE 1 TOWNS WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW CLAIMS DURING THE WEEK | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| TOWN | NEW CLAIMS NOVEMBER 15 TO NOVEMBER 28 | CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK | TOTAL NEW CLAIMS MARCH 16 TO NOVEMBER 28 | CONTINUING CLAIMS AS OF NOVEMBER 21[†] |
| Manchester | 129 | -65 | 21,782 | 3,970 |
| Nashua | 50 | -14 | 12,088 | 2,278 |
| Concord | 36 | 1 | 6,540 | 1,113 |
| Derry | 32 | 10 | 4,883 | 812 |
| Dover | 31 | 1 | 4,949 | 826 |
| Rochester | 25 | -16 | 5,150 | 888 |
| Laconia | 24 | 0 | 3,050 | 581 |
| Keene | 22 | -2 | 3,050 | 427 |
| Londonderry | 21 | 5 | 3,238 | 482 |
| Claremont | 19 | 7 | 1,709 | 270 |
| Merrimack | 18 | 3 | 3,487 | 576 |
| Milford | 13 | 4 | 2,315 | 326 |
| Portsmouth | 13 | -9 | 3,305 | 553 |
| Salem | 13 | -2 | 3,227 | 597 |
| Goffstown | 11 | -6 | 2,449 | 398 |
| Hudson | 11 | -2 | 3,086 | 500 |
| Lebanon | 11 | 4 | 1,398 | 217 |
| Somersworth | 11 | 2 | 2,023 | 367 |
| Franklin | 10 | 1 | 1,527 | 278 |
| Seabrook | 10 | 0 | 1,203 | 237 |

[†] 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 21st)



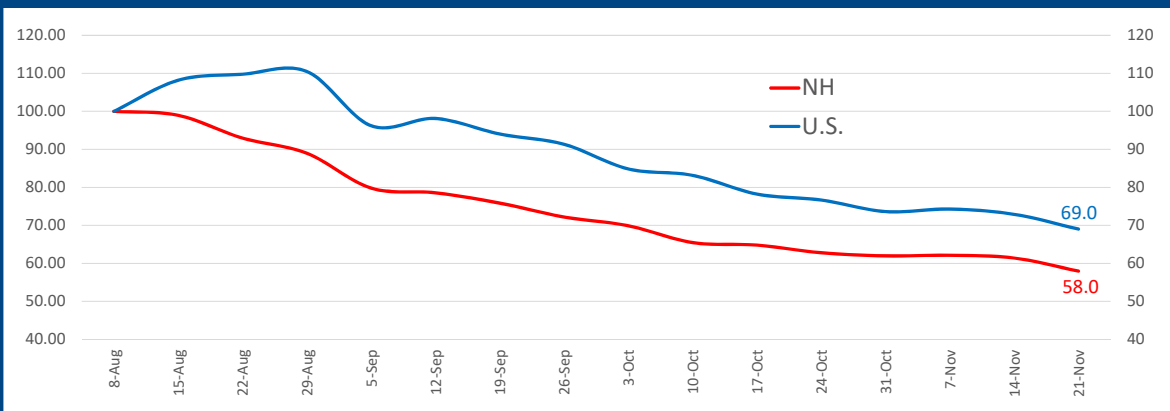
Connecticut and Maine were the only New England States not to have an increase in PUA continued claims during the week. The CARES Act also established the “Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation” (PEUC) program to allow individuals who exhausted their regular UI or their PUA benefits after 26 weeks to receive an additional 13 weeks of benefits. Fourteen states saw an increase in PEUC claims during the week, Massachusetts was the only New England state to see an increase in PEUC claims. Both the PUA and PEUC programs are scheduled to expire at the end of December, and while negotiation among federal lawmakers over possible legislation that could provide some form of replacement continues, currently about 12 million individuals nationally (including over 19,000 in New Hampshire) will see the benefits they receive under these programs expire later

this month.

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. The total of all continued claims in New Hampshire under these three programs declined by 5.6% during the week, compared to a decline nationally of 5.3%. New Hampshire improved its relative position among all states on continued claims (in all programs) as a percentage of the state’s pre-pandemic labor force, and continues to have the lowest percentage among all Northeastern states and the 13th lowest overall among states. Using this broader measure of Covid-19’s impact on the labor market, New Hampshire’s

FIGURE 2

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



continued claims as a percentage of its pre-Covid-19 labor force stands at 5.2 percent as of November 21st (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

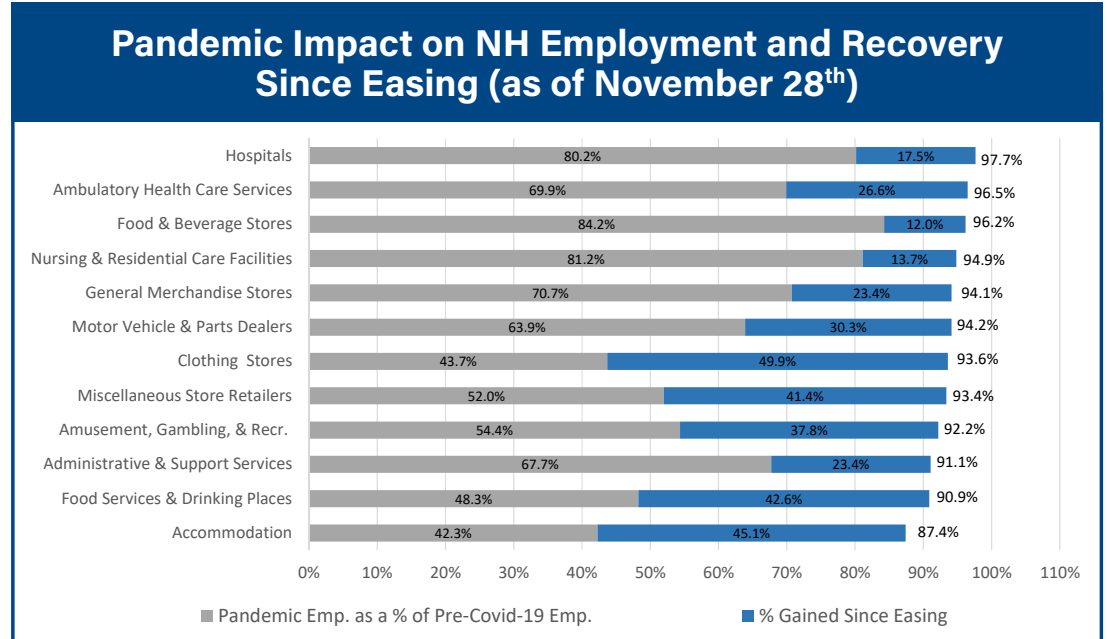
have consistently included regular UI as well as PUA and PEUC claims.

Figure 2 highlights continuing claims trends in New Hampshire and the U.S. since August 8th. On the graph, 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 58 indicates that as of November 21st, continuing claims have declined by 42 percent since August 8th (100 – 58 = 42). Continuing claims nationally have declined by 31 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 28th). The number of claims filed by New Hampshire residents working in New Hampshire decreased by 212 during the week. Manchester (-65) had the largest decrease in new claims over the previous week, followed by Rochester (-16) and Nashua (-14). Derry (+10) was the only town to have a double digit increase in new claims during the week. A total of 74 of New Hampshire's 238 towns had an increase in new claims during the week, totaling just 147 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

FIGURE 3



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 November 21st) 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 November 21st), 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 on November 17th and reflects employment and unemployment in October during the reference week (the week containing the 12th day of the month). New Hampshire's official unemployment rate for November

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.

will be released December 15th, reflecting labor market conditions during the week that contained November 12th. The official U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for New Hampshire in October was 4.2 percent, and the not seasonally adjusted figure 3.8 percent. For the week ending November 21st, New Hampshire's "Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate" (which is not seasonally adjusted) was 4.1 percent. Dalton (9.7%), Lincoln (9.1%) and Ossipee (8.1%) 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.

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 28th, 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 experienced a decline in initial claims during the week compared to the previous week, led by Hillsborough (-100) and Belknap (-23) Counties.

As of the week ended November 21st, Carroll County has the highest Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate, at 6.2 percent, while the lowest rate was recorded in Grafton and Rockingham Counties at 3.5 percent.

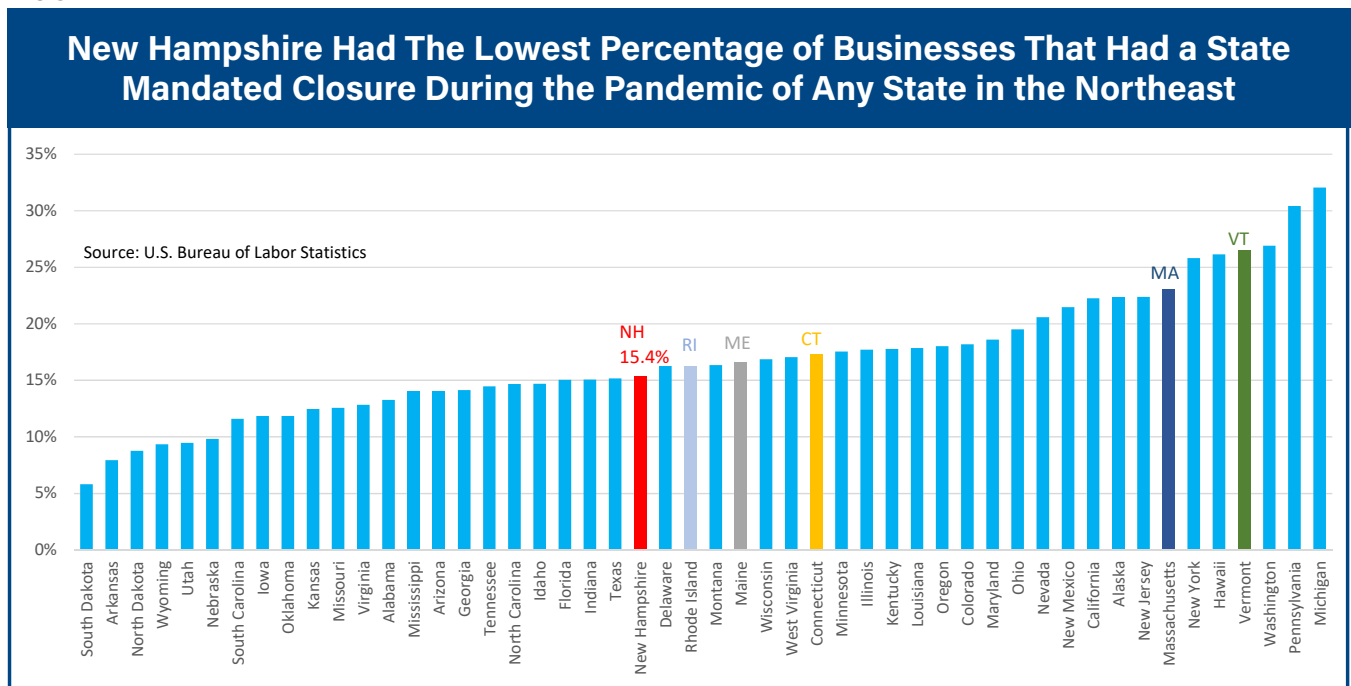
Claims by Industry

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 28th, 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 28th.

A majority (80) of the 94 industry classifications (at the three-digit NAICS level), experienced decreases in continuing claims during the week, with food services and drinking places (+112), heavy and civil engineering construction (+51), and transit and passenger ground transportation (+39) having the largest increases. Among the 50 industries most affected by the pandemic through November 28th, four experienced an increase in continuing claims during the week, compared to the week ended November 21st (Table 3).

Some industry super sectors experienced smaller decreases in continued claims, or even small increases during the week however. Continued claims in manufacturing industries declined by 131, the largest percentage decline among industry sectors, or -4.2 percent during the week ended November 28th. Claims in educational services increased by 19, or +1.6 percent. Continued claims in healthcare industries declined by just 40 or -1.5 percent during the week. Claims in the

FIGURE 4



hospitality (accommodations and food services and recreation) industries increased by 78 or +1.2 percent, led by the increase of 112 in the accommodations food services and drinking places industry. Continued claims in the amusement recreation, and gambling industry, declined by 1.5 percent, and the accommodations industry declined by 2.0 percent. The retail industry experienced a decrease of 109 continued claims (-2.3%) during the week ended November 28th.

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 28th. 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.

More Evidence of the Pandemic’s Impact on New Hampshire Businesses

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has developed new data on how businesses changed their operations and employment since the onset of the coronavirus pandemic through September 2020. Data on the pandemic’s impact on businesses, and business decisions in response, is now available for select industries and by size of business at the state level. This and future editions of this weekly release will examine survey findings of the impacts of the pandemic on New Hampshire businesses of different sizes and in different industries.

Comparing New Hampshire to other states the data reveal that the state had a smaller percentage, than any state in the Northeast, of businesses indicating that they were closed at some point during the pandemic because of a state mandated closure (Figure 4). A total of 15.4% of New Hampshire businesses reported being closed at some point due to a state-mandated closure (with a survey margin of error of +/- 0.89%), compared to 18.7% nationally. Many Northeastern states were hit especially hard during the pandemic and states within the region introduced some of the strongest restrictions on economic activity

to control the pandemic of states anywhere in the nation. The BLS survey data spans the July through September 2020 time period and thus does not reflect the pandemic’s impacts on business in the interim. Still, the relatively low percentage of businesses affected by mandated closures, along with New Hampshire’s lowest in the region continued claims for unemployment as a percentage of its labor force, suggest that despite the economic pain the pandemic has wrought, compared to other states in the region, New Hampshire managed well the competing demands of controlling the virus’s spread with allowing as much normal economic activity as possible.

Examining other findings from the BLS survey show that New Hampshire had the third highest percentage of businesses that experienced an increase in demand for their goods or services during the pandemic of any state in the nation. New Hampshire also had the highest percentage of employment in businesses that experienced an increase in demand (Table 5).

| TABLE 5 | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--|-------------|--------------|
| Pct. Of Business Seeing Increased Demand for Their Goods or Services | | | Pct. Of State Employment in Business Seeing Increased Demand for Their Goods or Services | | |
| State | Pct. | Error Margin | State | Pct. | Error Margin |
| Maine | 18.79 | 0.79 | New Hampshire | 26.05 | 2.68 |
| Ohio | 17.12 | 0.84 | Indiana | 25.53 | 1.77 |
| New Hampshire | 16.50 | 0.84 | Wisconsin | 24.89 | 1.40 |
| Indiana | 16.46 | 0.82 | Maine | 24.15 | 2.68 |
| Minnesota | 16.41 | 0.79 | Rhode Island | 23.74 | 2.26 |
| Vermont | 16.35 | 0.74 | Montana | 23.71 | 1.89 |
| Oregon | 16.32 | 0.78 | Idaho | 23.69 | 1.68 |
| Montana | 16.06 | 0.76 | Utah | 23.32 | 1.72 |
| Utah | 16.02 | 0.90 | Missouri | 23.14 | 1.92 |
| Kentucky | 15.69 | 0.83 | South Dakota | 23.01 | 1.79 |
| Total U.S., Private Sector | 13.19 | 0.23 | Total U.S., Private Sector | 18.9 | 0.38 |

TABLE 2 - COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTY

| COUNTY | TOTAL CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH: MARCH 16 TO NOVEMBER 28 | CLAIMS NOVEMBER 22 TO NOVEMBER 28 | 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 | 10,553 | 60 | -23 | 1,851 | 31,039 | 6.0% |
| Carroll | 8,093 | 24 | -10 | 1,460 | 23,718 | 6.2% |
| Cheshire | 8,968 | 54 | -10 | 1,491 | 41,500 | 3.9% |
| Coos | 4,636 | 25 | -21 | 836 | 14,724 | 4.8% |
| Grafton | 11,599 | 63 | -11 | 1,773 | 51,045 | 3.6% |
| Hillsborough | 59,838 | 297 | -100 | 10,362 | 245,905 | 4.4% |
| Merrimack | 21,426 | 117 | -5 | 3,569 | 84,821 | 4.5% |
| Rockingham | 39,204 | 197 | -13 | 6,641 | 188,982 | 3.7% |
| Strafford | 18,243 | 91 | -18 | 3,105 | 75,410 | 4.3% |
| Sullivan | 5,182 | 38 | -1 | 836 | 23,061 | 4.0% |
| Totals | 187,742 | 966 | -212 | 31,924 | 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 28

| 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 | 27,514 | 4,559 | 112 | 49,907 | 9.1% |
| Administrative and Support Services | 561 | 12,667 | 3,011 | -47 | 33,750 | 8.9% |
| Ambulatory Health Care Services | 621 | 10,956 | 1,210 | -20 | 34,431 | 3.5% |
| Educational Services | 611 | 8,637 | 1,201 | 19 | 20,834 | 5.8% |
| Social Assistance | 624 | 6,722 | 1,152 | -26 | 15,809 | 7.3% |
| Hospitals | 622 | 6,251 | 708 | -4 | 30,086 | 2.4% |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 541 | 5,429 | 1,166 | -15 | 39,171 | 3.0% |
| Personal and Laundry Services | 812 | 5,281 | 800 | -18 | 7,306 | 10.9% |
| Accommodation | 721 | 5,150 | 1,057 | -22 | 8,397 | 12.6% |
| Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation | 713 | 4,990 | 771 | -12 | 9,883 | 7.8% |
| Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers | 441 | 4,841 | 738 | -20 | 12,602 | 5.9% |
| General Merchandise Stores | 452 | 4,806 | 872 | -25 | 14,817 | 5.9% |

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|--|---------------------|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Specialty Trade Contractors | 238 | 4,763 | 724 | -2 | 18,817 | 3.8% |
| Food and Beverage Stores | 445 | 3,952 | 851 | -12 | 22,356 | 3.8% |
| Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores | 448 | 3,577 | 386 | -3 | 6,029 | 6.4% |
| Nursing and Residential Care Facilities | 623 | 3,123 | 737 | -16 | 14,268 | 5.2% |
| Miscellaneous Store Retailers | 453 | 2,796 | 361 | -17 | 5,449 | 6.6% |
| Electronic Computer Manufacturing | 334 | 2,732 | 402 | -5 | 16,381 | 2.5% |
| Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing | 332 | 2,598 | 498 | -13 | 11,558 | 4.3% |
| General Automotive Repair | 811 | 2,506 | 375 | -18 | 7,091 | 5.3% |
| Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation | 485 | 2,490 | 600 | 39 | 3,652 | 16.4% |
| Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods | 813 | 2,403 | 412 | -6 | 6,517 | 6.3% |
| Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations | 423 | 2,401 | 383 | -4 | 12,463 | 3.1% |
| Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing | 335 | 2,112 | 148 | -14 | 4,225 | 3.5% |
| Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores | 451 | 1,783 | 216 | 0 | 4,154 | 5.2% |
| Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores | 442 | 1,632 | 172 | -4 | 2,772 | 6.2% |
| Construction of Buildings | 236 | 1,631 | 362 | -1 | 4,430 | 8.2% |
| Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers | 444 | 1,628 | 334 | -7 | 9,527 | 3.5% |
| Miscellaneous Manufacturing | 339 | 1,516 | 187 | -9 | 4,430 | 4.2% |
| Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods | 424 | 1,508 | 262 | -17 | 8,050 | 3.3% |
| Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing | 326 | 1,379 | 227 | -37 | 5,422 | 4.2% |
| Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers. | 425 | 1,341 | 282 | -7 | 7,771 | 3.6% |
| Nonstore Retailers | 454 | 1,247 | 245 | 0 | 6,181 | 4.0% |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | 551 | 1,099 | 246 | -14 | 9,284 | 2.6% |
| Health and Personal Care Stores | 446 | 1,098 | 188 | -9 | 4,185 | 4.5% |
| Real Estate | 531 | 1,091 | 214 | -14 | 4,949 | 4.3% |
| Textile Mills | 313 | 1,087 | 233 | 14 | 1,822 | 12.8% |
| Machinery Manufacturing | 333 | 1,037 | 198 | -32 | 7,006 | 2.8% |
| Gas Stations | 331 | 1,021 | 236 | 2 | 2,386 | 9.9% |
| Primary Metal Manufacturing | 447 | 1,009 | 166 | -7 | 2,297 | 7.2% |

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|---|--------------|-------------------------------|--|------------------------|--------------------|---|
| Printing and Related Support Activities | 323 | 980 | 176 | -8 | 4,511 | 3.9% |
| Electronics and Appliance Stores | 443 | 864 | 135 | -14 | 2,958 | 4.6% |
| Couriers and Messengers | 532 | 826 | 168 | -6 | 1,993 | 8.4% |
| Rental and Leasing Services | 492 | 823 | 160 | -5 | 3,721 | 4.3% |
| Industries in the Food Manufacturing | 311 | 807 | 128 | -7 | 2,771 | 4.6% |
| Industries in the Publishing Industries (except Internet) | 511 | 729 | 144 | -17 | 5,116 | 2.8% |
| Insurance Carriers and Related Activities | 524 | 680 | 166 | -2 | 11,768 | 1.4% |
| Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related | 711 | 671 | 182 | -3 | 2,634 | 6.9% |
| Transportation Equipment Manufacturing | 336 | 653 | 179 | -9 | 1,179 | 15.2% |
| Credit Intermediation and Related Activities | 522 | 601 | 167 | -7 | 8,107 | 2.1% |

*NAICS - North American Industrial Classification System

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

| TOWN | CLAIMS MARCH 16 - NOVEMBER 28 | CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF NOV. 21 | FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE | COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE ** |
|------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Acworth | 95 | 15 | 459 | 3.3% |
| Albany | 133 | 15 | 362 | 4.1% |
| Alexandria | 292 | 39 | 912 | 4.3% |
| Allenstown | 682 | 121 | 2,493 | 4.9% |
| Alstead | 248 | 48 | 1,083 | 4.4% |
| Alton | 807 | 139 | 3,009 | 4.6% |
| Amherst | 1,173 | 174 | 6,419 | 2.7% |
| Andover | 308 | 49 | 1,439 | 3.4% |
| Antrim | 373 | 54 | 1,427 | 3.8% |
| Ashland | 374 | 50 | 1,279 | 3.9% |

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

| TOWN | CLAIMS MARCH 16 - NOVEMBER 28 | CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF NOV. 21 | FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE | COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE ** |
|------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Atkinson | 657 | 123 | 4,068 | 3.0% |
| Auburn | 750 | 117 | 3,634 | 3.2% |
| Barnstead | 720 | 117 | 2,656 | 4.4% |
| Barrington | 1,258 | 198 | 5,523 | 3.6% |
| Bartlett | 716 | 109 | 1,459 | 7.5% |
| Bath town | 150 | 25 | 542 | 4.6% |
| Bedford | 2,313 | 357 | 12,555 | 2.8% |
| Belmont | 1,322 | 239 | 3,576 | 6.7% |
| Bennington | 248 | 41 | 817 | 5.0% |
| Benton | 29 | 6 | 150 | 4.0% |

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

| TOWN | CLAIMS MARCH 16 - NOVEMBER 28 | CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF NOV. 21 | FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE | COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE ** |
|---------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Berlin | 1,326 | 242 | 3,888 | 6.2% |
| Bethlehem | 522 | 103 | 1,444 | 7.1% |
| Boscawen | 646 | 98 | 1,972 | 5.0% |
| Bow | 873 | 145 | 4,561 | 3.2% |
| Bradford | 260 | 59 | 986 | 6.0% |
| Brentwood | 502 | 82 | 2,642 | 3.1% |
| Bridgewater | 154 | 28 | 761 | 3.7% |
| Bristol | 640 | 80 | 1,842 | 4.3% |
| Brookfield | 136 | 19 | 293 | 6.5% |
| Brookline | 511 | 68 | 3,480 | 2.0% |
| Campton | 673 | 104 | 2,110 | 4.9% |
| Canaan | 500 | 70 | 2,042 | 3.4% |
| Candia | 542 | 86 | 2,598 | 3.3% |
| Canterbury | 288 | 52 | 1,508 | 3.4% |
| Carroll | 133 | 23 | 391 | 5.9% |
| Center Harbor | 164 | 21 | 670 | 3.1% |
| Charlestown | 686 | 101 | 2,843 | 3.6% |
| Chatham | 49 | 10 | 160 | 6.3% |
| Chester | 640 | 90 | 3,145 | 2.9% |
| Chesterfield | 298 | 43 | 1,943 | 2.2% |
| Chichester | 379 | 56 | 1,588 | 3.5% |
| Claremont | 1,709 | 270 | 6,385 | 4.2% |
| Colebrook | 326 | 56 | 1,141 | 4.9% |
| Columbia | 59 | 9 | 318 | 2.8% |
| Concord | 6,540 | 1,113 | 23,063 | 4.8% |
| Conway | 2,312 | 375 | 5,463 | 6.9% |
| Cornish | 175 | 27 | 988 | 2.7% |
| Croydon | 66 | 17 | 452 | 3.8% |
| Dalton | 199 | 43 | 442 | 9.7% |
| Danbury | 214 | 37 | 736 | 5.0% |
| Danville | 551 | 94 | 2,771 | 3.4% |
| Deerfield | 606 | 95 | 2,835 | 3.4% |
| Deering | 222 | 27 | 1,133 | 2.4% |
| Derry | 4,883 | 812 | 20,900 | 3.9% |
| Dorchester | 37 | 11 | 200 | 5.5% |
| Dover | 4,949 | 826 | 18,915 | 4.4% |
| Dublin | 139 | 26 | 891 | 2.9% |
| Dummer | 32 | 6 | 142 | 4.2% |
| Dunbarton | 371 | 60 | 1,795 | 3.3% |

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

| TOWN | CLAIMS MARCH 16 - NOVEMBER 28 | CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF NOV. 21 | FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE | COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE ** |
|---------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Durham | 774 | 103 | 9,395 | 1.1% |
| East Kingston | 247 | 44 | 1,401 | 3.1% |
| Easton | 35 | 8 | 143 | 5.6% |
| Eaton | 66 | 10 | 235 | 4.3% |
| Effingham | 224 | 46 | 701 | 6.6% |
| Enfield | 512 | 66 | 3,166 | 2.1% |
| Epping | 1,029 | 161 | 4,282 | 3.8% |
| Epsom | 662 | 106 | 2,996 | 3.5% |
| Errol | 57 | 11 | 164 | 6.7% |
| Exeter | 1,921 | 334 | 8,834 | 3.8% |
| Farmington | 1,119 | 205 | 3,725 | 5.5% |
| Fitzwilliam | 240 | 46 | 1,361 | 3.4% |
| Francestown | 186 | 40 | 1,002 | 4.0% |
| Franconia | 168 | 25 | 655 | 3.8% |
| Franklin | 1,527 | 278 | 4,055 | 6.9% |
| Freedom | 179 | 38 | 766 | 5.0% |
| Fremont | 606 | 109 | 2,870 | 3.8% |
| Gilford | 1,227 | 205 | 3,645 | 5.6% |
| Gilmanton | 619 | 97 | 1,746 | 5.6% |
| Gilsum | 111 | 21 | 457 | 4.6% |
| Goffstown | 2,449 | 398 | 11,023 | 3.6% |
| Gorham | 459 | 80 | 1,234 | 6.5% |
| Goshen | 97 | 18 | 451 | 4.0% |
| Grafton | 189 | 26 | 683 | 3.8% |
| Grantham | 253 | 43 | 1,664 | 2.6% |
| Greenfield | 229 | 40 | 1,066 | 3.8% |
| Greenland | 506 | 77 | 2,467 | 3.1% |
| Greenville | 239 | 43 | 1,206 | 3.6% |
| Groton | 141 | 24 | 382 | 6.3% |
| Hampstead | 953 | 142 | 5,151 | 2.8% |
| Hampton Falls | 243 | 45 | 1,501 | 3.0% |
| Hampton | 2,469 | 512 | 9,147 | 5.6% |
| Hancock | 205 | 40 | 944 | 4.2% |
| Hanover | 305 | 47 | 5,093 | 0.9% |
| Harrisville | 125 | 23 | 609 | 3.8% |
| Haverhill | 459 | 69 | 2,359 | 2.9% |
| Hebron | 61 | 8 | 413 | 1.9% |
| Henniker | 593 | 97 | 2,910 | 3.3% |
| Hill | 164 | 29 | 543 | 5.3% |

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

| TOWN | CLAIMS MARCH 16 - NOVEMBER 28 | CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF NOV. 21 | FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE | COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE ** |
|--------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Hillsborough | 1,043 | 165 | 3,004 | 5.5% |
| Hinsdale | 366 | 75 | 2,158 | 3.5% |
| Holderness | 299 | 48 | 1,563 | 3.1% |
| Hollis | 678 | 100 | 4,346 | 2.3% |
| Hooksett | 2,142 | 320 | 9,376 | 3.4% |
| Hopkinton | 608 | 94 | 3,481 | 2.7% |
| Hudson | 3,086 | 500 | 15,467 | 3.2% |
| Jackson | 189 | 28 | 366 | 7.7% |
| Jaffrey | 629 | 110 | 3,103 | 3.5% |
| Jefferson | 168 | 42 | 639 | 6.6% |
| Keene | 3,050 | 427 | 11,949 | 3.6% |
| Kensington | 189 | 34 | 1,313 | 2.6% |
| Kingston | 785 | 146 | 3,777 | 3.9% |
| Laconia | 3,050 | 581 | 7,775 | 7.5% |
| Lancaster | 436 | 83 | 1,741 | 4.8% |
| Landaff | 43 | 5 | 279 | 1.8% |
| Langdon | 67 | 11 | 363 | 3.0% |
| Lebanon | 1,398 | 217 | 7,793 | 2.8% |
| Lee | 590 | 84 | 2,884 | 2.9% |
| Lempster | 137 | 24 | 629 | 3.8% |
| Lincoln | 384 | 70 | 770 | 9.1% |
| Lisbon | 238 | 53 | 862 | 6.1% |
| Litchfield | 1,080 | 158 | 4,887 | 3.2% |
| Littleton | 1,149 | 193 | 3,256 | 5.9% |
| Londonderry | 3,238 | 482 | 16,261 | 3.0% |
| Loudon | 784 | 115 | 3,357 | 3.4% |
| Lyman | 124 | 27 | 336 | 8.0% |
| Lyme | 101 | 15 | 850 | 1.8% |
| Lyndeborough | 231 | 47 | 1,056 | 4.5% |
| Madbury | 223 | 40 | 1,097 | 3.6% |
| Madison | 455 | 85 | 1,437 | 5.9% |
| Manchester | 21,782 | 3,970 | 66,815 | 5.9% |
| Marlborough | 310 | 50 | 1,221 | 4.1% |
| Marlow | 95 | 21 | 369 | 5.7% |
| Mason | 157 | 24 | 821 | 2.9% |
| Meredith | 1,006 | 180 | 3,115 | 5.8% |
| Merrimack | 3,487 | 576 | 16,570 | 3.5% |
| Middleton | 237 | 37 | 1,051 | 3.5% |
| Milan | 182 | 29 | 626 | 4.6% |

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

| TOWN | CLAIMS MARCH 16 - NOVEMBER 28 | CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF NOV. 21 | FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE | COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE ** |
|----------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Milford | 2,315 | 326 | 9,738 | 3.3% |
| Milton | 622 | 124 | 2,390 | 5.2% |
| Monroe | 81 | 13 | 401 | 3.2% |
| Mont Vernon | 292 | 36 | 1,582 | 2.3% |
| Moultonborough | 567 | 106 | 2,219 | 4.8% |
| Nashua | 12,088 | 2,278 | 51,919 | 4.4% |
| Nelson | 76 | 14 | 440 | 3.2% |
| New Boston | 834 | 132 | 3,976 | 3.3% |
| New Castle | 78 | 15 | 560 | 2.7% |
| New Durham | 373 | 72 | 1,563 | 4.6% |
| New Hampton | 416 | 64 | 1,321 | 4.8% |
| New Ipswich | 473 | 79 | 3,023 | 2.6% |
| New London | 322 | 50 | 1,941 | 2.6% |
| Newbury | 247 | 41 | 1,212 | 3.4% |
| Newfields | 201 | 30 | 1,071 | 2.8% |
| Newington | 100 | 11 | 518 | 2.1% |
| Newmarket | 1,513 | 208 | 5,818 | 3.6% |
| Newport | 901 | 154 | 3,553 | 4.3% |
| Newton | 400 | 75 | 3,283 | 2.3% |
| North Hampton | 537 | 117 | 2,684 | 4.4% |
| Northfield | 864 | 135 | 2,554 | 5.3% |
| Northumberland | 337 | 43 | 1,059 | 4.1% |
| Northwood | 702 | 105 | 2,672 | 3.9% |
| Nottingham | 672 | 90 | 3,286 | 2.7% |
| Orford | 110 | 17 | 817 | 2.1% |
| Ossipee | 655 | 142 | 1,757 | 8.1% |
| Pelham | 1,243 | 197 | 8,237 | 2.4% |
| Pembroke | 1,197 | 208 | 4,612 | 4.5% |
| Peterborough | 812 | 160 | 3,858 | 4.1% |
| Piermont | 58 | 7 | 430 | 1.6% |
| Pittsburg | 130 | 23 | 384 | 6.0% |
| Pittsfield | 594 | 111 | 2,122 | 5.2% |
| Plainfield | 196 | 27 | 1,446 | 1.9% |
| Plastow | 757 | 137 | 4,320 | 3.2% |
| Plymouth | 831 | 87 | 3,989 | 2.2% |
| Portsmouth | 3,305 | 553 | 14,074 | 3.9% |
| Randolph | 56 | 7 | 141 | 5.0% |
| Raymond | 1,583 | 290 | 6,360 | 4.6% |
| Richmond | 102 | 16 | 596 | 2.7% |

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

| TOWN | CLAIMS MARCH 16 - NOVEMBER 28 | CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF NOV. 21 | FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE | COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE ** |
|---------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Rindge | 470 | 81 | 2,943 | 2.8% |
| Rochester | 5,150 | 888 | 18,190 | 4.9% |
| Rollinsford | 382 | 75 | 1,456 | 5.2% |
| Roxbury | 25 | 6 | 139 | 4.3% |
| Rumney | 193 | 29 | 958 | 3.0% |
| Rye | 622 | 109 | 3,459 | 3.2% |
| Salem | 3,227 | 597 | 18,512 | 3.2% |
| Salisbury | 192 | 32 | 827 | 3.9% |
| Sanbornton | 470 | 85 | 1,689 | 5.0% |
| Sandown | 778 | 106 | 4,279 | 2.5% |
| Sandwich | 161 | 29 | 610 | 4.8% |
| Seabrook | 1,203 | 237 | 5,180 | 4.6% |
| Sharon | 35 | 10 | 224 | 4.5% |
| Shelburne | 49 | 7 | 177 | 4.0% |
| Somersworth | 2,023 | 367 | 6,891 | 5.3% |
| South Hampton | 73 | 13 | 531 | 2.4% |
| Springfield | 131 | 16 | 779 | 2.1% |
| Stark | 57 | 12 | 194 | 6.2% |
| Stewartstown | 96 | 16 | 370 | 4.3% |
| Stoddard | 166 | 31 | 724 | 4.3% |
| Strafford | 543 | 86 | 2,328 | 3.7% |
| Stratford | 98 | 16 | 255 | 6.3% |
| Stratham | 829 | 142 | 4,559 | 3.1% |
| Sugar Hill | 82 | 15 | 351 | 4.3% |
| Sullivan | 85 | 8 | 360 | 2.2% |
| Sunapee | 367 | 60 | 1,671 | 3.6% |
| Surry | 80 | 13 | 500 | 2.6% |
| Sutton | 179 | 36 | 1,139 | 3.2% |
| Swanzey | 945 | 172 | 4,101 | 4.2% |
| Tamworth | 524 | 105 | 1,517 | 6.9% |

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

| TOWN | CLAIMS MARCH 16 - NOVEMBER 28 | CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF NOV. 21 | FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE | COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE ** |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Temple | 172 | 31 | 786 | 3.9% |
| Thornton | 519 | 80 | 1,790 | 4.5% |
| Tilton | 752 | 123 | 1,837 | 6.7% |
| Troy | 309 | 72 | 1,174 | 6.1% |
| Tuftonboro | 308 | 66 | 1,157 | 5.7% |
| Unity | 128 | 28 | 865 | 3.2% |
| Wakefield | 639 | 133 | 2,310 | 5.8% |
| Walpole | 362 | 66 | 2,380 | 2.8% |
| Warner | 375 | 68 | 1,587 | 4.3% |
| Warren | 100 | 15 | 537 | 2.8% |
| Washington | 174 | 25 | 513 | 4.9% |
| Waterville Valley | 88 | 11 | 141 | 7.8% |
| Weare | 1,292 | 192 | 6,179 | 3.1% |
| Webster | 258 | 34 | 1,180 | 2.9% |
| Wentworth | 113 | 19 | 535 | 3.6% |
| Westmoreland | 184 | 24 | 941 | 2.6% |
| Whitefield | 413 | 85 | 1,280 | 6.6% |
| Wilmot | 157 | 25 | 788 | 3.2% |
| Wilton | 557 | 98 | 2,190 | 4.5% |
| Winchester | 553 | 98 | 2,058 | 4.8% |
| Windham | 1,307 | 221 | 8,219 | 2.7% |
| Windsor | 33 | 1 | 155 | 0.6% |
| Wolfeboro | 764 | 140 | 2,827 | 5.0% |
| Woodstock | 409 | 57 | 972 | 5.9% |
| Totals | 187,742 | 31,924 | 780,205 | 4.1% |

** 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 17th.

For further information contact:
Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau
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