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COVID-19

UNEMPLOYMENT UPDATE

For Immediate Release: December 31, 2020

New Hampshire's initial claims for unemployment increased to 2,932 during the week ended December 26th, up 95 (or 3.2%) from a revised 2,837 during the week ended December 19th. U.S. initial claims decreased by 3.6 percent during the week on a not seasonally adjusted basis. A total of 25 states experienced an increase in initial claims during the week, including Connecticut and Massachusetts in New England, in addition to New Hampshire.

New Hampshire's continued claims in the regular unemployment insurance (UI) program were 20,941 during the week ended December 19th, down 348 (or 1.6%). U.S. regular UI continued claims decreased by 3.2% 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. Fourteen states experienced an increase in regular UI program continuing claims during the week ended December 19th, including Connecticut and Massachusetts in New England.

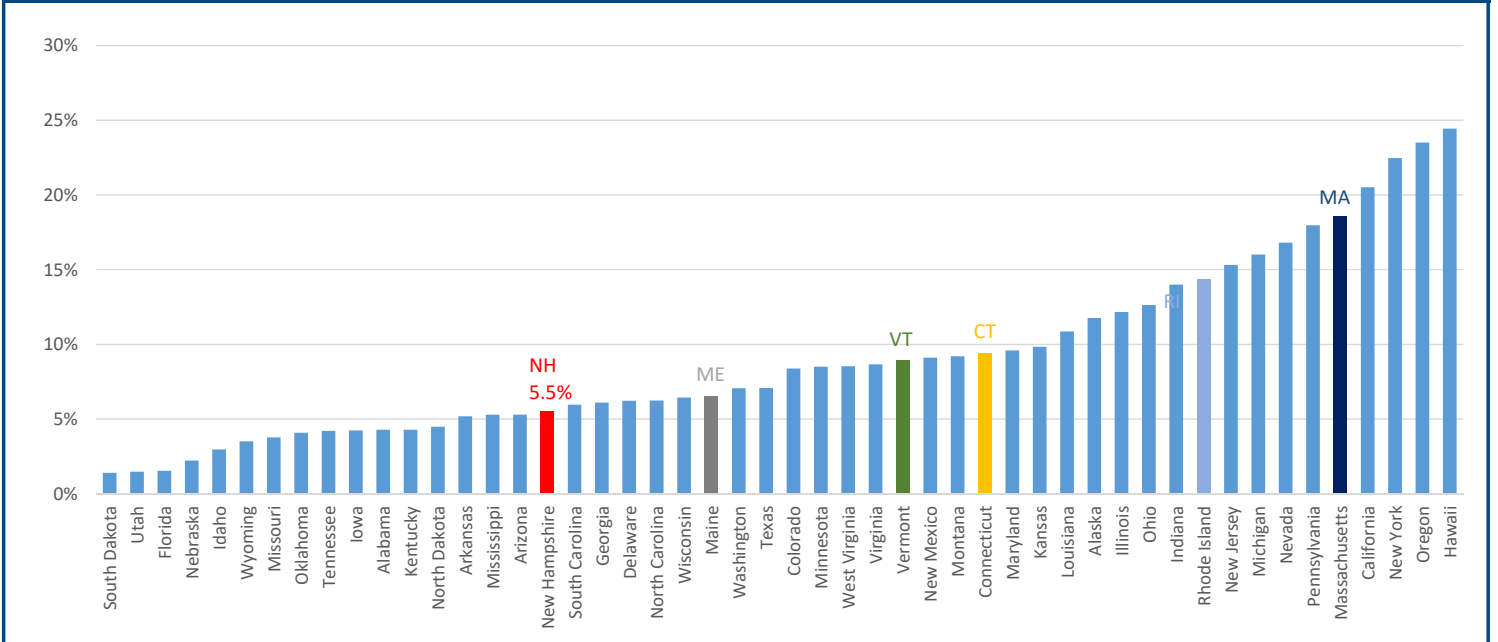
In addition to continued claims filed by individuals who qualify for a state's regular unemployment benefits program (UI), the federal CARES Act established the "Pandemic Unemployment Assistance" (PUA) program to allow workers affected by the pandemic but who would not normally qualify for regular state 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 (20) states experienced an increase in PUA continued claims during the week ended December 12th. In New England, Maine and Rhode Island had increases 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 after 26 weeks to

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

TOWN	NEW CLAIMS DECEMBER 6 TO DECEMBER 19	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	TOTAL NEW CLAIMS MARCH 16 TO DECEMBER 19	CONTINUING CLAIMS AS OF NOVEMBER 21 [†]
Manchester	165	-39	22,319	3,970
Nashua	94	-5	12,370	2,278
Concord	40	-23	6,683	1,113
Dover	36	-1	5,041	826
Rochester	34	-8	5,249	888
Derry	30	-8	4,981	812
Milford	23	9	2,360	326
Hudson	22	1	3,149	500
Keene	20	-3	3,120	427
Laconia	20	4	3,103	581
Portsmouth	19	-7	3,363	553
Londonderry	18	-8	3,298	482
Merrimack	18	0	3,543	576
Raymond	17	5	1,631	290
Franklin	16	-2	1,580	278
Hampton	16	4	2,515	512
Salem	16	-3	3,279	597
Bedford	15	2	2,363	357
Somersworth	14	5	2,058	367
Allenstown	11	7	702	121

[†] 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 12th)



receive an additional 13 weeks of benefits. Thirteen (13) states saw an increase in PEUC claims during the week, with only Connecticut in New England experiencing an increase. Both the PUA and PEUC programs have been extended for an additional 11 weeks as part of recently passed federal Covid-19 relief measures.

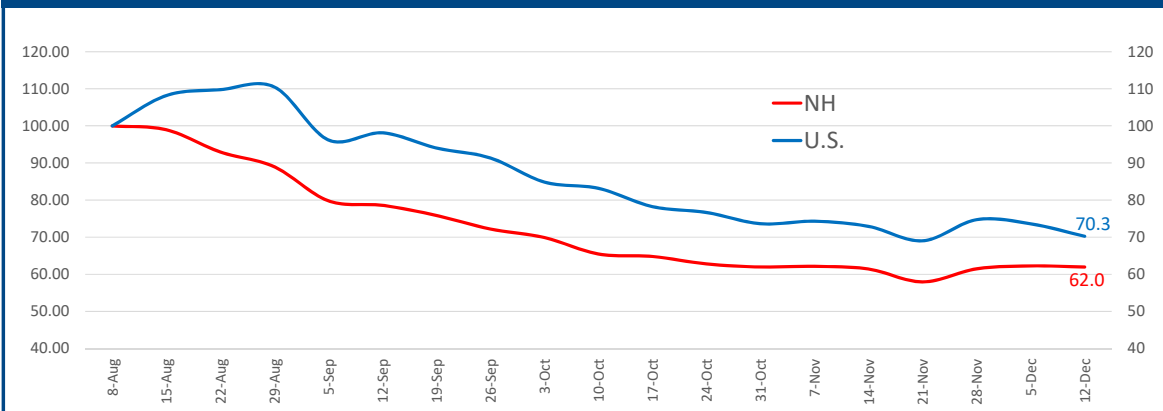
Adding PUA and PEUC continued claims to regular state UI continued claims provides a more complete measure of the impacts of the pandemic on the labor market than does UI claims alone. Combined UI, PUA, and PEUC continued claims as a percentage of each state's pre-pandemic labor force is presented in Figure 1. New Hampshire continues to have the lowest percentage among all Northeastern states and has the 17th 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 held steady at 5.5 percent as of December 12th (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 12th, continuing claims have declined by 38 percent since August 8th (100 - 62 = 38). Continuing claims nationally have declined by 30 percent during the same time period.

FIGURE 2

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



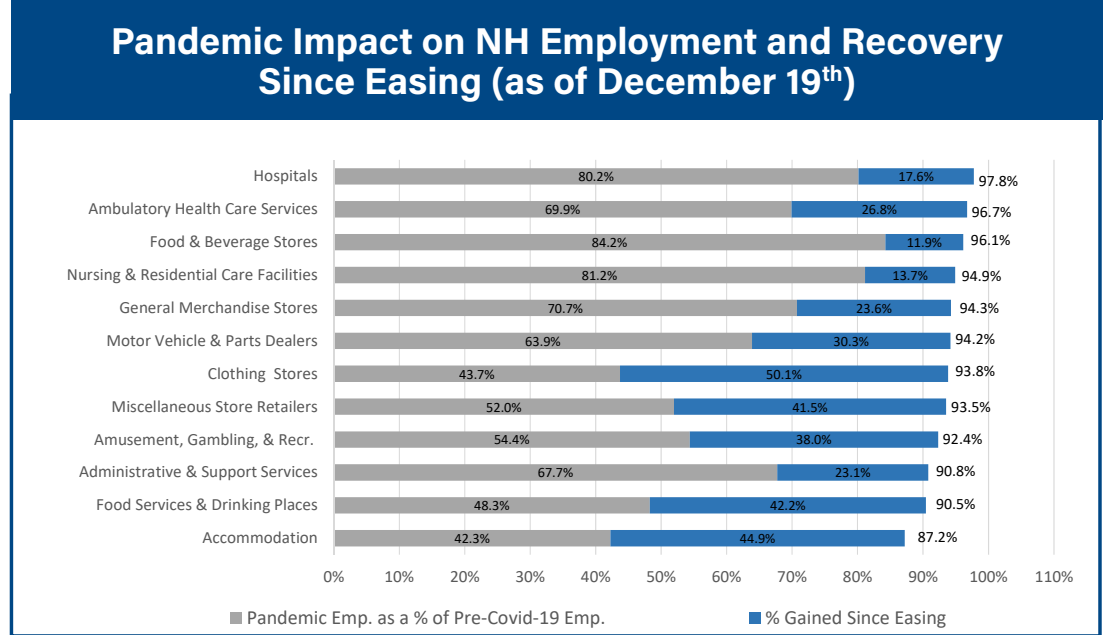
Town-by-town breakouts of the number of new claims filed by New Hampshire residents who also work in the state are available with a one-week lag (through December 19th). The number of claims filed by New Hampshire residents working in New Hampshire decreased by 253 during the

week. Manchester (-39), and Concord (-23) had the largest decreases in new claims over the previous week. Hanover and Milford (+9) had the largest increases in initial claims during the week. Just 67 of New Hampshire's 238 towns had an increase in new claims during the week, totaling 165 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 November 21st) as a percentage of the town's labor force¹, is presented in Table 4 at the end of this release. The "Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate" reported in this release is not equivalent to a town's traditional unemployment rate as it only counts continuing unemployment claims filed during the reference week

FIGURE 3



(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 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.

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.

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 19th, the change in initial claims from the prior week, and the number of continuing claims filed by residents of each county. Each of the state's 10 counties experienced a decrease in initial claims during the week compared to the previous week, led by Hillsborough (-72), Rockingham (-70), and Merrimack (-42) 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 19th, 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 19th.

Only eight of the 94 industry classifications (at the three-digit NAICS level) experienced increases in continuing claims during the week, with seasonal patterns being the largest influence on claims numbers. Construction industry continued claims increased this past week, with heavy and civil engineering construction (+42), and specialty trade contractors (+22), accounting for three-quarters of the increase among the eight industries with a rise in continued claims. Combined, construction industry continued claims increased by 3.4 percent during the week. Among the 50 industries most affected by the pandemic through December 19th, just two experienced an increase in continuing claims during the week, compared to the week ended December 12th (Table 3).

Continued claims in manufacturing industries declined by 130 or -4.4 percent. Claims in educational services decreased by 51, or -4.0 percent. Continued claims in healthcare industries declined by 137 or -5.1 percent during the week. Claims in the hospitality (accommodations, food services, and recreation) industries decreased by 453 or -6.4 percent. The retail industry experienced a decrease of 224 continued claims (-4.7%) during the week ended December 19th.

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 December 19th. 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.

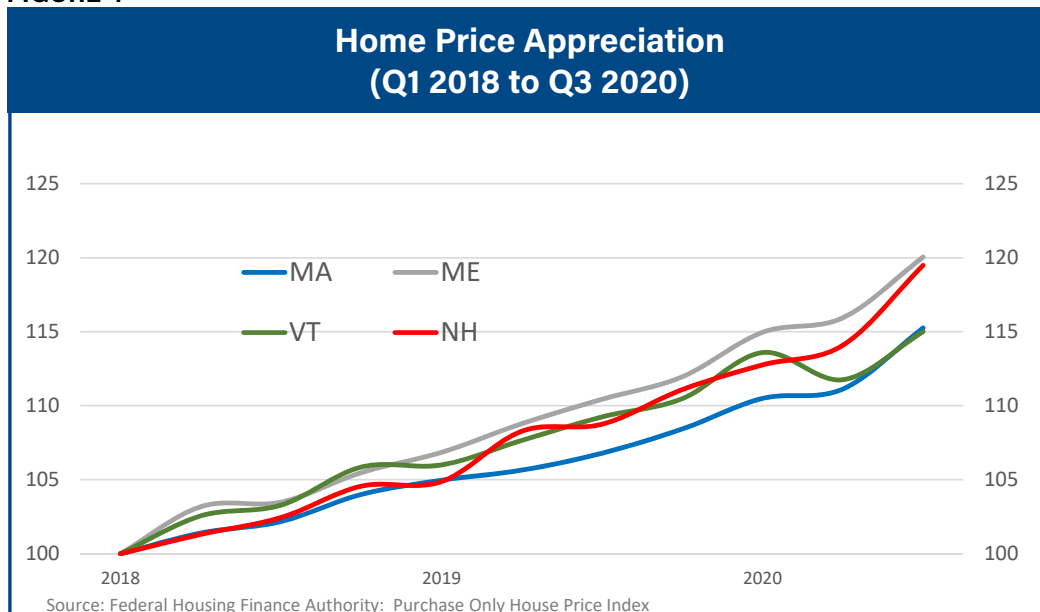
Rising Home Prices Defy the Pandemic

Ten months into a pandemic and with unemployment 50 percent higher than it was at this time in 2019, the path of home prices in New Hampshire and nationally has been remarkable. Home prices are growing at their fastest pace in decades by some measures. Record low mortgage rates, a wave of households aging into homeownership, and a limited number of homes for sale have all combined to increase competition for houses, putting upward pressure on prices. Adding to these pressures appears to be an increase in movement by individuals and families away from more densely populated urban areas and to less densely populated regions in response to concerns over the coronavirus and facilitated by the rise in remote work arrangements. States like New Hampshire, with vibrant smaller cities and suburban communities, and that

are close to major metropolitan areas, become especially attractive during the pandemic and post pandemic period. In the third quarter of 2020, completed and under contract home sales were 17 percent higher in New Hampshire than during the third quarter of 2019. Figure 4 shows how home prices in New Hampshire and neighboring states have appreciated in the past three years. As the chart shows, appreciation accelerated in New Hampshire during the pandemic.

Comparing house price appreciation among all 50 states between the third quarters of 2019

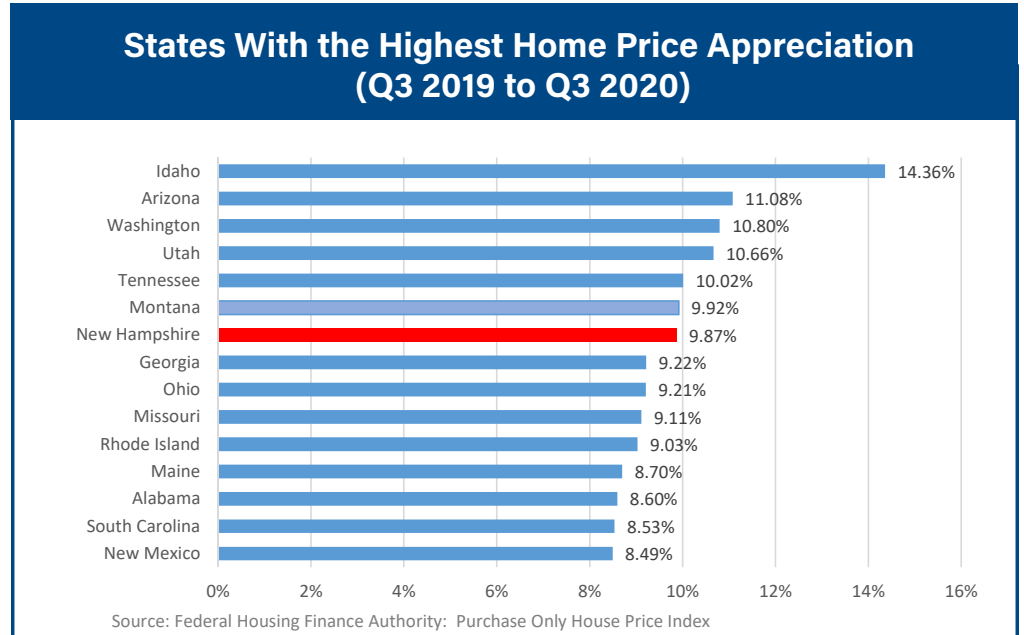
FIGURE 4



and 2020 (Figure 5) shows that New Hampshire had the seventh highest appreciation among all states, at 9.87 percent. Job growth is typically a significant predictor of price appreciation but our statistical analysis indicates that home price appreciation in a state between Q3 2019 and Q3 2020 was not significantly related to job growth in a state during the 14 months prior to the pandemic. Covid-19 cases per 1,000 residents similarly was not a significant predictor of home price appreciation in our analysis but a cursory review of the states with the highest price appreciation over the past year suggests that there may be a perception that these states offer lower risk living because many have vibrant lower density regions and communities. Demographic and housing inventory factors are currently playing a more important role than job growth or the pandemic in appreciation trends, but pandemic-related factors and the prospects for post pandemic job growth are also likely having some impact.

Tracking housing inventory is particularly helpful in understanding the housing market. Inventory (homes on the market) and the number of months to absorb the inventory (the time it would take for the number of homes on the market to sell at existing sales volumes) has been declining for several years in New Hampshire (Figure 6). There are a number of factors contributing to the decline in housing inventory but two are playing a significant role. First, a large number of single family homes and condos were converted to rental units over the past decade. Most of the rental conversions were at the lower end of the

FIGURE 5



market, limiting the supply for first time buyers. Second, baby boomers are living longer and with better health are increasingly aging in place. People still tend to downsize by 75 or 80, however, and with the leading edge of boomers now about 76, their downsizing should gradually help increase inventory over the next 10 years.

The factors currently having the greatest impact on price appreciation appear likely to remain in place in the near term and an incrementally improving economy should encourage more buyers to enter the market. Together, these factors suggest home price appreciation could continue well into 2021. High and rising housing prices present additional challenges for the New Hampshire economy, but the fact that they result from strong demand, in addition to supply issues, highlights the strong appeal New Hampshire continues to have as a place to live and work.

FIGURE 6

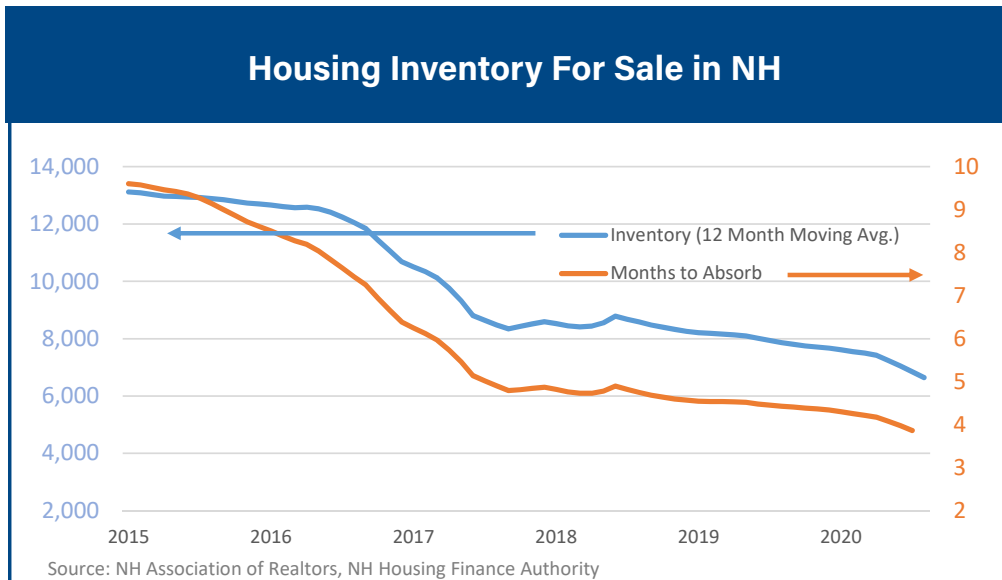


TABLE 2 - COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTY

COUNTY	TOTAL CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH: MARCH 16 TO DECEMBER 19	CLAIMS DECEMBER 6 TO DECEMBER 19	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	10,771	63	-26	1,851	31,039	6.0%
Carroll	8,227	39	-7	1,460	23,718	6.2%
Cheshire	9,207	73	-15	1,491	41,500	3.6%
Coos	4,737	29	-6	836	14,724	5.7%
Grafton	11,809	61	-8	1,773	51,045	3.5%
Hillsborough	61,146	407	-72	10,362	245,905	4.2%
Merrimack	21,937	154	-42	3,569	84,821	4.2%
Rockingham	39,966	223	-70	6,641	188,982	3.5%
Strafford	18,577	122	-1	3,105	75,410	4.1%
Sullivan	5,284	30	-6	836	23,061	3.6%
Totals	191,661	1,201	-253	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 19

INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 16	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF DECEMBER 19	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	DEC 19 CONTINUED CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Food Services and Drinking Places	722	27,979	4,769	-333	49,907	9.6%
Administrative and Support Services	561	13,244	3,107	-112	33,750	9.2%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	621	11,076	1,128	-82	34,431	3.3%
Educational Services	611	8,746	1,241	-51	20,834	6.0%
Social Assistance	624	6,818	1,143	-50	15,809	7.2%
Hospitals	622	6,330	680	-37	30,086	2.3%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	541	5,558	1,120	-48	39,171	2.9%
Personal and Laundry Services	812	5,315	783	-51	7,306	10.7%
Accommodation	721	5,177	1,075	-47	8,397	12.8%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	713	5,085	760	-73	9,883	7.7%
Specialty Trade Contractors	238	5,053	897	22	18,817	4.8%
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	441	4,907	731	-32	12,602	5.8%

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General Merchandise Stores	452	4,886	846	-34	14,817	5.7%
Food and Beverage Stores	445	4,031	861	-36	22,356	3.9%
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	448	3,598	372	-14	6,029	6.2%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	623	3,219	728	-18	14,268	5.1%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	453	2,821	354	-26	5,449	6.5%
Electronic Computer Manufacturing	334	2,757	377	-28	16,381	2.3%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	332	2,665	464	-22	11,558	4.0%
General Automotive Repair	811	2,561	363	-29	7,091	5.1%
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	485	2,556	559	-33	3,652	15.3%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	813	2,448	391	-10	6,517	6.0%
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	423	2,445	408	-37	12,463	3.3%
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	335	2,142	155	-4	4,225	3.7%
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores	451	1,797	200	-11	4,154	4.8%
Construction of Buildings	236	1,675	378	-11	6,082	6.2%
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	444	1,672	323	-17	9,527	3.4%
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	442	1,639	163	-8	2,772	5.9%
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	424	1,549	266	-11	8,050	3.3%
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	339	1,528	178	-18	4,430	4.0%
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	326	1,414	229	-11	5,422	4.2%
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers.	425	1,374	263	-11	7,771	3.4%
Nonstore Retailers	454	1,260	218	-15	6,181	3.5%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	551	1,119	232	-19	9,284	2.5%
Real Estate	531	1,118	208	-6	4,949	4.2%
Health and Personal Care Stores	446	1,105	172	-16	4,185	4.1%
Textile Mills	313	1,090	198	-5	1,822	10.9%
Machinery Manufacturing	333	1,046	208	-11	7,006	3.0%
Gas Stations	447	1,043	218	-10	4,511	4.8%
Primary Metal Manufacturing	331	1,012	165	-4	2,386	6.9%

TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 16 TO DECEMBER 19

INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 16	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF DECEMBER 19	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	DEC 19 CONTINUED CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Printing and Related Support Activities	323	992	167	-3	2,297	7.3%
Electronics and Appliance Stores	443	874	120	-5	2,958	4.1%
Couriers and Messengers	492	861	165	-6	1,993	8.3%
Rental and Leasing Services	532	841	161	-13	3,721	4.3%
Industries in the Food Manufacturing	311	819	125	-1	2,771	4.5%
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	237	759	324	42	2,634	12.3%
Industries in the Publishing Industries (except Internet)	511	746	139	-9	5,116	2.7%
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	524	703	161	-11	11,768	1.4%
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related	711	677	182	-3	1,179	15.4%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	336	653	127	-7	8,107	1.6%

*NAICS - North American Industrial Classification System

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - DECEMBER 19	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF NOV. 21	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Acworth	97	15	459	3.3%
Albany	136	15	362	4.1%
Alexandria	295	39	912	4.3%
Allenstown	702	121	2,493	4.9%
Alstead	254	48	1,083	4.4%
Alton	819	139	3,009	4.6%
Amherst	1,195	174	6,419	2.7%
Andover	314	49	1,439	3.4%
Antrim	383	54	1,427	3.8%
Ashland	379	50	1,279	3.9%

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TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - DECEMBER 19	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF NOV. 21	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Atkinson	673	123	4,068	3.0%
Auburn	759	117	3,634	3.2%
Barnstead	736	117	2,656	4.4%
Barrington	1,277	198	5,523	3.6%
Bartlett	721	109	1,459	7.5%
Bath town	151	25	542	4.6%
Bedford	2,363	357	12,555	2.8%
Belmont	1,351	239	3,576	6.7%
Bennington	253	41	817	5.0%
Benton	31	6	150	4.0%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - DECEMBER 19	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF NOV. 21	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Berlin	1,357	242	3,888	6.2%
Bethlehem	526	103	1,444	7.1%
Boscawen	663	98	1,972	5.0%
Bow	895	145	4,561	3.2%
Bradford	266	59	986	6.0%
Brentwood	508	82	2,642	3.1%
Bridgewater	156	28	761	3.7%
Bristol	648	80	1,842	4.3%
Brookfield	137	19	293	6.5%
Brookline	519	68	3,480	2.0%
Campton	679	104	2,110	4.9%
Canaan	512	70	2,042	3.4%
Candia	551	86	2,598	3.3%
Canterbury	294	52	1,508	3.4%
Carroll	136	23	391	5.9%
Center Harbor	165	21	670	3.1%
Charlestown	701	101	2,843	3.6%
Chatham	49	10	160	6.3%
Chester	648	90	3,145	2.9%
Chesterfield	304	43	1,943	2.2%
Chichester	389	56	1,588	3.5%
Claremont	1,743	270	6,385	4.2%
Colebrook	333	56	1,141	4.9%
Columbia	61	9	318	2.8%
Concord	6,683	1,113	23,063	4.8%
Conway	2,334	375	5,463	6.9%
Cornish	175	27	988	2.7%
Croydon	69	17	452	3.8%
Dalton	208	43	442	9.7%
Danbury	217	37	736	5.0%
Danville	562	94	2,771	3.4%
Deerfield	620	95	2,835	3.4%
Deering	222	27	1,133	2.4%
Derry	4,981	812	20,900	3.9%
Dorchester	38	11	200	5.5%
Dover	5,041	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 19	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF NOV. 21	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Durham	791	103	9,395	1.1%
East Kingston	249	44	1,401	3.1%
Easton	35	8	143	5.6%
Eaton	67	10	235	4.3%
Effingham	229	46	701	6.6%
Ellsworth	16	3	58	5.2%
Enfield	528	66	3,166	2.1%
Epping	1,053	161	4,282	3.8%
Epsom	674	106	2,996	3.5%
Errol	57	11	164	6.7%
Exeter	1,962	334	8,834	3.8%
Farmington	1,147	205	3,725	5.5%
Fitzwilliam	246	46	1,361	3.4%
Francestown	186	40	1,002	4.0%
Franconia	169	25	655	3.8%
Franklin	1,580	278	4,055	6.9%
Freedom	179	38	766	5.0%
Fremont	616	109	2,870	3.8%
Gilford	1,248	205	3,645	5.6%
Gilmanton	634	97	1,746	5.6%
Gilsum	116	21	457	4.6%
Goffstown	2,500	398	11,023	3.6%
Gorham	468	80	1,234	6.5%
Goshen	97	18	451	4.0%
Grafton	192	26	683	3.8%
Grantham	257	43	1,664	2.6%
Greenfield	234	40	1,066	3.8%
Greenland	519	77	2,467	3.1%
Greenville	244	43	1,206	3.6%
Groton	147	24	382	6.3%
Hale's Location	12	3	42	7.1%
Hampstead	969	142	5,151	2.8%
Hampton Falls	252	45	1,501	3.0%
Hampton	2,515	512	9,147	5.6%
Hancock	208	40	944	4.2%
Hanover	319	47	5,093	0.9%
Harrisville	125	23	609	3.8%
Haverhill	470	69	2,359	2.9%
Hebron	61	8	413	1.9%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - DECEMBER 19	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF NOV. 21	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Henniker	608	97	2,910	3.3%
Hill	169	29	543	5.3%
Hillsborough	1,062	165	3,004	5.5%
Hinsdale	372	75	2,158	3.5%
Holderness	303	48	1,563	3.1%
Hollis	688	100	4,346	2.3%
Hooksett	2,178	320	9,376	3.4%
Hopkinton	621	94	3,481	2.7%
Hudson	3,149	500	15,467	3.2%
Jackson	193	28	366	7.7%
Jaffrey	656	110	3,103	3.5%
Jefferson	170	42	639	6.6%
Keene	3,120	427	11,949	3.6%
Kensington	193	34	1,313	2.6%
Kingston	799	146	3,777	3.9%
Laconia	3,103	581	7,775	7.5%
Lancaster	441	83	1,741	4.8%
Landaff	43	5	279	1.8%
Langdon	68	11	363	3.0%
Lebanon	1,427	217	7,793	2.8%
Lee	601	84	2,884	2.9%
Lempster	141	24	629	3.8%
Lincoln	393	70	770	9.1%
Lisbon	240	53	862	6.1%
Litchfield	1,093	158	4,887	3.2%
Littleton	1,165	193	3,256	5.9%
Londonderry	3,298	482	16,261	3.0%
Loudon	799	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	461	85	1,437	5.9%
Manchester	22,319	3,970	66,815	5.9%
Marlborough	326	50	1,221	4.1%
Marlow	96	21	369	5.7%
Mason	160	24	821	2.9%
Meredith	1,035	180	3,115	5.8%
Merrimack	3,543	576	16,570	3.5%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - DECEMBER 19	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF NOV. 21	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Middleton	240	37	1,051	3.5%
Milan	188	29	626	4.6%
Milford	2,360	326	9,738	3.3%
Milton	634	124	2,390	5.2%
Monroe	82	13	401	3.2%
Mont Vernon	299	36	1,582	2.3%
Moultonborough	586	106	2,219	4.8%
Nashua	12,370	2,278	51,919	4.4%
Nelson	77	14	440	3.2%
New Boston	856	132	3,976	3.3%
New Castle	78	15	560	2.7%
New Durham	380	72	1,563	4.6%
New Hampton	423	64	1,321	4.8%
New Ipswich	485	79	3,023	2.6%
New London	338	50	1,941	2.6%
Newbury	253	41	1,212	3.4%
Newfields	204	30	1,071	2.8%
Newington	102	11	518	2.1%
Newmarket	1,539	208	5,818	3.6%
Newport	919	154	3,553	4.3%
Newton	409	75	3,283	2.3%
North Hampton	542	117	2,684	4.4%
Northfield	892	135	2,554	5.3%
Northumberland	345	43	1,059	4.1%
Northwood	714	105	2,672	3.9%
Nottingham	681	90	3,286	2.7%
Orford	115	17	817	2.1%
Ossipee	677	142	1,757	8.1%
Pelham	1,262	197	8,237	2.4%
Pembroke	1,222	208	4,612	4.5%
Peterborough	833	160	3,858	4.1%
Piermont	58	7	430	1.6%
Pittsburg	131	23	384	6.0%
Pittsfield	609	111	2,122	5.2%
Plainfield	197	27	1,446	1.9%
Plastow	774	137	4,320	3.2%
Plymouth	852	87	3,989	2.2%
Portsmouth	3,363	553	14,074	3.9%
Randolph	56	7	141	5.0%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - DECEMBER 19	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF NOV. 21	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Raymond	1,631	290	6,360	4.6%
Richmond	102	16	596	2.7%
Rindge	491	81	2,943	2.8%
Rochester	5,249	888	18,190	4.9%
Rollinsford	384	75	1,456	5.2%
Roxbury	26	6	139	4.3%
Rumney	197	29	958	3.0%
Rye	630	109	3,459	3.2%
Salem	3,279	597	18,512	3.2%
Salisbury	195	32	827	3.9%
Sanbornton	483	85	1,689	5.0%
Sandown	804	106	4,279	2.5%
Sandwich	164	29	610	4.8%
Seabrook	1,233	237	5,180	4.6%
Sharon	36	10	224	4.5%
Shelburne	49	7	177	4.0%
Somersworth	2,058	367	6,891	5.3%
South Hampton	74	13	531	2.4%
Springfield	136	16	779	2.1%
Stark	58	12	194	6.2%
Stewartstown	98	16	370	4.3%
Stoddard	168	31	724	4.3%
Strafford	550	86	2,328	3.7%
Stratford	100	16	255	6.3%
Stratham	841	142	4,559	3.1%
Sugar Hill	82	15	351	4.3%
Sullivan	88	8	360	2.2%
Sunapee	375	60	1,671	3.6%
Surry	83	13	500	2.6%
Sutton	186	36	1,139	3.2%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 16 - DECEMBER 19	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF NOV. 21	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Swanzy	970	172	4,101	4.2%
Tamworth	538	105	1,517	6.9%
Temple	177	31	786	3.9%
Thornton	524	80	1,790	4.5%
Tilton	774	123	1,837	6.7%
Troy	314	72	1,174	6.1%
Tuftonboro	308	66	1,157	5.7%
Unity	129	28	865	3.2%
Wakefield	653	133	2,310	5.8%
Walpole	372	66	2,380	2.8%
Warner	385	68	1,587	4.3%
Warren	103	15	537	2.8%
Washington	180	25	513	4.9%
Waterville Valley	89	11	141	7.8%
Weare	1,317	192	6,179	3.1%
Webster	268	34	1,180	2.9%
Wentworth	114	19	535	3.6%
Westmoreland	186	24	941	2.6%
Whitefield	423	85	1,280	6.6%
Wilmot	159	25	788	3.2%
Wilton	564	98	2,190	4.5%
Winchester	573	98	2,058	4.8%
Windham	1,341	221	8,219	2.7%
Windsor	33	1	155	0.6%
Wolfboro	779	140	2,827	5.0%
Woodstock	417	57	972	5.9%
Totals	191,661	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 January 7th.

For further information contact:
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NEWS RELEASE

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