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COVID-19 UNEMPLOYMENT UPDATE

For Immediate Release: October 22, 2020

Initial claims for unemployment in New Hampshire decreased by 692 to 1,870 (or -27%) during the week ending October 17th, compared to a revised 2,562 during the week ended October 10th. Nationally, initial claims decreased by 8.3 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Compared to the week ended October 10th, 12 states experienced an increase in initial claims during the week. In New England, both Massachusetts (+4,556) and Vermont (+10) saw an increase in initial claims during the week.

Continuing claims for unemployment declined by 2,514 (or 8.3 percent), from a revised 30,234 to 27,720 in New Hampshire during the week ended October 10th. 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 11.3 percent during the week on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Nationally, only four states (Alabama, Kansas, North Dakota, and Washington) experienced an increase in continuing claims during the week ended October 10th. Several states experienced out-sized (inconsistent with reported economic conditions) declines in the number of individuals filing continued claims during the week and some of their decline may be attributable to individuals exhausting their eligibility for benefits. Future editions of this report will examine that possibility. One result of the large drops in continued claims is that several states substantially reduced the number of continued claims as a percentage of the workforce, and moving below New Hampshire's percentage of 3.6 (figure below).

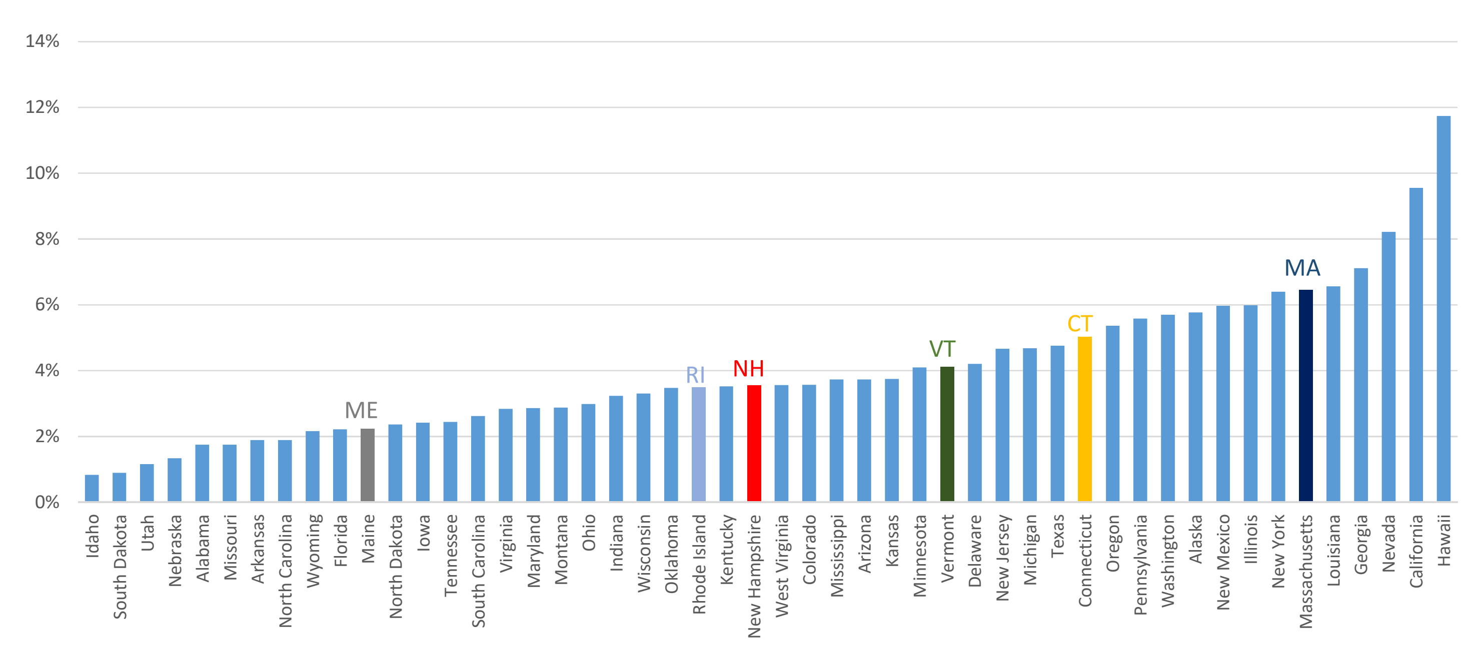
For the week ending October 12th, the U.S. Census Bureau's weekly "Small Business Pulse Survey" reported that 5.7 percent of New Hampshire small businesses had increased employment during the week, slightly below the 6.2 percentage nationally.

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

TOWN	NEW CLAIMS OCTOBER 4 TO OCTOBER 10	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	TOTAL NEW CLAIMS MARCH 15 TO OCTOBER 10	CONTINUING CLAIMS AS OF SEPTEMBER 19†
Manchester	154	12	20,852	5,005
Nashua	77	-11	11,624	2,922
Concord	48	-2	6,255	1,374
Derry	35	17	4,744	1,086
Merrimack	33	15	3,369	712
Dover	30	1	4,773	1,054
Rochester	26	0	4,932	1,083
Laconia	25	4	2,907	668
Salem	23	1	3,116	762
Hudson	21	6	2,982	614
Keene	21	-4	2,928	614
Portsmouth	21	-10	3,192	709
Hampton	20	5	2,390	570
Exeter	19	8	1,850	436
Bedford	17	2	2,224	465
Peterborough	14	13	779	195
Franklin	13	6	1,456	343
Hooksett	12	-2	2,087	426
Jaffrey	11	9	613	140
Londonderry	11	-9	3,123	642

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

Continuing Claims as a % of the State's Pre-COVID-19 Workforce *(as of October 10th)*



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 76 percent, compared to the U.S. overall which has seen a decline of 65 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 24 indicates that as of October 10th, continuing claims in the state were 76 percent below their peak (100 – 24 = 76).

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 10th). The number of claims filed by New Hampshire residents working in New Hampshire increased by 137 during the week. Of the towns with the most initial claims during the week, Derry (+17), Merrimack (+15) and Peterborough (+13) had the largest increase in claims over the prior week. A total of 102 of New Hampshire's 238 towns had an increase in new claims during the week, compared to the week ended October 3rd, totaling 301 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

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

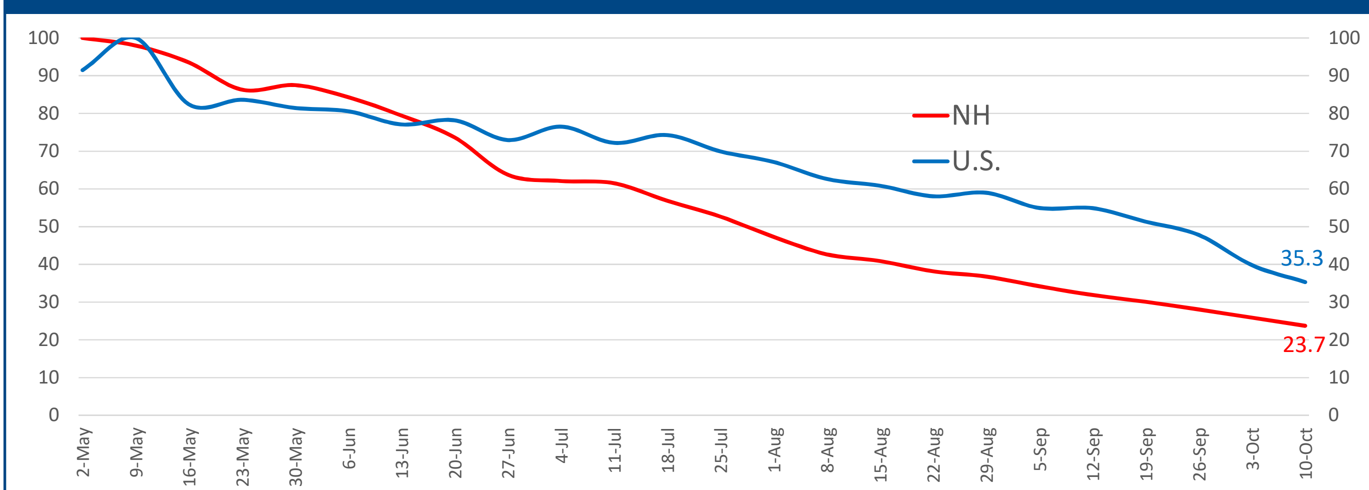
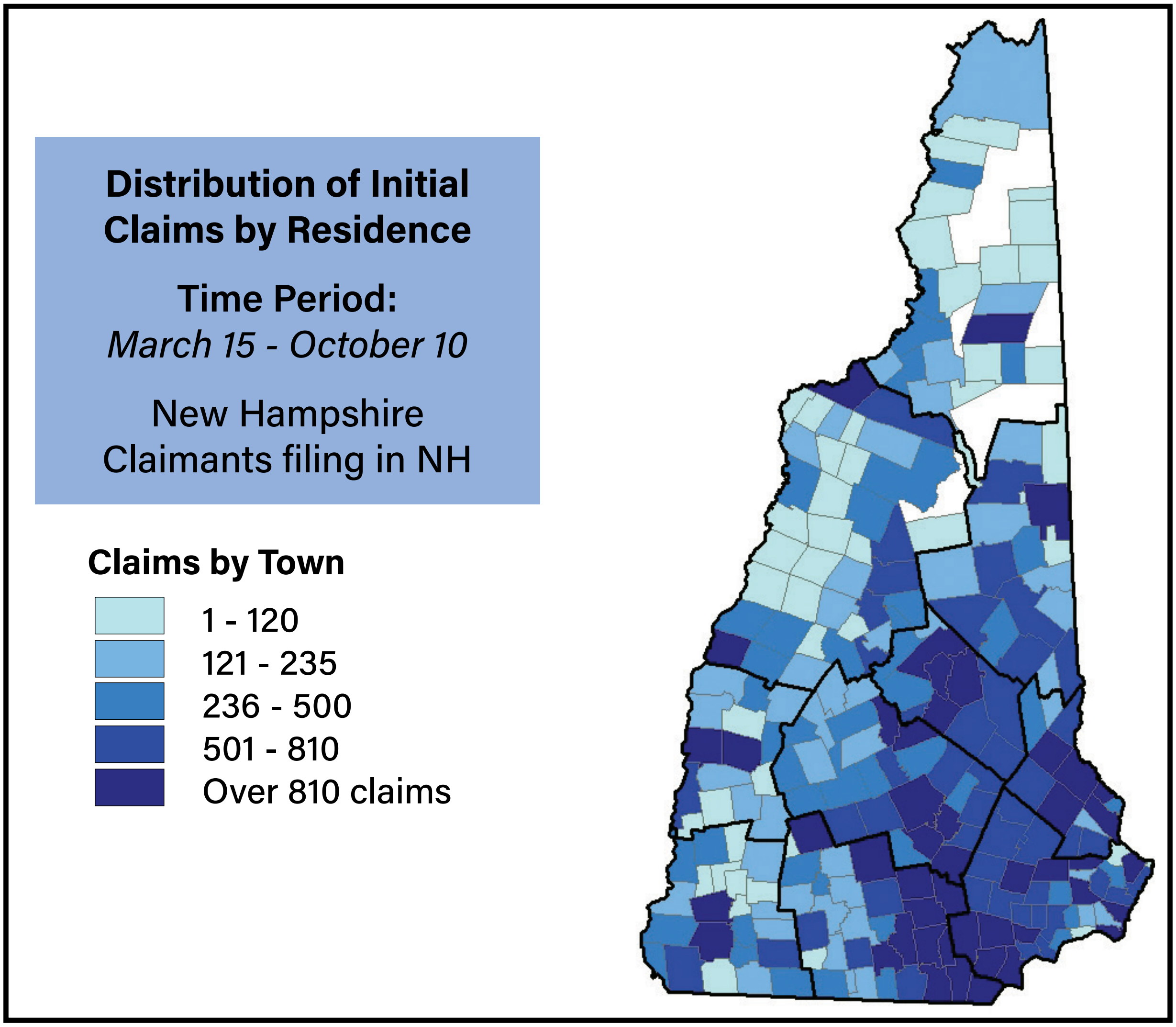


FIGURE 1



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 of each community.[2] The State of New Hampshire's official unemployment rate for September was released last 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

[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.*

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. Seven of the state's 10 counties saw an increase in claims during the week, led by Hillsborough County (+57) and Rockingham County (+41). Strafford (-5) County experienced the largest decrease in initial claims during the week.

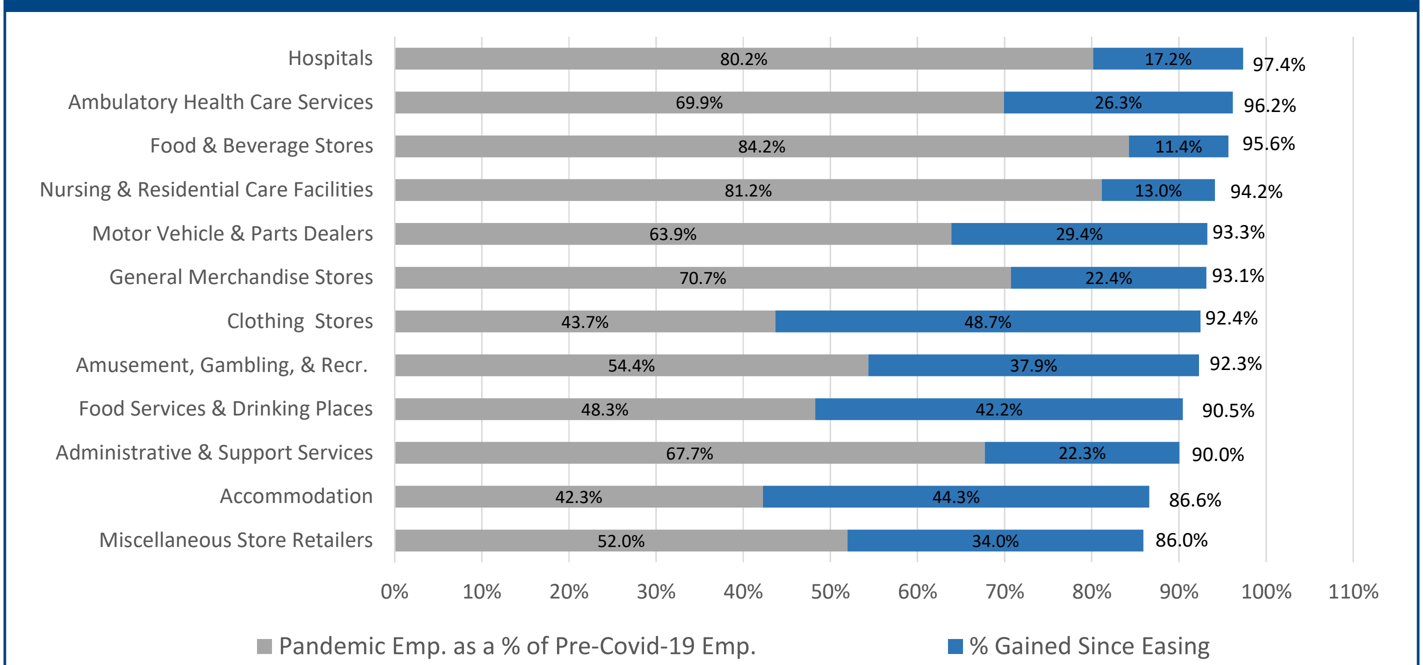
As of the week ended September 19th, Carroll County has the highest Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate, at 7.3 percent, while the lowest rate was recorded in Grafton County at 4.2 percent.

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 10th, 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 10th. Of 94 industry classifications (at the three-digit NAICS level), 11 experienced increases in continuing claims during the week. Miscellaneous store retailers, with an increase of 310, accounted for 84 percent of the increase of 369 continued claims among the 11 industries. Among the 50 industries most affected by the pandemic, just four, totaling 321, experienced an increase in continuing claims during the week ended October 10rd, again led by miscellaneous store retailers (Table 3).

Continuing claims in manufacturing industries declined by 188 or 5.1 percent during the week ended October 10th. Claims in educational services fell by 116, or 8.3 percent.

Pandemic Impact on NH Employment and Recovery Since Easing *(through October 10th)*



Continued claims in healthcare industries declined by 153 or 4.9 percent during the week. Claims in the hospitality (accommodations and food services) and recreation industries each declined by 6.1 percent. Construction industry continued claims declined by 383 or 29.4 percent during the week. The retail industry experienced an increase of 40 continued claims (+0.7%) as a result of the 310 increase in continued claims by miscellaneous store retailers, no other retail categories had an increase in claims.

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 10. 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.

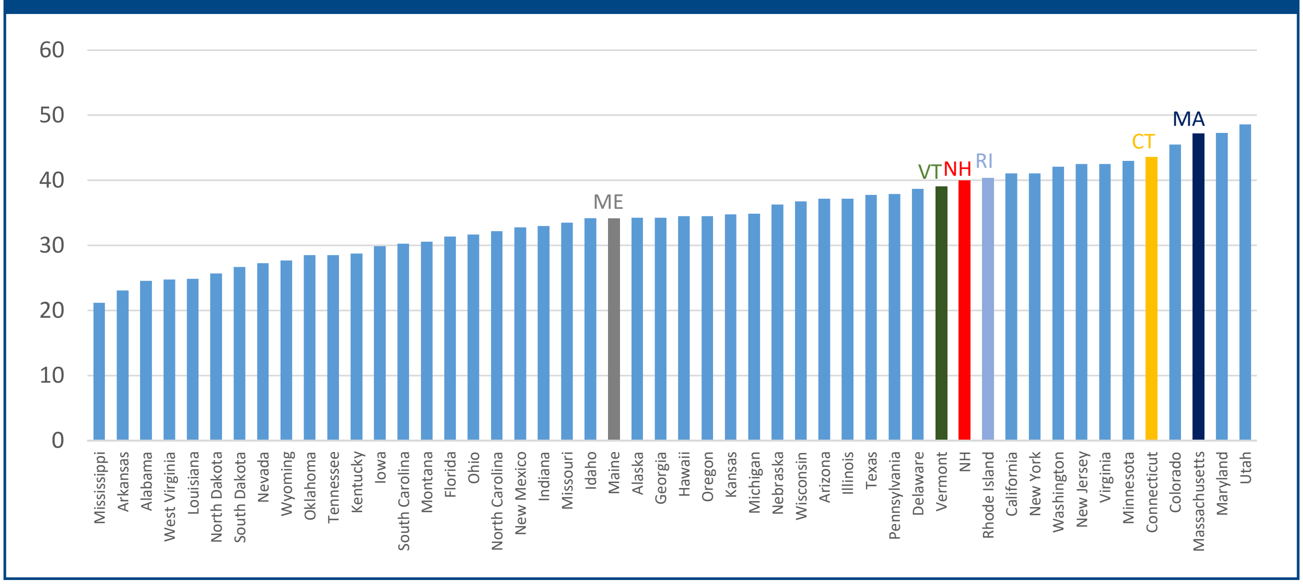
Can a Pandemic Help New Hampshire's Population and Labor Force Grow?

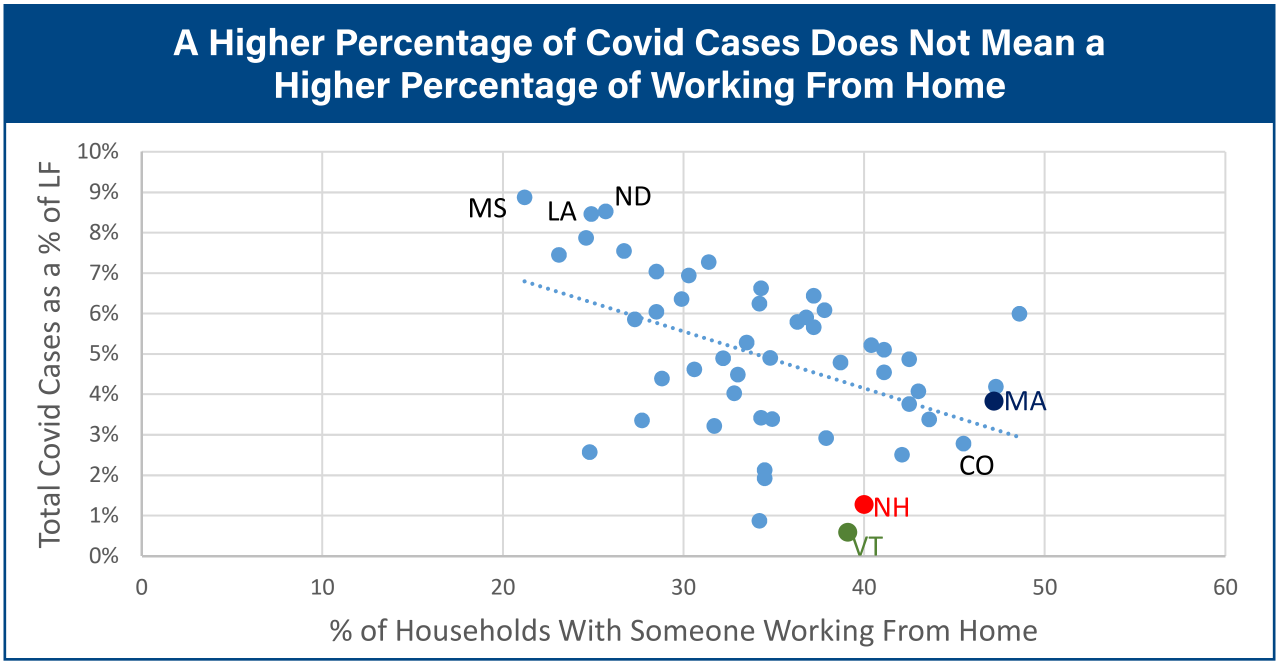
It is clear that remote work arrangements have increased during the pandemic. What is not clear is how much remote work will permanently increase once the pandemic subsides. The U.S. Census Bureau's "Household Pulse Survey," initiated during the pandemic, asks individuals if they, or any adult in their household has substituted some or all of their in-person (at work location) work hours for work at home. State-by-state percentages are presented in the figure below.

The graph shows that all New England states, with the exception of Maine, have a relatively high percentage of households with someone substituting remote work for in-person work at their job location. The fact that nearby states such as Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, as well as other Northeastern states have a high percentage of remote work may present an opportunity for New Hampshire to increase its labor force as more work is done remotely and on a permanent basis. The increasing separation of "work" from "place" allows individuals to choose their preferred location to live, regardless of proximity to where they work. Already there are indications of increased interest in movement into Northern New England from residents of more densely populated metropolitan areas of the Northeast in response to the pandemic. New Hampshire, which has traditionally attracted residents from these areas, may see an increase in in-migration in response to concerns about the current and possible future pandemics, and because it has long proven to be a desirable place for residents of other Northeastern states to migrate. Over the past several decades individuals who have move into the state have had relatively higher levels of educational attainment and skill levels. While many initially retain jobs located outside of the state, they increase the quality of the state's labor force and make the state more attractive as a location for businesses looking for access to skilled workers. Eventually, many of the workers who initially retain jobs outside of New Hampshire become employed with New Hampshire organizations.

If the increase in remote work is entirely the result of the pandemic, then as the pandemic subsides, remote work arrangements will likely return closer to pre-pandemic levels. To assess how much remote work is related to the pandemic, we examined the relationship between total Covid-19 cases in a state (from the beginning of the pandemic to currently) as a percentage each state's pre-

Percentage of Households With at Least One Adult Substituting Remote Work for In-Person (At Location) Work





pandemic labor force. As the chart above shows there is a modest but negative relationship between Covid-19 cases and the percentage of remote work arrangements substituting for in-person, work location, work in a state. That is, the higher the percentage of Covid-19 cases, the modestly lower the percentage of remote work substitution.

Rather than Covid-19 case being the primary explanation for the degree that remote work is replacing in-person, at work location work, it is the degree to which jobs in a state are amenable to remote work that has a much stronger, positive relationship to the degree of remote work substitution in a state. The figure below shows that stronger and positive relationship exists between remote work and the percentage of jobs in a state that are amenable to remote work arrangements than the relationship between the concentration of Covid-19 cases and remote work substitution. While both the concentration of Covid-19 cases and ability to work remotely are significantly related to the amount of remote work substitution occurring in a state, multivariate (regression analysis) shows that the ability to work remotely has about six times the ability to explain substitution during the pandemic as does the concentration of pandemic cases. As the pandemic subsides, and as more workers and companies adapt to remote work arrangements, these data imply that the results could be a permanent increase in remote work and possibly greater opportunities for New Hampshire to increase its skilled labor force and address some of the demographic challenges it faces.

\- Brian Gottlob, Director

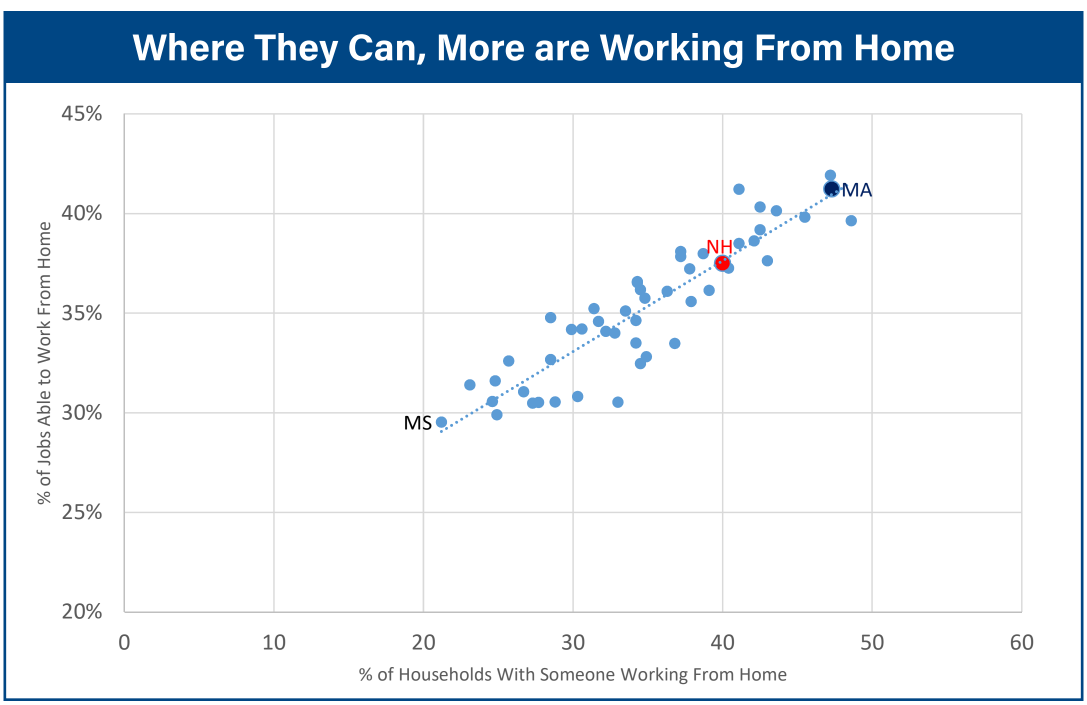


TABLE 2 - COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTY

COUNTY	TOTAL CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH: MARCH 15 TO OCTOBER 10	CLAIMS OCTOBER 4 TO OCTOBER 10	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	10,138	76	17	2,180	31,039	7.0%
Carroll	7,894	34	-3	1,727	23,718	7.3%
Cheshire	8,632	63	15	1,957	41,500	4.7%
Coos	4,415	27	6	821	14,724	5.6%
Grafton	11,187	66	7	2,159	51,045	4.2%
Hillsborough	57,585	396	57	13,155	245,905	5.3%
Merrimack	20,583	150	5	4,436	84,821	5.2%
Rockingham	37,865	247	41	8,609	188,982	4.6%
Strafford	17,578	103	-5	3,876	75,410	5.1%
Sullivan	4,930	33	-3	1,061	23,061	4.6%
Totals	**180,807**	**1,195**	**137**	**39,981**	**780,205**	**5.1%**

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

FIGURE 2

Distribution of Claims by Residence within County

Time Period:
March 15 - October 10

New Hampshire
Claimants filing in NH

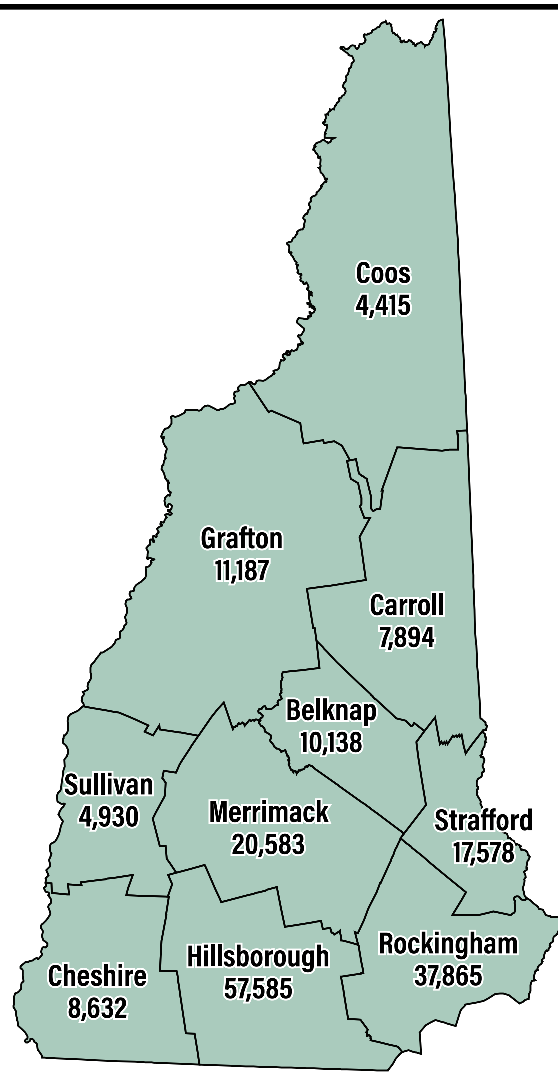


TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 15 TO OCTOBER 3

INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 15	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF OCTOBER 10	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	OCT 10 CONTINUED CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Food Services and Drinking Places	722	26,863	4,756	-326	49,907	9.5%
Administrative and Support Services	561	11,976	3,359	-157	33,750	10.0%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	621	10,710	1,311	-74	34,431	3.8%
Educational Services	611	8,375	1,275	-116	20,834	6.1%
Social Assistance	624	6,541	1,324	-79	15,809	8.4%
Hospitals	622	6,128	794	-48	30,086	2.6%
Personal and Laundry Services	812	5,167	877	-35	7,306	12.0%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	541	5,085	1,329	-58	39,171	3.4%
Accommodation	721	5,045	1,126	-52	8,397	13.4%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	713	4,787	761	-55	9,883	7.7%
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	441	4,739	851	-33	12,602	6.8%
General Merchandise Stores	452	4,681	1,014	-45	14,817	6.8%
Specialty Trade Contractors	238	4,429	432	-378	18,817	2.3%
Food and Beverage Stores	445	3,803	968	-63	22,356	4.3%
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	448	3,532	455	-29	6,029	7.5%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	623	2,958	840	-31	14,268	5.9%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	453	2,728	767	310	5,449	14.1%
Electronic Computer Manufacturing	334	2,633	458	-56	16,381	2.8%
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	485	2,458	587	-34	3,652	16.1%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	332	2,414	538	-23	11,558	4.7%
General Automotive Repair	811	2,409	449	-13	7,091	6.3%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	813	2,299	428	-16	6,517	6.6%
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	423	2,234	486	1	12,463	3.9%
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	335	2,082	154	3	4,225	3.6%
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores	451	1,737	237	-30	4,154	5.7%
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	442	1,599	231	-10	2,772	8.3%
Construction of Buildings	236	1,521	377	-3	6,082	6.2%
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	444	1,521	374	-25	9,527	3.9%

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 10	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	OCT 10 CONTINUED CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	339	1,486	231	-2	4,430	5.2%
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	424	1,426	325	-11	8,050	4.0%
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers.	425	1,384	328	-28	7,771	4.2%
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	326	1,327	307	-4	5,422	5.7%
Nonstore Retailers	454	1,186	299	-9	6,181	4.8%
Health and Personal Care Stores	446	1,068	224	-10	4,185	5.4%
Textile Mills	313	1,060	256	-7	1,822	14.1%
Real Estate	531	1,028	228	-14	4,949	4.6%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	551	998	248	-16	9,284	2.7%
Machinery Manufacturing	333	997	287	-28	7,006	4.1%
Primary Metal Manufacturing	331	992	179	-7	2,386	7.5%
Gas Stations	447	970	264	-5	2,297	11.5%
Printing and Related Support Activities	323	963	213	-43	4,511	4.7%
Electronics and Appliance Stores	443	850	165	-11	2,958	5.6%
Rental and Leasing Services	532	802	191	-8	1,993	9.6%
Industries in the Food Manufacturing	311	789	158	-5	2,771	5.7%
Couriers and Messengers	492	779	208	-15	3,721	5.6%
Industries in the Publishing Industries (except Internet)	511	682	168	-5	5,116	3.3%
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related	711	655	196	-8	2,634	7.4%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	336	651	220	-2	1,179	18.7%
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	524	632	187	-6	11,768	1.6%
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	512	557	113	7	1,308	8.6%

**NAICS - North American Industrial Classification System*

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - OCTOBER 10*	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	289	49	912	5.4%
Allenstown	657	150	2,493	6.0%
Alstead	240	56	1,083	5.2%
Alton	776	158	3,009	5.3%
Amherst	1,125	215	6,419	3.3%
Andover	302	55	1,439	3.8%
Antrim	361	65	1,427	4.6%
Ashland	362	54	1,279	4.2%
Atkinson	642	158	4,068	3.9%
Auburn	742	162	3,634	4.5%
Barnstead	700	143	2,656	5.4%
Barrington	1,222	266	5,523	4.8%
Bartlett	706	129	1,459	8.8%
Bath town	143	28	542	5.2%
Bedford	2,224	465	12,555	3.7%
Belmont	1,273	289	3,576	8.1%
Bennington	242	52	817	6.4%
Benton	28	6	150	4.0%
Berlin	1,255	237	3,888	6.1%
Bethlehem	513	126	1,444	8.7%
Boscawen	616	122	1,972	6.2%
Bow	835	175	4,561	3.8%
Bradford	250	64	986	6.5%
Brentwood	481	113	2,642	4.3%
Bridgewater	150	36	761	4.7%
Bristol	613	100	1,842	5.4%
Brookfield	124	26	293	8.9%
Brookline	493	93	3,480	2.7%
Campton	647	116	2,110	5.5%
Canaan	479	100	2,042	4.9%
Candia	519	108	2,598	4.2%
Canterbury	278	56	1,508	3.7%
Carroll	131	25	391	6.4%
Center Harbor	164	28	670	4.2%
Charlestown	665	113	2,843	4.0%
Chatham	48	14	160	8.8%
Chester	621	125	3,145	4.0%
Chesterfield	283	67	1,943	3.4%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - OCTOBER 10*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF SEPT. 19†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Chichester	364	76	1,588	4.8%
Claremont	1,610	352	6,385	5.5%
Colebrook	305	52	1,141	4.6%
Columbia	53	5	318	1.6%
Concord	6,255	1,374	23,063	6.0%
Conway	2,281	465	5,463	8.5%
Cornish	169	35	988	3.5%
Croydon	66	24	452	5.3%
Dalton	189	44	442	10.0%
Danbury	207	49	736	6.7%
Danville	537	121	2,771	4.4%
Deerfield	593	138	2,835	4.9%
Deering	216	38	1,133	3.4%
Derry	4,744	1,086	20,900	5.2%
Dorchester	35	9	200	4.5%
Dover	4,773	1,054	18,915	5.6%
Dublin	132	28	891	3.1%
Dummer	31	7	142	4.9%
Dunbarton	353	76	1,795	4.2%
Durham	738	130	9,395	1.4%
East Kingston	237	50	1,401	3.6%
Easton	35	6	143	4.2%
Eaton	64	8	235	3.4%
Effingham	217	52	701	7.4%
Ellsworth	16	4	58	6.9%
Enfield	495	111	3,166	3.5%
Epping	989	212	4,282	5.0%
Epsom	634	127	2,996	4.2%
Errol	55	11	164	6.7%
Exeter	1,850	436	8,834	4.9%
Farmington	1,063	251	3,725	6.7%
Fitzwilliam	231	45	1,361	3.3%
Francestown	184	50	1,002	5.0%
Franconia	163	35	655	5.3%
Franklin	1,456	343	4,055	8.5%
Freedom	175	49	766	6.4%
Fremont	584	136	2,870	4.7%
Gilford	1,196	254	3,645	7.0%
Gilmanton	597	125	1,746	7.2%
Gilsum	103	29	457	6.3%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - OCTOBER 10*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF SEPT. 19†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Goffstown	2,361	518	11,023	4.7%
Gorham	448	77	1,234	6.2%
Goshen	95	21	451	4.7%
Grafton	182	39	683	5.7%
Grantham	248	57	1,664	3.4%
Greenfield	220	50	1,066	4.7%
Greenland	494	111	2,467	4.5%
Greenville	232	53	1,206	4.4%
Groton	138	31	382	8.1%
Hampstead	912	203	5,151	3.9%
Hampton Falls	232	60	1,501	4.0%
Hampton	2,390	570	9,147	6.2%
Hancock	200	45	944	4.8%
Hanover	285	50	5,093	1.0%
Harrisville	122	23	609	3.8%
Haverhill	444	82	2,359	3.5%
Hebron	58	9	413	2.2%
Henniker	573	112	2,910	3.8%
Hill	161	33	543	6.1%
Hillsborough	1,012	214	3,004	7.1%
Hinsdale	351	84	2,158	3.9%
Holderness	280	48	1,563	3.1%
Hollis	651	131	4,346	3.0%
Hooksett	2,087	426	9,376	4.5%
Hopkinton	587	114	3,481	3.3%
Hudson	2,982	614	15,467	4.0%
Jackson	186	33	366	9.0%
Jaffrey	613	140	3,103	4.5%
Jefferson	154	42	639	6.6%
Keene	2,928	614	11,949	5.1%
Kensington	183	43	1,313	3.3%
Kingston	758	190	3,777	5.0%
Laconia	2,907	668	7,775	8.6%
Lancaster	413	84	1,741	4.8%
Landaff	43	7	279	2.5%
Langdon	66	11	363	3.0%
Lebanon	1,336	288	7,793	3.7%
Lee	573	119	2,884	4.1%
Lempster	134	26	629	4.1%
Lincoln	377	73	770	9.5%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - OCTOBER 10*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF SEPT. 19†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Lisbon	220	53	862	6.1%
Litchfield	1,055	203	4,887	4.2%
Littleton	1,105	209	3,256	6.4%
Londonderry	3,123	642	16,261	3.9%
Loudon	748	136	3,357	4.1%
Lyman	118	30	336	8.9%
Lyme	99	18	850	2.1%
Lyndeborough	224	59	1,056	5.6%
Madbury	218	43	1,097	3.9%
Madison	440	99	1,437	6.9%
Manchester	20,852	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	972	205	3,115	6.6%
Merrimack	3,369	712	16,570	4.3%
Middleton	233	44	1,051	4.2%
Milan	174	30	626	4.8%
Milford	2,256	427	9,738	4.4%
Milton	606	139	2,390	5.8%
Monroe	79	24	401	6.0%
Mont Vernon	285	56	1,582	3.5%
Moultonborough	551	120	2,219	5.4%
Nashua	11,624	2,922	51,919	5.6%
Nelson	74	18	440	4.1%
New Boston	810	175	3,976	4.4%
New Castle	75	18	560	3.2%
New Durham	361	80	1,563	5.1%
New Hampton	384	75	1,321	5.7%
New Ipswich	454	90	3,023	3.0%
New London	305	74	1,941	3.8%
Newbury	240	49	1,212	4.0%
Newfields	196	43	1,071	4.0%
Newington	96	17	518	3.3%
Newmarket	1,440	289	5,818	5.0%
Newport	858	202	3,553	5.7%
Newton	387	106	3,283	3.2%
North Hampton	515	135	2,684	5.0%
Northfield	841	181	2,554	7.1%
Northumberland	322	47	1,059	4.4%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - OCTOBER 10*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF SEPT. 19†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Northwood	680	146	2,672	5.5%
Nottingham	654	126	3,286	3.8%
Orange	22	2	181	1.1%
Orford	106	25	817	3.1%
Ossipee	634	172	1,757	9.8%
Pelham	1,200	257	8,237	3.1%
Pembroke	1,147	255	4,612	5.5%
Peterborough	779	195	3,858	5.1%
Piermont	53	10	430	2.3%
Pittsburg	125	13	384	3.4%
Pittsfield	566	153	2,122	7.2%
Plainfield	189	36	1,446	2.5%
Plaistow	727	159	4,320	3.7%
Plymouth	805	123	3,989	3.1%
Portsmouth	3,192	709	14,074	5.0%
Randolph	54	11	141	7.8%
Raymond	1,521	364	6,360	5.7%
Richmond	101	22	596	3.7%
Rindge	453	96	2,943	3.3%
Rochester	4,932	1,083	18,190	6.0%
Rollinsford	372	87	1,456	6.0%
Roxbury	25	6	139	4.3%
Rumney	188	36	958	3.8%
Rye	596	143	3,459	4.1%
Salem	3,116	762	18,512	4.1%
Salisbury	183	36	827	4.4%
Sanbornton	445	98	1,689	5.8%
Sandown	748	149	4,279	3.5%
Sandwich	156	33	610	5.4%
Seabrook	1,149	293	5,180	5.7%
Sharon	34	13	224	5.8%
Shelburne	49	6	177	3.4%
Somersworth	1,951	470	6,891	6.8%
South Hampton	71	16	531	3.0%
Springfield	127	22	779	2.8%
Stark	54	13	194	6.7%
Stewartstown	92	10	370	2.7%
Stoddard	159	34	724	4.7%
Strafford	536	110	2,328	4.7%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - OCTOBER 10*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF SEPT. 19†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Stratford	94	15	255	5.9%
Stratham	805	173	4,559	3.8%
Sugar Hill	79	17	351	4.8%
Sullivan	79	18	360	5.0%
Sunapee	325	75	1,671	4.5%
Surry	77	17	500	3.4%
Sutton	175	42	1,139	3.7%
Swanzey	913	232	4,101	5.7%
Tamworth	510	111	1,517	7.3%
Temple	167	35	786	4.5%
Thornton	511	85	1,790	4.7%
Tilton	724	137	1,837	7.5%
Troy	301	84	1,174	7.2%
Tuftonboro	295	75	1,157	6.5%
Unity	123	34	865	3.9%
Wakefield	623	147	2,310	6.4%
Walpole	351	81	2,380	3.4%
Warner	361	81	1,587	5.1%
Warren	94	15	537	2.8%
Washington	163	32	513	6.2%
Waterville Valley	87	20	141	14.2%
Weare	1,252	240	6,179	3.9%
Webster	251	43	1,180	3.6%
Wentworth Location	2	-	11	0.0%
Wentworth	106	21	535	3.9%
Westmoreland	181	33	941	3.5%
Whitefield	394	92	1,280	7.2%
Wilmot	151	34	788	4.3%
Wilton	540	125	2,190	5.7%
Winchester	534	126	2,058	6.1%
Windham	1,266	297	8,219	3.6%
Windsor	31	4	155	2.6%
Wolfeboro	737	166	2,827	5.9%
Woodstock	404	64	972	6.6%
Totals	**180,807**	**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 29th.

For further information contact:
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NEWS RELEASE

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