New Hampshire Employment Security
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COVID-19 UNEMPLOYMENT UPDATE

For Immediate Release: December 24, 2020

New Hampshire's initial claims for unemployment decreased to 2,509 during the week ended December 19th, down 669 (or 21%) from a revised 3,178 during the week ended December 12th. U.S. initial claims decreased by 8% during the week on a not seasonally adjusted basis. A total of 12 states experienced an increase in initial claims during the week, including Rhode Island in New England.

New Hampshire's continued claims in the regular unemployment insurance (UI) program were 20,990 during the week ended December 12th, down 50 (or 0.2%). U.S. regular UI continued claims decreased by 0.9% 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. Twenty one states experienced an increase in regular UI program continuing claims during the week ended December 12th, including Rhode Island and Vermont in New England.

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. Twenty five (25) states experienced an increase in PUA continued claims during the week ended December 5th. New Hampshire had a nominal increase of just 115 PUA claims. In New England, only Massachusetts and Vermont experienced declines in PUA claims during the week. The CARES Act also established the "Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation" (PEUC) program to allow individuals who exhausted their regular UI or their PUA benefits

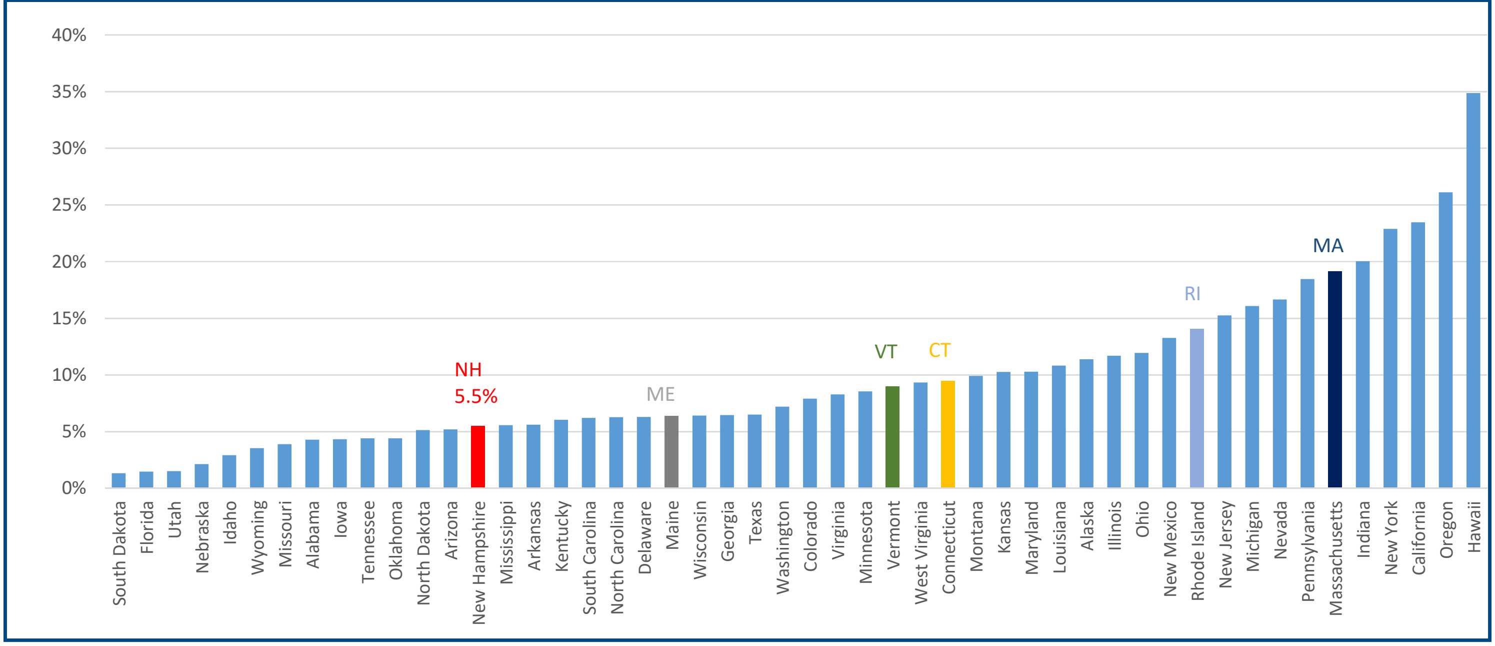
TABLE 1
TOWNS WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW CLAIMS DURING THE WEEK

TOWN	NEW CLAIMS DECEMBER 6 TO DECEMBER 12	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	TOTAL NEW CLAIMS MARCH 16 TO DECEMBER 12	CONTINUING CLAIMS AS OF NOVEMBER 21†
Manchester	204	36	22,154	3,970
Nashua	99	10	12,276	2,278
Concord	63	23	6,643	1,113
Rochester	42	19	5,215	888
Derry	38	8	4,951	812
Dover	37	18	5,005	826
Londonderry	26	10	3,280	482
Portsmouth	26	13	3,344	553
Keene	23	-4	3,100	427
Goffstown	22	4	2,489	398
Hudson	21	1	3,127	500
Exeter	19	2	1,957	334
Salem	19	2	3,263	597
Franklin	18	-1	1,564	278
Merrimack	18	-2	3,525	576
Hooksett	17	7	2,169	320
Laconia	16	-1	3,083	581
Meredith	15	6	1,030	180
Newmarket	15	8	1,535	208
Claremont	14	-1	1,738	270

† *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 December 5th)



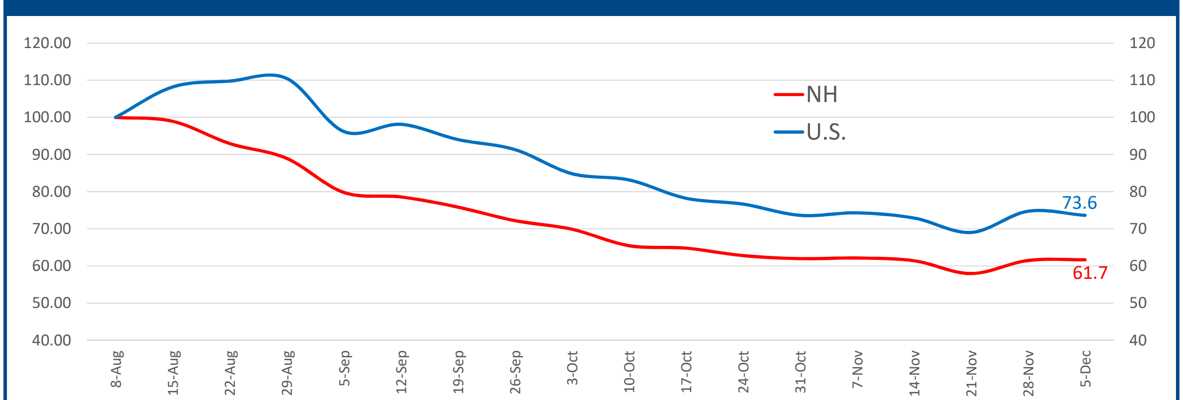
after 26 weeks to receive an additional 13 weeks of benefits. Eighteen (18) states, including New Hampshire saw an increase in PEUC claims during the week. Both the PUA and PEUC programs were scheduled to expire at the end of December. Lawmakers have agreed on a stimulus package that would extend these programs into April of 2021. As of this writing the President has threatened a veto of the stimulus package but the measure passed both the house and senate with large enough majorities to override the veto.

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. The total of all continued claims in New Hampshire under these three programs increased by 0.3 percent during the week, compared to a decrease nationally of 1.5 percent. New Hampshire continues to have the lowest percentage among all Northeastern states and has the 14th lowest overall among states. 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 labor force stands at 5.5 percent as of December 5th (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 62 indicates that as of December 5th, continuing claims have declined by 38 percent since August 8th (100 – 62 = 38).

FIGURE 2

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

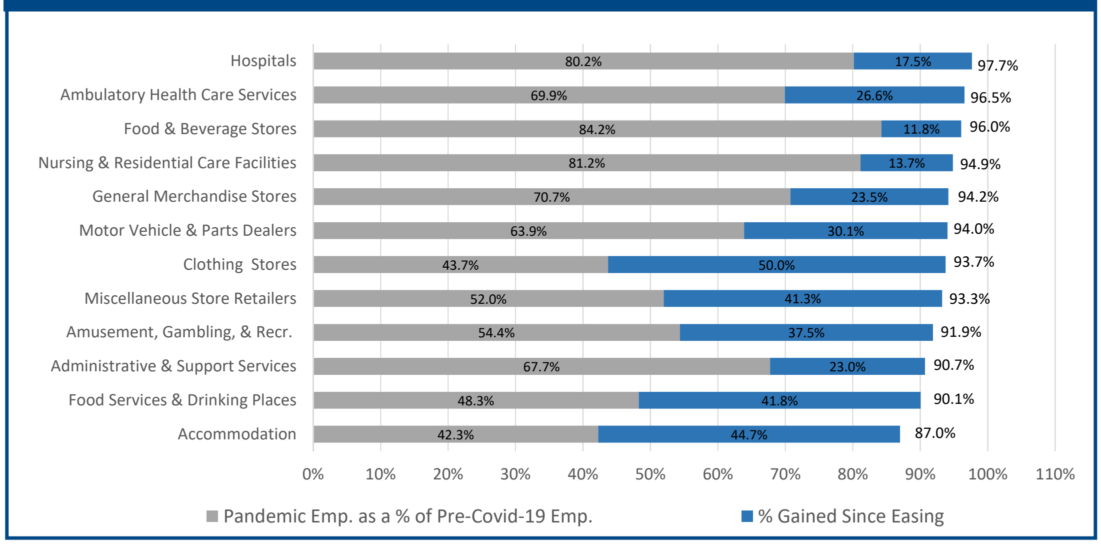


Continuing claims nationally have declined by 26 percent during the same time period.

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 December 12th). The number of claims filed by New Hampshire residents working in New Hampshire increased by 190 during the week. Manchester (+36), Concord (+23), Rochester (+19), and Dover (+18) had the largest increases in new claims over the previous week. Berlin (-10) had the largest decrease in initial claims during the week. A total of 100 of New Hampshire's 238 towns had an increase in new claims during the week, totaling 381 new claims.

FIGURE 3

Pandemic Impact on NH Employment and Recovery Since Easing (as of December 12th)



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 November 21st) 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 November 21st), 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 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 November 21st, New Hampshire's "Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate" (which is not seasonally adjusted) was 4.1 percent. Dalton (9.7%), Lincoln (9.1%) and Ossipee (8.1%) 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

[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.

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 December 12th, the change in initial claims from the prior week, and the number of continuing claims filed by residents of each county. Six of the state's 10 counties experienced and increase in in initial claims during the week compared to the previous week, led by Hillsborough (+57) and Rockingham (+47) Counties.

As of the week ended November 21st, Carroll County has the highest Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate, at 6.2 percent, while the lowest rate was recorded in Grafton and Rockingham Counties at 3.5 percent.

Claims by Industry

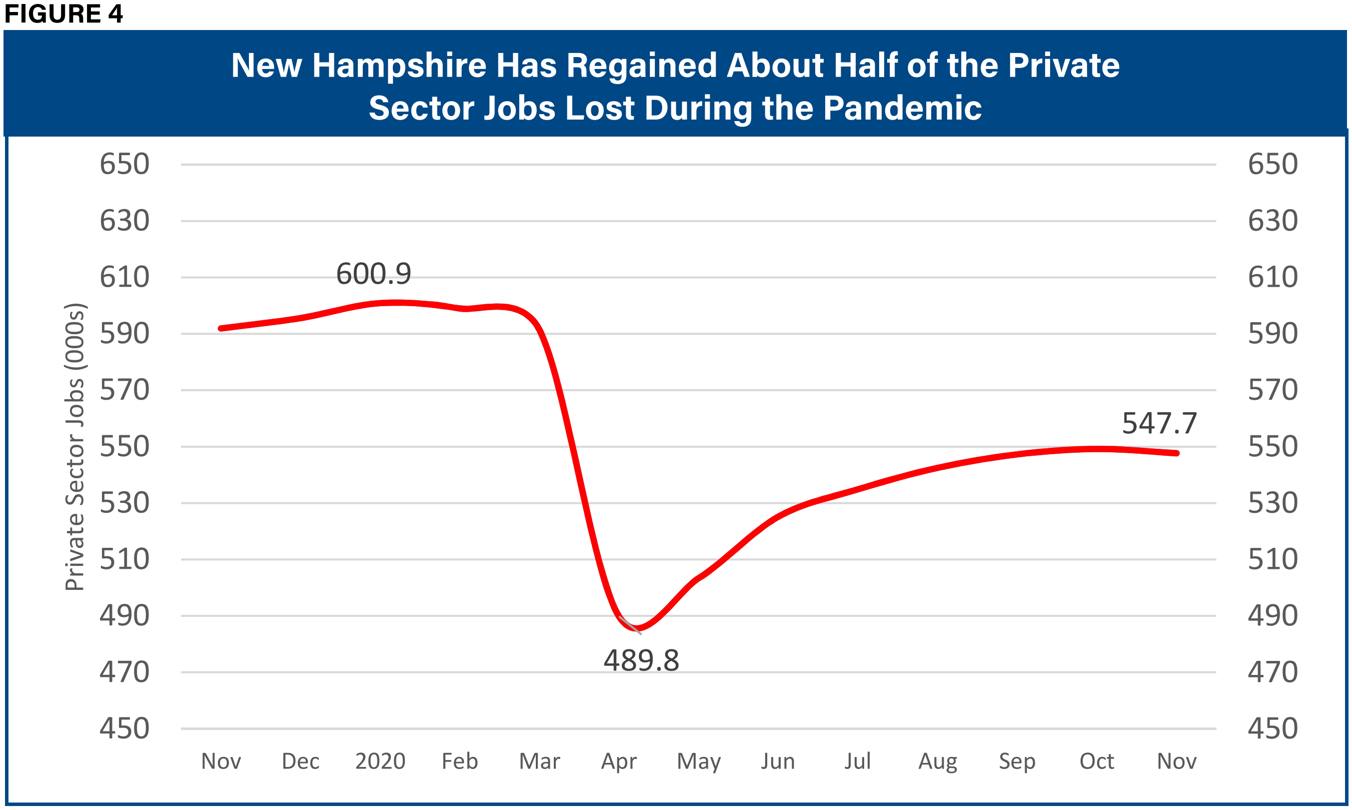
Industries with the most initial claims for unemployment since March 15th are presented in Table 3, along with the number of continuing claims in the industry for the week ended December 12th, New Hampshire employment in each industry as of the fourth quarter of 2019, as well as the percentage of each industry's employees that filed a continuing unemployment claim during the week of December 12th.

A total of 21 of the 94 industry classifications (at the three-digit NAICS level) experienced increases in continuing claims during the week. Seasonal patterns influenced construction industry continued claims this past week as all three construction sub-sectors at the three digit NAICs level: specialty trade contractors (+57) heavy and civil engineering construction (+35), and construction of buildings (+7) experienced increases in continued claims. Combined, construction continued claims increased by 7.1 percent during the week. Among the 50 industries most affected by the pandemic through December 12th, nine experienced an increase in continuing claims during the week, compared to the week ended December 5th (Table 3).

Continued claims in manufacturing industries declined by 154 or -5.2 percent, once again the largest percentage decline among industry sectors. Claims in educational services decreased by 45, or +3.5 percent. Continued claims in healthcare industries declined by 70 or -2.6 percent during the week. Claims in the hospitality (accommodations, food services, and recreation) industries decreased by just 24 or -0.3 percent. The retail industry experienced a decrease of 91 continued claims (-1.9%) during the week ended December 12th.

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

FIGURE 4



in the industry during the week ending December 12th. 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.

Seasonal Patterns are Affecting the Jobs Recovery

Seasonal employment patterns and a surge in Covid-19 infections have slowed the recovery in jobs in the nation and in New Hampshire. As Figures 1 and 2 indicate, New Hampshire continues to be further along in reducing the number of individuals who are receiving unemployment benefits on a weekly basis than is the nation as a whole or most state. Still, the pace of improvement in the job market in New Hampshire and the nation has slowed, with key industries such as construction experiencing their usual winter slowdown and industries such as eating and drinking places losing the benefit of outdoor dining which has helped mitigate some of the impacts of the coronavirus. In addition, the end of holiday season typically brings seasonal reductions in retail employment which, combined with the acceleration of online retailing prompted by the pandemic, may produce an unusually large seasonal reduction in employment this year.

As Figure 4 shows, New Hampshire was recouping private sector jobs at a rapid pace during the summer but that trend has slowed as coronavirus infections have increased nationally and in the state and as seasonal patterns being to take hold. While job counts will be revised early in 2021 through the annual benchmarking process, at this time it appears as though New Hampshire will, by the end of the year, re-gain about one-half of the private sector jobs lost during the pandemic.

Figure 3 showed how substantial has been the recovery of jobs in some hard hit industries such as food services since the peak of pandemic-induced job losses. Figure 5 shows some of the impact of the virus and seasonal patterns on the jobs recovery by showing the percentage change in weekly (continued) claims for unemployment between November 14th and December 12th, in industries with at least 500 continued claims in the state. The chart shows that about one-half of the industries featured have either seen no decline in continued claims or, like the specialty trade contractors (construction) and food services industries, significant increase in claims.

FIGURE 5

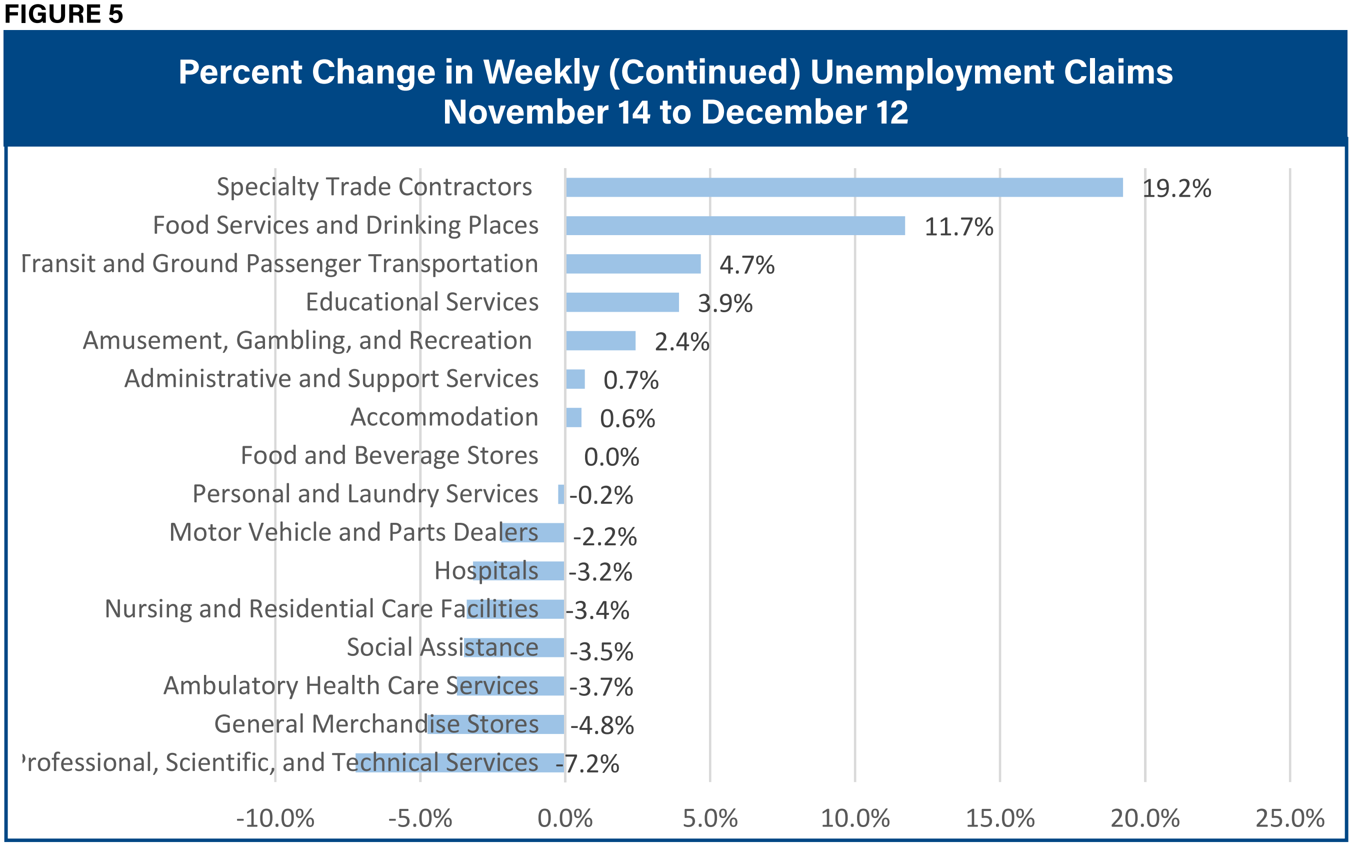


TABLE 2 - COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTY

COUNTY	TOTAL CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH: MARCH 16 TO DECEMBER 12	CLAIMS DECEMBER 6 TO DECEMBER 12	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	CONTINUING CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH AS OF NOVEMBER 21†	FEBRUARY 2020 LABOR FORCE	ESTIMATED CURRENT COVID-19 AFFECTED INSURED UNEMP. RATE
Belknap	10,708	89	23	1,851	31,039	6.0%
Carroll	8,188	46	-3	1,460	23,718	6.2%
Cheshire	9,134	88	10	1,491	41,500	3.6%
Coos	4,708	35	-2	836	14,724	5.7%
Grafton	11,748	69	-11	1,773	51,045	3.5%
Hillsborough	60,739	479	57	10,362	245,905	4.2%
Merrimack	21,783	196	35	3,569	84,821	4.2%
Rockingham	39,743	293	47	6,641	188,982	3.5%
Strafford	18,455	123	34	3,105	75,410	4.1%
Sullivan	5,254	36	0	836	23,061	3.6%
Totals	**190,460**	**1,454**	**190**	**31,924**	**780,205**	**4.1%**

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

TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 16 TO DECEMBER 12

INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 16	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF DECEMBER 12	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	DEC 5 CONTINUED CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Food Services and Drinking Places	722	27,859	4,963	2	49,907	9.9%
Administrative and Support Services	561	13,067	3,136	20	33,750	9.3%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	621	11,055	1,185	-27	34,431	3.4%
Educational Services	611	8,726	1,247	-45	20,834	6.0%
Social Assistance	624	6,796	1,160	-39	15,809	7.3%
Hospitals	622	6,313	699	-32	30,086	2.3%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	541	5,524	1,128	-66	39,171	2.9%
Personal and Laundry Services	812	5,306	811	-27	7,306	11.1%
Accommodation	721	5,172	1,092	-24	8,397	13.0%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	713	5,066	802	-2	9,883	8.1%
Specialty Trade Contractors	238	4,955	849	57	18,817	4.5%
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	441	4,886	752	-15	12,602	6.0%

TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 16 TO DECEMBER 12

INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 16	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF DECEMBER 12	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	DEC 5 CONTINUED CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
General Merchandise Stores	452	4,855	862	-18	14,817	5.8%
Food and Beverage Stores	445	4,013	878	-8	22,356	3.9%
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	448	3,592	377	-6	6,029	6.3%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	623	3,196	738	-11	14,268	5.2%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	453	2,809	368	-11	5,449	6.8%
Electronic Computer Manufacturing	334	2,752	393	-15	16,381	2.4%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	332	2,653	477	-27	11,558	4.1%
General Automotive Repair	811	2,546	381	-7	7,091	5.4%
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	485	2,498	582	-11	3,652	15.9%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	813	2,443	395	-1	6,517	6.1%
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	423	2,440	435	-3	12,463	3.5%
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	335	2,133	158	8	4,225	3.7%
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores	451	1,791	209	0	4,154	5.0%
Construction of Buildings	236	1,660	379	7	2,772	13.7%
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	444	1,653	330	-10	4,430	7.4%
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	442	1,633	169	0	9,527	1.8%
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	424	1,534	272	1	4,430	6.1%
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	339	1,526	191	-1	8,050	2.4%
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	326	1,407	234	0	5,422	4.3%
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers.	425	1,364	269	-12	7,771	3.5%
Nonstore Retailers	454	1,251	226	-11	6,181	3.7%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	551	1,109	244	-5	9,284	2.6%
Health and Personal Care Stores	446	1,108	183	-6	4,185	4.4%
Real Estate	531	1,108	205	-17	4,949	4.1%
Textile Mills	313	1,088	203	-5	1,822	11.1%
Machinery Manufacturing	333	1,047	211	-8	7,006	3.0%
Gas Stations	447	1,041	224	2	2,386	9.4%
Primary Metal Manufacturing	331	1,014	169	-2	2,297	7.4%

TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 16 TO DECEMBER 12

INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 16	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF DECEMBER 12	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	DEC 5 CONTINUED CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Printing and Related Support Activities	323	985	163	-11	4,511	3.6%
Electronics and Appliance Stores	443	874	123	-8	2,958	4.2%
Couriers and Messengers	492	842	166	-5	1,993	8.3%
Rental and Leasing Services	532	838	172	2	3,721	4.6%
Industries in the Food Manufacturing	311	814	126	-4	2,771	4.5%
Industries in the Publishing Industries (except Internet)	511	732	144	-6	5,116	2.8%
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	524	698	169	-7	11,768	1.4%
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	237	683	273	35	2,634	10.4%
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related	711	676	179	-5	1,179	15.2%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	336	656	133	-7	8,107	1.6%

**NAICS - North American Industrial Classification System*

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - DECEMBER 12	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF NOV. 21	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Acworth	95	15	459	3.3%
Albany	136	15	362	4.1%
Alexandria	294	39	912	4.3%
Allenstown	691	121	2,493	4.9%
Alstead	253	48	1,083	4.4%
Alton	817	139	3,009	4.6%
Amherst	1,191	174	6,419	2.7%
Andover	313	49	1,439	3.4%
Antrim	381	54	1,427	3.8%
Ashland	376	50	1,279	3.9%
Atkinson	669	123	4,068	3.0%
Auburn	756	117	3,634	3.2%
Barnstead	728	117	2,656	4.4%
Barrington	1,269	198	5,523	3.6%
Bartlett	720	109	1,459	7.5%
Bath town	151	25	542	4.6%
Bedford	2,348	357	12,555	2.8%
Belmont	1,342	239	3,576	6.7%
Bennington	251	41	817	5.0%
Benton	31	6	150	4.0%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - DECEMBER 12	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF NOV. 21	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Berlin	1,348	242	3,888	6.2%
Bethlehem	526	103	1,444	7.1%
Boscawen	658	98	1,972	5.0%
Bow	886	145	4,561	3.2%
Bradford	264	59	986	6.0%
Brentwood	507	82	2,642	3.1%
Bridgewater	156	28	761	3.7%
Bristol	646	80	1,842	4.3%
Brookfield	137	19	293	6.5%
Brookline	514	68	3,480	2.0%
Campton	676	104	2,110	4.9%
Canaan	511	70	2,042	3.4%
Candia	550	86	2,598	3.3%
Canterbury	292	52	1,508	3.4%
Carroll	135	23	391	5.9%
Center Harbor	165	21	670	3.1%
Charlestown	697	101	2,843	3.6%
Chatham	49	10	160	6.3%
Chester	647	90	3,145	2.9%
Chesterfield	300	43	1,943	2.2%
Chichester	384	56	1,588	3.5%
Claremont	1,738	270	6,385	4.2%
Colebrook	329	56	1,141	4.9%
Columbia	60	9	318	2.8%
Concord	6,643	1,113	23,063	4.8%
Conway	2,328	375	5,463	6.9%
Cornish	175	27	988	2.7%
Croydon	69	17	452	3.8%
Dalton	205	43	442	9.7%
Danbury	217	37	736	5.0%
Danville	558	94	2,771	3.4%
Deerfield	618	95	2,835	3.4%
Deering	222	27	1,133	2.4%
Derry	4,951	812	20,900	3.9%
Dorchester	37	11	200	5.5%
Dover	5,005	826	18,915	4.4%
Dublin	142	26	891	2.9%
Dummer	32	6	142	4.2%
Dunbarton	378	60	1,795	3.3%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - DECEMBER 12	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF NOV. 21	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Durham	785	103	9,395	1.1%
East Kingston	248	44	1,401	3.1%
Easton	35	8	143	5.6%
Eaton	67	10	235	4.3%
Effingham	228	46	701	6.6%
Enfield	526	66	3,166	2.1%
Epping	1,046	161	4,282	3.8%
Epsom	670	106	2,996	3.5%
Errol	57	11	164	6.7%
Exeter	1,957	334	8,834	3.8%
Farmington	1,137	205	3,725	5.5%
Fitzwilliam	243	46	1,361	3.4%
Francestown	186	40	1,002	4.0%
Franconia	169	25	655	3.8%
Franklin	1,564	278	4,055	6.9%
Freedom	179	38	766	5.0%
Fremont	616	109	2,870	3.8%
Gilford	1,244	205	3,645	5.6%
Gilmanton	630	97	1,746	5.6%
Gilsum	115	21	457	4.6%
Goffstown	2,489	398	11,023	3.6%
Gorham	467	80	1,234	6.5%
Goshen	97	18	451	4.0%
Grafton	191	26	683	3.8%
Grantham	256	43	1,664	2.6%
Greenfield	231	40	1,066	3.8%
Greenland	516	77	2,467	3.1%
Greenville	243	43	1,206	3.6%
Groton	147	24	382	6.3%
Hampstead	964	142	5,151	2.8%
Hampton Falls	249	45	1,501	3.0%
Hampton	2,499	512	9,147	5.6%
Hancock	208	40	944	4.2%
Hanover	309	47	5,093	0.9%
Harrisville	125	23	609	3.8%
Haverhill	468	69	2,359	2.9%
Hebron	61	8	413	1.9%
Henniker	604	97	2,910	3.3%
Hill	167	29	543	5.3%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - DECEMBER 12	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF NOV. 21	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Hillsborough	1,055	165	3,004	5.5%
Hinsdale	370	75	2,158	3.5%
Holderness	302	48	1,563	3.1%
Hollis	684	100	4,346	2.3%
Hooksett	2,169	320	9,376	3.4%
Hopkinton	619	94	3,481	2.7%
Hudson	3,127	500	15,467	3.2%
Jackson	192	28	366	7.7%
Jaffrey	650	110	3,103	3.5%
Jefferson	169	42	639	6.6%
Keene	3,100	427	11,949	3.6%
Kensington	192	34	1,313	2.6%
Kingston	797	146	3,777	3.9%
Laconia	3,083	581	7,775	7.5%
Lancaster	441	83	1,741	4.8%
Landaff	43	5	279	1.8%
Langdon	67	11	363	3.0%
Lebanon	1,419	217	7,793	2.8%
Lee	594	84	2,884	2.9%
Lempster	141	24	629	3.8%
Lincoln	391	70	770	9.1%
Lisbon	239	53	862	6.1%
Litchfield	1,089	158	4,887	3.2%
Littleton	1,158	193	3,256	5.9%
Londonderry	3,280	482	16,261	3.0%
Loudon	794	115	3,357	3.4%
Lyman	125	27	336	8.0%
Lyme	105	15	850	1.8%
Lyndeborough	233	47	1,056	4.5%
Madbury	225	40	1,097	3.6%
Madison	460	85	1,437	5.9%
Manchester	22,154	3,970	66,815	5.9%
Marlborough	322	50	1,221	4.1%
Marlow	96	21	369	5.7%
Mason	160	24	821	2.9%
Meredith	1,030	180	3,115	5.8%
Merrimack	3,525	576	16,570	3.5%
Middleton	239	37	1,051	3.5%
Milan	186	29	626	4.6%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - DECEMBER 12	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF NOV. 21	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Milford	2,337	326	9,738	3.3%
Milton	632	124	2,390	5.2%
Monroe	82	13	401	3.2%
Mont Vernon	298	36	1,582	2.3%
Moultonborough	579	106	2,219	4.8%
Nashua	12,276	2,278	51,919	4.4%
Nelson	77	14	440	3.2%
New Boston	855	132	3,976	3.3%
New Castle	78	15	560	2.7%
New Durham	379	72	1,563	4.6%
New Hampton	421	64	1,321	4.8%
New Ipswich	482	79	3,023	2.6%
New London	337	50	1,941	2.6%
Newbury	251	41	1,212	3.4%
Newfields	204	30	1,071	2.8%
Newington	101	11	518	2.1%
Newmarket	1,535	208	5,818	3.6%
Newport	910	154	3,553	4.3%
Newton	405	75	3,283	2.3%
North Hampton	540	117	2,684	4.4%
Northfield	884	135	2,554	5.3%
Northumberland	342	43	1,059	4.1%
Northwood	708	105	2,672	3.9%
Nottingham	676	90	3,286	2.7%
Orford	114	17	817	2.1%
Ossipee	671	142	1,757	8.1%
Pelham	1,258	197	8,237	2.4%
Pembroke	1,215	208	4,612	4.5%
Peterborough	826	160	3,858	4.1%
Piermont	58	7	430	1.6%
Pittsburg	131	23	384	6.0%
Pittsfield	601	111	2,122	5.2%
Plainfield	196	27	1,446	1.9%
Plaistow	770	137	4,320	3.2%
Plymouth	845	87	3,989	2.2%
Portsmouth	3,344	553	14,074	3.9%
Randolph	56	7	141	5.0%
Raymond	1,614	290	6,360	4.6%
Richmond	102	16	596	2.7%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - DECEMBER 12	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF NOV. 21	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Rindge	486	81	2,943	2.8%
Rochester	5,215	888	18,190	4.9%
Rollinsford	383	75	1,456	5.2%
Roxbury	26	6	139	4.3%
Rumney	196	29	958	3.0%
Rye	625	109	3,459	3.2%
Salem	3,263	597	18,512	3.2%
Salisbury	195	32	827	3.9%
Sanbornton	480	85	1,689	5.0%
Sandown	799	106	4,279	2.5%
Sandwich	164	29	610	4.8%
Seabrook	1,225	237	5,180	4.6%
Sharon	36	10	224	4.5%
Shelburne	49	7	177	4.0%
Somersworth	2,044	367	6,891	5.3%
South Hampton	73	13	531	2.4%
Springfield	133	16	779	2.1%
Stark	58	12	194	6.2%
Stewartstown	98	16	370	4.3%
Stoddard	166	31	724	4.3%
Strafford	548	86	2,328	3.7%
Stratford	99	16	255	6.3%
Stratham	832	142	4,559	3.1%
Sugar Hill	82	15	351	4.3%
Sullivan	87	8	360	2.2%
Sunapee	374	60	1,671	3.6%
Surry	83	13	500	2.6%
Sutton	184	36	1,139	3.2%
Swanzey	960	172	4,101	4.2%
Tamworth	532	105	1,517	6.9%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - DECEMBER 12	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF NOV. 21	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Temple	176	31	786	3.9%
Thornton	523	80	1,790	4.5%
Tilton	768	123	1,837	6.7%
Troy	312	72	1,174	6.1%
Tuftonboro	308	66	1,157	5.7%
Unity	129	28	865	3.2%
Wakefield	647	133	2,310	5.8%
Walpole	370	66	2,380	2.8%
Warner	382	68	1,587	4.3%
Warren	101	15	537	2.8%
Washington	177	25	513	4.9%
Waterville Valley	88	11	141	7.8%
Weare	1,307	192	6,179	3.1%
Webster	263	34	1,180	2.9%
Wentworth	114	19	535	3.6%
Westmoreland	185	24	941	2.6%
Whitefield	421	85	1,280	6.6%
Wilmot	158	25	788	3.2%
Wilton	564	98	2,190	4.5%
Winchester	564	98	2,058	4.8%
Windham	1,331	221	8,219	2.7%
Windsor	33	1	155	0.6%
Wolfeboro	775	140	2,827	5.0%
Woodstock	414	57	972	5.9%
Totals	**190,460**	**31,924**	**780,205**	**4.1%**

** 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 31st.

For further information contact:
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NEWS RELEASE

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