New Hampshire Employment Security
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COVID-19 UNEMPLOYMENT UPDATE

For Immediate Release: September 17, 2020

Initial claims for unemployment in New Hampshire decreased by 410 to 2,072 (or -16.5%) during the week ending September 12th, compared to a revised 2,482 during the week ended September 5th. Nationally, initial claims decreased by 9.6 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Compared to the week ended September 5th, a total of 11 states experienced an increase in initial claims during the week. In New England, both Connecticut and Maine recorded increases in initial claims during the week.

Continuing claims for unemployment declined again in New Hampshire during the week ended September 5th. 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. As of the week ending September 5th (continuing claims are reported with a one-week lag), New Hampshire had 39,497 continued claims, down 3,459 or 8.1 percent from a revised 42,956 during the week ending August 29th.

For the week ending September 5th. The U.S. Census Bureau's weekly "Small Business Pulse Survey" reported that 7.9 percent of New Hampshire small businesses indicated they had increased their workforce, compared to 6.6 percent nationally, the highest rate in New England and the Northeast.

Continued claims also decreased substantially nationally, falling by 7.7 percent during the week on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Overall, just six states experienced an increase in continuing claims during the week. Rhode Island was the only New England state to experience an increase in continued claims during the week ended September 5th.

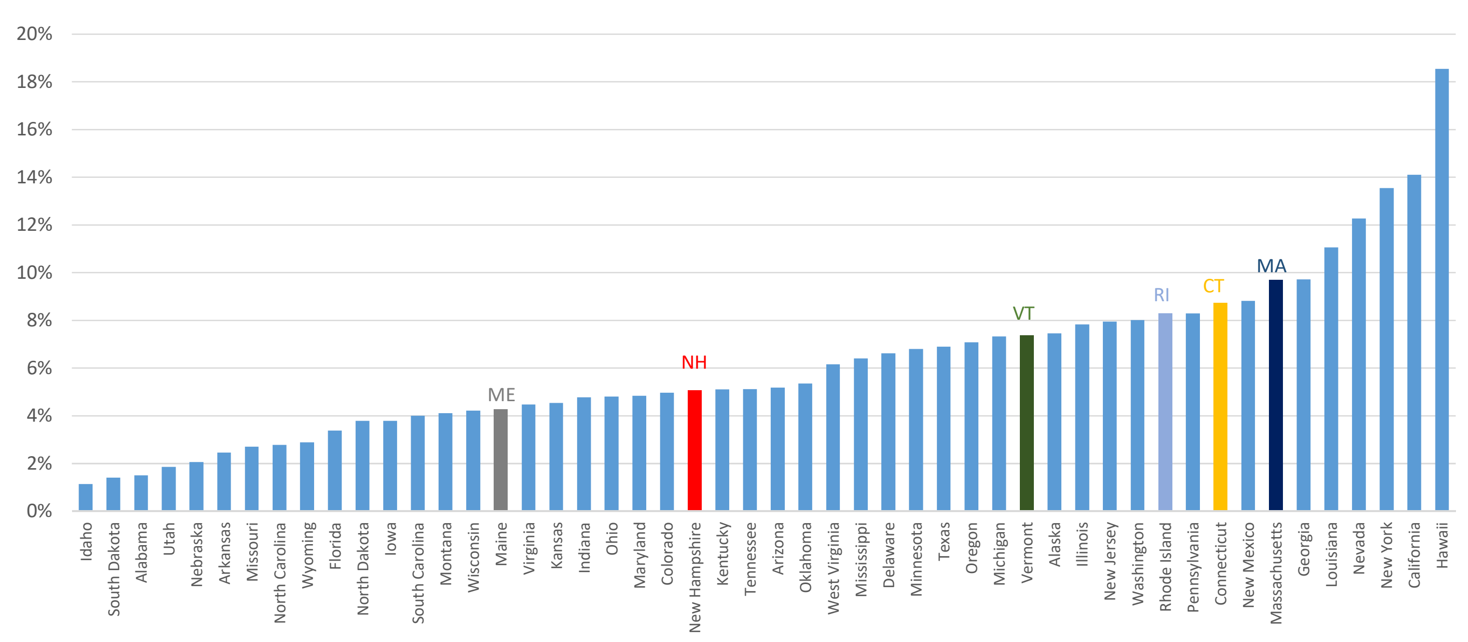
The figure below highlights continuing claims trends in New Hampshire and the U.S. Since peaking during the week of May 2nd in New Hampshire, continuing claims have fallen by 66 percent, compared to the U.S. overall which has seen a decline of 46 percent since continuing claims peaked nationally during the

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

TOWN	NEW CLAIMS JULY 26 TO SEPTEMBER 5	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	TOTAL NEW CLAIMS MARCH 15 TO SEPTEMBER 5	CONTINUING CLAIMS AS OF JULY 25†
Manchester	138	-11	20,138	5,859
Nashua	67	-8	11,243	3,437
Concord	38	-13	6,021	1,604
Derry	28	-3	4,620	1,345
Salem	28	15	3,023	909
Dover	25	-11	4,629	1,246
Rochester	25	-7	4,792	1,359
Keene	21	5	2,831	728
Laconia	20	7	2,809	781
Merrimack	19	-6	3,257	867
Hudson	18	1	2,911	776
Hooksett	16	8	2,029	532
Somersworth	12	3	1,883	540
Milford	11	-6	2,205	536
Windham	11	5	1,231	353
Bedford	10	-3	2,152	579
Lebanon	10	1	1,288	339
Londonderry	10	-6	3,049	806
Portsmouth	10	-8	3,061	828
Claremont	9	1	1,562	387

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

Continuing Claims as a % of the State's Pre-COVID-19 Workforce *(as of September 5th)*



week of May 9th. 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 34 indicates that as of September 5th, continuing claims in the state were 66 percent below their peak (100 – 34 = 66).

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 September 5th). The number of claims filed by New Hampshire residents working in New Hampshire decreased by 49 during the week. Of the towns with the most initial claims during the week, Salem had the largest increase with 28 new claims reported or an increase of 15 over the 13 new claims reported during the week ended August 29th (Table 1).

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

Continuing Unemployment Claims
(Index: Each Region's Peak = 100)

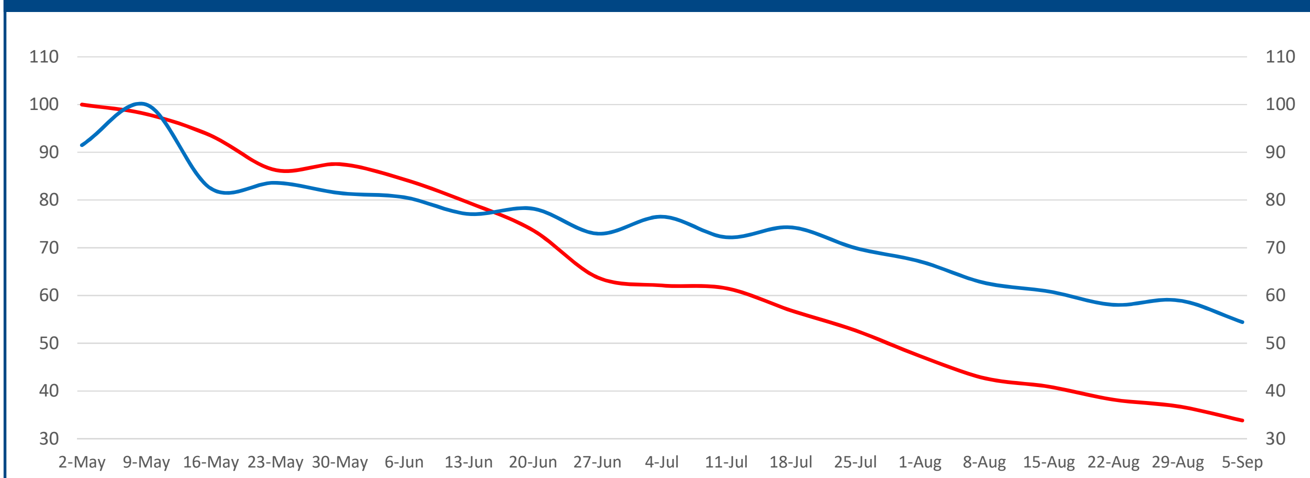
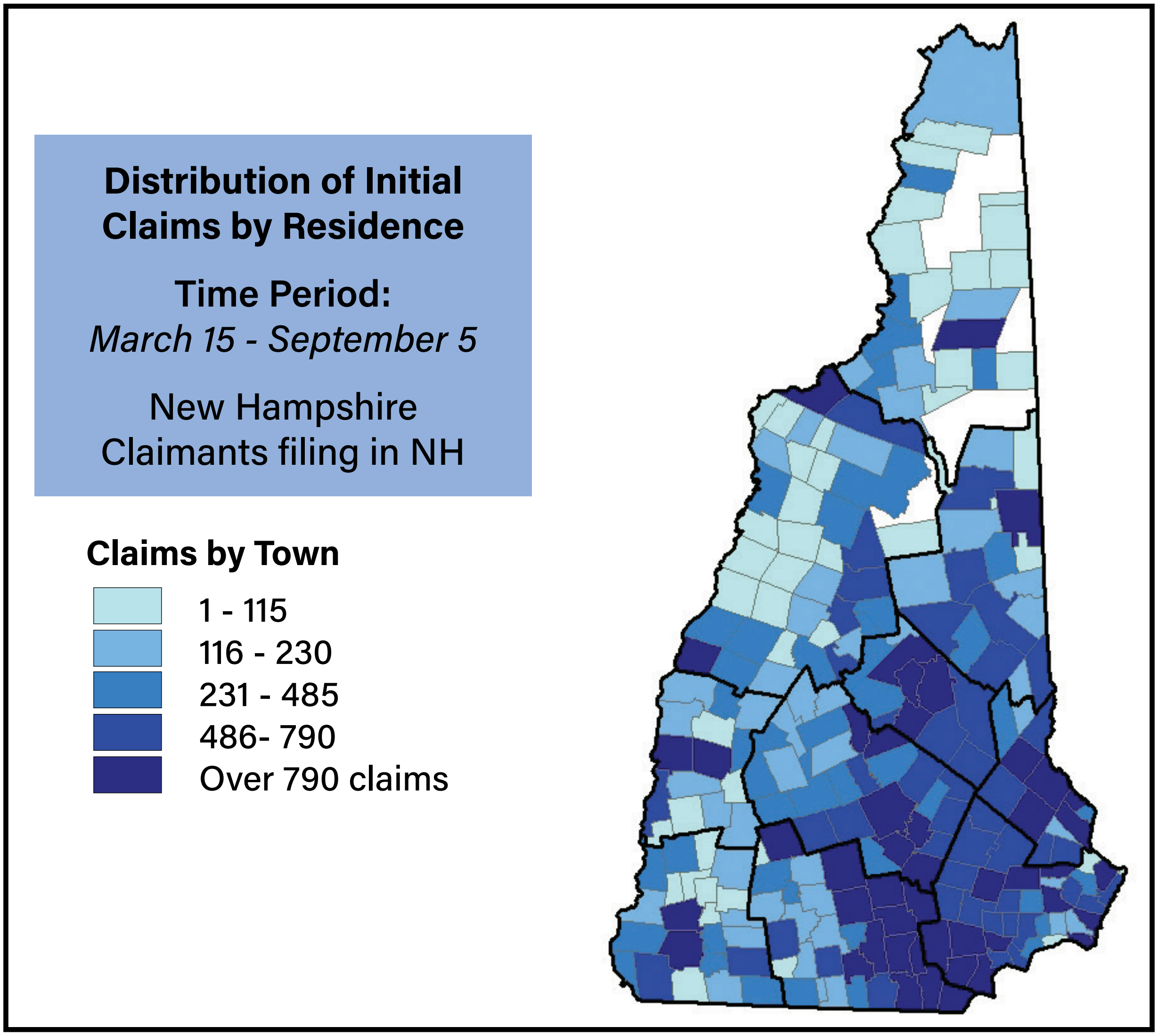


FIGURE 1



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 August 22nd) 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 August 22nd), 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 August was released on September 15th and reflects employment and unemployment during the week that contained August 12th. The official U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics unemployment rate for New Hampshire in August is 6.5 percent. For the week ending August 22nd, New Hampshire's "Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate" was 6.2 percent. Towns with the highest rates include: Waterville Valley (16.3%), Jackson (13.1%) and Brookfield (13.0%).

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

[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.*

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.

A visual representation of initial claims activity by town and region is presented in Figure 1 which shows a map of New Hampshire towns color coded, into quintiles, according to the number of initial claims filed between March 15th and September 5th.

Claims by County

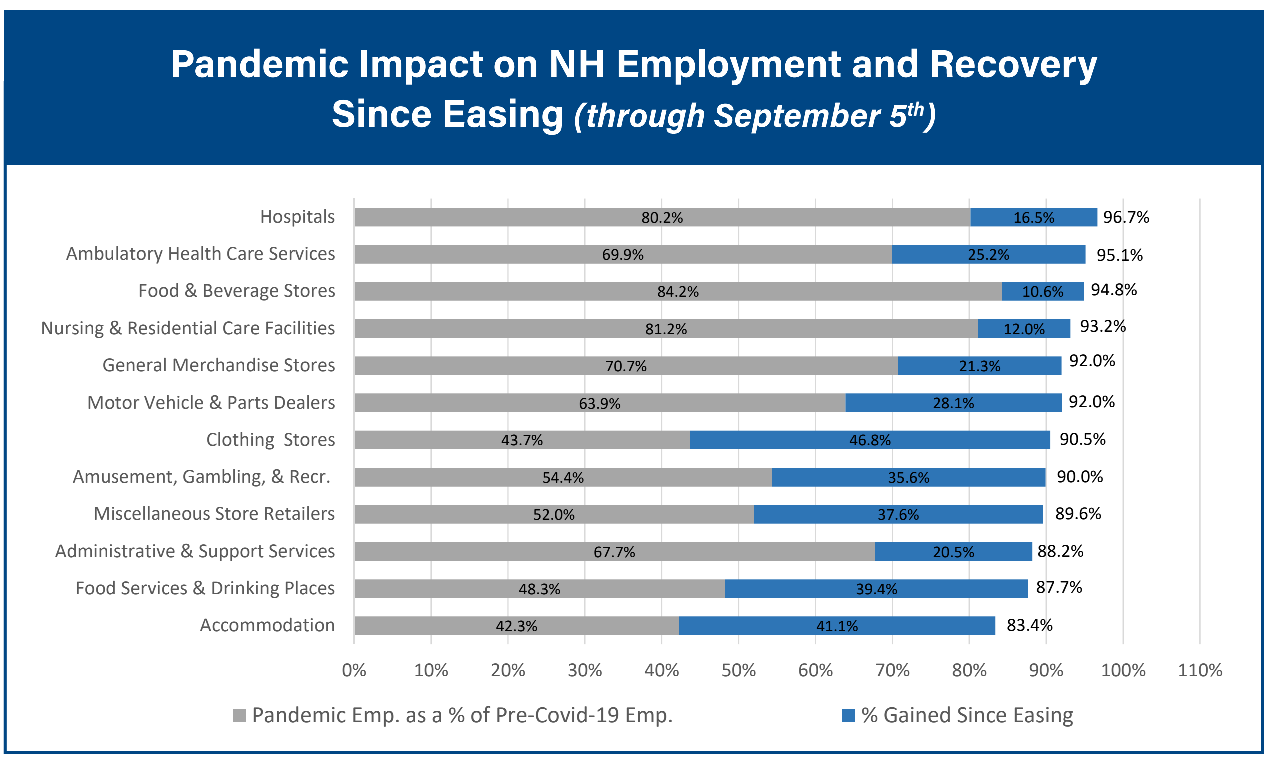
Figure 2 presents the total number of initial claims by county in New Hampshire, and Table 2 presents the total number of initial claims in each county since March 15th, the change in initial claims from the prior week, along with the number of continuing claims filed by residents of each county. Although new claims for unemployment insurance by New Hampshire residents working in New Hampshire decreased by 49 during the week ended September 5th, they increased marginally in five of the state's 10 counties. The largest increase in new claims was in Belknap County with an increase of just 16 over the prior week's total of 46 new claims. The largest decline in new claims was in Hillsborough County, where new claims dropped from 360 during the week ended August 29th to 345 during the week ended September 5th.

As of the week ended August 22nd, Carroll County has the highest Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate, at 9.0 percent, while the lowest rates were recorded in Grafton and Sullivan Counties at 5.3 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 September 5th, 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 September 5th. Of 94 industry classifications (at the three-digit NAICS level), 13 experienced increases in continuing claims during the week of September 5th, with the electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing industry having the largest increase in continued claims with 18. Among the 50 industries most affected by the pandemic, just three had an increase in continuing claims during the week for a total of just 29 claims.

Continuing claims in manufacturing industries dropped substantially during the week, declining by 230 or 5.9 percent. With schools re-opening, continuing claims in educational services again declined by the largest percentage (17.5%) among all industries, or 287 during the week. Healthcare industries experienced a drop of 4.5 percent. Hospitality and recreation industries saw their employment picture improve, experiencing a 6.0 percent reduction in continued claims overall (-484 claims), led by a 6.6 percent reduction in continued claims in the accommodations industry. Employment in retail (continued claims down 269 or 4.2%) and construction industries



(continued claims down by 3.9%) also showed progress in recovering employment from their pandemic lows.

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 September 5th. 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.

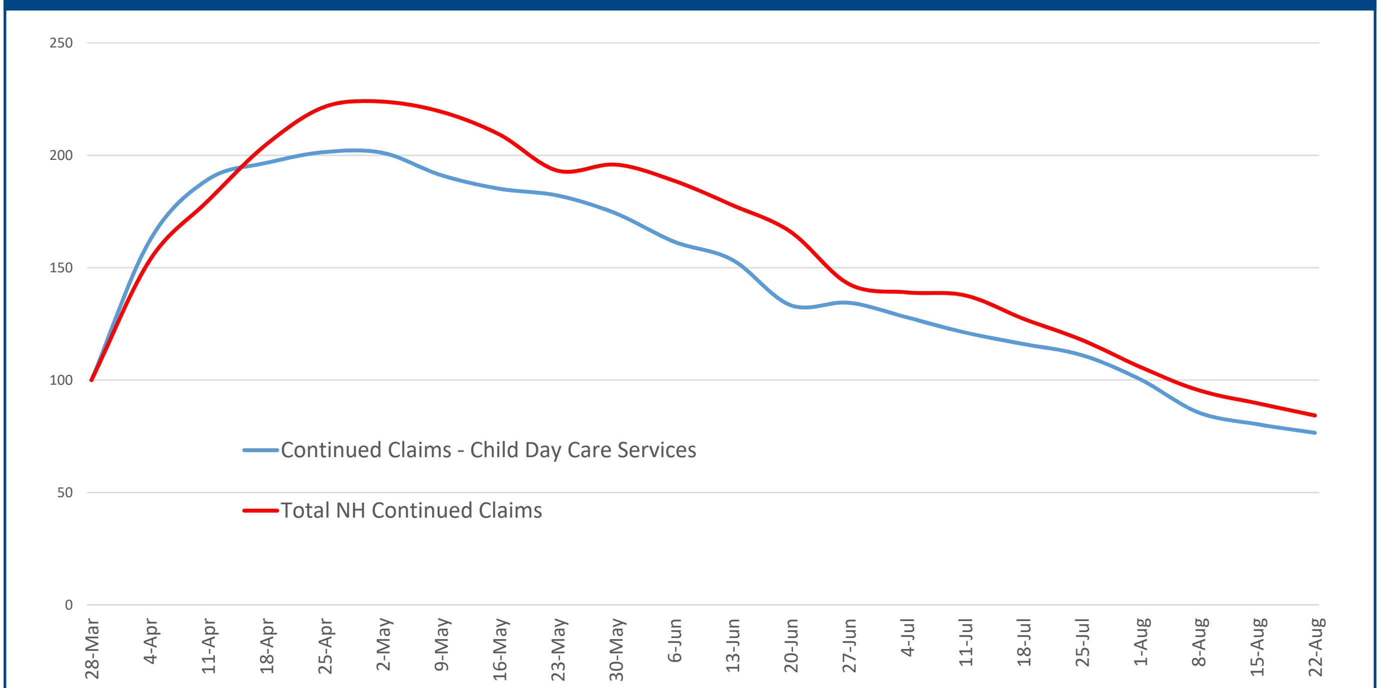
School Openings, Child Care, and the Return to Work

Data on continued claims for unemployment in New Hampshire, claims as a percentage of the state's labor force, the state's official Bureau of Labor Statistics unemployment rate, as well as our "Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate," all point to an economy where individuals are getting back to work in New Hampshire. Still, one non-economic factor generally believed to be constraining the ability of individuals to return to work is the need for workers with children to have some type of care or supervision for their children while they work. The Covid-19 pandemic has placed enormous pressure on working parents with children who need care or supervision, both as schools were closed unexpectedly to help combat the spread of the pandemic, and when child day care services closed for pandemic-related health and safety reasons, or as the pandemic resulted in worker shortages in the industry.

The start of the school year typically expands opportunities for parents to participate in the labor force or increase their working hours because of the child supervision provided by schools. Schools in New Hampshire have reopened but there is currently no numbers available on how many school children are attending classes in schools versus remotely in their homes, and thus no way to assess how many working parents still face the need for child care or supervision during the workday, even as schools have reopened. While correlation is not causation, it does appear that during the summer, the return to work of employees in child day care centers was associated with a concomitant increase in return to work in all industries. The figure below shows how continued claims for unemployment changed in the child day care services industry in New Hampshire compared to the change in continued claims in all industries. The child day care services industry remains below its pre-pandemic capacity but has recovered much of its capacity. At the same time, however, the demand for child care is likely increasing. It is unclear how much the start of the school is contributing to the ability of parents to return to work when so many students are learning remotely from their homes.

Looking at the most recent data from Google's "Community Mobility Reports" shows that trips to workplaces in

Change in Continued Unemployment Claims in the Child Day Care Services Industry and Total Continued Claims in NH
(Index: March 28 = 100)



[3] Chetty, Raj, et. al, . *"The Economic Impacts of COVID-19: Evidence from a New Public Database Built from Private Sector Data," Opportunity Insights Economic Tracker, September 2020.*

New Hampshire have changed little since the beginning of July, despite the fact that the number of individuals who are furloughed, laid off, or otherwise are unemployed has dropped dramatically during that time (figure below). An increase in remote work is the only way to reconcile both the decline in unemployment and trips to workplaces in the state. That may have occurred initially as businesses increasingly opted to allow or require employees to work remotely, and more recently, the need to continue to provide child supervision as children attend school remotely may be exacerbating the trend of remote working in the state. With Google's mobility data available through September 11th, it is still too early to assess how remote learning by children is affecting remote work or labor force participation by parents but the trend is important and worth following.

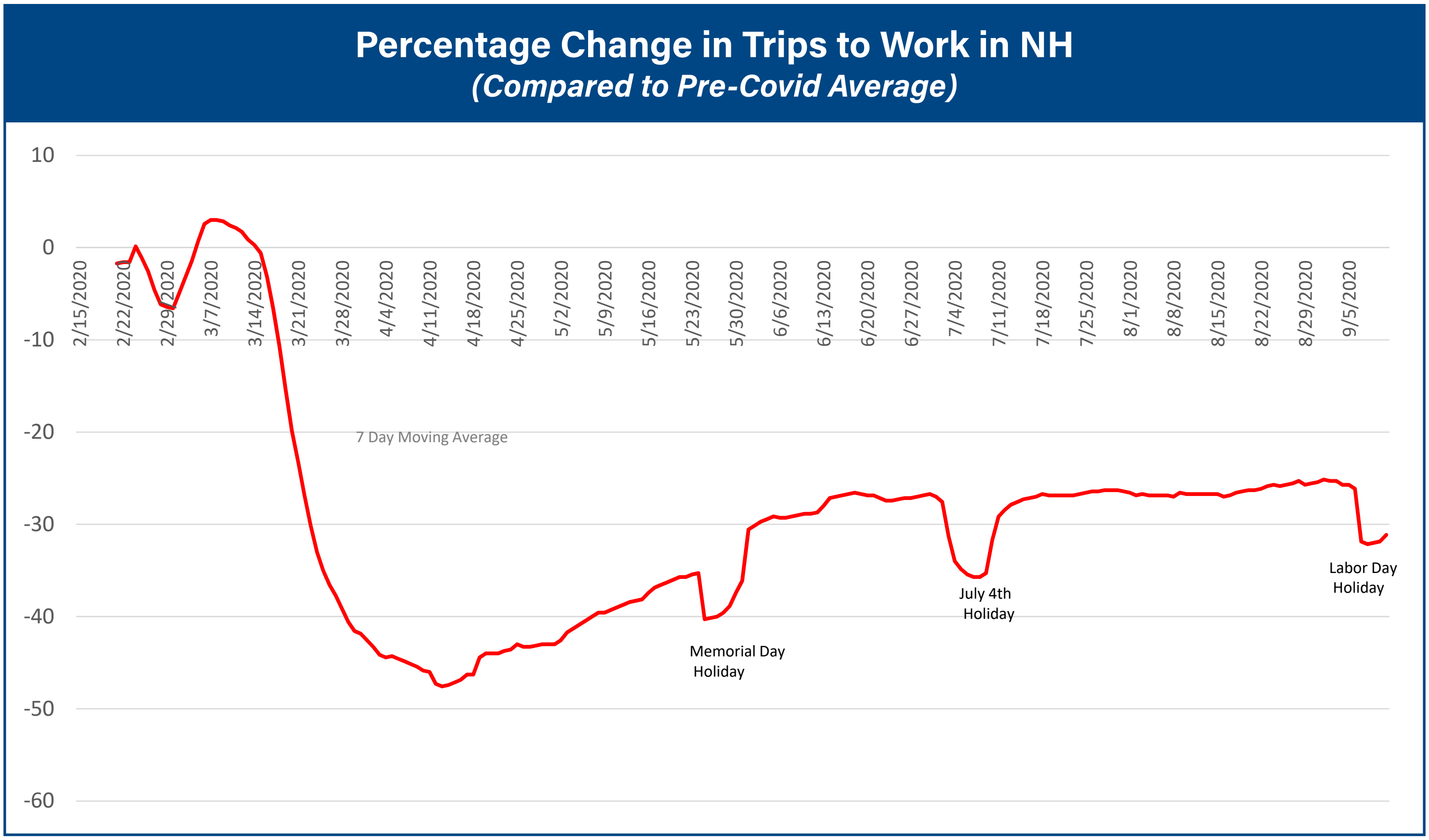


TABLE 2 - COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTY

COUNTY	TOTAL CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH: MARCH 15 TO SEPT. 5	CLAIMS AUGUST 30 TO SEPTEMBER 5	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	CONTINUING CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH AS OF AUGUST 22†	FEBRUARY 2020 LABOR FORCE	ESTIMATED CURRENT COVID-19 AFFECTED INSURED UNEMP. RATE
Belknap	9,826	62	16	2,605	31,039	8.4%
Carroll	7,743	33	8	2,145	23,718	9.0%
Cheshire	8,370	48	-1	2,372	41,500	5.7%
Coos	4,285	20	4	1,100	14,724	7.5%
Grafton	10,886	62	8	2,704	51,045	5.3%
Hillsborough	55,830	315	-45	15,822	245,905	6.4%
Merrimack	19,921	120	4	5,393	84,821	6.4%
Rockingham	36,818	185	-26	10,426	188,982	5.5%
Strafford	17,052	93	-16	4,659	75,410	6.2%
Sullivan	4,783	31	-1	1,214	23,061	5.3%
Totals	**175,514**	**969**	**-49**	**48,440**	**780,205**	**6.2%**

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

FIGURE 2

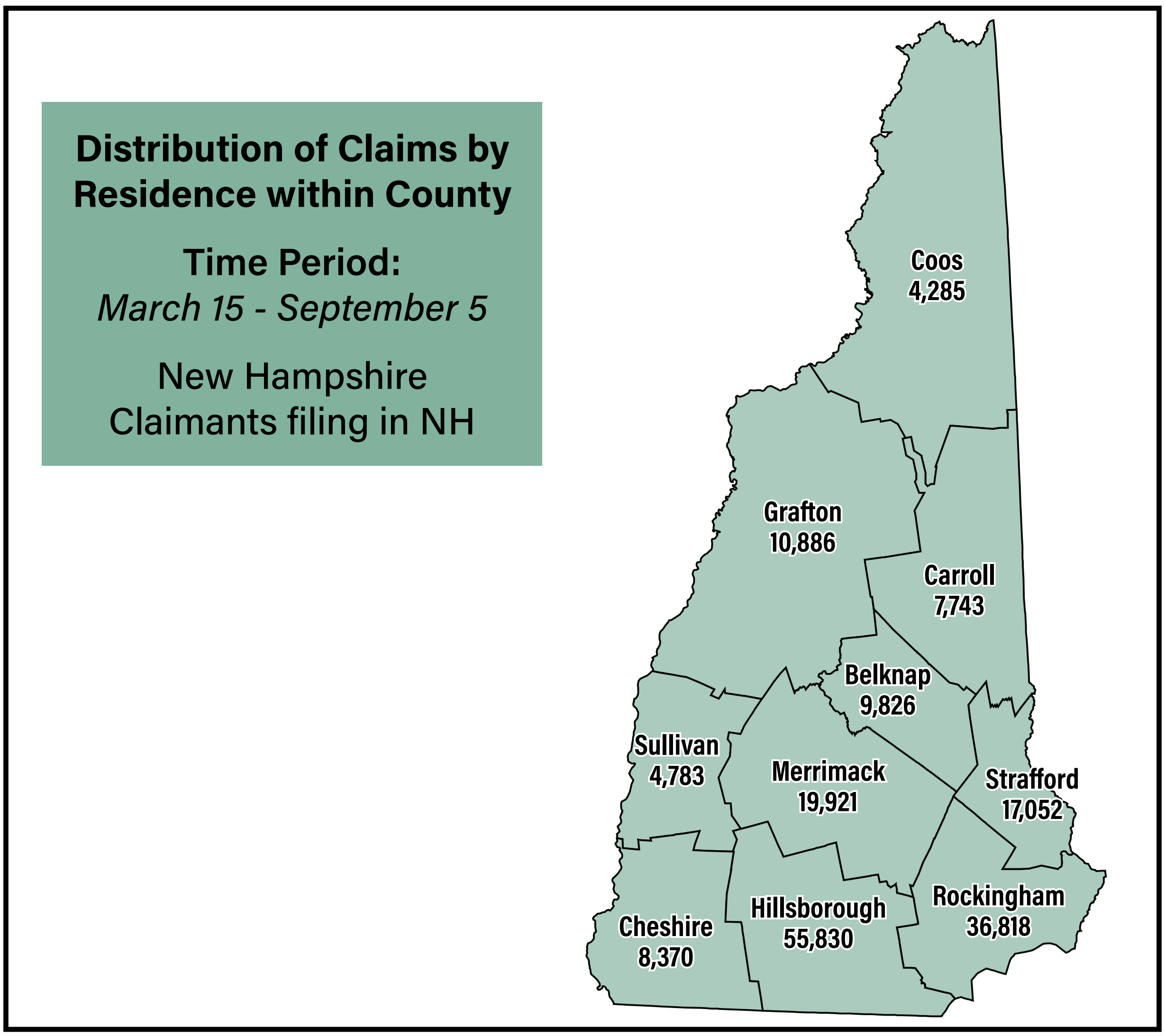


TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 15 TO SEPTEMBER 5

INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 15	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF SEPTEMBER 5	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	JULY 18 CONTINUED CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Food Services and Drinking Places	722	26,106	6,158	-365	49,907	12.3%
Administrative and Support Services	561	11,276	3,984	-151	33,750	11.8%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	621	10,496	1,677	-60	34,431	4.9%
Educational Services	611	8,048	1,941	-287	20,834	9.3%
Social Assistance	624	6,316	1,730	-127	15,809	10.9%
Hospitals	622	6,018	1,003	-56	30,086	3.3%
Personal and Laundry Services	812	5,067	1,074	-46	7,306	14.7%
Accommodation	721	4,918	1,395	-86	8,397	16.6%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	541	4,735	1,581	-55	39,171	4.0%
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	441	4,622	1,007	-45	12,602	8.0%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	713	4,560	997	-33	9,883	10.1%
General Merchandise Stores	452	4,463	1,187	-37	14,817	8.0%
Specialty Trade Contractors	238	4,174	929	-45	18,817	4.9%
Food and Beverage Stores	445	3,612	1,148	-37	22,356	5.1%
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	448	3,423	571	-38	6,029	9.5%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	623	2,795	978	-42	14,268	6.9%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	453	2,648	568	-20	5,449	10.4%
Electronic Computer Manufacturing	334	2,527	507	-15	16,381	3.1%
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	485	2,410	1,570	-218	3,652	43.0%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	332	2,323	747	-34	11,558	6.5%
General Automotive Repair	811	2,298	508	-15	7,091	7.2%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	813	2,165	544	-33	6,517	8.3%
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	423	2,106	591	-18	12,463	4.7%
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	335	2,060	181	18	4,225	4.3%
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores	451	1,685	325	-19	4,154	7.8%
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	442	1,549	284	-12	2,772	10.2%
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	339	1,453	266	-9	4,430	6.0%
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	444	1,420	426	-26	9,527	4.5%

TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 15 TO SEPTEMBER 5

INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 15	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF SEPTEMBER 5	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	JULY 18 CONTINUED CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Construction of Buildings	236	1,414	418	-2	6,082	6.9%
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	424	1,358	393	-10	8,050	4.9%
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers.	425	1,308	398	-13	7,771	5.1%
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	326	1,252	294	-4	5,422	5.4%
Nonstore Retailers	454	1,112	356	-12	6,181	5.8%
Textile Mills	313	1,047	269	-12	1,822	14.8%
Health and Personal Care Stores	446	1,027	260	-12	4,185	6.2%
Real Estate	531	965	270	-1	4,949	5.5%
Machinery Manufacturing	333	955	284	-62	7,006	4.1%
Primary Metal Manufacturing	331	955	216	-50	2,386	9.1%
Printing and Related Support Activities	323	937	306	-8	2,297	13.3%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	551	928	305	4	9,284	3.3%
Gas Stations	447	915	316	-2	4,511	7.0%
Electronics and Appliance Stores	443	825	211	-9	2,958	7.1%
Rental and Leasing Services	532	757	220	-10	1,993	11.0%
Industries in the Food Manufacturing	311	756	183	-13	2,771	6.6%
Couriers and Messengers	492	691	226	-12	3,721	6.1%
Industries in the Publishing Industries (except Internet)	511	660	205	-4	5,116	4.0%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	336	640	237	-12	2,634	9.0%
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related	711	614	234	7	1,179	19.8%
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	524	579	209	-7	11,768	1.8%
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	512	528	116	-12	890	13.0%

**NAICS - North American Industrial Classification System*

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - SEPTEMBER 5*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JULY 25†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Acworth	92	27	459	5.9%
Albany	131	32	362	8.8%
Alexandria	283	63	912	6.9%
Allenstown	648	192	2,493	7.7%
Alstead	235	64	1,083	5.9%
Alton	752	200	3,009	6.6%
Amherst	1,096	279	6,419	4.3%
Andover	289	88	1,439	6.1%
Antrim	351	95	1,427	6.7%
Ashland	354	74	1,279	5.8%
Atkinson	622	195	4,068	4.8%
Auburn	730	191	3,634	5.3%
Barnstead	684	184	2,656	6.9%
Barrington	1,177	298	5,523	5.4%
Bartlett	696	166	1,459	11.4%
Bath town	139	39	542	7.2%
Bedford	2,152	579	12,555	4.6%
Belmont	1,232	330	3,576	9.2%
Bennington	235	68	817	8.3%
Benton	28	7	150	4.7%
Berlin	1,215	316	3,888	8.1%
Bethlehem	506	150	1,444	10.4%
Boscawen	603	140	1,972	7.1%
Bow	813	223	4,561	4.9%
Bradford	243	85	986	8.6%
Brentwood	466	137	2,642	5.2%
Bridgewater	149	33	761	4.3%
Bristol	598	133	1,842	7.2%
Brookfield	121	38	293	13.0%
Brookline	482	114	3,480	3.3%
Campton	629	155	2,110	7.3%
Canaan	465	124	2,042	6.1%
Candia	511	140	2,598	5.4%
Canterbury	268	71	1,508	4.7%
Carroll	131	39	391	10.0%
Center Harbor	162	34	670	5.1%
Charlestown	650	135	2,843	4.7%
Chatham	48	13	160	8.1%
Chester	613	150	3,145	4.8%
Chesterfield	273	74	1,943	3.8%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - SEPTEMBER 5*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JULY 25†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Chichester	354	92	1,588	5.8%
Claremont	1,562	387	6,385	6.1%
Colebrook	294	72	1,141	6.3%
Columbia	48	9	318	2.8%
Concord	6,021	1,604	23,063	7.0%
Conway	2,252	595	5,463	10.9%
Cornish	163	37	988	3.7%
Croydon	65	26	452	5.8%
Dalton	186	45	442	10.2%
Danbury	201	56	736	7.6%
Danville	524	159	2,771	5.7%
Deerfield	584	162	2,835	5.7%
Deering	210	48	1,133	4.2%
Derry	4,620	1,345	20,900	6.4%
Dorchester	33	12	200	6.0%
Dover	4,629	1,246	18,915	6.6%
Dublin	131	38	891	4.3%
Dummer	31	11	142	7.7%
Dunbarton	340	89	1,795	5.0%
Durham	716	163	9,395	1.7%
East Kingston	232	66	1,401	4.7%
Easton	35	6	143	4.2%
Eaton	63	11	235	4.7%
Effingham	212	62	701	8.8%
Enfield	475	136	3,166	4.3%
Epping	967	276	4,282	6.4%
Epsom	616	173	2,996	5.8%
Errol	55	14	164	8.5%
Exeter	1,792	520	8,834	5.9%
Farmington	1,031	295	3,725	7.9%
Fitzwilliam	225	56	1,361	4.1%
Francestown	180	54	1,002	5.4%
Franconia	162	38	655	5.8%
Franklin	1,405	415	4,055	10.2%
Freedom	165	60	766	7.8%
Fremont	574	174	2,870	6.1%
Gilford	1,164	303	3,645	8.3%
Gilmanton	585	154	1,746	8.8%
Gilsum	99	35	457	7.7%
Goffstown	2,303	620	11,023	5.6%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - SEPTEMBER 5*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JULY 25†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Gorham	439	110	1,234	8.9%
Goshen	94	28	451	6.2%
Grafton	176	53	683	7.8%
Grantham	242	63	1,664	3.8%
Greenfield	217	64	1,066	6.0%
Greenland	479	131	2,467	5.3%
Greenville	225	66	1,206	5.5%
Groton	131	39	382	10.2%
Hale's Location	12	3	42	7.1%
Hampstead	880	238	5,151	4.6%
Hampton Falls	228	67	1,501	4.5%
Hampton	2,316	685	9,147	7.5%
Hancock	195	59	944	6.3%
Hanover	263	66	5,093	1.3%
Harrisville	119	33	609	5.4%
Haverhill	431	120	2,359	5.1%
Hebron	56	12	413	2.9%
Henniker	549	138	2,910	4.7%
Hill	155	41	543	7.6%
Hillsborough	986	251	3,004	8.4%
Hinsdale	347	127	2,158	5.9%
Holderness	278	59	1,563	3.8%
Hollis	638	168	4,346	3.9%
Hooksett	2,029	532	9,376	5.7%
Hopkinton	563	148	3,481	4.3%
Hudson	2,911	776	15,467	5.0%
Jackson	183	48	366	13.1%
Jaffrey	584	181	3,103	5.8%
Jefferson	148	48	639	7.5%
Keene	2,831	728	11,949	6.1%
Kensington	179	49	1,313	3.7%
Kingston	744	213	3,777	5.6%
Laconia	2,809	781	7,775	10.0%
Lancaster	394	105	1,741	6.0%
Landaff	42	12	279	4.3%
Langdon	65	14	363	3.9%
Lebanon	1,288	339	7,793	4.4%
Lee	558	137	2,884	4.8%
Lempster	132	32	629	5.1%
Lincoln	371	76	770	9.9%
Lisbon	211	58	862	6.7%
Litchfield	1,023	276	4,887	5.6%
Littleton	1,072	252	3,256	7.7%
Londonderry	3,049	806	16,261	5.0%
Loudon	728	173	3,357	5.2%
Lyman	115	33	336	9.8%
Lyme	96	24	850	2.8%
Lyndeborough	220	74	1,056	7.0%
Madbury	211	51	1,097	4.6%
Madison	430	125	1,437	8.7%
Manchester	20,138	5,859	66,815	8.8%
Marlborough	284	87	1,221	7.1%
Marlow	91	34	369	9.2%
Mason	149	43	821	5.2%
Meredith	952	252	3,115	8.1%
Merrimack	3,257	867	16,570	5.2%
Middleton	228	54	1,051	5.1%
Milan	168	35	626	5.6%
Milford	2,205	536	9,738	5.5%
Milton	586	157	2,390	6.6%
Monroe	77	25	401	6.2%
Mont Vernon	278	70	1,582	4.4%
Moultonborough	541	147	2,219	6.6%
Nashua	11,243	3,437	51,919	6.6%
Nelson	72	21	440	4.8%
New Boston	791	198	3,976	5.0%
New Castle	72	18	560	3.2%
New Durham	350	98	1,563	6.3%
New Hampton	353	88	1,321	6.7%
New Ipswich	437	120	3,023	4.0%
New London	285	82	1,941	4.2%
Newbury	233	64	1,212	5.3%
Newfields	192	58	1,071	5.4%
Newington	93	22	518	4.2%
Newmarket	1,399	356	5,818	6.1%
Newport	822	241	3,553	6.8%
Newton	378	112	3,283	3.4%
North Hampton	502	151	2,684	5.6%
Northfield	822	203	2,554	7.9%
Northumberland	316	69	1,059	6.5%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

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TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - SEPTEMBER 5*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JULY 25†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Northwood	660	166	2,672	6.2%
Nottingham	639	169	3,286	5.1%
Orford	105	31	817	3.8%
Ossipee	620	190	1,757	10.8%
Pelham	1,167	344	8,237	4.2%
Pembroke	1,124	329	4,612	7.1%
Peterborough	755	241	3,858	6.2%
Piermont	52	17	430	4.0%
Pittsburg	119	22	384	5.7%
Pittsfield	549	163	2,122	7.7%
Plainfield	186	48	1,446	3.3%
Plaistow	702	212	4,320	4.9%
Plymouth	788	173	3,989	4.3%
Portsmouth	3,061	828	14,074	5.9%
Randolph	53	16	141	11.3%
Raymond	1,474	448	6,360	7.0%
Richmond	101	32	596	5.4%
Rindge	434	117	2,943	4.0%
Rochester	4,792	1,359	18,190	7.5%
Rollinsford	364	106	1,456	7.3%
Rumney	185	42	958	4.4%
Rye	583	173	3,459	5.0%
Salem	3,023	909	18,512	4.9%
Salisbury	174	39	827	4.7%
Sanbornton	432	107	1,689	6.3%
Sandown	738	202	4,279	4.7%
Sandwich	153	42	610	6.9%
Seabrook	1,110	327	5,180	6.3%
Sharon	34	16	224	7.1%
Shelburne	47	10	177	5.6%
Somersworth	1,883	540	6,891	7.8%
South Hampton	67	19	531	3.6%
Springfield	122	28	779	3.6%
Stark	53	18	194	9.3%
Stewartstown	90	20	370	5.4%
Stoddard	153	44	724	6.1%
Strafford	527	155	2,328	6.7%
Stratford	94	26	255	10.2%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - SEPTEMBER 5*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JULY 25†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Stratham	784	199	4,559	4.4%
Sugar Hill	76	22	351	6.3%
Sullivan	76	29	360	8.1%
Sunapee	306	69	1,671	4.1%
Surry	77	22	500	4.4%
Sutton	171	47	1,139	4.1%
Swanzey	887	249	4,101	6.1%
Tamworth	496	142	1,517	9.4%
Temple	161	46	786	5.9%
Thornton	499	118	1,790	6.6%
Tilton	701	172	1,837	9.4%
Troy	289	98	1,174	8.3%
Tuftonboro	284	95	1,157	8.2%
Unity	121	39	865	4.5%
Wakefield	615	180	2,310	7.8%
Walpole	339	93	2,380	3.9%
Warner	348	107	1,587	6.7%
Warren	92	17	537	3.2%
Washington	161	40	513	7.8%
Waterville Valley	85	23	141	16.3%
Weare	1,226	307	6,179	5.0%
Webster	241	55	1,180	4.7%
Wentworth	105	25	535	4.7%
Westmoreland	179	46	941	4.9%
Whitefield	381	111	1,280	8.7%
Wilmot	149	44	788	5.6%
Wilton	534	142	2,190	6.5%
Winchester	520	156	2,058	7.6%
Windham	1,231	353	8,219	4.3%
Windsor	31	5	155	3.2%
Wolfeboro	717	195	2,827	6.9%
Woodstock	399	87	972	9.0%
Totals	**175,514**	**48,440**	**780,205**	**6.2%**

** 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 September 24th.

For further information contact:
Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau
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NEWS RELEASE

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