NHES New Hampshire Employment Security
www.nhes.nh.gov
"We're working to keep New Hampshire working"

Administrative Office
45 South Fruit Street
Concord, NH 03301-4857

COVID-19 UNEMPLOYMENT UPDATE

For Immediate Release: August 20, 2020

Initial claims for unemployment in New Hampshire increased by 194 to 2,918 (or +7.1%) during the week ending August 15th, compared to a revised 2,724 during the week ended August 8th, approximately in-line with the increase in claims nationally of 6.3 percent, compared to the previous week, on a not seasonally adjusted basis. A total of 35 states, led by New Jersey (+10,909), New York (+9,776), and Texas (+9,112) experienced an increase in initial claims during the week compared to the week ended August 8th. Some of the increase in initial claim activity in New Hampshire is related to fraudulent claim activity, as the state saw an increase in ID theft-related claims activity during the week. While the fraud was detected prior to benefits being paid, it was not detected prior to the state's initial claims numbers being reported to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. During the week the state had 318 detected ID theft related new claims, up 82 from the prior week.

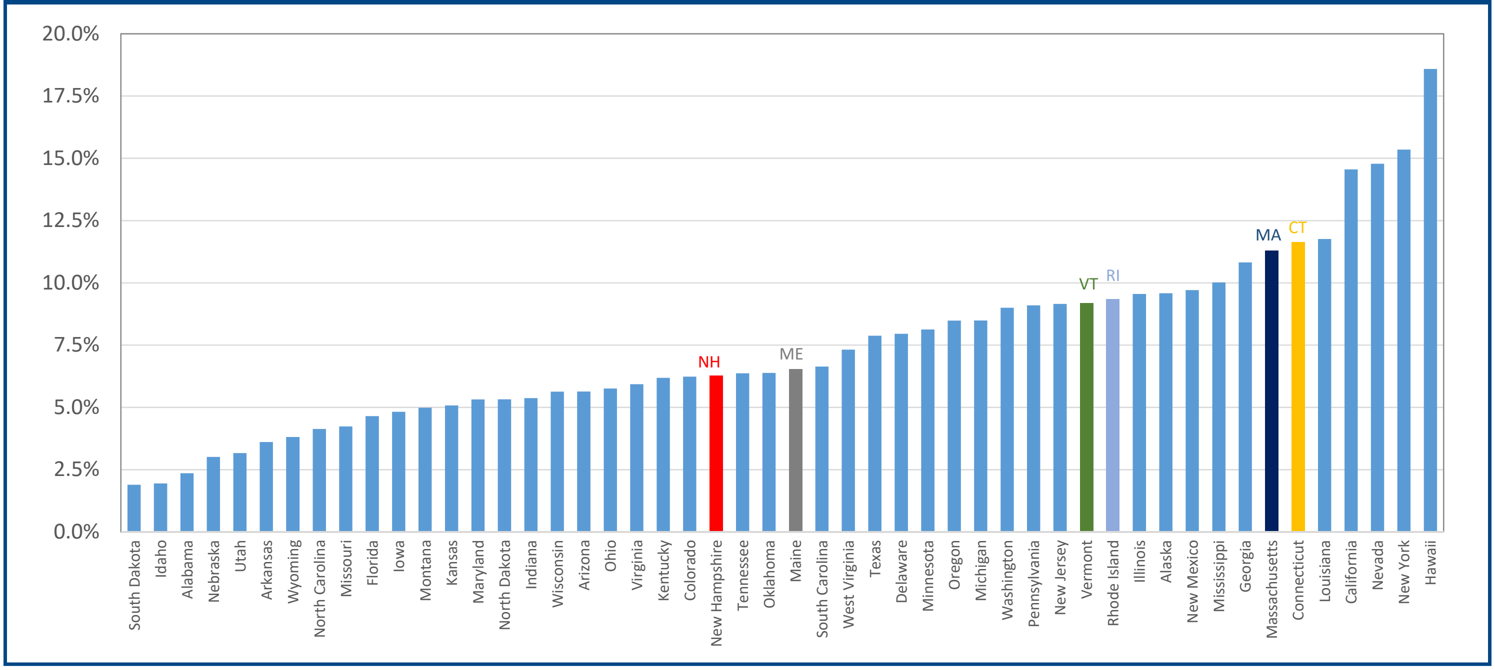
Continuing claims for unemployment again declined more rapidly in New Hampshire than in the nation overall during the week ended August 8th. Continuing claims (by individuals who remain unemployed and file a "continuing claim" for unemployment insurance) is an important metric in assessing New Hampshire's progress of economic recovery from pandemic-required restrictions and related economic effects. As of the week ending August 8th (continuing claims are reported with a one-week lag), New Hampshire had 48,917 continued claims, down 6,322 or 11.4 percent from a revised 55,239 during the week ending August 1st. Nationally, 10 states experienced increases in continuing claims. Again this week, no New England state had an increase in continuing claims. New Hampshire has the lowest number of continuing claims as a percentage of the state's pre-pandemic labor force of any state in the Northeast, and continues to fall relative to other states nationally, dropping two places, as continued claims fall more rapidly in New Hampshire than in a majority of states.

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

TOWN	NEW CLAIMS JULY 26 TO AUGUST 8	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	TOTAL NEW CLAIMS MARCH 15 TO AUGUST 8	CONTINUING CLAIMS AS OF JULY 25†
Manchester	103	-42	-29.0%	19,585	7,593
Nashua	68	-2	-2.9%	10,946	4,333
Rochester	32	5	18.5%	4,677	1,822
Concord	31	-5	-13.9%	5,851	2,153
Keene	28	11	64.7%	2,757	1,051
Derry	25	-1	-3.8%	4,507	1,746
Dover	18	-4	-18.2%	4,509	1,726
Bedford	17	2	13.3%	2,105	761
Londonderry	16	0	0.0%	2,991	1,074
Goffstown	15	-1	-6.3%	2,260	814
Hampton	15	0	0.0%	2,274	85
Claremont	14	7	100.0%	1,521	520
Portsmouth	14	-6	-30.0%	2,988	1,136
Swanzey	14	11	366.7%	856	335
Salem	13	-6	-31.6%	2,950	1,122
Hooksett	12	5	71.4%	1,984	712
Amherst	11	4	57.1%	1,077	361
Laconia	11	-4	-26.7%	2,740	1,081
Merrimack	11	-9	-45.0%	3,189	1,157
Somersworth	11	-1	-8.3%	1,846	732

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

Continuing Claims as a % of the State's Pre-COVID-19 Workforce *(as of August 8th)*

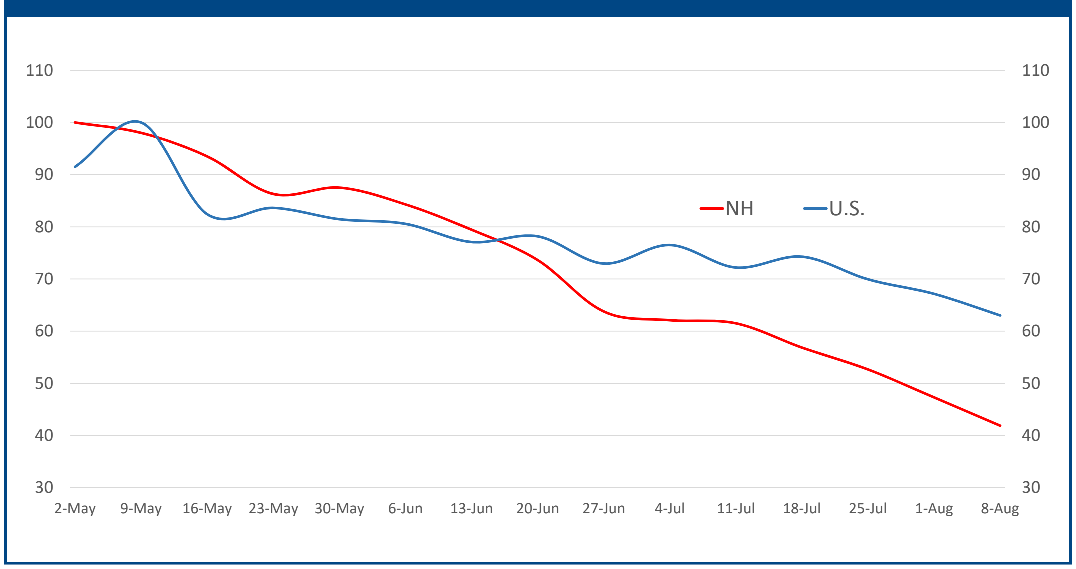


In total, continuing claims decreased by 935,998 nationally, or by 6.2 percent (or at about one-half the rate in New Hampshire) on a not seasonally adjusted basis.

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 58 percent, compared to the U.S. overall which has seen a decline of 37 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 42 indicates that as of August 8th, continuing claims in the state were 58 percent below their peak (100 – 42 = 58).

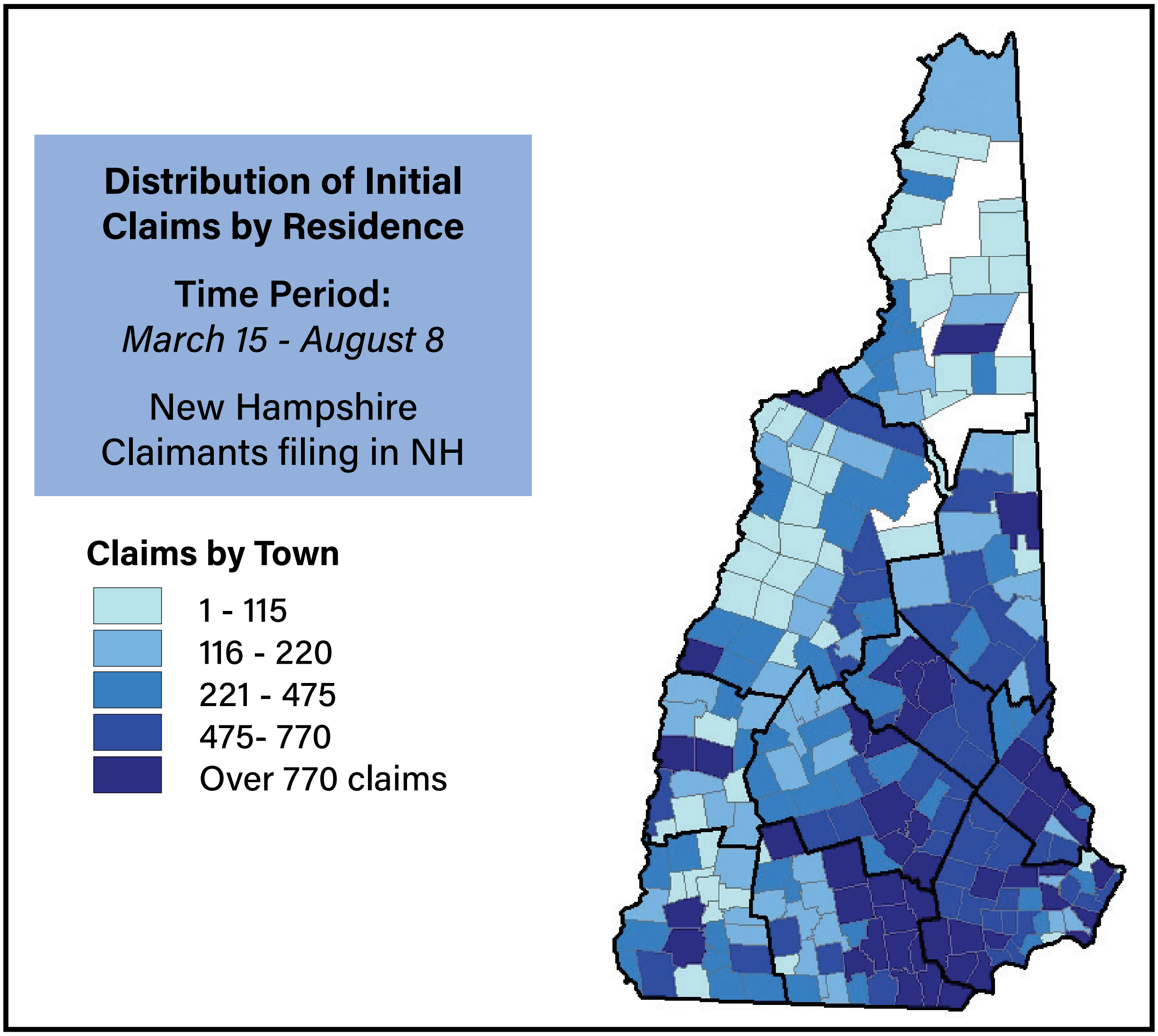
Town-by-town breakouts of the number of new claims filed by New Hampshire residents who also work in the state are available with a one-week lag (through August 8th). The number of claims filed by New Hampshire residents working in New Hampshire decreased by 95 during the week. The largest increase over the prior week was 11 claims in two Cheshire County towns, Keene and Swanzey. Claims in the City of Manchester declined by another 29 percent during the week compared to the week ended August 1st, and have now fallen by more than half in just the past two weeks (from 209 claims to 103 claims).

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



The claims numbers presented in Table 1 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

FIGURE 1



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 July 25th) 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 July 25th), 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 issued its official unemployment rate earlier in the week, indicating the rate for July had decreased to 8.1 percent. For the week ending July 25th, which is later than the time period used to calculate the state's official July monthly unemployment rate (the week containing the 12th of the month) 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 8.2 percent. Towns with the highest rates include: Waterville Valley (29.8%), Jackson (19.1%), Bartlett (16.9%), and Conway (15.9%), all towns with a high percentage of employment in hospitality and recreation-related industries.

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 August 8th.

Claims by County

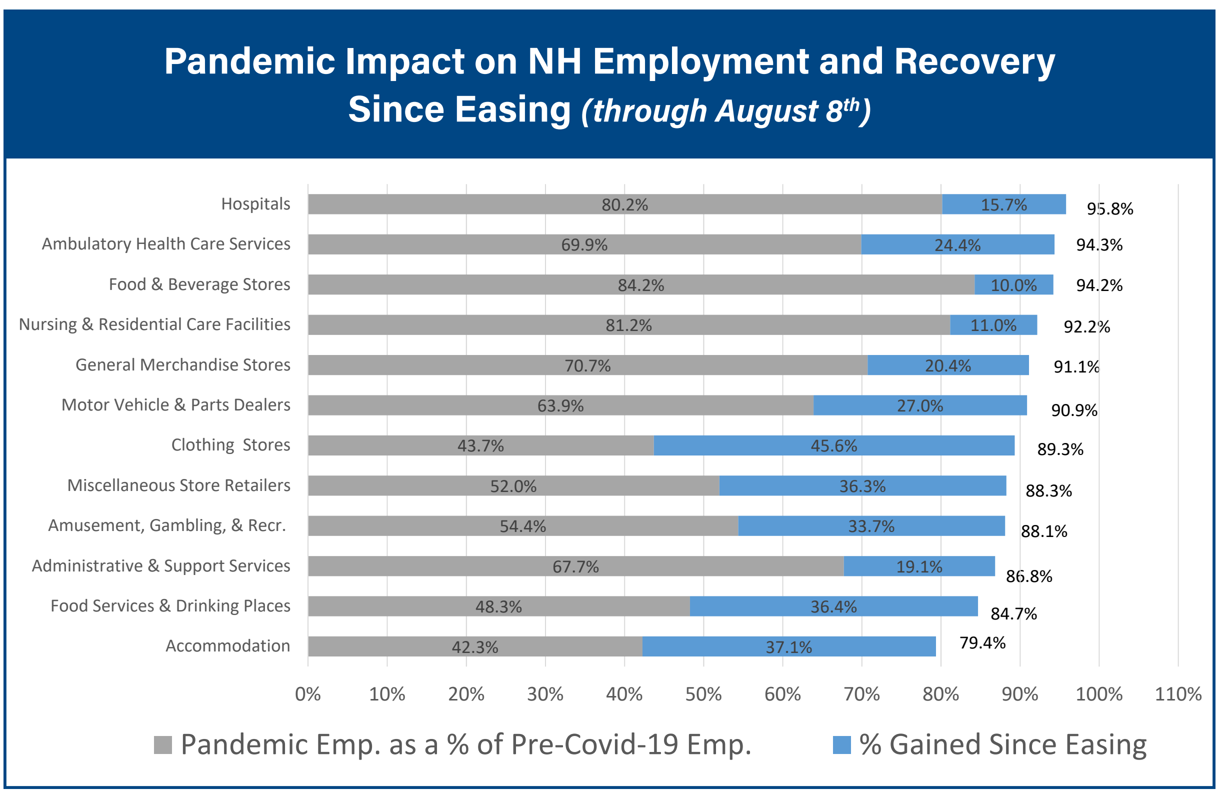
Figure 2 presents the total number of initial claims by county in New Hampshire, and Table 2 presents the total number of initial claims in each county since March 15th, the change in initial claims from the prior week, along with the number of continuing claims filed by residents of each county. New claims for unemployment insurance decreased in six counties and increased in four during the week ended August 8th. Cheshire County, with both Keene and Swanzey's increase in claims of 11 each, had the largest increase in claims (41) during the week.

Carroll County has the highest Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate, at 12.2 percent, while the lowest rates were recorded in Sullivan County at 6.8 percent, and Rockingham County at 7.2 percent. Carroll County is the most hospitality and recreation industry-dependent county in the state and Sullivan County is the least.

We continue to caution that the rates for Hillsborough, Strafford, and especially Rockingham County reported here are affected by a higher percentage of residents who work in another state (and thus are not counted in county and town numbers here which do not include New Hampshire residents who file a claim in another state). Covid-19 affected unemployment rates are likely to be higher than reported here.

Claims by Industry

Industries with the most initial claims for unemployment filed since March 15th are presented in Table 3, along with the number of continuing claims in the industry for the week ended August 8th, 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 August 8th. Only four of 94 industry classifications (at the three digit NAICS level) experienced increases in continuing claims during the week of August 8th. As Table 3 shows, among the 50 industries with the most continuing claims filed during the week ended August 8th, 49 saw a drop in continuing claims and just one, machinery manufacturing, experienced an increase that totaled just three claims. Continuing claims in manufacturing industries declined by 13.7 percent (down 726 claims). Healthcare industries experienced a drop of 11.5 percent in continuing claims and educational services claims declined by 10.9 percent. Employment in hospitality and recreation industries is recovering rapidly, with a 12.8 percent reduction in



continued claims in accommodations, an 11.8 percent reduction in arts, entertainment, and recreation, and a 10.1 percent decline in food services claims. Employment in retail (continued claims down 8.7%) and construction industries (continued claims down by 7.4%) also showed solid progress in recovering employment from their pandemic lows.

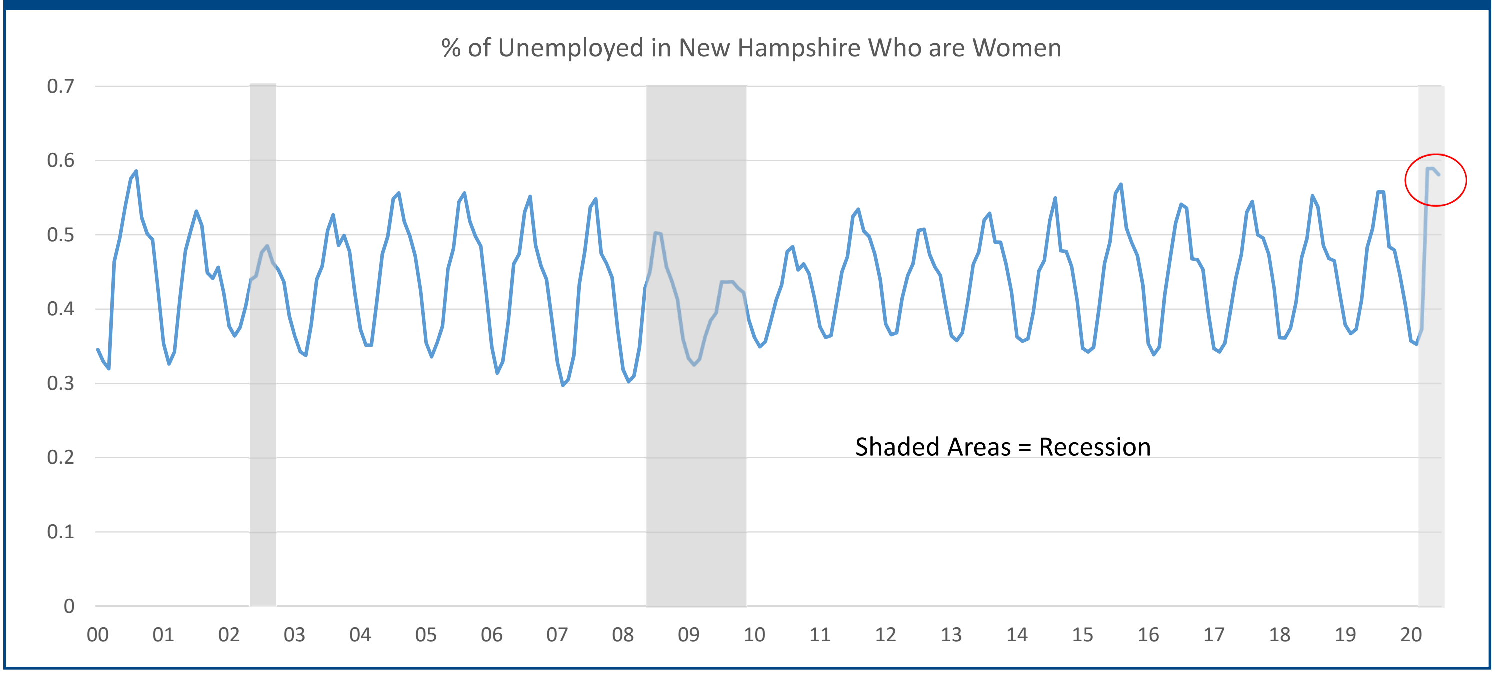
Figure 3 shows the percentage of an industry's pre-Covid-19 level of employment that filed a claim at some point during the pandemic, as well as the percentage of continuing claims filed by workers in the industry during the week ending August 8th. Combined, the graph provides an indication of the current capacity at which each industry is operating, as well as the degree to which each industry is recovering from the employment impacts of the pandemic. The chart presents just 12 industries that were among the most affected (in terms of claims for unemployment) by the pandemic. All industries made significant progress in recovering employment with the accommodations industry showing the largest percentage improvement in re-employment from Covid-19 impacts during the week.

This Recession Breaks the Usual Patterns of Unemployment

There are clear seasonal patterns of unemployment by gender in New Hampshire and throughout the nation. As the figure below shows, historically, female's share of unemployment in the state exhibits a clear pattern of rising and falling at certain times of the year. The pattern is primarily the result of the gender mix of employment by industry in the state. Specifically, industries where males are the vast majority of employees, such as construction, typically have seasonal layoffs in the winter months of January, February and March, while industries dominated by women, such as elementary and secondary education, have large numbers of individuals temporarily out of work during summer months. Other industries also influence the patterns that are reflected in women's share of unemployment presented in the graphic below.

The graphic also shows that during the recession of the early 2000s, and the more recent "great recession," women's share of unemployment was especially low relative to typical seasonal patterns. The same pattern

In Past Recessions, Women's Share of Unemployment in New Hampshire Was Lower Than the Typical Seasonal Patterns of Unemployment by Gender – Not This Recession, Where Women Comprise the Majority of Unemployed



is shown in earlier recessions not depicted in the graph. Male's share of unemployment increases relative to typical seasonal patterns during recessions because industries that are generally the hardest hit during recessions, such as construction and manufacturing, have a high percentage of males in their workforce. The current recession is different, female's comprised almost 60 percent of the unemployed in New Hampshire during the months April through June 2020, 20 percent higher than during the "great recession" and 13 percent higher than the typical seasonal pattern of unemployment by gender in the state.

Again, gender difference in employment by industry are largely responsible for the current ratio of female to male unemployment in the state. Unlike prior recessions, or the typical seasonal patterns of unemployment in the state, the current recession has seen industries where women are a majority of the workforce being hardest hit by layoffs. Food services and hospitality industries, healthcare, personal services, educational services, and administrative support industries have been hardest hit by layoffs during the pandemic and all are industries where females represent a large percentage of the workforce.

Women's Share of Unemployment in New Hampshire is Higher This Recession Than in Past Recessions, and Higher Than During a Typical Spring Season

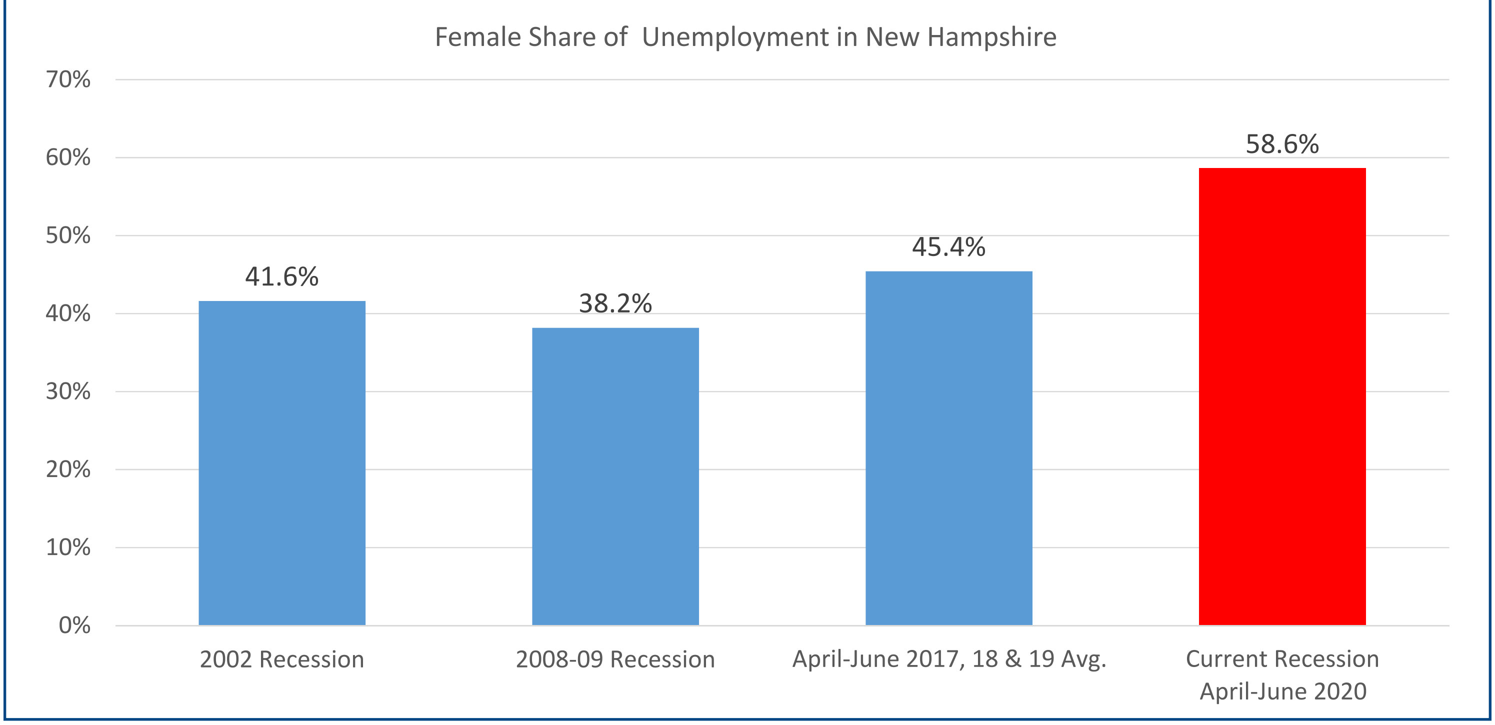


TABLE 2 - COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTY

COUNTY	TOTAL CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH: MARCH 15 TO AUGUST 8	CLAIMS JULY 26 TO AUGUST 8	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	CONTINUING CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH AS OF JULY 25†	FEBRUARY 2020 LABOR FORCE	ESTIMATED CURRENT COVID-19 AFFECTED INSURED UNEMP. RATE
Belknap	9,591	33	-20	3,526	31,039	11.4%
Carroll	7,607	20	2	2,885	23,718	12.2%
Cheshire	8,158	93	41	3,134	41,500	7.6%
Coos	4,202	17	-12	1,518	14,724	10.3%
Grafton	10,653	50	-8	3,935	51,045	7.7%
Hillsborough	54,479	294	-68	20,354	245,905	8.3%
Merrimack	19,456	104	6	7,128	84,821	8.4%
Rockingham	36,035	173	-36	13,534	188,982	7.2%
Strafford	16,662	89	3	6,341	75,410	8.4%
Sullivan	4,657	33	-3	1,577	23,061	6.8%
Totals	**171,500**	**906**	**-95**	**63,932**	**780,205**	**8.2%**

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

FIGURE 2

Distribution of Claims by Residence within County

Time Period:
March 15 - August 8

New Hampshire Claimants filing in NH

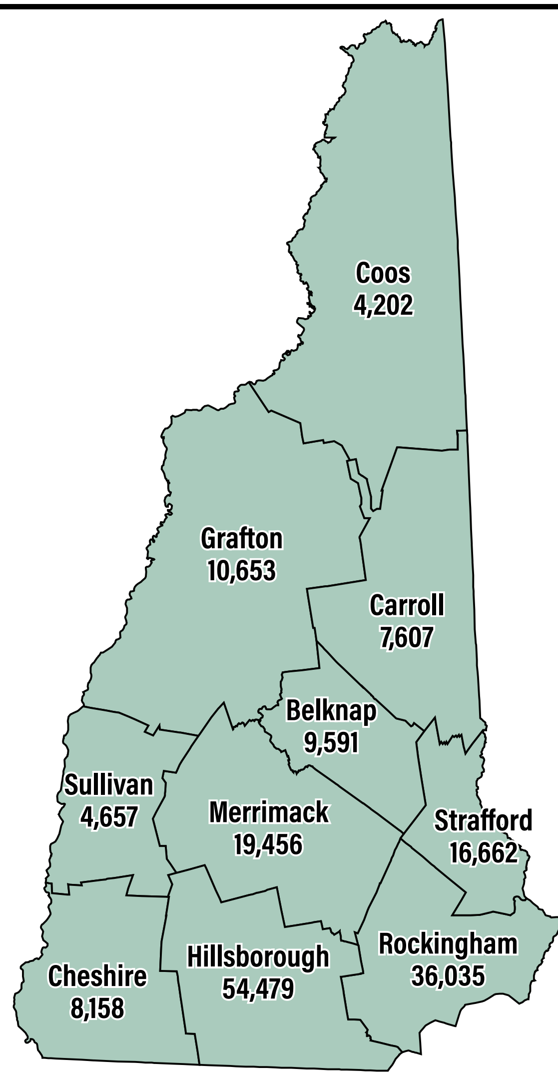


TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 15 TO AUGUST 1

INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 15	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF AUGUST 8	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	JULY 18 CONTINUED CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Food Services and Drinking Places	722	25,819	7,648	-859	49,907	15.3%
Administrative and Support Services	561	10,894	4,442	-390	33,750	13.2%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	621	10,360	1,947	-249	34,431	5.7%
Educational Services	611	7,821	2,908	-356	20,834	14.0%
Social Assistance	624	6,174	2,133	-227	15,809	13.5%
Hospitals	622	5,970	1,259	-213	30,086	4.2%
Personal and Laundry Services	812	4,993	1,242	-200	7,306	17.0%
Accommodation	721	4,848	1,732	-255	8,397	20.6%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	541	4,554	1,741	-135	39,171	4.4%
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	441	4,551	1,150	-107	12,602	9.1%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	713	4,511	1,176	-157	9,883	11.9%
General Merchandise Stores	452	4,337	1,316	-124	14,817	8.9%
Specialty Trade Contractors	238	4,044	1,049	-83	18,817	5.6%
Food and Beverage Stores	445	3,529	1,299	-103	22,356	5.8%
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	448	3,394	644	-84	6,029	10.7%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	623	2,689	1,118	-101	14,268	7.8%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	453	2,617	640	-80	5,449	11.7%
Electronic Computer Manufacturing	334	2,474	579	-36	16,381	3.5%
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	485	2,362	1,942	-90	3,652	53.2%
General Automotive Repair	811	2,239	558	-59	7,091	7.9%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	332	2,238	786	-135	11,558	6.8%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	813	2,116	633	-69	6,517	9.7%
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	335	2,052	165	-35	4,225	3.9%
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	423	2,042	662	-40	12,463	5.3%
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores	451	1,679	402	-52	4,154	9.7%
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	442	1,543	320	-45	2,772	11.5%
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	339	1,432	498	-117	4,430	11.2%
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	444	1,367	480	-43	9,527	5.0%

TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 15 TO AUGUST 1

INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 15	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF AUGUST 8	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	JULY 18 CONTINUED CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Construction of Buildings	236	1,359	440	-26	6,082	7.2%
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	424	1,320	449	-44	8,050	5.6%
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers.	425	1,262	438	-41	7,771	5.6%
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	326	1,175	283	-16	5,422	5.2%
Nonstore Retailers	454	1,077	397	-21	6,181	6.4%
Textile Mills	313	1,035	350	-99	1,822	19.2%
Health and Personal Care Stores	446	1,009	291	-41	4,185	7.0%
Printing and Related Support Activities	323	935	319	-39	2,297	13.9%
Machinery Manufacturing	333	931	421	3	7,006	6.0%
Real Estate	531	925	298	-20	4,949	6.0%
Gas Stations	447	872	342	-28	4,511	7.6%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	551	870	297	-20	9,284	3.2%
Electronics and Appliance Stores	443	796	242	-16	2,958	8.2%
Rental and Leasing Services	532	744	237	-25	1,993	11.9%
Industries in the Food Manufacturing	311	735	209	-96	2,771	7.5%
Couriers and Messengers	492	645	248	-26	3,721	6.7%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	336	638	264	-20	2,634	10.0%
Industries in the Publishing Industries (except Internet)	511	631	206	-4	5,116	4.0%
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related	711	590	249	-25	1,179	21.1%
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	524	544	207	-30	11,768	1.8%
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	512	522	195	-10	890	21.9%
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	312	507	100	-21	1,308	7.6%

**NAICS - North American Industrial Classification System*

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - AUGUST 8*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JULY 25†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Acworth	89	27	459	5.9%
Albany	130	43	362	11.9%
Alexandria	280	110	912	12.1%
Allenstown	629	230	2,493	9.2%
Alstead	230	93	1,083	8.6%
Alton	728	243	3,009	8.1%
Amherst	1,077	361	6,419	5.6%
Andover	284	114	1,439	7.9%
Antrim	344	117	1,427	8.2%
Ashland	343	113	1,279	8.8%
Atkinson	610	227	4,068	5.6%
Auburn	720	267	3,634	7.3%
Barnstead	665	219	2,656	8.2%
Barrington	1,154	421	5,523	7.6%
Bartlett	690	247	1,459	16.9%
Bath town	126	49	542	9.0%
Bedford	2,105	761	12,555	6.1%
Belmont	1,201	442	3,576	12.4%
Bennington	228	83	817	10.2%
Benton	27	8	150	5.3%
Berlin	1,192	422	3,888	10.9%
Bethlehem	500	212	1,444	14.7%
Boscawen	590	200	1,972	10.1%
Bow	798	285	4,561	6.2%
Bradford	238	101	986	10.2%
Brentwood	458	181	2,642	6.9%
Bridgewater	143	56	761	7.4%
Bristol	585	225	1,842	12.2%
Brookfield	116	40	293	13.7%
Brookline	471	148	3,480	4.3%
Campton	619	234	2,110	11.1%
Canaan	457	172	2,042	8.4%
Candia	503	177	2,598	6.8%
Canterbury	263	91	1,508	6.0%
Carroll	131	60	391	15.3%
Center Harbor	161	56	670	8.4%
Charlestown	634	162	2,843	5.7%
Chatham	48	16	160	10.0%
Chester	602	205	3,145	6.5%
Chesterfield	269	96	1,943	4.9%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - AUGUST 8*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JULY 25†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Chichester	348	126	1,588	7.9%
Claremont	1,521	520	6,385	8.1%
Colebrook	281	100	1,141	8.8%
Columbia	48	15	318	4.7%
Concord	5,851	2,153	23,063	9.3%
Conway	2,222	866	5,463	15.9%
Cornish	160	57	988	5.8%
Croydon	61	23	452	5.1%
Dalton	178	68	442	15.4%
Danbury	200	100	736	13.6%
Danville	511	207	2,771	7.5%
Deerfield	572	211	2,835	7.4%
Deering	208	61	1,133	5.4%
Derry	4,507	1,746	20,900	8.4%
Dorchester	33	17	200	8.5%
Dover	4,509	1,726	18,915	9.1%
Dublin	129	46	891	5.2%
Dummer	31	12	142	8.5%
Dunbarton	338	110	1,795	6.1%
Durham	693	214	9,395	2.3%
East Kingston	225	86	1,401	6.1%
Easton	34	8	143	5.6%
Eaton	62	28	235	11.9%
Effingham	211	86	701	12.3%
Enfield	463	170	3,166	5.4%
Epping	947	349	4,282	8.2%
Epsom	598	209	2,996	7.0%
Errol	55	16	164	9.8%
Exeter	1,757	639	8,834	7.2%
Farmington	1,009	398	3,725	10.7%
Fitzwilliam	221	65	1,361	4.8%
Francestown	179	67	1,002	6.7%
Franconia	159	60	655	9.2%
Franklin	1,372	534	4,055	13.2%
Freedom	160	60	766	7.8%
Fremont	564	212	2,870	7.4%
Gilford	1,136	403	3,645	11.1%
Gilmanton	574	208	1,746	11.9%
Gilsum	97	45	457	9.8%
Goffstown	2,260	814	11,023	7.4%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - AUGUST 8*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JULY 25†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Gorham	433	160	1,234	13.0%
Goshen	90	31	451	6.9%
Grafton	172	64	683	9.4%
Grantham	237	87	1,664	5.2%
Greenfield	212	79	1,066	7.4%
Greenland	472	169	2,467	6.9%
Greenville	219	83	1,206	6.9%
Groton	129	47	382	12.3%
Hampstead	861	319	5,151	6.2%
Hampton Falls	220	85	1,501	5.7%
Hampton	2,274	849	9,147	9.3%
Hancock	192	68	944	7.2%
Hanover	257	79	5,093	1.6%
Harrisville	117	41	609	6.7%
Haverhill	413	150	2,359	6.4%
Hebron	56	20	413	4.8%
Henniker	537	191	2,910	6.6%
Hill	150	54	543	9.9%
Hillsborough	965	331	3,004	11.0%
Hinsdale	337	144	2,158	6.7%
Holderness	271	101	1,563	6.5%
Hollis	631	206	4,346	4.7%
Hooksett	1,984	712	9,376	7.6%
Hopkinton	553	188	3,481	5.4%
Hudson	2,851	1,001	15,467	6.5%
Jackson	183	70	366	19.1%
Jaffrey	568	213	3,103	6.9%
Jefferson	147	63	639	9.9%
Keene	2,757	1,051	11,949	8.8%
Kensington	176	60	1,313	4.6%
Kingston	727	278	3,777	7.4%
Laconia	2,740	1,081	7,775	13.9%
Lancaster	387	139	1,741	8.0%
Landaff	42	19	279	6.8%
Langdon	63	18	363	5.0%
Lebanon	1,253	437	7,793	5.6%
Lee	548	203	2,884	7.0%
Lempster	124	33	629	5.2%
Lincoln	366	125	770	16.2%
Lisbon	207	90	862	10.4%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - AUGUST 8*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JULY 25†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Litchfield	1,008	343	4,887	7.0%
Littleton	1,058	372	3,256	11.4%
Londonderry	2,991	1,074	16,261	6.6%
Loudon	715	255	3,357	7.6%
Lyman	111	39	336	11.6%
Lyme	94	35	850	4.1%
Lyndeborough	219	86	1,056	8.1%
Madbury	207	72	1,097	6.6%
Madison	423	166	1,437	11.6%
Manchester	19,585	7,593	66,815	11.4%
Marlborough	279	122	1,221	10.0%
Marlow	91	36	369	9.8%
Mason	147	53	821	6.5%
Meredith	928	353	3,115	11.3%
Merrimack	3,189	1,157	16,570	7.0%
Middleton	221	73	1,051	6.9%
Milan	166	52	626	8.3%
Milford	2,152	705	9,738	7.2%
Milton	572	206	2,390	8.6%
Monroe	75	28	401	7.0%
Mont Vernon	271	95	1,582	6.0%
Moultonborough	535	200	2,219	9.0%
Nashua	10,946	4,333	51,919	8.3%
Nelson	72	29	440	6.6%
New Boston	776	257	3,976	6.5%
New Castle	70	21	560	3.8%
New Durham	344	129	1,563	8.3%
New Hampton	337	128	1,321	9.7%
New Ipswich	425	145	3,023	4.8%
New London	275	101	1,941	5.2%
Newbury	228	91	1,212	7.5%
Newfields	189	67	1,071	6.3%
Newington	91	34	518	6.6%
Newmarket	1,373	496	5,818	8.5%
Newport	804	317	3,553	8.9%
Newton	368	158	3,283	4.8%
North Hampton	491	195	2,684	7.3%
Northfield	804	263	2,554	10.3%
Northumberland	308	104	1,059	9.8%
Northwood	648	228	2,672	8.5%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - AUGUST 8*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JULY 25†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Nottingham	628	227	3,286	6.9%
Orford	105	41	817	5.0%
Ossipee	600	226	1,757	12.9%
Pelham	1,137	442	8,237	5.4%
Pembroke	1,107	410	4,612	8.9%
Peterborough	738	299	3,858	7.8%
Piermont	49	19	430	4.4%
Pittsburg	117	31	384	8.1%
Pittsfield	529	218	2,122	10.3%
Plainfield	178	55	1,446	3.8%
Plaistow	689	263	4,320	6.1%
Plymouth	769	285	3,989	7.1%
Portsmouth	2,988	1,136	14,074	8.1%
Randolph	52	18	141	12.8%
Raymond	1,442	557	6,360	8.8%
Richmond	97	40	596	6.7%
Rindge	421	150	2,943	5.1%
Rochester	4,677	1,822	18,190	10.0%
Rollinsford	360	139	1,456	9.5%
Roxbury	24	10	139	7.2%
Rumney	181	68	958	7.1%
Rye	564	221	3,459	6.4%
Salem	2,950	1,122	18,512	6.1%
Salisbury	169	52	827	6.3%
Sanbornton	428	156	1,689	9.2%
Sandown	727	267	4,279	6.2%
Sandwich	149	58	610	9.5%
Seabrook	1,080	430	5,180	8.3%
Sharon	32	15	224	6.7%
Shelburne	47	12	177	6.8%
Somersworth	1,846	732	6,891	10.6%
South Hampton	67	28	531	5.3%
Springfield	119	36	779	4.6%
Stark	50	20	194	10.3%
Stewartstown	86	28	370	7.6%
Stoddard	149	57	724	7.9%
Strafford	522	206	2,328	8.8%
Stratford	92	37	255	14.5%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - AUGUST 8*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JULY 25†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Stratham	774	298	4,559	6.5%
Sugar Hill	74	35	351	10.0%
Sullivan	75	37	360	10.3%
Sunapee	301	119	1,671	7.1%
Surry	75	29	500	5.8%
Sutton	170	67	1,139	5.9%
Swanzey	856	335	4,101	8.2%
Tamworth	486	185	1,517	12.2%
Temple	159	56	786	7.1%
Thornton	491	193	1,790	10.8%
Tilton	693	237	1,837	12.9%
Troy	280	112	1,174	9.5%
Tuftonboro	277	112	1,157	9.7%
Unity	120	42	865	4.9%
Wakefield	600	234	2,310	10.1%
Walpole	330	120	2,380	5.0%
Warner	341	139	1,587	8.8%
Warren	89	31	537	5.8%
Washington	156	50	513	9.7%
Waterville Valley	84	42	141	29.8%
Weare	1,199	396	6,179	6.4%
Webster	239	78	1,180	6.6%
Wentworth	104	34	535	6.4%
Westmoreland	177	68	941	7.2%
Whitefield	378	157	1,280	12.3%
Wilmot	146	56	788	7.1%
Wilton	523	192	2,190	8.8%
Winchester	507	195	2,058	9.5%
Windham	1,199	445	8,219	5.4%
Windsor	31	7	155	4.5%
Wolfeboro	699	241	2,827	8.5%
Woodstock	397	134	972	13.8%
Totals	**171,500**	**63,932**	**780,205**	**8.2%**

** 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 August 27th.

For further information contact:
Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau
(603) 228-4124

NEWS RELEASE

Telephone (603) 224-3311 Fax (603) 228-4010 TDD/TTY Access: Relay 1-800-735-2964