New Hampshire Employment Security
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COVID-19 UNEMPLOYMENT UPDATE

For Immediate Release: February 4, 2021

New Hampshire's initial claims for unemployment decreased by 864 (-23%), to 2,896, during the week ended January 30th, from a revised 3,764 the prior week. U.S. initial claims decreased by 2.8 percent during the week on a not seasonally adjusted basis. A total of 16 states experienced an increase in initial claims during the week. In New England, only Rhode Island had an increase in initial claims during the week.

New Hampshire's continued claims in the regular unemployment insurance (UI) program were 27,638 during the week ended January 23rd, down 898 (or 3.1%) from a revised 28,536 the prior week. U.S. regular UI continued claims decreased by 2.4 percent 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 (22) states experienced an increase in regular UI program continuing claims during the week ended January 23rd, including Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Vermont among New England states.

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. Thirteen (13) states experienced an increase in PUA continued claims during the week ended January 16th. No New England state had an increases in PUA claims during the week.

The CARES Act also established the "Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation" (PEUC)

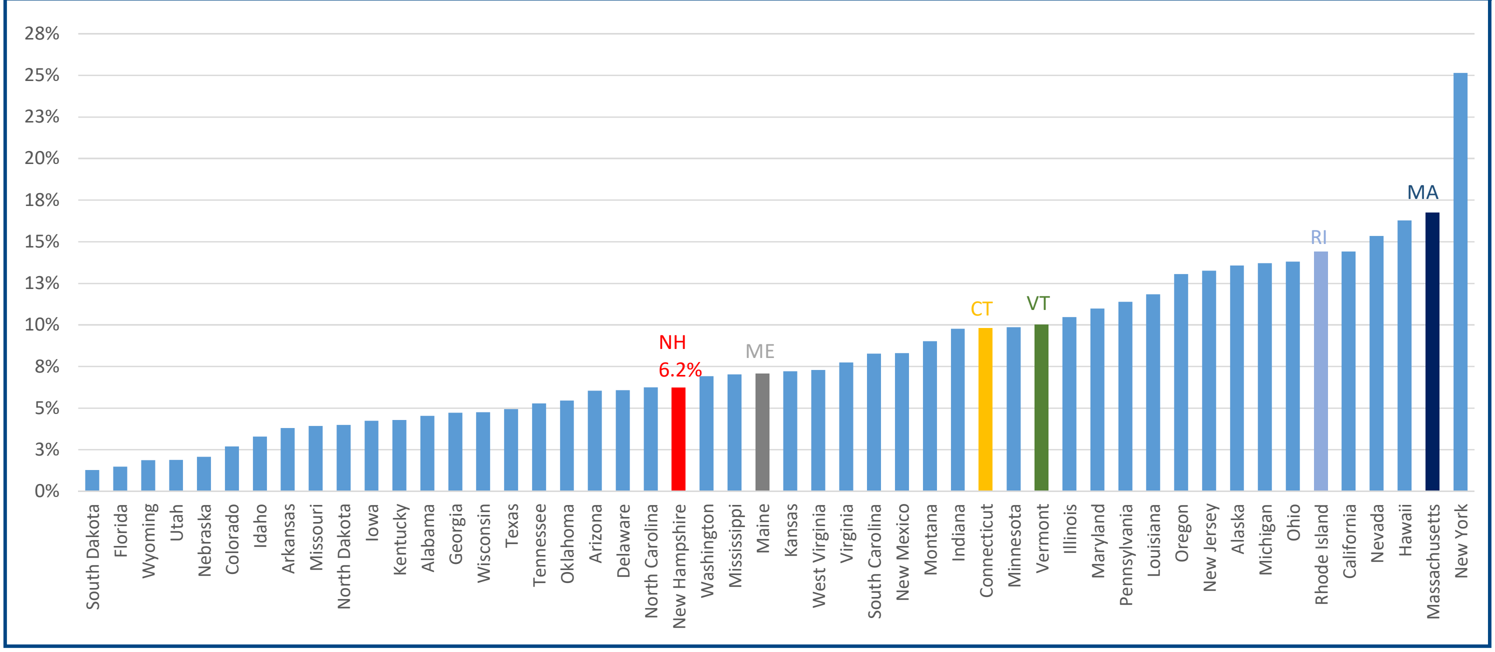
TABLE 1
TOWNS WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW CLAIMS DURING THE WEEK

TOWN	NEW CLAIMS JANUARY 17 TO JANUARY 23	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	TOTAL NEW CLAIMS MARCH 16 TO JANUARY 23	CONTINUING CLAIMS AS OF DECEMBER 26†
Manchester	192	-55	23,306	3,979
Nashua	131	-18	12,969	2,316
Concord	71	-25	7,000	1,154
Dover	47	-3	5,277	863
Rochester	47	1	5,493	876
Derry	43	-23	5,212	801
Merrimack	35	3	3,691	563
Keene	32	-8	3,297	489
Goffstown	29	8	2,597	397
Londonderry	28	-15	3,437	491
Portsmouth	28	-12	3,484	523
Salem	28	-10	3,414	586
Somersworth	26	10	2,154	391
Hudson	25	-15	3,294	537
Bedford	21	-10	2,461	335
Laconia	21	-18	3,236	574
Hampton	20	6	2,602	507
Lebanon	19	-6	1,493	225
Milford	18	-3	2,450	350
Peterborough	17	9	886	157

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

FIGURE 1

All Continued Claims (Regular UI, PUA and PEUC) as a % of the State's Pre-Covid 19 Workforce (as of January 16th)



program to allow individuals who exhausted their regular UI benefits after 26 weeks to receive an additional 13 weeks of benefits. Twenty five (25) states saw an increase in PEUC claims during the week ended January 16th, an indication that more individuals in those states are remaining unemployed for a longer period of time. In New England, Connecticut, Maine, and New Hampshire had increases 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 and the state experienced a nominal drop in continued claims as a percentage of its pre-Covid-19 workforce, going from 6.3 percent as of January 9th to 6.2 percent as of January 16th (PUA and PEUC claims are reported with a two 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 70indicates that as of January 16th, continuing claims have declined by 30 percent since August 8th (100 – 70 = 30). Continuing claims nationally have declined by 40 percent during the same time period, but with the temporary lapse in the PUA and PEUC programs, some

FIGURE 2

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

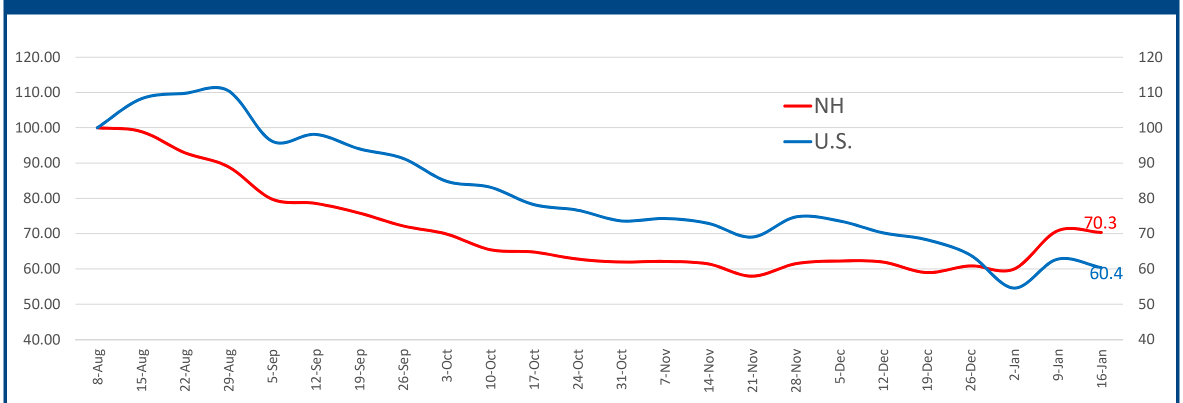
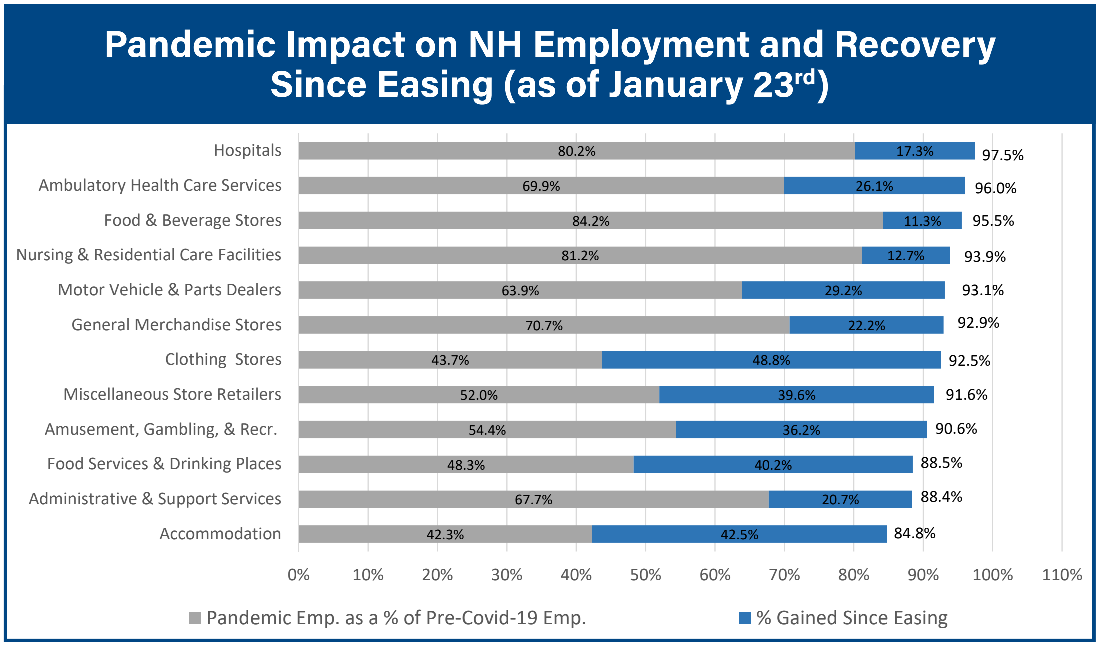


FIGURE 3



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.

states may still lag in restarting the programs as of January 16th, possibly lower reported claims nationally.

Town-by-town breakouts of the number of new claims filed by New Hampshire residents who also work in the state are available with a one-week lag (through January 23rd). The number of claims filed by New Hampshire residents working in New Hampshire decreased by 406 during the week. Ossipee (+13), Somersworth (+10), Peterborough (+9), and Goffstown (+8) had the largest increases in new claims over the previous week. Manchester (-55), Concord (-25) and Derry (-23) had the largest declines in initial claims during the week. Sixty five (65) of New Hampshire's 238 towns had an increase in new claims during the week, totaling 168 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

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 force[1], is presented in Table 4 at the end of this release. The "Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate" reported in this release is not equivalent to a town's traditional unemployment rate as it only counts continuing unemployment claims filed during the reference week (in this case 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 December was released on January 20th and reflects employment and unemployment in December during the reference week (the week containing the 12th day of the month). The official U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for New Hampshire in November was 4.0 percent, and the not seasonally adjusted figure 3.8 percent. For the week ending December 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

[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.*

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 January 23rd, the change in initial claims from the prior week, and the number of continuing claims filed by residents of each county. Each of New Hampshire's 10 counties experienced declines in initial claims during the week compared to the previous week. Rockingham (-121), Hillsborough (-102), and Merrimack (-55) Counties had the largest decreases 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 23rd, 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 23rd.

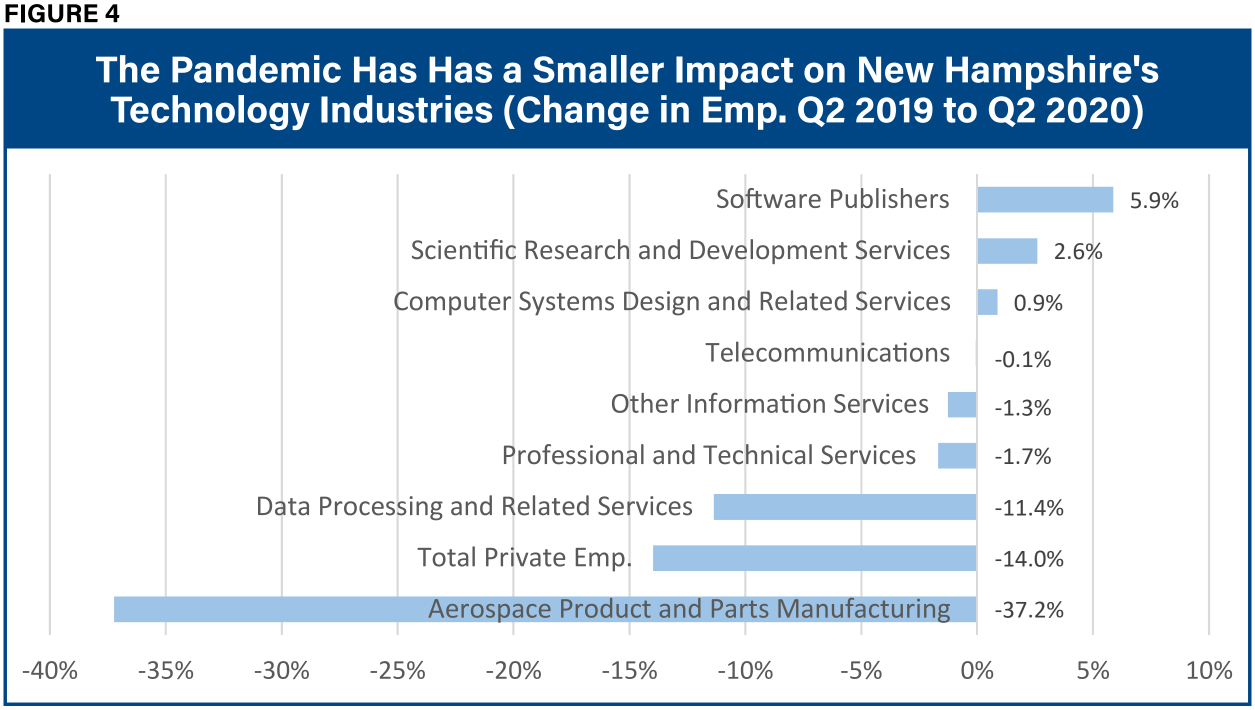
Forty eight (48) of the 94 industry classifications (at the three-digit NAICS level) experienced increases in continuing claims during the week, accounting for an additional 501 continued claims. Among the 50 industries most affected by the pandemic through January 23rd, twenty nine (29) experienced an increase in continuing claims during the week, compared to the week ended January 23rd (Table 3).

Seasonal reductions in construction activity again increased continued claims by 64, or 2.8 percent during the week ended January 23rd. Administrative and support industries (including temp services) increased continued claims by 51 or 1.3%. The transit and ground passenger transportation industry (primarily school bus drivers) had the largest decline in continued claims (-67 or -10.2%) during the week.

Manufacturing industries experienced an increase in continued claims of 2.5 percent (+82) during the week, with the printing industry (+32) accounting for about 40 percent of the increase in claims. Claims in educational services decreased by 21 or +1.5 percent. Continued claims in healthcare industries increased by 38 or +1.3 percent during the week, with ambulatory care facilities accounting for 34 of the continued claims in that industry. Claims in the hospitality and recreation industries (accommodations, food services, and recreation) decreased by 61 or 0.8% percent. The food services industry had the largest decline in continued claims of any industry (-73 or -1.3%). The retail industry had an increase of just seven continued claims during the week ended January 23rd or 0.13 percent.

Figure 3 shows the percentage of an industry's pre-

FIGURE 4



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 23rd. 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.

New Hampshire's Technology Industries Remain Strong

The pandemic resulted in extraordinary levels of job losses, many temporary, across industries in New Hampshire and the nation. This publication documents weekly the profound impacts that the coronavirus has had on employment in hospitality, entertainment, recreation, retail, administrative support, personal services, transportation, and virtually all industries that require substantial person-to-person contact or for individuals to aggregate. The pandemic has had a much less significant impact on New Hampshire's vibrant technology industries. The most accurate data on employment by industry is available from the "Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages" (QCEW) program. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics contracts with the New Hampshire Department of Employment Security and its Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau to produce New Hampshire data for this program. Unlike monthly job estimates by industry, the QCEW is based on a full census of employers. The most recent data available is from the second quarter of 2020 during the peak of pandemic-related job losses in New Hampshire (third quarter data is being prepared for release). Comparing the pandemic's impacts on employment in several technology industries (Figure 4) shows that compared to overall private sector employment, which declined by 14 percent between the second quarter of 2019 and the second quarter of 2020, technology industries generally had either job gains or small job losses.

There are exceptions however. One of largest percentage declines in employment over the year occurred in New Hampshire's burgeoning (pre-2020) aerospace products and parts manufacturing industry, that has accounted for the lion's share of growth in New Hampshire's exported products in recent years. That industry encompasses a variety of business in the state, small and large, that make instruments, navigation equipment, structural, and propulsion equipment for major airplane manufacturers such as Boeing and Europe's Airbus Industries. Prior to the pandemic, the halting of production of Boeing's 737 Max aircraft affected several New Hampshire companies, including two prominent New Hampshire manufacturers whose joint venture supplied jet engines for the 737 Max. Alone that would have substantially disrupted employment in the industry. The pandemic, however, provided an additional blow to the industry via its impact on worldwide travel. Global passenger miles traveled had been increasing for years prior to the pandemic, and along with it demand for new aircraft among airlines around the globe. As travel has been restricted during the pandemic, aircraft miles and airline revenue have plummeted, reducing the need to replace retiring aircraft and the need for airlines to expand their fleets. As the pandemic subsides, the resumption of air travel should provide a boost to what had been one of New Hampshire's fastest growing technology and advanced manufacturing industries.

- Brian Gottlob, Director

TABLE 2 - COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTY

COUNTY	TOTAL CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH: MARCH 16 TO JANUARY 23	CLAIMS JANUARY 17 TO JANUARY 23	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 INSURED UNEMP. RATE
Belknap	11,225	82	-27	1,865	31,039	6.0%
Carroll	8,483	54	-9	1,477	23,718	6.2%
Cheshire	9,730	107	-13	1,615	41,500	3.9%
Coos	4,951	37	-27	844	14,724	5.7%
Grafton	12,257	106	-11	1,808	51,045	3.5%
Hillsborough	63,890	586	-102	10,503	245,905	4.3%
Merrimack	22,986	214	-55	3,772	84,821	4.4%
Rockingham	41,564	318	-121	6,747	188,982	3.6%
Strafford	19,426	168	-10	3,156	75,410	4.2%
Sullivan	5,495	30	-31	855	23,061	3.7%
Totals	**200,007**	**1,702**	**-406**	**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 23

INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 16	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF JANUARY 23	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	JANUARY 2 CONT. CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Food Services and Drinking Places	722	29,101	5,739	-73	49,907	11.5%
Administrative and Support Services	561	14,568	3,915	51	33,750	11.6%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	621	11,543	1,360	34	34,431	3.9%
Educational Services	611	9,346	1,423	-21	20,834	6.8%
Social Assistance	624	7,121	1,324	-10	15,809	8.4%
Hospitals	622	6,550	769	-3	30,086	2.6%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	541	6,125	1,311	10	39,171	3.3%
Specialty Trade Contractors	238	5,784	1,356	42	18,817	7.2%
Personal and Laundry Services	812	5,462	986	20	7,306	13.5%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	713	5,384	934	-7	9,883	9.5%
Accommodation	721	5,299	1,276	19	8,397	15.2%
General Merchandise Stores	452	5,203	1,045	-3	14,817	7.1%

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Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	441	5,153	871	-6	12,602	6.9%
Food and Beverage Stores	445	4,276	999	-21	22,356	4.5%
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	448	3,740	449	0	6,029	7.4%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	623	3,524	880	7	14,268	6.2%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	453	2,967	459	15	5,449	8.4%
Electronic Computer Manufacturing	334	2,881	436	11	16,381	2.7%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	332	2,862	500	-17	11,558	4.3%
General Automotive Repair	811	2,730	437	-4	5,313	8.2%
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	485	2,710	588	-67	3,652	16.1%
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	423	2,671	490	-9	12,463	3.9%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	813	2,653	445	1	6,517	6.8%
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	335	2,187	169	6	4,225	4.0%
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores	451	1,885	238	3	4,154	5.7%
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	444	1,877	437	22	9,527	4.6%
Construction of Buildings	236	1,864	464	20	6,082	7.6%
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	442	1,696	203	8	2,772	7.3%
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	424	1,650	322	10	8,050	4.0%
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	339	1,570	203	2	4,430	4.6%
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	326	1,469	229	5	5,422	4.2%
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers.	425	1,462	311	9	7,771	4.0%
Nonstore Retailers	454	1,336	246	-6	6,181	4.0%
Real Estate	531	1,267	281	14	4,949	5.7%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	551	1,203	293	-1	9,284	3.2%
Health and Personal Care Stores	446	1,173	200	-5	4,185	4.8%
Gas Stations	447	1,145	251	-1	4,511	5.6%
Textile Mills	313	1,134	216	4	1,822	11.9%
Machinery Manufacturing	333	1,122	250	17	7,006	3.6%

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INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 16	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF JANUARY 23	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	JANUARY 2 CONT. CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Couriers and Messengers	492	1,117	330	45	3,721	8.9%
Primary Metal Manufacturing	331	1,042	175	-2	2,386	7.3%
Printing and Related Support Activities	323	1,035	228	32	2,297	9.9%
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	237	1,034	525	2	3,564	14.7%
Electronics and Appliance Stores	443	928	164	1	2,958	5.5%
Rental and Leasing Services	532	882	201	-7	1,993	10.1%
Industries in the Food Manufacturing	311	870	146	-1	2,771	5.3%
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	524	815	194	20	11,768	1.6%
Industries in the Publishing Industries (except Internet)	511	810	168	5	5,116	3.3%
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related	711	711	188	1	1,179	15.9%
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	522	703	169	-9	8,107	2.1%

**NAICS - North American Industrial Classification System*

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - JANUARY 23	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF DEC 26	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Acworth	101	11	459	2.4%
Albany	141	16	362	4.4%
Alexandria	301	40	912	4.4%
Allenstown	731	140	2,493	5.6%
Alstead	264	51	1,083	4.7%
Alton	850	140	3,009	4.7%
Amherst	1,243	178	6,419	2.8%
Andover	335	57	1,439	4.0%
Antrim	408	55	1,427	3.9%
Ashland	392	60	1,279	4.7%

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TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - JANUARY 23	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF DEC 26	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Atkinson	688	115	4,068	2.8%
Auburn	796	117	3,634	3.2%
Barnstead	777	119	2,656	4.5%
Barrington	1,324	188	5,523	3.4%
Bartlett	731	115	1,459	7.9%
Bath town	155	22	542	4.1%
Bedford	2,461	335	12,555	2.7%
Belmont	1,411	250	3,576	7.0%
Bennington	268	59	817	7.2%
Benton	32	8	150	5.3%

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TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - JANUARY 23	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF DEC 26	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Berlin	1,419	269	3,888	6.9%
Bethlehem	539	84	1,444	5.8%
Boscawen	708	90	1,972	4.6%
Bow	938	150	4,561	3.3%
Bradford	276	66	986	6.7%
Brentwood	522	82	2,642	3.1%
Bridgewater	160	32	761	4.2%
Bristol	671	87	1,842	4.7%
Brookfield	142	21	293	7.2%
Brookline	548	74	3,480	2.1%
Campton	694	100	2,110	4.7%
Canaan	534	76	2,042	3.7%
Candia	573	88	2,598	3.4%
Canterbury	305	44	1,508	2.9%
Carroll	143	15	391	3.8%
Center Harbor	173	23	670	3.4%
Charlestown	730	113	2,843	4.0%
Chatham	49	9	160	5.6%
Chester	670	92	3,145	2.9%
Chesterfield	318	43	1,943	2.2%
Chichester	400	63	1,588	4.0%
Claremont	1,816	283	6,385	4.4%
Colebrook	347	45	1,141	3.9%
Columbia	65	7	318	2.2%
Concord	7,000	1,154	23,063	5.0%
Conway	2,397	363	5,463	6.6%
Cornish	184	34	988	3.4%
Croydon	71	15	452	3.3%
Dalton	223	42	442	9.5%
Danbury	227	47	736	6.4%
Danville	586	105	2,771	3.8%
Deerfield	641	100	2,835	3.5%
Deering	238	39	1,133	3.4%
Derry	5,212	801	20,900	3.8%
Dorchester	38	12	200	6.0%
Dover	5,277	863	18,915	4.6%
Dublin	154	29	891	3.3%
Dummer	36	9	142	6.3%
Dunbarton	391	58	1,795	3.2%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - JANUARY 23	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF DEC 26	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Durham	827	97	9,395	1.0%
East Kingston	257	44	1,401	3.1%
Easton	36	6	143	4.2%
Eaton	70	13	235	5.5%
Effingham	238	45	701	6.4%
Enfield	543	67	3,166	2.1%
Epping	1,085	170	4,282	4.0%
Epsom	714	124	2,996	4.1%
Errol	61	8	164	4.9%
Exeter	2,041	350	8,834	4.0%
Farmington	1,201	198	3,725	5.3%
Fitzwilliam	264	50	1,361	3.7%
Francestown	192	33	1,002	3.3%
Franconia	173	21	655	3.2%
Franklin	1,662	307	4,055	7.6%
Freedom	184	33	766	4.3%
Fremont	640	106	2,870	3.7%
Gilford	1,285	190	3,645	5.2%
Gilmanton	666	102	1,746	5.8%
Gilsum	125	25	457	5.5%
Goffstown	2,597	397	11,023	3.6%
Gorham	486	86	1,234	7.0%
Goshen	100	16	451	3.5%
Grafton	201	26	683	3.8%
Grantham	268	42	1,664	2.5%
Greenfield	249	46	1,066	4.3%
Greenland	541	88	2,467	3.6%
Greenville	264	48	1,206	4.0%
Groton	150	26	382	6.8%
Hampstead	1,009	163	5,151	3.2%
Hampton Falls	260	44	1,501	2.9%
Hampton	2,602	507	9,147	5.5%
Hancock	220	41	944	4.3%
Hanover	339	45	5,093	0.9%
Harrisville	131	22	609	3.6%
Haverhill	493	74	2,359	3.1%
Hebron	63	6	413	1.5%
Henniker	635	97	2,910	3.3%
Hill	180	32	543	5.9%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - JANUARY 23	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF DEC 26	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Hillsborough	1,106	180	3,004	6.0%
Hinsdale	383	65	2,158	3.0%
Holderness	324	50	1,563	3.2%
Hollis	725	101	4,346	2.3%
Hooksett	2,277	335	9,376	3.6%
Hopkinton	650	98	3,481	2.8%
Hudson	3,294	537	15,467	3.5%
Jackson	196	26	366	7.1%
Jaffrey	692	132	3,103	4.3%
Jefferson	175	36	639	5.6%
Keene	3,297	489	11,949	4.1%
Kensington	204	33	1,313	2.5%
Kingston	831	150	3,777	4.0%
Laconia	3,236	574	7,775	7.4%
Lancaster	457	83	1,741	4.8%
Landaff	46	4	279	1.4%
Langdon	71	12	363	3.3%
Lebanon	1,493	225	7,793	2.9%
Lee	625	92	2,884	3.2%
Lempster	145	24	629	3.8%
Lincoln	411	69	770	9.0%
Lisbon	250	53	862	6.1%
Litchfield	1,145	163	4,887	3.3%
Littleton	1,214	183	3,256	5.6%
Londonderry	3,437	491	16,261	3.0%
Loudon	838	129	3,357	3.8%
Lyman	132	21	336	6.3%
Lyme	110	17	850	2.0%
Lyndeborough	240	49	1,056	4.6%
Madbury	234	34	1,097	3.1%
Madison	466	77	1,437	5.4%
Manchester	23,306	3,979	66,815	6.0%
Marlborough	343	57	1,221	4.7%
Marlow	104	20	369	5.4%
Mason	172	26	821	3.2%
Meredith	1,078	188	3,115	6.0%
Merrimack	3,691	563	16,570	3.4%
Middleton	258	41	1,051	3.9%
Milan	198	34	626	5.4%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - JANUARY 23	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF DEC 26	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Milford	2,450	350	9,738	3.6%
Milton	668	129	2,390	5.4%
Monroe	87	12	401	3.0%
Mont Vernon	307	44	1,582	2.8%
Moultonborough	614	122	2,219	5.5%
Nashua	12,969	2,316	51,919	4.5%
Nelson	79	16	440	3.6%
New Boston	879	134	3,976	3.4%
New Castle	82	13	560	2.3%
New Durham	397	68	1,563	4.4%
New Hampton	438	62	1,321	4.7%
New Ipswich	501	79	3,023	2.6%
New London	347	42	1,941	2.2%
Newbury	262	40	1,212	3.3%
Newfields	213	36	1,071	3.4%
Newington	103	12	518	2.3%
Newmarket	1,594	224	5,818	3.9%
Newport	951	159	3,553	4.5%
Newton	432	82	3,283	2.5%
North Hampton	562	112	2,684	4.2%
Northfield	936	157	2,554	6.1%
Northumberland	360	48	1,059	4.5%
Northwood	748	111	2,672	4.2%
Nottingham	707	92	3,286	2.8%
Orford	116	21	817	2.6%
Ossipee	710	159	1,757	9.0%
Pelham	1,304	202	8,237	2.5%
Pembroke	1,288	222	4,612	4.8%
Peterborough	886	157	3,858	4.1%
Piermont	58	7	430	1.6%
Pittsburg	139	21	384	5.5%
Pittsfield	630	118	2,122	5.6%
Plainfield	202	26	1,446	1.8%
Plaistow	792	150	4,320	3.5%
Plymouth	896	111	3,989	2.8%
Portsmouth	3,484	523	14,074	3.7%
Randolph	58	5	141	3.5%
Raymond	1,711	296	6,360	4.7%
Richmond	114	19	596	3.2%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - JANUARY 23	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF DEC 26	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Rindge	517	86	2,943	2.9%
Rochester	5,493	876	18,190	4.8%
Rollinsford	400	87	1,456	6.0%
Roxbury	27	5	139	3.6%
Rumney	202	32	958	3.3%
Rye	663	112	3,459	3.2%
Salem	3,414	586	18,512	3.2%
Salisbury	204	31	827	3.7%
Sanbornton	498	87	1,689	5.2%
Sandown	818	118	4,279	2.8%
Sandwich	169	32	610	5.2%
Seabrook	1,294	258	5,180	5.0%
Sharon	39	11	224	4.9%
Shelburne	52	8	177	4.5%
Somersworth	2,154	391	6,891	5.7%
South Hampton	77	15	531	2.8%
Springfield	140	19	779	2.4%
Stark	58	10	194	5.2%
Stewartstown	101	14	370	3.8%
Stoddard	178	25	724	3.5%
Strafford	568	92	2,328	4.0%
Stratford	104	19	255	7.5%
Stratham	873	141	4,559	3.1%
Sugar Hill	83	14	351	4.0%
Sullivan	92	14	360	3.9%
Sunapee	396	48	1,671	2.9%
Surry	90	12	500	2.4%
Sutton	195	34	1,139	3.0%
Swanzey	1,032	172	4,101	4.2%
Tamworth	557	100	1,517	6.6%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - JANUARY 23	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF DEC 26	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Temple	187	29	786	3.7%
Thornton	540	79	1,790	4.4%
Tilton	813	130	1,837	7.1%
Troy	324	72	1,174	6.1%
Tuftonboro	315	63	1,157	5.4%
Unity	133	28	865	3.2%
Wakefield	683	132	2,310	5.7%
Walpole	396	76	2,380	3.2%
Warner	409	67	1,587	4.2%
Warren	106	19	537	3.5%
Washington	187	25	513	4.9%
Waterville Valley	92	9	141	6.4%
Weare	1,372	187	6,179	3.0%
Webster	282	40	1,180	3.4%
Wentworth	117	18	535	3.4%
Westmoreland	194	26	941	2.8%
Whitefield	441	81	1,280	6.3%
Wilmot	166	30	788	3.8%
Wilton	594	88	2,190	4.0%
Winchester	612	109	2,058	5.3%
Windham	1,402	220	8,219	2.7%
Windsor	35	3	155	1.9%
Wolfeboro	805	149	2,827	5.3%
Woodstock	427	63	972	6.5%
Totals	**200,007**	**32,642**	**780,205**	**4.2%**

** 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 February 11th.

For further information contact:
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NEWS RELEASE

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