NHES New Hampshire Employment Security
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COVID-19 UNEMPLOYMENT UPDATE

For Immediate Release: August 13, 2020

Initial claims for unemployment in New Hampshire decreased by 221 to 2,430 (or -8%) during the week ending August 8th, compared to a revised 2,651 during the week ended August 1st. Nationally, initial claims decreased by 16 percent compared to the previous week on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Six states, led by Nevada (+6,915) and Kansas (+2,384), experienced an increase in initial claims during the week compared to the week ended August 1st.

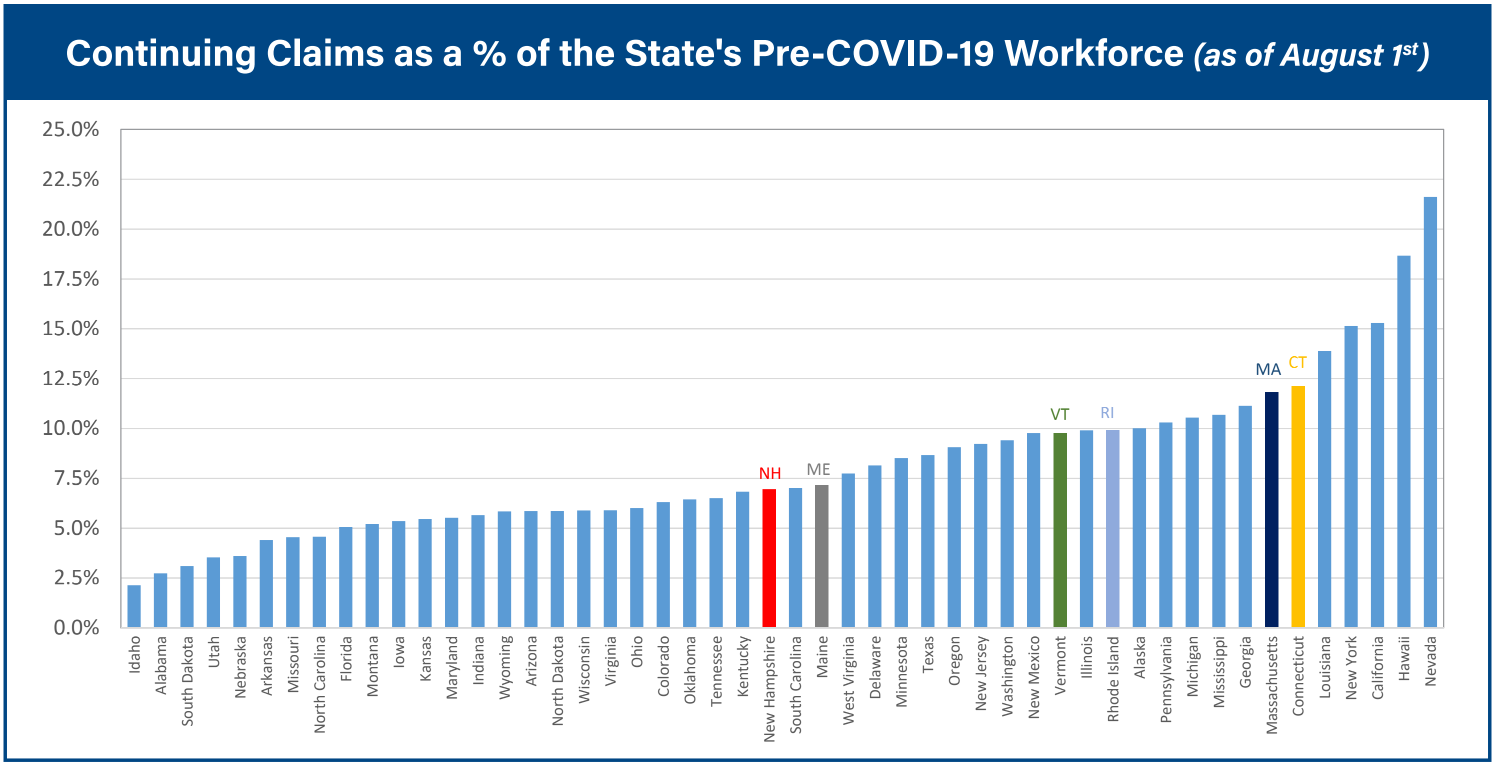
Continuing claims in New Hampshire fell sharply again during the week ended August 1st. Continuing claims (by individuals who remain unemployed and file a "continuing claim" for unemployment insurance) is an important metric in assessing New Hampshire's progress of economic recovery from pandemic-required restrictions and related economic effects. As of the week ending August 1st (continuing claims are reported with a one-week lag), New Hampshire had 54,259 continued claims, down 7,237 or 12 percent from a revised 61,496 during the week ending July 25th. Nationally, 11 states experienced increases in continuing claims. No New England states had an increase in continuing claims during the week. 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 (Figure 1). In total, continuing claims decreased by 624,684 nationally, or by four percent, 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 54 percent, compared to the U.S. overall which has seen a decline of 33 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 46 indicates that as of August 1st, continuing claims in the state were 54 percent below their peak (100 – 46 = 54).

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

TOWN	NEW CLAIMS JULY 26 TO AUGUST 1	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	TOTAL NEW CLAIMS MARCH 15 TO AUGUST 1	CONTINUING CLAIMS AS OF JULY 25†
Manchester	145	-64	-30.6%	19,482	7,593
Nashua	70	-43	-38.1%	10,878	4,333
Concord	36	-18	-33.3%	5,820	2,153
Rochester	27	-18	-40.0%	4,645	1,822
Derry	26	2	8.3%	4,482	1,746
Dover	22	-23	-51.1%	4,491	1,726
Hudson	20	-3	-13.0%	2,845	1,001
Merrimack	20	-3	-13.0%	3,178	1,157
Portsmouth	20	-20	-50.0%	2,974	1,136
Salem	19	-10	-34.5%	2,937	1,122
Keene	17	-10	-37.0%	2,729	1,051
Goffstown	16	-1	-5.9%	2,245	814
Londonderry	16	-1	-5.9%	2,975	1,074
Bedford	15	-5	-25.0%	2,088	761
Hampton	15	-8	-34.8%	2,259	849
Laconia	15	-11	-42.3%	2,729	1,081
Raymond	14	4	40.0%	1,434	557
Newmarket	12	-24	-66.7%	1,369	496
Somersworth	12	0	0.0%	1,835	732
Newport	11	4	57.1%	799	317

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



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 1st). The number of claims filed by New Hampshire residents working in New Hampshire decreased by 489 during the week. The majority of towns in New Hampshire experienced declines in new claims activity compared to the prior week, with only 51 of 238 communities experienced an increase in initial claims totaling just 94 new claims. The median increase in claims among the 51 towns was just one new claim and the largest increase over the prior week was just eight claims in the town of New Boston. Again, during the week ending August 1st, the City of Manchester had the largest volume of new claims with 145, but a 31 percent decrease over the 209 claims made by City residents during the week ending July 25th.

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 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

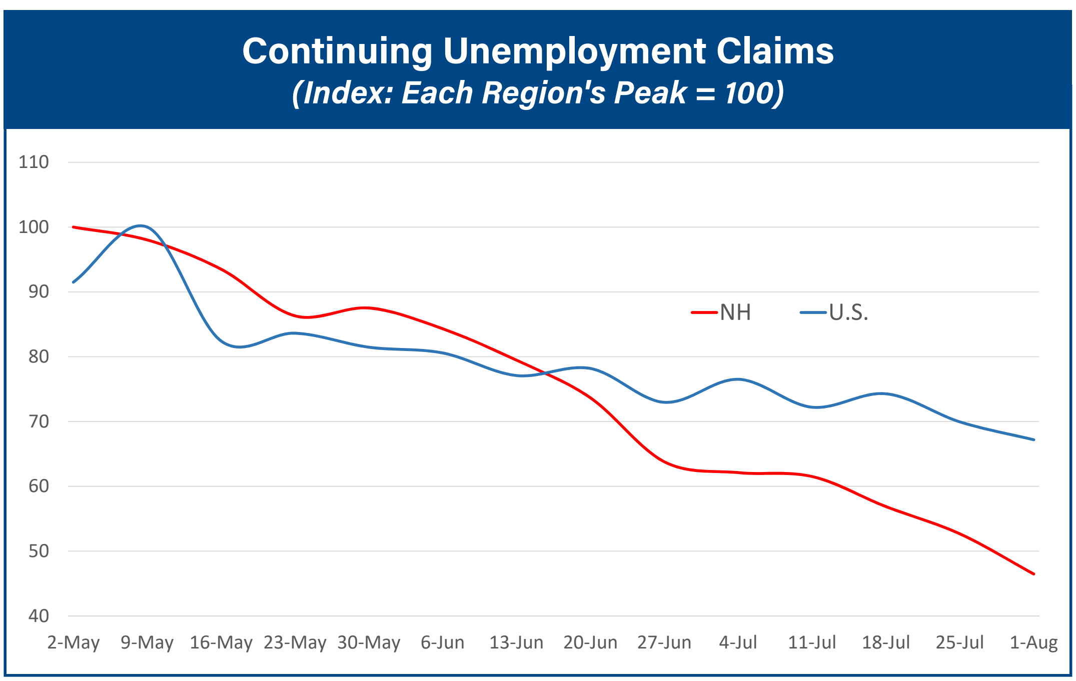
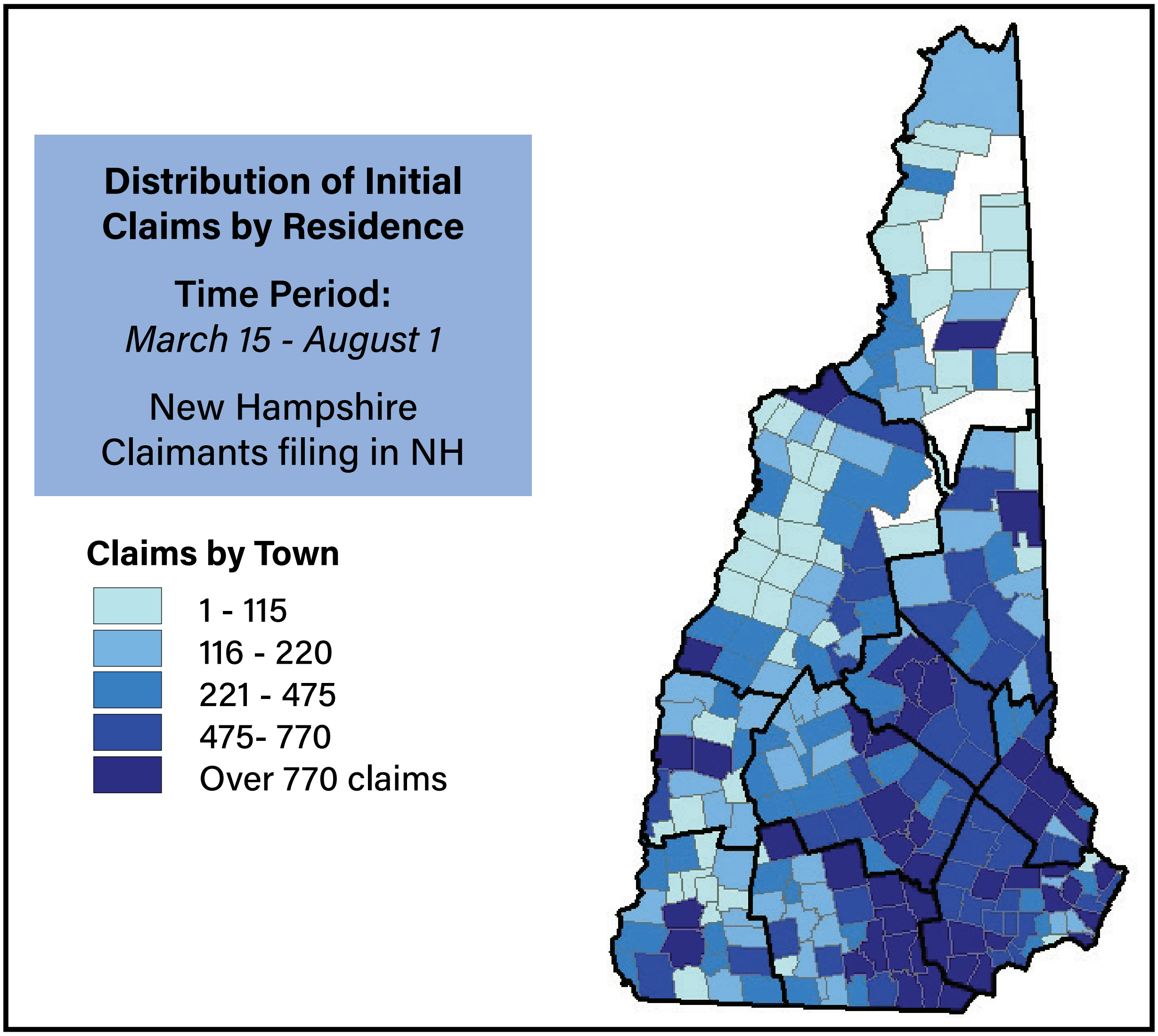


FIGURE 1



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] 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 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

[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.*

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 1st.

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 every county in New Hampshire during the week ended August 1st, ranging from a decrease of 140 in Hillsborough County to a decrease of nine Coos County.

The highest Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate by county continues to be registered in Carroll County, with a rate of 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.

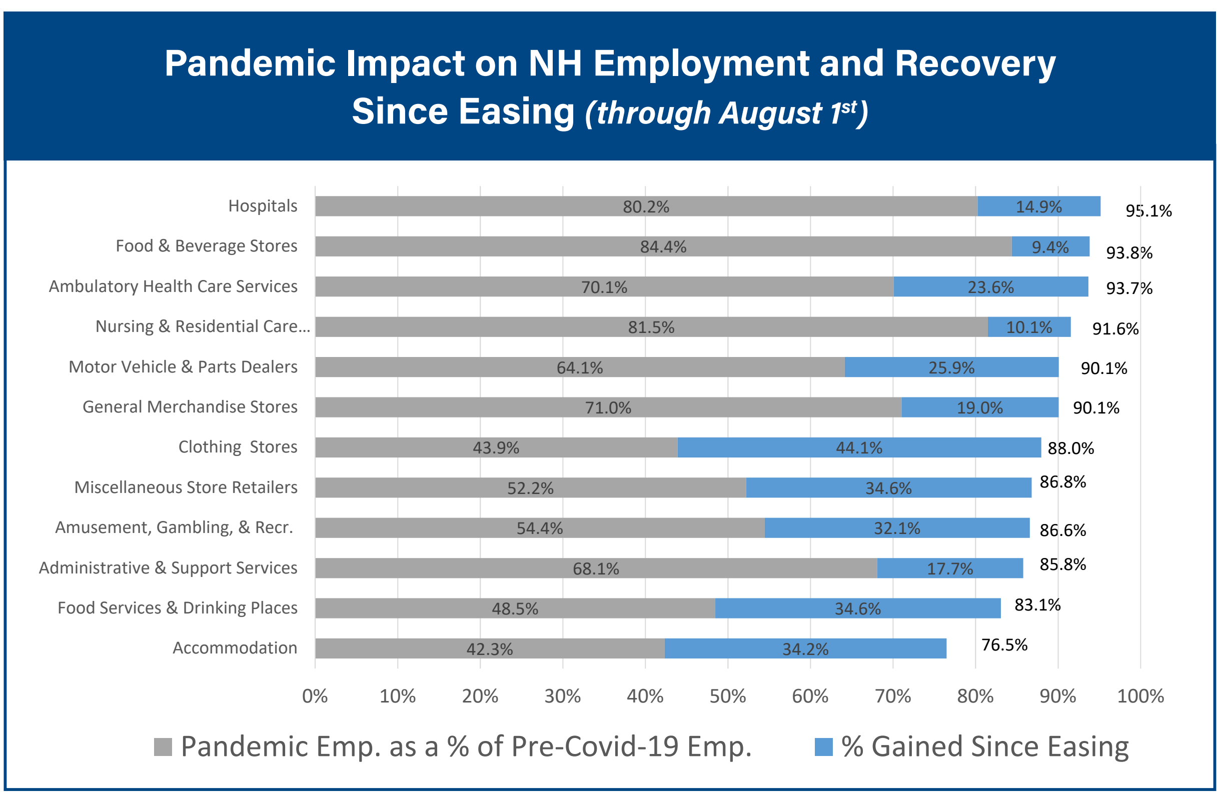
We continue to caution that the rates for Hillsborough, Strafford, and especially Rockingham County reported here are affected by a higher percentage of residents who work in another state (and thus are not counted in county and town numbers here which do not include New Hampshire residents who file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

unemployment claim during the week of August 1st. Only two of 94 industry classifications (at the three digit NAICS level) experienced increases in continuing claims during the week of August 1st. As Table 3 shows, among the 50 industries with the most continuing claims filed during the week ended August 1st, 49 saw a drop in continuing claims and just one, food manufacturing, experienced an increase that totaled 52 claims. Double digit declines in the percentage of continuing claims during the week occurred in construction (down 14.2%), manufacturing (down 15.0%), retail (down 12.1%), educational services (down 11.2%), healthcare (down 10.7%), and hospitality and recreation industries down 15.2 percent, led by the food services industry with a decline of 1,168 continuing claims or 16 percent.

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 1st. 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) and indicates that among those listed, the accommodations industry is the only one operating at less than 80 percent of pre-Covid-19 levels. The passenger ground transportation industry is not included in the graph (but is included in Table 3), it remains the industry most affected by the pandemic to-date, operating at just 56 percent of capacity as of August 1st, as bus, taxi, train and other passenger transportation activities in the state remain curtailed.

Claims by Industry

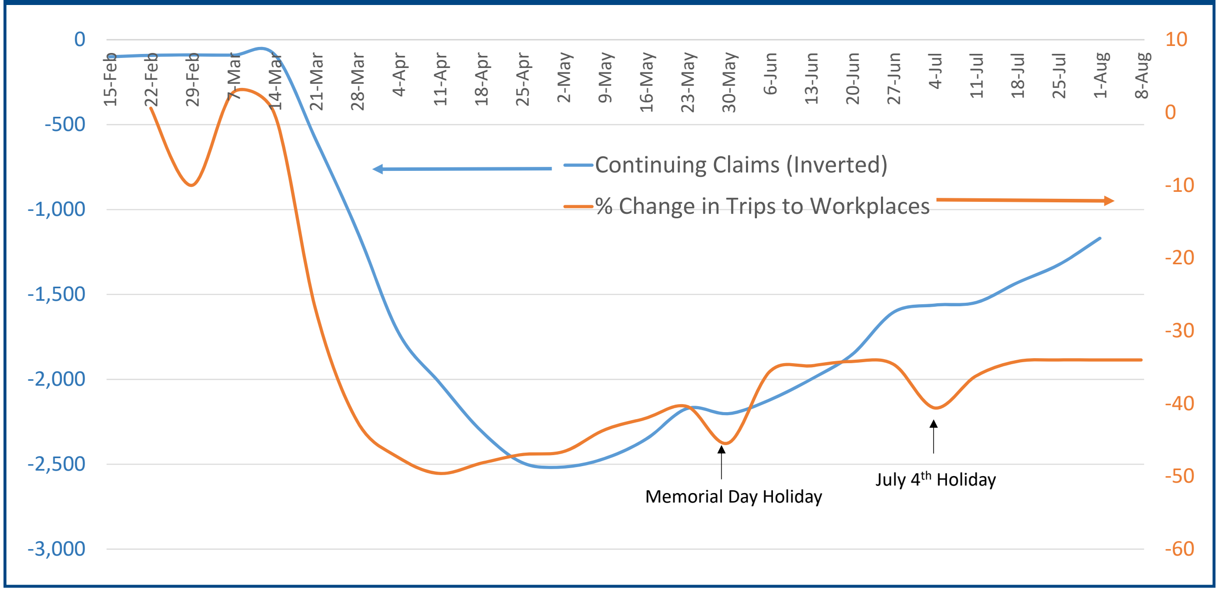
Industries with the most initial claims for unemployment filed since March 15th are presented in Table 3, along with the number of continuing claims in the industry for the week ended August 1st, New Hampshire employment in each industry as of the fourth quarter of 2019, as well as the percentage of each industry's employees that filed a continuing



The Rise of Working Remotely

As data in this release shows, the pace at which New Hampshire is getting back to work is occurring faster than in the nation as a whole. Still, data for New Hampshire on travel by individuals from Google's "Community Mobility Reports" shows that trips by individuals to workplaces have not kept pace with the rate at which individuals are returning to their jobs. Figure 4 shows the relationship between trips to workplaces, based on Google's Community Mobility Reports, and the number of continued claims for unemployment in the state. To make the relationship clearer, continued claims are inverted in the chart (when the line representing claims rises it means claims are actually falling and vice versa). In the chart, continued claims data is an index number that represents the percentage change in claims from a base period (the week of February 15th) set at 100. Community Mobility Report Data values in the chart represent the percentage change during the week in trips to New Hampshire workplaces compared to pre-pandemic levels.

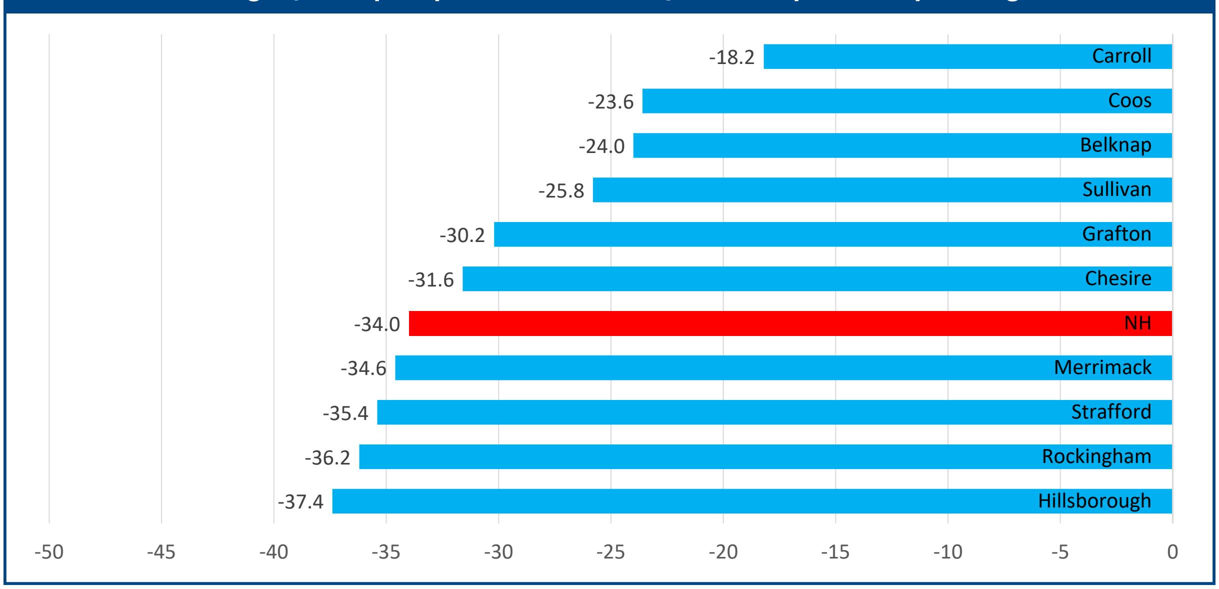
As Workers Get Back to Work, Trips to Workplaces in New Hampshire Have Not Kept Pace – More Workers are Working Remotely



The chart shows that, overall, weekday trips to workplaces in the state are still 34 percent below pre-pandemic levels, a percentage that has barely changed even as the number of continued claims has been falling steadily, and the percentage of workers who have not returned to work is under 10 percent. It appears that more workers in New Hampshire who have been returning to their jobs are doing so remotely. In addition, businesses have been rethinking their work arrangements during the pandemic and an increasing number of workers who were never out-of-work during the pandemic are now working from home.

In Counties with the Highest Percentage of Workers in Occupations and Industries Amenable to Teleworking – Weekday Trips to Workplaces Have Declined the Most

Percent Change (from pre-pandemic levels) in Workplace Trips, Aug. 3-7, 2020



If changes in the workplace trips were simply a matter of a state's, region's, or town's level of unemployment during the pandemic we would expect that areas with the highest unemployment rates would experience the largest declines in workplace trips. In fact, at least in New Hampshire, the opposite is true. Counties in the state with the highest unemployment rates during the pandemic actually have experienced the smallest declines in workplace trips (Figure 5).

Increases in remote working likely account for the largest portion of this apparent anomaly. Specifically, employment by industry data show that Southern New Hampshire Counties such as Hillsborough, Rockingham and Strafford Counties have much higher percentages of employment in industries and in occupations that allow for an individual to work from home. Thus, even as more individuals return to work in those counties and the counties have lower unemployment rates, increases in workplace trips by those returning to work are being offset by increases in individuals working remotely (even among those who were not returning work to after being furloughed or laid off previously).

Not only has the pandemic caused companies to re-examine workplace arrangements, they are also assessing the relative productivity of work from home compared to working at a business location, as well as the overall costs and benefits associated with working remotely. The potential long-term implications for labor and real estate markets, as well as demand for a number of other private and public goods and services, could be significant.

TABLE 2 - COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTY						
COUNTY	TOTAL CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH: MARCH 15 TO AUGUST 1	CLAIMS JULY 26 TO AUGUST 1	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	9,558	53	-24	3,526	31,039	11.4%
Carroll	7,587	18	-35	2,885	23,718	12.2%
Cheshire	8,065	52	-28	3,134	41,500	7.6%
Coos	4,185	29	-9	1,518	14,724	10.3%
Grafton	10,603	58	-13	3,935	51,045	7.7%
Hillsborough	54,185	362	-140	20,354	245,905	8.3%
Merrimack	19,352	98	-46	7,128	84,821	8.4%
Rockingham	35,862	209	-111	13,534	188,982	7.2%
Strafford	16,573	86	-68	6,341	75,410	8.4%
Sullivan	4,624	36	-15	1,577	23,061	6.8%
Totals	**170,594**	**1,001**	**-489**	**63,932**	**780,205**	**8.2%**

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

FIGURE 2

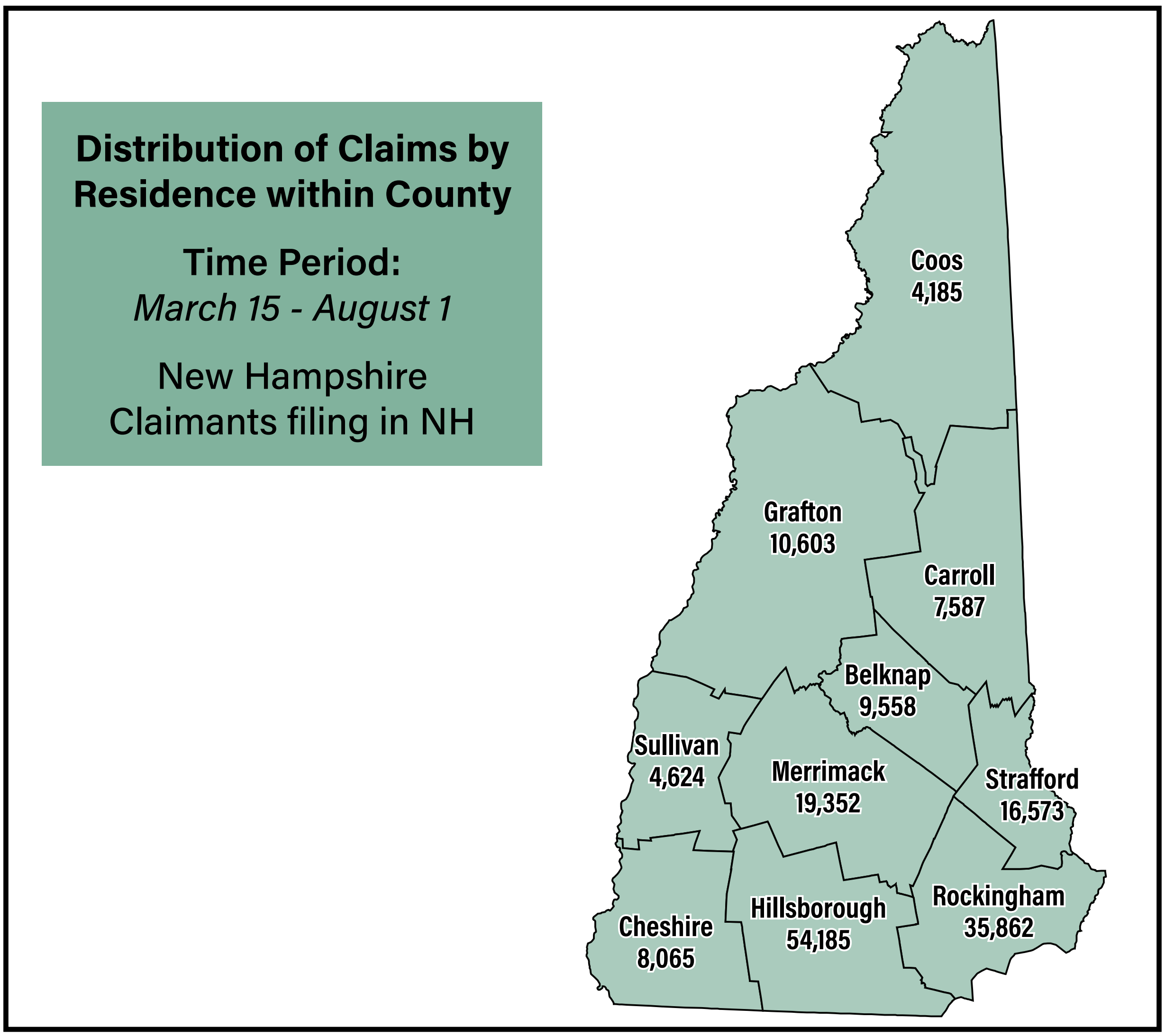


TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 15 TO AUGUST 1

INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 15	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF AUGUST 1	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	JULY 18 CONTINUED CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Food Services and Drinking Places	722	25,716	8,454	-1,168	49,907	16.9%
Administrative and Support Services	561	10,772	4,805	-407	33,750	14.2%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	621	10,302	2,181	-216	34,431	6.3%
Educational Services	611	7,760	3,230	-326	20,834	15.5%
Social Assistance	624	6,145	2,337	-214	15,809	14.8%
Hospitals	622	5,948	1,460	-156	30,086	4.9%
Personal and Laundry Services	812	4,984	1,432	-198	7,306	19.6%
Accommodation	721	4,842	1,974	-244	8,397	23.5%
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	441	4,518	1,250	-84	12,602	9.9%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	541	4,507	1,862	-284	39,171	4.8%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	713	4,502	1,327	-142	9,883	13.4%
General Merchandise Stores	452	4,293	1,437	-163	14,817	9.7%
Specialty Trade Contractors	238	4,007	1,126	-103	18,817	6.0%
Food and Beverage Stores	445	3,500	1,385	-213	22,356	6.2%
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	448	3,383	726	-104	6,029	12.0%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	623	2,643	1,207	-98	14,268	8.5%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	453	2,605	720	-73	5,449	13.2%
Electronic Computer Manufacturing	334	2,462	612	-186	16,381	3.7%
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	485	2,334	2,030	-76	3,652	55.6%
General Automotive Repair	811	2,225	610	-54	7,091	8.6%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	332	2,214	916	-56	11,558	7.9%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	813	2,103	695	-92	6,517	10.7%
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	335	2,049	200	-66	4,225	4.7%
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	423	2,022	699	-63	12,463	5.6%
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores	451	1,677	453	-59	4,154	10.9%
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	442	1,538	361	-35	2,772	13.0%
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	339	1,429	536	-41	4,430	12.1%
Construction of Buildings	236	1,348	400	-99	6,082	6.6%

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 1	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	JULY 18 CONTINUED CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	444	1,347	518	-38	9,527	5.4%
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	424	1,305	489	-46	8,050	6.1%
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers.	425	1,256	475	-39	7,771	6.1%
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	326	1,157	295	-35	5,422	5.4%
Nonstore Retailers	454	1,069	416	-26	6,181	6.7%
Textile Mills	313	1,031	409	-101	1,822	22.4%
Health and Personal Care Stores	446	1,003	331	-29	4,185	7.9%
Printing and Related Support Activities	323	931	356	-73	2,297	15.5%
Primary Metal Manufacturing	331	928	290	-13	2,386	12.2%
Machinery Manufacturing	333	920	416	-56	7,006	5.9%
Real Estate	531	910	317	-26	4,949	6.4%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	551	866	316	-33	9,284	3.4%
Gas Stations	447	860	368	-24	4,511	8.2%
Electronics and Appliance Stores	443	786	252	-41	2,958	8.5%
Rental and Leasing Services	532	743	260	-41	1,993	13.0%
Industries in the Food Manufacturing	311	725	299	**52**	2,771	10.8%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	336	638	283	-27	2,634	10.7%
Couriers and Messengers	492	630	269	-20	3,721	7.2%
Industries in the Publishing Industries (except Internet)	511	622	210	-155	5,116	4.1%
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related	711	586	275	-33	1,179	23.3%
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	524	530	233	-23	11,768	2.0%
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	512	523	202	-20	890	22.7%

**NAICS - North American Industrial Classification System*

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - AUGUST 1*	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	276	110	912	12.1%
Allenstown	625	230	2,493	9.2%
Alstead	230	93	1,083	8.6%
Alton	722	243	3,009	8.1%
Amherst	1,066	361	6,419	5.6%
Andover	282	114	1,439	7.9%
Antrim	342	117	1,427	8.2%
Ashland	341	113	1,279	8.8%
Atkinson	607	227	4,068	5.6%
Auburn	716	267	3,634	7.3%
Barnstead	665	219	2,656	8.2%
Barrington	1,147	421	5,523	7.6%
Bartlett	689	247	1,459	16.9%
Bath town	124	49	542	9.0%
Bedford	2,088	761	12,555	6.1%
Belmont	1,196	442	3,576	12.4%
Bennington	226	83	817	10.2%
Benton	27	8	150	5.3%
Berlin	1,184	422	3,888	10.9%
Bethlehem	498	212	1,444	14.7%
Boscawen	589	200	1,972	10.1%
Bow	792	285	4,561	6.2%
Bradford	237	101	986	10.2%
Brentwood	456	181	2,642	6.9%
Bridgewater	143	56	761	7.4%
Bristol	579	225	1,842	12.2%
Brookfield	116	40	293	13.7%
Brookline	470	148	3,480	4.3%
Campton	616	234	2,110	11.1%
Canaan	456	172	2,042	8.4%
Candia	500	177	2,598	6.8%
Canterbury	262	91	1,508	6.0%
Carroll	130	60	391	15.3%
Center Harbor	161	56	670	8.4%
Charlestown	633	162	2,843	5.7%
Chatham	48	16	160	10.0%
Chester	600	205	3,145	6.5%
Chesterfield	267	96	1,943	4.9%
Chichester	348	126	1,588	7.9%
Claremont	1,507	520	6,385	8.1%
Colebrook	281	100	1,141	8.8%
Columbia	48	15	318	4.7%
Concord	5,820	2,153	23,063	9.3%
Conway	2,217	866	5,463	15.9%
Cornish	157	57	988	5.8%
Croydon	61	23	452	5.1%
Dalton	177	68	442	15.4%
Danbury	198	100	736	13.6%
Danville	508	207	2,771	7.5%
Deerfield	571	211	2,835	7.4%
Deering	208	61	1,133	5.4%
Derry	4,482	1,746	20,900	8.4%
Dorchester	33	17	200	8.5%
Dover	4,491	1,726	18,915	9.1%
Dublin	127	46	891	5.2%
Dummer	31	12	142	8.5%
Dunbarton	335	110	1,795	6.1%
Durham	690	214	9,395	2.3%
East Kingston	224	86	1,401	6.1%
Easton	34	8	143	5.6%
Eaton	62	28	235	11.9%
Effingham	211	86	701	12.3%
Enfield	460	170	3,166	5.4%
Epping	939	349	4,282	8.2%
Epsom	593	209	2,996	7.0%
Errol	55	16	164	9.8%
Exeter	1,748	639	8,834	7.2%
Farmington	1,002	398	3,725	10.7%
Fitzwilliam	219	65	1,361	4.8%
Francestown	176	67	1,002	6.7%
Franconia	159	60	655	9.2%
Franklin	1,362	534	4,055	13.2%
Freedom	160	60	766	7.8%
Fremont	564	212	2,870	7.4%
Gilford	1,135	403	3,645	11.1%
Gilmanton	573	208	1,746	11.9%
Gilsum	96	45	457	9.8%
Goffstown	2,245	814	11,023	7.4%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

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TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - AUGUST 1*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JULY 25†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Gorham	433	160	1,234	13.0%
Goshen	89	31	451	6.9%
Grafton	172	64	683	9.4%
Grantham	233	87	1,664	5.2%
Greenfield	210	79	1,066	7.4%
Greenland	469	169	2,467	6.9%
Greenville	219	83	1,206	6.9%
Groton	129	47	382	12.3%
Hampstead	857	319	5,151	6.2%
Hampton	2,259	849	9,147	9.3%
Hampton Falls	218	85	1,501	5.7%
Hancock	191	68	944	7.2%
Hanover	255	79	5,093	1.6%
Harrisville	116	41	609	6.7%
Haverhill	412	150	2,359	6.4%
Hebron	55	20	413	4.8%
Henniker	535	191	2,910	6.6%
Hill	150	54	543	9.9%
Hillsborough	957	331	3,004	11.0%
Hinsdale	331	144	2,158	6.7%
Holderness	271	101	1,563	6.5%
Hollis	630	206	4,346	4.7%
Hooksett	1,972	712	9,376	7.6%
Hopkinton	548	188	3,481	5.4%
Hudson	2,845	1,001	15,467	6.5%
Jackson	183	70	366	19.1%
Jaffrey	561	213	3,103	6.9%
Jefferson	147	63	639	9.9%
Keene	2,729	1,051	11,949	8.8%
Kensington	175	60	1,313	4.6%
Kingston	727	278	3,777	7.4%
Laconia	2,729	1,081	7,775	13.9%
Lancaster	385	139	1,741	8.0%
Landaff	42	19	279	6.8%
Langdon	63	18	363	5.0%
Lebanon	1,245	437	7,793	5.6%
Lee	547	203	2,884	7.0%
Lempster	123	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 1*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JULY 25†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Litchfield	1,001	343	4,887	7.0%
Littleton	1,055	372	3,256	11.4%
Londonderry	2,975	1,074	16,261	6.6%
Loudon	714	255	3,357	7.6%
Lyman	111	39	336	11.6%
Lyme	92	35	850	4.1%
Lyndeborough	217	86	1,056	8.1%
Madbury	207	72	1,097	6.6%
Madison	421	166	1,437	11.6%
Manchester	19,482	7,593	66,815	11.4%
Marlborough	277	122	1,221	10.0%
Marlow	89	36	369	9.8%
Mason	144	53	821	6.5%
Meredith	926	353	3,115	11.3%
Merrimack	3,178	1,157	16,570	7.0%
Middleton	221	73	1,051	6.9%
Milan	164	52	626	8.3%
Milford	2,142	705	9,738	7.2%
Milton	571	206	2,390	8.6%
Monroe	75	28	401	7.0%
Mont Vernon	268	95	1,582	6.0%
Moultonborough	535	200	2,219	9.0%
Nashua	10,878	4,333	51,919	8.3%
Nelson	70	29	440	6.6%
New Boston	770	257	3,976	6.5%
New Castle	70	21	560	3.8%
New Durham	343	129	1,563	8.3%
New Hampton	337	128	1,321	9.7%
New Ipswich	424	145	3,023	4.8%
New London	272	101	1,941	5.2%
Newbury	228	91	1,212	7.5%
Newfields	187	67	1,071	6.3%
Newington	90	34	518	6.6%
Newmarket	1,369	496	5,818	8.5%
Newport	799	317	3,553	8.9%
Newton	366	158	3,283	4.8%
North Hampton	490	195	2,684	7.3%
Northfield	798	263	2,554	10.3%
Northumberland	307	104	1,059	9.8%
Northwood	646	228	2,672	8.5%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - AUGUST 1*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JULY 25†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Nottingham	625	227	3,286	6.9%
Orford	105	41	817	5.0%
Ossipee	598	226	1,757	12.9%
Pelham	1,134	442	8,237	5.4%
Pembroke	1,103	410	4,612	8.9%
Peterborough	736	299	3,858	7.8%
Piermont	49	19	430	4.4%
Pittsburg	117	31	384	8.1%
Pittsfield	528	218	2,122	10.3%
Plainfield	177	55	1,446	3.8%
Plaistow	687	263	4,320	6.1%
Plymouth	765	285	3,989	7.1%
Portsmouth	2,974	1,136	14,074	8.1%
Randolph	51	18	141	12.8%
Raymond	1,434	557	6,360	8.8%
Richmond	96	40	596	6.7%
Rindge	417	150	2,943	5.1%
Rochester	4,645	1,822	18,190	10.0%
Rollinsford	359	139	1,456	9.5%
Rumney	181	68	958	7.1%
Rye	559	221	3,459	6.4%
Salem	2,937	1,122	18,512	6.1%
Salisbury	169	52	827	6.3%
Sanbornton	425	156	1,689	9.2%
Sandown	723	267	4,279	6.2%
Sandwich	149	58	610	9.5%
Seabrook	1,076	430	5,180	8.3%
Sharon	32	15	224	6.7%
Shelburne	47	12	177	6.8%
Somersworth	1,835	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	85	28	370	7.6%
Stoddard	146	57	724	7.9%
Strafford	515	206	2,328	8.8%
Stratford	92	37	255	14.5%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - AUGUST 1*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JULY 25†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Stratham	772	298	4,559	6.5%
Sugar Hill	73	35	351	10.0%
Sullivan	73	37	360	10.3%
Sunapee	300	119	1,671	7.1%
Surry	75	29	500	5.8%
Sutton	167	67	1,139	5.9%
Swanzey	842	335	4,101	8.2%
Tamworth	483	185	1,517	12.2%
Temple	157	56	786	7.1%
Thornton	488	193	1,790	10.8%
Tilton	689	237	1,837	12.9%
Troy	276	112	1,174	9.5%
Tuftonboro	277	112	1,157	9.7%
Unity	118	42	865	4.9%
Wakefield	598	234	2,310	10.1%
Walpole	327	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	1,197	396	6,179	6.4%
Webster	239	78	1,180	6.6%
Wentworth	104	34	535	6.4%
Westmoreland	175	68	941	7.2%
Whitefield	378	157	1,280	12.3%
Wilmot	145	56	788	7.1%
Wilton	521	192	2,190	8.8%
Winchester	502	195	2,058	9.5%
Windham	1,195	445	8,219	5.4%
Windsor	31	7	155	4.5%
Wolfeboro	694	241	2,827	8.5%
Woodstock	396	134	972	13.8%
Totals	**170,594**	**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 20th.

For further information contact:
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NEWS RELEASE