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COVID-19

UNEMPLOYMENT UPDATE

For Immediate Release: August 27, 2020

Initial claims for unemployment in New Hampshire decreased by 367 to 2,465 (or -13%) during the week ending August 22nd, compared to a revised 2,832 during the week ended August 15th. Nationally, initial claims decreased by eight percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Compared to the week ended August 15th, a total of 12 states experienced an increase in initial claims during the week, including one New England state - Rhode Island that had an increase of 409 claims.

Continuing claims for unemployment again declined more rapidly in New Hampshire than in the nation overall during the week ended August 15th. 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 15th (continuing claims are reported with a one-week lag), New Hampshire had 46,839 continued claims, down 2,997 or 6.0 percent from a revised 49,836 during the week ending August 8th. A survey of small business employers across the country, conducted during the week ending August 15th by the U.S. Census Bureau, indicated that 9.6 percent of New Hampshire businesses had increased employment during the week, the highest percentage in the nation (tied with New Mexico), compared to 6.7 nationally. The survey also indicated that New Hampshire had the second lowest (behind only Minnesota) percentage of small businesses saying they had decreased employment during the week ended August 15th.¹ These data are consistent with continuing claims data that show New Hampshire workers returning to work at a faster pace than the nation overall.

Nationally, 14 states experienced increases in continuing claims during the week. Connecticut was the only New England state that experienced an increase during the week ended August 15th. With a drop of 5,837 continued claims, Maine now has the lowest number of continuing claims as a percentage of the state's pre-pandemic labor force of any state in the Northeast, (0.075% lower than New Hampshire's rate). Still, continuing claims are falling more rapidly in New Hampshire than in a majority

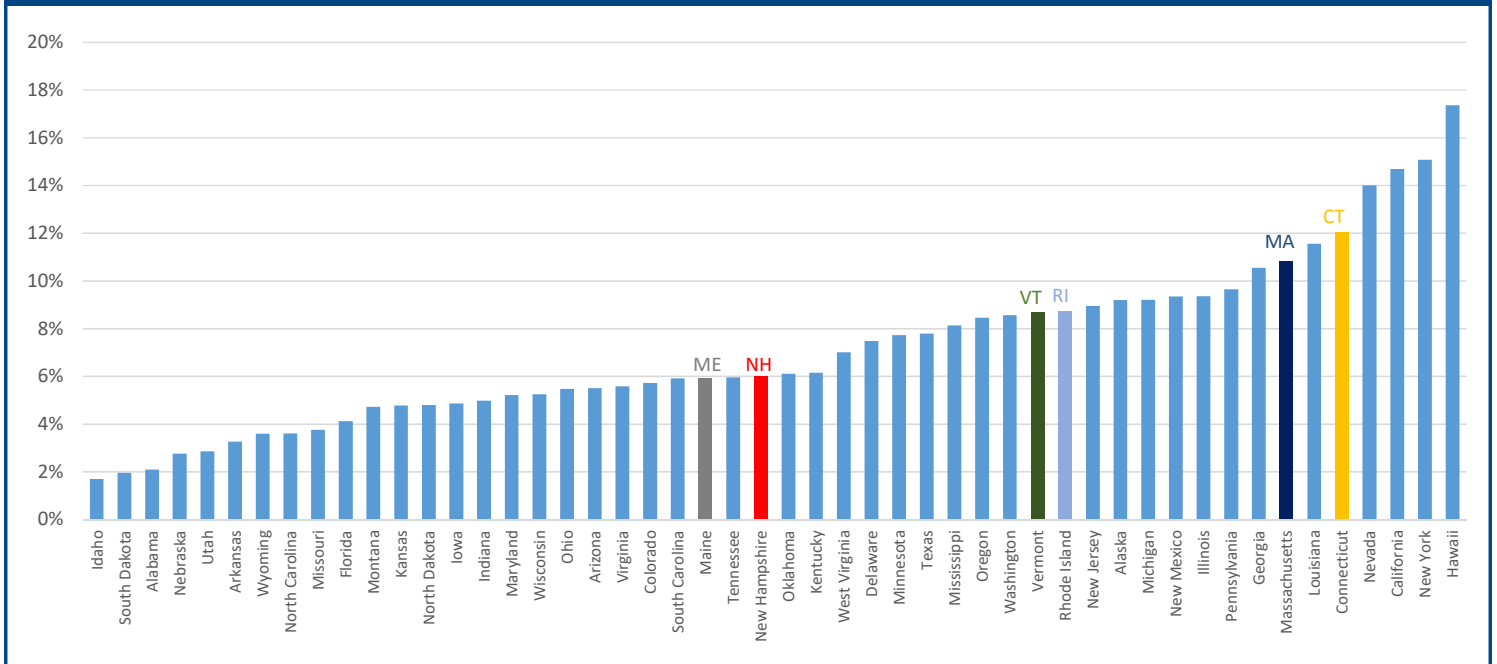
**TABLE 1
TOWNS WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF
NEW CLAIMS DURING THE WEEK**

TOWN	NEW CLAIMS JULY 26 TO AUGUST 15	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	TOTAL NEW CLAIMS MARCH 15 TO AUGUST 15	CONTINUING CLAIMS AS OF JULY 25 [†]
Manchester	142	39	37.9%	19,727	7,593
Nashua	90	22	32.4%	11,036	4,333
Concord	42	11	35.5%	5,893	2,153
Dover	33	15	83.3%	4,542	1,726
Derry	29	4	16.0%	4,536	1,746
Rochester	28	-4	-12.5%	4,705	1,822
Portsmouth	23	9	64.3%	3,011	1,136
Laconia	20	9	81.8%	2,760	1,081
Salem	20	7	53.8%	2,970	1,122
Londonderry	16	0	0.0%	3,007	1,074
Claremont	14	0	0.0%	1,535	520
Keene	14	-14	-50.0%	2,771	1,051
Merrimack	13	2	18.2%	3,202	1,157
Allenstown	12	8	200.0%	641	230
Bedford	12	-5	-29.4%	2,117	761
Milford	12	2	20.0%	2,164	705
Conway	11	6	120.0%	2,233	866
Franklin	11	1	10.0%	1,383	534
Goffstown	11	-4	-26.7%	2,271	814
Hillsborough	11	3	37.5%	976	331

[†] New data for Continued Claims is released monthly

² United States Census Bureau, "Small Business Pulse Survey," data for the week of August 9th to August 15th, accessed online at: <https://portal.census.gov/pulse/data/#data>

Continuing Claims as a % of the State's Pre-COVID-19 Workforce (as of August 15th)



of states. In total, continuing claims decreased by 272,941 nationally, or by 1.9 percent (or at about one-third 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 60 percent, compared to the U.S. overall which has seen a decline of 38 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 40 indicates that as of August 15th, continuing claims in the state were 60 percent below their peak (100 - 40 = 60)).

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 15th). The number of claims filed by New Hampshire residents working in New Hampshire increased by 136 during the week. The largest increase over the prior week was 39 claims in Manchester, the first increase in claims in that City since the week ended July 25th, and only the second increase since the second week of April. Nashua (22), Dover (15), and Concord (11) also each had double digit increases in new claims during the week.

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

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

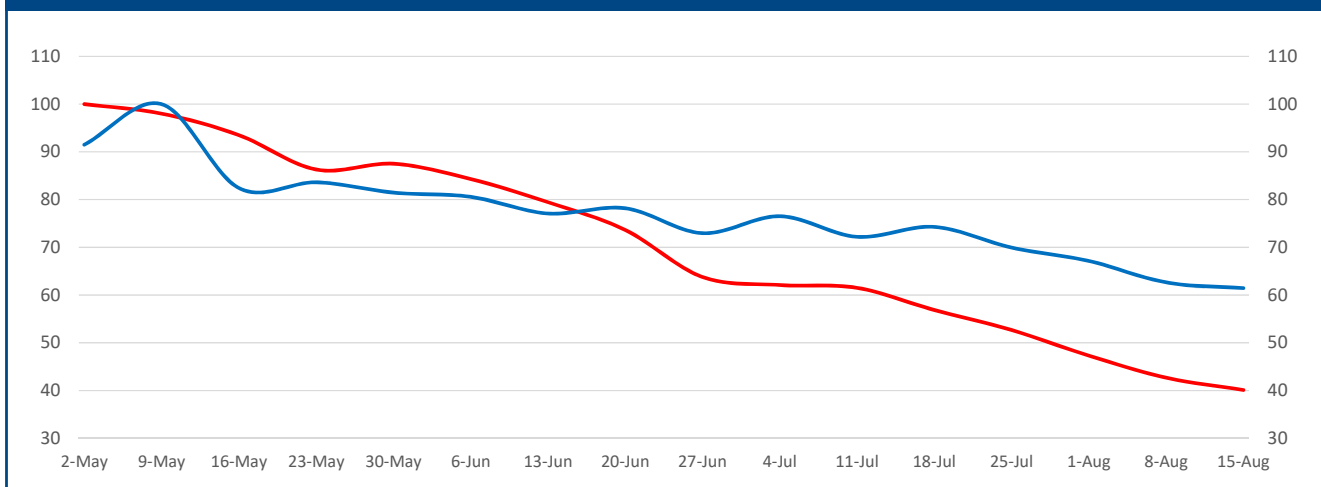
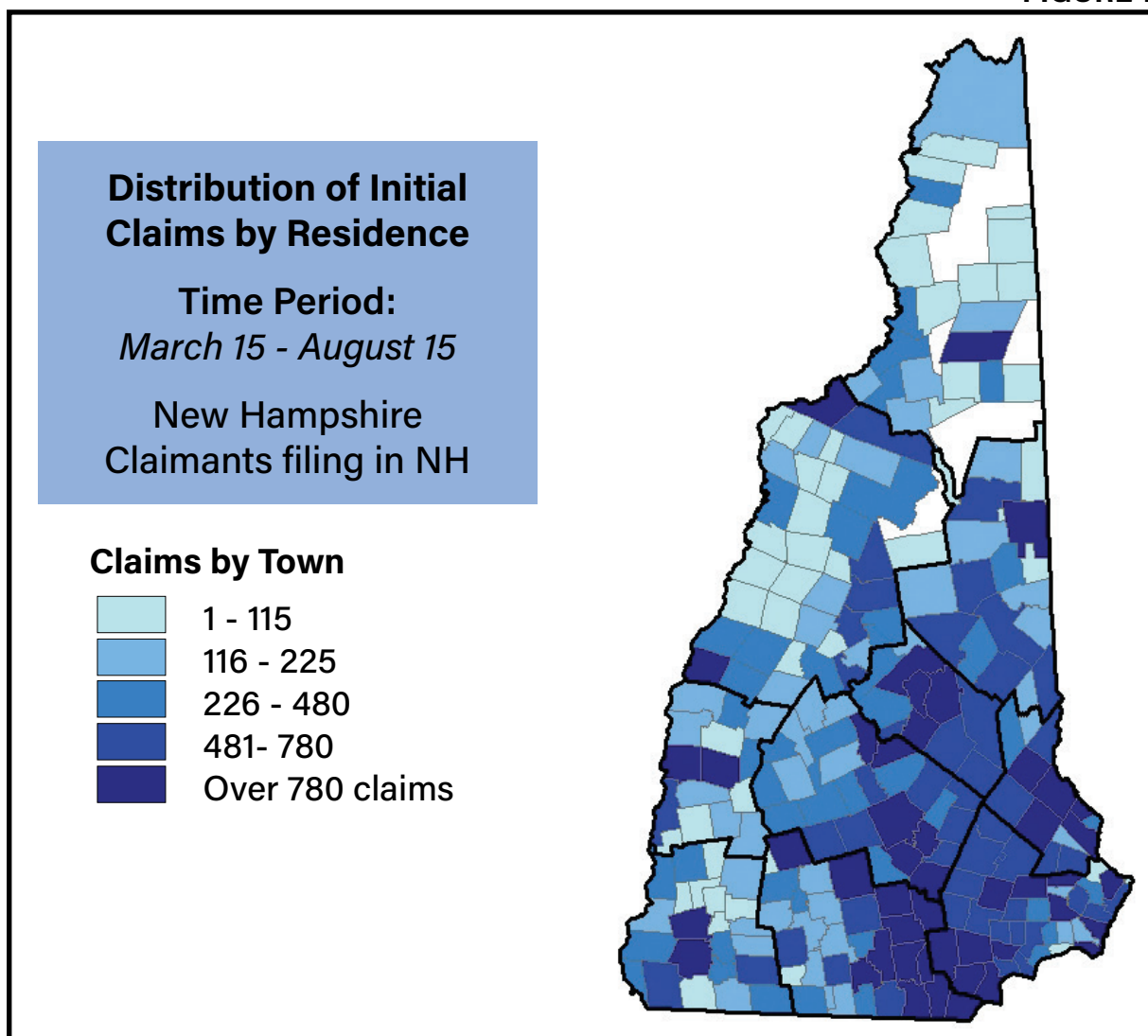


FIGURE 1



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 continuing claims (as of July 25th) as a percentage of the town’s labor force², 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.³ The State of New Hampshire issued its official unemployment rate earlier this month, 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” was 8.2 percent. Towns with

² The February 2020 labor force count for each town is used for this analysis.

³ 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.

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 increased in eight of the state's 10 counties during the week ended August 15th, with only Cheshire and Sullivan Counties experiencing a decline in new claims. Hillsborough County (+70) and Belknap County (+31) had the largest increases in new claims during the week compared to the week ended August 8th.

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.

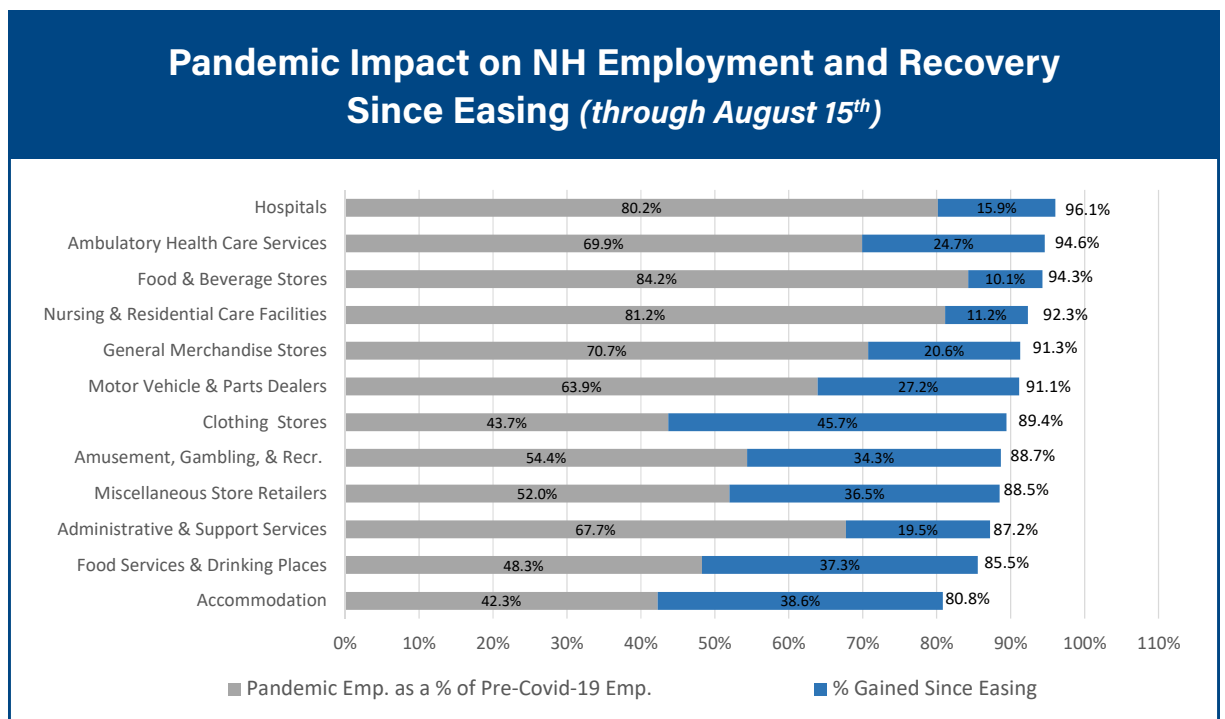
We continue to caution that the rates for Hillsborough,

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 15th, 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 15th. Of 94 industry classifications (at the three digit NAICS level), 12 experienced increases in continuing claims during the week of August 15th. Among industries most affected by the pandemic, however, fewer saw an increase in continuing claims during the week. As Table 3 shows, among the 50 industries with the most continuing claims filed during the week ended August 15th, only two (fabricated metal manufacturing and plastics and rubber manufacturing) experienced an increase in continuing claims and the increases totaled just 11 across the two industries.

Overall, continuing claims in manufacturing industries declined by 327 or 7.9 percent during the week. Continuing claims in educational services declined by 7.7 percent and healthcare industries experienced a drop of 5.4 percent. Employment in hospitality and recreation industries continues their solid recovery, with a 7.2 percent reduction in continued claims overall, led by an 8.9 percent reduction in accommodations employment, 6.9 percent in food services, and a 6.5 percent decline in continuing claims in arts, entertainment, and



recreation industries. Employment in retail (continued claims down 3.3%) and construction industries (continued claims down by 4.4%) also showed solid progress in recovering employment from their pandemic lows.

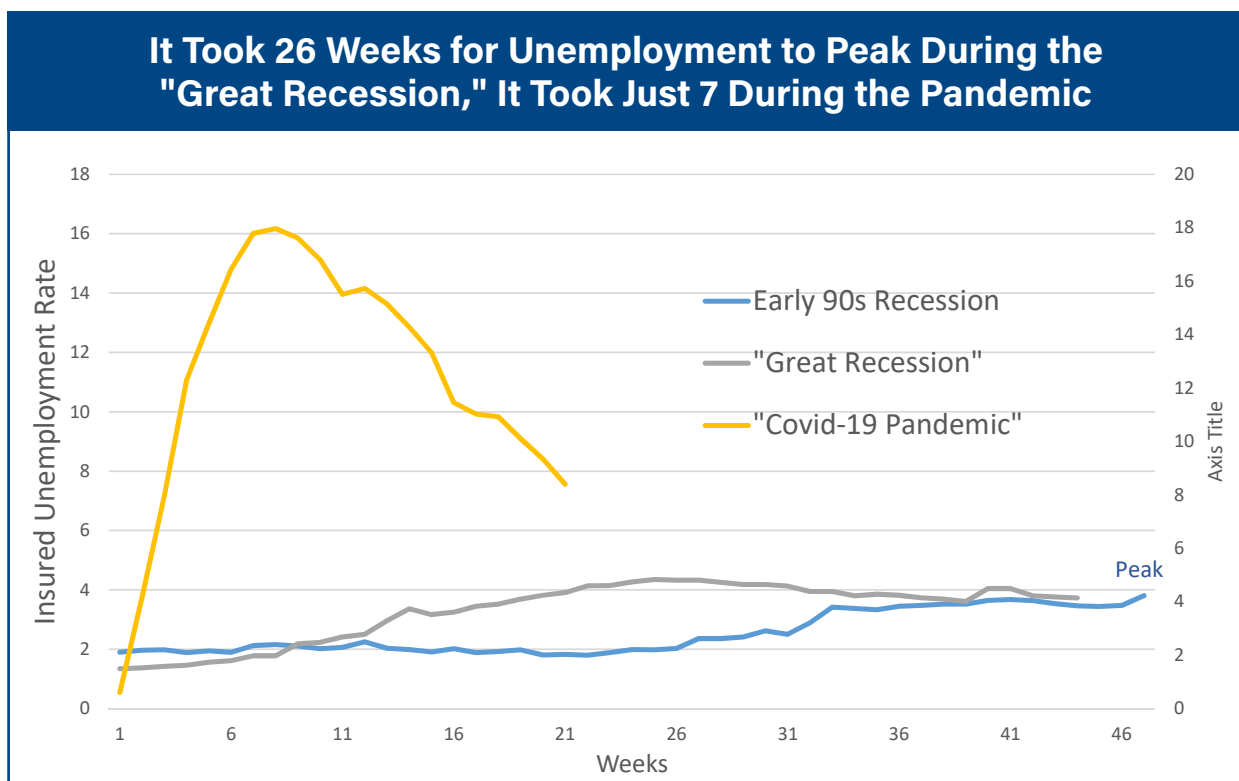
Figure 3 shows the percentage of an industry's pre-Covid-19 level of employment that filed a claim at during the peak of the pandemic's employment impacts, as well as the percentage of continuing claims filed by workers in the industry during the week ending August 15th. Combined, the graph provides 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. 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.

A Fast and Furious Recession

The Covid-19 pandemic-induced recession is distinct from prior U.S. recessions in a number of ways. The industries and demographic characteristics of those most affected have been subjects addressed in prior editions of this weekly release, but it is the magnitude of job losses and speed with which they occurred that are the most striking differences between the Covid-19 pandemic and prior recessions. It is difficult to adequately convey how much greater the job losses have been this recession compared to prior recessions, as well as how rapidly they occurred, because on both dimensions the impacts from the pandemic are on an entirely different scale than has been seen in prior recession.

The figure below highlights just how different the impacts on the labor market of the Covid-19 pandemic have been in New Hampshire compared to two previous recessions. The chart presents two key aspects of each recession. First, on the "y" or vertical axis, is the "insured unemployment rate" during each recession. The insured unemployment rate differs from the more commonly cited monthly unemployment rate in that it measures unemployment based on the number of individuals who are collecting unemployment benefits as a percentage of all wage and salary workers. The unemployment rate released monthly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the New Hampshire Department of Employment Security, Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau, however, includes all unemployed individuals in the labor force whether or not they are receiving unemployment benefits. The insured unemployment rate is available on a weekly basis and relies on continued claims data reported here and in the weekly national claims release.

The 'x' or horizontal axis on the chart represents the number of weeks since the insured unemployment rate began to rise in each recession. Combined, the chart shows that not only is the insured unemployment rate dramatically higher than during prior recessions, the rate at which peak unemployment was reached occurred with incredible speed. New Hampshire's insured unemployment rate peaked at 17.9 percent during the seventh week of the pandemic-induced recession. During the two prior recessions presented in the graph, both of which had severe impacts on the labor market in the state, the peak insured unemployment reached just under four percent in the recession of the early 1990s, and about 4.4 percent during the "great recession" of the past decade. Some, but not all of the difference in insured unemployment rates between the current



and prior recessions is related to the expansion of eligibility for unemployment insurance under federal regulations during the pandemic. Self-employed individuals and so-called “gig workers” are two of categories of workers made eligible for unemployment benefits by federal regulations who were not eligible during prior recessions. Still, these individuals represent only a minority of the increase in the insured unemployment rate during the current pandemic.

The other defining characteristic of the current pandemic is the speed at which the peak unemployment rate occurred. As the chart’s horizontal axis shows, peak unemployment in the current pandemic occurred seven weeks after unemployment began to rise in New Hampshire, while peak unemployment during the ‘great recession” was reached after 26 weeks and after 47 weeks during the recession of the early 1990s.

TABLE 2 - COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTY

COUNTY	TOTAL CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH: MARCH 15 TO AUGUST 15	CLAIMS JULY 26 TO AUGUST 15	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	9,655	64	31	3,526	31,039	11.4%
Carroll	7,654	47	27	2,885	23,718	12.2%
Cheshire	8,207	49	-44	3,134	41,500	7.6%
Coos	4,224	22	5	1,518	14,724	10.3%
Grafton	10,706	53	3	3,935	51,045	7.7%
Hillsborough	54,843	364	70	20,354	245,905	8.3%
Merrimack	19,578	122	18	7,128	84,821	8.4%
Rockingham	36,233	198	25	13,534	188,982	7.2%
Strafford	16,754	92	3	6,341	75,410	8.4%
Sullivan	4,688	31	-2	1,577	23,061	6.8%
Totals	172,542	1,042	136	63,932	780,205	8.2%

[†] New data for Continued Claims is released monthly

FIGURE 2

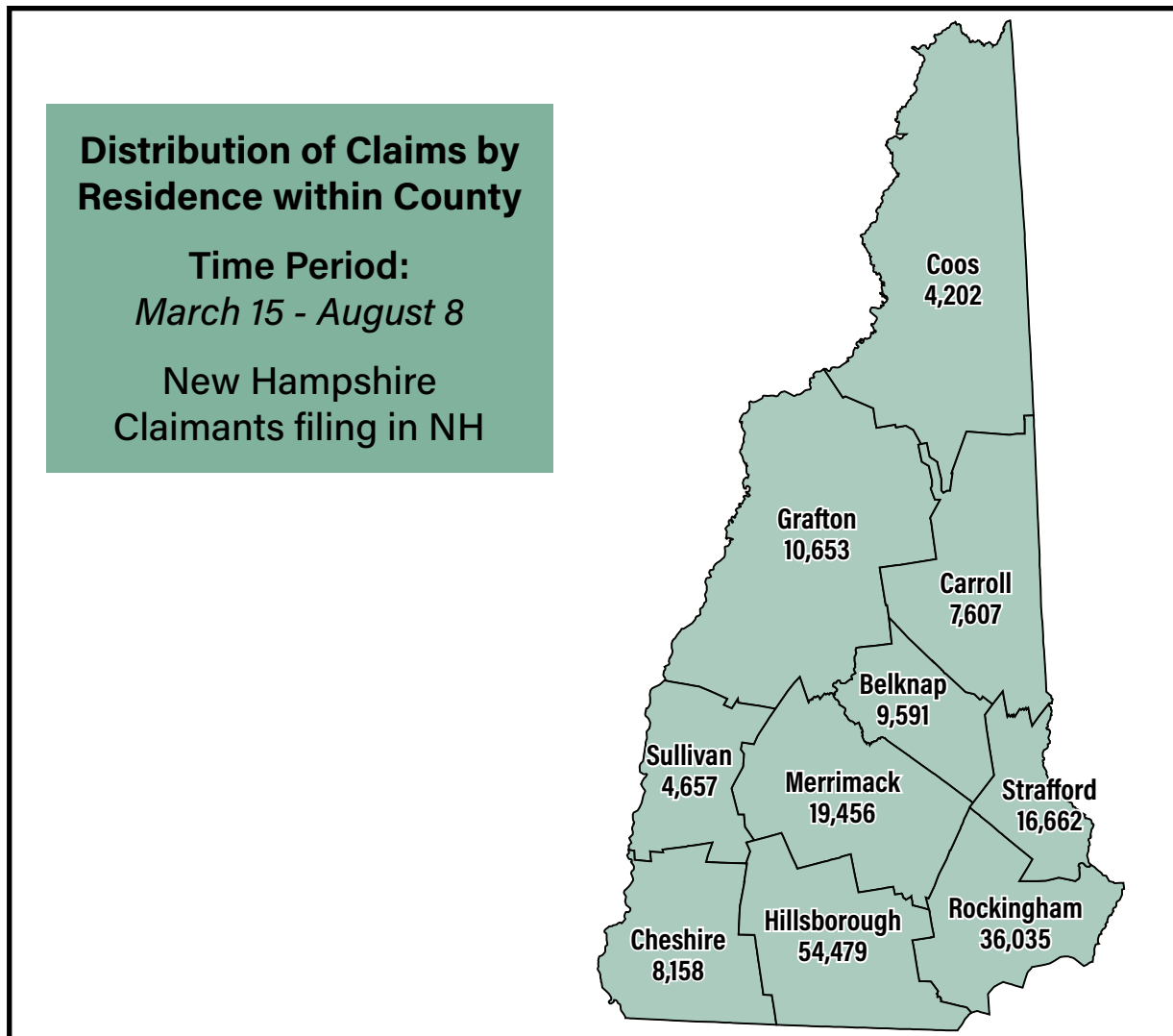


TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 15 TO AUGUST 1

INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 15	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF AUGUST 15	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	JULY 18 CONTINUED CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Food Services and Drinking Places	722	25,913	7,219	-469	49,907	14.5%
Administrative and Support Services	561	11,031	4,319	-170	33,750	12.8%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	621	10,386	1,853	-108	34,431	5.4%
Educational Services	611	7,869	2,710	-226	20,834	13.0%
Social Assistance	624	6,207	2,047	-107	15,809	12.9%
Hospitals	622	5,982	1,188	-75	30,086	3.9%
Personal and Laundry Services	812	5,012	1,159	-97	7,306	15.9%
Accommodation	721	4,861	1,609	-132	8,397	19.2%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	541	4,596	1,695	-51	39,171	4.3%
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	441	4,567	1,117	-37	12,602	8.9%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	713	4,522	1,119	-68	9,883	11.3%
General Merchandise Stores	452	4,368	1,287	-44	14,817	8.7%
Specialty Trade Contractors	238	4,081	1,006	-47	18,817	5.3%
Food and Beverage Stores	445	3,552	1,275	-42	22,356	5.7%
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	448	3,406	637	-11	6,029	10.6%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	623	2,719	1,093	-29	14,268	7.7%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	453	2,621	626	-21	5,449	11.5%
Electronic Computer Manufacturing	334	2,487	552	-27	16,381	3.4%
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	485	2,384	1,899	-51	3,652	52.0%
General Automotive Repair	811	2,257	555	-10	7,091	7.8%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	332	2,253	799	9	11,558	6.9%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	813	2,132	605	-33	6,517	9.3%
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	423	2,061	630	-35	12,463	5.1%
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	335	2,054	161	-6	4,225	3.8%
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores	451	1,680	390	-13	4,154	9.4%
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	442	1,547	317	-5	2,772	11.4%
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	339	1,437	281	-217	4,430	6.3%
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	444	1,381	465	-17	9,527	4.9%

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 15	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	JULY 18 CONTINUED CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Construction of Buildings	236	1,369	429	-15	6,082	7.1%
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	424	1,327	429	-23	8,050	5.3%
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers.	425	1,273	419	-16	7,771	5.4%
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	326	1,197	287	2	5,422	5.3%
Nonstore Retailers	454	1,084	389	-8	6,181	6.3%
Textile Mills	313	1,038	312	-39	1,822	17.1%
Health and Personal Care Stores	446	1,016	277	-15	4,185	6.6%
Real Estate	531	942	278	-24	4,949	5.6%
Machinery Manufacturing	333	940	423	-1	7,006	6.0%
Primary Metal Manufacturing	331	937	257	0	2,386	10.8%
Printing and Related Support Activities	323	935	301	-16	2,297	13.1%
Gas Stations	447	888	330	-19	4,511	7.3%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	551	882	293	-6	9,284	3.2%
Electronics and Appliance Stores	443	805	239	-4	2,958	8.1%
Rental and Leasing Services	532	750	237	-4	1,993	11.9%
Industries in the Food Manufacturing	311	741	196	-14	2,771	7.1%
Couriers and Messengers	492	663	248	-7	3,721	6.7%
Industries in the Publishing Industries (except Internet)	511	642	207	0	5,116	4.0%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	336	638	259	-5	2,634	9.8%
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related	711	595	247	-4	1,179	20.9%
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	524	559	202	-6	11,768	1.7%
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	512	524	179	-17	890	20.1%
<i>*NAICS - North American Industrial Classification System</i>						

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - AUGUST 15*	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	641	230	2,493	9.2%
Alstead	231	93	1,083	8.6%
Alton	733	243	3,009	8.1%
Amherst	1,081	361	6,419	5.6%
Andover	285	114	1,439	7.9%
Antrim	346	117	1,427	8.2%
Ashland	345	113	1,279	8.8%
Atkinson	613	227	4,068	5.6%
Auburn	723	267	3,634	7.3%
Barnstead	671	219	2,656	8.2%
Barrington	1,162	421	5,523	7.6%
Bartlett	691	247	1,459	16.9%
Bath town	129	49	542	9.0%
Bedford	2,117	761	12,555	6.1%
Belmont	1,210	442	3,576	12.4%
Bennington	232	83	817	10.2%
Benton	28	8	150	5.3%
Berlin	1,197	422	3,888	10.9%
Bethlehem	504	212	1,444	14.7%
Boscawen	591	200	1,972	10.1%
Bow	802	285	4,561	6.2%
Bradford	238	101	986	10.2%
Brentwood	461	181	2,642	6.9%
Bridgewater	143	56	761	7.4%
Bristol	586	225	1,842	12.2%
Brookfield	116	40	293	13.7%
Brookline	475	148	3,480	4.3%
Campton	622	234	2,110	11.1%
Canaan	458	172	2,042	8.4%
Candia	505	177	2,598	6.8%
Canterbury	264	91	1,508	6.0%
Carroll	131	60	391	15.3%
Center Harbor	161	56	670	8.4%
Charlestown	636	162	2,843	5.7%
Chatham	48	16	160	10.0%
Chester	604	205	3,145	6.5%
Chesterfield	270	96	1,943	4.9%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - AUGUST 15*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JULY 25†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Chichester	352	126	1,588	7.9%
Claremont	1,535	520	6,385	8.1%
Colebrook	282	100	1,141	8.8%
Columbia	48	15	318	4.7%
Concord	5,893	2,153	23,063	9.3%
Conway	2,233	866	5,463	15.9%
Cornish	161	57	988	5.8%
Croydon	61	23	452	5.1%
Dalton	181	68	442	15.4%
Danbury	201	100	736	13.6%
Danville	514	207	2,771	7.5%
Deerfield	573	211	2,835	7.4%
Deering	208	61	1,133	5.4%
Derry	4,536	1,746	20,900	8.4%
Dorchester	33	17	200	8.5%
Dover	4,542	1,726	18,915	9.1%
Dublin	130	46	891	5.2%
Dummer	31	12	142	8.5%
Dunbarton	339	110	1,795	6.1%
Durham	697	214	9,395	2.3%
East Kingston	230	86	1,401	6.1%
Easton	34	8	143	5.6%
Eaton	62	28	235	11.9%
Effingham	211	86	701	12.3%
Enfield	467	170	3,166	5.4%
Epping	950	349	4,282	8.2%
Epsom	604	209	2,996	7.0%
Errol	55	16	164	9.8%
Exeter	1,765	639	8,834	7.2%
Farmington	1,011	398	3,725	10.7%
Fitzwilliam	223	65	1,361	4.8%
Francestown	179	67	1,002	6.7%
Franconia	159	60	655	9.2%
Franklin	1,383	534	4,055	13.2%
Freedom	161	60	766	7.8%
Fremont	565	212	2,870	7.4%
Gilford	1,146	403	3,645	11.1%
Gilmanton	576	208	1,746	11.9%
Gilsum	98	45	457	9.8%
Goffstown	2,271	814	11,023	7.4%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - AUGUST 15*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JULY 25†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Gorham	434	160	1,234	13.0%
Goshen	91	31	451	6.9%
Grafton	173	64	683	9.4%
Grantham	238	87	1,664	5.2%
Greenfield	213	79	1,066	7.4%
Greenland	473	169	2,467	6.9%
Greenville	222	83	1,206	6.9%
Groton	129	47	382	12.3%
Hampstead	865	319	5,151	6.2%
Hampton Falls	222	85	1,501	5.7%
Hampton	2,280	849	9,147	9.3%
Hancock	192	68	944	7.2%
Hanover	260	79	5,093	1.6%
Harrisville	119	41	609	6.7%
Haverhill	418	150	2,359	6.4%
Hebron	56	20	413	4.8%
Henniker	541	191	2,910	6.6%
Hill	152	54	543	9.9%
Hillsborough	976	331	3,004	11.0%
Hinsdale	339	144	2,158	6.7%
Holderness	273	101	1,563	6.5%
Hollis	634	206	4,346	4.7%
Hooksett	1,992	712	9,376	7.6%
Hopkinton	555	188	3,481	5.4%
Hudson	2,859	1,001	15,467	6.5%
Jackson	183	70	366	19.1%
Jaffrey	572	213	3,103	6.9%
Jefferson	147	63	639	9.9%
Keene	2,771	1,051	11,949	8.8%
Kensington	176	60	1,313	4.6%
Kingston	732	278	3,777	7.4%
Laconia	2,760	1,081	7,775	13.9%
Lancaster	389	139	1,741	8.0%
Landaff	42	19	279	6.8%
Langdon	63	18	363	5.0%
Lebanon	1,263	437	7,793	5.6%
Lee	549	203	2,884	7.0%
Lempster	128	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 15*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JULY 25†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Litchfield	1,012	343	4,887	7.0%
Littleton	1,064	372	3,256	11.4%
Londonderry	3,007	1,074	16,261	6.6%
Loudon	718	255	3,357	7.6%
Lyman	112	39	336	11.6%
Lyme	94	35	850	4.1%
Lyndeborough	220	86	1,056	8.1%
Madbury	209	72	1,097	6.6%
Madison	426	166	1,437	11.6%
Manchester	19,727	7,593	66,815	11.4%
Marlborough	279	122	1,221	10.0%
Marlow	91	36	369	9.8%
Mason	149	53	821	6.5%
Meredith	930	353	3,115	11.3%
Merrimack	3,202	1,157	16,570	7.0%
Middleton	221	73	1,051	6.9%
Milan	167	52	626	8.3%
Milford	2,164	705	9,738	7.2%
Milton	575	206	2,390	8.6%
Monroe	75	28	401	7.0%
Mont Vernon	272	95	1,582	6.0%
Moultonborough	537	200	2,219	9.0%
Nashua	11,036	4,333	51,919	8.3%
Nelson	72	29	440	6.6%
New Boston	778	257	3,976	6.5%
New Castle	70	21	560	3.8%
New Durham	346	129	1,563	8.3%
New Hampton	343	128	1,321	9.7%
New Ipswich	428	145	3,023	4.8%
New London	276	101	1,941	5.2%
Newbury	228	91	1,212	7.5%
Newfields	190	67	1,071	6.3%
Newington	92	34	518	6.6%
Newmarket	1,384	496	5,818	8.5%
Newport	806	317	3,553	8.9%
Newton	368	158	3,283	4.8%
North Hampton	493	195	2,684	7.3%
Northfield	809	263	2,554	10.3%
Northumberland	311	104	1,059	9.8%
Northwood	649	228	2,672	8.5%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - AUGUST 15*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JULY 25†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Nottingham	632	227	3,286	6.9%
Orford	105	41	817	5.0%
Ossipee	607	226	1,757	12.9%
Pelham	1,145	442	8,237	5.4%
Pembroke	1,112	410	4,612	8.9%
Peterborough	745	299	3,858	7.8%
Piermont	49	19	430	4.4%
Pittsburg	118	31	384	8.1%
Pittsfield	534	218	2,122	10.3%
Plainfield	181	55	1,446	3.8%
Plaistow	690	263	4,320	6.1%
Plymouth	774	285	3,989	7.1%
Portsmouth	3,011	1,136	14,074	8.1%
Randolph	53	18	141	12.8%
Raymond	1,451	557	6,360	8.8%
Richmond	98	40	596	6.7%
Rindge	424	150	2,943	5.1%
Rochester	4,705	1,822	18,190	10.0%
Rollinsford	362	139	1,456	9.5%
Rumney	181	68	958	7.1%
Rye	570	221	3,459	6.4%
Salem	2,970	1,122	18,512	6.1%
Salisbury	169	52	827	6.3%
Sanbornton	429	156	1,689	9.2%
Sandown	731	267	4,279	6.2%
Sandwich	151	58	610	9.5%
Seabrook	1,088	430	5,180	8.3%
Sharon	32	15	224	6.7%
Shelburne	47	12	177	6.8%
Somersworth	1,852	732	6,891	10.6%
South Hampton	67	28	531	5.3%
Springfield	120	36	779	4.6%
Stark	51	20	194	10.3%
Stewartstown	86	28	370	7.6%
Stoddard	150	57	724	7.9%
Strafford	523	206	2,328	8.8%
Stratford	94	37	255	14.5%
Stratham	777	298	4,559	6.5%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - AUGUST 15*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JULY 25†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Sugar Hill	74	35	351	10.0%
Sullivan	76	37	360	10.3%
Sunapee	301	119	1,671	7.1%
Surry	75	29	500	5.8%
Sutton	170	67	1,139	5.9%
Swanzy	863	335	4,101	8.2%
Tamworth	489	185	1,517	12.2%
Temple	159	56	786	7.1%
Thornton	492	193	1,790	10.8%
Tilton	696	237	1,837	12.9%
Troy	283	112	1,174	9.5%
Tuftonboro	281	112	1,157	9.7%
Unity	120	42	865	4.9%
Wakefield	607	234	2,310	10.1%
Walpole	332	120	2,380	5.0%
Warner	343	139	1,587	8.8%
Warren	89	31	537	5.8%
Washington	158	50	513	9.7%
Waterville Valley	84	42	141	29.8%
Weare	1,210	396	6,179	6.4%
Webster	240	78	1,180	6.6%
Wentworth Location	104	34	535	6.4%
Westmoreland	178	68	941	7.2%
Whitefield	379	157	1,280	12.3%
Wilmot	146	56	788	7.1%
Wilton	528	192	2,190	8.8%
Winchester	509	195	2,058	9.5%
Windham	1,206	445	8,219	5.4%
Windsor	31	7	155	4.5%
Wolfeboro	705	241	2,827	8.5%
Woodstock	397	134	972	13.8%
Woodstock	397	134	972	13.8%
Totals	172,542	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 September 3rd.

For further information contact:
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NEWS RELEASE

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