New Hampshire Employment Security
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Administrative Office
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Concord, NH 03301-4857

COVID-19 UNEMPLOYMENT UPDATE

For Immediate Release: November 5, 2020

Initial claims for unemployment in New Hampshire decreased by 127 to 1,901 (or -6.3%) during the week ending October 31st, compared to a revised 2,028 during the week ended October 24th. Nationally, initial claims decreased by 0.1 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Compared to the week ended October 24th, 23 states experienced an increase in initial claims during the week. Maine was the only New England state to have an increase in initial claims during the week.

Continuing claims for unemployment in the regular unemployment insurance (UI) program declined by 2,015 (or 7.7 percent), from a revised 26,153 to 24,138 in New Hampshire during the week ended October 24th. 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 7.2 percent nationally during the week on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Six states experienced an increase in regular UI program continuing claims during the week ended October 24th. No New England state experienced an increase in regular UI continued claims during the week.

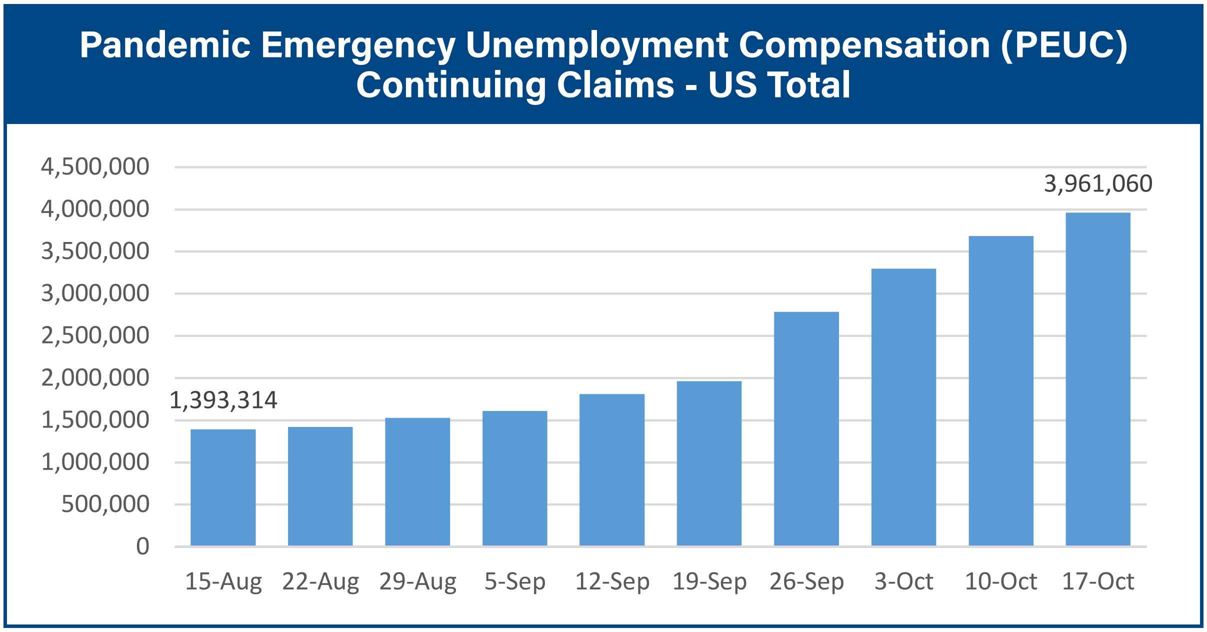
The decline nationally in continued claims in the regular unemployment program was, however, offset by a rise in continued claims in federal unemployment assistance programs that extend the time individuals can collect unemployment benefits when they exhaust regular state program time limits. In addition 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

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

TOWN	NEW CLAIMS OCTOBER 18 TO OCTOBER 24	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	TOTAL NEW CLAIMS MARCH 15 TO OCTOBER 24	CONTINUING CLAIMS AS OF SEPTEMBER 19†
Manchester	104	-14	21,074	5,005
Nashua	81	13	11,773	2,922
Concord	38	1	6,330	1,374
Rochester	23	-12	4,990	1,083
Derry	21	5	4,781	1,086
Dover	21	-11	4,826	1,054
Merrimack	20	3	3,406	712
Salem	18	-1	3,153	762
Keene	17	-2	2,964	614
Laconia	17	2	2,939	668
Franklin	16	4	1,484	343
Hudson	16	-3	3,017	614
Londonderry	16	-2	3,157	642
Portsmouth	16	-5	3,229	709
Exeter	14	6	1,872	436
Bedford	13	2	2,248	465
Hampstead	13	5	933	203
Claremont	12	8	1,626	352
Berlin	11	0	1,277	237
Hampton	10	2	2,408	570

† *New data for **Continued Claims** is released monthly*

FIGURE 1

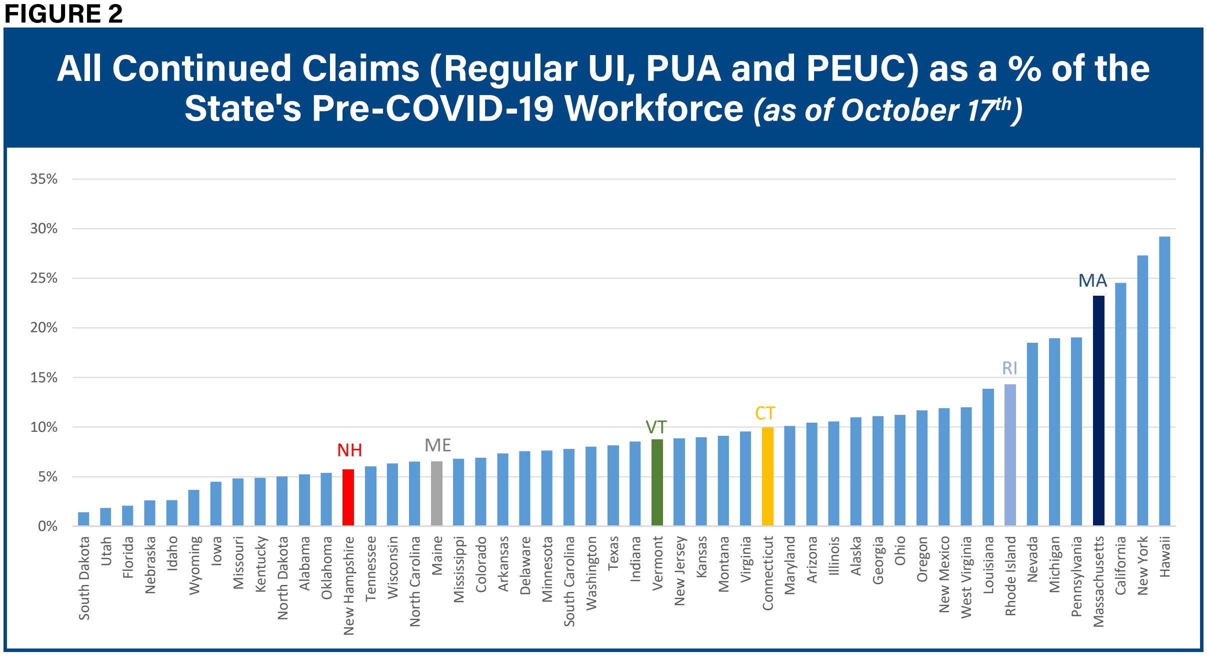


family member, so-called "gig workers," and other affected workers) to receive benefits. States have implemented or transitioned regular UI claimants to the PUA program at different times during the pandemic. The CARES Act also established the "Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation" (PEUC) program 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. Figure 1 shows how the number of individuals nationally who have exhausted unemployment benefit time limits and transitioned to PEUC to receive an additional 13 weeks of benefits.

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 is presented in Figure 2 below. Using this broader measure of unemployment, New Hampshire's Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate stands at 5.7 percent as of October 17th (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.

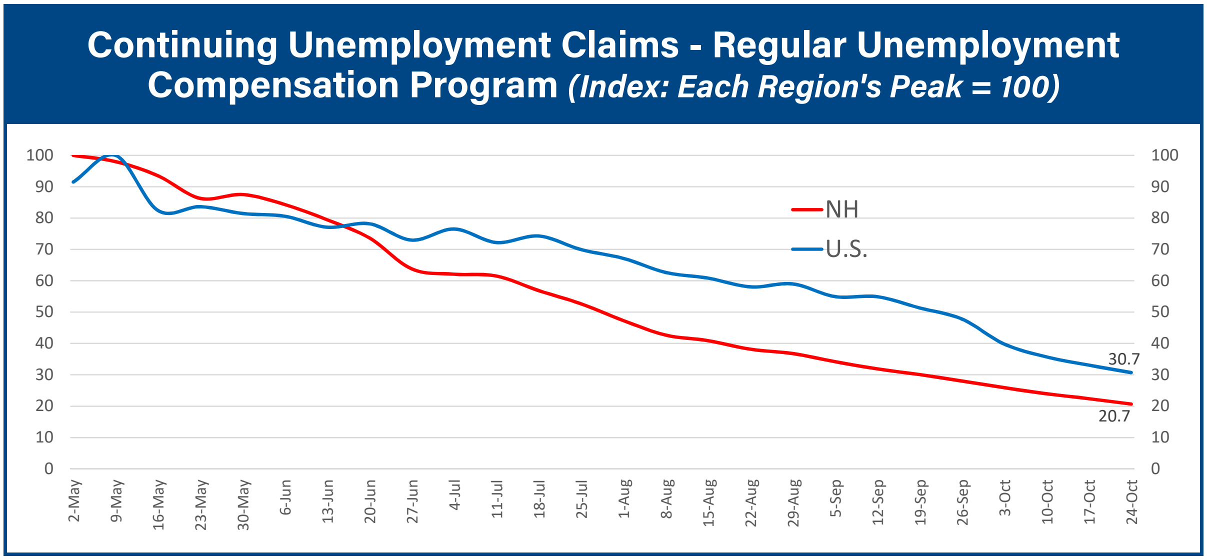
Figure 3 highlights continuing claims trends in New Hampshire and the U.S. Since peaking during the week of May 2nd in New Hampshire, continuing claims in the regular UI program have fallen by 79 percent, compared to the U.S. overall which has seen a decline of 69 percent since continuing claims peaked 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 21 indicates that as of October 24th, continuing claims in the state were 79 percent below their peak (100 – 21 = 79).

FIGURE 2



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 24th). The number of claims filed by

FIGURE 3



New Hampshire residents working in New Hampshire decreased by 50 during the week. Of the towns with the most initial claims during the week, Nashua (+13) was the only town to have an increase in claims of 10 or more compared to the prior week. Manchester (-14), Rochester (-12) and Dover (-11) had the largest decreases in claims during the week   A total of 76 of New Hampshire's 238 towns had an increase in new claims during the week, totaling just 172 new claims.

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

A complete listing of the cumulative initial unemployment claims by town, as well as the number of continuing claims (alphabetically for towns with at least 25 new claims) since March 15th as well as the number of continued claims (as of September 19th as a percentage of the town's labor force[1], 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.[2] 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 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

[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.*

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 change in initial claims from the prior week, along with the number of continuing claims filed by residents of each county. Seven of the state's 10 counties saw a decrease in claims during the week, led by Strafford County (-27) and Hillsborough County (-22). None of the three counties with an increase in claims (Cheshire, Sullivan, and Carroll) had an increase of more than seven claims during the week.

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 24th, 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 24th. Of 94 industry classifications (at the three-digit NAICS level), 13 experienced increases in continuing claims during the week, totaling just 29 continued claims. Among the 50 industries most affected by the pandemic through October 24th, two experienced an increase in continuing claims, totaling three claims, during the week (Table 3).

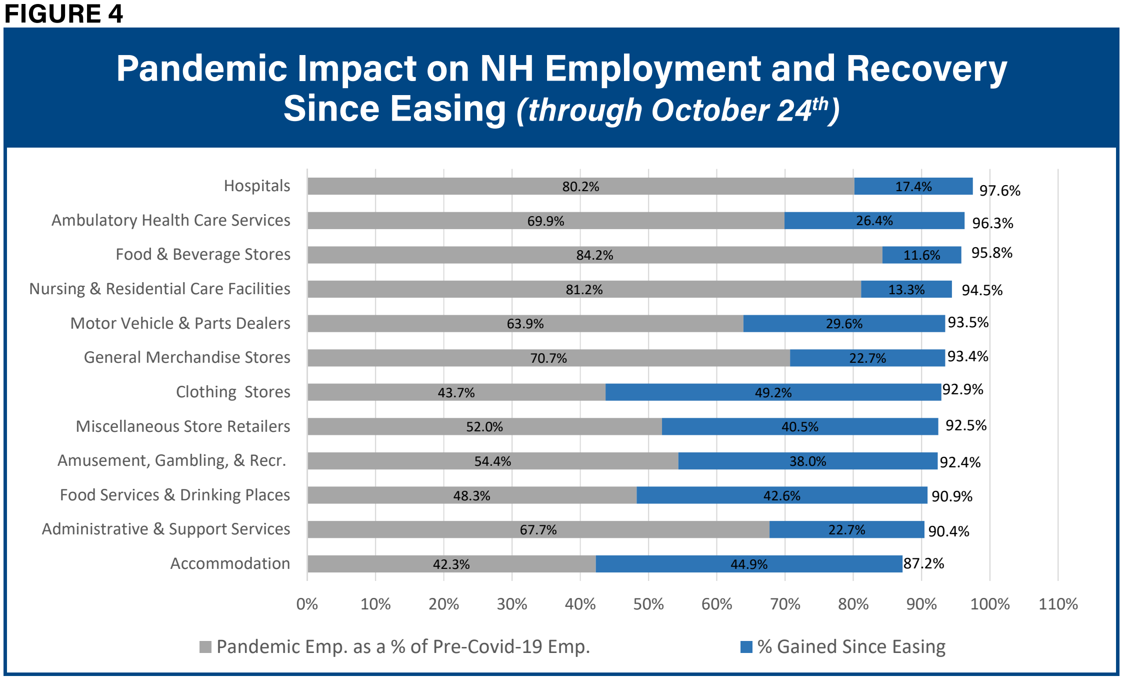
Continuing claims in manufacturing industries declined by 93 or 2.7 percent during the week ended October 24th. Claims in educational services fell by 29, or 2.3 percent. Continued claims in healthcare industries declined by 88 or 3.0 percent during the week. Claims in the hospitality (accommodations and food services) and recreation industries declined by 156 or 2.4 percent, led by a decline of 125 (2.7%) in the food services industry. Construction industry continued claims declined by 21 or 1.7 percent during the week. The retail industry experienced a decrease of 175 continued claims (-3.2%) during the week ended October 24th.

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 October 24th. 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.

Job Postings Remain High During the Pandemic

Data on job postings in New Hampshire, available from Burning Glass Technologies, shows that there was substantial demand for labor in the state, even during the depths of the pandemic. Moreover, demand has increased substantially over the past month. Comparing similar months in 2019 and 2020 eliminates any effects from seasonal patterns in labor demand. Figure 5 shows that even during the depths of the pandemic's restrictions on business activity (April of 2020), the number of job postings in the state was slightly above the number of postings for the same month in 2019. During the most recent month, October of 2020, job postings in the state were also above the number in October of 2019. During a period of elevated unemployment, these data seem counter-intuitive, but are supported anecdotally by evidence of companies such as Fidelity Investments that have announced large-scale hiring plans in the state, and manufacturing companies such as Sig Sauer that have chosen New Hampshire over other states for expansion of their production facilities.

FIGURE 4



Manufacturing has been among the least affected industries in New Hampshire during the pandemic and has, for years, had a large number of job postings. Figure 6 shows that in October, manufacturing industries had the third highest number of job postings in the state. Even as the total number of jobs in manufacturing has grown modestly in the state, job postings have been rising as the manufacturing sector's higher than the state's mean age for workers has resulted in an increasing number of workers retiring or otherwise leaving the workforce. In addition, as New Hampshire's manufacturing sector has transitioned more toward advanced manufacturing technologies, new occupational skill sets, requiring higher levels of education and training have emerged in the industry, creating new opportunities for individuals with a broader range of skills.

- Brian Gottlob, Director

FIGURE 5

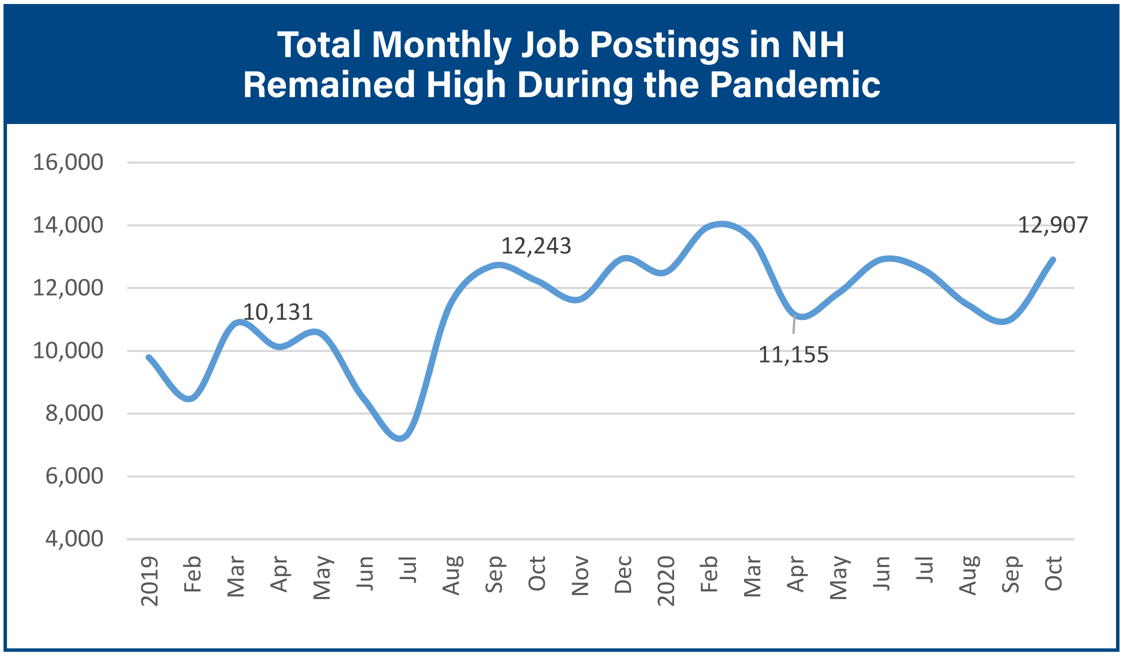


FIGURE 6

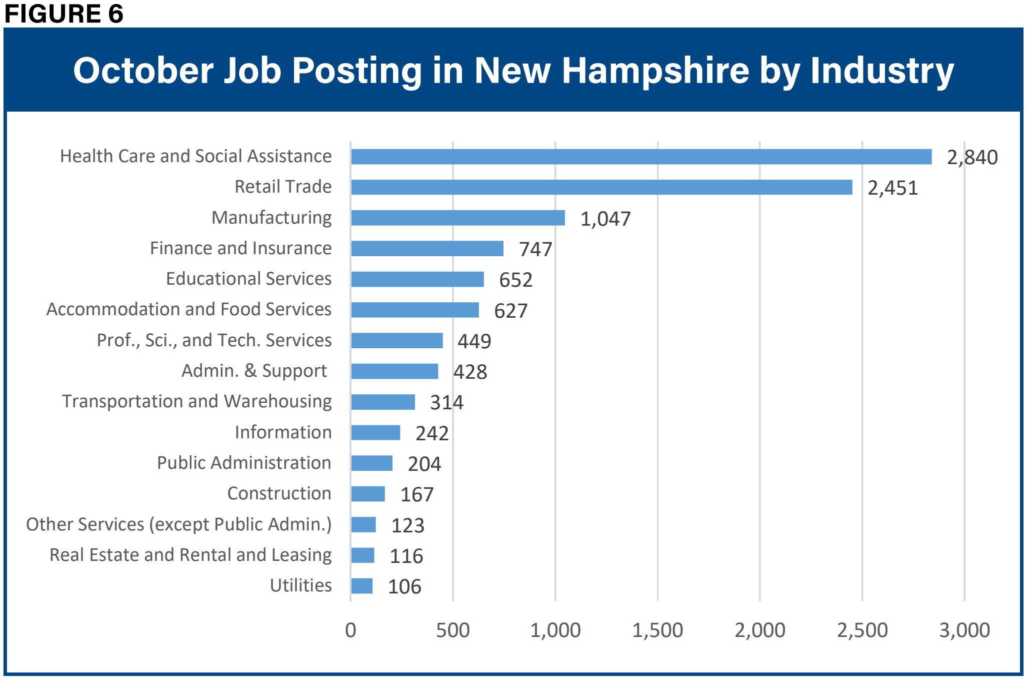


TABLE 2 - COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTY

COUNTY	TOTAL CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH: MARCH 15 TO OCT. 24	CLAIMS OCT. 18 TO OCT. 24	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	CONTINUING CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH AS OF SEPTEMBER 19†	FEBRUARY 2020 LABOR FORCE	ESTIMATED CURRENT COVID-19 AFFECTED INSURED UNEMP. RATE
Belknap	10,244	50	-6	2,180	31,039	7.0%
Carroll	7,947	30	7	1,727	23,718	7.3%
Cheshire	8,720	47	6	1,957	41,500	4.7%
Coos	4,463	23	-2	821	14,724	5.6%
Grafton	11,302	56	-3	2,159	51,045	4.2%
Hillsborough	58,217	305	-22	13,155	245,905	5.3%
Merrimack	20,818	113	-9	4,436	84,821	5.2%
Rockingham	38,272	203	-1	8,609	188,982	4.6%
Strafford	17,765	80	-27	3,876	75,410	5.1%
Sullivan	4,995	36	7	1,061	23,061	4.6%
Totals	**182,743**	**943**	**-50**	**39,981**	**780,205**	**5.1%**

† New data for ***Continued Claims*** *is released monthly*

TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 15 TO OCTOBER 24

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
Food Services and Drinking Places	722	27,016	4,568	-125	49,907	9.2%
Administrative and Support Services	561	12,168	3,240	-86	33,750	9.6%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	621	10,765	1,269	-36	34,431	3.7%
Educational Services	611	8,437	1,250	-29	20,834	6.0%
Social Assistance	624	6,593	1,241	-41	15,809	7.8%
Hospitals	622	6,148	749	-28	30,086	2.5%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	541	5,218	1,287	-38	39,171	3.3%
Personal and Laundry Services	812	5,201	842	-20	7,306	11.5%
Accommodation	721	5,072	1,074	-27	8,397	12.8%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	713	4,839	756	-4	9,883	7.6%
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	441	4,787	823	-12	12,602	6.5%
General Merchandise Stores	452	4,716	967	-35	14,817	6.5%

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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
Specialty Trade Contractors	238	4,507	750	-12	18,817	4.0%
Food and Beverage Stores	445	3,839	936	-23	22,356	4.2%
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	448	3,543	428	-11	6,029	7.1%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	623	2,999	793	-24	14,268	5.6%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	453	2,746	412	-15	5,449	7.6%
Electronic Computer Manufacturing	334	2,671	426	-26	16,381	2.6%
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	485	2,468	552	-12	3,652	15.1%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	332	2,453	506	-16	11,558	4.4%
General Automotive Repair	811	2,445	422	-10	7,091	6.0%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	813	2,327	410	-8	6,517	6.3%
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	423	2,274	448	-39	12,463	3.6%
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	335	2,091	151	-4	4,225	3.6%
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores	451	1,745	222	-11	4,154	5.3%
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	442	1,607	202	-17	2,772	7.3%
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	444	1,563	356	-11	9,527	3.7%
Construction of Buildings	236	1,555	372	-15	4,430	8.4%
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	339	1,494	210	-14	4,430	4.7%
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	424	1,449	305	-13	8,050	3.8%
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers.	425	1,408	321	-1	7,771	4.1%
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	326	1,346	306	1	5,422	5.6%
Nonstore Retailers	454	1,202	280	-9	6,181	4.5%
Health and Personal Care Stores	446	1,076	209	-9	4,185	5.0%
Textile Mills	313	1,066	248	-8	1,822	13.6%
Real Estate	531	1,045	209	-15	4,949	4.2%
Machinery Manufacturing	333	1,013	279	-4	7,006	4.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	551	1,010	258	-4	9,284	2.8%

TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 15 TO OCTOBER 24

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
Primary Metal Manufacturing	331	1,002	171	-4	2,386	7.2%
Gas Stations	447	977	234	-17	2,297	10.2%
Printing and Related Support Activities	323	971	203	2	4,511	4.5%
Electronics and Appliance Stores	443	853	156	-5	2,958	5.3%
Rental and Leasing Services	532	810	185	-14	1,993	9.3%
Industries in the Food Manufacturing	311	799	147	-7	2,771	5.3%
Couriers and Messengers	492	785	189	-11	3,721	5.1%
Industries in the Publishing Industries (except Internet)	511	689	154	-13	5,116	3.0%
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related	711	659	193	-6	2,634	7.3%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	336	649	204	-8	1,179	17.3%
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	524	649	183	-5	11,768	1.6%
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	312	567	72	0	1,308	5.5%

**NAICS - North American Industrial Classification System*

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - OCTOBER 24*	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	665	150	2,493	6.0%
Alstead	240	56	1,083	5.2%
Alton	784	158	3,009	5.3%
Amherst	1,139	215	6,419	3.3%
Andover	304	55	1,439	3.8%
Antrim	364	65	1,427	4.6%
Ashland	366	54	1,279	4.2%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - OCTOBER 24*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF SEPT. 19†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Atkinson	651	158	4,068	3.9%
Auburn	742	162	3,634	4.5%
Barnstead	706	143	2,656	5.4%
Barrington	1,235	266	5,523	4.8%
Bartlett	709	129	1,459	8.8%
Bath town	144	28	542	5.2%
Bedford	2,248	465	12,555	3.7%
Belmont	1,287	289	3,576	8.1%
Bennington	244	52	817	6.4%
Benton	28	6	150	4.0%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN				
TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - OCTOBER 24*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF SEPT. 19†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Berlin	1,277	237	3,888	6.1%
Bethlehem	514	126	1,444	8.7%
Boscawen	622	122	1,972	6.2%
Bow	844	175	4,561	3.8%
Bradford	251	64	986	6.5%
Brentwood	488	113	2,642	4.3%
Bridgewater	151	36	761	4.7%
Bristol	620	100	1,842	5.4%
Brookfield	126	26	293	8.9%
Brookline	500	93	3,480	2.7%
Campton	654	116	2,110	5.5%
Canaan	486	100	2,042	4.9%
Candia	531	108	2,598	4.2%
Canterbury	280	56	1,508	3.7%
Carroll	131	25	391	6.4%
Center Harbor	164	28	670	4.2%
Charlestown	671	113	2,843	4.0%
Chatham	48	14	160	8.8%
Chester	626	125	3,145	4.0%
Chesterfield	287	67	1,943	3.4%
Chichester	369	76	1,588	4.8%
Claremont	1,626	352	6,385	5.5%
Colebrook	311	52	1,141	4.6%
Columbia	54	5	318	1.6%
Concord	6,330	1,374	23,063	6.0%
Conway	2,290	465	5,463	8.5%
Cornish	169	35	988	3.5%
Croydon	66	24	452	5.3%
Dalton	189	44	442	10.0%
Danbury	209	49	736	6.7%
Danville	538	121	2,771	4.4%
Deerfield	597	138	2,835	4.9%
Deering	218	38	1,133	3.4%
Derry	4,781	1,086	20,900	5.2%
Dorchester	36	9	200	4.5%
Dover	4,826	1,054	18,915	5.6%
Dublin	133	28	891	3.1%
Dummer	32	7	142	4.9%
Dunbarton	359	76	1,795	4.2%
Durham	742	130	9,395	1.4%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN				
TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - OCTOBER 24*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF SEPT. 19†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
East Kingston	239	50	1,401	3.6%
Easton	35	6	143	4.2%
Eaton	65	8	235	3.4%
Effingham	220	52	701	7.4%
Enfield	499	111	3,166	3.5%
Epping	1,001	212	4,282	5.0%
Epsom	639	127	2,996	4.2%
Errol	55	11	164	6.7%
Exeter	1,872	436	8,834	4.9%
Farmington	1,082	251	3,725	6.7%
Fitzwilliam	235	45	1,361	3.3%
Francestown	185	50	1,002	5.0%
Franconia	166	35	655	5.3%
Franklin	1,484	343	4,055	8.5%
Freedom	175	49	766	6.4%
Fremont	587	136	2,870	4.7%
Gilford	1,201	254	3,645	7.0%
Gilmanton	602	125	1,746	7.2%
Gilsum	104	29	457	6.3%
Goffstown	2,383	518	11,023	4.7%
Gorham	452	77	1,234	6.2%
Goshen	95	21	451	4.7%
Grafton	187	39	683	5.7%
Grantham	248	57	1,664	3.4%
Greenfield	223	50	1,066	4.7%
Greenland	496	111	2,467	4.5%
Greenville	234	53	1,206	4.4%
Groton	139	31	382	8.1%
Hampstead	933	203	5,151	3.9%
Hampton Falls	235	60	1,501	4.0%
Hampton	2,408	570	9,147	6.2%
Hancock	204	45	944	4.8%
Hanover	293	50	5,093	1.0%
Harrisville	124	23	609	3.8%
Haverhill	450	82	2,359	3.5%
Hebron	58	9	413	2.2%
Henniker	581	112	2,910	3.8%
Hill	161	33	543	6.1%
Hillsborough	1,026	214	3,004	7.1%
Hinsdale	357	84	2,158	3.9%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN				
TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - OCTOBER 24*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF SEPT. 19†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Holderness	286	48	1,563	3.1%
Hollis	661	131	4,346	3.0%
Hooksett	2,100	426	9,376	4.5%
Hopkinton	595	114	3,481	3.3%
Hudson	3,017	614	15,467	4.0%
Jackson	188	33	366	9.0%
Jaffrey	613	140	3,103	4.5%
Jefferson	156	42	639	6.6%
Keene	2,964	614	11,949	5.1%
Kensington	188	43	1,313	3.3%
Kingston	764	190	3,777	5.0%
Laconia	2,939	668	7,775	8.6%
Lancaster	416	84	1,741	4.8%
Landaff	43	7	279	2.5%
Langdon	66	11	363	3.0%
Lebanon	1,358	288	7,793	3.7%
Lee	579	119	2,884	4.1%
Lempster	134	26	629	4.1%
Lincoln	379	73	770	9.5%
Lisbon	221	53	862	6.1%
Litchfield	1,062	203	4,887	4.2%
Littleton	1,117	209	3,256	6.4%
Londonderry	3,157	642	16,261	3.9%
Loudon	758	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	220	43	1,097	3.9%
Madison	446	99	1,437	6.9%
Manchester	21,074	5,005	66,815	7.5%
Marlborough	296	73	1,221	6.0%
Marlow	93	31	369	8.4%
Mason	153	34	821	4.1%
Meredith	978	205	3,115	6.6%
Merrimack	3,406	712	16,570	4.3%
Middleton	234	44	1,051	4.2%
Milan	176	30	626	4.8%
Milford	2,270	427	9,738	4.4%
Milton	608	139	2,390	5.8%
Monroe	79	24	401	6.0%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN				
TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - OCTOBER 24*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF SEPT. 19†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Mont Vernon	287	56	1,582	3.5%
Moultonborough	554	120	2,219	5.4%
Nashua	11,773	2,922	51,919	5.6%
Nelson	76	18	440	4.1%
New Boston	814	175	3,976	4.4%
New Castle	77	18	560	3.2%
New Durham	365	80	1,563	5.1%
New Hampton	397	75	1,321	5.7%
New Ipswich	457	90	3,023	3.0%
New London	312	74	1,941	3.8%
Newbury	241	49	1,212	4.0%
Newfields	197	43	1,071	4.0%
Newington	99	17	518	3.3%
Newmarket	1,466	289	5,818	5.0%
Newport	872	202	3,553	5.7%
Newton	391	106	3,283	3.2%
North Hampton	518	135	2,684	5.0%
Northfield	846	181	2,554	7.1%
Northumberland	323	47	1,059	4.4%
Northwood	686	146	2,672	5.5%
Nottingham	658	126	3,286	3.8%
Orange	22	2	181	1.1%
Orford	107	25	817	3.1%
Ossipee	639	172	1,757	9.8%
Pelham	1,214	257	8,237	3.1%
Pembroke	1,161	255	4,612	5.5%
Peterborough	790	195	3,858	5.1%
Piermont	55	10	430	2.3%
Pittsburg	125	13	384	3.4%
Pittsfield	574	153	2,122	7.2%
Plainfield	192	36	1,446	2.5%
Plaistow	738	159	4,320	3.7%
Plymouth	814	123	3,989	3.1%
Portsmouth	3,229	709	14,074	5.0%
Randolph	55	11	141	7.8%
Raymond	1,537	364	6,360	5.7%
Richmond	102	22	596	3.7%
Rindge	458	96	2,943	3.3%
Rochester	4,990	1,083	18,190	6.0%
Rollinsford	374	87	1,456	6.0%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - OCTOBER 24*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF SEPT. 19†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Roxbury	25	6	139	4.3%
Rumney	189	36	958	3.8%
Rye	608	143	3,459	4.1%
Salem	3,153	762	18,512	4.1%
Salisbury	185	36	827	4.4%
Sanbornton	452	98	1,689	5.8%
Sandown	757	149	4,279	3.5%
Sandwich	156	33	610	5.4%
Seabrook	1,165	293	5,180	5.7%
Sharon	34	13	224	5.8%
Shelburne	49	6	177	3.4%
Somersworth	1,972	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	93	10	370	2.7%
Stoddard	159	34	724	4.7%
Strafford	538	110	2,328	4.7%
Stratford	94	15	255	5.9%
Stratham	813	173	4,559	3.8%
Sugar Hill	79	17	351	4.8%
Sullivan	82	18	360	5.0%
Sunapee	347	75	1,671	4.5%
Surry	77	17	500	3.4%
Sutton	177	42	1,139	3.7%
Swanzey	917	232	4,101	5.7%
Tamworth	514	111	1,517	7.3%
Temple	169	35	786	4.5%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - OCTOBER 24*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF SEPT. 19†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Thornton	512	85	1,790	4.7%
Tilton	734	137	1,837	7.5%
Troy	305	84	1,174	7.2%
Tuftonboro	300	75	1,157	6.5%
Unity	125	34	865	3.9%
Wakefield	627	147	2,310	6.4%
Walpole	354	81	2,380	3.4%
Warner	366	81	1,587	5.1%
Warren	95	15	537	2.8%
Washington	164	32	513	6.2%
Waterville Valley	88	20	141	14.2%
Weare	1,267	240	6,179	3.9%
Webster	253	43	1,180	3.6%
Wentworth	106	21	535	3.9%
Westmoreland	182	33	941	3.5%
Whitefield	397	92	1,280	7.2%
Wilmot	152	34	788	4.3%
Wilton	544	125	2,190	5.7%
Winchester	537	126	2,058	6.1%
Windham	1,275	297	8,219	3.6%
Windsor	31	4	155	2.6%
Wolfeboro	743	166	2,827	5.9%
Woodstock	404	64	972	6.6%
Totals	**182,743**	**39,981**	**780,205**	**5.1%**

** 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 November 5th.

For further information contact:
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NEWS RELEASE