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COVID-19

UNEMPLOYMENT UPDATE

For Immediate Release: November 13, 2020

New Hampshire's initial claims declined to 1,919 during the week ended November 7th, down 171 (or 8.2%) from a revised 2,090 the week ended October 31st. U.S. initial claims were down 2.8% during the week on a not seasonally adjusted basis. A total of 21 states experienced an increase in initial claims during the week. In New England, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, and Vermont reported increases in initial claims during the week.

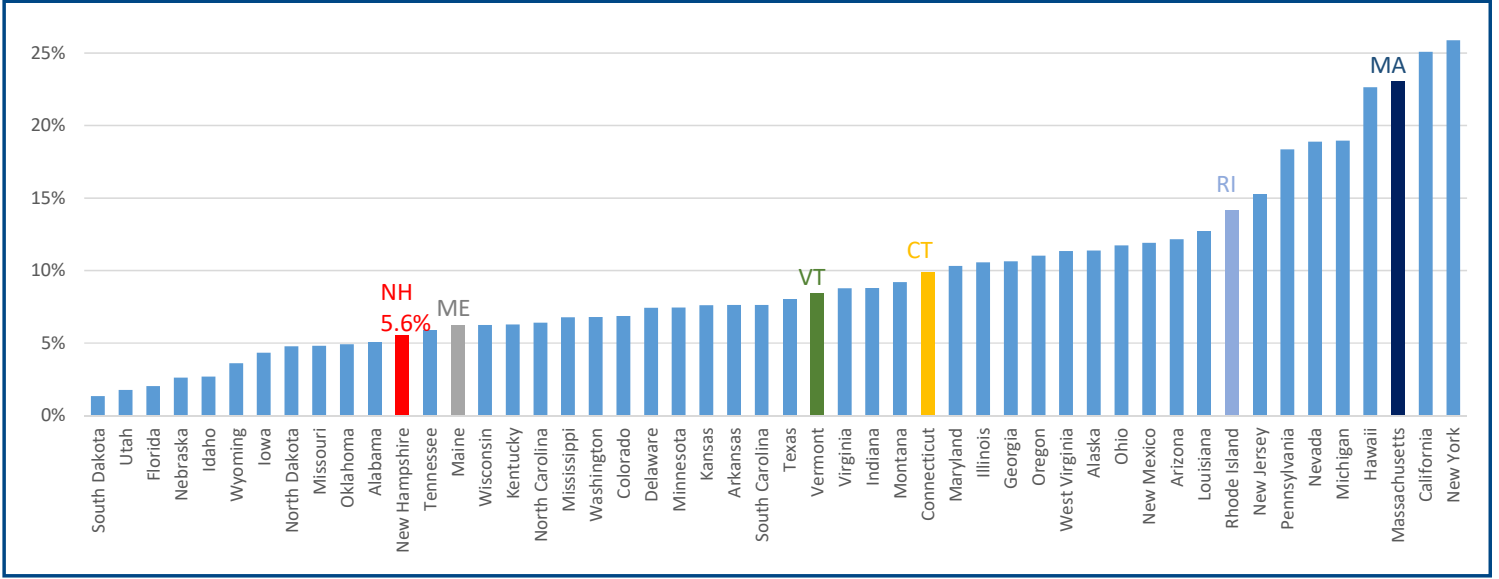
New Hampshire's continued claims in the regular unemployment insurance (UI) program were 23,126 during the week ended October 31st, down 1,352 or 5.5%. U.S. regular UI continued claims declined by 5.8% on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Continuing claims (by individuals who remain unemployed and file 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. Seven states experienced an increase in regular UI program continuing claims during the week ended October 31st. Vermont was the only New England state to have an increase in UI continued claims during the week.

The decline nationally in continued claims in the regular unemployment program was 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. The CARES Act also established the "Pandemic

TABLE 1 TOWNS WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW CLAIMS DURING THE WEEK				
TOWN	NEW CLAIMS OCTOBER 25 TO OCTOBER 31	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	TOTAL NEW CLAIMS MARCH 16 TO OCTOBER 31	CONTINUING CLAIMS AS OF OCTOBER 24
Manchester	131	27	21,205	4,162
Nashua	62	-19	11,835	2,425
Concord	55	17	6,385	1,202
Dover	27	6	4,853	906
Laconia	26	9	2,965	580
Rochester	23	0	5,013	909
Merrimack	21	1	3,427	609
Salem	21	3	3,174	633
Derry	20	-1	4,801	894
Londonderry	18	2	3,175	520
Goffstown	17	8	2,400	419
Hudson	16	0	3,033	518
Claremont	14	2	1,640	310
Hooksett	13	9	2,113	360
Newmarket	13	4	1,479	225
Berlin	12	1	1,289	213
Hampton	12	2	2,420	491
Raymond	12	6	1,549	316
Keene	11	-6	2,975	482
Portsmouth	10	-6	3,239	599

* 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 October 24th)



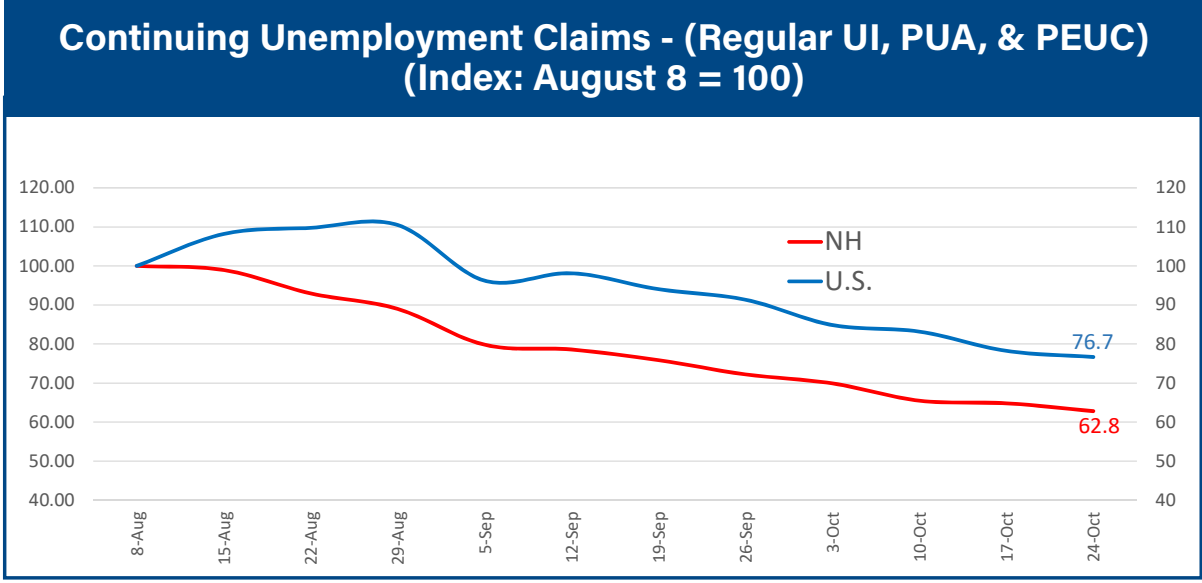
Emergency Unemployment Compensation” (PEUC) program to allow individuals who exhausted their regular UI or their PUA benefits after 26 weeks to receive an additional 13 weeks of benefits. As the pandemic has continued to affect employment across the nation, more unemployed workers have transitioned to either the PUA or PEUC programs, making assessment of each state’s labor market just on the basis of regular UI continued claims problematic.

Adding PUA and PEUC continued claims to regular state UI continued claims provides a more accurate 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 below. 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 labor force stands at 5.6 percent as of October 24th (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 1 - Beginning with this edition of the Covid-19 Update, we assess trends in continued claims by including regular UI, PUA and PEUC continued claims. In addition, we measure changes in continued claims using a new reference week, August 8th, which reflects a time period after which states had fully implemented and reported PUA and PEUC claims. Figure 2 highlights continuing claims trends in New Hampshire and the U.S. since August 8th.

FIGURE 2



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 62.8 indicates that as of October 24th, continuing claims have declined by 37 percent since August 8th (100 – 63 = 37). Continuing

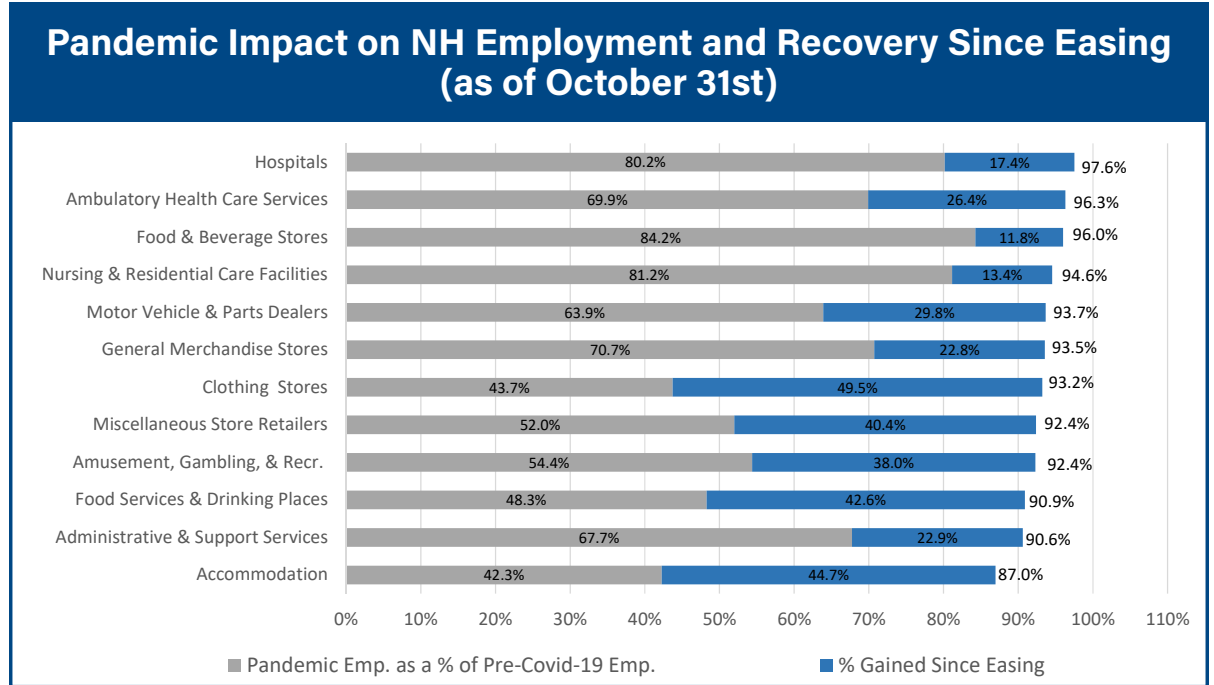
claims nationally have declined by 23 percent during the same time period.

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 31st). The number of claims filed by New Hampshire residents working in New Hampshire increased by 31 during the week.

Of the towns with the most initial claims during the week, Manchester (+27) and Concord (+17) were the only towns to have an increase in claims of 10 or more compared to the prior week. Nashua (-19) had the largest decrease in claims during the week. A total of 94 of New Hampshire's 238 towns had an increase in new claims during the week, totaling just 244 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

FIGURE 3



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 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 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 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.

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.

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 change in initial claims from the prior week, along with the number of continuing claims filed by residents of each county. Five of the state's 10 counties saw a decrease in claims during the week, led by Rockingham County (-20). Merrimack County had the largest increase in claims, with an increase of 28 during the week ended October 31st compared to the week ended October 24th.

As of the week ended October 31st, 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 October 31st, 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 31st. Of 94 industry classifications (at the three-digit NAICS level), 16 experienced increases in continuing claims during the week, totaling 71 continued claims. Among the 50 industries most affected by the pandemic through October 31st, eight experienced an increase in continuing claims during the week, totaling 42 claims (Table 3).

Continuing claims in manufacturing industries declined by 84 or -2.5 percent during the week ended October 31st.

Claims in educational services fell by 22, or -1.7 percent. Continued claims in healthcare industries declined by 42 or -1.5 percent during the week. Claims in the hospitality (accommodations and food services and recreation) industries declined by 40 or -0.6 percent, led by a decline of 50 (-1.1%) in the food services industry, while claims in the accommodations industry increased by 12 (+1.1%). Construction industry continued claims declined by 14 or -1.1 percent during the week. The retail industry experienced a decrease of 139 continued claims (-2.6%) during the week ended October 31st.

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 31st. 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.

Figure 3 - Can Anything Good Result From the Pandemic?

The Covid-19 pandemic has taken a toll on the labor force of the nation and New Hampshire, as individuals temporarily or permanently have stepped out of the labor force because of health concerns, the need to provide childcare or supervision, or for other reasons. The greatest declines in labor force nationally have been among women (who are most likely to be the primary care giver in a household) and older workers. That is especially problematic for New Hampshire's labor force as the Granite State has among the highest labor force participation rates for women of any state in the nation. In addition, New Hampshire's relatively older workforce likely makes its labor force more responsive to pandemic-related health concerns in the workplace.

FIGURE 4

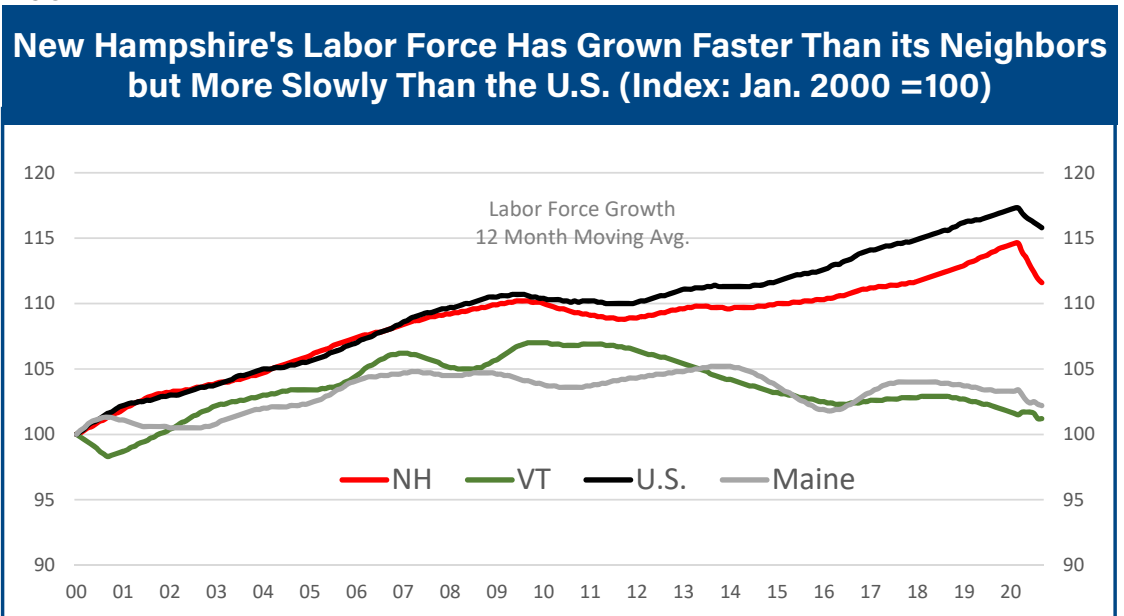


Figure 4 shows that the New Hampshire labor force has grown more rapidly than its Northern New England neighbors, but more slowly than the U.S. labor force, and that it has seen an especially large drop during the pandemic. Growing the New Hampshire labor force is the most fundamental economic challenge facing New Hampshire in the coming decades. The pandemic is making that challenge more difficult to address the near-term, it may also increase opportunities in the longer-term.

Figure 4 - New Hampshire regularly has near the lowest birth rates (births to women 15-44) of any state in the nation. This fact is a sign of our state’s success rather than its failures. New Hampshire has a high percentage of women with high levels of educational attainment and who participate in the labor force in a higher percentage than women in most states. Both educational attainment and labor force participation among women are associated with lower birth rates. The state’s low birth rate makes New Hampshire more reliant on in-migration of individuals and families (we tend to import our children) for population and labor force growth. Figure 5 shows how important movement into New Hampshire has been to population growth in the past decade.

Figure 5 - During, and for several years following the “great recession,” movement into New Hampshire by residents of other states slowed and the state saw net out-migration to other states. That trend has reversed

and the state is again seeing net in-migration from other states of between 4,000 and 5,000 individuals annually. Movement into the state is increasingly characterized by younger individuals, as the median age of in-migrants from other states is 28.5 years, and with 45 percent of adult in-migrants holding a bachelor’s degree or higher. In addition, New Hampshire has consistently experienced net international migration of between 2,000 and 3,000 individuals annually over the past decade. Importantly, 61 percent of adult international migrants to New Hampshire hold a bachelor’s or higher, adding significantly to the skill level of the state’s labor force.

It is too soon to have definitive data, but some data suggests that the pandemic has more residents of metropolitan areas with higher population densities in the Northeast and elsewhere looking to move to less densely populated areas, including New Hampshire. Realtor.com reports that there has been an increase in home searches by metro area residents for homes in New Hampshire and Northern New England. Several rural school districts in New Hampshire have reported unexpected increases in fall 2020 enrollments. Data from the New Hampshire Association of Realtors shows that home sales (closed and pending) increased by 17 percent in the third quarter of 2020 compared to the third quarter of 2019 (Figure 6). Low interest rates play some role but rates are not much different in 2020 than they were in 2019.

FIGURE 5

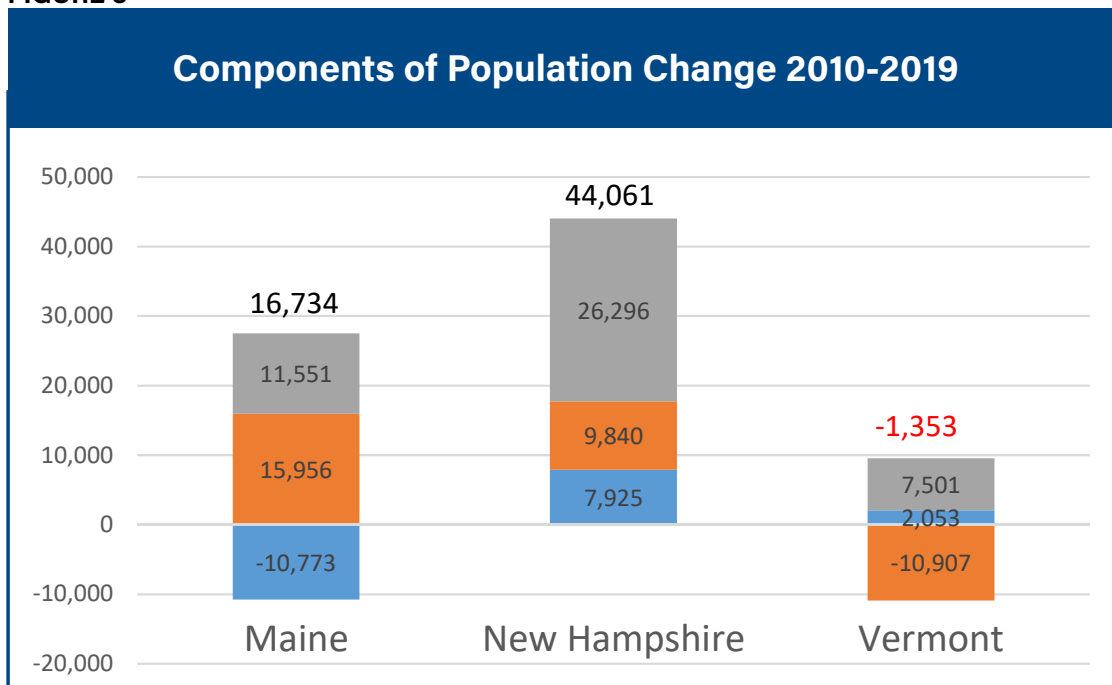


Figure 6 - It is difficult to suggest that anything positive is resulting from the Covid-19 pandemic, but it is possible that one of its legacies may be greater interest in living in New Hampshire among residents of other states. As more individuals work remotely, perhaps permanently, and

as the work individuals do becomes less dependent on the location of the organization for whom they work, the potential for New Hampshire to realize some demographic gain in the face of an enormous tragedy becomes a possibility.

FIGURE 6

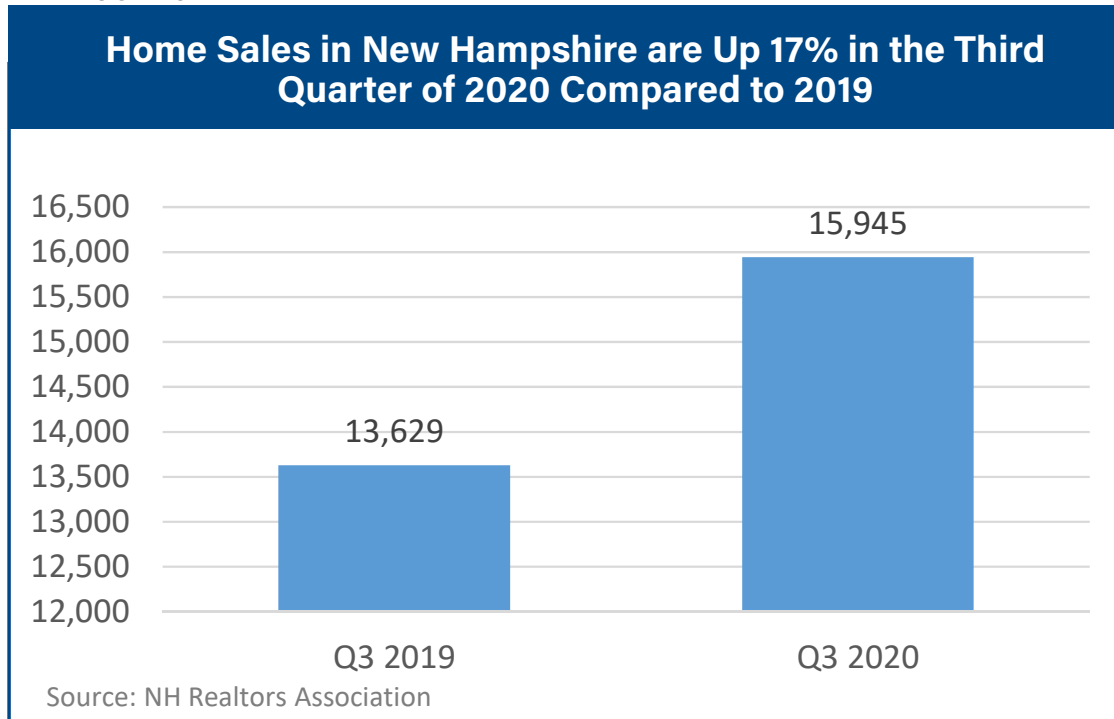


TABLE 2 - COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTY

COUNTY	TOTAL CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH: MARCH 16 TO OCTOBER 31	CLAIMS OCTOBER 25 TO OCTOBER 31	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	10,306	62	12	1,862	31,039	6.0%
Carroll	7,987	40	10	1,480	23,718	6.2%
Cheshire	8,761	41	-6	1,635	41,500	3.9%
Coos	4,503	40	17	713	14,724	4.8%
Grafton	11,356	54	-2	1,826	51,045	3.6%
Hillsborough	58,518	301	-4	10,919	245,905	4.4%
Merrimack	20,959	141	28	3,788	84,821	4.5%
Rockingham	38,455	183	-20	7,052	188,982	3.7%
Strafford	17,839	74	-6	3,275	75,410	4.3%
Sullivan	5,033	38	2	915	23,061	4.0%
Totals	183,717	974	31	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 OCTOBER 24

INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 16	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF OCTOBER 24	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	OCT 24 CONTINUED CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Food Services and Drinking Places	722	27,116	4,553	-50	49,907	9.1%
Administrative and Support Services	561	12,220	3,168	-100	33,750	9.4%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	621	10,783	1,263	-15	34,431	3.7%
Educational Services	611	8,470	1,236	-22	20,834	5.9%
Social Assistance	624	6,618	1,220	-29	15,809	7.7%
Hospitals	622	6,161	746	-4	30,086	2.5%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	541	5,264	1,261	-30	39,171	3.2%
Personal and Laundry Services	812	5,238	823	-25	7,306	11.3%
Accommodation	721	5,090	1,094	12	8,397	13.0%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	713	4,875	760	-2	9,883	7.7%
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	441	4,775	798	-24	12,602	6.3%
General Merchandise Stores	452	4,775	955	-17	14,817	6.4%

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Specialty Trade Contractors	238	4,552	741	-14	18,817	3.9%
Food and Beverage Stores	445	3,879	894	-49	22,356	4.0%
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	448	3,540	409	-24	6,029	6.8%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	623	3,022	779	-23	14,268	5.5%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	453	2,755	415	1	5,449	7.6%
Electronic Computer Manufacturing	334	2,685	433	7	16,381	2.6%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	332	2,477	498	-11	11,558	4.3%
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	485	2,468	538	-18	3,652	14.7%
General Automotive Repair	811	2,455	415	-11	7,091	5.9%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	813	2,336	405	-5	6,517	6.2%
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	423	2,320	454	-2	12,463	3.6%
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	335	2,092	155	5	4,225	3.7%
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores	451	1,765	215	-8	4,154	5.2%
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	442	1,612	199	-5	2,772	7.2%
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	444	1,571	357	-2	9,527	3.7%
Construction of Buildings	236	1,566	366	-6	4,430	8.3%
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	339	1,505	209	-3	4,430	4.7%
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	424	1,484	307	-2	8,050	3.8%
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	326	1,355	283	-23	5,422	5.2%
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers.	425	1,309	314	4	7,771	4.0%
Nonstore Retailers	454	1,214	278	-4	6,181	4.5%
Health and Personal Care Stores	446	1,079	210	-2	4,185	5.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	551	1,076	280	8	9,284	3.0%
Textile Mills	313	1,069	247	-1	1,822	13.6%
Real Estate	531	1,059	216	5	4,949	4.4%
Machinery Manufacturing	333	1,013	270	-10	7,006	3.9%

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INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 16	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF OCTOBER 24	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	OCT 24 CONTINUED CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Primary Metal Manufacturing	331	1,004	169	-3	2,386	7.1%
Gas Stations	447	991	231	-8	2,297	10.1%
Printing and Related Support Activities	323	973	194	-9	4,511	4.3%
Electronics and Appliance Stores	443	856	161	3	2,958	5.4%
Rental and Leasing Services	532	813	180	-3	1,993	9.0%
Couriers and Messengers	492	796	187	-5	3,721	5.0%
Industries in the Food Manufacturing	311	795	144	-3	2,771	5.2%
Industries in the Publishing Industries (except Internet)	511	710	156	-1	5,116	3.0%
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related	711	663	188	-7	2,634	7.1%
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	524	656	181	-3	11,768	1.5%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	336	653	198	-6	1,179	16.8%
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	522	571	176	-2	8,107	2.2%

*NAICS - North American Industrial Classification System

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - OCTOBER 31*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF OCT. 24†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Acworth	92	18	459	3.9%
Albany	132	16	362	4.4%
Alexandria	291	36	912	3.9%
Allenstown	668	129	2,493	5.2%
Alstead	241	46	1,083	4.2%
Alton	787	135	3,009	4.5%
Amherst	1,145	177	6,419	2.8%
Andover	305	54	1,439	3.8%
Antrim	366	62	1,427	4.3%
Ashland	369	53	1,279	4.1%

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TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - OCTOBER 31*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF OCT. 24†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Atkinson	652	124	4,068	3.0%
Auburn	742	121	3,634	3.3%
Barnstead	708	118	2,656	4.4%
Barrington	1,237	221	5,523	4.0%
Bartlett	711	106	1,459	7.3%
Bath town	146	22	542	4.1%
Bedford	2,257	379	12,555	3.0%
Belmont	1,291	251	3,576	7.0%
Bennington	246	43	817	5.3%
Benton	28	4	150	2.7%

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TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - OCTOBER 31*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF OCT. 24†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Berlin	1,289	213	3,888	5.5%
Bethlehem	515	104	1,444	7.2%
Boscawen	627	105	1,972	5.3%
Bow	848	153	4,561	3.4%
Bradford	252	58	986	5.9%
Brentwood	489	99	2,642	3.7%
Bridgewater	151	32	761	4.2%
Bristol	625	77	1,842	4.2%
Brookfield	133	20	293	6.8%
Brookline	503	71	3,480	2.0%
Campton	657	102	2,110	4.8%
Canaan	489	85	2,042	4.2%
Candia	532	90	2,598	3.5%
Canterbury	281	48	1,508	3.2%
Carroll	131	19	391	4.9%
Center Harbor	164	24	670	3.6%
Charlestown	673	104	2,843	3.7%
Chatham	48	8	160	5.0%
Chester	629	94	3,145	3.0%
Chesterfield	288	57	1,943	2.9%
Chichester	374	61	1,588	3.8%
Claremont	1,640	310	6,385	4.9%
Colebrook	315	38	1,141	3.3%
Columbia	58	8	318	2.5%
Concord	6,385	1,202	23,063	5.2%
Conway	2,297	380	5,463	7.0%
Cornish	170	32	988	3.2%
Croydon	66	18	452	4.0%
Dalton	191	36	442	8.1%
Danbury	210	37	736	5.0%
Danville	540	96	2,771	3.5%
Deerfield	603	103	2,835	3.6%
Deering	220	31	1,133	2.7%
Derry	4,801	894	20,900	4.3%
Dorchester	36	10	200	5.0%
Dover	4,853	906	18,915	4.8%
Dublin	134	27	891	3.0%
Dummer	32	5	142	3.5%
Dunbarton	362	65	1,795	3.6%
Durham	746	102	9,395	1.1%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - OCTOBER 31*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF OCT. 24†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
East Kingston	239	45	1,401	3.2%
Easton	35	7	143	4.9%
Eaton	65	9	235	3.8%
Effingham	220	53	701	7.6%
Enfield	500	80	3,166	2.5%
Epping	1,006	170	4,282	4.0%
Epsom	643	106	2,996	3.5%
Errol	55	7	164	4.3%
Exeter	1,880	354	8,834	4.0%
Farmington	1,087	220	3,725	5.9%
Fitzwilliam	236	46	1,361	3.4%
Francestown	186	42	1,002	4.2%
Franconia	166	32	655	4.9%
Franklin	1,490	295	4,055	7.3%
Freedom	176	43	766	5.6%
Fremont	590	112	2,870	3.9%
Gilford	1,209	212	3,645	5.8%
Gilmanton	605	96	1,746	5.5%
Gilsum	105	25	457	5.5%
Goffstown	2,400	419	11,023	3.8%
Gorham	454	72	1,234	5.8%
Goshen	96	20	451	4.4%
Grafton	188	31	683	4.5%
Grantham	251	55	1,664	3.3%
Greenfield	224	47	1,066	4.4%
Greenland	498	88	2,467	3.6%
Greenville	235	42	1,206	3.5%
Groton	139	26	382	6.8%
Hampstead	934	163	5,151	3.2%
Hampton Falls	238	47	1,501	3.1%
Hampton	2,420	491	9,147	5.4%
Hancock	204	39	944	4.1%
Hanover	295	57	5,093	1.1%
Harrisville	124	25	609	4.1%
Haverhill	451	70	2,359	3.0%
Hebron	59	8	413	1.9%
Henniker	586	99	2,910	3.4%
Hill	162	29	543	5.3%
Hillsborough	1,028	181	3,004	6.0%
Hinsdale	361	68	2,158	3.2%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - OCTOBER 31*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF OCT. 24†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Holderness	292	42	1,563	2.7%
Hollis	661	99	4,346	2.3%
Hooksett	2,113	360	9,376	3.8%
Hopkinton	595	94	3,481	2.7%
Hudson	3,033	518	15,467	3.3%
Jackson	188	31	366	8.5%
Jaffrey	618	118	3,103	3.8%
Jefferson	156	33	639	5.2%
Keene	2,975	482	11,949	4.0%
Kensington	188	38	1,313	2.9%
Kingston	768	142	3,777	3.8%
Laconia	2,965	580	7,775	7.5%
Lancaster	420	71	1,741	4.1%
Landaff	43	5	279	1.8%
Langdon	66	15	363	4.1%
Lebanon	1,366	241	7,793	3.1%
Lee	580	92	2,884	3.2%
Lempster	135	22	629	3.5%
Lincoln	382	66	770	8.6%
Lisbon	223	53	862	6.1%
Litchfield	1,064	170	4,887	3.5%
Littleton	1,121	174	3,256	5.3%
Londonderry	3,175	520	16,261	3.2%
Loudon	766	111	3,357	3.3%
Lyman	118	23	336	6.8%
Lyme	100	16	850	1.9%
Lyndeborough	229	51	1,056	4.8%
Madbury	220	35	1,097	3.2%
Madison	448	72	1,437	5.0%
Manchester	21,205	4,162	66,815	6.2%
Marlborough	297	55	1,221	4.5%
Marlow	93	25	369	6.8%
Mason	153	26	821	3.2%
Meredith	987	176	3,115	5.7%
Merrimack	3,427	609	16,570	3.7%
Middleton	235	43	1,051	4.1%
Milan	178	29	626	4.6%
Milford	2,274	338	9,738	3.5%
Milton	611	123	2,390	5.1%
Monroe	79	17	401	4.2%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - OCTOBER 31*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF OCT. 24†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Mont Vernon	288	41	1,582	2.6%
Moultonborough	558	108	2,219	4.9%
Nashua	11,835	2,425	51,919	4.7%
Nelson	76	18	440	4.1%
New Boston	814	145	3,976	3.6%
New Castle	77	13	560	2.3%
New Durham	366	72	1,563	4.6%
New Hampton	399	65	1,321	4.9%
New Ipswich	460	81	3,023	2.7%
New London	315	53	1,941	2.7%
Newbury	242	44	1,212	3.6%
Newfields	198	43	1,071	4.0%
Newington	99	14	518	2.7%
Newmarket	1,479	225	5,818	3.9%
Newport	876	161	3,553	4.5%
Newton	393	81	3,283	2.5%
North Hampton	521	111	2,684	4.1%
Northfield	849	140	2,554	5.5%
Northumberland	325	40	1,059	3.8%
Northwood	689	107	2,672	4.0%
Nottingham	660	110	3,286	3.3%
Orford	108	22	817	2.7%
Ossipee	642	151	1,757	8.6%
Pelham	1,216	204	8,237	2.5%
Pembroke	1,170	213	4,612	4.6%
Peterborough	796	172	3,858	4.5%
Piermont	55	6	430	1.4%
Pittsburg	127	14	384	3.6%
Pittsfield	577	125	2,122	5.9%
Plainfield	193	28	1,446	1.9%
Plastow	744	144	4,320	3.3%
Plymouth	816	95	3,989	2.4%
Portsmouth	3,239	599	14,074	4.3%
Randolph	56	8	141	5.7%
Raymond	1,549	316	6,360	5.0%
Richmond	102	19	596	3.2%
Rindge	458	75	2,943	2.5%
Rochester	5,013	909	18,190	5.0%
Rollinsford	374	77	1,456	5.3%
Roxbury	25	6	139	4.3%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - OCTOBER 31*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF OCT. 24†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Rumney	190	30	958	3.1%
Rye	610	113	3,459	3.3%
Salem	3,174	633	18,512	3.4%
Salisbury	187	32	827	3.9%
Sanbornton	455	76	1,689	4.5%
Sandown	761	118	4,279	2.8%
Sandwich	156	26	610	4.3%
Seabrook	1,171	249	5,180	4.8%
Sharon	34	10	224	4.5%
Shelburne	49	7	177	4.0%
Somersworth	1,978	389	6,891	5.6%
South Hampton	72	17	531	3.2%
Springfield	129	21	779	2.7%
Stark	55	10	194	5.2%
Stewartstown	95	11	370	3.0%
Stoddard	162	36	724	5.0%
Strafford	539	86	2,328	3.7%
Stratford	96	14	255	5.5%
Stratham	814	152	4,559	3.3%
Sugar Hill	79	15	351	4.3%
Sullivan	82	13	360	3.6%
Sunapee	354	56	1,671	3.4%
Surry	78	14	500	2.8%
Sutton	177	38	1,139	3.3%
Swanzey	921	203	4,101	5.0%
Tamworth	519	107	1,517	7.1%
Temple	170	33	786	4.2%
Thornton	512	77	1,790	4.3%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - OCTOBER 31*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF OCT. 24†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Tilton	736	129	1,837	7.0%
Troy	306	79	1,174	6.7%
Tuftonboro	301	71	1,157	6.1%
Unity	125	31	865	3.6%
Wakefield	629	124	2,310	5.4%
Walpole	358	71	2,380	3.0%
Warner	367	72	1,587	4.5%
Warren	96	15	537	2.8%
Washington	167	24	513	4.7%
Waterville Valley	88	15	141	10.6%
Weare	1,269	202	6,179	3.3%
Webster	256	40	1,180	3.4%
Wentworth	106	15	535	2.8%
Westmoreland	182	28	941	3.0%
Whitefield	398	77	1,280	6.0%
Wilmot	152	25	788	3.2%
Wilton	545	98	2,190	4.5%
Winchester	539	99	2,058	4.8%
Windham	1,281	216	8,219	2.6%
Windsor	31	2	155	1.3%
Wolfboro	748	151	2,827	5.3%
Woodstock	404	56	972	5.8%
Totals	183,717	33,397	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 November 19th.

For further information contact:
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NEWS RELEASE

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