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COVID-19

UNEMPLOYMENT UPDATE

For Immediate Release: January 14, 2021

New Hampshire's initial claims for unemployment declined to 3,067 during the week ended January 9th, down from a figure of over 4,000 that was distorted by existing claimants refiling for new claims during the week ended January 2nd. It is likely that distortions related to refilings affected U.S. initial claims which increased by 25 percent during the week on a not seasonally adjusted basis. A total of 34 states experienced an increase in initial claims during the week, including each of the three Southern New England States.

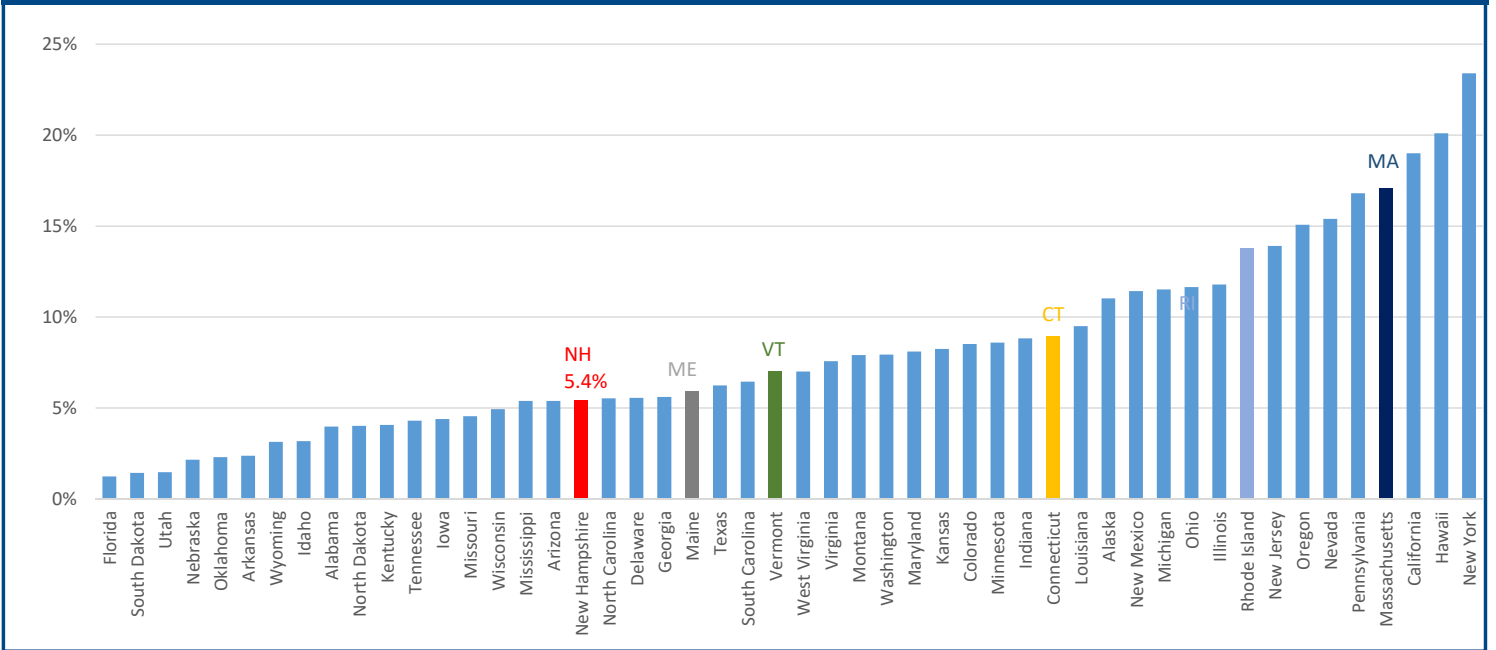
New Hampshire's continued claims in the regular unemployment insurance (UI) program were 27,283 during the week ended January 2nd, up 2,946 (or 12%) from the prior week. U.S. regular UI continued claims increased nine percent (9%) on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Continuing claims (by individuals 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. Thirty seven (37) states experienced an increase in regular UI program continuing claims during the week ended January 2nd, including all New England states except Massachusetts.

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. Fourteen (14) states experienced an increase in PUA continued claims during the week ended December 26th. In New England, only Rhode Island had an increase in PUA claims during the week. The CARES Act also established the "Pandemic

TABLE 1 TOWNS WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW CLAIMS DURING THE WEEK				
TOWN	NEW CLAIMS DECEMBER 27 TO JANUARY 2	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	TOTAL NEW CLAIMS MARCH 16 TO JANUARY 2	CONTINUING CLAIMS AS OF DECEMBER 26[†]
Manchester	170	33	22,626	3,979
Nashua	101	13	12,559	2,316
Concord	48	14	6,765	1,154
Derry	46	24	5,049	801
Rochester	45	6	5,333	876
Dover	44	8	5,121	863
Keene	39	5	3,193	489
Hudson	28	6	3,199	537
Merrimack	28	10	3,589	563
Londonderry	26	9	3,341	491
Salem	22	5	3,318	586
Bedford	20	7	2,396	335
Hampton	18	6	2,545	507
Litchfield	18	14	1,115	163
Raymond	18	9	1,658	296
Somersworth	18	2	2,092	391
Exeter	17	7	1,989	350
Goffstown	17	8	2,526	397
Hooksett	17	3	2,209	335
Laconia	17	-7	3,144	574

[†] 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 December 26th)



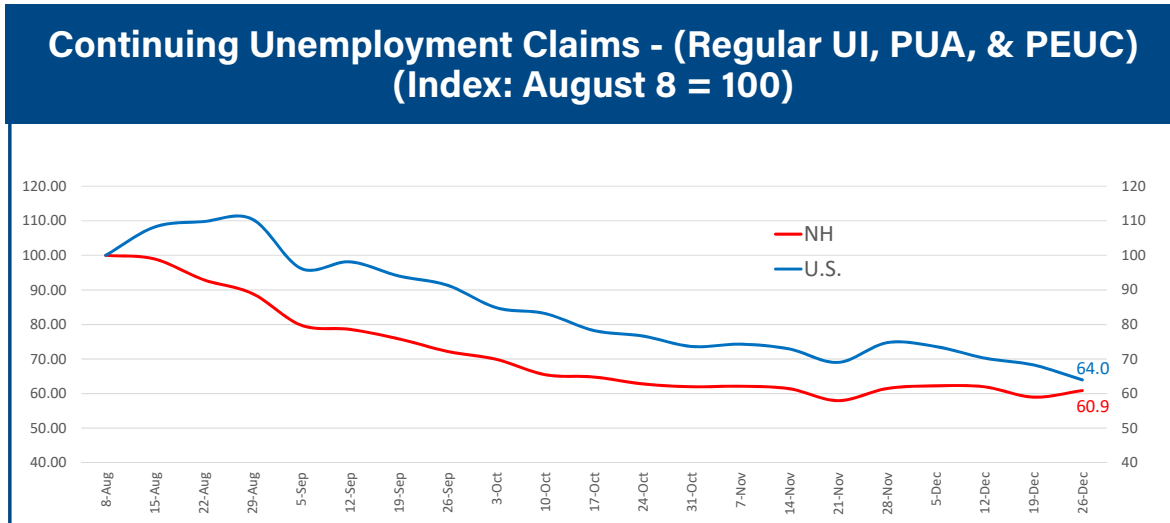
Emergency Unemployment Compensation” (PEUC) program to allow individuals who exhausted their regular UI benefits after 26 weeks to receive an additional 13 weeks of benefits. Twelve (12) states saw an increase in PEUC claims during the week. New Hampshire (+211) was the only New England state to experience an increase in PEUC claims. Both the PUA and PEUC programs have been extended for an additional 11 weeks (into March) as part of recently passed federal Covid-19 relief measures.

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. New Hampshire continues to have the lowest percentage among all Northeastern

states but the rate increased slightly during the week ended December 26th. 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-19 increased to 5.4 percent as of December 26th (PUA and PEUC claims are reported with an additional one-week lag). Note that weekly claims data reported in the town-by-town sections and the claims by industry section of these weekly reports have consistently included regular UI as well as PUA and PEUC claims.

Figure 2 highlights continuing claims trends in New Hampshire and the U.S. since August 8th. On the graph, each region’s peak for continuing claims is set at an index value of 100, with index numbers reflecting the percentage change in continuing claims from 100 (thus New Hampshire’s index value of 61 indicates that as of December

FIGURE 2



26th, continuing claims have declined by 39 percent since August 8th (100 – 61 = 39). Continuing claims nationally have declined by 36 percent during the same time period.

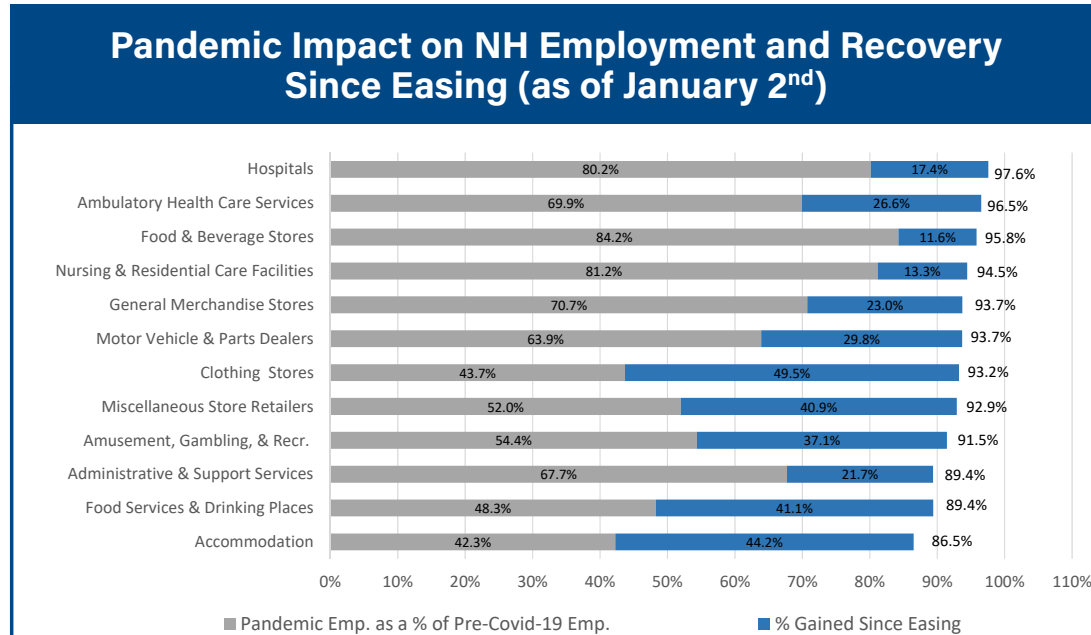
Town-by-town breakdowns of the number of new claims filed by New Hampshire residents who also work in the state are available

with a one-week lag (through January 2nd). The number of claims filed by New Hampshire residents working in New Hampshire increased by 270 during the week. Manchester (+33), Derry (+24), Litchfield (+14), and Concord (+14) had the largest increases in new claims over the previous week. Amherst (-9) and Laconia (-8) had the largest declines in initial claims during the week. One hundred and seventeen (117) of New Hampshire's 238 towns had an increase in new claims during the week, totaling 436 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 December 26th) 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

FIGURE 3



unemployment claims filed during the reference week (in this case December 26th), 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 November was released on December 15th and reflects employment and unemployment in November during the reference week (the week containing the 12th day of the month). The official rate for December will be released on January 20th. The official U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for New Hampshire in November was 3.8 percent, and the not seasonally adjusted figure 3.5 percent. For the week ending 26th, New Hampshire's "Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate" (which is not seasonally adjusted) was 4.2 percent. Dalton (9.5%), Lincoln (9.0%) and Ossipee (9.0%) had the highest Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rates in the state.

Differences between the Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate and the official New Hampshire unemployment rate include the fact that the Covid-19 Affected Rate is based entirely on continuing claims for unemployment for residents who live and work in New Hampshire, while the official rate includes data from a survey of households in the state and is not concerned in which state a New Hampshire residents works. Another difference is the use of February 2020 labor force numbers in calculating the Covid-19 Affected Rate. This is done to remove possible distortions in the labor force data, as the current situation has led to

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.

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 January 2nd, the change in initial claims from the prior week, and the number of continuing claims filed by residents of each county. Only Carroll County experienced a decrease (-1) in initial claims during the week compared to the previous week. Rockingham (+96) and Hillsborough (+81) had the largest increases in initial unemployment claims during the week. Carroll County (6.2%), Belknap County (6.0%), and Coos County (5.7%) have the highest Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rates as of December 26th, while the lowest rates were recorded in Grafton County (3.5%) and Rockingham County (3.6%).

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 January 2nd, 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 January 2nd.

Sixty six (66) of the 94 industry classifications (at the three-digit NAICS level) experienced increases in continuing claims during the week, accounting for an additional 1,725 continued claims. Again this week the largest increase in continued claims was in the passenger ground transportation industry (+355). Construction industry continued claims increased again as seasonal patterns limit construction activity. Specialty trade contractors (+88) and heavy and civil engineering construction (+69)

had the largest increases among construction industries. Combined, construction industry continued claims increased by 173 or 9.4 percent during the week. Among the 50 industries most affected by the pandemic through January 2nd, forty six (46) experienced an increase in continuing claims during the week, compared to the week ended December 26th (Table 3).

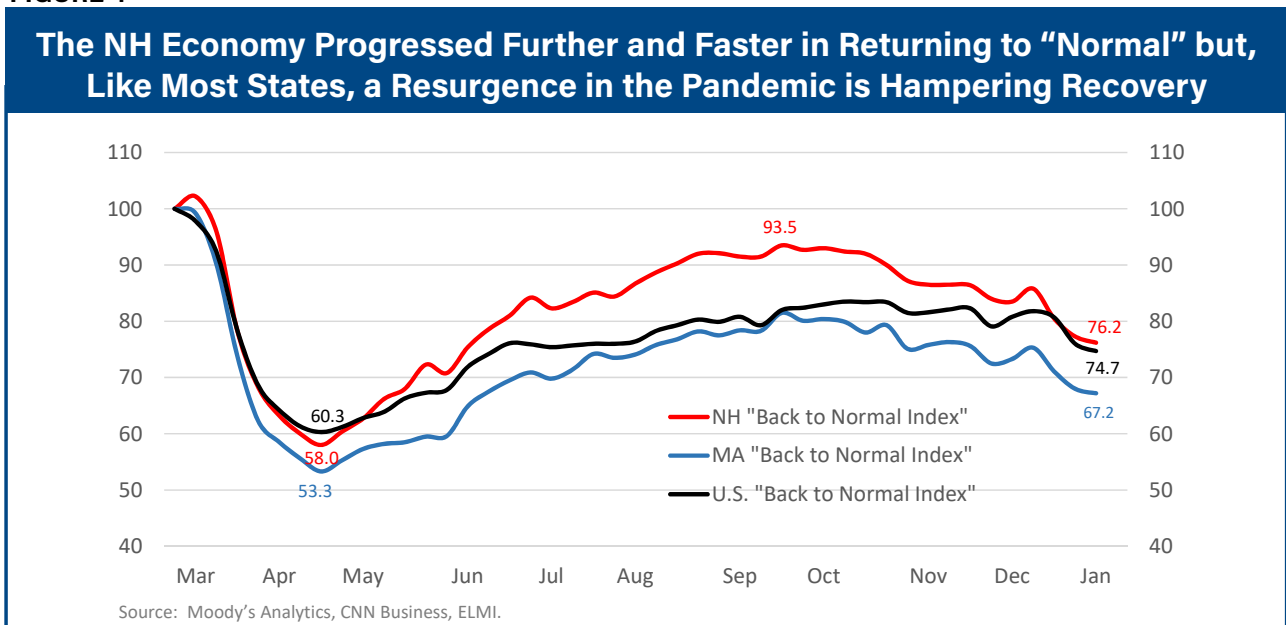
Continued claims in manufacturing industries increased by 150 or +5.1 percent. Administrative support industries had an increase of 178 (+5.2%) continued claims. Claims in educational services increased by 47, or +3.6 percent. Continued claims in healthcare industries increased by 61 or +2.3 percent during the week. Claims in the hospitality (accommodations, food services, and recreation) industries increased by 268 or +3.8 percent. The retail industry experienced an increase of 188 continued claims (+3.9%) during the week ended January 2nd.

Figure 3 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 January 2nd. 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.

Pandemic Control is Key to Mobility and Economic Recovery

Economic forecasts typically rely on recent monthly or quarterly data on economic activity. These data are usually available several weeks, or even months, after the report period. Next week, ELMi and the U.S. Bureau of Labor

FIGURE 4



Statistics will report December 2020 employment estimates for New Hampshire. Those estimates will be based on a survey of employers and households conducted during one week in the middle of December, a lag of five to six weeks. Understanding the path of New Hampshire’s economy, and the actions that can support recovery, can benefit from more timely economic indicators.

Unemployment claims are currently the best and most timely (weekly) indicator of the economy’s direction and trend, but they are not sufficient. This weekly publication has periodically looked to new or unconventional indicators, offered by both government and private sector sources, to better understand the progress of New Hampshire’s recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic. In this issue we again highlight the Moody’s Analytics/CNN Business “Back-to-Normal Index” which uses seven state and 20 national variables to assess how the nation’s and each state’s economy is progressing toward performing at pre-pandemic levels. Figure 4 highlights how far from its pre-pandemic levels the New Hampshire economy was performing during the early stages of the pandemic, operating at less than 60 percent of levels seen before the pandemic, and the path of its recovery. The chart shows how New Hampshire’s recovery toward “normal” was progressing more rapidly than the nation as a whole during the summer, having recovered to more than 93 percent of pre-pandemic levels. During the fall however, and as a resurgence of the pandemic began, the nation’s and the New Hampshire economy (as well as nearly all states) began to lose momentum and recovery has taken a step back.

A key driver of the early decline in economic activity and the recent slowdown was a decline in mobility as people limited trips outside their homes in order to mitigate the resurgence of Covid-19. Mobility (of individuals) metrics have increasingly been a focus of economists and forecasters in understanding the trend in economic recovery from the

pandemic. This publication has previously highlighted how Google’s “Community Mobility Reports” indicated trips to workplaces in New Hampshire declined significantly during the pandemic and have yet to recover. This issue highlights a more comprehensive mobility metric developed by the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas. The Dallas Fed’s “Mobility and Engagement Index” (MEI) uses geolocation data from a large sample of mobile devices to develop a single measure of mobility trends in the nation and each state. The MEI summarizes the information in seven different variables, each measured daily at the county level and relative to its weekday-specific average over January–February. The variables are:

- Average time spent at locations far from home
- Fraction of devices leaving home in a day.
- Fraction of devices away from home for three to six hours at a fixed location.
- Fraction of devices away from home longer than six hours at a fixed location.
- An adjusted average of daytime hours spent at home.
- Fraction of devices taking trips longer than 16 kilometers (10 miles).
- Fraction of devices taking trips less than 2 kilometers (1.2 miles).

ELMI has analyzed MEI data for New Hampshire and their relationship to the Moody’s Analytics/CNN Business “Back-to-Normal Index” for the state. As Figure 5 shows, the MEI plummeted in April, coinciding with a large drop in economic activity as indicated by the “Back-to-Normal Index.” During the summer, both metrics increased and more recently the MEI and the “Back-to-Normal Index” have both declined. The MEI is collected on a daily basis and reported with a brief lag. Given its strong statistical

relationship with key economic variables (a correlation of .86 with the Moody’s Analytics/CNN Index), both of these measures provide a timely and high frequency indicator of trends in the direction of the New Hampshire economy. In addition, the MEI highlights the importance of pandemic control in facilitating a return to normal levels of mobility and economic activity in New Hampshire.

FIGURE 5

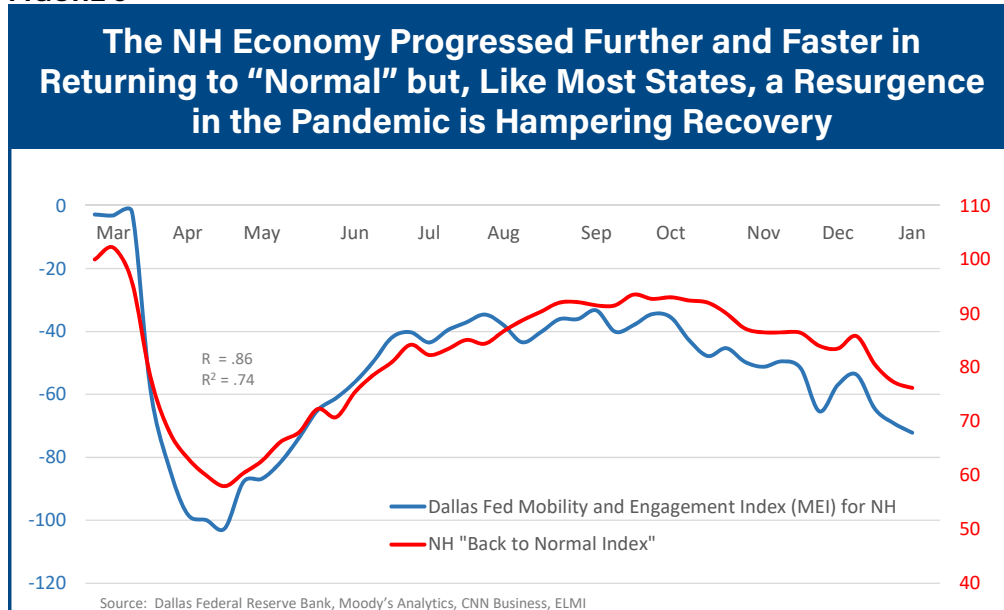


TABLE 2 - COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTY

COUNTY	TOTAL CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH: MARCH 16 TO JANUARY 2	CLAIMS DECEMBER 27 TO JANUARY 2	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	CONTINUING CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH AS OF DECEMBER 26 [†]	FEBRUARY 2020 LABOR FORCE	ESTIMATED CURRENT COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE
Belknap	10,924	77	1	1,865	31,039	6.0%
Carroll	8,314	37	-13	1,477	23,718	6.2%
Cheshire	9,379	99	26	1,615	41,500	3.9%
Coos	4,801	35	6	844	14,724	5.7%
Grafton	11,942	74	15	1,808	51,045	3.5%
Hillsborough	62,001	468	81	10,503	245,905	4.3%
Merrimack	22,251	171	28	3,772	84,821	4.4%
Rockingham	40,440	285	96	6,747	188,982	3.6%
Strafford	18,863	152	18	3,156	75,410	4.2%
Sullivan	5,348	38	12	855	23,061	3.7%
Totals	194,263	1,436	270	32,642	780,205	4.2%

[†] New data for Continued Claims is released monthly

TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 16 TO JANUARY 2

INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 16	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF JANUARY 2	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	JANUARY 2 CONT. CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Food Services and Drinking Places	722	28,666	5,286	213	49,907	10.6%
Administrative and Support Services	561	13,936	3,579	178	33,750	10.6%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	621	11,226	1,194	21	34,431	3.5%
Educational Services	611	9,058	1,359	47	20,834	6.5%
Social Assistance	624	6,994	1,238	58	15,809	7.8%
Hospitals	622	6,397	732	17	30,086	2.4%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	541	5,814	1,191	-3	39,171	3.0%
Specialty Trade Contractors	238	5,405	1,116	88	18,817	5.9%
Personal and Laundry Services	812	5,374	852	31	7,306	11.7%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	713	5,292	845	36	9,883	8.6%
Accommodation	721	5,257	1,134	19	8,397	13.5%
General Merchandise Stores	452	5,059	930	27	14,817	6.3%

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Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	441	5,018	794	21	12,602	6.3%
Food and Beverage Stores	445	4,191	933	29	22,356	4.2%
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	448	3,683	408	21	6,029	6.8%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	623	3,375	794	23	14,268	5.6%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	453	2,907	388	12	5,449	7.1%
Electronic Computer Manufacturing	334	2,810	419	22	16,381	2.6%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	332	2,763	475	5	11,558	4.1%
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	485	2,691	1,291	355	3,652	35.4%
General Automotive Repair	811	2,636	396	12	5,313	7.5%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	813	2,560	426	8	6,517	6.5%
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	423	2,550	445	24	12,463	3.6%
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	335	2,168	186	6	4,225	4.4%
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores	451	1,844	213	3	4,154	5.1%
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	444	1,767	372	18	9,527	3.9%
Construction of Buildings	236	1,762	409	16	6,082	6.7%
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	442	1,668	189	10	2,772	6.8%
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	424	1,591	301	12	8,050	3.7%
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	339	1,546	185	2	4,430	4.2%
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	326	1,435	221	0	5,422	4.1%
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers.	425	1,405	279	5	7,771	3.6%
Nonstore Retailers	454	1,295	239	8	6,181	3.9%
Real Estate	531	1,187	233	11	4,949	4.7%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	551	1,164	268	14	9,284	2.9%
Health and Personal Care Stores	446	1,147	190	14	4,185	4.5%
Textile Mills	313	1,126	254	29	1,822	13.9%
Gas Stations	447	1,097	240	15	4,511	5.3%
Machinery Manufacturing	333	1,067	224	12	7,006	3.2%
Primary Metal Manufacturing	331	1,025	174	39	2,386	7.3%

TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 16 TO JANUARY 2

INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 16	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF JANUARY 2	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	JANUARY 2 CONT. CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Printing and Related Support Activities	323	1,011	182	-3	2,297	7.9%
Couriers and Messengers	492	987	228	42	3,721	6.1%
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	237	929	491	69	3,564	13.8%
Electronics and Appliance Stores	443	904	139	10	2,958	4.7%
Rental and Leasing Services	532	858	179	3	1,993	9.0%
Industries in the Food Manufacturing	311	844	130	7	2,771	4.7%
Industries in the Publishing Industries (except Internet)	511	779	157	-6	5,116	3.1%
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	524	738	168	6	11,768	1.4%
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related	711	699	193	3	1,179	16.4%
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	522	668	160	3	8,107	2.0%

*NAICS - North American Industrial Classification System

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - JANUARY 2	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF DEC 26	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Acworth	98	11	459	2.4%
Albany	136	16	362	4.4%
Alexandria	297	40	912	4.4%
Allenstown	716	140	2,493	5.6%
Alstead	259	51	1,083	4.7%
Alton	830	140	3,009	4.7%
Amherst	1,211	178	6,419	2.8%
Andover	323	57	1,439	4.0%
Antrim	394	55	1,427	3.9%
Ashland	383	60	1,279	4.7%

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TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - JANUARY 2	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF DEC 26	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Atkinson	679	115	4,068	2.8%
Auburn	768	117	3,634	3.2%
Barnstead	752	119	2,656	4.5%
Barrington	1,295	188	5,523	3.4%
Bartlett	724	115	1,459	7.9%
Bath town	153	22	542	4.1%
Bedford	2,396	335	12,555	2.7%
Belmont	1,376	250	3,576	7.0%
Bennington	257	59	817	7.2%
Benton	31	8	150	5.3%

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Berlin	1,381	269	3,888	6.9%
Bethlehem	532	84	1,444	5.8%
Boscawen	675	90	1,972	4.6%
Bow	905	150	4,561	3.3%
Bradford	268	66	986	6.7%
Brentwood	511	82	2,642	3.1%
Bridgewater	158	32	761	4.2%
Bristol	659	87	1,842	4.7%
Brookfield	141	21	293	7.2%
Brookline	525	74	3,480	2.1%
Campton	685	100	2,110	4.7%
Canaan	516	76	2,042	3.7%
Candia	558	88	2,598	3.4%
Canterbury	297	44	1,508	2.9%
Carroll	138	15	391	3.8%
Center Harbor	169	23	670	3.4%
Charlestown	708	113	2,843	4.0%
Chatham	49	9	160	5.6%
Chester	654	92	3,145	2.9%
Chesterfield	306	43	1,943	2.2%
Chichester	390	63	1,588	4.0%
Claremont	1,764	283	6,385	4.4%
Clarksville	18	3	114	2.6%
Colebrook	339	45	1,141	3.9%
Columbia	61	7	318	2.2%
Concord	6,765	1,154	23,063	5.0%
Conway	2,354	363	5,463	6.6%
Cornish	180	34	988	3.4%
Croydon	69	15	452	3.3%
Dalton	210	42	442	9.5%
Danbury	221	47	736	6.4%
Danville	568	105	2,771	3.8%
Deerfield	625	100	2,835	3.5%
Deering	227	39	1,133	3.4%
Derry	5,049	801	20,900	3.8%
Dorchester	38	12	200	6.0%
Dover	5,121	863	18,915	4.6%
Dublin	148	29	891	3.3%
Dummer	32	9	142	6.3%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - JANUARY 2	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF DEC 26	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Dunbarton	382	58	1,795	3.2%
Durham	801	97	9,395	1.0%
East Kingston	252	44	1,401	3.1%
Easton	36	6	143	4.2%
Eaton	69	13	235	5.5%
Effingham	233	45	701	6.4%
Enfield	535	67	3,166	2.1%
Epping	1,063	170	4,282	4.0%
Epsom	689	124	2,996	4.1%
Errol	58	8	164	4.9%
Exeter	1,989	350	8,834	4.0%
Farmington	1,161	198	3,725	5.3%
Fitzwilliam	251	50	1,361	3.7%
Francestown	187	33	1,002	3.3%
Franconia	170	21	655	3.2%
Franklin	1,607	307	4,055	7.6%
Freedom	179	33	766	4.3%
Fremont	625	106	2,870	3.7%
Gilford	1,257	190	3,645	5.2%
Gilmanton	643	102	1,746	5.8%
Gilsum	118	25	457	5.5%
Goffstown	2,526	397	11,023	3.6%
Gorham	474	86	1,234	7.0%
Goshen	99	16	451	3.5%
Grafton	195	26	683	3.8%
Grantham	263	42	1,664	2.5%
Greenfield	239	46	1,066	4.3%
Greenland	527	88	2,467	3.6%
Greenville	250	48	1,206	4.0%
Groton	149	26	382	6.8%
Hampstead	984	163	5,151	3.2%
Hampton Falls	253	44	1,501	2.9%
Hampton	2,545	507	9,147	5.5%
Hancock	208	41	944	4.3%
Hanover	323	45	5,093	0.9%
Harrisville	126	22	609	3.6%
Haverhill	477	74	2,359	3.1%
Hebron	61	6	413	1.5%
Henniker	615	97	2,910	3.3%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - JANUARY 2	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF DEC 26	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Hill	171	32	543	5.9%
Hillsborough	1,073	180	3,004	6.0%
Hinsdale	373	65	2,158	3.0%
Holderness	310	50	1,563	3.2%
Hollis	700	101	4,346	2.3%
Hooksett	2,209	335	9,376	3.6%
Hopkinton	631	98	3,481	2.8%
Hudson	3,199	537	15,467	3.5%
Jackson	195	26	366	7.1%
Jaffrey	660	132	3,103	4.3%
Jefferson	172	36	639	5.6%
Keene	3,193	489	11,949	4.1%
Kensington	195	33	1,313	2.5%
Kingston	812	150	3,777	4.0%
Laconia	3,144	574	7,775	7.4%
Lancaster	445	83	1,741	4.8%
Landaff	45	4	279	1.4%
Langdon	70	12	363	3.3%
Lebanon	1,440	225	7,793	2.9%
Lee	607	92	2,884	3.2%
Lempster	142	24	629	3.8%
Lincoln	396	69	770	9.0%
Lisbon	241	53	862	6.1%
Litchfield	1,115	163	4,887	3.3%
Littleton	1,176	183	3,256	5.6%
Londonderry	3,341	491	16,261	3.0%
Loudon	816	129	3,357	3.8%
Lyman	127	21	336	6.3%
Lyme	107	17	850	2.0%
Lyndeborough	235	49	1,056	4.6%
Madbury	225	34	1,097	3.1%
Madison	462	77	1,437	5.4%
Manchester	22,626	3,979	66,815	6.0%
Marlborough	329	57	1,221	4.7%
Marlow	98	20	369	5.4%
Mason	163	26	821	3.2%
Meredith	1,048	188	3,115	6.0%
Merrimack	3,589	563	16,570	3.4%
Middleton	251	41	1,051	3.9%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - JANUARY 2	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF DEC 26	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Milan	190	34	626	5.4%
Milford	2,389	350	9,738	3.6%
Milton	648	129	2,390	5.4%
Monroe	83	12	401	3.0%
Mont Vernon	303	44	1,582	2.8%
Moultonborough	597	122	2,219	5.5%
Nashua	12,559	2,316	51,919	4.5%
Nelson	77	16	440	3.6%
New Boston	858	134	3,976	3.4%
New Castle	78	13	560	2.3%
New Durham	384	68	1,563	4.4%
New Hampton	427	62	1,321	4.7%
New Ipswich	492	79	3,023	2.6%
New London	343	42	1,941	2.2%
Newbury	256	40	1,212	3.3%
Newfields	206	36	1,071	3.4%
Newington	103	12	518	2.3%
Newmarket	1,554	224	5,818	3.9%
Newport	924	159	3,553	4.5%
Newton	414	82	3,283	2.5%
North Hampton	545	112	2,684	4.2%
Northfield	903	157	2,554	6.1%
Northumberland	349	48	1,059	4.5%
Northwood	726	111	2,672	4.2%
Nottingham	689	92	3,286	2.8%
Orford	115	21	817	2.6%
Ossipee	685	159	1,757	9.0%
Pelham	1,271	202	8,237	2.5%
Pembroke	1,244	222	4,612	4.8%
Peterborough	851	157	3,858	4.1%
Piermont	58	7	430	1.6%
Pittsburg	133	21	384	5.5%
Pittsfield	615	118	2,122	5.6%
Plainfield	199	26	1,446	1.8%
Plastow	782	150	4,320	3.5%
Plymouth	866	111	3,989	2.8%
Portsmouth	3,392	523	14,074	3.7%
Randolph	58	5	141	3.5%
Raymond	1,658	296	6,360	4.7%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - JANUARY 2	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF DEC 26	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Richmond	107	19	596	3.2%
Rindge	500	86	2,943	2.9%
Rochester	5,333	876	18,190	4.8%
Rollinsford	387	87	1,456	6.0%
Roxbury	26	5	139	3.6%
Rumney	200	32	958	3.3%
Rye	635	112	3,459	3.2%
Salem	3,318	586	18,512	3.2%
Salisbury	198	31	827	3.7%
Sanbornton	492	87	1,689	5.2%
Sandown	808	118	4,279	2.8%
Sandwich	166	32	610	5.2%
Seabrook	1,251	258	5,180	5.0%
Sharon	36	11	224	4.9%
Shelburne	49	8	177	4.5%
Somersworth	2,092	391	6,891	5.7%
South Hampton	75	15	531	2.8%
Springfield	139	19	779	2.4%
Stark	58	10	194	5.2%
Stewartstown	99	14	370	3.8%
Stoddard	172	25	724	3.5%
Strafford	558	92	2,328	4.0%
Stratford	102	19	255	7.5%
Stratham	849	141	4,559	3.1%
Sugar Hill	82	14	351	4.0%
Sullivan	89	14	360	3.9%
Sunapee	379	48	1,671	2.9%
Surry	84	12	500	2.4%
Sutton	187	34	1,139	3.0%
Swanzey	995	172	4,101	4.2%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - JANUARY 2	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF DEC 26	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Tamworth	543	100	1,517	6.6%
Temple	180	29	786	3.7%
Thornton	529	79	1,790	4.4%
Tilton	786	130	1,837	7.1%
Troy	317	72	1,174	6.1%
Tuftonboro	310	63	1,157	5.4%
Unity	131	28	865	3.2%
Wakefield	664	132	2,310	5.7%
Walpole	382	76	2,380	3.2%
Warner	392	67	1,587	4.2%
Warren	105	19	537	3.5%
Washington	183	25	513	4.9%
Waterville Valley	89	9	141	6.4%
Weare	1,336	187	6,179	3.0%
Webster	273	40	1,180	3.4%
Wentworth	115	18	535	3.4%
Westmoreland	188	26	941	2.8%
Whitefield	426	81	1,280	6.3%
Wilmot	160	30	788	3.8%
Wilton	572	88	2,190	4.0%
Winchester	581	109	2,058	5.3%
Windham	1,359	220	8,219	2.7%
Windsor	34	3	155	1.9%
Wolfboro	791	149	2,827	5.3%
Woodstock	421	63	972	6.5%
Totals	194,263	32,642	780,205	4.2%
<p><i>* Towns with fewer than 25 claims are excluded from the table, but are included in totals</i></p> <p><i>** Includes only claims active during the reference week</i></p> <p><i>† New data for Continued Claims is released monthly</i></p>				

The next release of the **COVID-19 Unemployment Update** will be on January 21st.

For further information contact:
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