



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

COVID-19

UNEMPLOYMENT UPDATE

For Immediate Release: September 10, 2020

Initial claims for unemployment in New Hampshire decreased by 103 to 2,398 (or -4%) during the week ending September 5th, compared to a revised 2,501 during the week ended August 29th. Nationally, initial claims increased by 2.4 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Compared to the week ended August 29th, a total of 18 states experienced an increase in initial claims during the week. No New England state recorded an increase in initial claims during the week.

Continuing claims for unemployment declined again in New Hampshire during the week ended August 29th. 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 29th (continuing claims are reported with a one-week lag), New Hampshire had 41,982 continued claims, down 2,596 or 5.8 percent from a revised 44,578 during the week ending August 22nd. Nationally, continued claims increased by less than one percent during the week on a not seasonally adjusted basis. The U.S. Census Bureau's weekly "Small Business Pulse Survey" indicated that for the week ending August 29th, 6.1 percent of New Hampshire small businesses (compared to 5.5 percent nationally) rehired workers who had been furloughed or laid off after March 13th.

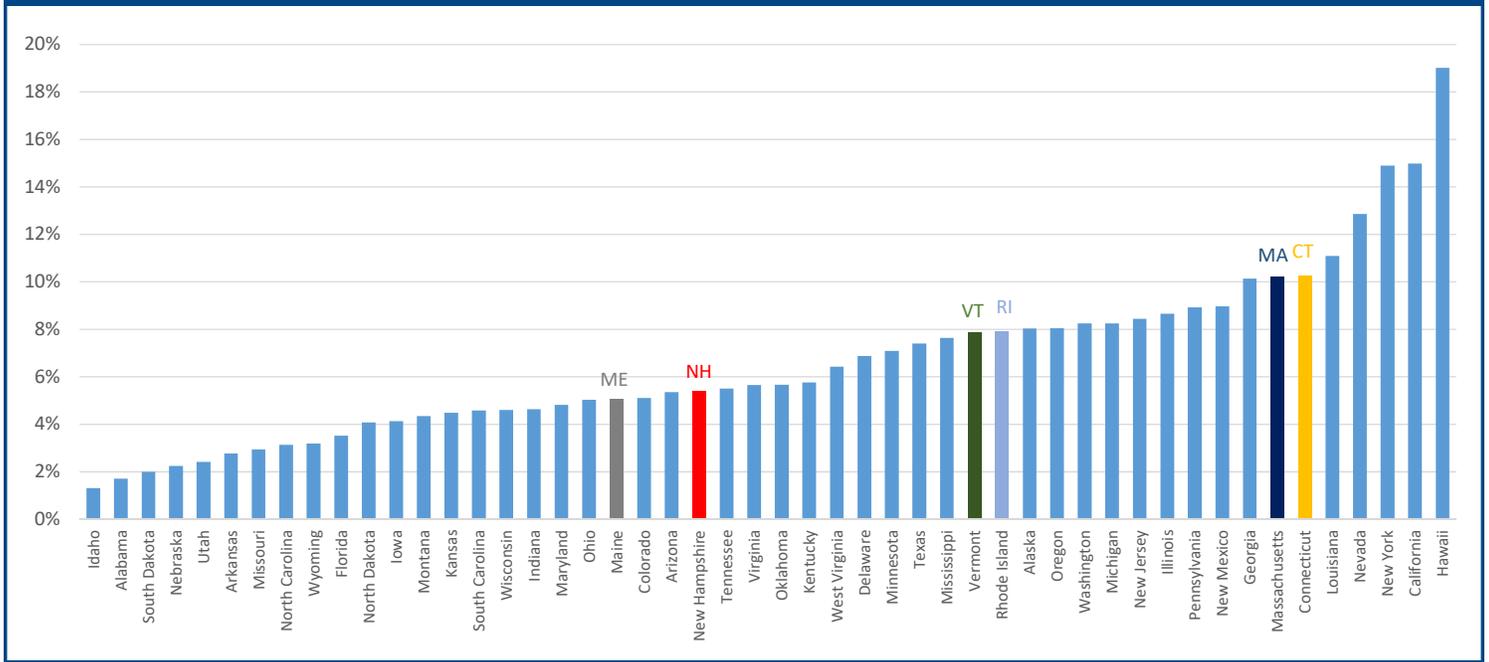
Nationally, 17 states experienced an increase in continuing claims during the week. No New England state experienced an increase during the week ended August 29th. Continuing claims continue to fall more rapidly in New Hampshire than in a majority of states. In total, continuing claims increased by 54,472 nationally, or by 0.4 percent compared to New Hampshire's decline of 5.8 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

TABLE 1 TOWNS WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW CLAIMS DURING THE WEEK				
TOWN	NEW CLAIMS JULY 26 TO AUGUST 29	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	TOTAL NEW CLAIMS MARCH 15 TO AUGUST 29	CONTINUING CLAIMS AS OF JULY 25[†]
Manchester	149	25	20,000	5,859
Nashua	75	10	11,176	3,437
Concord	51	12	5,983	1,604
Dover	36	10	4,604	1,246
Rochester	32	2	4,767	1,359
Derry	31	6	4,592	1,345
Merrimack	25	14	3,238	867
Portsmouth	18	-4	3,051	828
Hudson	17	0	2,893	776
Milford	17	4	2,194	536
Keene	16	-7	2,810	728
Londonderry	16	0	3,039	806
Bedford	13	1	2,142	579
Exeter	13	7	1,784	520
Goffstown	13	1	2,296	620
Laconia	13	-3	2,789	781
Salem	13	1	2,995	909
Hampton	12	-3	2,307	685
Seabrook	11	4	1,106	327
New Boston	10	8	790	198

[†] New data for Continued Claims is released monthly

Continuing Claims as a % of the State's Pre-COVID-19 Workforce (as of August 29th)



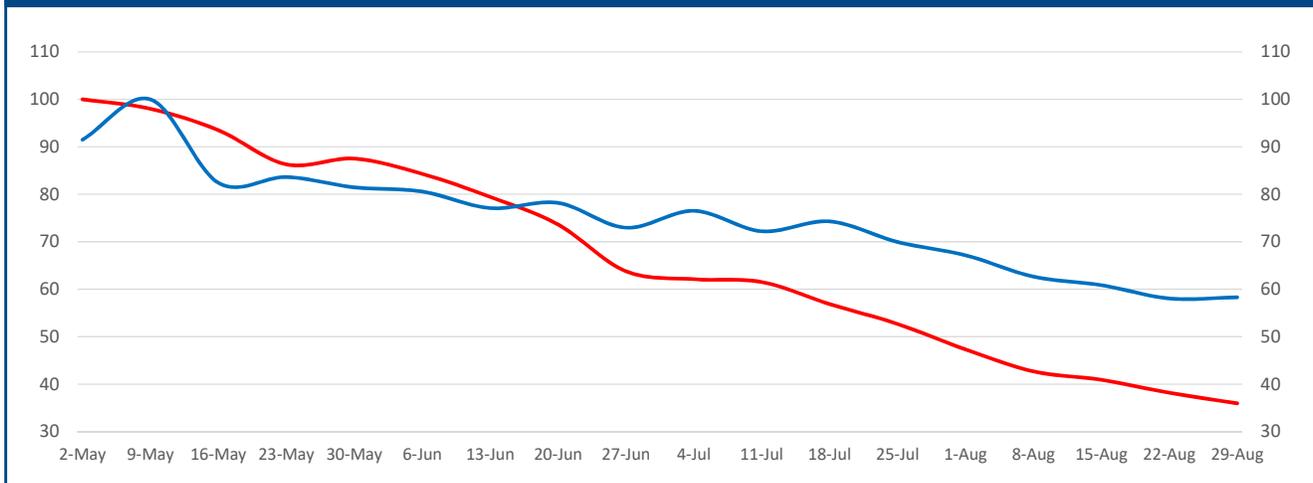
claims have fallen by 64 percent, compared to the U.S. overall which has seen a decline of 42 percent since continuing claims peaked nationally during the week of May 9th. On the graph, each region's peak for continuing claims is set at an index value of 100, with index numbers reflecting the percentage change in continuing claims from 100 (thus New Hampshire's index value of 36 indicates that as of August 29th, continuing claims in the state were 63 percent below their peak ($100 - 36 = 64$)).

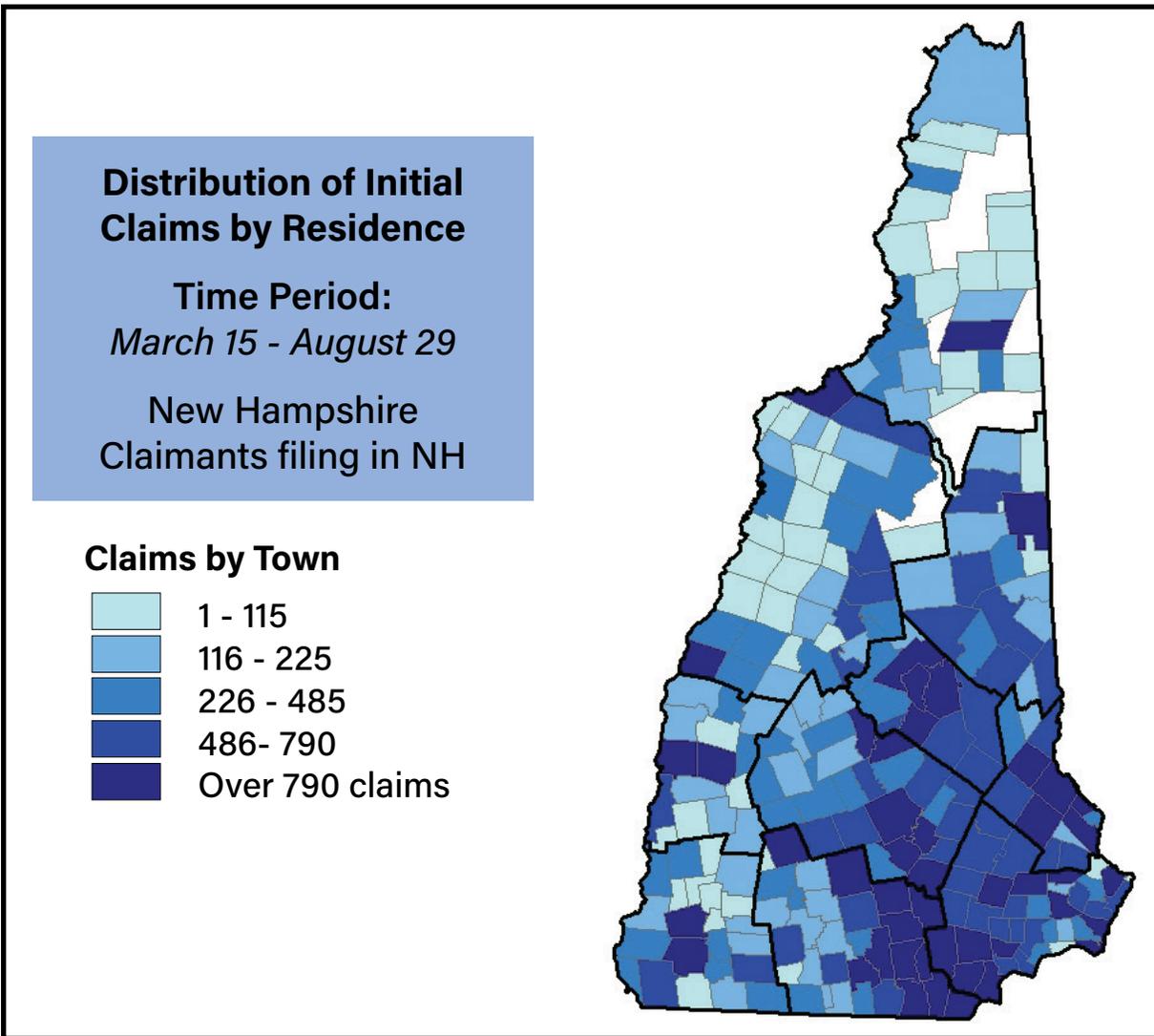
Town-by-town breakouts of the number of new claims filed by New Hampshire residents who also work in the state are available with a one-week lag (through August 29th). The number of claims filed by New Hampshire residents working in New Hampshire increased by 33 during the week. Seven of New Hampshire's largest communities

experienced an increase in initial claims during the week, with the largest increase occurring in Manchester at 25 (Table 1).

The claims numbers presented in Tables 1, Table 2, and Table 4 are based on where an individual lives, not where they work, and do not include initial claims of New Hampshire residents who work out-of-state (who file claims in the state where the business they work is 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

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





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 August 22nd) as a percentage of the town’s

labor force¹, 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 August 22nd), and does not include New Hampshire residents who have filed an unemployment claim if they work in another state. It is presented here, along with the total number of initial claims filed in each community since March 15th, to provide a metric of the relative employment impacts of Covid-19 on the population of each community.² The State of New Hampshire’s official unemployment rate for July, released in August but reflecting employment during the week containing July 12th, indicated an unemployment rate of 8.1 percent. New Hampshire’s official unemployment rate for August will be released on September 15th. For the week ending August 22nd, New Hampshire’s “Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate” was 6.2 percent. Towns with the highest rates include: Waterville Valley (16.3%), Jackson (13.1%) and Brookfield (13.0%).

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.

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 29th.

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 four of the state's 10 counties during the week ended August 29th, with the state's two most populous counties (Hillsborough and Rockingham), both having increases in initial claims of 48 and 22 respectively during the week, compared to the week ended August 22nd.

As of the week ended August 22nd, Carroll County has the highest Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate, at 9.0

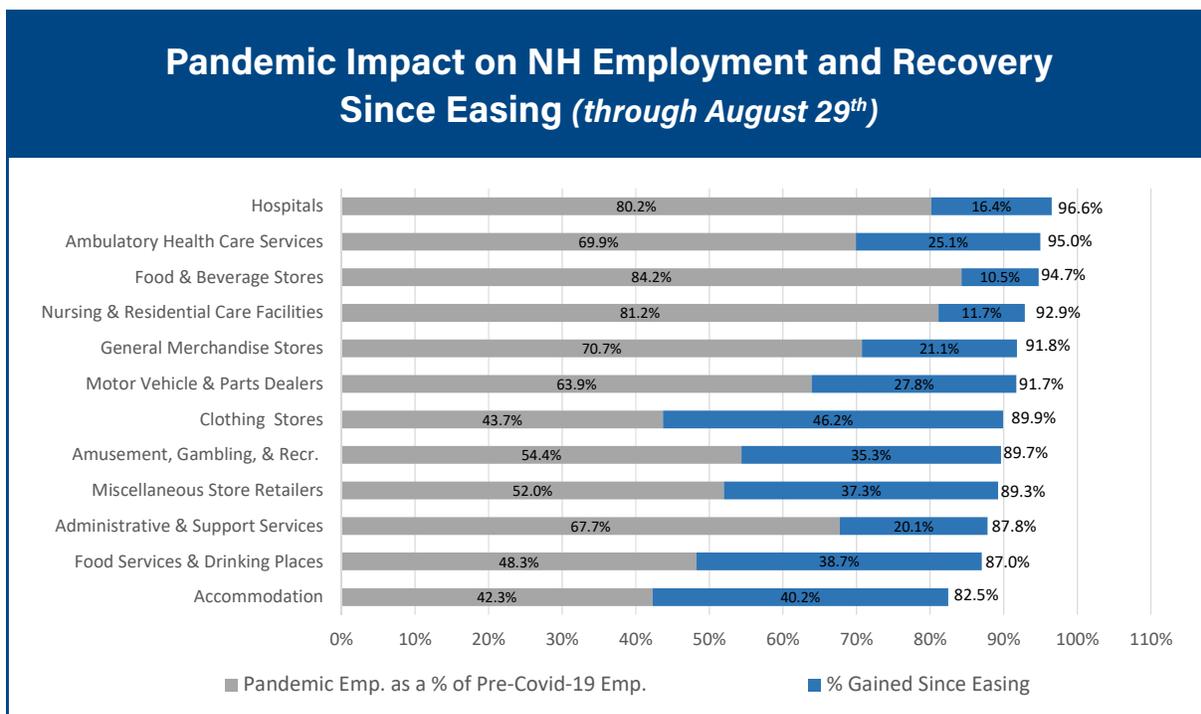
percent, while the lowest rates were recorded in Grafton and Sullivan Counties at 5.3 percent.

Claims by Industry

Industries with the most initial claims for unemployment since March 15th are presented in Table 3, along with the number of continuing claims in the industry for the week ended August 29th, 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 29th. Of 94 industry classifications (at the three-digit NAICS level), 17 experienced increases in continuing claims during the week of August 29th, with the printing and related manufacturing industry having the largest increase in continued claims with 26. Among the 50 industries most affected by the pandemic, seven saw an increase in continuing claims during the week for a total of just 59 claims.

Continuing claims in manufacturing industries declined by 35 or 0.8 percent during the week. Continuing claims in educational services declined by the largest percentage (11.5%) or 289 during the week. Healthcare industries experienced a drop of 3.4 percent and employment in hospitality and recreation industries continued to recover from pandemic effects with a 4.8 percent reduction in continued claims overall (-452 claims), led by an 5.3 percent reduction in continued claims in the food services industry. Employment in retail (continued claims down 222 or 3.1%) and construction industries (continued claims down by 1.4%) also showed 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 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 29th. 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.

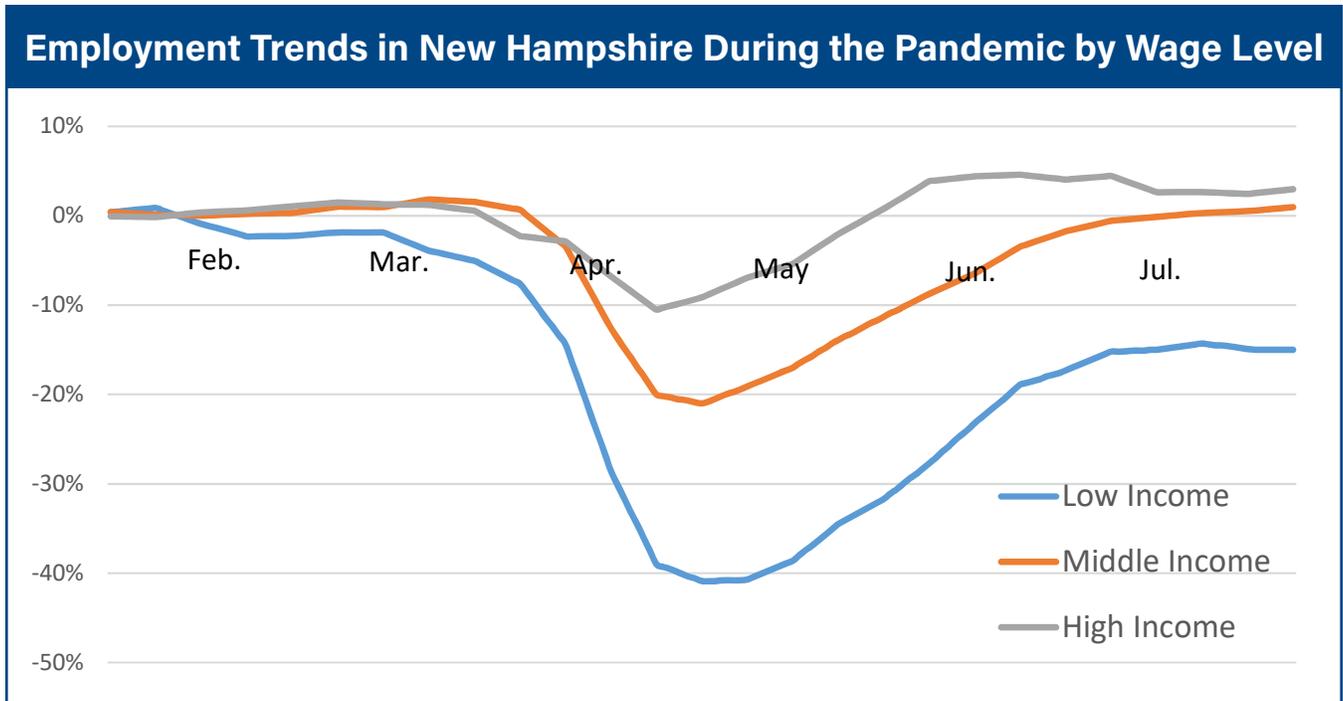
Lower-Wage Workers hardest Hit

Efforts to combat the health and economic impacts of the coronavirus require timely and high frequency data that is a challenge for traditional economic measures produced by government agencies. Official employment and unemployment data collected by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and New Hampshire’s Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau are collected four to six weeks before being reported and provide only a point-in-time metric reflecting labor market conditions during one week of any month. While sufficient in a more typical economic environment, monthly data reported with a six-week lag cannot keep pace with the rapid changes occurring in economic conditions in a way that can aid policymaker’s efforts to address the economic effects of the current pandemic. The weekly release of this *Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate* is an effort to adapt traditional economic metrics to the needs of policymakers for more timely and frequent assessment of economic conditions in the state.

Increasingly, economists and policymakers are supplementing government data with data from private organizations to increase their understanding of current economic conditions and to guide future policy actions.

Data such as Google’s “Mobility Reports” (highlighted in a previous edition of this weekly report), are being reported and used to better assess economic conditions and guide policies during the pandemic. The “*Opportunity Insights Economic Tracker*” was developed by university economists and uses primarily private data sources to produce a high frequency assessment of how the Covid-19 pandemic and policies to address it have affected state and local economies throughout the country.³

Data available from Opportunity Insights collected from private employer services allows us to supplement our initial and continued claims data to show how the pandemic has affected workers at different income levels. Our claims data suggest that lower wage industries have been hardest hit during the pandemic, using data from Opportunity Insights Economic Tracker, the figure below shows differences in employment trends between higher and lower wage workers in New Hampshire during the pandemic. The data show that lower wage workers have been more negatively impacted by job and income loss during the pandemic, it shows how quickly employment in higher wage occupations has recovered in the state, even if, as Google’s mobility reports suggest, more higher wage workers are working from home. Consumer expenditure data from private sources reported by the Opportunity Insights team also suggest that spending has declined the most during the pandemic among higher income households and the most on expenditures like leisure and hospitality. These expenditures go to industries that have a higher percentage of lower wage workers. As long as the pandemic continues to have the greatest negative affect on consumer spending in industries with higher concentrations of lower wage workers, these employment patterns are likely to persist.



³ Chetty, Raj, et. al. . “The Economic Impacts of COVID-19: Evidence from a New Public Database Built from Private Sector Data,” Opportunity Insights Economic Tracker, September 2020.

TABLE 2 - COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTY

COUNTY	TOTAL CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH: MARCH 15 TO AUGUST 29	CLAIMS AUGUST 23 TO AUGUST 29	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	CONTINUING CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH AS OF AUGUST 22†	FEBRUARY 2020 LABOR FORCE	ESTIMATED CURRENT COVID-19 AFFECTED INSURED UNEMP. RATE
Belknap	9,764	46	-17	2,605	31,039	8.4%
Carroll	7,710	25	-6	2,145	23,718	9.0%
Cheshire	8,322	49	-17	2,372	41,500	5.7%
Coos	4,265	16	-9	1,100	14,724	7.5%
Grafton	10,824	54	-10	2,704	51,045	5.3%
Hillsborough	55,515	360	48	15,822	245,905	6.4%
Merrimack	19,801	116	9	5,393	84,821	6.4%
Rockingham	36,633	211	22	10,426	188,982	5.5%
Strafford	16,959	109	13	4,659	75,410	6.2%
Sullivan	4,752	32	0	1,214	23,061	5.3%
Totals	174,545	1,018	33	48,440	780,205	6.2%

† New data for Continued Claims is released monthly

FIGURE 2

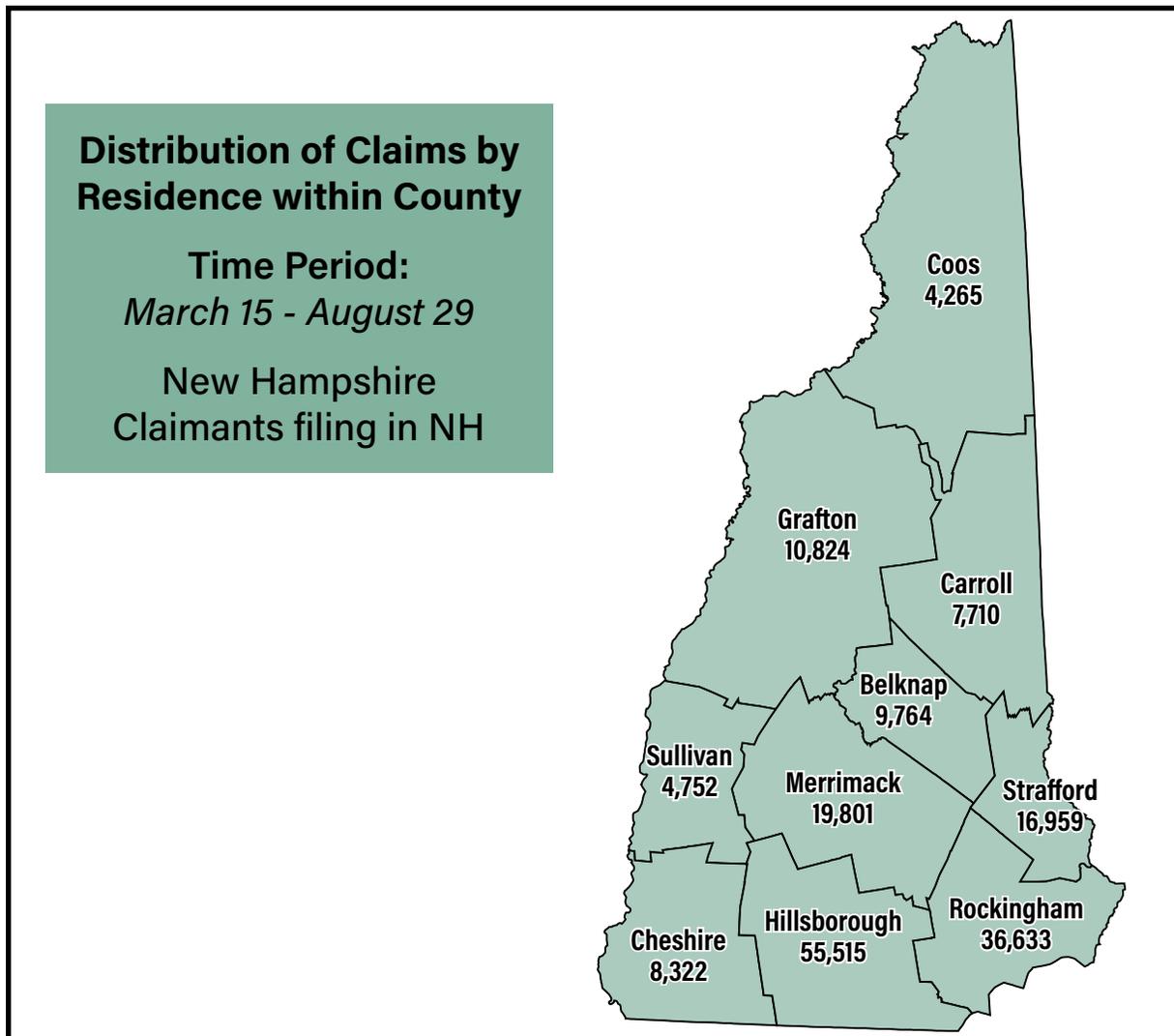


TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 15 TO AUGUST 29

INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 15	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF AUGUST 29	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	JULY 18 CONTINUED CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Food Services and Drinking Places	722	26,037	6,483	-365	49,907	13.0%
Administrative and Support Services	561	11,221	4,114	-126	33,750	12.2%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	621	10,456	1,727	-55	34,431	5.0%
Educational Services	611	8,008	2,215	-289	20,834	10.6%
Social Assistance	624	6,287	1,855	-130	15,809	11.7%
Hospitals	622	6,008	1,050	-57	30,086	3.5%
Personal and Laundry Services	812	5,052	1,105	-27	7,306	15.1%
Accommodation	721	4,910	1,473	-33	8,397	17.5%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	541	4,694	1,628	-28	39,171	4.2%
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	441	4,607	1,044	-47	12,602	8.3%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	713	4,546	1,024	-54	9,883	10.4%
General Merchandise Stores	452	4,434	1,215	-27	14,817	8.2%
Specialty Trade Contractors	238	4,141	968	-20	18,817	5.1%
Food and Beverage Stores	445	3,592	1,177	-40	22,356	5.3%
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	448	3,418	608	-16	6,029	10.1%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	623	2,771	1,020	-23	14,268	7.1%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	453	2,639	585	-12	5,449	10.7%
Electronic Computer Manufacturing	334	2,510	520	-9	16,381	3.2%
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	485	2,402	1,782	-69	3,652	48.8%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	332	2,298	779	-4	11,558	6.7%
General Automotive Repair	811	2,284	521	-25	7,091	7.3%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	813	2,152	575	-23	6,517	8.8%
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	423	2,092	604	-15	12,463	4.8%
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	335	2,059	161	-2	4,225	3.8%
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores	451	1,683	342	-25	4,154	8.2%
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	442	1,548	294	-6	2,772	10.6%
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	339	1,445	276	-5	4,430	6.2%
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	444	1,414	452	-13	9,527	4.7%

TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 15 TO AUGUST 29

INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 15	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF AUGUST 29	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	JULY 18 CONTINUED CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Construction of Buildings	236	1,399	417	0	6,082	6.9%
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	424	1,353	404	-18	8,050	5.0%
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers.	425	1,297	408	-9	7,771	5.3%
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	326	1,240	297	7	5,422	5.5%
Nonstore Retailers	454	1,104	369	-10	6,181	6.0%
Textile Mills	313	1,045	281	-12	1,822	15.4%
Health and Personal Care Stores	446	1,026	274	-8	4,185	6.5%
Real Estate	531	960	269	-14	4,949	5.4%
Machinery Manufacturing	333	954	343	-14	7,006	4.9%
Primary Metal Manufacturing	331	951	262	2	2,386	11.0%
Printing and Related Support Activities	323	937	312	26	2,297	13.6%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	551	914	298	15	9,284	3.2%
Gas Stations	447	911	317	-6	4,511	7.0%
Electronics and Appliance Stores	443	817	219	-12	2,958	7.4%
Rental and Leasing Services	532	756	229	-6	1,993	11.5%
Industries in the Food Manufacturing	311	751	195	4	2,771	7.0%
Couriers and Messengers	492	688	238	-7	3,721	6.4%
Industries in the Publishing Industries (except Internet)	511	655	208	2	5,116	4.1%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	336	639	249	-4	2,634	9.5%
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related	711	612	228	-9	1,179	19.3%
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	524	579	214	3	11,768	1.8%
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	512	526	126	-30	890	14.2%
*NAICS - North American Industrial Classification System						

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - AUGUST 22*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JULY 25†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Acworth	91	27	459	5.9%
Albany	131	32	362	8.8%
Alexandria	283	63	912	6.9%
Allenstown	645	192	2,493	7.7%
Alstead	233	64	1,083	5.9%
Alton	746	200	3,009	6.6%
Amherst	1,091	279	6,419	4.3%
Andover	289	88	1,439	6.1%
Antrim	349	95	1,427	6.7%
Ashland	351	74	1,279	5.8%
Atkinson	619	195	4,068	4.8%
Auburn	727	191	3,634	5.3%
Barnstead	678	184	2,656	6.9%
Barrington	1,174	298	5,523	5.4%
Bartlett	694	166	1,459	11.4%
Bath town	138	39	542	7.2%
Bedford	2,142	579	12,555	4.6%
Belmont	1,224	330	3,576	9.2%
Bennington	234	68	817	8.3%
Benton	28	7	150	4.7%
Berlin	1,211	316	3,888	8.1%
Bethlehem	506	150	1,444	10.4%
Boscawen	597	140	1,972	7.1%
Bow	809	223	4,561	4.9%
Bradford	239	85	986	8.6%
Brentwood	465	137	2,642	5.2%
Bridgewater	147	33	761	4.3%
Bristol	597	133	1,842	7.2%
Brookfield	120	38	293	13.0%
Brookline	481	114	3,480	3.3%
Campton	626	155	2,110	7.3%
Canaan	462	124	2,042	6.1%
Candia	511	140	2,598	5.4%
Canterbury	265	71	1,508	4.7%
Carroll	131	39	391	10.0%
Center Harbor	162	34	670	5.1%
Charlestown	644	135	2,843	4.7%
Chatham	48	13	160	8.1%
Chester	609	150	3,145	4.8%
Chesterfield	273	74	1,943	3.8%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - AUGUST 22*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JULY 25†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Chichester	354	92	1,588	5.8%
Claremont	1,553	387	6,385	6.1%
Colebrook	288	72	1,141	6.3%
Columbia	48	9	318	2.8%
Concord	5,983	1,604	23,063	7.0%
Conway	2,245	595	5,463	10.9%
Cornish	161	37	988	3.7%
Croydon	65	26	452	5.8%
Dalton	184	45	442	10.2%
Danbury	201	56	736	7.6%
Danville	523	159	2,771	5.7%
Deerfield	581	162	2,835	5.7%
Deering	210	48	1,133	4.2%
Derry	4,592	1,345	20,900	6.4%
Dorchester	33	12	200	6.0%
Dover	4,604	1,246	18,915	6.6%
Dublin	130	38	891	4.3%
Dummer	31	11	142	7.7%
Dunbarton	339	89	1,795	5.0%
Durham	708	163	9,395	1.7%
East Kingston	232	66	1,401	4.7%
Easton	34	6	143	4.2%
Eaton	62	11	235	4.7%
Effingham	211	62	701	8.8%
Enfield	473	136	3,166	4.3%
Epping	962	276	4,282	6.4%
Epsom	614	173	2,996	5.8%
Errol	55	14	164	8.5%
Exeter	1,784	520	8,834	5.9%
Farmington	1,024	295	3,725	7.9%
Fitzwilliam	224	56	1,361	4.1%
Francestown	179	54	1,002	5.4%
Franconia	161	38	655	5.8%
Franklin	1,397	415	4,055	10.2%
Freedom	164	60	766	7.8%
Fremont	569	174	2,870	6.1%
Gilford	1,157	303	3,645	8.3%
Gilmanton	582	154	1,746	8.8%
Gilsum	99	35	457	7.7%
Goffstown	2,296	620	11,023	5.6%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - AUGUST 22*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JULY 25†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Gorham	438	110	1,234	8.9%
Goshen	93	28	451	6.2%
Grafton	174	53	683	7.8%
Grantham	242	63	1,664	3.8%
Greenfield	216	64	1,066	6.0%
Greenland	477	131	2,467	5.3%
Greenville	225	66	1,206	5.5%
Groton	130	39	382	10.2%
Hampstead	876	238	5,151	4.6%
Hampton Falls	228	67	1,501	4.5%
Hampton	2,307	685	9,147	7.5%
Hancock	195	59	944	6.3%
Hanover	263	66	5,093	1.3%
Harrisville	119	33	609	5.4%
Haverhill	428	120	2,359	5.1%
Hebron	56	12	413	2.9%
Henniker	546	138	2,910	4.7%
Hill	155	41	543	7.6%
Hillsborough	983	251	3,004	8.4%
Hinsdale	343	127	2,158	5.9%
Holderness	277	59	1,563	3.8%
Hollis	637	168	4,346	3.9%
Hooksett	2,013	532	9,376	5.7%
Hopkinton	560	148	3,481	4.3%
Hudson	2,893	776	15,467	5.0%
Jackson	183	48	366	
Jaffrey	582	181	3,103	5.8%
Jefferson	147	48	639	7.5%
Keene	2,810	728	11,949	6.1%
Kensington	178	49	1,313	3.7%
Kingston	740	213	3,777	5.6%
Laconia	2,789	781	7,775	10.0%
Lancaster	393	105	1,741	6.0%
Landaff	42	12	279	4.3%
Langdon	65	14	363	3.9%
Lebanon	1,278	339	7,793	4.4%
Lee	555	137	2,884	4.8%
Lempster	130	32	629	5.1%
Lincoln	368	76	770	9.9%
Lisbon	210	58	862	6.7%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - AUGUST 22*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JULY 25†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Litchfield	1,020	276	4,887	5.6%
Littleton	1,070	252	3,256	7.7%
Londonderry	3,039	806	16,261	5.0%
Loudon	726	173	3,357	5.2%
Lyman	114	33	336	9.8%
Lyme	96	24	850	2.8%
Lyndeborough	220	74	1,056	7.0%
Madbury	210	51	1,097	4.6%
Madison	430	125	1,437	8.7%
Manchester	20,000	5,859	66,815	8.8%
Marlborough	283	87	1,221	7.1%
Marlow	91	34	369	9.2%
Mason	149	43	821	5.2%
Meredith	946	252	3,115	8.1%
Merrimack	3,238	867	16,570	5.2%
Middleton	225	54	1,051	5.1%
Milan	167	35	626	5.6%
Milford	2,194	536	9,738	5.5%
Milton	582	157	2,390	6.6%
Monroe	77	25	401	6.2%
Mont Vernon	276	70	1,582	4.4%
Moultonborough	540	147	2,219	6.6%
Nashua	11,176	3,437	51,919	6.6%
Nelson	72	21	440	4.8%
New Boston	790	198	3,976	5.0%
New Castle	72	18	560	3.2%
New Durham	348	98	1,563	6.3%
New Hampton	350	88	1,321	6.7%
New Ipswich	435	120	3,023	4.0%
New London	283	82	1,941	4.2%
Newbury	232	64	1,212	5.3%
Newfields	190	58	1,071	5.4%
Newington	92	22	518	4.2%
Newmarket	1,395	356	5,818	6.1%
Newport	816	241	3,553	6.8%
Newton	374	112	3,283	3.4%
North Hampton	498	151	2,684	5.6%
Northfield	816	203	2,554	7.9%
Northumberland	314	69	1,059	6.5%
Northwood	656	166	2,672	6.2%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - AUGUST 22*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JULY 25†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Nottingham	639	169	3,286	5.1%
Orford	105	31	817	3.8%
Ossipee	618	190	1,757	10.8%
Pelham	1,162	344	8,237	4.2%
Pembroke	1,121	329	4,612	7.1%
Peterborough	752	241	3,858	6.2%
Piermont	50	17	430	4.0%
Pittsburg	119	22	384	5.7%
Pittsfield	542	163	2,122	7.7%
Plainfield	183	48	1,446	3.3%
Plaistow	696	212	4,320	4.9%
Plymouth	783	173	3,989	4.3%
Portsmouth	3,051	828	14,074	5.9%
Randolph	53	16	141	11.3%
Raymond	1,466	448	6,360	7.0%
Richmond	101	32	596	5.4%
Rindge	429	117	2,943	4.0%
Rochester	4,767	1,359	18,190	7.5%
Rollinsford	364	106	1,456	7.3%
Rumney	183	42	958	4.4%
Rye	578	173	3,459	5.0%
Salem	2,995	909	18,512	4.9%
Salisbury	171	39	827	4.7%
Sanbornton	430	107	1,689	6.3%
Sandown	737	202	4,279	4.7%
Sandwich	152	42	610	6.9%
Seabrook	1,106	327	5,180	6.3%
Sharon	33	16	224	7.1%
Shelburne	47	10	177	5.6%
Somersworth	1,871	540	6,891	7.8%
South Hampton	67	19	531	3.6%
Springfield	122	28	779	3.6%
Stark	53	18	194	9.3%
Stewartstown	89	20	370	5.4%
Stoddard	151	44	724	6.1%
Strafford	527	155	2,328	6.7%
Stratford	94	26	255	10.2%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - AUGUST 22*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JULY 25†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Stratham	782	199	4,559	4.4%
Sugar Hill	74	22	351	6.3%
Sullivan	76	29	360	8.1%
Sunapee	306	69	1,671	4.1%
Surry	77	22	500	4.4%
Sutton	170	47	1,139	4.1%
Swanzy	881	249	4,101	6.1%
Tamworth	493	142	1,517	9.4%
Temple	160	46	786	5.9%
Thornton	494	118	1,790	6.6%
Tilton	700	172	1,837	9.4%
Troy	288	98	1,174	8.3%
Tuftonboro	282	95	1,157	8.2%
Unity	121	39	865	4.5%
Wakefield	611	180	2,310	7.8%
Walpole	339	93	2,380	3.9%
Warner	345	107	1,587	6.7%
Warren	89	17	537	3.2%
Washington	160	40	513	7.8%
Waterville Valley	85	23	141	
Weare	1,218	307	6,179	5.0%
Webster	240	55	1,180	4.7%
Wentworth	104	25	535	4.7%
Westmoreland	179	46	941	4.9%
Whitefield	380	111	1,280	8.7%
Wilmot	149	44	788	5.6%
Wilton	530	142	2,190	6.5%
Winchester	518	156	2,058	7.6%
Windham	1,220	353	8,219	4.3%
Windsor	31	5	155	3.2%
Wolfeboro	710	195	2,827	6.9%
Woodstock	398	87	972	9.0%
Totals	174,545	48,440	780,205	6.2%
<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 September 17th.

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

NEWS RELEASE

NHES is a proud member of America's Workforce Network and NH Works. NHES is an equal opportunity employer and complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act. Auxiliary Aids and Services are available on request of individuals with disabilities.

Telephone (603) 224-3311

Fax (603) 228-4010

TDD/TTY Access: Relay 1-800-735-2964