

Administrative Office 45 South Fruit Street Concord, NH 03301-4857

O3301-4857 COVID-19 UNEMPLOYMENT UPDATE

For Immediate Release: November 19, 2020

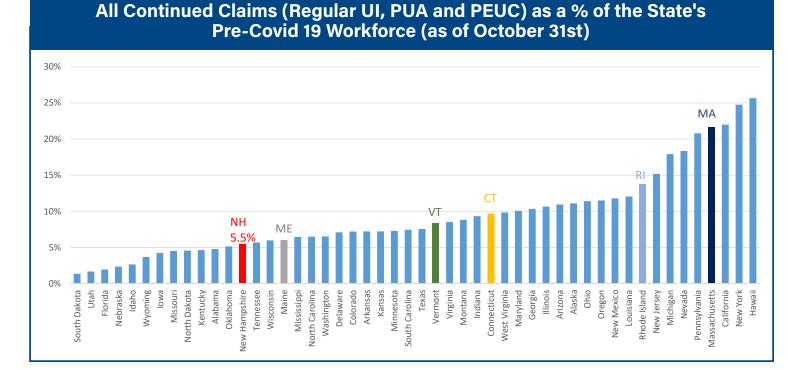
New Hampshire's initial claims declined to 1,819 during the week ended November 14th, down 352 (or 16.2%) from a revised 2,171 the week ended November 7th. U.S. initial claims increased by 2.5% during the week on a not seasonally adjusted basis. A total of 29 states experienced an increase in initial claims during the week. In New England, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Vermont reported increases in initial claims during the week.

New Hampshire's continued claims in the regular unemployment insurance (UI) program were 22,227 during the week ended November 7th, down 1,220 or 5.2%. U.S. regular UI continued claims declined by 6.5% 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 pandemicrequired restrictions and related economic effects. Nine states experienced an increase in regular UI program continuing claims during the week ended November 7th. No New England states had an increase in UI continued claims during the week.

The decline nationally in continued claims in the regular unemployment program was partially offset by another 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. Fifteen states (including Vermont – the only New England state) experienced an increase in

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TOWN	NEW CLAIMS NOVEMBER 1 TO NOVEMBER 7	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	TOTAL NEW CLAIMS MARCH 16 TO NOVEMBER 7	CONTINUING CLAIMS AS OF OCTOBER 24⁺
Manchester	134	3	21,339	4,162
Nashua	66	4	11,901	2,425
Concord	44	-11	6,429	1,202
Rochester	34	11	5,047	909
Berlin	20	8	1,309	213
Keene	20	9	2,995	482
Dover	19	-8	4,872	906
Claremont	18	4	1,658	310
Laconia	18	-8	2,983	580
Hudson	17	1	3,050	518
Somersworth	16	10	1,994	389
Portsmouth	15	5	3,254	599
Bedford	14	5	2,271	379
Derry	13	-7	4,814	894
Franklin	11	5	1,501	295
Hampton	11	-1	2,431	491
Londonderry	11	-7	3,186	520
Salem	11	-10	3,185	633
Durham	10	6	756	102
Exeter	10	2	1,890	354

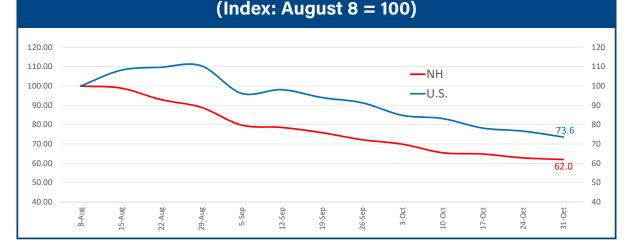
⁺ New data for Continued Claims is released monthly



PUA continued claims during the week ended October 31st. The CARES Act also established the "Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation" (PEUC) program to allow individuals who exhausted their regular UI or their PUA benefits after 26 weeks to receive an additional 13 weeks of benefits. Thirty-four states, including New Hampshire, saw an increase in PEUC claims during the week. As the pandemic has continued to affect employment across the nation, more unemployed workers have transitioned to either the PUA or PEUC programs, making assessment of each state's labor market just on the basis of regular UI continued claims problematic.

Adding PUA and PEUC continued claims to regular state UI continued claims provides a more complete measure of the impacts of the pandemic on the labor market than does UI claims alone. Combined UI, PUA, and PEUC continued claims as a percentage of each state's pre-pandemic labor force is presented in Figure 1. Using this broader measure of Covid-19's impact on the labor market, New Hampshire's continued claims as a percentage of its pre-Covid labor force stands at 5.5 percent as of October 31st (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



Continuing Unemployment Claims - (Regular UI, PUA, & PEUC)

FIGURE 2

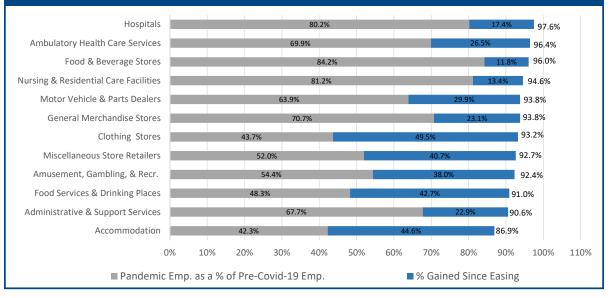
change in continuing claims from 100 (thus New Hampshire's index value of 62 indicates that as of October 31st, continuing claims have declined by 38 percent since August 8th (100 – 62 = 38). Continuing claims nationally have declined by 26 percent during the same time period.

Town-by-town breakouts of the

FIGURE 3

number of new claims filed by New Hampshire residents who also work in the state are available with a one-week lag (through November 7th). The number of claims filed by New Hampshire residents working in New Hampshire increased by 8 during the week. Of the towns with the most initial claims during the week, Rochester (+11) and Somersworth (+10) were the only towns to have an increase





in claims of 10 or more compared to the prior week. Concord (-11) and Salem (-10) had the largest decreases in claims during the week A total of 87 of New Hampshire's 238 towns had an increase in new claims during the week, totaling 234 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 October 24th) as a percentage of the town's labor force¹, is presented in Table 4 at the end of this release. The "Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate" reported in this release is not equivalent to a town's traditional unemployment rate as it only counts continuing unemployment claims filed during the reference week (in this case October 24th), and does not include New Hampshire residents who have filed an unemployment claim if they work in another state. It is presented here, along with the total number of initial claims filed in each community since March 15th, to provide a metric of the relative employment impacts of Covid-19 on the population of each community.² The State of New Hampshire's official unemployment rate for October was released this week on November 17th and reflects employment and unemployment during the week that contained October 12th. The official U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for New Hampshire in September is 4.2 percent, and the not seasonally adjusted figure is 3.8 percent. For the week ending October 24th, New Hampshire's "Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate" (which is not seasonally adjusted) was 4.3 percent. Waterville Valley (10.6%), Ossipee (8.6%) and Lincoln (8.6%) had the highest Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rates in the state.

Differences between the Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate and the official New Hampshire unemployment

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's organization will, however, be counted in New Hampshire's total count of new claims.

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 7th, the change in initial claims from the prior week, and 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 Merrimack County (-21) and Carroll County (-16). Strafford County had the largest increase in claims, with an increase of 28 during the week ended November 7th compared to the week ended October 31st.

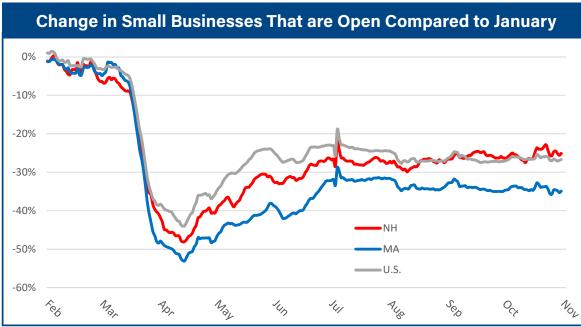
As of the week ended October 24th, Carroll County has the highest Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate, at 6.3 percent, while the lowest rate was recorded in Grafton County at 3.6 percent.

Claims by Industry

Industries with the most initial claims for unemployment since March 15th are presented in Table 3, along with the number of continuing claims in the industry for the week ended November 7th, 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 7th. Of 94 industry classifications (at the three-digit NAICS level), 26 experienced increases in continuing claims during the week, totaling 84 continued claims. Among the 50 industries most affected by the pandemic through November 7th, eight experienced an increase in continuing claims during the week, totaling 41 claims (Table 3).

Continuing claims in manufacturing industries declined by 80 or -2.4 percent during the week ended November 7th. Claims in educational services fell by 27, or -2.2 percent. Continued claims in healthcare industries declined by 55 or -2.0 percent during the week. Claims in the hospitality (accommodations and food services and recreation) industries declined by 28 or -0.4 percent, led by a decline of 47 (-1.0%) in the food services industry, while claims in the amusements and recreation industry increased by 20 (+2.6%). Construction industry continued claims increased by 6 or -0.5 percent during the week. The retail industry experienced a decrease of 131 continued claims (-2.5%) during the week ended November 7th.

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.





The Pandemic's Continued Toll on Small Business

The labor market and the economy of the nation and New Hampshire have been recovering since the peak negative effects, in the spring of 2020, from the COVID-19 pandemic. The longer the pandemic persists, and with it households, individuals, and businesses ability or willingness to engage in their normal (pre-pandemic) economic activities, the greater is the potential for some businesses to be at risk for insolvency, and the more the economic damage from the pandemic becomes permanent. This is especially true for small businesses which have fewer resources and much smaller cash reserves to withstand temporary declines in revenue.

Data on the number of operating small businesses that can allow for an estimation of the pandemic's impact on business closures is only available from government sources with a long lag, precluding the kind of timely assessment of the pandemic's impacts that is important for public policy decisions. Analysts are increasingly turning to near real-time, private sector sources of data to glean critical economic trends affected by the pandemic. Womply serves over 500,000 small businesses nationally, including over 2,000 in New Hampshire. On a weekly basis it produces a measure of the change in small business that are open in the nation and in each state. A small business is defined as being open if it has had at least one transaction in the previous 3 days, and change in business openings is measured on a seasonally adjusted basis compared to a reference period of January 2020. Figure 4 compares openings in New Hampshire with Massachusetts

and the nation as a whole. The chart shows that both New Hampshire's and Massachusetts' early pandemic control efforts resulted in lower rates of businesses openings during the early stages of the pandemic, but more recently, New Hampshire has a higher rate of businesses that are open compared to the number open in January than does the nation as a whole. Still the rate of openings is lower than it was in January, however, a lower rate of openings does not mean all of the businesses that have had no transactions in the previous three days are no longer in business, but it is an indication of declining revenue that in some cases may lead to insolvency.

Examining small business revenue trends for all small businesses in New Hampshire from data aggregated from several credit card processors and also reported by Womply, shows a similar pattern to business opening data, with revenues down just over one-quarter on a seasonally adjusted basis compared to January of 2020. Similar to the pattern of layoffs and unemployment claims among different industries, the revenue patterns by industry have been different during the pandemic as well. Figure 5 shows that, in total, small business revenue appears to be off by just over one-quarter, however, small retail business revenue has recovered to pre-pandemic levels, while revenues for leisure and hospitality businesses remain about 50 percent below pre-pandemic levels.

It will be months before the effects of the pandemic on small businesses and the number of insolvencies is reflected in official government data, until then, there are an increasing number of private sector sources of data that have stepped up to fill the information void during the pandemic.

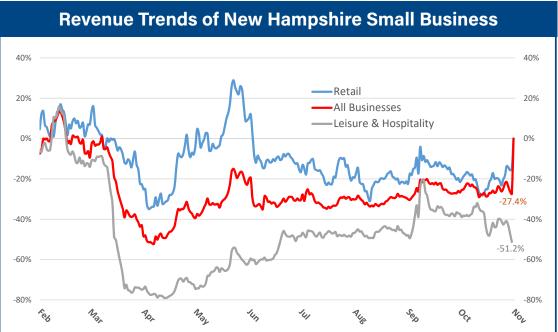


FIGURE 5

TABLE 2 - COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTY								
COUNTY	TOTAL CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH: MARCH 16 TO NOVEMBER 7	CLAIMS NOVEMBER 1 TO NOVEMBER 7	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	CONTINUING CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH AS OF OCTOBER 24 [†]	FEBRUARY 2020 LABOR FORCE	ESTIMATED <u>CURRENT</u> COVID-19 AFFECTED INSURED UNEMP. RATE		
Belknap	10,369	63	1	1,862	31,039	6.0%		
Carroll	8,011	24	-16	1,480	23,718	6.2%		
Cheshire	8,813	52	11	1,635	41,500	3.9%		
Coos	4,542	39	-1	713	14,724	4.8%		
Grafton	11,407	51	-3	1,826	51,045	3.6%		
Hillsborough	58,832	314	13	10,919	245,905	4.4%		
Merrimack	21,079	120	-21	3,788	84,821	4.5%		
Rockingham	38,632	177	-6	7,052	188,982	3.7%		
Strafford	17,942	103	29	3,275	75,410	4.3%		
Sullivan	5,072	39	1	915	23,061	4.0%		
Totals	184,699	982	8	33,465	780,205	4.3%		

⁺ New data for Continued Claims is released monthly

TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF <u>NEW</u> UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 15 TO NOVEMBER 7						
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	27,190	4,532	-47	49,907	9.1%
Administrative and Support Services	561	12,316	3,174	-11	33,750	9.4%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	621	10,824	1,226	-41	34,431	3.6%
Educational Services	611	8,504	1,215	-27	20,834	5.8%
Social Assistance	624	6,644	1,206	-20	15,809	7.6%
Hospitals	622	6,182	746	-4	30,086	2.5%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	541	5,320	1,240	-31	39,171	3.2%
Personal and Laundry Services	812	5,250	818	-7	7,306	11.2%
Accommodation	721	5,103	1,100	-1	8,397	13.1%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	713	4,907	781	20	9,883	7.9%
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	441	4,797	784	-20	12,602	6.2%
General Merchandise Stores	452	4,756	920	-41	14,817	6.2%

COVID-19 Unemployment Rates Impact on NH

TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEWUNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 15 TO NOVEMBER 7

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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
Specialty Trade Contractors	238	4,756	741	0	18,817	3.9%
Food and Beverage Stores	445	3,893	880	-18	22,356	3.9%
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	448	3,548	408	-2	6,029	6.8%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	623	3,050	775	-10	14,268	5.4%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	453	2,763	400	-18	5,449	7.3%
Electronic Computer Manufacturing	334	2,699	434	-2	16,381	2.6%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	332	2,501	497	-2	11,558	4.3%
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	485	2,472	550	8	3,652	15.1%
General Automotive Repair	811	2,468	410	-7	7,091	5.8%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	813	2,360	400	-13	6,517	6.1%
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	423	2,338	435	-21	12,463	3.5%
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	335	2,099	152	-5	4,225	3.6%
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores	451	1,767	220	1	4,154	5.3%
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	442	1,616	192	-8	2,772	6.9%
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	444	1,591	353	-5	9,527	3.7%
Construction of Buildings	236	1,585	370	-1	4,430	8.4%
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	339	1,504	207	-2	4,430	4.7%
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	424	1,495	290	-16	8,050	3.6%
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	326	1,360	271	-11	5,422	5.0%
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers.	425	1,312	316	2	7,771	4.1%
Nonstore Retailers	454	1,226	272	-8	6,181	4.4%
Health and Personal Care Stores	446	1,083	208	-1	4,185	5.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	551	1,082	283	4	9,284	3.0%
Textile Mills	313	1,081	240	-8	1,822	13.2%
Real Estate	531	1,072	218	2	4,949	4.4%
Machinery Manufacturing	333	1,024	227	-43	7,006	3.2%

TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEWUNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 15 TO NOVEMBER 7

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	1,006	174	3	2,386	7.3%
Gas Stations	447	993	232	0	2,297	10.1%
Printing and Related Support Activities	323	976	189	-5	4,511	4.2%
Electronics and Appliance Stores	443	859	150	-11	2,958	5.1%
Rental and Leasing Services	532	816	169	-8	1,993	8.5%
Couriers and Messengers	492	805	191	-1	3,721	5.1%
Industries in the Food Manufacturing	311	796	137	-7	2,771	4.9%
Industries in the Publishing Industries (except Internet)	511	716	157	1	5,116	3.1%
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related	711	666	184	-6	2,634	7.0%
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	524	660	180	-4	11,768	1.5%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	336	654	198	0	1,179	16.8%
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	522	576	172	-5	8,107	2.1%
*NAICS - North American Industrial Classification System						

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENTCLAIMS 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	93	18	459	3.9%		
Albany	132	16	362	4.4%		
Alexandria	291	36	912	3.9%		
Allenstown	672	129	2,493	5.2%		
Alstead	242	46	1,083	4.2%		
Alton	792	135	3,009	4.5%		
Amherst	1,154	177	6,419	2.8%		
Andover	305	54	1,439	3.8%		
Antrim	368	62	1,427	4.3%		
Ashland	369	53	1,279	4.1%		

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENTCLAIMS BY TOWN						
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	743	121	3,634	3.3%		
Barnstead	711	118	2,656	4.4%		
Barrington	1,241	221	5,523	4.0%		
Bartlett	713	106	1,459	7.3%		
Bath town	148	22	542	4.1%		
Bedford	2,271	379	12,555	3.0%		
Belmont	1,297	251	3,576	7.0%		
Bennington	246	43	817	5.3%		
Benton	28	4	150	2.7%		

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENTCLAIMS BY TOWN

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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	1,309	213	3,888	5.5%
Bethlehem	515	104	1,444	7.2%
Boscawen	636	105	1,972	5.3%
Bow	852	153	4,561	3.4%
Bradford	252	58	986	5.9%
Brentwood	490	99	2,642	3.7%
Bridgewater	151	32	761	4.2%
Bristol	628	77	1,842	4.2%
Brookfield	133	20	293	6.8%
Brookline	506	71	3,480	2.0%
Campton	661	102	2,110	4.8%
Canaan	491	85	2,042	4.2%
Candia	534	90	2,598	3.5%
Canterbury	282	48	1,508	3.2%
Carroll	131	19	391	4.9%
Center Harbor	164	24	670	3.6%
Charlestown	677	104	2,843	3.7%
Chatham	48	8	160	5.0%
Chester	633	94	3,145	3.0%
Chesterfield	291	57	1,943	2.9%
Chichester	374	61	1,588	3.8%
Claremont	1,658	310	6,385	4.9%
Colebrook	319	38	1,141	3.3%
Columbia	58	8	318	2.5%
Concord	6,429	1,202	23,063	5.2%
Conway	2,301	380	5,463	7.0%
Cornish	171	32	988	3.2%
Croydon	66	18	452	4.0%
Dalton	192	36	442	8.1%
Danbury	211	37	736	5.0%
Danville	547	96	2,771	3.5%
Deerfield	604	103	2,835	3.6%
Deering	221	31	1,133	2.7%
Derry	4,814	894	20,900	4.3%
Dorchester	37	10	200	5.0%
Dover	4,872	906	18,915	4.8%
Dublin	134	27	891	3.0%
Dummer	32	5	142	3.5%
Dunbarton	363	65	1,795	3.6%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENTCLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - OCTOBER 31*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF OCT. 24 [†]	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Durham	756	102	9,395	1.1%
East Kingston	244	45	1,401	3.2%
Easton	35	7	143	4.9%
Eaton	66	9	235	3.8%
Effingham	221	53	701	7.6%
Enfield	501	80	3,166	2.5%
Epping	1,015	170	4,282	4.0%
Epsom	650	106	2,996	3.5%
Errol	56	7	164	4.3%
Exeter	1,890	354	8,834	4.0%
Farmington	1,097	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	1,501	295	4,055	7.3%
Freedom	176	43	766	5.6%
Fremont	593	112	2,870	3.9%
Gilford	1,215	212	3,645	5.8%
Gilmanton	608	96	1,746	5.5%
Gilsum	108	25	457	5.5%
Goffstown	2,409	419	11,023	3.8%
Gorham	456	72	1,234	5.8%
Goshen	96	20	451	4.4%
Grafton	189	31	683	4.5%
Grantham	252	55	1,664	3.3%
Greenfield	225	47	1,066	4.4%
Greenland	500	88	2,467	3.6%
Greenville	235	42	1,206	3.5%
Groton	139	26	382	6.8%
Hampstead	940	163	5,151	3.2%
Hampton Falls	238	47	1,501	3.1%
Hampton	2,431	491	9,147	5.4%
Hancock	205	39	944	4.1%
Hanover	298	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	587	99	2,910	3.4%
Hill	162	29	543	5.3%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

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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 **
Hillsborough	1,030	181	3,004	6.0%
Hinsdale	362	68	2,158	3.2%
Holderness	296	42	1,563	2.7%
Hollis	664	99	4,346	2.3%
Hooksett	2,121	360	9,376	3.8%
Hopkinton	595	94	3,481	2.7%
Hudson	3,050	518	15,467	3.3%
Jackson	189	31	366	8.5%
Jaffrey	623	118	3,103	3.8%
Jefferson	158	33	639	5.2%
Keene	2,995	482	11,949	4.0%
Kensington	188	38	1,313	2.9%
Kingston	773	142	3,777	3.8%
Laconia	2,983	580	7,775	7.5%
Lancaster	422	71	1,741	4.1%
Landaff	43	5	279	1.8%
Langdon	66	15	363	4.1%
Lebanon	1,372	241	7,793	3.1%
Lee	583	92	2,884	3.2%
Lempster	135	22	629	3.5%
Lincoln	382	66	770	8.6%
Lisbon	225	53	862	6.1%
Litchfield	1,070	170	4,887	3.5%
Littleton	1,128	174	3,256	5.3%
Londonderry	3,186	520	16,261	3.2%
Loudon	770	111	3,357	3.3%
Lyman	119	23	336	6.8%
Lyme	100	16	850	1.9%
Lyndeborough	231	51	1,056	4.8%
Madbury	221	35	1,097	3.2%
Madison	449	72	1,437	5.0%
Manchester	21,339	4,162	66,815	6.2%
Marlborough	301	55	1,221	4.5%
Marlow	93	25	369	6.8%
Mason	155	26	821	3.2%
Meredith	993	176	3,115	5.7%
Merrimack	3,437	609	16,570	3.7%
Middleton	236	43	1,051	4.1%
Milan	180	29	626	4.6%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENTCLAIMS BY TOWN

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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 **
Milford	2,282	338	9,738	3.5%
Milton	613	123	2,390	5.1%
Monroe	79	17	401	4.2%
Mont Vernon	288	41	1,582	2.6%
Moultonborough	558	108	2,219	4.9%
Nashua	11,901	2,425	51,919	4.7%
Nelson	76	18	440	4.1%
New Boston	817	145	3,976	3.6%
New Castle	78	13	560	2.3%
New Durham	367	72	1,563	4.6%
New Hampton	406	65	1,321	4.9%
New Ipswich	464	81	3,023	2.7%
New London	317	53	1,941	2.7%
Newbury	242	44	1,212	3.6%
Newfields	199	43	1,071	4.0%
Newington	100	14	518	2.7%
Newmarket	1,488	225	5,818	3.9%
Newport	881	161	3,553	4.5%
Newton	394	81	3,283	2.5%
North Hampton	523	111	2,684	4.1%
Northfield	853	140	2,554	5.5%
Northumberland	326	40	1,059	3.8%
Northwood	692	107	2,672	4.0%
Nottingham	668	110	3,286	3.3%
Orford	108	22	817	2.7%
Ossipee	648	151	1,757	8.6%
Pelham	1,223	204	8,237	2.5%
Pembroke	1,177	213	4,612	4.6%
Peterborough	797	172	3,858	4.5%
Piermont	55	6	430	1.4%
Pittsburg	127	14	384	3.6%
Pittsfield	585	125	2,122	5.9%
Plainfield	193	28	1,446	1.9%
Plaistow	748	144	4,320	3.3%
Plymouth	821	95	3,989	2.4%
Portsmouth	3,254	599	14,074	4.3%
Randolph	56	8	141	5.7%
Raymond	1,555	316	6,360	5.0%
Richmond	102	19	596	3.2%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT
CLAIMS BY TOWN

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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 **
Rindge	459	75	2,943	2.5%
Rochester	5,047	909	18,190	5.0%
Rollinsford	375	77	1,456	5.3%
Roxbury	25	6	139	4.3%
Rumney	190	30	958	3.1%
Rye	614	113	3,459	3.3%
Salem	3,185	633	18,512	3.4%
Salisbury	188	32	827	3.9%
Sanbornton	460	76	1,689	4.5%
Sandown	763	118	4,279	2.8%
Sandwich	157	26	610	4.3%
Seabrook	1,179	249	5,180	4.8%
Sharon	34	10	224	4.5%
Shelburne	49	7	177	4.0%
Somersworth	1,994	389	6,891	5.6%
South Hampton	72	17	531	3.2%
Springfield	129	21	779	2.7%
Stark	56	10	194	5.2%
Stewartstown	95	11	370	3.0%
Stoddard	163	36	724	5.0%
Strafford	540	86	2,328	3.7%
Stratford	97	14	255	5.5%
Stratham	816	152	4,559	3.3%
Sugar Hill	80	15	351	4.3%
Sullivan	82	13	360	3.6%
Sunapee	359	56	1,671	3.4%
Surry	78	14	500	2.8%
Sutton	178	38	1,139	3.3%
Swanzey	930	203	4,101	5.0%
Tamworth	520	107	1,517	7.1%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENTCLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - OCTOBER 31*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF OCT. 24⁺	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Temple	170	33	786	4.2%
Thornton	515	77	1,790	4.3%
Tilton	740	129	1,837	7.0%
Troy	307	79	1,174	6.7%
Tuftonboro	302	71	1,157	6.1%
Unity	126	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	97	15	537	2.8%
Washington	170	24	513	4.7%
Waterville Valley	88	15	141	10.6%
Weare	1,273	202	6,179	3.3%
Webster	256	40	1,180	3.4%
Wentworth	108	15	535	2.8%
Westmoreland	182	28	941	3.0%
Whitefield	400	77	1,280	6.0%
Wilmot	154	25	788	3.2%
Wilton	549	98	2,190	4.5%
Winchester	542	99	2,058	4.8%
Windham	1,289	216	8,219	2.6%
Windsor	32	2	155	1.3%
Wolfeboro	753	151	2,827	5.3%
Woodstock	406	56	972	5.8%
Totals	184,699	33,465	780,205	4.3%

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

** Includes only claims active during the reference week [†] New data for Continued Claims is released monthly The next release of the COVID-19 Unemployment Update will be on November 25th.

For further information contact: Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau (603) 228-4124

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