New Hampshire Employment Security
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COVID-19 UNEMPLOYMENT UPDATE

For Immediate Release: September 3, 2020

Initial claims for unemployment in New Hampshire decreased by 441 to 2,137 (or -17%) during the week ending August 29th, compared to a revised 2,578 during the week ended August 22nd. Nationally, initial claims increased by one percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Compared to the week ended August 22nd, a total of 18 states experienced an increase in initial claims during the week, including four New England states. New Hampshire and Connecticut where the only New England states not to record an increase in initial claims during the week.

Continuing claims for unemployment declined again in New Hampshire during the week ended August 22nd. 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 22nd (continuing claims are reported with a one-week lag), New Hampshire had 43,967 continued claims, down 3,791 or eight percent from a revised 47,758 during the week ending August 15th. Nationally, continued claims declined by six 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 22nd, 9.8 percent of New Hampshire businesses had increased employment during the week, the second highest percentage in the nation, compared to 6.5 nationally.[1] These data are consistent with trends that show continuing claims for unemployment declining faster in New Hampshire than in the nation overall.

Nationally, 10 states experienced increases in continuing claims during the week. No New England state experienced an increase during the week ended August 22nd. Continuing claims are falling more rapidly in New Hampshire than in a majority of states. In total, continuing claims decreased by 764,713 nationally, or by six percent compared to New Hampshire's decline of eight percent, on a not seasonally adjusted basis.

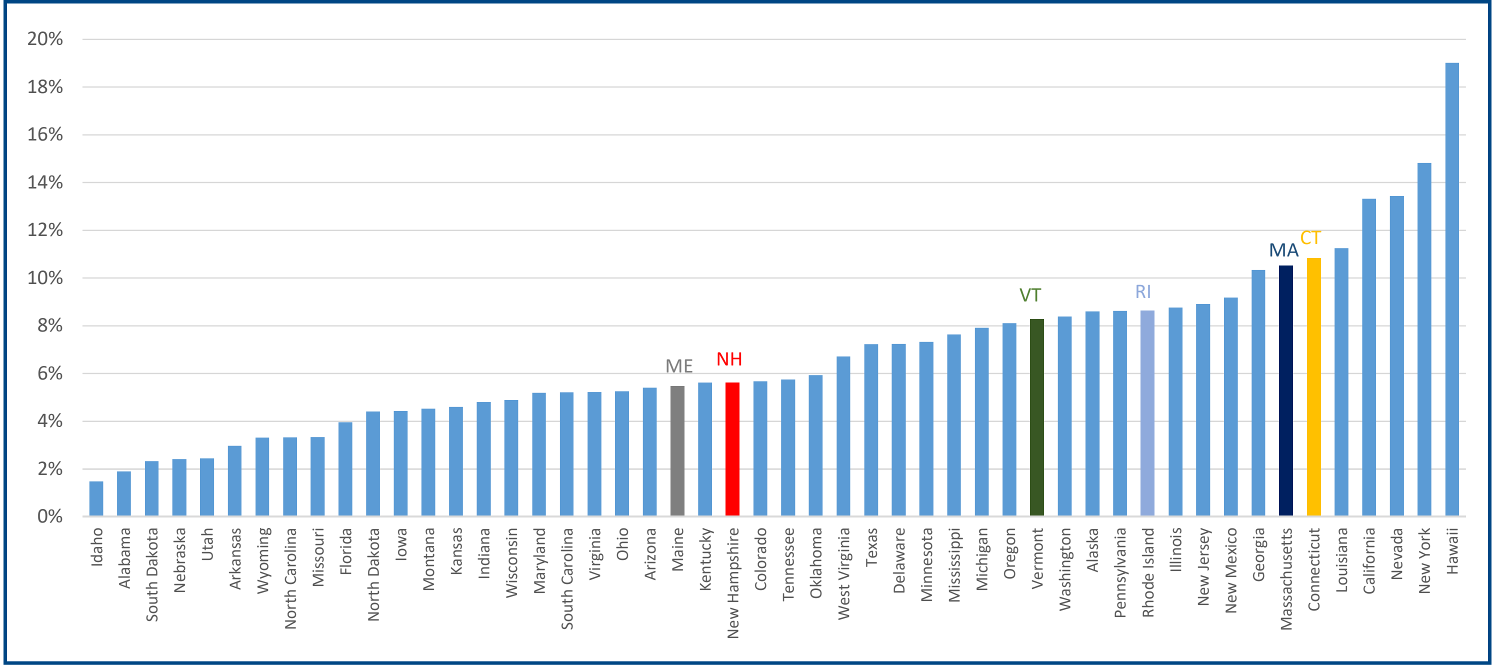
TABLE 1
TOWNS WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW CLAIMS DURING THE WEEK

TOWN	NEW CLAIMS JULY 26 TO AUGUST 22	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	TOTAL NEW CLAIMS MARCH 15 TO AUGUST 22	CONTINUING CLAIMS AS OF JULY 25†
Manchester	124	-18	-12.7%	19,851	7,593
Nashua	65	-25	-27.8%	11,101	4,333
Concord	39	-3	-7.1%	5,932	2,153
Rochester	30	2	7.1%	4,735	1,726
Dover	26	-7	-21.2%	4,568	1,746
Derry	25	-4	-13.8%	4,561	1,822
Keene	23	9	64.3%	2,794	1,136
Portsmouth	22	-1	-4.3%	3,033	1,081
Hudson	17	9	112.5%	2,876	1,122
Laconia	16	-4	-20.0%	2,776	1,074
Londonderry	16	0	0.0%	3,023	520
Hampton	15	13	150.0%	2,295	1,051
Hooksett	13	5	62.5%	2,005	1,157
Milford	13	1	8.3%	2,177	230
Bedford	12	0	0.0%	2,129	761
Goffstown	12	1	9.1%	2,283	705
Pelham	12	4	50.0%	1,157	866
Salem	12	-8	-40.0%	2,982	534
Meredith	11	9	450.0%	941	814
Merrimack	11	-2	-15.4%	3,213	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 22nd)*



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 63 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 37 indicates that as of August 22nd, continuing claims in the state were 63 percent below their peak (100 – 37 = 63).

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 22nd). 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 just 13 claims in Hampton. During the week 81 towns experienced an increase in initial claims that totaled just 181 new claims, with an average of just two new claims and a median increase of just one new claim. As initial claims activity in the state continues to decline and progress advances toward lower, pre-pandemic, levels of initial claims, communities can be expected to have weeks where claims increase or decrease by just a few claims on a week-to-week basis.

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

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

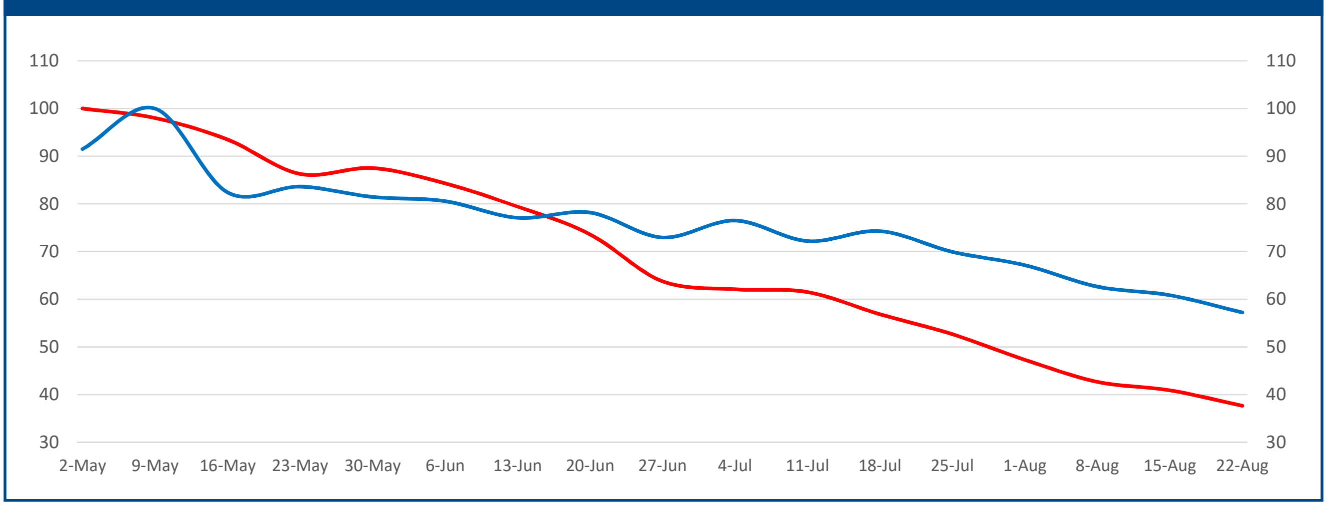
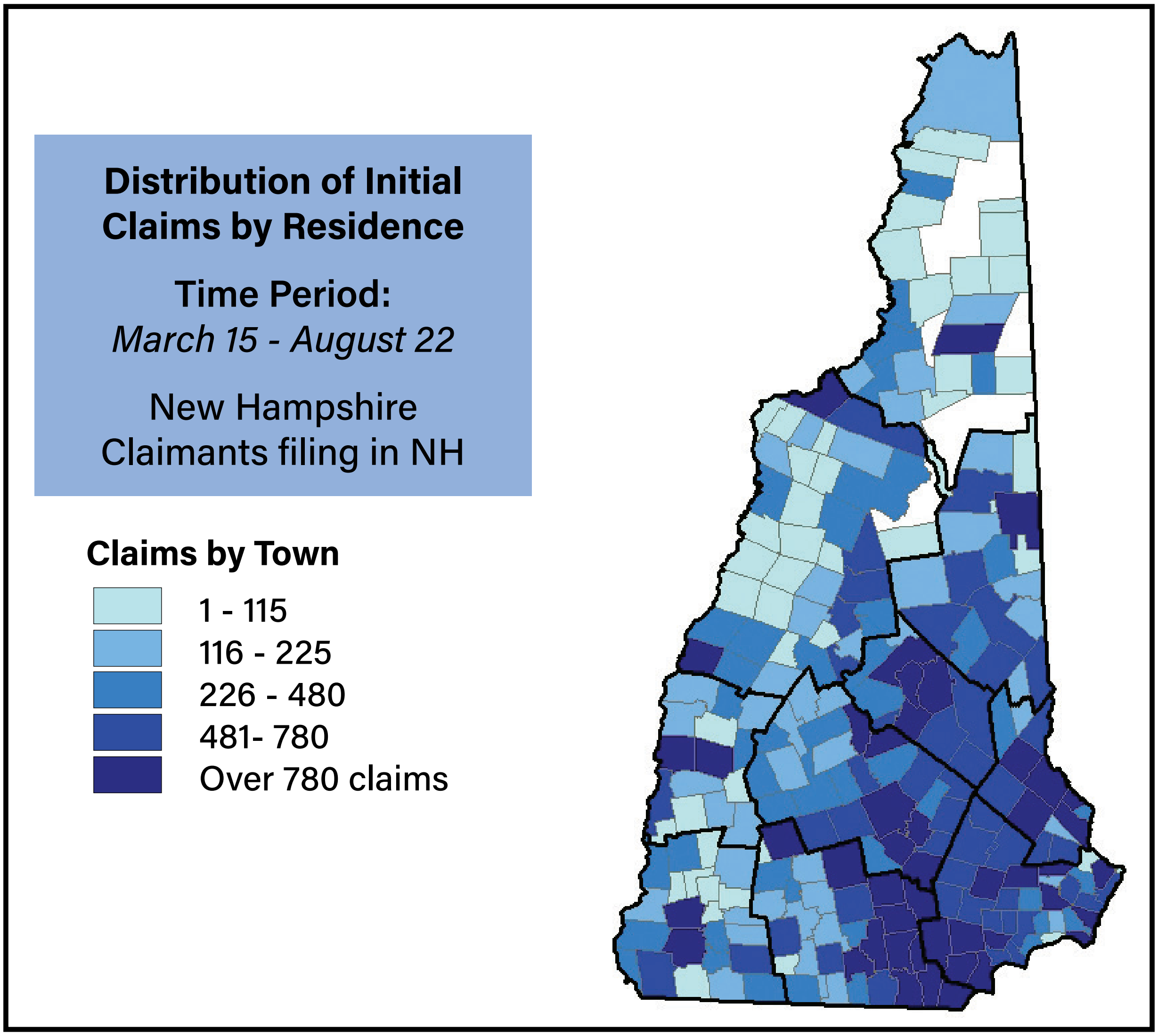


FIGURE 1



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.

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[2], 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's official unemployment rate for July, released in August, indicated a rate of 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

[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.*

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 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

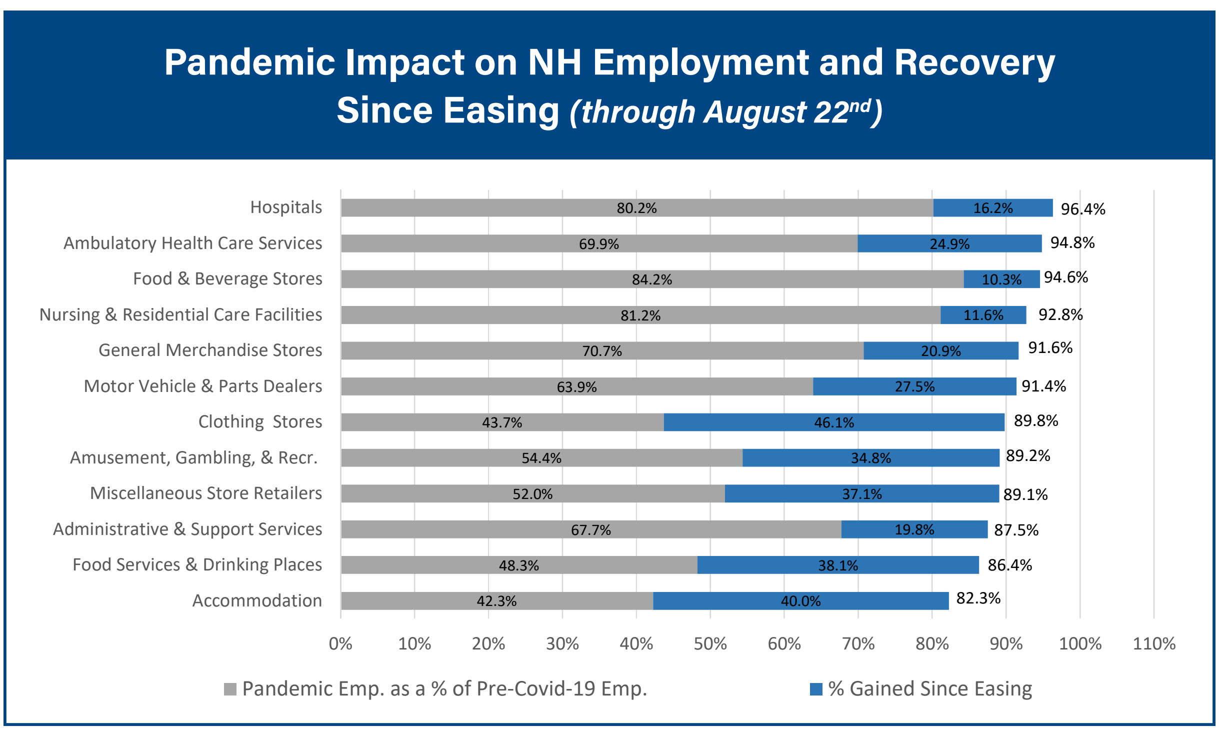
Figure 2 presents the total number of initial claims by county in New Hampshire, and Table 2 presents the total number of initial claims in each county since March 15th, the change in initial claims from the prior week, along with the number of continuing claims filed by residents of each county. New claims for unemployment insurance increased in five of the state's 10 counties during the week ended August 22nd, with Cheshire County experiencing the largest increase at just 17, followed by Grafton County with an increase of 11. Hillsborough County (-52) had the largest decrease in new claims during the week compared to the week ended August 15th.

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.

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 22nd, 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 22nd. Of 94 industry classifications (at the three digit NAICS level), 15 experienced increases in continuing claims during the week of August 22nd but the total increase in continued claims among those 15 industries was just 37, with the largest increase just nine, in paper manufacturing. Among the 50 industries most affected by the pandemic, just four saw an increase in continuing claims during the week, with the insurance industry have the largest increase with an increase in continued claims of just five during the week.

Continuing claims in manufacturing industries declined by 160 or 3.6 percent during the week. Continuing claims in educational services declined by 257 or 9.4 percent, and healthcare industries experienced a drop of 5.4 percent. Employment in hospitality and recreation industries continued to recover from pandemic effects with a 6.2 percent reduction in continued claims overall (-616 claims), led by an 7.7 percent reduction in continued claims in the accommodations industry, 6.1 percent in food services, and a 4.8 percent decline in continuing claims in arts,



entertainment, and recreation industries. Employment in retail (continued claims down 324 or 4.4%) and construction industries (continued claims down by 3.5%) 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 22nd. 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.

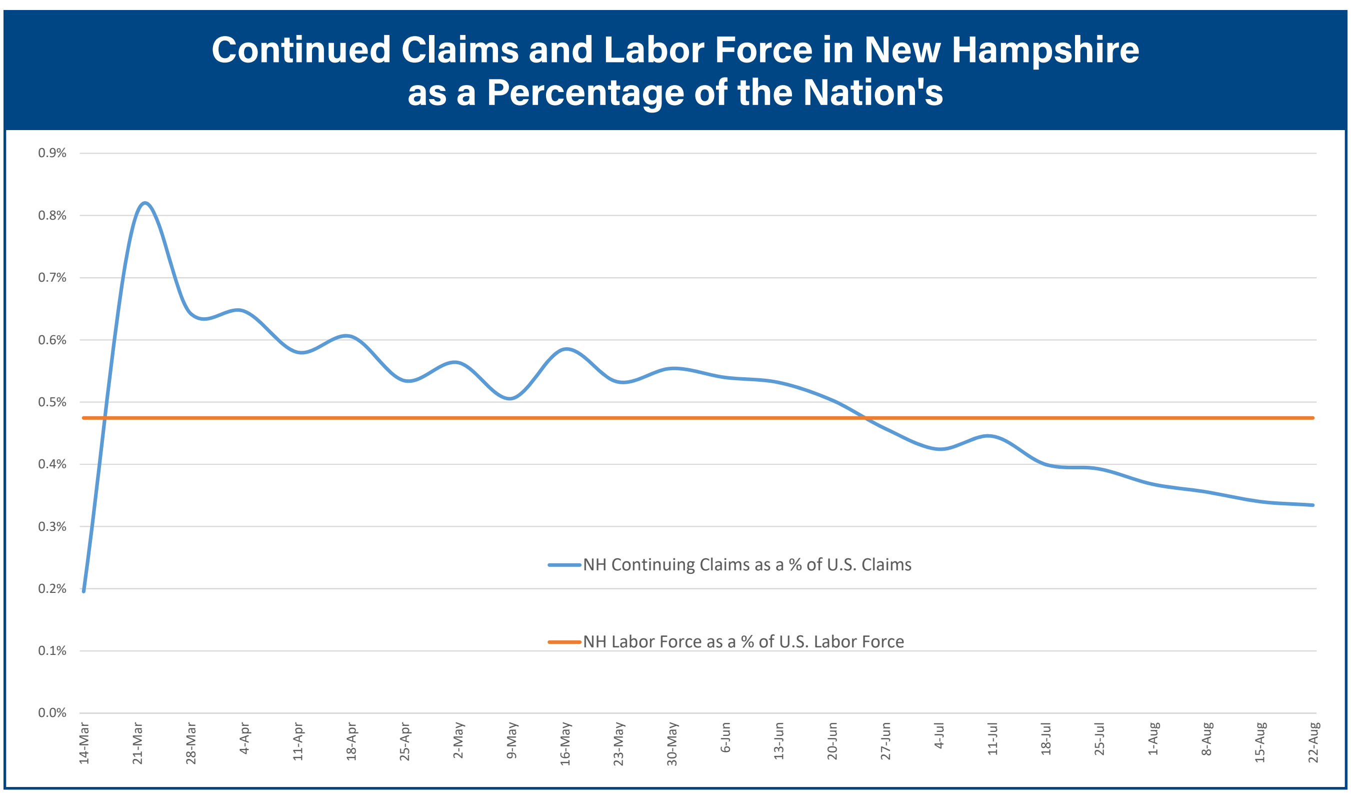
State Recoveries are Progressing (or Regressing) Differently

Data on each state's continued claims for unemployment as a percentage of labor force presented in this release show the progress that New Hampshire is making in recovering from the economic impacts of the pandemic. New Hampshire is progressing at a more rapid rate than the nation as a whole, but early in the pandemic the data did not appear as positive and that may have led to concerns that the state's response to the pandemic was hampering the economy's ability to weather the pandemic's impacts.

Another way to assess the state progress in addressing the economic effects of the pandemic is to examine how New Hampshire's percentage of the nation's continuing unemployment claims compares to the state's percentage of the nation's labor force over time. As the figure below shows, early in the pandemic, efforts to control the spread of Covid-19 resulted in New Hampshire having a high percentage of the nation's continuing claims in relation to the state's percentage of the nation's labor force. But the chart also shows that those early efforts have resulted in a more rapid decline in continued claims, to the point where New Hampshire now has a disproportionately low number of continued claims in relation to its percentage of the nation's labor force.

Comparing New Hampshire's experience with other states that had a different response early in the pandemic shows a different trend. The State of Texas is one example and is highlighted in the chart below. As the chart shows, Texas, which in the early stages of the pandemic had continuing claims that were quite low as a percentage of the nation's claims in relation to that state's percentage of the nation's labor force, since then has seen continued claims rise in proportion to the state's labor force.

Combined, the two charts show that that efforts taken early in the pandemic to control the spread of the Covid-19 virus are now producing benefits to the recovery of the New Hampshire economy.



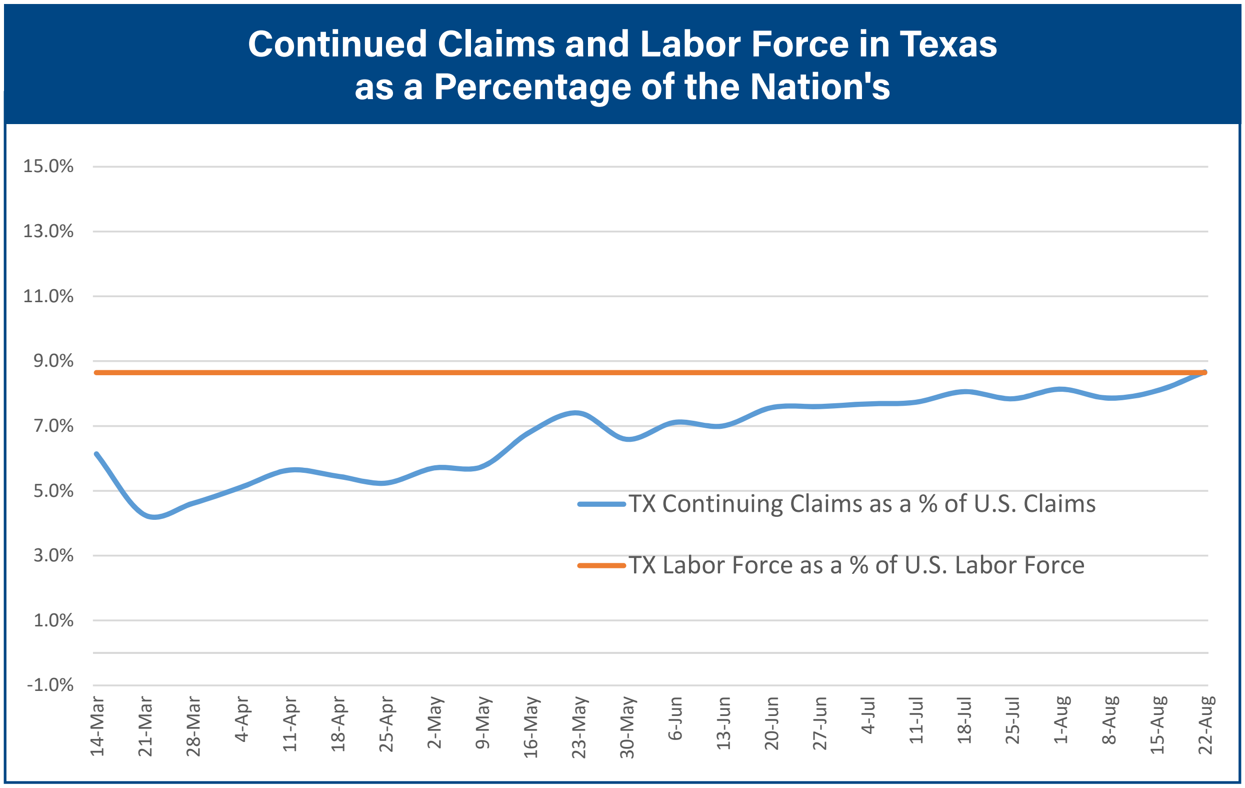

Continued Claims and Labor Force in Texas
as a Percentage of the Nation's
15.0%
13.0%
11.0%
9.0%
7.0%
5.0%
3.0%
1.0%
-1.0%
TX Continuing Claims as a % of U.S. Claims
TX Labor Force as a % of U.S. Labor Force
14-Mar
21-Mar
28-Mar
4-Apr
11-Apr
18-Apr
25-Apr
2-May
9-May
16-May
23-May
30-May
6-Jun
13-Jun
20-Jun
27-Jun
4-Jul
11-Jul
18-Jul
25-Jul
1-Aug
8-Aug
15-Aug
22-Aug

TABLE 2 - COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTY

COUNTY	TOTAL CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH: MARCH 15 TO AUGUST 22	CLAIMS JULY 26 TO AUGUST 22	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	9,718	63	-1	3,526	31,039	11.4%
Carroll	7,685	31	-16	2,885	23,718	12.2%
Cheshire	8,273	66	17	3,134	41,500	7.6%
Coos	4,249	25	3	1,518	14,724	10.3%
Grafton	10,770	64	11	3,935	51,045	7.7%
Hillsborough	55,155	312	-52	20,354	245,905	8.3%
Merrimack	19,685	107	-15	7,128	84,821	8.4%
Rockingham	36,422	189	-9	13,534	188,982	7.2%
Strafford	16,850	96	4	6,341	75,410	8.4%
Sullivan	4,720	32	1	1,577	23,061	6.8%
Totals	**173,527**	**985**	**-57**	**63,932**	**780,205**	**8.2%**

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

FIGURE 2

Distribution of Claims by Residence within County

Time Period:
March 15 - August 22

New Hampshire Claimants filing in NH

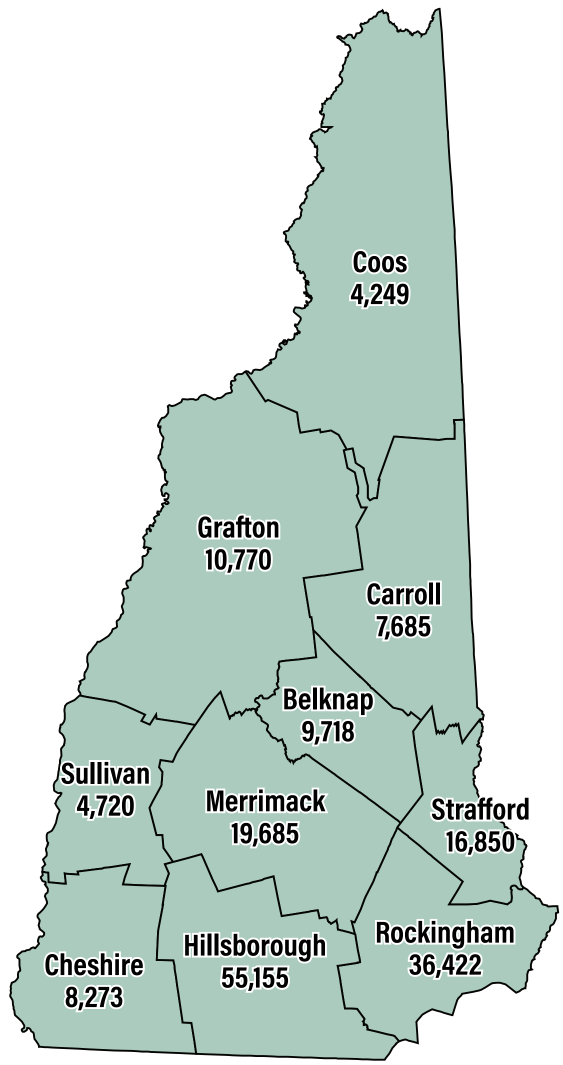


TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 15 TO AUGUST 22

INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 15	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF AUGUST 22	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	JULY 18 CONTINUED CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Food Services and Drinking Places	722	25,986	6,816	-444	49,907	13.7%
Administrative and Support Services	561	11,127	4,216	-136	33,750	12.5%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	621	10,431	1,778	-96	34,431	5.2%
Educational Services	611	7,945	2,484	-257	20,834	11.9%
Social Assistance	624	6,239	1,972	-86	15,809	12.5%
Hospitals	622	5,994	1,105	-92	30,086	3.7%
Personal and Laundry Services	812	5,036	1,123	-47	7,306	15.4%
Accommodation	721	4,883	1,491	-125	8,397	17.8%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	541	4,647	1,649	-60	39,171	4.2%
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	441	4,584	1,082	-46	12,602	8.6%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	713	4,533	1,074	-47	9,883	10.9%
General Merchandise Stores	452	4,408	1,233	-63	14,817	8.3%
Specialty Trade Contractors	238	4,115	985	-26	18,817	5.2%
Food and Beverage Stores	445	3,571	1,213	-65	22,356	5.4%
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	448	3,412	615	-28	6,029	10.2%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	623	2,749	1,039	-57	14,268	7.3%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	453	2,631	596	-35	5,449	10.9%
Electronic Computer Manufacturing	334	2,499	526	-26	16,381	3.2%
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	485	2,399	1,854	-59	3,652	50.8%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	332	2,280	783	-23	11,558	6.8%
General Automotive Repair	811	2,267	545	-12	7,091	7.7%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	813	2,140	590	-19	6,517	9.1%
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	423	2,077	611	-18	12,463	4.9%
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	335	2,056	162	-1	4,225	3.8%
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores	451	1,684	368	-28	4,154	8.9%
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	442	1,547	298	-19	2,772	10.8%
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	339	1,436	279	-1	4,430	6.3%
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	444	1,401	463	-6	9,527	4.9%

TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 15 TO AUGUST 22

INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 15	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF AUGUST 22	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	JULY 18 CONTINUED CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Construction of Buildings	236	1,380	415	-16	6,082	6.8%
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	424	1,342	423	-5	8,050	5.3%
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers.	425	1,279	415	-5	7,771	5.3%
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	326	1,217	289	1	5,422	5.3%
Nonstore Retailers	454	1,095	375	-17	6,181	6.1%
Textile Mills	313	1,044	294	-20	1,822	16.1%
Health and Personal Care Stores	446	1,020	279	1	4,185	6.7%
Real Estate	531	951	283	4	4,949	5.7%
Machinery Manufacturing	333	949	356	-68	7,006	5.1%
Primary Metal Manufacturing	331	942	259	-2	2,386	10.9%
Printing and Related Support Activities	323	937	288	-13	2,297	12.5%
Gas Stations	447	902	324	-9	4,511	7.2%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	551	898	281	-14	9,284	3.0%
Electronics and Appliance Stores	443	813	232	-9	2,958	7.8%
Rental and Leasing Services	532	751	234	-4	1,993	11.7%
Industries in the Food Manufacturing	311	748	190	-6	2,771	6.9%
Couriers and Messengers	492	677	243	-13	3,721	6.5%
Industries in the Publishing Industries (except Internet)	511	646	204	-6	5,116	4.0%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	336	639	254	-5	2,634	9.6%
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related	711	600	237	-12	1,179	20.1%
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	524	570	210	5	11,768	1.8%
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	512	524	156	-24	890	17.5%

**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	90	27	459	5.9%
Albany	130	43	362	11.9%
Alexandria	281	110	912	12.1%
Allenstown	643	230	2,493	9.2%
Alstead	233	93	1,083	8.6%
Alton	740	243	3,009	8.1%
Amherst	1,085	361	6,419	5.6%
Andover	286	114	1,439	7.9%
Antrim	347	117	1,427	8.2%
Ashland	350	113	1,279	8.8%
Atkinson	615	227	4,068	5.6%
Auburn	724	267	3,634	7.3%
Barnstead	675	219	2,656	8.2%
Barrington	1,168	421	5,523	7.6%
Bartlett	693	247	1,459	16.9%
Bath town	137	49	542	9.0%
Bedford	2,129	761	12,555	6.1%
Belmont	1,219	442	3,576	12.4%
Bennington	234	83	817	10.2%
Benton	28	8	150	5.3%
Berlin	1,206	422	3,888	10.9%
Bethlehem	504	212	1,444	14.7%
Boscawen	592	200	1,972	10.1%
Bow	805	285	4,561	6.2%
Bradford	238	101	986	10.2%
Brentwood	464	181	2,642	6.9%
Bridgewater	147	56	761	7.4%
Bristol	591	225	1,842	12.2%
Brookfield	119	40	293	13.7%
Brookline	479	148	3,480	4.3%
Campton	623	234	2,110	11.1%
Canaan	459	172	2,042	8.4%
Candia	506	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	639	162	2,843	5.7%
Chatham	48	16	160	10.0%
Chester	606	205	3,145	6.5%
Chesterfield	271	96	1,943	4.9%

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	352	126	1,588	7.9%
Claremont	1,545	520	6,385	8.1%
Colebrook	285	100	1,141	8.8%
Columbia	48	15	318	4.7%
Concord	5,932	2,153	23,063	9.3%
Conway	2,240	866	5,463	15.9%
Cornish	161	57	988	5.8%
Croydon	64	23	452	5.1%
Dalton	181	68	442	15.4%
Danbury	201	100	736	13.6%
Danville	517	207	2,771	7.5%
Deerfield	579	211	2,835	7.4%
Deering	209	61	1,133	5.4%
Derry	4,561	1,746	20,900	8.4%
Dorchester	33	17	200	8.5%
Dover	4,568	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	702	214	9,395	2.3%
East Kingston	232	86	1,401	6.1%
Easton	34	8	143	5.6%
Eaton	62	28	235	11.9%
Effingham	211	86	701	12.3%
Enfield	469	170	3,166	5.4%
Epping	958	349	4,282	8.2%
Epsom	613	209	2,996	7.0%
Errol	55	16	164	9.8%
Exeter	1,771	639	8,834	7.2%
Farmington	1,016	398	3,725	10.7%
Fitzwilliam	224	65	1,361	4.8%
Francestown	179	67	1,002	6.7%
Franconia	161	60	655	9.2%
Franklin	1,390	534	4,055	13.2%
Freedom	164	60	766	7.8%
Fremont	567	212	2,870	7.4%
Gilford	1,154	403	3,645	11.1%
Gilmanton	579	208	1,746	11.9%
Gilsum	99	45	457	9.8%
Goffstown	2,283	814	11,023	7.4%

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	160	1,234	13.0%
Goshen	92	31	451	6.9%
Grafton	173	64	683	9.4%
Grantham	240	87	1,664	5.2%
Greenfield	215	79	1,066	7.4%
Greenland	475	169	2,467	6.9%
Greenville	223	83	1,206	6.9%
Groton	130	47	382	12.3%
Hampstead	870	319	5,151	6.2%
Hampton Falls	226	85	1,501	5.7%
Hampton	2,295	849	9,147	9.3%
Hancock	193	68	944	7.2%
Hanover	261	79	5,093	1.6%
Harrisville	119	41	609	6.7%
Haverhill	421	150	2,359	6.4%
Hebron	56	20	413	4.8%
Henniker	543	191	2,910	6.6%
Hill	153	54	543	9.9%
Hillsborough	982	331	3,004	11.0%
Hinsdale	342	144	2,158	6.7%
Holderness	274	101	1,563	6.5%
Hollis	635	206	4,346	4.7%
Hooksett	2,005	712	9,376	7.6%
Hopkinton	559	188	3,481	5.4%
Hudson	2,876	1,001	15,467	6.5%
Jackson	183	70	366	19.1%
Jaffrey	576	213	3,103	6.9%
Jefferson	147	63	639	9.9%
Keene	2,794	1,051	11,949	8.8%
Kensington	177	60	1,313	4.6%
Kingston	736	278	3,777	7.4%
Laconia	2,776	1,081	7,775	13.9%
Lancaster	390	139	1,741	8.0%
Landaff	42	19	279	6.8%
Langdon	63	18	363	5.0%
Lebanon	1,269	437	7,793	5.6%
Lee	550	203	2,884	7.0%
Lempster	130	33	629	5.2%
Lincoln	367	125	770	16.2%
Lisbon	209	90	862	10.4%

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	1,017	343	4,887	7.0%
Littleton	1,069	372	3,256	11.4%
Londonderry	3,023	1,074	16,261	6.6%
Loudon	723	255	3,357	7.6%
Lyman	114	39	336	11.6%
Lyme	96	35	850	4.1%
Lyndeborough	220	86	1,056	8.1%
Madbury	210	72	1,097	6.6%
Madison	428	166	1,437	11.6%
Manchester	19,851	7,593	66,815	11.4%
Marlborough	281	122	1,221	10.0%
Marlow	91	36	369	9.8%
Mason	149	53	821	6.5%
Meredith	941	353	3,115	11.3%
Merrimack	3,213	1,157	16,570	7.0%
Middleton	224	73	1,051	6.9%
Milan	167	52	626	8.3%
Milford	2,177	705	9,738	7.2%
Milton	579	206	2,390	8.6%
Monroe	75	28	401	7.0%
Mont Vernon	274	95	1,582	6.0%
Moultonborough	539	200	2,219	9.0%
Nashua	11,101	4,333	51,919	8.3%
Nelson	72	29	440	6.6%
New Boston	780	257	3,976	6.5%
New Castle	71	21	560	3.8%
New Durham	347	129	1,563	8.3%
New Hampton	347	128	1,321	9.7%
New Ipswich	432	145	3,023	4.8%
New London	280	101	1,941	5.2%
Newbury	229	91	1,212	7.5%
Newfields	190	67	1,071	6.3%
Newington	92	34	518	6.6%
Newmarket	1,390	496	5,818	8.5%
Newport	811	317	3,553	8.9%
Newton	369	158	3,283	4.8%
North Hampton	493	195	2,684	7.3%
Northfield	810	263	2,554	10.3%
Northumberland	313	104	1,059	9.8%
Northwood	652	228	2,672	8.5%

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	636	227	3,286	6.9%
Orford	105	41	817	5.0%
Ossipee	613	226	1,757	12.9%
Pelham	1,157	442	8,237	5.4%
Pembroke	1,118	410	4,612	8.9%
Peterborough	749	299	3,858	7.8%
Piermont	49	19	430	4.4%
Pittsburg	119	31	384	8.1%
Pittsfield	538	218	2,122	10.3%
Plainfield	182	55	1,446	3.8%
Plaistow	693	263	4,320	6.1%
Plymouth	780	285	3,989	7.1%
Portsmouth	3,033	1,136	14,074	8.1%
Randolph	53	18	141	12.8%
Raymond	1,458	557	6,360	8.8%
Richmond	100	40	596	6.7%
Rindge	427	150	2,943	5.1%
Rochester	4,735	1,822	18,190	10.0%
Rollinsford	364	139	1,456	9.5%
Rumney	182	68	958	7.1%
Rye	574	221	3,459	6.4%
Salem	2,982	1,122	18,512	6.1%
Salisbury	171	52	827	6.3%
Sanbornton	429	156	1,689	9.2%
Sandown	733	267	4,279	6.2%
Sandwich	151	58	610	9.5%
Seabrook	1,095	430	5,180	8.3%
Sharon	33	15	224	6.7%
Shelburne	47	12	177	6.8%
Somersworth	1,862	732	6,891	10.6%
South Hampton	67	28	531	5.3%
Springfield	120	36	779	4.6%
Stark	52	20	194	10.3%
Stewartstown	89	28	370	7.6%
Stoddard	151	57	724	7.9%
Strafford	525	206	2,328	8.8%
Stratford	94	37	255	14.5%

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	778	298	4,559	6.5%
Sugar Hill	74	35	351	10.0%
Sullivan	76	37	360	10.3%
Sunapee	305	119	1,671	7.1%
Surry	76	29	500	5.8%
Sutton	170	67	1,139	5.9%
Swanzey	871	335	4,101	8.2%
Tamworth	492	185	1,517	12.2%
Temple	159	56	786	7.1%
Thornton	494	193	1,790	10.8%
Tilton	697	237	1,837	12.9%
Troy	287	112	1,174	9.5%
Tuftonboro	281	112	1,157	9.7%
Unity	120	42	865	4.9%
Wakefield	608	234	2,310	10.1%
Walpole	337	120	2,380	5.0%
Warner	344	139	1,587	8.8%
Warren	89	31	537	5.8%
Washington	158	50	513	9.7%
Waterville Valley	85	42	141	29.8%
Weare	1,215	396	6,179	6.4%
Webster	240	78	1,180	6.6%
Wentworth	104	34	535	6.4%
Westmoreland	178	68	941	7.2%
Whitefield	380	157	1,280	12.3%
Wilmot	147	56	788	7.1%
Wilton	528	192	2,190	8.8%
Winchester	514	195	2,058	9.5%
Windham	1,214	445	8,219	5.4%
Windsor	31	7	155	4.5%
Wolfeboro	707	241	2,827	8.5%
Woodstock	398	134	972	13.8%
Totals	**173,527**	**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 10th.

For further information contact:
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NEWS RELEASE