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# COVID-19

# UNEMPLOYMENT UPDATE

*For Immediate Release:* November 25, 2020

New Hampshire's initial claims increased to 2,338 during the week ended November 21<sup>st</sup>, up 344 (or 17.3%) from a revised 1,994 the week ended November 14<sup>th</sup>. U.S. initial claims increased by 10.5% during the week on a not seasonally adjusted basis. A total of 41 states experienced an increase in initial claims during the week. In New England, every state except Massachusetts reported an increase in initial claims during the week.

New Hampshire's continued claims in the regular unemployment insurance (UI) program were 21,339 during the week ended November 14<sup>th</sup>, down 1,293 or 5.7%. U.S. regular UI continued claims declined by 2.8% 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. Twenty two states experienced an increase in regular UI program continuing claims during the week ended November 14<sup>th</sup>. Rhode Island and Vermont were the only New England states to have an increase in UI continued claims during the week.

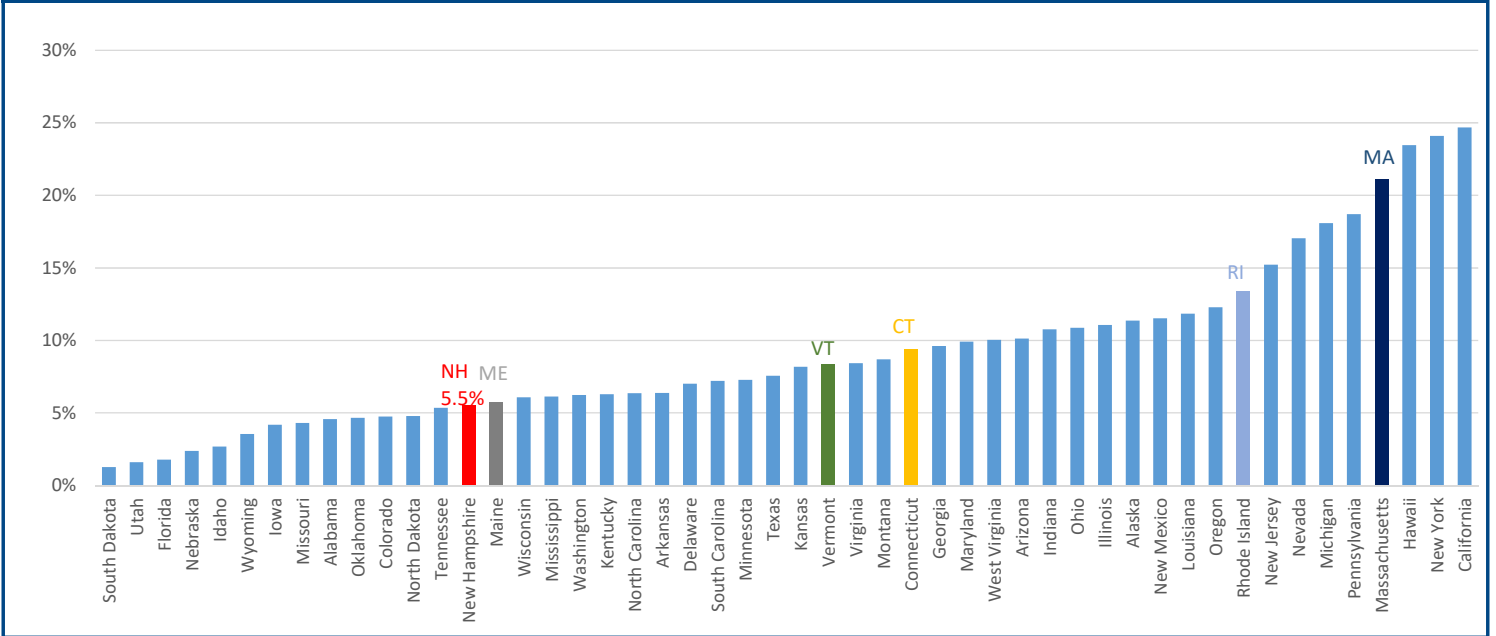
The decline nationally in continued claims in the regular unemployment program was partially offset by a rise in continued claims in federal unemployment assistance programs that extend the time individuals can collect unemployment benefits when they exhaust regular state program time limits. In addition 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. Eighteen states (including Connecticut – the only New England state) experienced an increase in PUA

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

TOWN	NEW CLAIMS NOVEMBER 8 TO NOVEMBER 14	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	TOTAL NEW CLAIMS MARCH 16 TO NOVEMBER 14	CONTINUING CLAIMS AS OF OCTOBER 24 <sup>†</sup>
Manchester	120	-14	21,459	4,162
Nashua	73	7	11,974	2,425
Concord	40	-4	6,469	1,202
Rochester	37	3	5,084	909
Claremont	20	2	1,678	310
Laconia	19	1	3,002	580
Merrimack	17	7	3,454	609
Bedford	16	2	2,287	379
Dover	16	-3	4,888	906
Portsmouth	16	1	3,270	599
Derry	15	2	4,829	894
Londonderry	15	4	3,201	520
Salem	14	3	3,199	633
Goffstown	12	3	2,421	419
Hudson	12	-5	3,062	518
Barrington	11	7	1,252	221
Hampton	11	0	2,442	491
Milford	11	3	2,293	338
Exeter	10	0	1,900	354
Hopkinton	10	10	605	94

<sup>†</sup> New data for Continuing 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 7<sup>th</sup>)



continued claims during the week ended November 7th. 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. Twenty-nine 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 above. 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 November 7<sup>th</sup> (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.

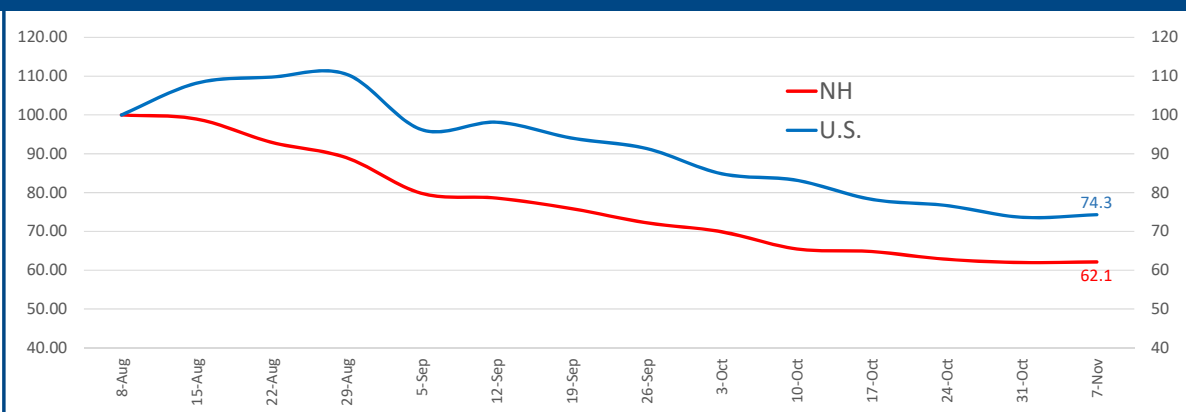
Figure 2 highlights continuing claims trends in New Hampshire and the U.S. since August 8<sup>th</sup>. On the graph, each region’s peak for continuing claims is set at an index value of 100, with index numbers reflecting the percentage change in continuing claims from 100 (thus New Hampshire’s index value of 62.1 indicates that as of November 7<sup>th</sup>, continuing

claims have declined by 38 percent since August 8<sup>th</sup> (100 – 62 = 38). Continuing claims nationally have declined by 26 percent during the same time period.

Town-by-town breakdowns of the number of new claims filed by New Hampshire residents who also work in the state are available with a one-week lag

FIGURE 2

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

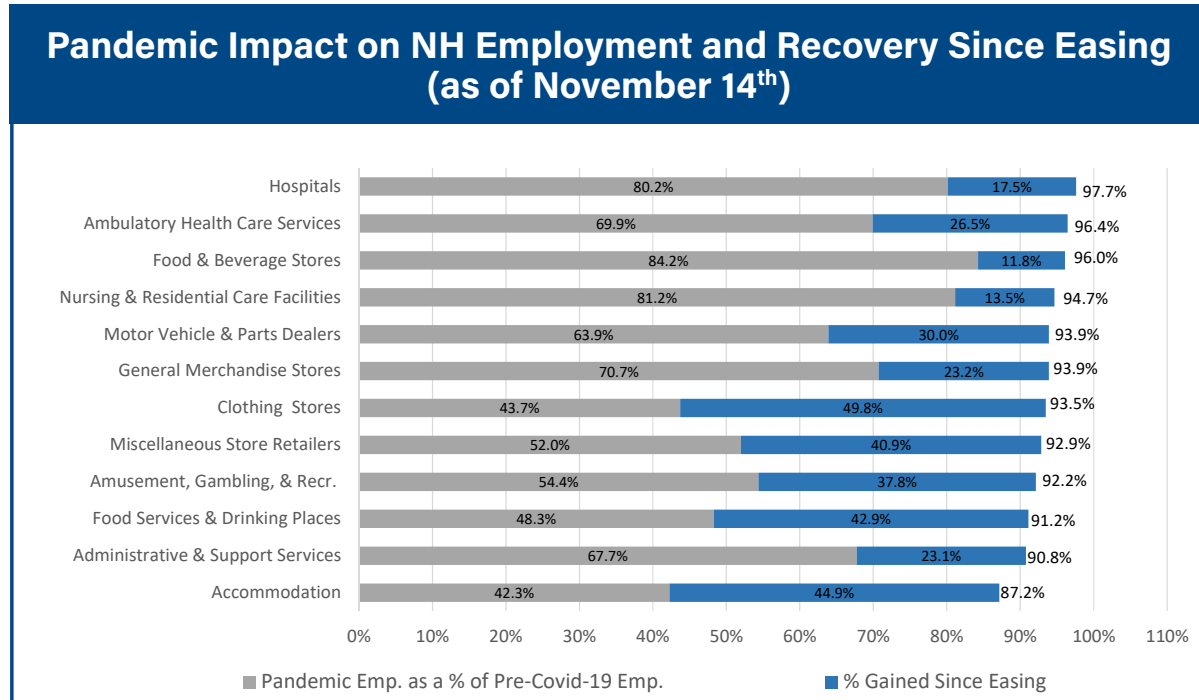


(through November 14<sup>th</sup>). The number of claims filed by New Hampshire residents working in New Hampshire decreased by 83 during the week. Of the towns with the most initial claims during the week, Hopkinton (+10) was the only town to have an increase in claims of 10 or more compared to the prior week. Manchester (-14) had the largest decrease in claims during the week. A total of 78 of New Hampshire's 238 towns had an increase in new claims during the week, totaling 167 new claims.

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

A complete listing of the cumulative initial unemployment claims by town, as well as the number of continuing claims

**FIGURE 3**



(alphabetically for towns with at least 25 new claims) since March 15<sup>th</sup> as well as the number of continued claims (as of October 24<sup>th</sup>) as a percentage of the town's labor force<sup>1</sup>, 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 24<sup>th</sup>), 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 15<sup>th</sup>, to provide a metric of the relative employment impacts of Covid-19 on the population of each community.<sup>2</sup> The State of New Hampshire's official unemployment rate for October was released this week on November 17<sup>th</sup> and reflects employment and unemployment during the week that contained October 12<sup>th</sup>. 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 24<sup>th</sup>, New Hampshire's "Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate" (which is not seasonally adjusted) was 4.3 percent. Waterville Valley (10.6%), Ossipee (8.6%) and Lincoln (8.6%) had the highest Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rates in the state.

Differences between the Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate and the official New Hampshire unemployment rate include the fact that the Covid-19 Affected Rate is

<sup>1</sup> The February 2020 labor force count for each town is used for this analysis.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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 15<sup>th</sup>, the number of claims during the week ended November 14<sup>th</sup>, the change in initial claims from the prior week, and the number of continuing claims filed by residents of each county. Eight of the state's 10 counties saw a decrease in initial claims during the week, led by Belknap County (-22) and Coos County (-16). Grafton County (+4) was the only county to see an increase in new claims during the week ended November 14<sup>th</sup>.

As of the week ended October 24<sup>th</sup>, 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 15<sup>th</sup> are presented in Table 3, along with the number of continuing claims in the industry for the week ended November 14<sup>th</sup>, 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 14<sup>th</sup>.

Of 94 industry classifications (at the three-digit NAICS level), 18 experienced increases in continuing claims during the week, totaling 60 continued claims. Among the 50 industries most affected by the pandemic through November 14<sup>th</sup>, seven experienced an increase in continuing claims during the week, totaling 32 claims (Table 3).

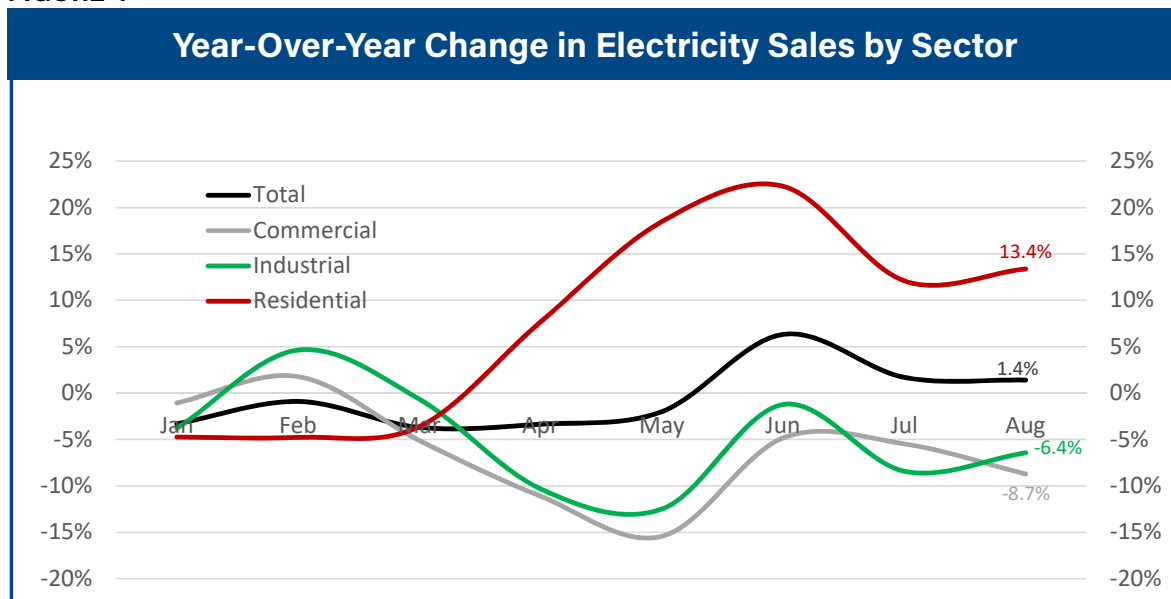
Continuing claims in manufacturing industries declined by 41 or -1.3 percent during the week ended November 14<sup>th</sup>. Claims in educational services fell by 23, or -1.9 percent. Continued claims in healthcare industries declined by 56 or -2.0 percent during the week. Claims in the hospitality (accommodations and food services and recreation) industries declined by 144 or -2.2 percent, led by a decline of 112 (-2.5%) in the food services industry. Construction industry continued claims increased by 36 or -2.9 percent during the week. The retail industry experienced a decrease of 121 continued claims (-2.4%) during the week ended November 14<sup>th</sup>.

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 14<sup>th</sup>. 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 is Increasing Household Utility Costs

According to data from the U.S. Energy Information Administration's (EIA) *Electric Power Monthly*, total electricity sales declined in New Hampshire in the early months

**FIGURE 4**



of the pandemic. By mid-April, as New Hampshire and other state's stay-at-home orders took effect, businesses, schools, and industrial facilities closed, and office workers transitioned to working from home. With fewer businesses open, or operating at full capacity, electricity consumption declined. But, as New Hampshire residents have spent more time at home during the restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic, residential electricity usage increased (Figure 4) shifting overall electricity consumption from the commercial and industrial sectors to the residential sector, putting the onus on households to pay for a larger share of the state's electricity costs than usual. (Figure 5).

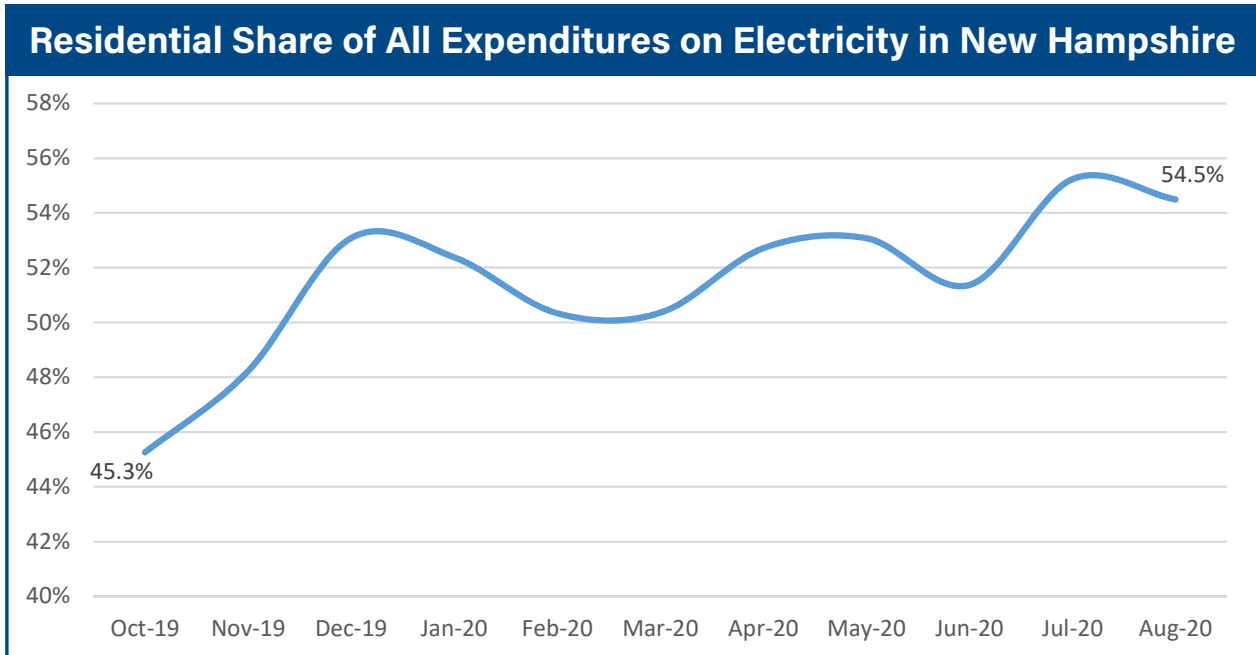
Electricity demand is highest in the summer months, and 2020 was one of the hottest on record. The combination of greater residential energy use because of the pandemic and high summer temperatures placed an additional strain on household budgets struggling with the economic fallout of the pandemic. The shift to spending more time at home was rapid and resulted in substantial increases in electricity bills that were especially problematic for low-income households and those who lost income as a result of the pandemic. In 2018, homeowner households earning less than \$25,000 spent a median of 9.3 percent of their income on electricity, while renter households in that income category spent a median of 8.4 percent, according to the most recent American Community Survey (ACS) data. The shares of income spent on electricity likely look very different today, as pandemic-related shutdowns and household behavioral changes in response have resulted in more time at home, adding to the need for at-home air-conditioning and electricity use in the summer. According

to the EIA, 87 percent of households use air-conditioning, and the costs of this cooling accounts for 17 percent of total household electricity expenditures. EIA data also reveal that summer months have the highest levels of electricity consumption; in 2019, residential electricity demand in New Hampshire during July and August was 19.2 percent higher than the monthly average for the year. More time at home during what was a hotter-than-average 2020 summer added substantially to electricity costs. Looking ahead to winter, during the months of December, January, and February, household electricity consumption in New Hampshire is typically 12 percent higher than the monthly average for a year, meaning more time at home will continue to pressure household utility budgets.

All of these factors pose a challenge for vulnerable households. Low-income households were among those most likely to have lost income from the pandemic, as were renter households, and households without an adult with a college education, according to the U.S. Census Bureau's *Household Pulse Survey* data. For any of these households, even normal summer utility bills might be a challenge to pay.

In a normal year, as individuals work away from home, and children attend school, much of the cost of utilities is borne by workplaces, schools, businesses, shops, restaurants, etc.. The shift of burden from these sectors to the residential sector has not been a one-for-one change, but households are now bearing more than their usual share of costs and many lack the capacity to handle this increase, especially with the other financial ramifications of the COVID-19 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 14	CLAIMS NOVEMBER 8 TO NOVEMBER 14	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	CONTINUING CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH AS OF OCTOBER 24 <sup>†</sup>	FEBRUARY 2020 LABOR FORCE	ESTIMATED CURRENT COVID-19 AFFECTED INSURED UNEMP. RATE
Belknap	10,410	41	-22	1,862	31,039	6.0%
Carroll	8,035	24	0	1,480	23,718	6.2%
Cheshire	8,850	37	-15	1,635	41,500	3.9%
Coos	4,565	23	-16	713	14,724	4.8%
Grafton	11,462	55	4	1,826	51,045	3.6%
Hillsborough	59,144	312	-2	10,919	245,905	4.4%
Merrimack	21,187	108	-12	3,788	84,821	4.5%
Rockingham	38,797	165	-12	7,052	188,982	3.7%
Strafford	18,043	101	-2	3,275	75,410	4.3%
Sullivan	5,105	33	-6	915	23,061	4.0%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>185,598</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>-83</b>	<b>33,465</b>	<b>780,205</b>	<b>4.3%</b>

<sup>†</sup> New data for Continued Claims is released monthly

**TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW 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	27,310	4,432	-112	49,907	8.9%
Administrative and Support Services	561	12,427	3,111	-78	33,750	9.2%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	621	10,881	1,222	-16	34,431	3.5%
Educational Services	611	8,548	1,197	-23	20,834	5.7%
Social Assistance	624	6,677	1,202	-6	15,809	7.6%
Hospitals	622	6,219	719	-26	30,086	2.4%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	541	5,362	1,214	-31	39,171	3.1%
Personal and Laundry Services	812	5,265	812	-7	7,306	11.1%
Accommodation	721	5,121	1,080	-23	8,397	12.9%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	713	4,951	778	-7	9,883	7.9%
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	441	4,812	768	-18	12,602	6.1%
General Merchandise Stores	452	4,777	903	-21	14,817	6.1%

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Specialty Trade Contractors	238	4,667	712	-32	18,817	3.8%
Food and Beverage Stores	445	3,915	876	-16	22,356	3.9%
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	448	3,559	393	-17	6,029	6.5%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	623	3,088	765	-14	14,268	5.4%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	453	2,775	389	-12	5,449	7.1%
Electronic Computer Manufacturing	334	2,712	423	-14	16,381	2.6%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	332	2,550	494	-5	11,558	4.3%
General Automotive Repair	811	2,486	395	-17	7,091	5.6%
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	485	2,476	555	5	3,652	15.2%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	813	2,376	395	-6	6,517	6.1%
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	423	2,363	428	-13	12,463	3.4%
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	335	2,108	161	8	4,225	3.8%
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores	451	1,770	221	-1	4,154	5.3%
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	442	1,623	184	-8	2,772	6.6%
Construction of Buildings	236	1,606	367	-5	4,430	3.9%
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	444	1,606	343	-10	9,527	7.7%
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	339	1,506	201	-4	4,430	4.5%
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	424	1,497	277	-12	8,050	3.4%
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	326	1,371	269	-3	5,422	5.0%
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers.	425	1,320	300	-16	7,771	3.9%
Nonstore Retailers	454	1,235	259	-13	6,181	4.2%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	551	1,094	272	-11	9,284	2.9%
Health and Personal Care Stores	446	1,091	201	-6	4,185	4.8%
Textile Mills	313	1,080	236	-4	1,822	13.0%
Real Estate	531	1,078	223	3	4,949	4.5%
Machinery Manufacturing	333	1,031	221	-5	7,006	3.2%

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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	1,008	179	4	2,386	7.5%
Gas Stations	447	1,004	236	1	2,297	10.3%
Printing and Related Support Activities	323	976	187	-1	4,511	4.1%
Electronics and Appliance Stores	443	863	151	0	2,958	5.1%
Rental and Leasing Services	532	817	166	-5	1,993	8.3%
Couriers and Messengers	492	813	184	-5	3,721	4.9%
Industries in the Food Manufacturing	311	800	135	-4	2,771	4.9%
Industries in the Publishing Industries (except Internet)	511	722	153	-5	5,116	3.0%
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related	711	669	191	7	2,634	7.3%
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	524	668	172	-9	11,768	1.5%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	336	655	193	-5	1,179	16.4%
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	522	590	177	4	8,107	2.2%

\*NAICS - North American Industrial Classification System

**TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN**

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - NOVEMBER 14	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF OCT. 24	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Acworth	94	18	459	3.9%
Albany	133	16	362	4.4%
Alexandria	291	36	912	3.9%
Allenstown	672	129	2,493	5.2%
Alstead	245	46	1,083	4.2%
Alton	797	135	3,009	4.5%
Amherst	1,160	177	6,419	2.8%
Andover	305	54	1,439	3.8%
Antrim	370	62	1,427	4.3%
Ashland	370	53	1,279	4.1%

**TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN**

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - NOVEMBER 14	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF OCT. 24	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Atkinson	654	124	4,068	3.0%
Auburn	745	121	3,634	3.3%
Barnstead	712	118	2,656	4.4%
Barrington	1,252	221	5,523	4.0%
Bartlett	715	106	1,459	7.3%
Bath town	148	22	542	4.1%
Bedford	2,287	379	12,555	3.0%
Belmont	1,302	251	3,576	7.0%
Bennington	246	43	817	5.3%
Benton	29	4	150	2.7%



**TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN**

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - NOVEMBER 14	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF OCT. 24	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Berlin	1,310	213	3,888	5.5%
Bethlehem	517	104	1,444	7.2%
Boscawen	637	105	1,972	5.3%
Bow	859	153	4,561	3.4%
Bradford	254	58	986	5.9%
Brentwood	492	99	2,642	3.7%
Bridgewater	153	32	761	4.2%
Bristol	633	77	1,842	4.2%
Brookfield	133	20	293	6.8%
Brookline	507	71	3,480	2.0%
Campton	664	102	2,110	4.8%
Canaan	493	85	2,042	4.2%
Candia	539	90	2,598	3.5%
Canterbury	284	48	1,508	3.2%
Carroll	132	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	637	94	3,145	3.0%
Chesterfield	293	57	1,943	2.9%
Chichester	377	61	1,588	3.8%
Claremont	1,678	310	6,385	4.9%
Colebrook	322	38	1,141	3.3%
Columbia	59	8	318	2.5%
Concord	6,469	1,202	23,063	5.2%
Conway	2,305	380	5,463	7.0%
Cornish	172	32	988	3.2%
Croydon	66	18	452	4.0%
Dalton	193	36	442	8.1%
Danbury	212	37	736	5.0%
Danville	548	96	2,771	3.5%
Deerfield	605	103	2,835	3.6%
Deering	221	31	1,133	2.7%
Derry	4,829	894	20,900	4.3%
Dorchester	37	10	200	5.0%
Dover	4,888	906	18,915	4.8%
Dublin	134	27	891	3.0%
Dummer	32	5	142	3.5%
Dunbarton	365	65	1,795	3.6%

**TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN**

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - NOVEMBER 14	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF OCT. 24	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Durham	764	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	222	53	701	7.6%
Enfield	504	80	3,166	2.5%
Epping	1,018	170	4,282	4.0%
Epsom	653	106	2,996	3.5%
Errol	57	7	164	4.3%
Exeter	1,900	354	8,834	4.0%
Farmington	1,104	220	3,725	5.9%
Fitzwilliam	237	46	1,361	3.4%
Francestown	186	42	1,002	4.2%
Franconia	166	32	655	4.9%
Franklin	1,508	295	4,055	7.3%
Freedom	176	43	766	5.6%
Fremont	595	112	2,870	3.9%
Gilford	1,219	212	3,645	5.8%
Gilmanton	608	96	1,746	5.5%
Gilsum	109	25	457	5.5%
Goffstown	2,421	419	11,023	3.8%
Gorham	458	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	501	88	2,467	3.6%
Greenville	236	42	1,206	3.5%
Groton	139	26	382	6.8%
Hampstead	944	163	5,151	3.2%
Hampton Falls	240	47	1,501	3.1%
Hampton	2,442	491	9,147	5.4%
Hancock	205	39	944	4.1%
Hanover	301	57	5,093	1.1%
Harrisville	124	25	609	4.1%
Hart's Location	4	1	37	2.7%
Haverhill	455	70	2,359	3.0%
Hebron	60	8	413	1.9%
Henniker	588	99	2,910	3.4%

**TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN**

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - NOVEMBER 14	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF OCT. 24	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Hill	163	29	543	5.3%
Hillsborough	1,035	181	3,004	6.0%
Hinsdale	363	68	2,158	3.2%
Holderness	296	42	1,563	2.7%
Hollis	670	99	4,346	2.3%
Hooksett	2,126	360	9,376	3.8%
Hopkinton	605	94	3,481	2.7%
Hudson	3,062	518	15,467	3.3%
Jackson	189	31	366	8.5%
Jaffrey	626	118	3,103	3.8%
Jefferson	159	33	639	5.2%
Keene	3,004	482	11,949	4.0%
Kensington	188	38	1,313	2.9%
Kingston	778	142	3,777	3.8%
Laconia	3,002	580	7,775	7.5%
Lancaster	426	71	1,741	4.1%
Landaff	43	5	279	1.8%
Langdon	67	15	363	4.1%
Lebanon	1,380	241	7,793	3.1%
Lee	585	92	2,884	3.2%
Lempster	136	22	629	3.5%
Lincoln	384	66	770	8.6%
Lisbon	229	53	862	6.1%
Litchfield	1,073	170	4,887	3.5%
Littleton	1,131	174	3,256	5.3%
Londonderry	3,201	520	16,261	3.2%
Loudon	773	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	450	72	1,437	5.0%
Manchester	21,459	4,162	66,815	6.2%
Marlborough	302	55	1,221	4.5%
Marlow	93	25	369	6.8%
Mason	155	26	821	3.2%
Meredith	994	176	3,115	5.7%
Merrimack	3,454	609	16,570	3.7%
Middleton	237	43	1,051	4.1%

**TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN**

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - NOVEMBER 14	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF OCT. 24	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Milan	180	29	626	4.6%
Milford	2,293	338	9,738	3.5%
Milton	617	123	2,390	5.1%
Monroe	79	17	401	4.2%
Mont Vernon	290	41	1,582	2.6%
Moultonborough	562	108	2,219	4.9%
Nashua	11,974	2,425	51,919	4.7%
Nelson	76	18	440	4.1%
New Boston	821	145	3,976	3.6%
New Castle	78	13	560	2.3%
New Durham	368	72	1,563	4.6%
New Hampton	410	65	1,321	4.9%
New Ipswich	464	81	3,023	2.7%
New London	318	53	1,941	2.7%
Newbury	244	44	1,212	3.6%
Newfields	199	43	1,071	4.0%
Newington	100	14	518	2.7%
Newmarket	1,498	225	5,818	3.9%
Newport	884	161	3,553	4.5%
Newton	398	81	3,283	2.5%
North Hampton	526	111	2,684	4.1%
Northfield	858	140	2,554	5.5%
Northumberland	327	40	1,059	3.8%
Northwood	695	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	1,230	204	8,237	2.5%
Pembroke	1,185	213	4,612	4.6%
Peterborough	801	172	3,858	4.5%
Piermont	55	6	430	1.4%
Pittsburg	128	14	384	3.6%
Pittsfield	585	125	2,122	5.9%
Plainfield	195	28	1,446	1.9%
Plastow	749	144	4,320	3.3%
Plymouth	826	95	3,989	2.4%
Portsmouth	3,270	599	14,074	4.3%
Randolph	56	8	141	5.7%
Raymond	1,562	316	6,360	5.0%

**TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN**

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - NOVEMBER 14	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF OCT. 24	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Richmond	102	19	596	3.2%
Rindge	461	75	2,943	2.5%
Rochester	5,084	909	18,190	5.0%
Rollinsford	377	77	1,456	5.3%
Roxbury	25	6	139	4.3%
Rumney	190	30	958	3.1%
Rye	620	113	3,459	3.3%
Salem	3,199	633	18,512	3.4%
Salisbury	189	32	827	3.9%
Sanbornton	461	76	1,689	4.5%
Sandown	765	118	4,279	2.8%
Sandwich	158	26	610	4.3%
Seabrook	1,183	249	5,180	4.8%
Sharon	34	10	224	4.5%
Shelburne	49	7	177	4.0%
Somersworth	2,003	389	6,891	5.6%
South Hampton	73	17	531	3.2%
Springfield	130	21	779	2.7%
Stark	57	10	194	5.2%
Stewartstown	96	11	370	3.0%
Stoddard	164	36	724	5.0%
Strafford	543	86	2,328	3.7%
Stratford	98	14	255	5.5%
Stratham	820	152	4,559	3.3%
Sugar Hill	81	15	351	4.3%
Sullivan	82	13	360	3.6%
Sunapee	361	56	1,671	3.4%
Surry	79	14	500	2.8%
Sutton	178	38	1,139	3.3%
Swanzey	936	203	4,101	5.0%

**TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN**

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - NOVEMBER 14	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF OCT. 24	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Tamworth	521	107	1,517	7.1%
Temple	171	33	786	4.2%
Thornton	515	77	1,790	4.3%
Tilton	741	129	1,837	7.0%
Troy	307	79	1,174	6.7%
Tuftonboro	303	71	1,157	6.1%
Unity	126	31	865	3.6%
Wakefield	634	124	2,310	5.4%
Walpole	360	71	2,380	3.0%
Warner	370	72	1,587	4.5%
Warren	99	15	537	2.8%
Washington	171	24	513	4.7%
Waterville Valley	88	15	141	10.6%
Weare	1,280	202	6,179	3.3%
Webster	256	40	1,180	3.4%
Wentworth	110	15	535	2.8%
Westmoreland	183	28	941	3.0%
Whitefield	403	77	1,280	6.0%
Wilmot	154	25	788	3.2%
Wilton	551	98	2,190	4.5%
Winchester	545	99	2,058	4.8%
Windham	1,294	216	8,219	2.6%
Windsor	32	2	155	1.3%
Wolfeboro	756	151	2,827	5.3%
Woodstock	407	56	972	5.8%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>185,598</b>	<b>33,465</b>	<b>780,205</b>	<b>4.3%</b>

*\* 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 3<sup>rd</sup>.

For further information contact:  
**Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau**  
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