NHES New Hampshire Employment Security
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COVID-19 UNEMPLOYMENT UPDATE

For Immediate Release: October 15, 2020

Initial claims for unemployment in New Hampshire increased by 53 to 2,136 (or -2.5%) during the week ending October 10th, compared to a revised 2,083 during the week ended October 3rd. Nationally, initial claims increased by 9.5 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Compared to the week ended October 3rd, 34 states experienced an increase in initial claims during the week. In New England, only Maine and Vermont experienced a drop in initial claims during the week.

Continuing claims for unemployment declined by 2,850 (or 8.7 percent), from 32,751 to 29,901 in New Hampshire during the week ended October 3rd. 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.

Continued claims nationally decreased by 11 percent during the week on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Only five states (Kansas, North Dakota, South Dakota, Virginia and Washington) experienced an increase in continuing claims during the week ended October 3rd. During the week in New England, only Maine had a lower percentage of its labor force (defined as pre-Covid-19 labor force) collecting unemployment benefits (the "insured unemployment rate") than New Hampshire's rate of 3.8 percent (figure below).

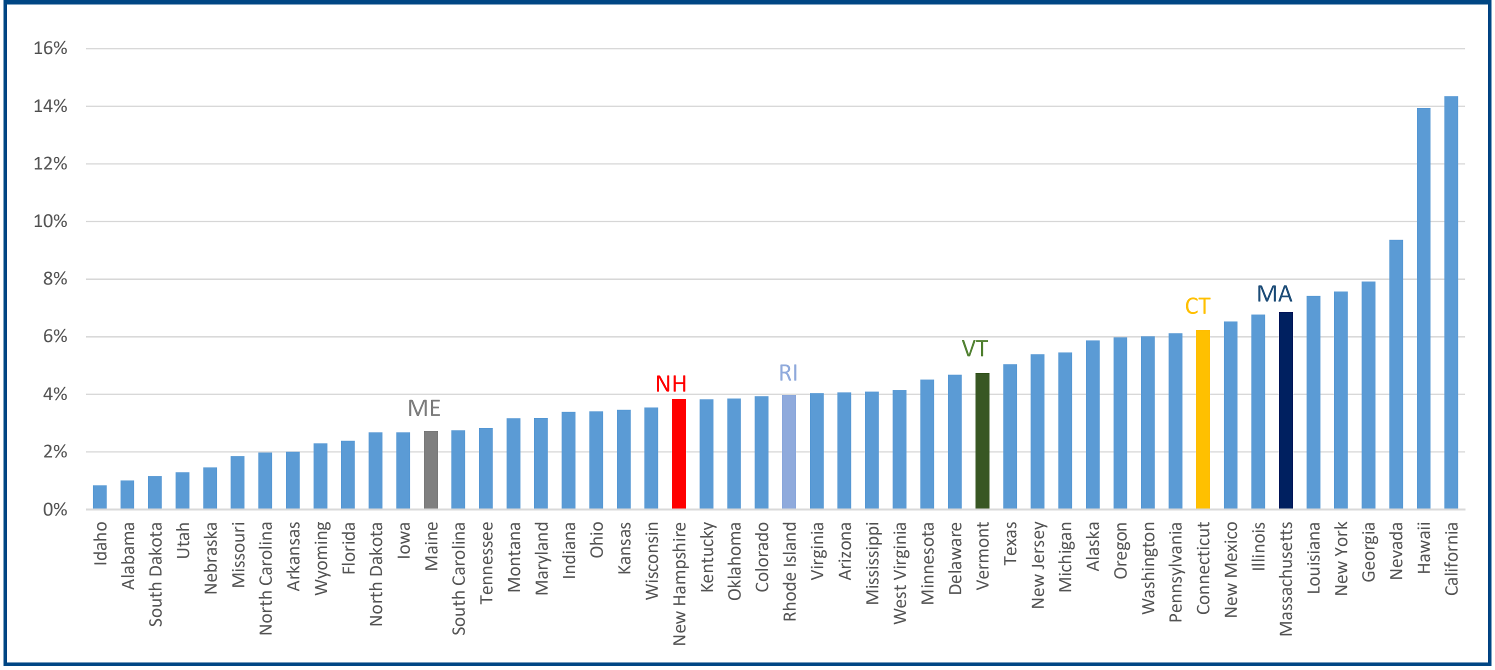
For the week ending October 3rd. The U.S. Census Bureau's weekly "Small Business Pulse Survey" reported that 7.2 percent of New Hampshire small businesses had increased employment during the week, slightly above the percentage nationally of 6.3 percent. An equal percentage said they decreased employment, well below the national figure of 9.4 percent. Some of the reductions by employers in New Hampshire is likely seasonal (the data are not seasonally adjusted), as a number of recreation,

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

TOWN	NEW CLAIMS SEPTEMBER 6 TO OCTOBER 3	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	TOTAL NEW CLAIMS MARCH 15 TO OCTOBER 3	CONTINUING CLAIMS AS OF SEPTEMBER 19†
Manchester	147	5	20,698	5,005
Nashua	65	-23	11,547	2,922
Concord	50	0	6,207	1,374
Dover	33	4	4,743	1,054
Portsmouth	30	-1	3,171	709
Rochester	25	-1	4,906	1,083
Derry	24	6	4,709	1,086
Laconia	21	0	2,882	668
Merrimack	20	2	3,336	712
Somersworth	20	8	1,942	470
Salem	19	-3	3,093	762
Keene	17	-8	2,907	614
Franklin	16	9	1,443	343
Goffstown	16	5	2,353	518
Hampton	16	1	2,370	570
Londonderry	15	-5	3,112	642
Hooksett	14	0	2,075	426
Claremont	13	9	1,600	352
Hudson	13	-2	2,961	614
Lebanon	13	5	1,330	288

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

Continuing Claims as a % of the State's Pre-COVID-19 Workforce *(as of October 3rd)*



amusement and some hospitality businesses began seasonal closings in late September and early October.

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 75 percent, compared to the U.S. overall which has seen a decline of 57 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 25 indicates that as of October 3rd, continuing claims in the state were 75 percent below their peak (100 – 25 = 75).

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 October 3rd). The number of claims filed by New Hampshire residents working in New Hampshire decreased by 12 during the week. Of the towns with the most initial claims during the week, Franklin (+9), Claremont (+9) and Somersworth (+8) had the largest increase in claims over the prior week. A total of 86 of New Hampshire's 238 towns had an increase in new claims during the week, compared to the week ended September 26th, totaling just 211 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

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

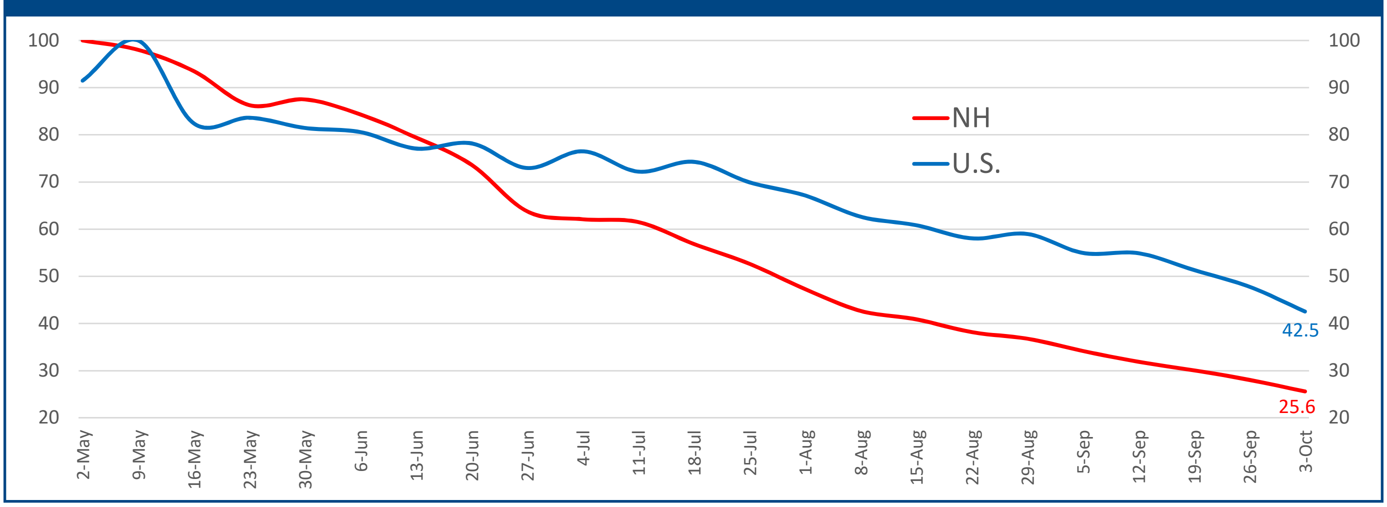
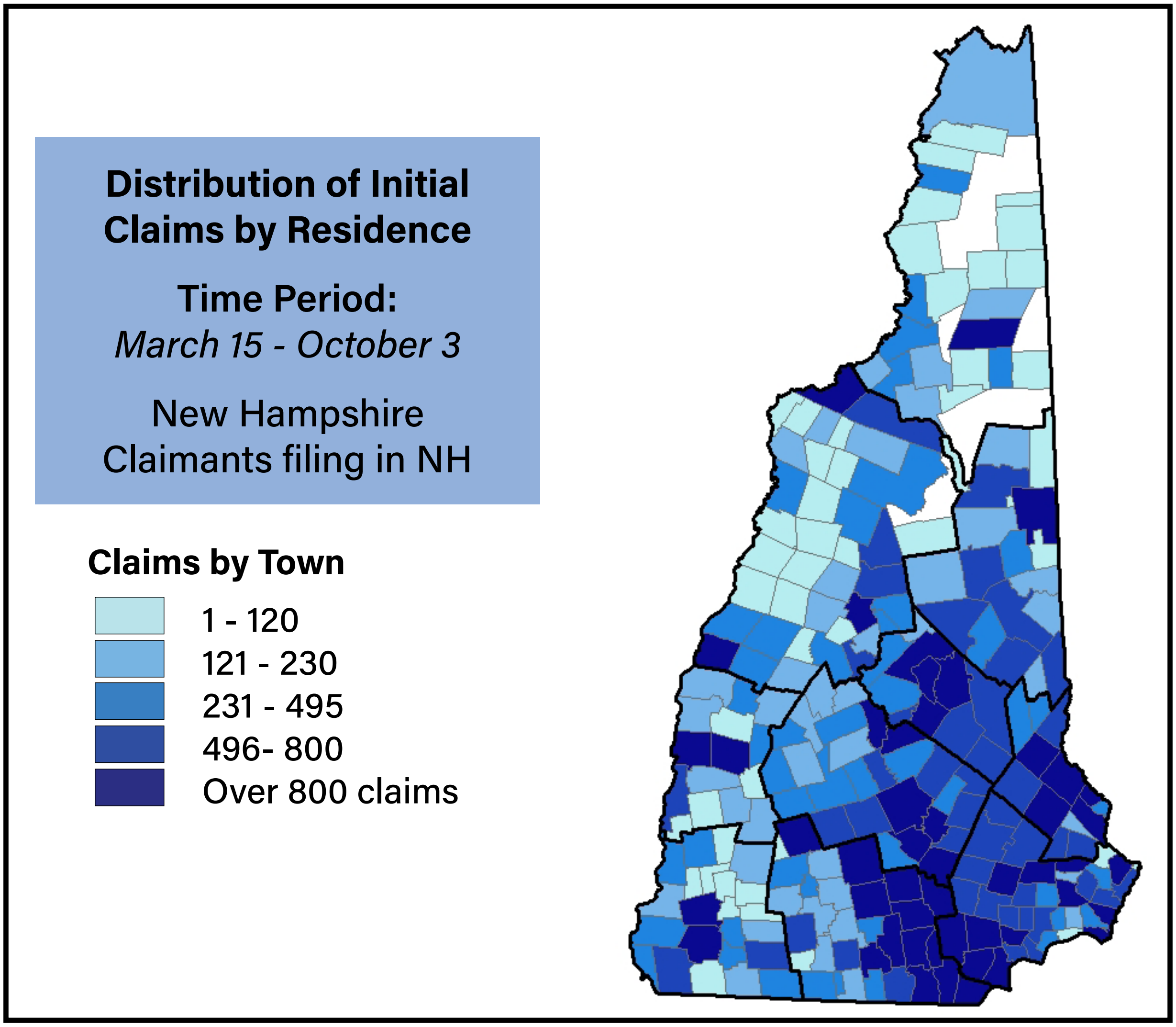


FIGURE 1



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 September 19th 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 September 19th), 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

[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.*

of each community.[2] The State of New Hampshire's official unemployment rate for September was released this week on October 13th and reflects employment and unemployment during the week that contained September 12th. The official U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for New Hampshire in September is 6.0 percent, and the not seasonally adjusted figure is 5.6 percent. For the week ending September 19th, New Hampshire's "Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate" (which is not seasonally adjusted) was 5.1 percent. Waterville Valley (14.2%) and Dalton (10.0%) are the only two New Hampshire communities that continue to have Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rates in the double digits.

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 October 3rd.

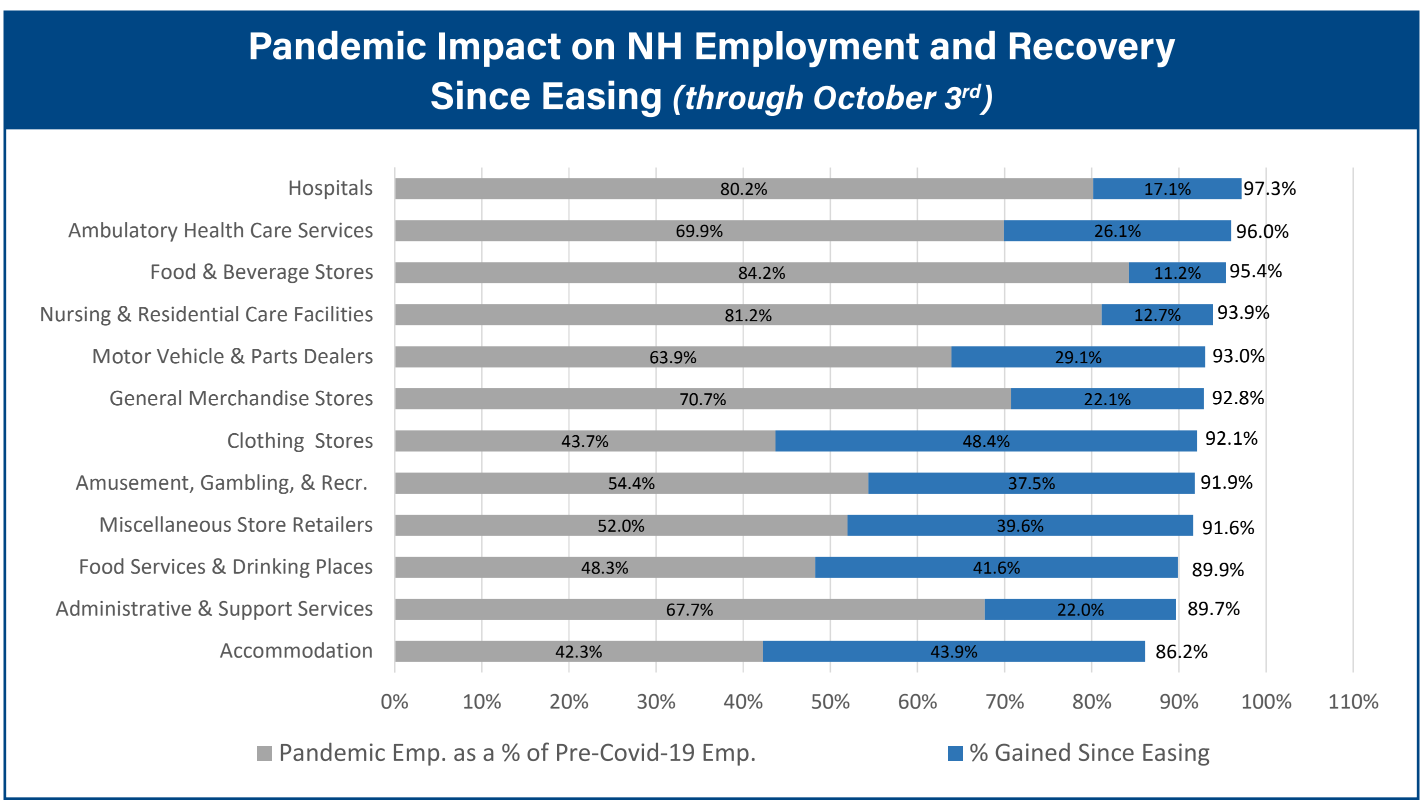
Claims by County

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. Five of the state's 10 counties saw a decrease in claims during the week, led by Hillsborough County (-20) and Coos County (-12). Sullivan (+12) and Grafton (+11) Counties experienced the largest increase in initial claims during the week.

As of the week ended September 19th, Carroll County has the highest Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate, at 7.3 percent, while the lowest rate was recorded in Grafton County at 4.2 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 October 3rd, 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 October 3rd. Of 94 industry classifications (at the three-digit NAICS level), 12 experienced increases in continuing claims during the week. The data processing, hosting, and



related services industry, with an increase of 30, accounted for one-half of the increase of 60 continued claims among the 12 industries. Among the 50 industries most affected by the pandemic, just two, construction of buildings (+12), and rubber and plastics manufacturing (+4) experienced an increase in continuing claims during the week ended October 3rd (Table 3).

Continuing claims in manufacturing industries declined by 204 or 5.3 percent during the week ended October 3rd. Claims in educational services fell by 110, or 7.4 percent. Continued claims in healthcare industries declined by 152 or 4.7 percent during the week. Retail industry continued claims declined by 5.0 percent. Continued claims in the hospitality (accommodations and food services) and recreation industries each declined by 4.9 percent, and construction industry continued claims were down by 2.0 percent during the week.

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 October 3. Combined, the graph provides an indication of the current capacity at which each industry is operating, as well as the degree to which each industry is recovering from the depths of the pandemic's impacts. The chart presents just 12 industries that were among the most affected (in terms of claims for unemployment) by the pandemic.

New Hampshire is Closing in on "Back-to-Normal"

Employment (and re-employment) is increasing in New Hampshire and the state has been progressing in its recovery faster than has the nation as a whole. Still, unemployment remains elevated by historical standards and employment conditions have changed since pre-pandemic, as more individuals work remotely. In addition, a high percentage of school age children and young adults are having to learn how to learn remotely. Thus, getting "back-to-normal" in New Hampshire and across the nation may mean getting back to a "new normal." The number of employed individuals who physically work at a business location may never fully recover as the pandemic ends and as we recoup all of the jobs lost during the pandemic. As businesses invest in adapting to remote work, more may choose to continue the practice if they realize some benefits or if they are reluctant to abandon the sunk costs they incurred in making remote work possible. It is not clear by how much, but the behaviors and practices of business, consumers and educational institutions are, to some degree, likely be altered permanently. However, like everywhere, after months of altering behaviors in response to the Covid-19 pandemic, New Hampshire residents want a return to "normal."

Traditional economic metrics provided by government agencies (such as ELMI) typically have not provided timely or broad enough indicators to adequately capture any operational definition of "normal" in the national or the state's economy. This publication has introduced new and more timely (weekly) metrics of the New Hampshire labor market and has introduced several private sources of data , such as Google's "Mobility Reports," and new and government experimental data (the Census Bureau's "Small Business and Household Pulse Surveys," the Census Bureau's "Business Formation Statistics," and Census's state retail sales data), to provide readers as broad and timely as possible indication of the progress the New Hampshire economy is making in its recovery from the pandemic.

Moody's Analytics and CNN Business have created a proprietary Back-to-Normal Index intended to measure the status of the economic recovery from the COVID-19 crisis. The index uses a mix of traditional economic data and real-time metrics published by a host of private providers to capture trends both nationally and at a state level. Several of the traditional and private measures have been discussed in prior editions of this weekly publication. The index is intended to go beyond the usual measures of employment and output to give a realistic sense of how businesses and consumers are responding to the pandemic. The data in the Index are intended to capture a wide range of economic activity including traditional measures of output and labor market activity, travel and leisure activity, housing market activity, and consumer behavior. For each state, national indicators comprise 25 percent of a state's Index score. Looking at the most recent data (as of October 15th), the national "Back-to-Normal" index value stands at 81 percent, indicating that, overall, the nation is still at almost 20 percent from its pre-pandemic "normal." Similar to the data reported in our Covid-19 Unemployment Update over the past few months, the Moody's/CNN Business Back-to-Normal Index shows that New Hampshire has made greater progress in returning to "normal," economically and behaviorally, than the nation as a whole. As the graphic below indicates, New Hampshire, with a Back-to-Normal Index of 89, is among the six states closest to returning to their pre-pandemic "normal."

- Brian Gottlob, Director

New Hampshire Ranks High on Moody's Analytic's "Back-to-Normal" Economic Index

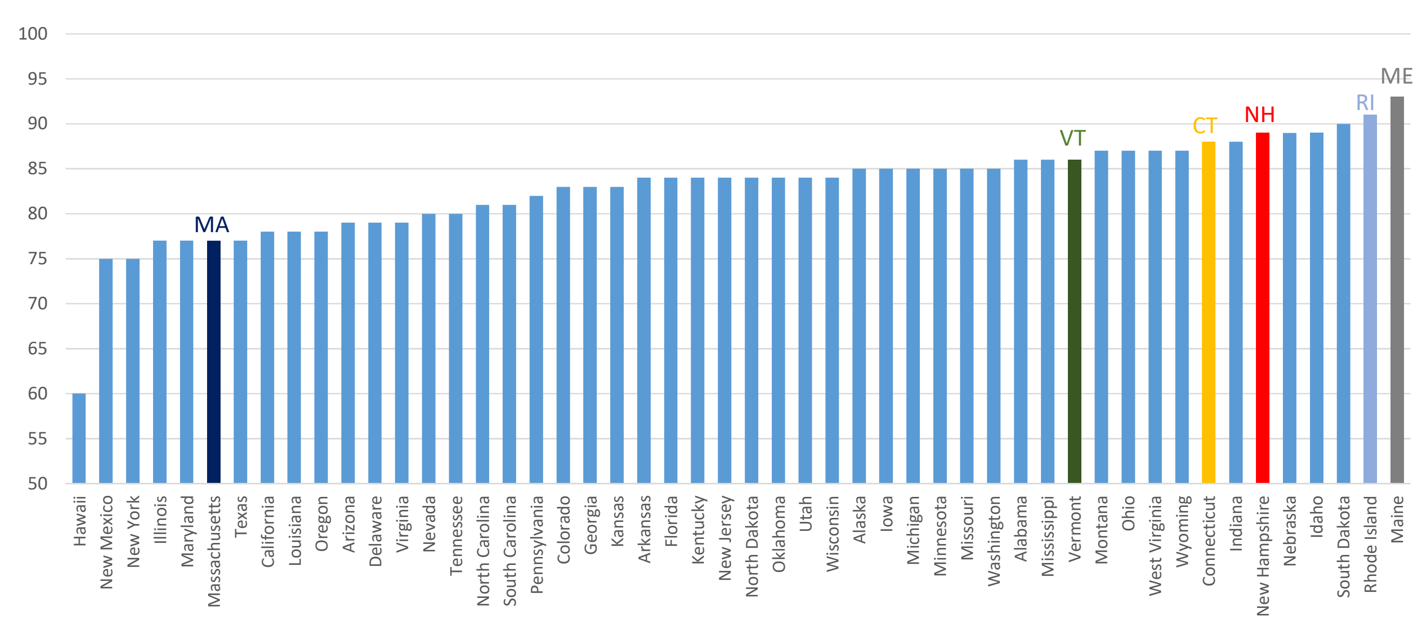


TABLE 2 - COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTY

COUNTY	TOTAL CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH: MARCH 15 TO OCTOBER 3	CLAIMS SEPT. 20 TO OCTOBER 3	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	CONTINUING CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH AS OF SEPTEMBER 19†	FEBRUARY 2020 LABOR FORCE	ESTIMATED CURRENT COVID-19 AFFECTED INSURED UNEMP. RATE
Belknap	10,062	59	-1	2,180	31,039	7.0%
Carroll	7,860	37	7	1,727	23,718	7.3%
Cheshire	8,569	48	-6	1,957	41,500	4.7%
Coos	4,388	21	-16	821	14,724	5.6%
Grafton	11,121	59	11	2,159	51,045	4.2%
Hillsborough	57,189	339	-20	13,155	245,905	5.3%
Merrimack	20,433	145	7	4,436	84,821	5.2%
Rockingham	37,618	206	-12	8,609	188,982	4.6%
Strafford	17,475	108	6	3,876	75,410	5.1%
Sullivan	4,897	36	12	1,061	23,061	4.6%
Totals	**179,612**	**1,058**	**-12**	**39,981**	**780,205**	**5.1%**

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

FIGURE 2

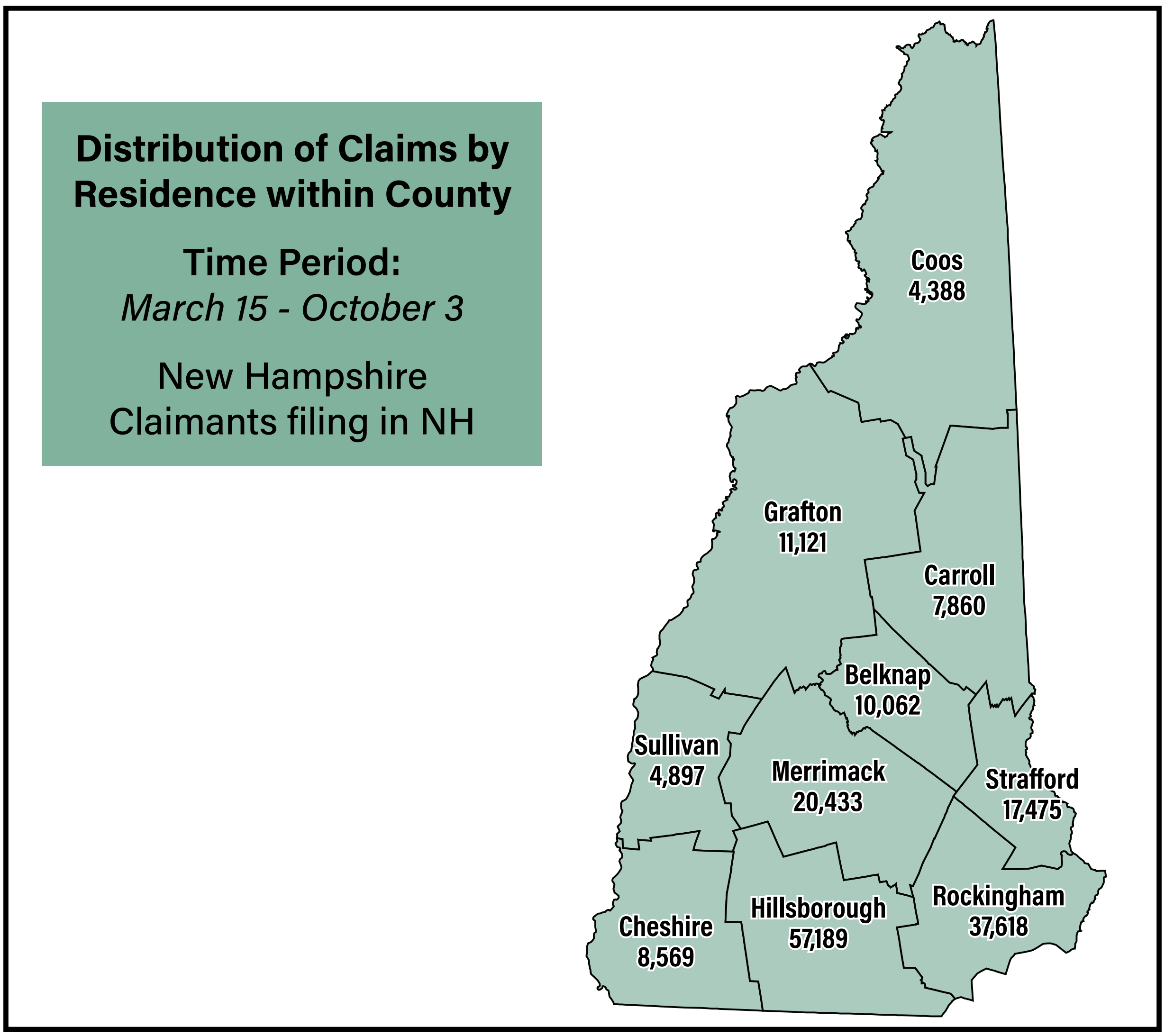


TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 15 TO OCTOBER 3

INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 15	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF OCTOBER 3	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	SEPT. 12 CONTINUED CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Food Services and Drinking Places	722	26,695	5,047	-263	49,907	10.1%
Administrative and Support Services	561	11,812	3,481	-161	33,750	10.3%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	621	10,652	1,378	-73	34,431	4.0%
Educational Services	611	8,298	1,385	-110	20,834	6.6%
Social Assistance	624	6,488	1,400	-68	15,809	8.9%
Hospitals	622	6,102	840	-51	30,086	2.8%
Personal and Laundry Services	812	5,150	908	-50	7,306	12.4%
Accommodation	721	5,015	1,165	-60	8,397	13.9%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	541	4,993	1,384	-45	39,171	3.5%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	713	4,732	807	-42	9,883	8.2%
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	441	4,710	879	-61	12,602	7.0%
General Merchandise Stores	452	4,639	1,058	-41	14,817	7.1%
Specialty Trade Contractors	238	4,371	808	-36	18,817	4.3%
Food and Beverage Stores	445	3,764	1,027	-33	22,356	4.6%
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	448	3,510	478	-29	6,029	7.9%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	623	2,918	870	-28	14,268	6.1%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	453	2,710	457	-38	5,449	8.4%
Electronic Computer Manufacturing	334	2,616	514	-2	16,381	3.1%
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	485	2,451	619	-53	3,652	16.9%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	332	2,397	555	-103	11,558	4.8%
General Automotive Repair	811	2,380	457	-20	7,091	6.4%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	813	2,275	442	-8	6,517	6.8%
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	423	2,194	480	-56	12,463	3.9%
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	335	2,077	150	0	4,225	3.6%
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores	451	1,722	266	-16	4,154	6.4%
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	442	1,588	242	-9	2,772	8.7%
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	444	1,498	395	-24	9,527	4.1%
Construction of Buildings	236	1,491	378	12	6,082	6.2%

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

INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 15	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF OCTOBER 3	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	SEPT. 12 CONTINUED CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	339	1,477	233	-23	4,430	5.3%
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	424	1,419	333	-17	8,050	4.1%
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers.	425	1,375	355	-11	7,771	4.6%
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	326	1,318	309	4	5,422	5.7%
Nonstore Retailers	454	1,171	304	-20	6,181	4.9%
Health and Personal Care Stores	446	1,061	234	-5	4,185	5.6%
Textile Mills	313	1,057	262	-3	1,822	14.4%
Real Estate	531	1,016	239	-5	4,949	4.8%
Machinery Manufacturing	333	988	314	-8	7,006	4.5%
Primary Metal Manufacturing	331	987	186	-6	2,386	7.8%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	551	978	262	-10	9,284	2.8%
Printing and Related Support Activities	323	957	256	-10	2,297	11.1%
Gas Stations	447	957	266	-14	4,511	5.9%
Electronics and Appliance Stores	443	844	174	-15	2,958	5.9%
Industries in the Food Manufacturing	311	783	162	-15	2,771	5.8%
Rental and Leasing Services	532	777	193	-17	1,993	9.7%
Couriers and Messengers	492	766	223	-8	3,721	6.0%
Industries in the Publishing Industries (except Internet)	511	679	174	-10	5,116	3.4%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	336	649	222	-4	2,634	8.4%
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related	711	646	203	-17	1,179	17.2%
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	524	617	194	-5	11,768	1.6%
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	312	551	69	-6	1,308	5.3%

**NAICS - North American Industrial Classification System*

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - OCTOBER 3*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF SEPT. 19†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Acworth	92	21	459	4.6%
Albany	131	24	362	6.6%
Alexandria	288	49	912	5.4%
Allenstown	655	150	2,493	6.0%
Alstead	239	56	1,083	5.2%
Alton	770	158	3,009	5.3%
Amherst	1,115	215	6,419	3.3%
Andover	300	55	1,439	3.8%
Antrim	356	65	1,427	4.6%
Ashland	360	54	1,279	4.2%
Atkinson	637	158	4,068	3.9%
Auburn	738	162	3,634	4.5%
Barnstead	695	143	2,656	5.4%
Barrington	1,213	266	5,523	4.8%
Bartlett	704	129	1,459	8.8%
Bath town	142	28	542	5.2%
Bedford	2,207	465	12,555	3.7%
Belmont	1,264	289	3,576	8.1%
Bennington	241	52	817	6.4%
Benton	28	6	150	4.0%
Berlin	1,246	237	3,888	6.1%
Bethlehem	512	126	1,444	8.7%
Boscawen	613	122	1,972	6.2%
Bow	830	175	4,561	3.8%
Bradford	247	64	986	6.5%
Brentwood	478	113	2,642	4.3%
Bridgewater	150	36	761	4.7%
Bristol	612	100	1,842	5.4%
Brookfield	123	26	293	8.9%
Brookline	492	93	3,480	2.7%
Campton	643	116	2,110	5.5%
Canaan	476	100	2,042	4.9%
Candia	518	108	2,598	4.2%
Canterbury	276	56	1,508	3.7%
Carroll	131	25	391	6.4%
Center Harbor	164	28	670	4.2%
Charlestown	660	113	2,843	4.0%
Chatham	48	14	160	8.8%
Chester	619	125	3,145	4.0%
Chesterfield	282	67	1,943	3.4%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - OCTOBER 3*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF SEPT. 19†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Chichester	363	76	1,588	4.8%
Claremont	1,600	352	6,385	5.5%
Clarksville	14	-	114	0.0%
Colebrook	303	52	1,141	4.6%
Columbia	53	5	318	1.6%
Concord	6,207	1,374	23,063	6.0%
Conway	2,272	465	5,463	8.5%
Cornish	168	35	988	3.5%
Croydon	66	24	452	5.3%
Dalton	189	44	442	10.0%
Danbury	207	49	736	6.7%
Danville	534	121	2,771	4.4%
Deerfield	589	138	2,835	4.9%
Deering	215	38	1,133	3.4%
Derry	4,709	1,086	20,900	5.2%
Dorchester	34	9	200	4.5%
Dover	4,743	1,054	18,915	5.6%
Dublin	132	28	891	3.1%
Dummer	31	7	142	4.9%
Dunbarton	347	76	1,795	4.2%
Durham	735	130	9,395	1.4%
East Kingston	236	50	1,401	3.6%
Easton	35	6	143	4.2%
Eaton	64	8	235	3.4%
Effingham	216	52	701	7.4%
Enfield	488	111	3,166	3.5%
Epping	983	212	4,282	5.0%
Epsom	633	127	2,996	4.2%
Errol	55	11	164	6.7%
Exeter	1,831	436	8,834	4.9%
Farmington	1,055	251	3,725	6.7%
Fitzwilliam	229	45	1,361	3.3%
Francestown	184	50	1,002	5.0%
Franconia	163	35	655	5.3%
Franklin	1,443	343	4,055	8.5%
Freedom	172	49	766	6.4%
Fremont	581	136	2,870	4.7%
Gilford	1,191	254	3,645	7.0%
Gilmanton	595	125	1,746	7.2%
Gilsum	103	29	457	6.3%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - OCTOBER 3*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF SEPT. 19†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Goffstown	2,353	518	11,023	4.7%
Gorham	445	77	1,234	6.2%
Goshen	95	21	451	4.7%
Grafton	180	39	683	5.7%
Grantham	246	57	1,664	3.4%
Greenfield	220	50	1,066	4.7%
Greenland	492	111	2,467	4.5%
Greenville	232	53	1,206	4.4%
Groton	134	31	382	8.1%
Hampstead	904	203	5,151	3.9%
Hampton Falls	231	60	1,501	4.0%
Hampton	2,370	570	9,147	6.2%
Hancock	199	45	944	4.8%
Hanover	279	50	5,093	1.0%
Harrisville	120	23	609	3.8%
Haverhill	438	82	2,359	3.5%
Hebron	57	9	413	2.2%
Henniker	563	112	2,910	3.8%
Hill	159	33	543	6.1%
Hillsborough	1,007	214	3,004	7.1%
Hinsdale	351	84	2,158	3.9%
Holderness	279	48	1,563	3.1%
Hollis	650	131	4,346	3.0%
Hooksett	2,075	426	9,376	4.5%
Hopkinton	579	114	3,481	3.3%
Hudson	2,961	614	15,467	4.0%
Jackson	186	33	366	9.0%
Jaffrey	602	140	3,103	4.5%
Jefferson	152	42	639	6.6%
Keene	2,907	614	11,949	5.1%
Kensington	181	43	1,313	3.3%
Kingston	757	190	3,777	5.0%
Laconia	2,882	668	7,775	8.6%
Lancaster	409	84	1,741	4.8%
Landaff	43	7	279	2.5%
Langdon	66	11	363	3.0%
Lebanon	1,330	288	7,793	3.7%
Lee	570	119	2,884	4.1%
Lempster	134	26	629	4.1%
Lincoln	376	73	770	9.5%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - OCTOBER 3*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF SEPT. 19†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Lisbon	217	53	862	6.1%
Litchfield	1,050	203	4,887	4.2%
Littleton	1,100	209	3,256	6.4%
Londonderry	3,112	642	16,261	3.9%
Loudon	744	136	3,357	4.1%
Lyman	117	30	336	8.9%
Lyme	97	18	850	2.1%
Lyndeborough	223	59	1,056	5.6%
Madbury	218	43	1,097	3.9%
Madison	438	99	1,437	6.9%
Manchester	20,698	5,005	66,815	7.5%
Marlborough	290	73	1,221	6.0%
Marlow	91	31	369	8.4%
Mason	150	34	821	4.1%
Meredith	969	205	3,115	6.6%
Merrimack	3,336	712	16,570	4.3%
Middleton	231	44	1,051	4.2%
Milan	173	30	626	4.8%
Milford	2,245	427	9,738	4.4%
Milton	600	139	2,390	5.8%
Monroe	79	24	401	6.0%
Mont Vernon	284	56	1,582	3.5%
Moultonborough	548	120	2,219	5.4%
Nashua	11,547	2,922	51,919	5.6%
Nelson	73	18	440	4.1%
New Boston	802	175	3,976	4.4%
New Castle	74	18	560	3.2%
New Durham	358	80	1,563	5.1%
New Hampton	374	75	1,321	5.7%
New Ipswich	451	90	3,023	3.0%
New London	301	74	1,941	3.8%
Newbury	238	49	1,212	4.0%
Newfields	194	43	1,071	4.0%
Newington	96	17	518	3.3%
Newmarket	1,429	289	5,818	5.0%
Newport	853	202	3,553	5.7%
Newton	386	106	3,283	3.2%
North Hampton	512	135	2,684	5.0%
Northfield	838	181	2,554	7.1%
Northumberland	321	47	1,059	4.4%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - OCTOBER 3*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF SEPT. 19†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Northwood	673	146	2,672	5.5%
Nottingham	654	126	3,286	3.8%
Orford	106	25	817	3.1%
Ossipee	632	172	1,757	9.8%
Pelham	1,192	257	8,237	3.1%
Pembroke	1,143	255	4,612	5.5%
Peterborough	765	195	3,858	5.1%
Piermont	53	10	430	2.3%
Pittsburg	124	13	384	3.4%
Pittsfield	565	153	2,122	7.2%
Plainfield	188	36	1,446	2.5%
Plaistow	718	159	4,320	3.7%
Plymouth	802	123	3,989	3.1%
Portsmouth	3,171	709	14,074	5.0%
Randolph	53	11	141	7.8%
Raymond	1,514	364	6,360	5.7%
Richmond	101	22	596	3.7%
Rindge	447	96	2,943	3.3%
Rochester	4,906	1,083	18,190	6.0%
Rollinsford	371	87	1,456	6.0%
Roxbury	25	6	139	4.3%
Rumney	188	36	958	3.8%
Rye	592	143	3,459	4.1%
Salem	3,093	762	18,512	4.1%
Salisbury	181	36	827	4.4%
Sanbornton	440	98	1,689	5.8%
Sandown	746	149	4,279	3.5%
Sandwich	153	33	610	5.4%
Seabrook	1,139	293	5,180	5.7%
Sharon	34	13	224	5.8%
Shelburne	49	6	177	3.4%
Somersworth	1,942	470	6,891	6.8%
South Hampton	71	16	531	3.0%
Springfield	125	22	779	2.8%
Stark	54	13	194	6.7%
Stewartstown	91	10	370	2.7%
Stoddard	157	34	724	4.7%
Strafford	533	110	2,328	4.7%
Stratford	94	15	255	5.9%
Stratham	800	173	4,559	3.8%
Sugar Hill	78	17	351	4.8%
Sullivan	79	18	360	5.0%
Sunapee	321	75	1,671	4.5%
Surry	77	17	500	3.4%
Sutton	174	42	1,139	3.7%
Swanzey	907	232	4,101	5.7%
Tamworth	508	111	1,517	7.3%
Temple	166	35	786	4.5%
Thornton	510	85	1,790	4.7%
Tilton	718	137	1,837	7.5%
Troy	300	84	1,174	7.2%
Tuftonboro	294	75	1,157	6.5%
Unity	121	34	865	3.9%
Wakefield	621	147	2,310	6.4%
Walpole	346	81	2,380	3.4%
Warner	356	81	1,587	5.1%
Warren	94	15	537	2.8%
Washington	162	32	513	6.2%
Waterville Valley	87	20	141	14.2%
Weare	1,243	240	6,179	3.9%
Webster	247	43	1,180	3.6%
Wentworth	106	21	535	3.9%
Westmoreland	181	33	941	3.5%
Whitefield	392	92	1,280	7.2%
Wilmot	149	34	788	4.3%
Wilton	540	125	2,190	5.7%
Winchester	530	126	2,058	6.1%
Windham	1,256	297	8,219	3.6%
Windsor	31	4	155	2.6%
Wolfeboro	734	166	2,827	5.9%
Woodstock	402	64	972	6.6%
Totals	**179,612**	**39,981**	**780,205**	**5.1%**

** 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 October 22nd.

For further information contact:
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__NEWS RELEASE__