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Administrative Office
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# COVID-19 UNEMPLOYMENT UPDATE

***For Immediate Release:*** July 16, 2020

Initial unemployment claims continue to decline in New Hampshire, falling by 2,269 (or 47%), to 2,557 from a revised 4,826 (adjusted for re-filings) during the week ending July 4th. On a not seasonally adjusted basis, the number of initial claims nationally increased by 108,111 or eight percent compared to the week ending July 4th. A majority of states (32) experienced an increase in new claims, led by states that have rapidly climbing cases of Covid-19: Florida with an additional 62,4677, Georgia with an additional 31,176, and California with an increase of 22,941 claims compared to the week ending July 4th.

Continuing claims in New Hampshire also continue to decline at a faster rate than the U.S. overall. 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 4th (continuing claims are reported with a one-week lag), New Hampshire had 71,599 continued claims, down 2,877 or four percent from a revised 74,476 claims during the week ending June 27th. Nationally, 27 states experienced increases in continuing claims and overall, claims increased by 838,307 or by five percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Again, led by states experiencing the most difficulty in controlling the Covid-19 pandemic (Florida, Georgia, and California). Among all states in the Northeast, only Maine has a lower number of continuing claims for unemployment insurance as a percentage of its labor force.

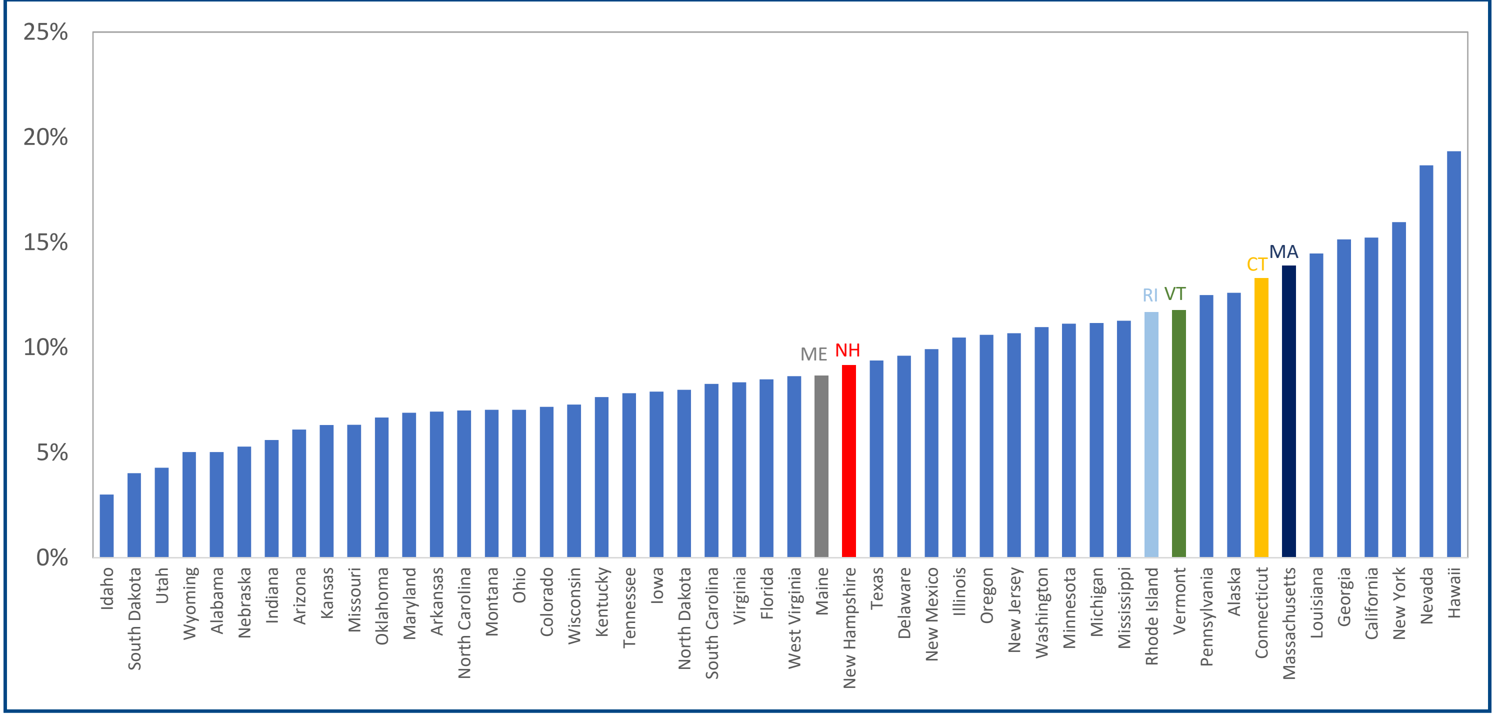
The figure below highlights continuing claims trends in New Hampshire and the U.S.. Since peaking during the week of May 2nd in New Hampshire, continuing claims have fallen by 39 percent, compared to the U.S. overall which has seen a decline of 16 percent since continuing claims peaked nationally during 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

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

| TOWN | NEW CLAIMS JUNE 28 TO JULY 4 | CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK | % CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK | TOTAL NEW CLAIMS MARCH 15 TO JULY 4 | CONTINUING CLAIMS AS OF JUNE 20† |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manchester | 268 | -30 | -11.2% | 18,718 | 8,845 |
| Nashua | 155 | -53 | -34.2% | 10,403 | 4,853 |
| Rochester | 84 | 30 | 35.7% | 4,502 | 2,097 |
| Concord | 75 | -1 | -1.3% | 5,634 | 2,560 |
| Milford | 75 | 18 | 24.0% | 2,073 | 845 |
| Dover | 52 | -13 | -25.0% | 4,342 | 1,965 |
| Derry | 48 | -18 | -37.5% | 4,371 | 2,009 |
| Merrimack | 45 | -11 | -24.4% | 3,067 | 1,364 |
| Hudson | 42 | 7 | 16.7% | 2,743 | 1,195 |
| Salem | 35 | -3 | -8.6% | 2,838 | 1,305 |
| Exeter | 34 | 12 | 35.3% | 1,692 | 750 |
| Londonderry | 34 | 0 | 0.0% | 2,894 | 1,281 |
| Somersworth | 33 | 11 | 33.3% | 1,776 | 810 |
| Keene | 32 | -6 | -18.8% | 2,622 | 1,194 |
| Laconia | 31 | -9 | -29.0% | 2,643 | 1,280 |
| Portsmouth | 30 | -2 | -6.7% | 2,863 | 1,312 |
| Wilton | 26 | 11 | 42.3% | 506 | 198 |
| Bedford | 23 | -4 | -17.4% | 2,011 | 870 |
| Claremont | 23 | -3 | -13.0% | 1,445 | 726 |
| Hooksett | 23 | 1 | 4.3% | 1,917 | 835 |

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

## Continuing Claims as a % of the State's Pre-COVID-19 Workforce *(as of July 4th)*




in continuing claims from 100 (thus New Hampshire's index value of 61 indicates that as of July 4th, continuing claims in the state were 39 percent below their peak (100 – 61 = 39).

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 4th). The number of claims filed by New Hampshire residents working in New Hampshire declined by 118 during the week. Overall, 90 communities experienced an increase in initial claims totaling 340 new claims. The median increase in claims among the 90 towns was just three new claims. During the week ending July 4th, Rochester had the largest increase in new claims compared to the prior week, with an increase of 30 over the week ending June 27th. Milford (18), Exeter (12), Somersworth and Wilton (11) had the next largest increases in new claims compared with the prior week (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

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

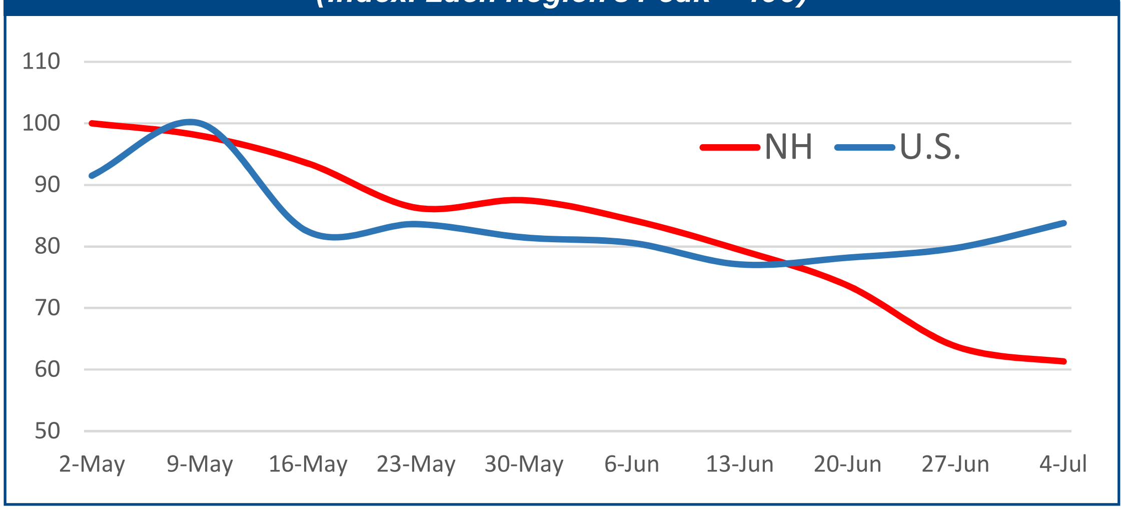
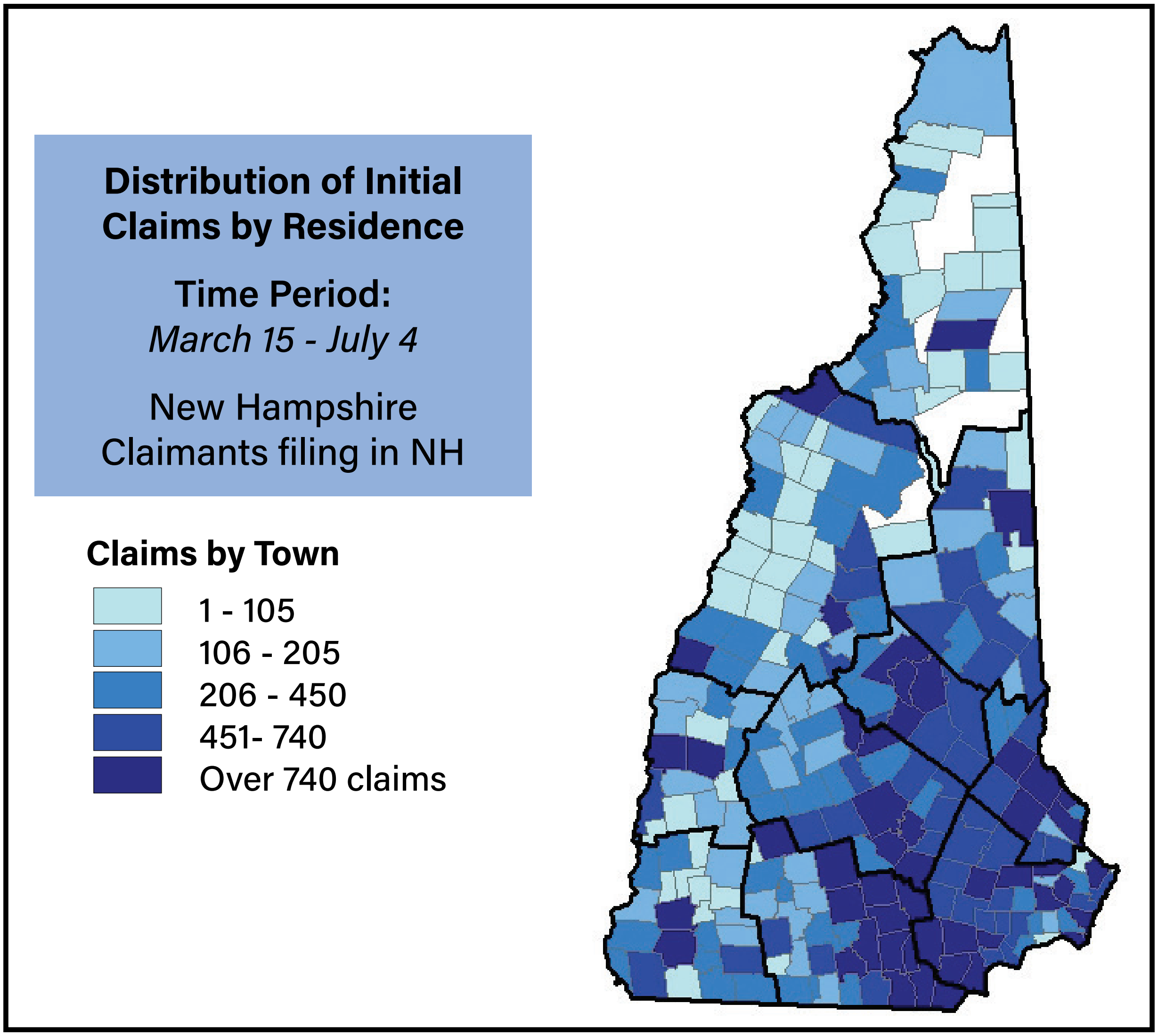


**FIGURE 1**




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 June 20th) 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 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.[2] For the week ending June 20th, which is later than the time period used to calculate the state's official 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

[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.*

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 4th.

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. During the week ending July 4th, Strafford County had 74 more initial claims filed (a 0.4% increase) than during the week ending June 27th, while initial claims in Carroll County increased by 13 or 0.2% percent compared to the prior week.

The highest Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate by county was registered in Carroll County, with a rate of 17.4 percent, while the lowest rate was recorded in Sullivan County at 8.6 percent. Carroll County is the most hospitality and recreation industry-dependent county in the state and Sullivan County is the least.

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

## Claims by Industry

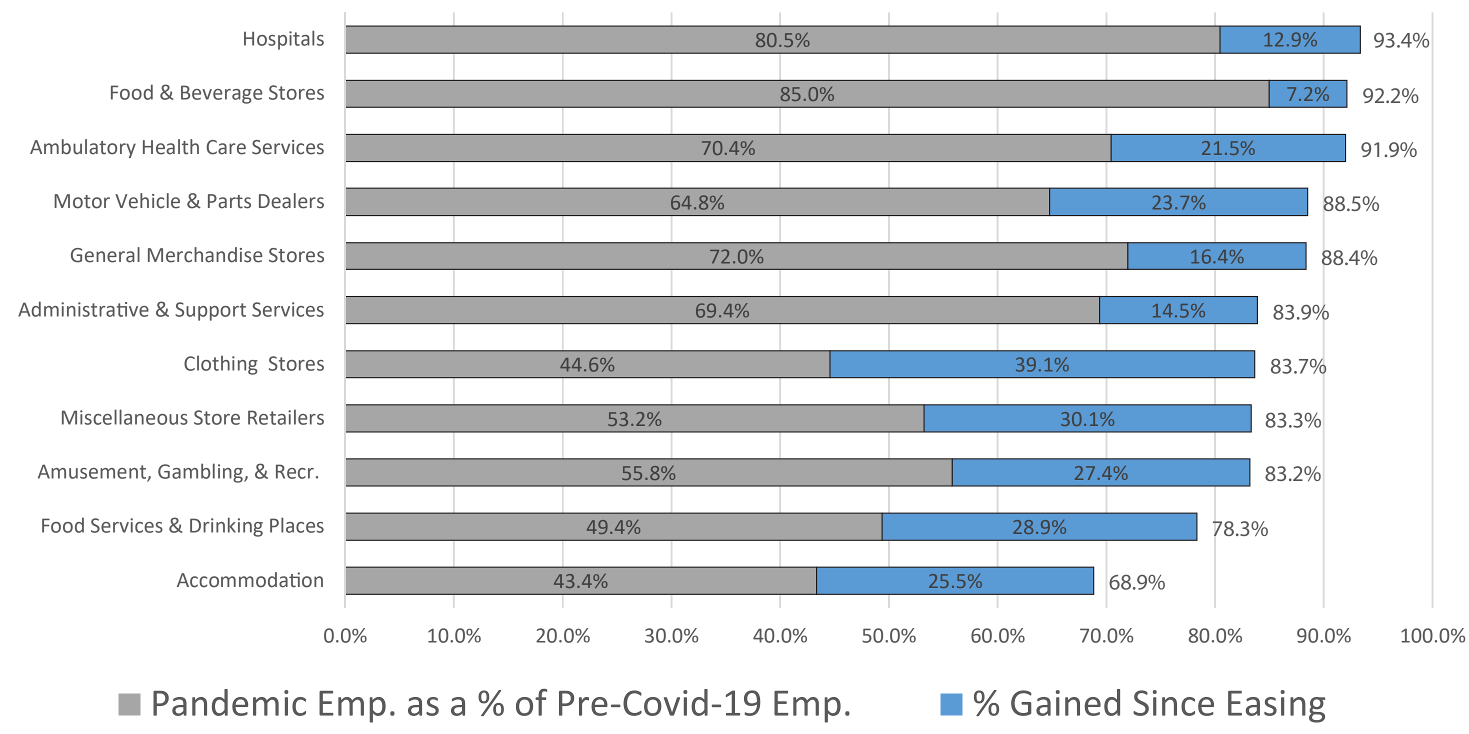
Total claims for unemployment benefits filed in New Hampshire for industries with the most claims are presented in Table 3, along with the number of continuing claims in the industry for the week ending July 4th, New Hampshire employment in each industry as of the fourth quarter of 2019, as well as the percentage of employees (as of Q4 2019) that filed a continuing unemployment claim during the week of July 4th. Workers in the food services industry filed the most continuing claims (10,819) during the week of July 4th, a decline of 556 (5.4%) compared to the week ending June 27th. The number of continuing claims filed by workers in the retail industry as of July 4th was 10,096, down 474 (4.9%) compared to the week ending June 27th. Continuing Claims in manufacturing industries were 6,959 during the week, up six or 0.1 percent. Healthcare industry continued claims were down 276, or 4.7 percent to 6,158.

Most industries experienced declines in continuing claims during the week ending July 4th, exceptions include primary metals manufacturing (+192), educational services (+146), and justice, order, and public safety activities (+54).

The figure below shows industries in New Hampshire with among the most claims for unemployment filed from the beginning of the pandemic, through July 4th. The grey bars indicate how the number of initial claims filed in the industry through July 4 affected each industry's pre-Covid-19 employment level. For example, at the bottom of the graphic, the grey bar for the accommodations industry shows that the pandemic resulted in more than one-half of the employees in that industry filing an initial unemployment claim sometime during the pandemic, and that employment in the industry was at 43.7 percent of pre-Covid-19 industry employment levels during the worst of pandemic's impacts. The blue bar for the accommodations industry shows that, based on the number of continuing claims, the industry is operating at almost 70 percent of the industry's pre-Covid-19 employment level, having regained 25.5 percent of industry employment through July 4th (more than half the number that filed an initial unemployment claim).

Other industries, such as ambulatory health care, motor vehicle and parts dealers, and general merchandise stores that have been significantly affected by the pandemic have been rebounding fairly rapidly. Several industries that have seen the largest volume of claims for unemployment insurance in the state have regained a high percentage (approximately 90%) of pre-Covid-19 employment levels as restrictions required to limit the spread of the pandemic have eased in New Hampshire.

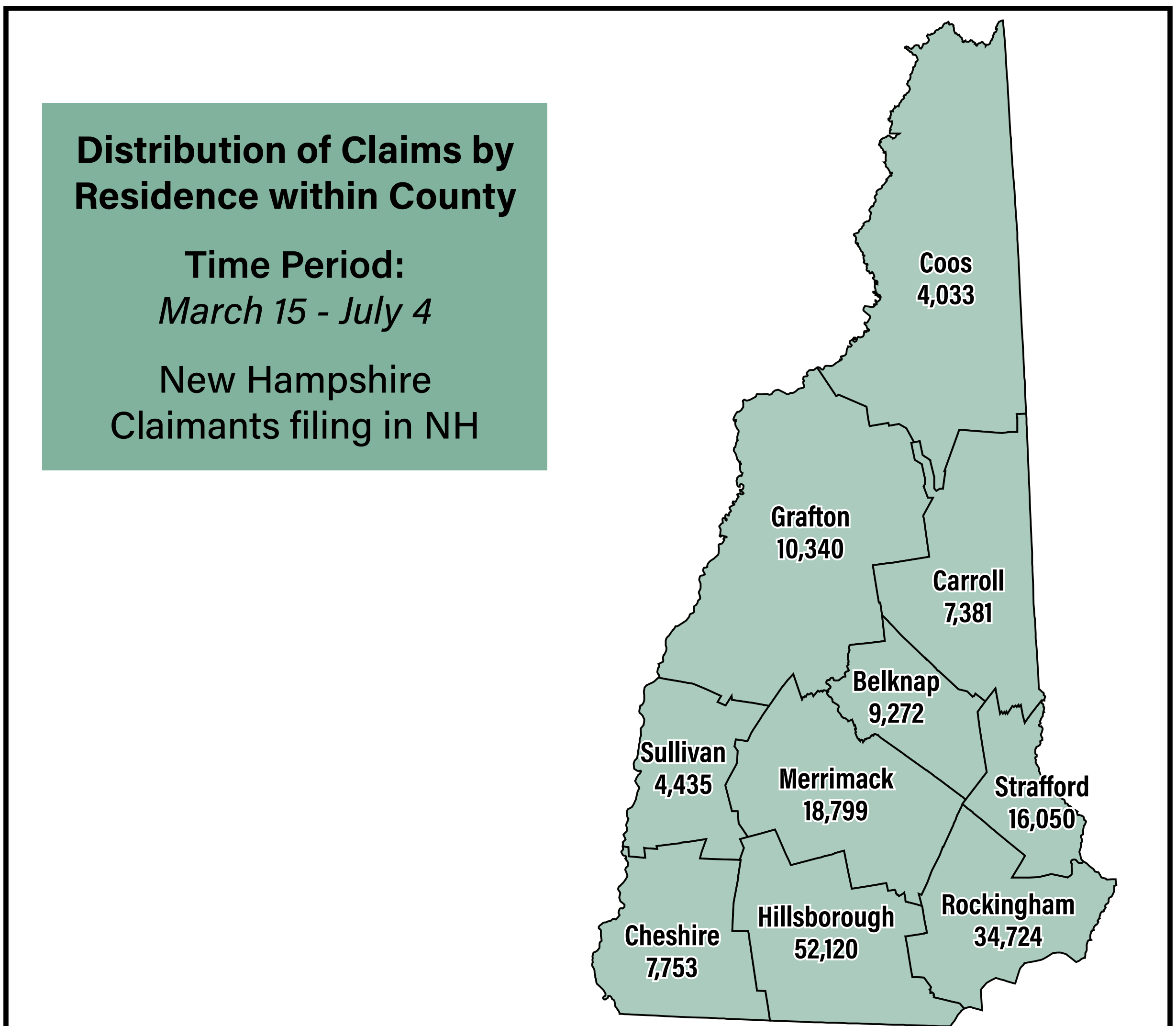
## Pandeminc Impact on NH Employment and Recovery Since Easing *(through July 4)*



| TABLE 2 - COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTY | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COUNTY | TOTAL CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH: MARCH 15 TO JULY 4 | CLAIMS JUNE 28 TO JULY 4 | 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 | 9,272 | 99 | -43 | 4,274 | 31,039 | 15.3% |
| Carroll | 7,381 | 97 | 13 | 3,665 | 23,718 | 17.4% |
| Cheshire | 7,753 | 115 | -9 | 3,560 | 41,500 | 9.2% |
| Coos | 4,033 | 50 | -6 | 1,961 | 14,724 | 15.5% |
| Grafton | 10,340 | 102 | -50 | 4,897 | 51,045 | 10.8% |
| Hillsborough | 52,120 | 851 | -70 | 23,770 | 245,905 | 10.6% |
| Merrimack | 18,799 | 243 | -23 | 8,494 | 84,821 | 11.2% |
| Rockingham | 34,724 | 438 | 12 | 15,845 | 188,982 | 9.2% |
| Strafford | 16,050 | 272 | 69 | 7,229 | 75,410 | 10.9% |
| Sullivan | 4,435 | 62 | -11 | 2,228 | 23,061 | 8.6% |
| **Totals** | **164,907** | **2,329** | **-118** | **75,923** | **780,205** | **9.7%** |

† 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 4

| INDUSTRY | NAICS CODE * | # CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 15 | CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF JULY 4 | CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK | Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT | JUNE 27 CONTINUED CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Food Services and Drinking Places | 722 | 25,261 | 10,819 | -556 | 49,907 | 21.7% |
| Ambulatory Health Care Services | 621 | 10,177 | 2,759 | -107 | 34,431 | 8.0% |
| Administrative and Support Services | 561 | 10,334 | 5,440 | -32 | 33,750 | 16.1% |
| Hospitals | 622 | 5,878 | 2,001 | -158 | 30,086 | 6.7% |
| Educational Services | 611 | 7,528 | 3,862 | **146** | 20,834 | 18.5% |
| Social Assistance | 624 | 6,022 | 2,838 | -107 | 15,809 | 18.0% |
| Personal and Laundry Services | 812 | 4,881 | 1,844 | -85 | 7,306 | 25.2% |
| Accommodation | 721 | 4,756 | 2,615 | -185 | 8,397 | 31.1% |
| Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers | 441 | 4,438 | 1,447 | -63 | 12,602 | 11.5% |
| Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation | 713 | 4,365 | 1,661 | -94 | 9,883 | 16.8% |
| General Merchandise Stores | 452 | 4,154 | 1,723 | -60 | 14,817 | 11.6% |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 541 | 4,196 | 2,129 | -26 | 39,171 | 5.4% |
| Specialty Trade Contractors | 238 | 3,865 | 1,326 | -65 | 18,817 | 7.0% |
| Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores | 448 | 3,342 | 987 | -87 | 6,029 | 16.4% |
| Food and Beverage Stores | 445 | 3,367 | 1,763 | -69 | 22,356 | 7.9% |
| Miscellaneous Store Retailers | 453 | 2,548 | 910 | -74 | 5,449 | 16.7% |
| Nursing and Residential Care Facilities | 623 | 2,506 | 1,398 | -11 | 14,268 | 9.8% |
| Electronic Computer Manufacturing | 334 | 2,380 | 925 | -13 | 16,381 | 5.6% |
| General Automotive Repair | 811 | 2,156 | 789 | -29 | 7,091 | 11.1% |
| Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods | 423 | 1,946 | 801 | -15 | 12,463 | 6.4% |
| Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations | 813 | 2,030 | 831 | -31 | 6,517 | 12.8% |
| Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation | 485 | 2,266 | 2,176 | 16 | 3,652 | 59.6% |
| Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing | 332 | 2,090 | 1,011 | 7 | 11,558 | 8.7% |
| Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores | 451 | 1,655 | 597 | -18 | 4,154 | 14.4% |
| Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores | 442 | 1,518 | 452 | -34 | 2,772 | 16.3% |
| Miscellaneous Manufacturing | 339 | 1,402 | 698 | -59 | 4,430 | 15.8% |
| Construction of Buildings | 236 | 1,294 | 525 | -5 | 6,082 | 8.6% |
| Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing | 335 | 2,035 | 469 | -59 | 4,225 | 11.1% |

## TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 15 TO JULY 4

| INDUSTRY | NAICS CODE * | # CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 15 | CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF JULY 4 | CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK | Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT | JUNE 27 CONTINUED CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods | 424 | 1,262 | 579 | 4 | 8,050 | 7.2% |
| Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers | 444 | 1,266 | 591 | -15 | 9,527 | 6.2% |
| Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers. | 425 | 1,199 | 579 | -5 | 7,771 | 7.5% |
| Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing | 326 | 1,099 | 310 | -15 | 5,422 | 5.7% |
| Nonstore Retailers | 454 | 1,031 | 477 | 7 | 6,181 | 7.7% |
| Textile Mills | 313 | 1,001 | 468 | 8 | 1,822 | 25.7% |
| Health and Personal Care Stores | 446 | 968 | 402 | -11 | 4,185 | 9.6% |
| Printing and Related Support Activities | 323 | 910 | 456 | -12 | 2,297 | 19.9% |
| Real Estate | 531 | 878 | 370 | -19 | 4,949 | 7.5% |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | 551 | 843 | 374 | -6 | 9,284 | 4.0% |
| Gas Stations | 447 | 812 | 399 | -18 | 4,511 | 8.8% |
| Machinery Manufacturing | 333 | 845 | 432 | 0 | 7,006 | 6.2% |
| Rental and Leasing Services | 532 | 726 | 343 | -2 | 1,993 | 17.2% |
| Electronics and Appliance Stores | 443 | 756 | 348 | -32 | 2,958 | 11.8% |
| Transportation Equipment Manufacturing | 336 | 633 | 454 | 14 | 2,634 | 17.2% |
| Industries in the Food Manufacturing | 311 | 693 | 266 | -28 | 2,771 | 9.6% |
| Industries in the Publishing Industries (except Internet) | 511 | 588 | 364 | -20 | 5,116 | 7.1% |
| Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries | 512 | 511 | 253 | -26 | 890 | 28.4% |
| Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing | 312 | 495 | 158 | -16 | 1,308 | 12.1% |
| Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related | 711 | 556 | 318 | -4 | 1,179 | 27.0% |
| Couriers and Messengers | 492 | 560 | 273 | 2 | 3,721 | 7.3% |
| Insurance Carriers and Related Activities | 524 | 490 | 251 | -9 | 11,768 | 2.1% |

**NAICS - North American Industrial Classification System*

## TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

| TOWN | CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JULY 4* | CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JUNE 20† | FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE | COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE ** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acworth | 84 | 41 | 459 | 8.9% |
| Albany | 127 | 59 | 362 | 16.3% |
| Alexandria | 267 | 128 | 912 | 14.0% |
| Allenstown | 602 | 280 | 2,493 | 11.2% |
| Alstead | 221 | 107 | 1,083 | 9.9% |
| Alton | 704 | 295 | 3,009 | 9.8% |
| Amherst | 1,018 | 464 | 6,419 | 7.2% |
| Andover | 274 | 122 | 1,439 | 8.5% |
| Antrim | 331 | 146 | 1,427 | 10.2% |
| Ashland | 336 | 139 | 1,279 | 10.9% |
| Atkinson | 593 | 274 | 4,068 | 6.7% |
| Auburn | 698 | 318 | 3,634 | 8.8% |
| Barnstead | 643 | 288 | 2,656 | 10.8% |
| Barrington | 1,115 | 514 | 5,523 | 9.3% |
| Bartlett | 679 | 324 | 1,459 | 22.2% |
| Bath town | 112 | 61 | 542 | 11.3% |
| Bedford | 2,011 | 870 | 12,555 | 6.9% |
| Belmont | 1,163 | 534 | 3,576 | 14.9% |
| Bennington | 214 | 100 | 817 | 12.2% |
| Benton | 25 | 11 | 150 | 7.3% |
| Berlin | 1,118 | 518 | 3,888 | 13.3% |
| Bethlehem | 487 | 269 | 1,444 | 18.6% |
| Boscawen | 562 | 225 | 1,972 | 11.4% |
| Bow | 775 | 337 | 4,561 | 7.4% |
| Bradford | 228 | 113 | 986 | 11.5% |
| Brentwood | 444 | 199 | 2,642 | 7.5% |
| Bridgewater | 142 | 72 | 761 | 9.5% |
| Bristol | 565 | 266 | 1,842 | 14.4% |
| Brookfield | 109 | 44 | 293 | 15.0% |
| Brookline | 447 | 179 | 3,480 | 5.1% |
| Campton | 603 | 308 | 2,110 | 14.6% |
| Canaan | 446 | 203 | 2,042 | 9.9% |
| Candia | 489 | 210 | 2,598 | 8.1% |
| Canterbury | 259 | 108 | 1,508 | 7.2% |
| Carroll | 128 | 81 | 391 | 20.7% |
| Center Harbor | 157 | 73 | 670 | 10.9% |
| Charlestown | 610 | 383 | 2,843 | 13.5% |
| Chatham | 47 | 24 | 160 | 15.0% |
| Chester | 583 | 259 | 3,145 | 8.2% |
| Chesterfield | 257 | 108 | 1,943 | 5.6% |
| Chichester | 338 | 157 | 1,588 | 9.9% |

## TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

| TOWN | CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JULY 4* | CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JUNE 20† | FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE | COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE ** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Claremont | 1,445 | 726 | 6,385 | 11.4% |
| Colebrook | 274 | 123 | 1,141 | 10.8% |
| Columbia | 46 | 22 | 318 | 6.9% |
| Concord | 5,634 | 2,560 | 23,063 | 11.1% |
| Conway | 2,180 | 1,171 | 5,463 | 21.4% |
| Cornish | 151 | 71 | 988 | 7.2% |
| Croydon | 59 | 32 | 452 | 7.1% |
| Dalton | 170 | 89 | 442 | 20.1% |
| Danbury | 194 | 107 | 736 | 14.5% |
| Danville | 497 | 230 | 2,771 | 8.3% |
| Deerfield | 556 | 247 | 2,835 | 8.7% |
| Deering | 203 | 79 | 1,133 | 7.0% |
| Derry | 4,371 | 2,009 | 20,900 | 9.6% |
| Dorchester | 33 | 22 | 200 | 11.0% |
| Dover | 4,342 | 1,965 | 18,915 | 10.4% |
| Dublin | 124 | 53 | 891 | 5.9% |
| Dummer | 29 | 16 | 142 | 11.3% |
| Dunbarton | 327 | 126 | 1,795 | 7.0% |
| Durham | 665 | 251 | 9,395 | 2.7% |
| East Kingston | 219 | 110 | 1,401 | 7.9% |
| Easton | 31 | 10 | 143 | 7.0% |
| Eaton | 61 | 31 | 235 | 13.2% |
| Effingham | 203 | 97 | 701 | 13.8% |
| Enfield | 450 | 199 | 3,166 | 6.3% |
| Epping | 923 | 412 | 4,282 | 9.6% |
| Epsom | 583 | 268 | 2,996 | 8.9% |
| Errol | 55 | 29 | 164 | 17.7% |
| Exeter | 1,692 | 750 | 8,834 | 8.5% |
| Farmington | 967 | 439 | 3,725 | 11.8% |
| Fitzwilliam | 209 | 76 | 1,361 | 5.6% |
| Francestown | 169 | 78 | 1,002 | 7.8% |
| Franconia | 158 | 73 | 655 | 11.1% |
| Franklin | 1,324 | 613 | 4,055 | 15.1% |
| Freedom | 154 | 81 | 766 | 10.6% |
| Fremont | 551 | 258 | 2,870 | 9.0% |
| Gilford | 1,103 | 478 | 3,645 | 13.1% |
| Gilmanton | 562 | 253 | 1,746 | 14.5% |
| Gilsum | 91 | 49 | 457 | 10.7% |
| Goffstown | 2,172 | 966 | 11,023 | 8.8% |
| Gorham | 423 | 205 | 1,234 | 16.6% |
| Goshen | 85 | 44 | 451 | 9.8% |

## TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

| TOWN | CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JULY 4* | CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JUNE 20† | FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE | COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE ** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grafton | 171 | 87 | 683 | 12.7% |
| Grantham | 223 | 94 | 1,664 | 5.6% |
| Greenfield | 199 | 90 | 1,066 | 8.4% |
| Greenland | 450 | 202 | 2,467 | 8.2% |
| Greenville | 214 | 90 | 1,206 | 7.5% |
| Groton | 125 | 67 | 382 | 17.5% |
| Hampstead | 828 | 363 | 5,151 | 7.0% |
| Hampton | 2,190 | 96 | 9,147 | 1.0% |
| Hampton Falls | 207 | 1,036 | 1,501 | 69.0% |
| Hancock | 181 | 80 | 944 | 8.5% |
| Hanover | 232 | 87 | 5,093 | 1.7% |
| Harrisville | 112 | 48 | 609 | 7.9% |
| Haverhill | 399 | 171 | 2,359 | 7.2% |
| Hebron | 53 | 22 | 413 | 5.3% |
| Henniker | 518 | 249 | 2,910 | 8.6% |
| Hill | 144 | 66 | 543 | 12.2% |
| Hillsborough | 935 | 447 | 3,004 | 14.9% |
| Hinsdale | 318 | 159 | 2,158 | 7.4% |
| Holderness | 268 | 132 | 1,563 | 8.4% |
| Hollis | 608 | 256 | 4,346 | 5.9% |
| Hooksett | 1,917 | 835 | 9,376 | 8.9% |
| Hopkinton | 536 | 230 | 3,481 | 6.6% |
| Hudson | 2,743 | 1,195 | 15,467 | 7.7% |
| Jackson | 179 | 97 | 366 | 26.5% |
| Jaffrey | 532 | 247 | 3,103 | 8.0% |
| Jefferson | 142 | 69 | 639 | 10.8% |
| Keene | 2,622 | 1,194 | 11,949 | 10.0% |
| Kensington | 171 | 76 | 1,313 | 5.8% |
| Kingston | 697 | 337 | 3,777 | 8.9% |
| Laconia | 2,643 | 1,280 | 7,775 | 16.5% |
| Lancaster | 378 | 188 | 1,741 | 10.8% |
| Landaff | 42 | 21 | 279 | 7.5% |
| Langdon | 61 | 29 | 363 | 8.0% |
| Lebanon | 1,214 | 560 | 7,793 | 7.2% |
| Lee | 522 | 237 | 2,884 | 8.2% |
| Lempster | 119 | 60 | 629 | 9.5% |
| Lincoln | 358 | 185 | 770 | 24.0% |
| Lisbon | 197 | 93 | 862 | 10.8% |
| Litchfield | 968 | 429 | 4,887 | 8.8% |
| Littleton | 1,032 | 492 | 3,256 | 15.1% |
| Londonderry | 2,894 | 1,281 | 16,261 | 7.9% |

## TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

| TOWN | CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JULY 4* | CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JUNE 20† | FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE | COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE ** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Loudon | 696 | 313 | 3,357 | 9.3% |
| Lyman | 109 | 50 | 336 | 14.9% |
| Lyme | 88 | 38 | 850 | 4.5% |
| Lyndeborough | 210 | 100 | 1,056 | 9.5% |
| Madbury | 203 | 83 | 1,097 | 7.6% |
| Madison | 414 | 217 | 1,437 | 15.1% |
| Manchester | 18,718 | 8,845 | 66,815 | 13.2% |
| Marlborough | 266 | 138 | 1,221 | 11.3% |
| Marlow | 88 | 40 | 369 | 10.8% |
| Mason | 140 | 46 | 821 | 5.6% |
| Meredith | 908 | 441 | 3,115 | 14.2% |
| Merrimack | 3,067 | 1,364 | 16,570 | 8.2% |
| Middleton | 216 | 77 | 1,051 | 7.3% |
| Milan | 157 | 69 | 626 | 11.0% |
| Milford | 2,073 | 845 | 9,738 | 8.7% |
| Milton | 549 | 231 | 2,390 | 9.7% |
| Monroe | 70 | 33 | 401 | 8.2% |
| Mont Vernon | 263 | 107 | 1,582 | 6.8% |
| Moultonborough | 518 | 244 | 2,219 | 11.0% |
| Nashua | 10,403 | 4,853 | 51,919 | 9.3% |
| Nelson | 66 | 31 | 440 | 7.0% |
| New Boston | 744 | 318 | 3,976 | 8.0% |
| New Castle | 65 | 22 | 560 | 3.9% |
| New Durham | 336 | 136 | 1,563 | 8.7% |
| New Hampton | 316 | 150 | 1,321 | 11.4% |
| New Ipswich | 411 | 172 | 3,023 | 5.7% |
| New London | 265 | 123 | 1,941 | 6.3% |
| Newbury | 220 | 103 | 1,212 | 8.5% |
| Newfields | 182 | 82 | 1,071 | 7.7% |
| Newington | 87 | 35 | 518 | 6.8% |
| Newmarket | 1,291 | 545 | 5,818 | 9.4% |
| Newport | 762 | 381 | 3,553 | 10.7% |
| Newton | 353 | 180 | 3,283 | 5.5% |
| North Hampton | 475 | 228 | 2,684 | 8.5% |
| Northfield | 780 | 343 | 2,554 | 13.4% |
| Northumberland | 296 | 140 | 1,059 | 13.2% |
| Northwood | 628 | 272 | 2,672 | 10.2% |
| Nottingham | 606 | 261 | 3,286 | 7.9% |
| Orange | 21 | 7 | 181 | 3.9% |
| Orford | 104 | 47 | 817 | 5.8% |
| Ossipee | 579 | 286 | 1,757 | 16.3% |

## TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

| TOWN | CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JULY 4* | CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JUNE 20† | FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE | COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE ** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pelham | 1,095 | 527 | 8,237 | 6.4% |
| Pembroke | 1,076 | 496 | 4,612 | 10.8% |
| Peterborough | 705 | 349 | 3,858 | 9.0% |
| Piermont | 49 | 24 | 430 | 5.6% |
| Pittsburg | 114 | 52 | 384 | 13.5% |
| Pittsfield | 514 | 247 | 2,122 | 11.6% |
| Plainfield | 172 | 70 | 1,446 | 4.8% |
| Plaistow | 666 | 306 | 4,320 | 7.1% |
| Plymouth | 743 | 341 | 3,989 | 8.5% |
| Portsmouth | 2,863 | 1,312 | 14,074 | 9.3% |
| Randolph | 48 | 28 | 141 | 19.9% |
| Raymond | 1,386 | 666 | 6,360 | 10.5% |
| Richmond | 95 | 50 | 596 | 8.4% |
| Rindge | 404 | 166 | 2,943 | 5.6% |
| Rochester | 4,502 | 2,097 | 18,190 | 11.5% |
| Rollinsford | 352 | 155 | 1,456 | 10.6% |
| Rumney | 181 | 81 | 958 | 8.5% |
| Rye | 542 | 253 | 3,459 | 7.3% |
| Salem | 2,838 | 1,305 | 18,512 | 7.0% |
| Salisbury | 163 | 68 | 827 | 8.2% |
| Sanbornton | 408 | 182 | 1,689 | 10.8% |
| Sandown | 707 | 333 | 4,279 | 7.8% |
| Sandwich | 144 | 77 | 610 | 12.6% |
| Seabrook | 1,039 | 526 | 5,180 | 10.2% |
| Sharon | 31 | 14 | 224 | 6.3% |
| Shelburne | 47 | 18 | 177 | 10.2% |
| Somersworth | 1,776 | 810 | 6,891 | 11.8% |
| South Hampton | 65 | 31 | 531 | 5.8% |
| Springfield | 116 | 46 | 779 | 5.9% |
| Stark | 46 | 25 | 194 | 12.9% |
| Stewartstown | 79 | 35 | 370 | 9.5% |
| Stoddard | 136 | 60 | 724 | 8.3% |
| Strafford | 505 | 234 | 2,328 | 10.1% |
| Stratford | 89 | 39 | 255 | 15.3% |
| Stratham | 741 | 320 | 4,559 | 7.0% |
| Sugar Hill | 73 | 41 | 351 | 11.7% |

## TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

| TOWN | CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JULY 4* | CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JUNE 20† | FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE | COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE ** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sullivan | 69 | 38 | 360 | 10.6% |
| Sunapee | 294 | 122 | 1,671 | 7.3% |
| Surry | 75 | 33 | 500 | 6.6% |
| Sutton | 162 | 67 | 1,139 | 5.9% |
| Swanzey | 820 | 378 | 4,101 | 9.2% |
| Tamworth | 461 | 242 | 1,517 | 16.0% |
| Temple | 153 | 70 | 786 | 8.9% |
| Thornton | 479 | 233 | 1,790 | 13.0% |
| Tilton | 665 | 300 | 1,837 | 16.3% |
| Troy | 260 | 126 | 1,174 | 10.7% |
| Tuftonboro | 266 | 125 | 1,157 | 10.8% |
| Unity | 113 | 63 | 865 | 7.3% |
| Wakefield | 581 | 269 | 2,310 | 11.6% |
| Walpole | 310 | 158 | 2,380 | 6.6% |
| Warner | 334 | 168 | 1,587 | 10.6% |
| Warren | 84 | 33 | 537 | 6.1% |
| Washington | 141 | 66 | 513 | 12.9% |
| Waterville Valley | 84 | 39 | 141 | 27.7% |
| Weare | 1,158 | 479 | 6,179 | 7.8% |
| Webster | 233 | 92 | 1,180 | 7.8% |
| Wentworth | 101 | 46 | 535 | 8.6% |
| Westmoreland | 171 | 72 | 941 | 7.7% |
| Whitefield | 371 | 209 | 1,280 | 16.3% |
| Wilmot | 141 | 78 | 788 | 9.9% |
| Wilton | 506 | 198 | 2,190 | 9.0% |
| Winchester | 483 | 218 | 2,058 | 10.6% |
| Windham | 1,137 | 501 | 8,219 | 6.1% |
| Windsor | 30 | 14 | 155 | 9.0% |
| Wolfeboro | 664 | 270 | 2,827 | 9.6% |
| Woodstock | 393 | 196 | 972 | 20.2% |
| **Totals** | **164,907** | **75,923** | **780,205** | **9.7%** |

** 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 July 23rd.

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

***NEWS RELEASE***