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# COVID-19

# UNEMPLOYMENT UPDATE

*For Immediate Release:* August 6, 2020

Initial claims for unemployment in New Hampshire decreased by 731 to 2,545 (or -22%) during the week ending August 1st, compared to a revised 3,276 during the week ended July 25th. Nationally, initial claims decreased by 18 percent compared to the previous week on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Rhode Island was the only state to experience an increase in initial claims during the week and that increase was just seven.

Continuing claims in New Hampshire declined sharply again during the week ending July 25th. 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 July 25th (continuing claims are reported with a one-week lag), New Hampshire had 60,470 continued claims, down 5,926 or nine percent from a revised 66,396 during the week ending July 18th. Nationally, twelve states experienced increases in continuing claims. No New England state had an increase in continuing claims during the week. New Hampshire continues to have the lowest number of continuing claims as a percentage of the state's pre-covid labor force of any state in the Northeast. In total, continuing claims decreased by 965,711 nationally, or by six percent, on a not seasonally adjusted basis.

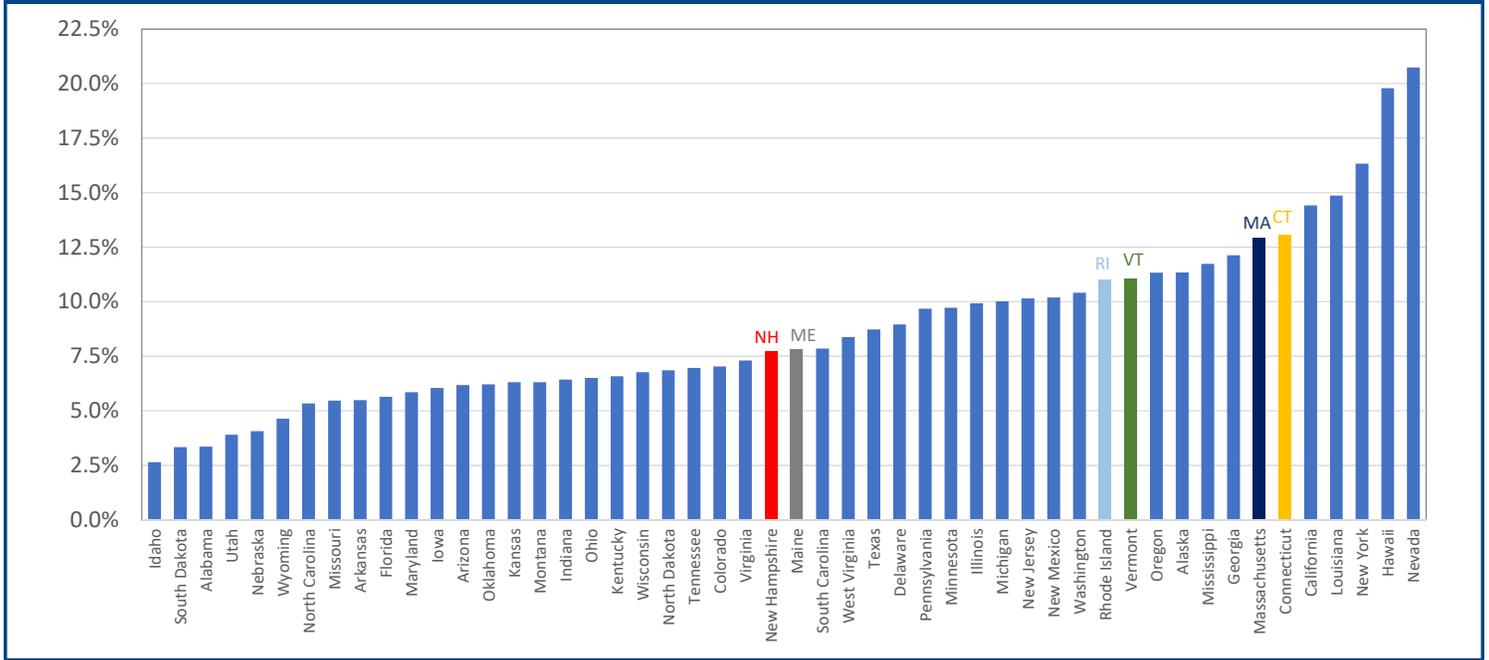
The figure below highlights continuing claims trends in New Hampshire and the U.S.. Since peaking during the week of May 2nd in New Hampshire, continuing claims have fallen by 48 percent, compared to the U.S. overall which has seen a decline of 30 percent since continuing claims peaked nationally during 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 52 indicates that as of July 25th, continuing claims in the state were 48 percent below their peak (100 - 52 = 48).

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

TOWN	NEW CLAIMS JULY 19 TO JULY 25	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	TOTAL NEW CLAIMS MARCH 15 TO JULY 25	CONTINUING CLAIMS AS OF JUNE 20 <sup>†</sup>
Manchester	209	24	13.0%	19,337	8,845
Nashua	113	-9	-7.4%	10,808	4,853
Concord	54	11	25.6%	5,784	2,560
Dover	45	5	12.5%	4,469	1,965
Rochester	45	9	25.0%	4,618	2,097
Portsmouth	40	20	100.0%	2,954	1,312
Newmarket	36	23	176.9%	1,357	545
Salem	29	7	31.8%	2,918	1,305
Keene	27	7	35.0%	2,712	1,194
Laconia	26	3	13.0%	2,714	1,280
Derry	24	0	0.0%	4,456	2,009
Hampton	23	11	91.7%	2,244	96
Hudson	23	-1	-4.2%	2,825	1,195
Merrimack	23	-2	-8.0%	3,158	1,364
Bedford	20	3	17.6%	2,073	870
Berlin	18	2	12.5%	1,178	518
Barrington	17	12	240.0%	1,143	514
Goffstown	17	-3	-15.0%	2,229	966
Londonderry	17	-4	-19.0%	2,959	1,281
Windham	15	8	114.3%	1,190	501

<sup>†</sup> New data for Continued Claims is released monthly

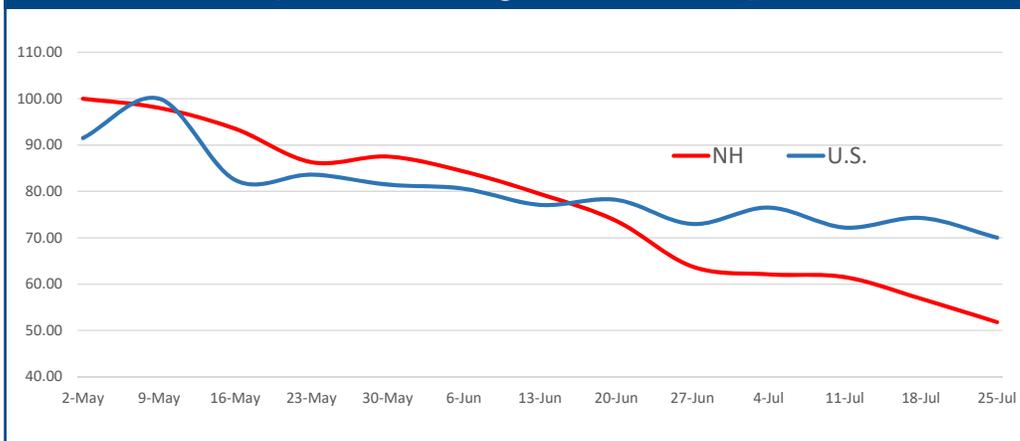
## Continuing Claims as a % of the State's Pre-COVID-19 Workforce (as of July 25<sup>th</sup>)



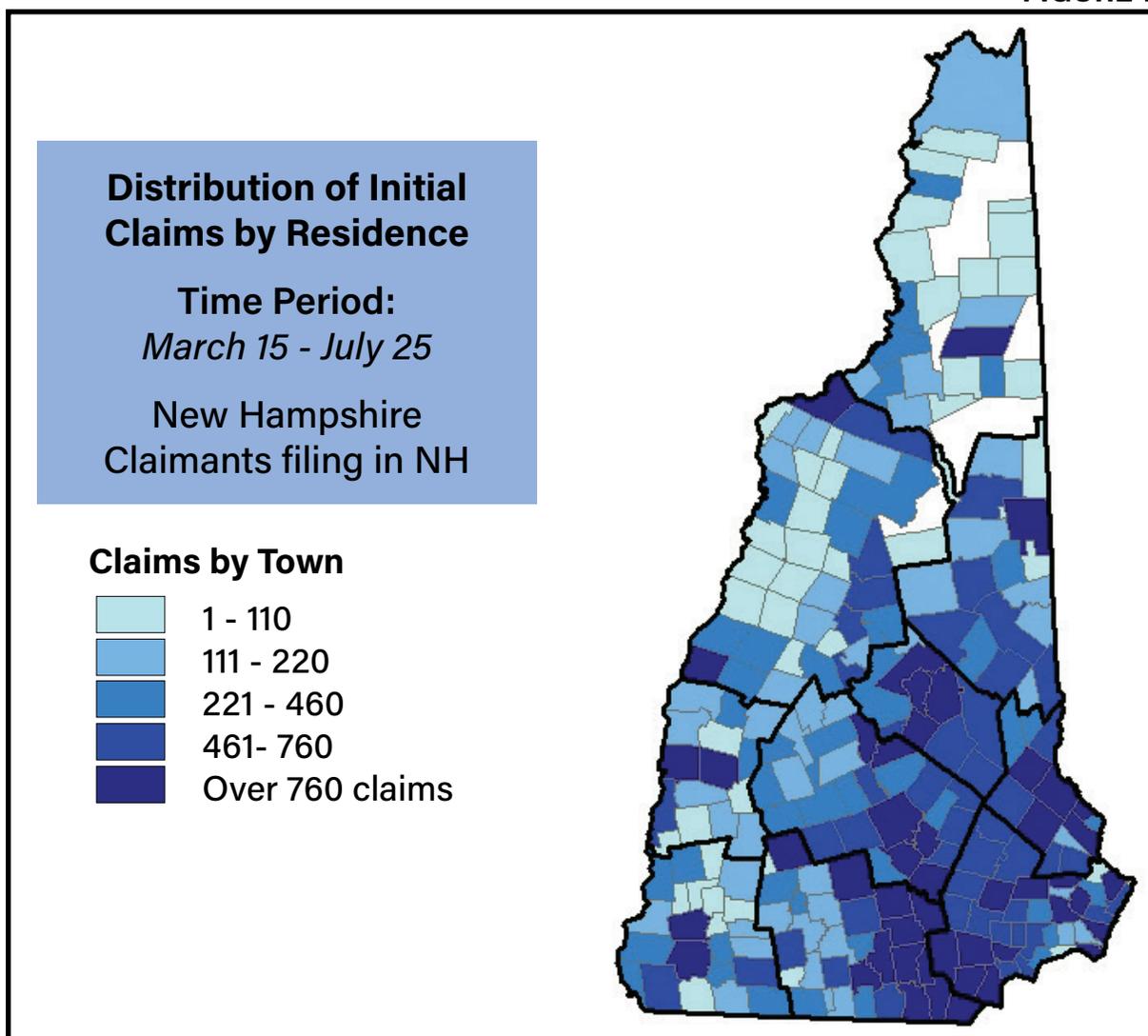
Town-by-town breakouts of the number of new claims filed by New Hampshire residents who also work in the state are available with a one-week lag (through July 25th). The number of claims filed by New Hampshire residents working in New Hampshire increased by 143 during the week. Overall, 99 of 238 communities experienced an increase in initial claims totaling 331 new claims. The median increase in claims among the 99 towns was just two new claims. During the week ending July 25th, the largest increase in new claims compared to the prior week occurred in Manchester, with an increase of 24 to 209 compared to 185 during the week ended July 18th. Newmarket (+23) and Portsmouth (+20) had the next largest increase in claims compared to the prior week. Nashua (-9) and Amherst had the largest declines in the number of initial claims during the week compared to the week ending July 18th (Table 1).

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 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.

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



**FIGURE 1**



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 June 20th) as a percentage of the town’s labor force<sup>1</sup>, 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 June 20th), 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.<sup>2</sup> For the week ending June 20th, which is later than the time period used to calculate the state’s official June monthly unemployment rate (the week containing the 12th of the month) New Hampshire’s “Covid-19 Affected

Unemployment Rate” was 9.7 percent. 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 July 25th.

<sup>1</sup> The February 2020 labor force count for each town is used for this analysis.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

Figure 2 (on page 6) 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 every county in New Hampshire during the week ending July 25th, ranging from an increase of 72 in Rockingham County to increases of just 2 in Belknap and Sullivan County and just three in Hillsborough County.

The highest Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate by county was registered in Carroll County, with a rate of 15.5 percent, while the lowest rates were recorded in Sullivan County at 8.6 percent, and Rockingham County at 8.4 percent. Carroll County is the most hospitality and recreation industry-dependent county in the state and Sullivan County is the least. County and town Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rates will be updated in the August 13th release, as continuing claims by town are released on a monthly basis only.

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 ending July 25th, 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 July 25th. Only five of 94 industry classifications (at the three digit NAICS level) experienced increases in continuing claims during the week ending July 25th. As Table 3 shows, among the 50 industries with the most continuing claims filed during the week ending July 25th, 49 saw a drop in continuing claims and just one, professional, scientific, and technical services, experienced an increase totaling 42 claims. Workers in the food services industry filed the most continuing claims (9,576) during the week of July 25th, a decline of 569 (5.6%) compared to the week ending July 18th. The number of continuing claims filed by workers in the retail industry as of July 25th was 9,041, down 412 (4.4%) compared to the week ending July 18th. Continuing Claims in manufacturing industries were 6,048 during the week of July 25th, down 574 or 8.7 percent. Healthcare industry continued claims were down 284, or 5.1 percent to 5,294, and construction industry continued claims were 1,899, down 58 or 3.0 percent during the week.

## Income and Payroll Support During the Pandemic

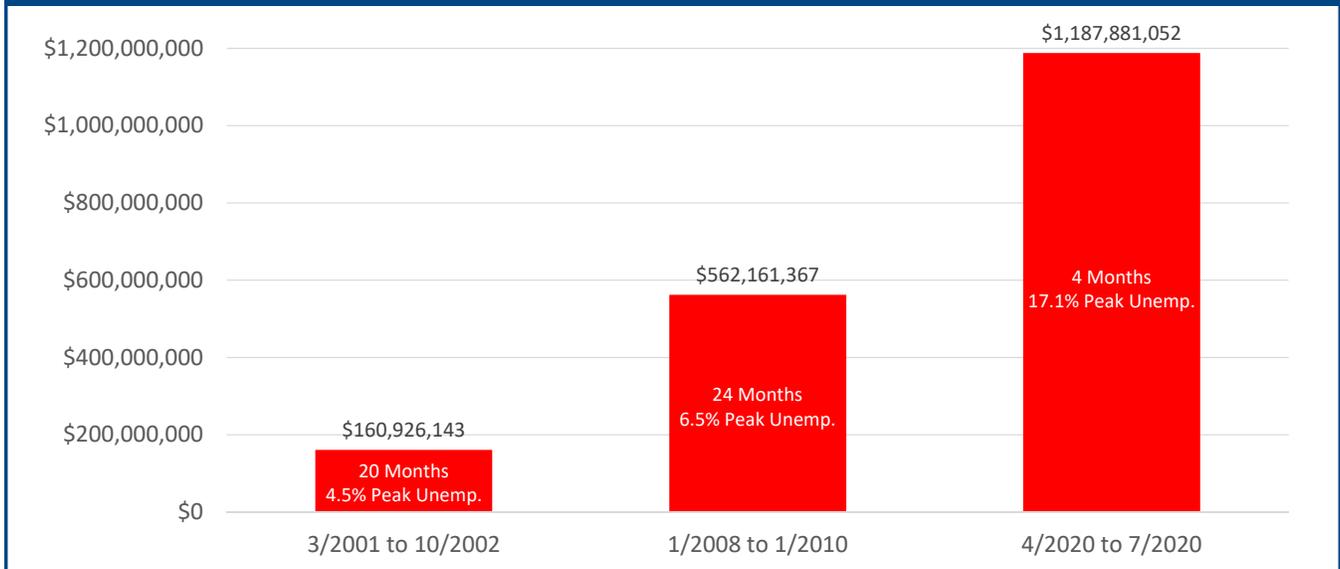
Approximately twice as much in unemployment insurance benefits has been paid out in New Hampshire during the four months between April and July of 2020 than was paid out in two years during the "great recession" of 2008 and 2009, as New Hampshire's unemployment rate during the current pandemic peaked at nearly three-times the highest rate occurring during the great recession (figure below). For purposes of the chart below, the length of prior recessions (in months) was determined by trough to peak unemployment rates in New Hampshire rather than the official National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) designated recession dates. The officially designated length of the 2001 recession was 8 months nationally rather than the 20 months it took for New Hampshire's unemployment rate to begin falling after its initial rise. For the more recent "great recession" it took New Hampshire 24 months before the unemployment rate began to decline compared to the 18 month official NBER designation for the recession. Along with \$2.5 billion in federal Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) loans to more than 25,000 New Hampshire businesses (at least 65% of which must be used for payroll if the loans are to be forgiven) that helped keep workers on business payrolls, unemployment benefits have provided tremendous income support to individuals during the pandemic.

Examining patterns of unemployment by industry, worker earnings, and benefit payments during the pandemic, the current expanded unemployment insurance system that (until July 31st) combined New Hampshire's benefit payments with an additional \$600 for eligible workers authorized under the federal CARES Act, implies high income replacement rates of over 100% for a majority of New Hampshire's unemployment benefit recipients. High income replacement rates provide crucial liquidity for households during today's period of unprecedented unemployment. Replacement rates vary greatly by industry and by occupation within industries, however, in general, income replacement rates under the CARES Act are highest for the unemployed with the lowest prior earnings. These are also the individuals who are likely to be the most vulnerable during periods of unemployment.

Currently, federal lawmakers are debating the merits of different levels of federal unemployment benefits and their implications. The New Hampshire Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau takes no position on what are the appropriate levels and methods of federal unemployment benefits during the pandemic. Understanding the degree to which the income lost during the pandemic has been replaced, however, is important for residents and New Hampshire lawmakers to understand.

We used two methods to estimate the income lost by workers during the pandemic along with actual total

## Total Unemployment Benefits Paid in Recent and Current Recessions

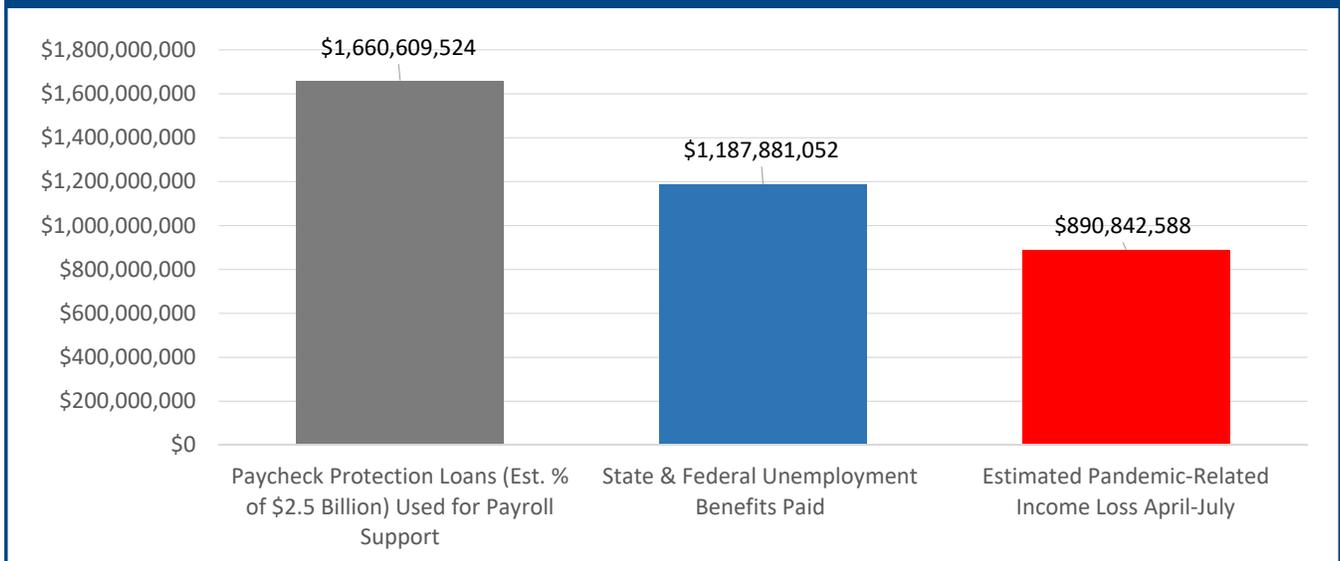


unemployment benefits paid (state and federal): 1) matching state benefit payments to the associated earnings levels required to receive each benefit amount, 2) allocating the average weekly earnings by industry to the number of beneficiaries by industry during the pandemic. Both methods resulted in similar estimates of the income lost due to pandemic-related layoffs and furloughs. For this analysis we estimate that workers at New Hampshire organizations lost over \$890.8 million in earnings since the pandemic began. Comparing the amount of lost income to the amount of unemployment benefits paid

implies that about 133 percent of the income lost during the pandemic has been replaced by state and federal unemployment benefits.

Recently released research by the National Bureau of Economic Research estimates income replacement rates for each state. That research estimates that New Hampshire's income replacement rates was between 132 and 141 percent of lost income,<sup>3</sup> suggesting that the estimates presented here are reasonable and within a range of the likely actual income replacement rate.<sup>4</sup>

## Combined State and Federal Unemployment Benefits Have Replaced an Estimated 133% of the Income Lost by Workers in New Hampshire During the Pandemic (Income and Payroll Support in NH Since the Pandemic)



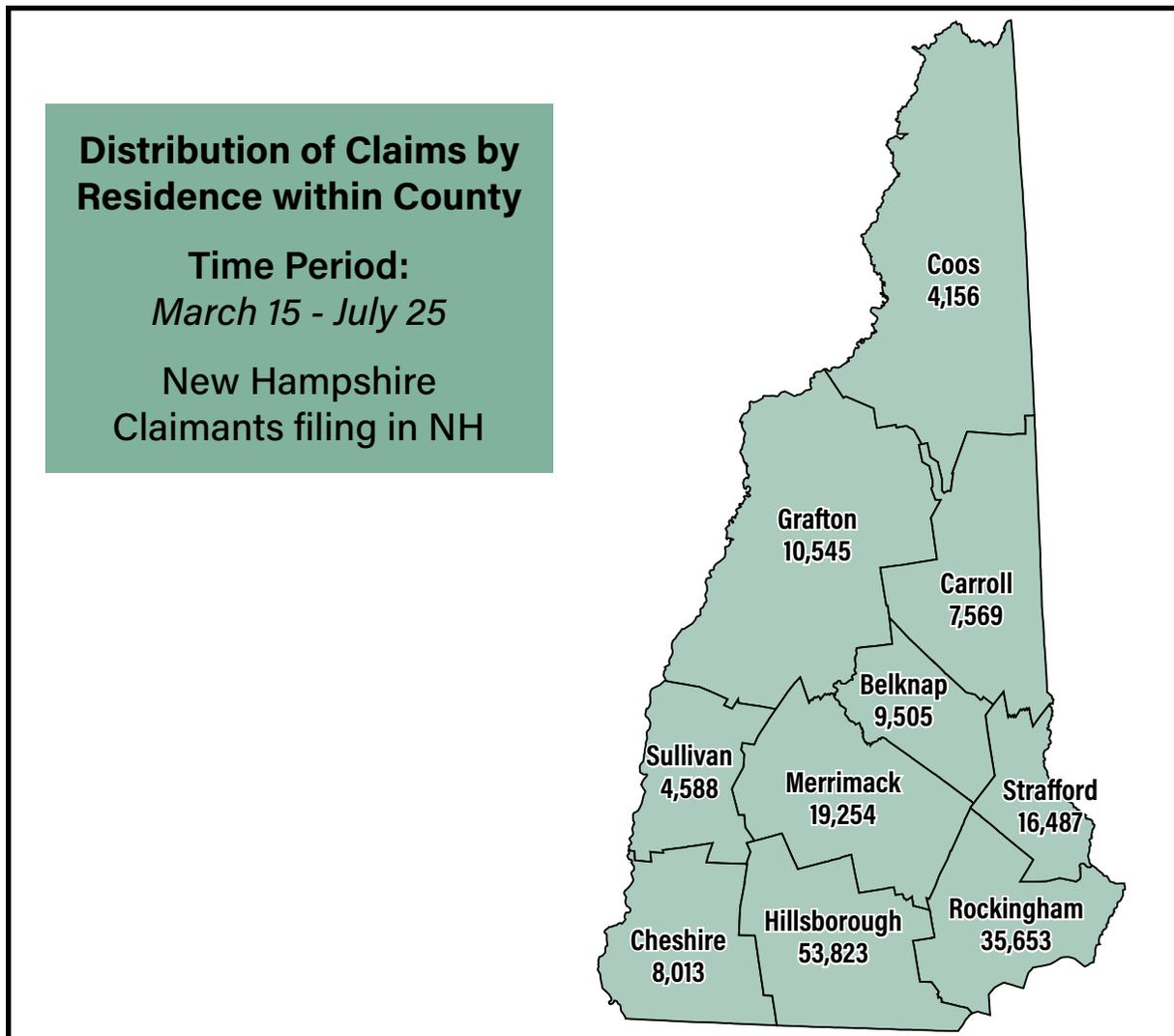
<sup>3</sup> Ganon, P., Noel, P., Vavra, J., "US Unemployment Insurance Replacement Rates During The Pandemic," National Bureau of Economic Research Working Paper #27216, May 2020.  
<sup>4</sup> The NBER working paper indicated a replacement rate in NH of between 125 and 141 percent but noted that the lowest replacement rates of any state ranged from 129 to 131 percent, suggesting that New Hampshire rate is between 132 and 141 percent.

**TABLE 2 - COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTY**

COUNTY	TOTAL CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH: MARCH 15 TO JULY 25	CLAIMS JULY 19 TO JULY 25	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	CONTINUING CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH AS OF JUNE 20†	FEBRUARY 2020 LABOR FORCE	ESTIMATED CURRENT COVID-19 AFFECTED INSURED UNEMP. RATE
Belknap	9,505	77	2	4,274	31,039	13.8%
Carroll	7,569	53	7	3,665	23,718	15.5%
Cheshire	8,013	80	6	3,560	41,500	8.6%
Coos	4,156	38	5	1,961	14,724	13.3%
Grafton	10,545	71	20	4,897	51,045	9.6%
Hillsborough	53,823	502	3	23,770	245,905	9.7%
Merrimack	19,254	144	8	8,494	84,821	10.0%
Rockingham	35,653	320	72	15,845	188,982	8.4%
Strafford	16,487	154	18	7,229	75,410	9.6%
Sullivan	4,588	51	2	2,228	23,061	9.7%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>169,593</b>	<b>1,490</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>75,923</b>	<b>780,205</b>	<b>9.7%</b>

† New data for Continued Claims is released monthly

**FIGURE 2**



**TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 15 TO JULY 18**

<b>INDUSTRY</b>	<b>NAICS CODE *</b>	<b># CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 15</b>	<b>CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF JULY 25</b>	<b>CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK</b>	<b>Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>JULY 18 CONTINUED CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT</b>
Food Services and Drinking Places	722	25,655	9,576	-569	49,907	19.2%
Administrative and Support Services	561	10,679	5,157	-134	33,750	15.3%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	621	10,274	2,384	-119	34,431	6.9%
Educational Services	611	7,722	3,538	-163	20,834	17.0%
Social Assistance	624	6,135	2,548	-110	15,809	16.1%
Hospitals	622	5,942	1,615	-131	30,086	5.4%
Personal and Laundry Services	812	4,942	1,608	-116	7,306	22.0%
Accommodation	721	4,833	2,201	-144	8,397	26.2%
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	441	4,506	1,328	-28	12,602	10.5%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	713	4,482	1,456	-81	9,883	14.7%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	541	4,466	2,130	42	39,171	5.4%
General Merchandise Stores	452	4,276	1,586	-73	14,817	10.7%
Specialty Trade Contractors	238	3,985	1,219	-39	18,817	6.5%
Food and Beverage Stores	445	3,469	1,588	-67	22,356	7.1%
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	448	3,369	818	-52	6,029	13.6%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	623	2,618	1,295	-34	14,268	9.1%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	453	2,595	788	-57	5,449	14.5%
Electronic Computer Manufacturing	334	2,451	795	-54	16,381	4.9%
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	485	2,305	2,097	-28	3,652	57.4%
General Automotive Repair	811	2,210	659	-54	7,091	9.3%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	332	2,185	968	-45	11,558	8.4%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	813	2,088	785	-20	6,517	12.0%
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	335	2,048	263	-261	4,225	6.2%
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	423	1,999	756	-1	12,463	6.1%
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores	451	1,674	512	-32	4,154	12.3%
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	442	1,533	393	-13	2,772	14.2%
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	339	1,422	575	-50	4,430	13.0%
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	444	1,339	550	-9	9,527	5.8%

**TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 15 TO JULY 18**

<b>INDUSTRY</b>	<b>NAICS CODE *</b>	<b># CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 15</b>	<b>CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF JULY 25</b>	<b>CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK</b>	<b>Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>JULY 18 CONTINUED CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT</b>
Construction of Buildings	236	1,338	498	-9	6,082	8.2%
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	424	1,300	530	-33	8,050	6.6%
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers.	425	1,246	510	-26	7,771	6.6%
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	326	1,144	330	-2	5,422	6.1%
Nonstore Retailers	454	1,056	441	-28	6,181	7.1%
Textile Mills	313	1,028	507	-24	1,822	27.8%
Health and Personal Care Stores	446	997	357	-19	4,185	8.5%
Printing and Related Support Activities	323	926	427	-18	2,297	18.6%
Real Estate	531	901	338	-8	4,949	6.8%
Machinery Manufacturing	333	875	469	-15	7,006	6.7%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	551	859	348	-7	9,284	3.7%
Gas Stations	447	854	387	-14	4,511	8.6%
Electronics and Appliance Stores	443	786	293	-20	2,958	9.9%
Rental and Leasing Services	532	740	298	-29	1,993	15.0%
Industries in the Food Manufacturing	311	715	247	-10	2,771	8.9%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	336	636	307	-72	2,634	11.7%
Couriers and Messengers	492	620	286	-8	3,721	7.7%
Industries in the Publishing Industries (except Internet)	511	613	364	-1	5,116	7.1%
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related	711	587	306	-14	1,179	26.0%
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	524	525	256	-5	11,768	2.2%
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	512	522	224	-22	890	25.2%
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	312	504	133	-5	1,308	10.2%

*\*NAICS - North American Industrial Classification System*

**TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN**

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JULY 25*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JUNE 20†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Acworth	88	41	459	8.9%
Albany	130	59	362	16.3%
Alexandria	274	128	912	14.0%
Allenstown	624	280	2,493	11.2%
Alstead	229	107	1,083	9.9%
Alton	717	295	3,009	9.8%
Amherst	1,059	464	6,419	7.2%
Andover	281	122	1,439	8.5%
Antrim	340	146	1,427	10.2%
Ashland	340	139	1,279	10.9%
Atkinson	602	274	4,068	6.7%
Auburn	713	318	3,634	8.8%
Barnstead	662	288	2,656	10.8%
Barrington	1,143	514	5,523	9.3%
Bartlett	688	324	1,459	22.2%
Bath town	118	61	542	11.3%
Bedford	2,073	870	12,555	6.9%
Belmont	1,191	534	3,576	14.9%
Bennington	224	100	817	12.2%
Benton	27	11	150	7.3%
Berlin	1,178	518	3,888	13.3%
Bethlehem	497	269	1,444	18.6%
Boscawen	581	225	1,972	11.4%
Bow	788	337	4,561	7.4%
Bradford	236	113	986	11.5%
Brentwood	454	199	2,642	7.5%
Bridgewater	143	72	761	9.5%
Bristol	575	266	1,842	14.4%
Brookfield	116	44	293	15.0%
Brookline	463	179	3,480	5.1%
Campton	612	308	2,110	14.6%
Canaan	455	203	2,042	9.9%
Candia	499	210	2,598	8.1%
Canterbury	262	108	1,508	7.2%
Carroll	130	81	391	20.7%
Center Harbor	159	73	670	10.9%
Charlestown	625	383	2,843	13.5%
Chatham	48	24	160	15.0%
Chester	599	259	3,145	8.2%
Chesterfield	263	108	1,943	5.6%

**TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN**

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JULY 25*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JUNE 20†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Chichester	346	157	1,588	9.9%
Claremont	1,500	726	6,385	11.4%
Colebrook	280	123	1,141	10.8%
Columbia	48	22	318	6.9%
Concord	5,784	2,560	23,063	11.1%
Conway	2,214	1,171	5,463	21.4%
Cornish	156	71	988	7.2%
Croydon	61	32	452	7.1%
Dalton	176	89	442	20.1%
Danbury	198	107	736	14.5%
Danville	504	230	2,771	8.3%
Deerfield	568	247	2,835	8.7%
Deering	208	79	1,133	7.0%
Derry	4,456	2,009	20,900	9.6%
Dorchester	33	22	200	11.0%
Dover	4,469	1,965	18,915	10.4%
Dublin	126	53	891	5.9%
Dummer	31	16	142	11.3%
Dunbarton	333	126	1,795	7.0%
Durham	684	251	9,395	2.7%
East Kingston	223	110	1,401	7.9%
Easton	33	10	143	7.0%
Eaton	62	31	235	13.2%
Effingham	209	97	701	13.8%
Enfield	460	199	3,166	6.3%
Epping	936	412	4,282	9.6%
Epsom	589	268	2,996	8.9%
Errol	55	29	164	17.7%
Exeter	1,740	750	8,834	8.5%
Farmington	995	439	3,725	11.8%
Fitzwilliam	214	76	1,361	5.6%
Francestown	175	78	1,002	7.8%
Franconia	158	73	655	11.1%
Franklin	1,357	613	4,055	15.1%
Freedom	160	81	766	10.6%
Fremont	562	258	2,870	9.0%
Gilford	1,130	478	3,645	13.1%
Gilmanton	571	253	1,746	14.5%
Gilsum	95	49	457	10.7%
Goffstown	2,229	966	11,023	8.8%

**TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN**

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JULY 25*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JUNE 20†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Gorham	431	205	1,234	16.6%
Goshen	87	44	451	9.8%
Grafton	171	87	683	12.7%
Grantham	231	94	1,664	5.6%
Greenfield	208	90	1,066	8.4%
Greenland	467	202	2,467	8.2%
Greenville	218	90	1,206	7.5%
Groton	129	67	382	17.5%
Hampstead	852	363	5,151	7.0%
Hampton Falls	218	1,036	1,501	69.0%
Hampton	2,244	96	9,147	1.0%
Hancock	190	80	944	8.5%
Hanover	249	87	5,093	1.7%
Harrisville	113	48	609	7.9%
Haverhill	410	171	2,359	7.2%
Hebron	55	22	413	5.3%
Henniker	531	249	2,910	8.6%
Hill	150	66	543	12.2%
Hillsborough	950	447	3,004	14.9%
Hinsdale	331	159	2,158	7.4%
Holderness	270	132	1,563	8.4%
Hollis	626	256	4,346	5.9%
Hooksett	1,965	835	9,376	8.9%
Hopkinton	545	230	3,481	6.6%
Hudson	2,825	1,195	15,467	7.7%
Jackson	182	97	366	26.5%
Jaffrey	555	247	3,103	8.0%
Jefferson	146	69	639	10.8%
Keene	2,712	1,194	11,949	10.0%
Kensington	175	76	1,313	5.8%
Kingston	721	337	3,777	8.9%
Laconia	2,714	1,280	7,775	16.5%
Lancaster	381	188	1,741	10.8%
Landaff	42	21	279	7.5%
Langdon	62	29	363	8.0%
Lebanon	1,237	560	7,793	7.2%
Lee	543	237	2,884	8.2%
Lempster	123	60	629	9.5%
Lincoln	363	185	770	24.0%
Lisbon	206	93	862	10.8%

**TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN**

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JULY 25*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JUNE 20†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Litchfield	997	429	4,887	8.8%
Littleton	1,051	492	3,256	15.1%
Londonderry	2,959	1,281	16,261	7.9%
Loudon	710	313	3,357	9.3%
Lyman	111	50	336	14.9%
Lyme	90	38	850	4.5%
Lyndeborough	216	100	1,056	9.5%
Madbury	206	83	1,097	7.6%
Madison	418	217	1,437	15.1%
Manchester	19,337	8,845	66,815	13.2%
Marlborough	277	138	1,221	11.3%
Marlow	89	40	369	10.8%
Mason	144	46	821	5.6%
Meredith	923	441	3,115	14.2%
Merrimack	3,158	1,364	16,570	8.2%
Middleton	221	77	1,051	7.3%
Milan	163	69	626	11.0%
Milford	2,132	845	9,738	8.7%
Milton	568	231	2,390	9.7%
Monroe	74	33	401	8.2%
Mont Vernon	267	107	1,582	6.8%
Moultonborough	534	244	2,219	11.0%
Nashua	10,808	4,853	51,919	9.3%
Nelson	70	31	440	7.0%
New Boston	761	318	3,976	8.0%
New Castle	69	22	560	3.9%
New Durham	343	136	1,563	8.7%
New Hampton	332	150	1,321	11.4%
New Ipswich	422	172	3,023	5.7%
New London	270	123	1,941	6.3%
Newbury	227	103	1,212	8.5%
Newfields	186	82	1,071	7.7%
Newington	90	35	518	6.8%
Newmarket	1,357	545	5,818	9.4%
Newport	788	381	3,553	10.7%
Newton	366	180	3,283	5.5%
North Hampton	488	228	2,684	8.5%
Northfield	793	343	2,554	13.4%
Northumberland	303	140	1,059	13.2%
Northwood	645	272	2,672	10.2%

**TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN**

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JULY 25*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JUNE 20†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Nottingham	620	261	3,286	7.9%
Orford	105	47	817	5.8%
Ossipee	596	286	1,757	16.3%
Pelham	1,132	527	8,237	6.4%
Pembroke	1,100	496	4,612	10.8%
Peterborough	731	349	3,858	9.0%
Piermont	49	24	430	5.6%
Pittsburg	116	52	384	13.5%
Pittsfield	526	247	2,122	11.6%
Plainfield	177	70	1,446	4.8%
Plaistow	680	306	4,320	7.1%
Plymouth	760	341	3,989	8.5%
Portsmouth	2,954	1,312	14,074	9.3%
Randolph	50	28	141	19.9%
Raymond	1,420	666	6,360	10.5%
Richmond	96	50	596	8.4%
Rindge	412	166	2,943	5.6%
Rochester	4,618	2,097	18,190	11.5%
Rollinsford	359	155	1,456	10.6%
Rumney	181	81	958	8.5%
Rye	555	253	3,459	7.3%
Salem	2,918	1,305	18,512	7.0%
Salisbury	169	68	827	8.2%
Sanbornton	422	182	1,689	10.8%
Sandown	721	333	4,279	7.8%
Sandwich	148	77	610	12.6%
Seabrook	1,066	526	5,180	10.2%
Sharon	32	14	224	6.3%
Shelburne	47	18	177	10.2%
Somersworth	1,823	810	6,891	11.8%
South Hampton	67	31	531	5.8%
Springfield	119	46	779	5.9%
Stark	49	25	194	12.9%
Stewartstown	82	35	370	9.5%
Stoddard	146	60	724	8.3%
Strafford	515	234	2,328	10.1%
Stratford	91	39	255	15.3%

**TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN**

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JULY 25*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JUNE 20†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Stratham	769	320	4,559	7.0%
Sugar Hill	73	41	351	11.7%
Sullivan	72	38	360	10.6%
Sunapee	299	122	1,671	7.3%
Surry	75	33	500	6.6%
Sutton	167	67	1,139	5.9%
Swanzy	839	378	4,101	9.2%
Tamworth	483	242	1,517	16.0%
Temple	157	70	786	8.9%
Thornton	486	233	1,790	13.0%
Tilton	684	300	1,837	16.3%
Troy	275	126	1,174	10.7%
Tuftonboro	276	125	1,157	10.8%
Unity	118	63	865	7.3%
Wakefield	596	269	2,310	11.6%
Walpole	325	158	2,380	6.6%
Warner	341	168	1,587	10.6%
Warren	89	33	537	6.1%
Washington	154	66	513	12.9%
Waterville Valley	84	39	141	27.7%
Weare	1,192	479	6,179	7.8%
Webster	239	92	1,180	7.8%
Wentworth	103	46	535	8.6%
Westmoreland	175	72	941	7.7%
Whitefield	376	209	1,280	16.3%
Wilmot	142	78	788	9.9%
Wilton	518	198	2,190	9.0%
Winchester	500	218	2,058	10.6%
Windham	1,190	501	8,219	6.1%
Windsor	31	14	155	9.0%
Wolfeboro	693	270	2,827	9.6%
Woodstock	396	196	972	20.2%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>168,103</b>	<b>75,923</b>	<b>780,205</b>	<b>9.7%</b>
<p>* Towns with fewer than 25 claims are excluded from the table, but are included in totals</p> <p>** Includes only claims active during the reference week</p> <p>† New data for Continued Claims is released monthly</p>				

The next release of the **COVID-19 Unemployment Update** will be on August 13th.

For further information contact:  
**Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau**  
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