New Hampshire Employment Security
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COVID-19 UNEMPLOYMENT UPDATE

For Immediate Release: October 1, 2020

Initial claims for unemployment in New Hampshire decreased by 113 to 2,005 (or -5.3%) during the week ending September 26th, compared to a revised 2,118 during the week ended September 19th. Nationally, initial claims increased by 4.9 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Compared to the week ended September 19th, 14 states experienced an increase in initial claims during the week. In New England, Maine, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island each recorded an increase in initial claims during the week.

Continuing claims for unemployment again declined in New Hampshire during the week ended September 19th. 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 19th (continuing claims are reported with a one-week lag), New Hampshire had 34,335 continued claims, down 2,906 or 7.8 percent from a revised 37,241 during the week ending September 12th.

For the week ending September 19th. The U.S. Census Bureau's weekly "Small Business Pulse Survey" reported that 26.9 percent of New Hampshire small businesses indicated they expect to have to identify and hire new employees within the next six months, down six percent from the prior week but 4.1 percent higher than the national average. Only Vermont (34.3%) had a higher percentage in New England.

Continued claims nationally decreased significantly (by 8.2%) during the week on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Importantly, just five states experienced an increase in continuing claims during the week. All New England states recorded decreases in continued claims during the week ended September 19th.

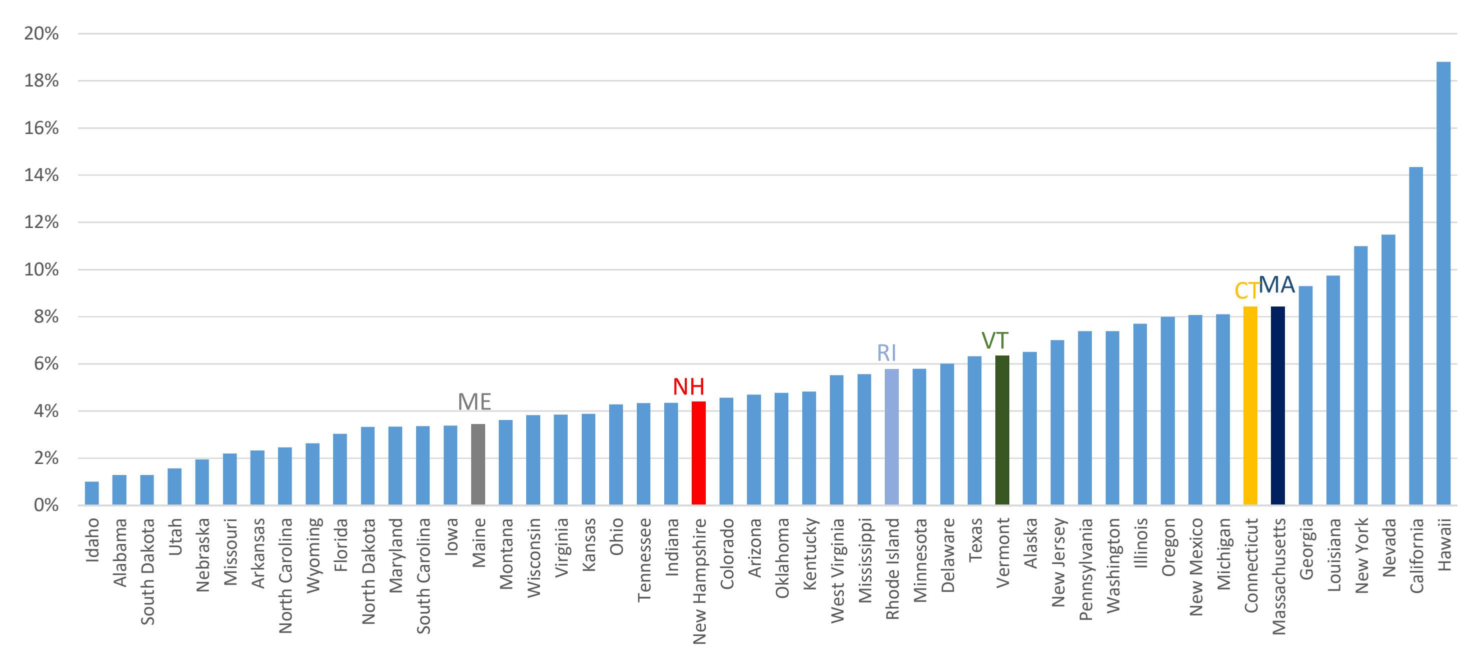
The figure below highlights continuing claims trends in New Hampshire and the U.S. Since peaking during the week of May 2nd in New Hampshire, continuing

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

TOWN	NEW CLAIMS SEPTEMBER 6 TO SEPTEMBER 19	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	TOTAL NEW CLAIMS MARCH 15 TO SEPTEMBER 19	CONTINUING CLAIMS AS OF AUGUST 22†
Manchester	149	27	20,409	5,859
Nashua	89	27	11,394	3,437
Concord	47	8	6,107	1,604
Rochester	43	23	4,855	1,359
Dover	31	10	4,681	1,246
Derry	30	13	4,667	1,345
Bedford	26	20	2,184	579
Keene	22	10	2,865	728
Laconia	20	9	2,840	781
Londonderry	20	12	3,077	806
Portsmouth	19	-11	3,110	828
Salem	19	9	3,052	909
Milford	18	13	2,228	536
Merrimack	17	-7	3,298	867
Hooksett	15	12	2,047	532
Somersworth	14	1	1,910	540
Claremont	13	5	1,583	387
Exeter	12	4	1,812	520
Goffstown	12	1	2,326	620
Barrington	11	3	1,196	298

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

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



claims have fallen by 71 percent, compared to the U.S. overall which has seen a decline of 50 percent since continuing claims peaked nationally during the 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 29 indicates that as of September 19th, continuing claims in the state were 71 percent below their peak (100 – 29 = 71).

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 19th). The number of claims filed by New Hampshire residents working in New Hampshire increased by 248 during the week. Of the towns with the most initial claims during the week, Manchester and Nashua had the largest increases with 27 new claims reported over the number of new claims each reported during the week ended September 12th (Table 1). A total of 97 of New Hampshire's 238 towns had an increase in new claims during the week, compared to the week ended September 12th, but the median increase was just two 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

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

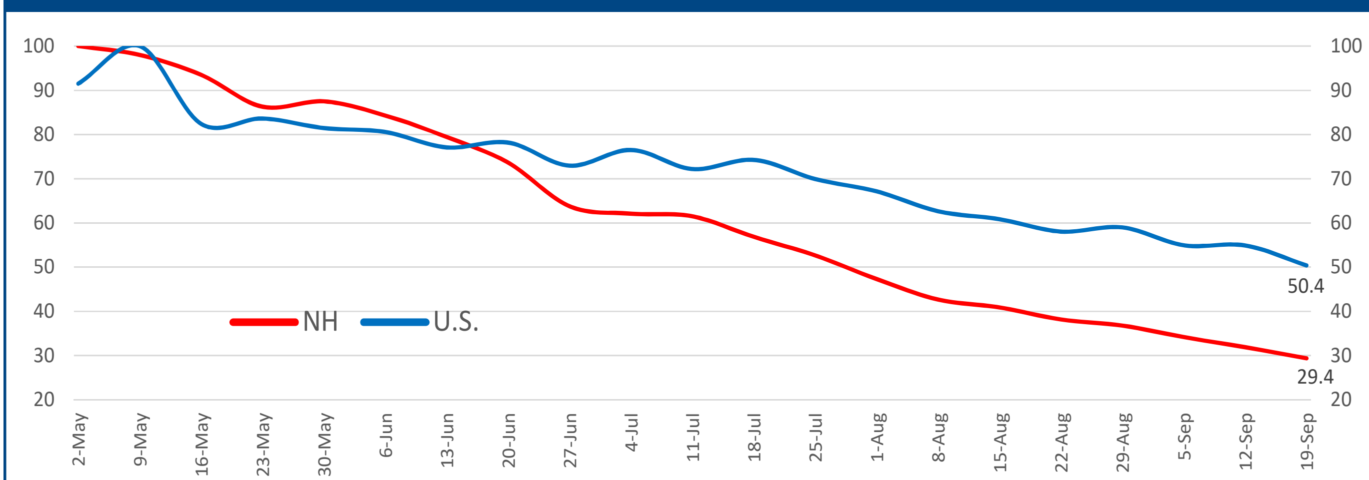
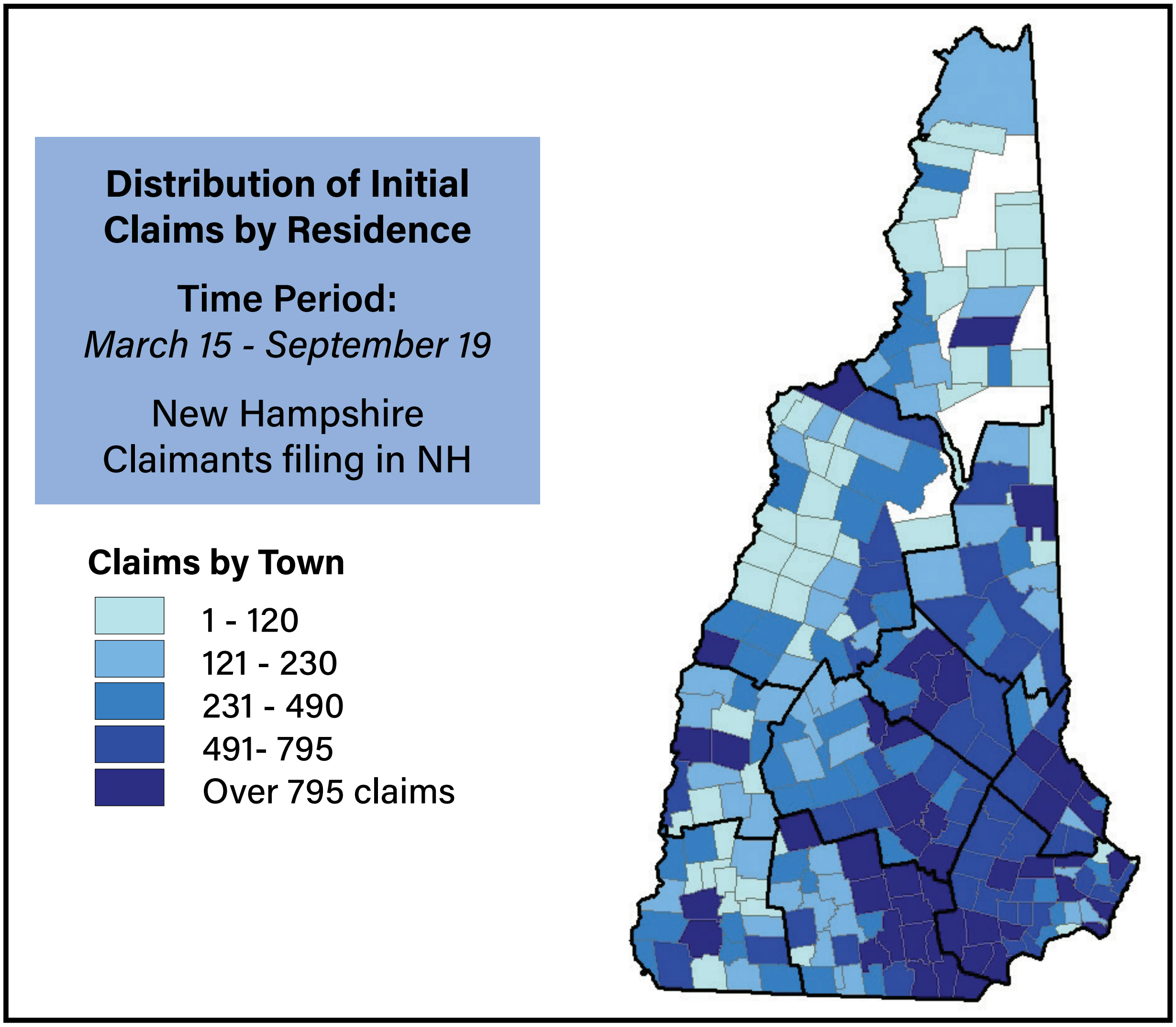


FIGURE 1



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 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"

[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.*

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 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 19th.

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. The statewide increase of 248 initial claims for unemployment insurance by New Hampshire residents working in New Hampshire was spread across nine of the state's ten counties during the week ended September 19th. Hillsborough (+75) and Strafford (+55) Counties experienced the largest increase in continued claims during the week. Only Coos County, with a decrease of just one initial claim compared to the prior week, experienced a decrease in claims.

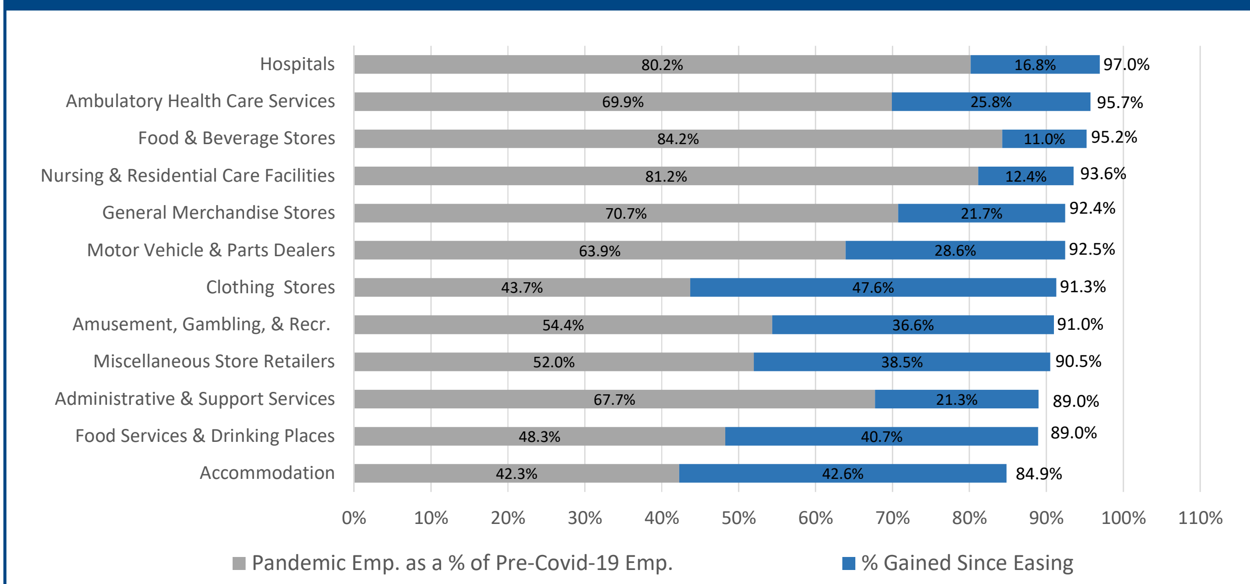
As of the week ended August 22nd, Carroll County has the highest Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate, at 9.0 percent, while the lowest rates were recorded in Grafton and Sullivan Counties at 5.3 percent.

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 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 September 19th. Of 94 industry classifications (at the three-digit NAICS level), 19 experienced increases in continuing claims during the week of September 19th. The plastics and rubber manufacturing industry, with an increase of 28, accounted for the largest share of the 75 continued claims increase among the 19 industries. Among the 50 industries most affected by the pandemic, seven experienced an increase in continuing claims during the week for a total of just 56 continued claims.

Continuing claims in manufacturing industries declined by 49 or 1.2 percent during the week ended September 19th. Claims in educational services continued their rapid decline, decreasing by 185 or 10.7 percent during the week. The largest decline in continued claims in any single industry (-299 or 28.5%) occurred in transit and passenger ground transportation and once again is largely attributable to the re-opening of schools and the re-hiring of school bus drivers. Healthcare industries experienced a drop in

Pandemic Impact on NH Employment and Recovery Since Easing *(through September 19th)*



continued claims of 204, or 5.8 percent. Hospitality and recreation industries experienced a 5.5 percent reduction in continued claims overall (-446 claims), led by a 5.9 percent reduction in continued claims in the amusements, gambling, and recreation industry. Employment in retail (continued claims down 225 or 3.5%) and construction industries (continued claims down by 2.8%) also made progress in recovering employment from their pandemic lows.

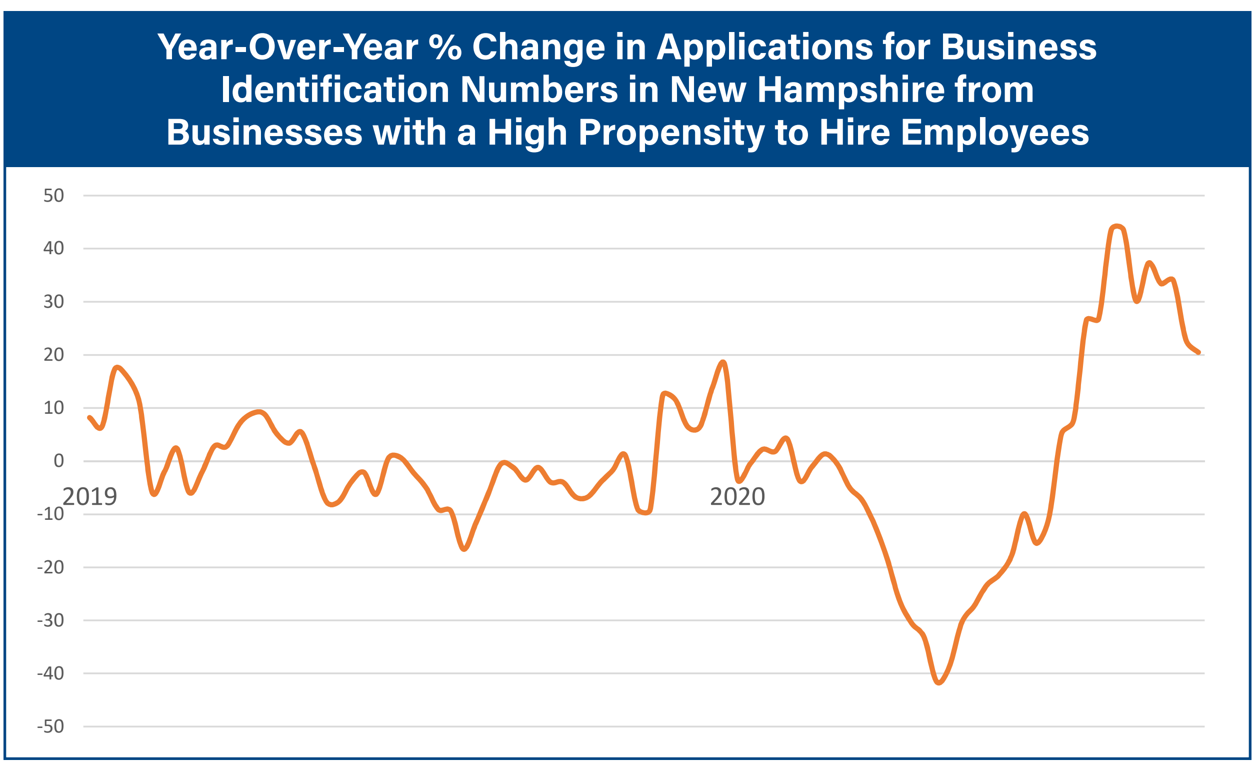
Figure 3 shows the percentage of an industry's pre-Covid-19 level of employment that filed a claim during the peak of the pandemic's employment impacts, as well as the percentage of continuing claims filed by workers in the industry during the week ending September 19th. Combined, the graph provides 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.

New Business Applications are Increasing

Some businesses will not survive the current pandemic-induced economic conditions. Nationally, the pandemic has forced thousands of businesses to close. But as the pandemic subsides and the economic recovery continues to progress, there will be new and different economic opportunities, both for existing businesses and new businesses. Even now, economic opportunities are being created that did not exist just a few months ago. Following the "great recession" entrepreneurship declined significantly, but the economy that emerged in 2010 was structurally similar to the one that existed in 2007 - the post-pandemic economy will be different and with new opportunities. Based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau on applications for business starts in New Hampshire, entrepreneurs are recognizing the opportunities that the current and post-pandemic economy offer in New Hampshire.

The Census Bureau reports weekly on business applications for employer identification numbers (EINs) from the IRS. Total applications for EINs are further divided into applications "with a high propensity to hire workers" (as opposed to businesses more likely to be "gig workers" or the self-employed proprietors), applications "with a planned start date for hiring," and corporations. Some of the applications have overlapping categories. The data provide an indication of the pace of entrepreneurial activity in each state. For this analysis we focus on "businesses with a high propensity for hiring workers." High-propensity business applications are applications that have a high propensity of turning into a business with payroll. The identification of high-propensity applications is based on the characteristics of applications revealed on the IRS Form SS-4 that are associated with a high rate of formation by businesses with payroll. High-propensity applications include applications: (a) for a corporate entity, (b) that indicate they are hiring employees, purchasing a business or changing organizational type, (c) that provide a first wages-paid date (planned wages); or (d) that have a NAICS industry code in manufacturing (31-33), retail stores (44), healthcare (62), or restaurants/foodservice (72).

The figure below shows the year-over-year percentage change in application for EINs in New Hampshire by business with a high propensity to hire workers. As expected the figure below shows that early in the pandemic applications fell sharply, but as the state has recovered



applications rebounded and are now well above 2019 levels. In fact, applications are higher than any point since prior to the great recession.

Entrepreneurship and new business formations are critical for the New Hampshire and New England economies. Entrepreneurship keeps economies vibrant and able to adapt to changing economic and industry trends. For hundreds of years New England has relied on entrepreneurship and innovation for economic growth. As one of the world's relatively few regions where true innovation and technological advances occured, New England was able to overcome its geographic and cost vulnerabilities because of its ability to be at the forefront of the next wave of industrial innovation, from textile mills in the 1800s, to mini and micro-computers in the 1980s and 1990s, to biotechnology in the new millennium, the region thrives with brains and entrepreneurial activity. As the data show, even during a pandemic.

- Brian Gottlob, Director, ELMI

TABLE 2 - COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTY

COUNTY	TOTAL CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH: MARCH 15 TO SEPT. 19	CLAIMS SEPT. 6 TO SEPT. 19	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	9,943	69	21	2,605	31,039	8.4%
Carroll	7,793	29	8	2,145	23,718	9.0%
Cheshire	8,467	52	7	2,372	41,500	5.7%
Coos	4,330	22	-1	1,100	14,724	7.5%
Grafton	11,014	77	26	2,704	51,045	5.3%
Hillsborough	56,491	368	75	15,822	245,905	6.4%
Merrimack	20,150	129	29	5,393	84,821	6.4%
Rockingham	37,194	200	24	10,426	188,982	5.5%
Strafford	17,265	134	55	4,659	75,410	6.2%
Sullivan	4,837	29	4	1,214	23,061	5.3%
Totals	**177,484**	**1,109**	**248**	**48,440**	**780,205**	**6.2%**

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

FIGURE 2

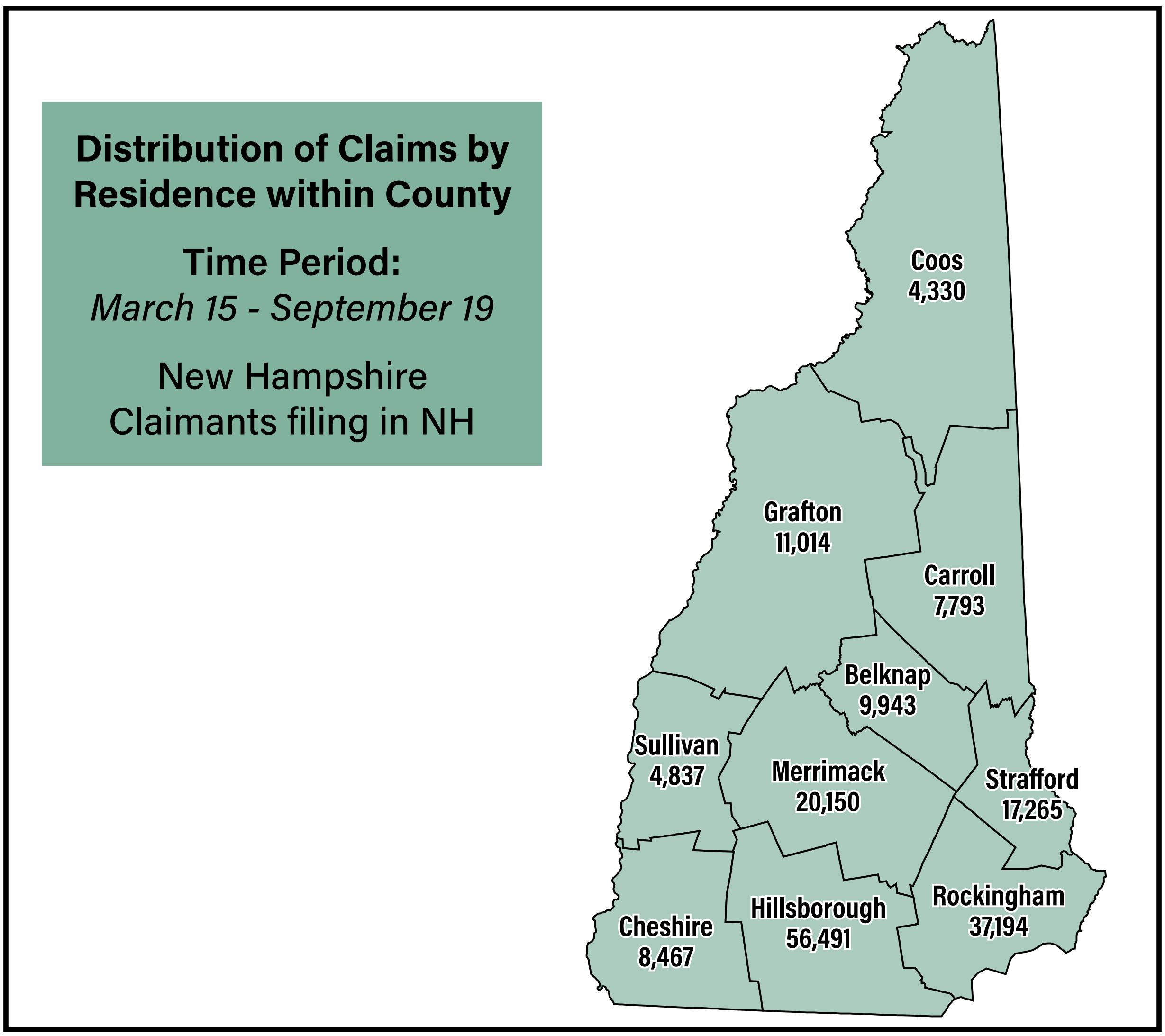


TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 15 TO SEPTEMBER 19

INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 15	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF SEPTEMBER 19	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	SEPT. 12 CONTINUED CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Food Services and Drinking Places	722	26,308	5,516	-340	49,907	11.1%
Administrative and Support Services	561	11,447	3,714	-123	33,750	11.0%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	621	10,563	1,473	-120	34,431	4.3%
Educational Services	611	8,132	1,542	-185	20,834	7.4%
Social Assistance	624	6,374	1,505	-114	15,809	9.5%
Hospitals	622	6,064	923	-40	30,086	3.1%
Personal and Laundry Services	812	5,097	994	-40	7,306	13.6%
Accommodation	721	4,950	1,273	-50	8,397	15.2%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	541	4,830	1,478	-49	39,171	3.8%
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	441	4,655	953	-33	12,602	7.6%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	713	4,598	890	-56	9,883	9.0%
General Merchandise Stores	452	4,510	1,119	-35	14,817	7.6%
Specialty Trade Contractors	238	4,262	889	-33	18,817	4.7%
Food and Beverage Stores	445	3,654	1,069	-41	22,356	4.8%
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	448	3,446	525	-24	6,029	8.7%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	623	2,844	922	-44	14,268	6.5%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	453	2,660	517	-29	5,449	9.5%
Electronic Computer Manufacturing	334	2,572	487	-6	16,381	3.0%
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	485	2,426	749	-299	3,652	20.5%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	332	2,357	721	-18	11,558	6.2%
General Automotive Repair	811	2,337	476	-24	7,091	6.7%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	813	2,206	473	-44	6,517	7.3%
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	423	2,128	545	-29	12,463	4.4%
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	335	2,063	152	4	4,225	3.6%
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores	451	1,695	293	-10	4,154	7.1%
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	442	1,562	259	-21	2,772	9.3%
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	339	1,466	250	-9	4,430	5.6%
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	444	1,458	427	7	9,527	4.5%

TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 15 TO SEPTEMBER 19						
INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 15	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF SEPTEMBER 19	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	SEPT. 12 CONTINUED CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Construction of Buildings	236	1,455	398	-5	6,082	6.5%
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	424	1,383	337	-13	8,050	4.2%
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers.	425	1,344	377	3	7,771	4.9%
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	326	1,293	314	28	5,422	5.8%
Nonstore Retailers	454	1,139	330	-12	6,181	5.3%
Textile Mills	313	1,056	268	-2	1,822	14.7%
Health and Personal Care Stores	446	1,037	246	-8	4,185	5.9%
Real Estate	531	989	254	-9	4,949	5.1%
Machinery Manufacturing	333	972	326	-3	7,006	4.7%
Primary Metal Manufacturing	331	964	193	-10	2,386	8.1%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	551	951	282	-17	9,284	3.0%
Printing and Related Support Activities	323	944	279	-15	2,297	12.1%
Gas Stations	447	933	291	-8	4,511	6.5%
Electronics and Appliance Stores	443	832	200	-11	2,958	6.8%
Rental and Leasing Services	532	768	207	-5	1,993	10.4%
Industries in the Food Manufacturing	311	765	177	-7	2,771	6.4%
Couriers and Messengers	492	734	231	11	3,721	6.2%
Industries in the Publishing Industries (except Internet)	511	665	193	-3	5,116	3.8%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	336	645	226	-3	2,634	8.6%
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related	711	623	226	2	1,179	19.2%
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	524	590	195	-11	11,768	1.7%
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	512	531	109	1	890	12.2%
**NAICS - North American Industrial Classification System*						

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - SEPTEMBER 19*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF AUG. 22†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Acworth	92	27	459	5.9%
Albany	131	32	362	8.8%
Alexandria	287	63	912	6.9%
Allenstown	651	192	2,493	7.7%
Alstead	237	64	1,083	5.9%
Alton	761	200	3,009	6.6%
Amherst	1,107	279	6,419	4.3%
Andover	293	88	1,439	6.1%
Antrim	354	95	1,427	6.7%
Ashland	357	74	1,279	5.8%
Atkinson	633	195	4,068	4.8%
Auburn	732	191	3,634	5.3%
Barnstead	694	184	2,656	6.9%
Barrington	1,196	298	5,523	5.4%
Bartlett	699	166	1,459	11.4%
Bath town	142	39	542	7.2%
Bedford	2,184	579	12,555	4.6%
Belmont	1,250	330	3,576	9.2%
Bennington	236	68	817	8.3%
Benton	28	7	150	4.7%
Berlin	1,230	316	3,888	8.1%
Bethlehem	508	150	1,444	10.4%
Boscawen	609	140	1,972	7.1%
Bow	819	223	4,561	4.9%
Bradford	244	85	986	8.6%
Brentwood	470	137	2,642	5.2%
Bridgewater	149	33	761	4.3%
Bristol	607	133	1,842	7.2%
Brookfield	122	38	293	13.0%
Brookline	488	114	3,480	3.3%
Campton	637	155	2,110	7.3%
Canaan	469	124	2,042	6.1%
Candia	516	140	2,598	5.4%
Canterbury	273	71	1,508	4.7%
Carroll	131	39	391	10.0%
Center Harbor	164	34	670	5.1%
Charlestown	654	135	2,843	4.7%
Chatham	48	13	160	8.1%
Chester	616	150	3,145	4.8%
Chesterfield	275	74	1,943	3.8%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - SEPTEMBER 19*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF AUG. 22†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Chichester	357	92	1,588	5.8%
Claremont	1,583	387	6,385	6.1%
Colebrook	299	72	1,141	6.3%
Columbia	50	9	318	2.8%
Concord	6,107	1,604	23,063	7.0%
Conway	2,261	595	5,463	10.9%
Cornish	164	37	988	3.7%
Croydon	66	26	452	5.8%
Dalton	186	45	442	10.2%
Danbury	202	56	736	7.6%
Danville	530	159	2,771	5.7%
Deerfield	587	162	2,835	5.7%
Deering	213	48	1,133	4.2%
Derry	4,667	1,345	20,900	6.4%
Dorchester	33	12	200	6.0%
Dover	4,681	1,246	18,915	6.6%
Dublin	132	38	891	4.3%
Dummer	31	11	142	7.7%
Dunbarton	345	89	1,795	5.0%
Durham	727	163	9,395	1.7%
East Kingston	236	66	1,401	4.7%
Easton	35	6	143	4.2%
Eaton	64	11	235	4.7%
Effingham	213	62	701	8.8%
Enfield	483	136	3,166	4.3%
Epping	975	276	4,282	6.4%
Epsom	622	173	2,996	5.8%
Errol	55	14	164	8.5%
Exeter	1,812	520	8,834	5.9%
Farmington	1,043	295	3,725	7.9%
Fitzwilliam	229	56	1,361	4.1%
Francestown	182	54	1,002	5.4%
Franconia	163	38	655	5.8%
Franklin	1,420	415	4,055	10.2%
Freedom	167	60	766	7.8%
Fremont	576	174	2,870	6.1%
Gilford	1,177	303	3,645	8.3%
Gilmanton	589	154	1,746	8.8%
Gilsum	102	35	457	7.7%
Goffstown	2,326	620	11,023	5.6%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - SEPTEMBER 19*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF AUG. 22†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Gorham	439	110	1,234	8.9%
Goshen	95	28	451	6.2%
Grafton	178	53	683	7.8%
Grantham	245	63	1,664	3.8%
Greenfield	219	64	1,066	6.0%
Greenland	484	131	2,467	5.3%
Greenville	228	66	1,206	5.5%
Groton	133	39	382	10.2%
Hampstead	893	238	5,151	4.6%
Hampton Falls	228	67	1,501	4.5%
Hampton	2,339	685	9,147	7.5%
Hancock	197	59	944	6.3%
Hanover	268	66	5,093	1.3%
Harrisville	120	33	609	5.4%
Haverhill	433	120	2,359	5.1%
Hebron	56	12	413	2.9%
Henniker	555	138	2,910	4.7%
Hill	158	41	543	7.6%
Hillsborough	993	251	3,004	8.4%
Hinsdale	349	127	2,158	5.9%
Holderness	279	59	1,563	3.8%
Hollis	642	168	4,346	3.9%
Hooksett	2,047	532	9,376	5.7%
Hopkinton	571	148	3,481	4.3%
Hudson	2,933	776	15,467	5.0%
Jackson	184	48	366	13.1%
Jaffrey	596	181	3,103	5.8%
Jefferson	149	48	639	7.5%
Keene	2,865	728	11,949	6.1%
Kensington	179	49	1,313	3.7%
Kingston	750	213	3,777	5.6%
Laconia	2,840	781	7,775	10.0%
Lancaster	400	105	1,741	6.0%
Landaff	43	12	279	4.3%
Langdon	65	14	363	3.9%
Lebanon	1,309	339	7,793	4.4%
Lee	562	137	2,884	4.8%
Lempster	133	32	629	5.1%
Lincoln	375	76	770	9.9%
Lisbon	215	58	862	6.7%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - SEPTEMBER 19*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF AUG. 22†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Litchfield	1,032	276	4,887	5.6%
Littleton	1,091	252	3,256	7.7%
Londonderry	3,077	806	16,261	5.0%
Loudon	734	173	3,357	5.2%
Lyman	117	33	336	9.8%
Lyme	97	24	850	2.8%
Lyndeborough	220	74	1,056	7.0%
Madbury	214	51	1,097	4.6%
Madison	433	125	1,437	8.7%
Manchester	20,409	5,859	66,815	8.8%
Marlborough	286	87	1,221	7.1%
Marlow	91	34	369	9.2%
Mason	149	43	821	5.2%
Meredith	965	252	3,115	8.1%
Merrimack	3,298	867	16,570	5.2%
Middleton	230	54	1,051	5.1%
Milan	170	35	626	5.6%
Milford	2,228	536	9,738	5.5%
Milton	591	157	2,390	6.6%
Monroe	78	25	401	6.2%
Mont Vernon	280	70	1,582	4.4%
Moultonborough	543	147	2,219	6.6%
Nashua	11,394	3,437	51,919	6.6%
Nelson	72	21	440	4.8%
New Boston	799	198	3,976	5.0%
New Castle	72	18	560	3.2%
New Durham	355	98	1,563	6.3%
New Hampton	360	88	1,321	6.7%
New Ipswich	443	120	3,023	4.0%
New London	291	82	1,941	4.2%
Newbury	237	64	1,212	5.3%
Newfields	193	58	1,071	5.4%
Newington	95	22	518	4.2%
Newmarket	1,418	356	5,818	6.1%
Newport	837	241	3,553	6.8%
Newton	382	112	3,283	3.4%
North Hampton	507	151	2,684	5.6%
Northfield	833	203	2,554	7.9%
Northumberland	319	69	1,059	6.5%
Northwood	667	166	2,672	6.2%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - SEPTEMBER 19*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF AUG. 22†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Nottingham	645	169	3,286	5.1%
Orford	106	31	817	3.8%
Ossipee	623	190	1,757	10.8%
Pelham	1,177	344	8,237	4.2%
Pembroke	1,131	329	4,612	7.1%
Peterborough	761	241	3,858	6.2%
Piermont	53	17	430	4.0%
Pittsburg	123	22	384	5.7%
Pittsfield	557	163	2,122	7.7%
Plainfield	187	48	1,446	3.3%
Plaistow	710	212	4,320	4.9%
Plymouth	793	173	3,989	4.3%
Portsmouth	3,110	828	14,074	5.9%
Randolph	53	16	141	11.3%
Raymond	1,492	448	6,360	7.0%
Richmond	101	32	596	5.4%
Rindge	441	117	2,943	4.0%
Rochester	4,855	1,359	18,190	7.5%
Rollinsford	368	106	1,456	7.3%
Roxbury	25	8	139	5.8%
Rumney	188	42	958	4.4%
Rye	585	173	3,459	5.0%
Salem	3,052	909	18,512	4.9%
Salisbury	177	39	827	4.7%
Sanbornton	435	107	1,689	6.3%
Sandown	740	202	4,279	4.7%
Sandwich	153	42	610	6.9%
Seabrook	1,122	327	5,180	6.3%
Sharon	34	16	224	7.1%
Shelburne	47	10	177	5.6%
Somersworth	1,910	540	6,891	7.8%
South Hampton	68	19	531	3.6%
Springfield	122	28	779	3.6%
Stark	53	18	194	9.3%
Stewartstown	90	20	370	5.4%
Stoddard	155	44	724	6.1%
Strafford	533	155	2,328	6.7%
Stratford	94	26	255	10.2%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - SEPTEMBER 19*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF AUG. 22†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Stratham	792	199	4,559	4.4%
Sugar Hill	78	22	351	6.3%
Sullivan	79	29	360	8.1%
Sunapee	312	69	1,671	4.1%
Surry	77	22	500	4.4%
Sutton	173	47	1,139	4.1%
Swanzey	895	249	4,101	6.1%
Tamworth	502	142	1,517	9.4%
Temple	163	46	786	5.9%
Thornton	504	118	1,790	6.6%
Tilton	708	172	1,837	9.4%
Troy	295	98	1,174	8.3%
Tuftonboro	289	95	1,157	8.2%
Unity	121	39	865	4.5%
Wakefield	617	180	2,310	7.8%
Walpole	342	93	2,380	3.9%
Warner	353	107	1,587	6.7%
Warren	92	17	537	3.2%
Washington	161	40	513	7.8%
Waterville Valley	87	23	141	16.3%
Weare	1,235	307	6,179	5.0%
Webster	242	55	1,180	4.7%
Wentworth	105	25	535	4.7%
Westmoreland	180	46	941	4.9%
Whitefield	388	111	1,280	8.7%
Wilmot	149	44	788	5.6%
Wilton	536	142	2,190	6.5%
Winchester	523	156	2,058	7.6%
Windham	1,244	353	8,219	4.3%
Windsor	31	5	155	3.2%
Wolfeboro	728	195	2,827	6.9%
Woodstock	401	87	972	9.0%
Totals	**177,484**	**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 October 8th.

For further information contact:
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NEWS RELEASE