New Hampshire Employment Security
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COVID-19 UNEMPLOYMENT UPDATE

For Immediate Release: July 23, 2020

New Hampshire was one of 15 states with an increase in initial claims for unemployment during the week ending July 18th. Although considering the near 50% decline the prior week, this increase seems to be more of a correction. Claims in New Hampshire increased slightly during the week, by 375, to 3,305 (from a revised 2,930). Initial claims increases were led by Virginia with 7,896 more claims during the week compared to the number of new claims filed during the week ending July 11th, followed by California (+7,759), Louisiana (+4,804) and Nevada (+4,109).

Continuing claims in New Hampshire fell again during the week ending July 11th, indicating a continuation of the trend of more individuals returning to work as pandemic-required restrictions are eased. 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 11th (continuing claims are reported with a one-week lag), New Hampshire had 71,005 continued claims, down 1,518 or two percent from a revised 72,523 claims during the week ending July 4th. Nationally, 15 states experienced increases in continuing claims. Overall, however, continuing claims declined by 930,294 nationally, or by five percent, on a not seasonally adjusted basis. 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.

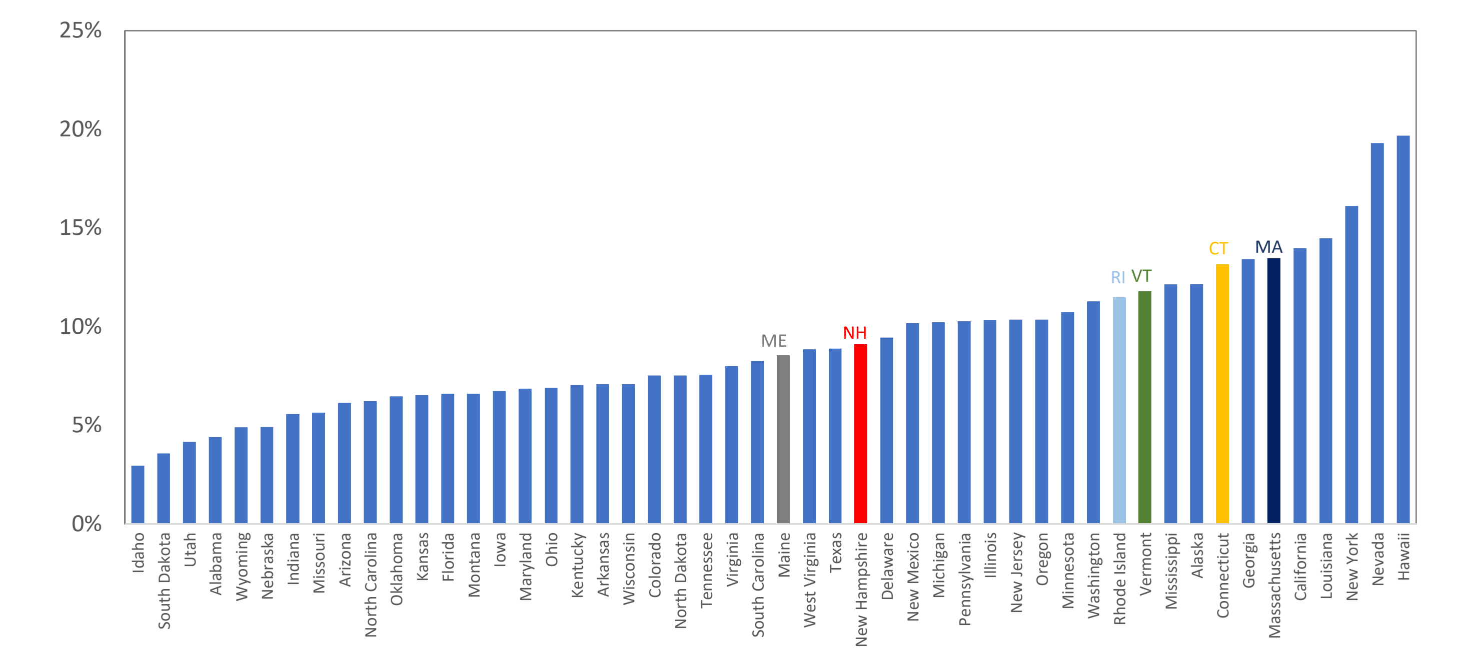
The figure below highlights continuing claims trends in New Hampshire and the U.S.. Since peaking during the week of May 2nd in New Hampshire, continuing claims have fallen by 40 percent, compared to the U.S. overall which has seen a decline of 18 percent since continuing claims peaked nationally during 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

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

TOWN	NEW CLAIMS JULY 5 TO JULY 11	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	TOTAL NEW CLAIMS MARCH 15 TO JULY 11	CONTINUING CLAIMS AS OF JUNE 20†
Manchester	225	-43	-16.0%	18,943	8,845
Nashua	170	15	9.7%	10,573	4,853
Concord	53	-22	-29.3%	5,687	2,560
Merrimack	43	-2	-4.4%	3,110	1,364
Keene	43	11	34.4%	2,665	1,194
Dover	42	-10	-19.2%	4,384	1,965
Derry	37	-11	-22.9%	4,408	2,009
Rochester	35	-49	-58.3%	4,537	2,097
Hudson	35	-7	-16.7%	2,778	1,195
Milford	33	-42	-56.0%	2,106	845
Portsmouth	31	1	3.3%	2,894	1,312
Windham	31	23	287.5%	1,168	501
Salem	29	-6	-17.1%	2,867	1,305
Londonderry	27	-7	-20.6%	2,921	1,281
Exeter	26	-8	-23.5%	1,718	750
Berlin	26	8	44.4%	1,144	518
Bedford	25	2	8.7%	2,036	870
Claremont	25	2	8.7%	1,470	726
Laconia	22	-9	-29.0%	2,665	1,280
Goffstown	20	-2	-9.1%	2,192	966

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

Continuing Claims as a % of the State's Pre-COVID-19 Workforce *(as of July 11th)*



(thus New Hampshire's index value of 60 indicates that as of July 11th, continuing claims in the state were 39 percent below their peak (100 – 60 = 40).

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 11th). The number of claims filed by New Hampshire residents working in New Hampshire declined by 480 during the week. Overall, 64 of 238 communities experienced an increase in initial claims totaling 182 new claims. The median increase in claims among the 64 towns was just two new claims. During the week ending July 11th, Windham had the largest increase in new claims compared to the prior week, with an increase of 23 over the week ending July 4th. Rochester, which had the largest increase in claims last week, had the largest decline in new claims (-49) compared to the week ending July 4th (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)

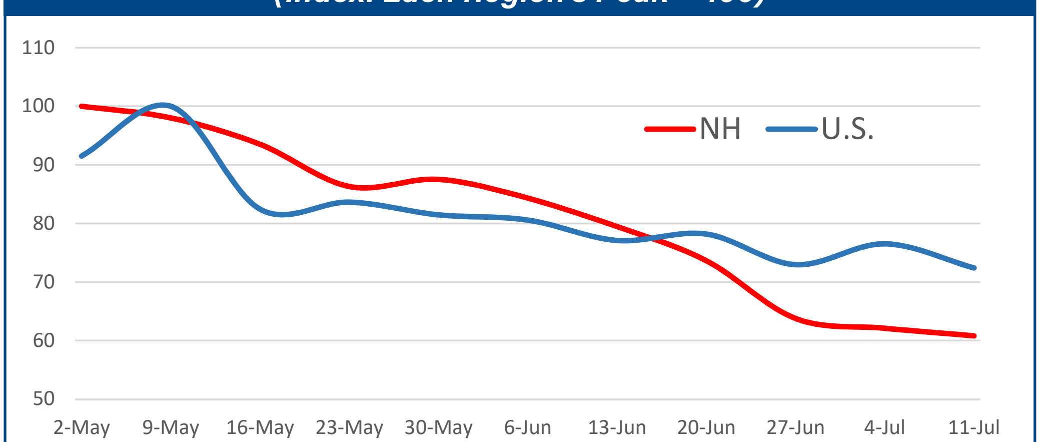
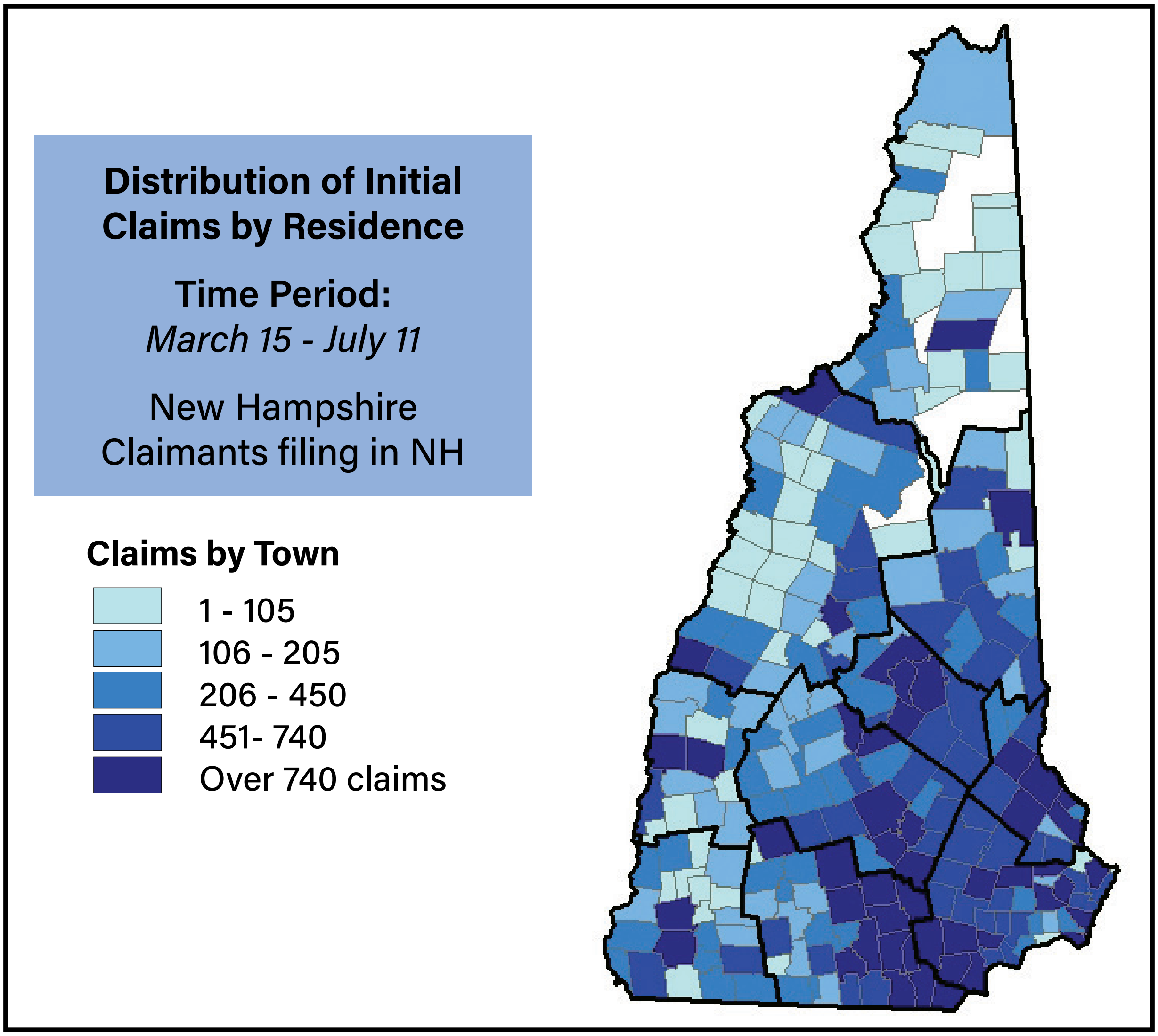


FIGURE 1



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[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 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 11th.

[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.*

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 11th, only Coos County (+2) had a larger volume of new claims than during the week ending July 4th.

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

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 11th, 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 11th. Workers in the food services industry filed the most continuing claims (10,370) during the week of July 11th, a decline of 449 (4.5%) compared to the week ending July 4th. The number of continuing claims filed by workers in the retail industry as of July 11th was 9,641, down 455 (4.5%) compared to the week ending July 4th. Continuing Claims in manufacturing industries were 6,850 during the week of July 11th, down 109 or 1.6 percent. Healthcare industry continued claims were down 332, or 6.0 percent to 5,826, and construction industry continued claims were 1,987, down 79 or 4.1 percent during the week.

Only 16 of 94 industry classifications (at the three digit NAICS level) experienced increases in continuing claims during the week ending July 11th. Manufacturing industries comprised 11 of the 16 industries with increases in continuing claims, led by machinery manufacturing and electrical equipment component manufacturing, each with an increase of 61 continued claims during the week compared to the week ending July 4th.

Back to Work

Weekly data reported here on continuing claims for unemployment benefits in the state show that residents of the State of New Hampshire have been steadily going back to work, and at a pace faster than in the country overall. Since the worst of the furloughs and layoffs related to the pandemic, about 46,000 workers in New Hampshire have gone back to work (they stopped filing continuing claims for unemployment benefits), more than 30,000 of them just since the end of May. Examining New Hampshire data on travel by individuals from Google's "Community Mobility Reports," however, shows that trips by individuals to workplaces barely increased in June and July. That does not mean that people have not actually been returning to their jobs, but it does likely mean that more of those jobs are being done from home. The figure below highlights how trips to workplaces has increased only marginally, even as large numbers of individuals in the state get back to work.

The figure also shows differences in regional patterns in trips to work across New Hampshire. Counties with a high percentage of workers in industries most affected by the pandemic (hospitality and retail) such as Carroll and Belknap, and that have the highest Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rates, actually have seen a smaller decline in trips to work during the pandemic than have New Hampshire's two most populated southern counties (Hillsborough and Rockingham) that have lower Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rates.

At least two factors account for this apparent anomaly. First, employment by industry data show that both Hillsborough and Rockingham Counties have much higher percentages of employment in industries and in occupations that allow for an individual to work from home. Thus, even as more individuals return to work in those counties and the counties have lower unemployment rates, increases in trips to workplaces are offset by increases in individuals working remotely (even among those who were not returning to work after being furloughed or laid off previously). Another factor is that both Hillsborough and Rockingham County have a large number of individuals who work in Massachusetts. As that state's economy has been slower to re-open, New Hampshire residents working in Massachusetts have made fewer commutes and more of these workers have also been working from home.

Looking ahead to a post-pandemic economy, as companies assess the relative productivity of work from home compared to working at a business location, as well as all costs and benefits associated with working remotely, it is likely that a higher percentage of workers in the state will work remotely on a permanent basis.

- Brian Gottlob

Percentage Change in Trips to Work *(Compared to Pre-Covid Average)*

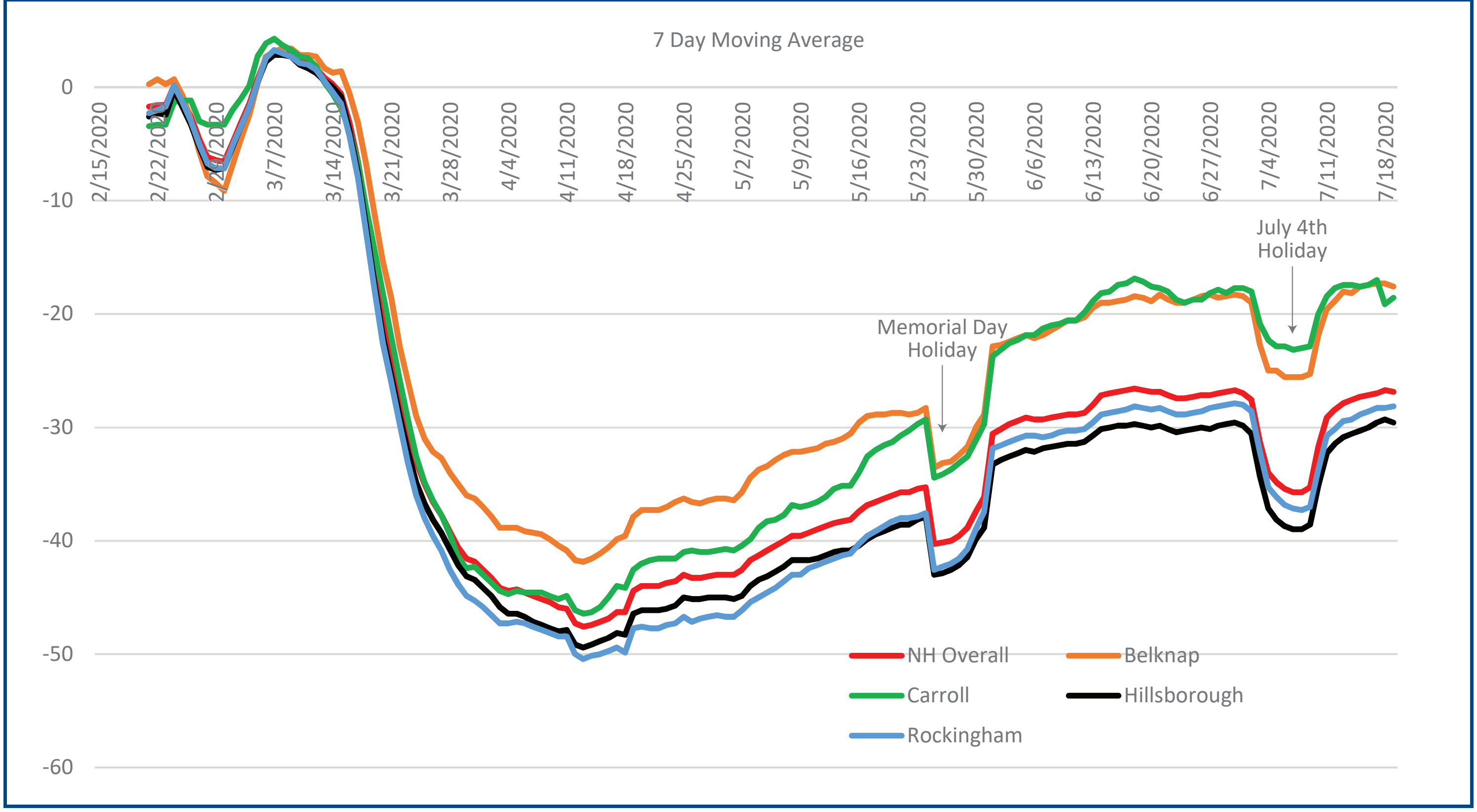


TABLE 2 - COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTY

COUNTY	TOTAL CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH: MARCH 15 TO JULY 11	CLAIMS JULY 5 TO JULY 11	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	9,353	81	-18	4,274	31,039	15.3%
Carroll	7,470	89	-8	3,665	23,718	17.4%
Cheshire	7,859	106	-9	3,560	41,500	9.2%
Coos	4,085	52	2	1,961	14,724	15.5%
Grafton	10,423	83	-19	4,897	51,045	10.8%
Hillsborough	52,822	702	-149	23,770	245,905	10.6%
Merrimack	18,974	175	-68	8,494	84,821	11.2%
Rockingham	35,085	361	-77	15,845	188,982	9.2%
Strafford	16,197	147	-125	7,229	75,410	10.9%
Sullivan	4,488	53	-9	2,228	23,061	8.6%
Totals	**166,756**	**1,849**	**-480**	**75,923**	**780,205**	**9.7%**

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

FIGURE 2

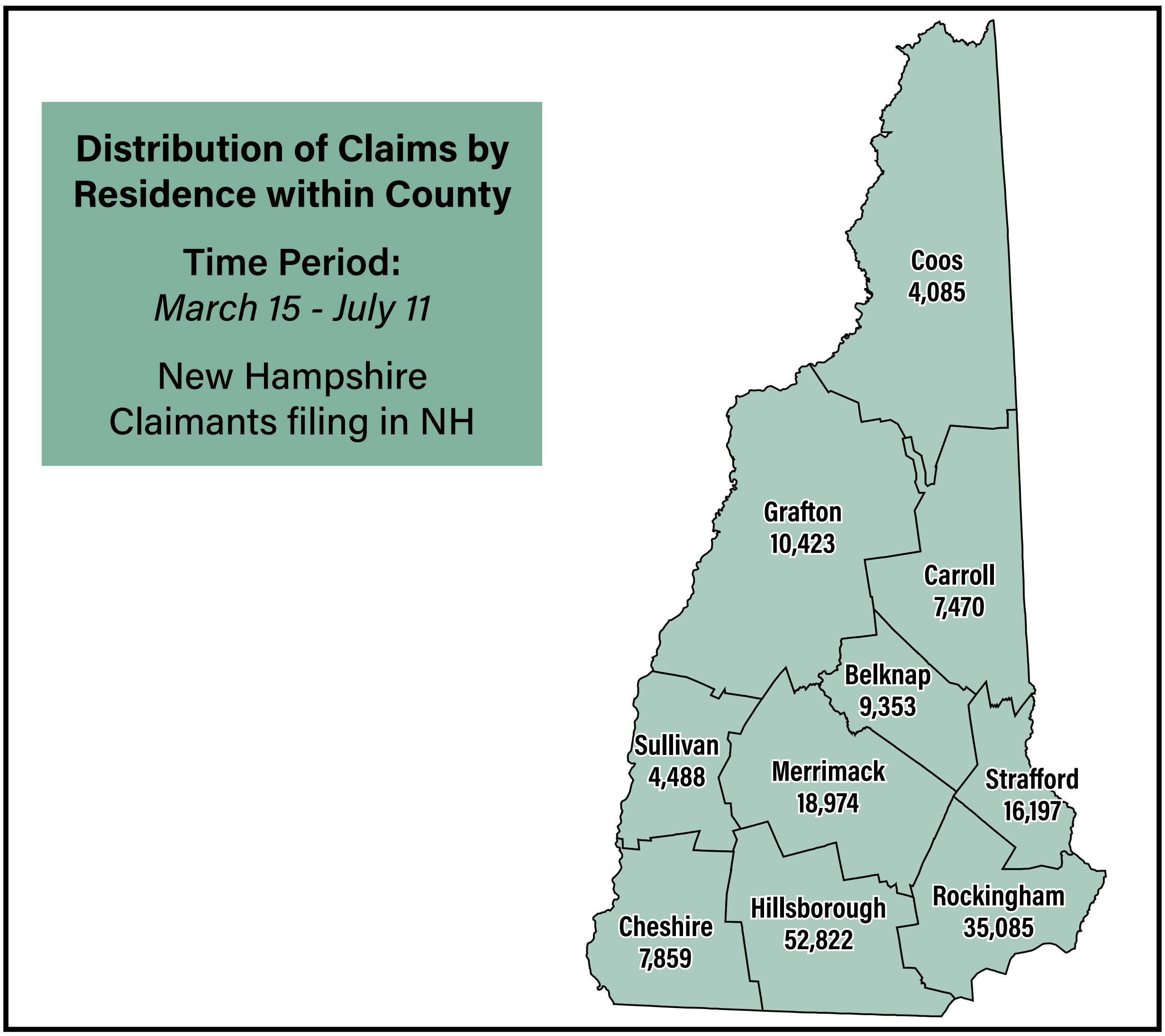


TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 15 TO JULY 11

INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 15	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF JULY 11	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	JUNE 27 CONTINUED CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Food Services and Drinking Places	722	25,390	10,370	-449	49,907	20.8%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	621	10,213	2,576	-183	34,431	7.5%
Administrative and Support Services	561	10,437	5,324	-116	33,750	15.8%
Hospitals	622	5,895	1,892	-109	30,086	6.3%
Educational Services	611	7,587	3,792	-70	20,834	18.2%
Social Assistance	624	6,059	2,703	-135	15,809	17.1%
Personal and Laundry Services	812	4,907	1,753	-91	7,306	24.0%
Accommodation	721	4,782	2,418	-197	8,397	28.8%
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	441	4,459	1,400	-47	12,602	11.1%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	713	4,411	1,555	-106	9,883	15.7%
General Merchandise Stores	452	4,186	1,666	-57	14,817	11.2%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	541	4,248	2,091	-38	39,171	5.3%
Specialty Trade Contractors	238	3,891	1,276	-50	18,817	6.8%
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	448	3,356	912	-75	6,029	15.1%
Food and Beverage Stores	445	3,408	1,701	-62	22,356	7.6%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	453	2,565	853	-57	5,449	15.7%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	623	2,544	1,358	-40	14,268	9.5%
Electronic Computer Manufacturing	334	2,407	864	-61	16,381	5.3%
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	485	2,277	2,156	-20	3,652	59.0%
General Automotive Repair	811	2,174	740	-49	7,091	10.4%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	332	2,109	1,034	23	11,558	8.9%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	813	2,048	794	-37	6,517	12.2%
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	335	2,040	530	61	4,225	12.5%
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	423	1,946	770	-31	12,463	6.2%
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores	451	1,661	558	-39	4,154	13.4%
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	442	1,520	418	-34	2,772	15.1%
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	339	1,405	661	-37	4,430	14.9%
Construction of Buildings	236	1,302	511	-14	6,082	8.4%

TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 15 TO JULY 11						
INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 15	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF JULY 11	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	JUNE 27 CONTINUED CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	424	1,274	577	-2	8,050	7.2%
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	444	1,286	559	-32	9,527	5.9%
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers.	425	1,206	559	-20	7,771	7.2%
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	326	1,118	317	7	5,422	5.8%
Nonstore Retailers	454	1,040	469	-8	6,181	7.6%
Textile Mills	313	1,018	494	26	1,822	27.1%
Health and Personal Care Stores	446	978	378	-24	4,185	9.0%
Printing and Related Support Activities	323	917	444	-12	2,297	19.3%
Real Estate	531	878	354	-16	4,949	7.2%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	551	846	361	-13	9,284	3.9%
Machinery Manufacturing	333	852	493	61	7,006	7.0%
Gas Stations	447	826	400	1	4,511	8.9%
Electronics and Appliance Stores	443	772	327	-21	2,958	11.1%
Rental and Leasing Services	532	729	329	-14	1,993	16.5%
Industries in the Food Manufacturing	311	697	266	0	2,771	9.6%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	336	634	419	-35	2,634	15.9%
Industries in the Publishing Industries (except Internet)	511	591	362	-2	5,116	7.1%
Couriers and Messengers	492	571	272	-1	3,721	7.3%
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related	711	566	308	-10	1,179	26.1%
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	512	513	241	-12	890	27.1%
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	312	492	143	-15	1,308	10.9%

**NAICS - North American Industrial Classification System*

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JULY 11*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JUNE 20†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Acworth	85	41	459	8.9%
Albany	127	59	362	16.3%
Alexandria	271	128	912	14.0%
Allenstown	615	280	2,493	11.2%
Alstead	225	107	1,083	9.9%
Alton	708	295	3,009	9.8%
Amherst	1,029	464	6,419	7.2%
Andover	276	122	1,439	8.5%
Antrim	335	146	1,427	10.2%
Ashland	336	139	1,279	10.9%
Atkinson	595	274	4,068	6.7%
Auburn	705	318	3,634	8.8%
Barnstead	652	288	2,656	10.8%
Barrington	1,121	514	5,523	9.3%
Bartlett	683	324	1,459	22.2%
Bath town	113	61	542	11.3%
Bedford	2,036	870	12,555	6.9%
Belmont	1,172	534	3,576	14.9%
Bennington	218	100	817	12.2%
Benton	27	11	150	7.3%
Berlin	1,144	518	3,888	13.3%
Bethlehem	489	269	1,444	18.6%
Boscawen	570	225	1,972	11.4%
Bow	778	337	4,561	7.4%
Bradford	231	113	986	11.5%
Brentwood	448	199	2,642	7.5%
Bridgewater	143	72	761	9.5%
Bristol	570	266	1,842	14.4%
Brookfield	113	44	293	15.0%
Brookline	456	179	3,480	5.1%
Campton	606	308	2,110	14.6%
Canaan	449	203	2,042	9.9%
Candia	492	210	2,598	8.1%
Canterbury	260	108	1,508	7.2%
Carroll	128	81	391	20.7%
Center Harbor	158	73	670	10.9%
Charlestown	613	383	2,843	13.5%
Chatham	47	24	160	15.0%
Chester	589	259	3,145	8.2%
Chesterfield	260	108	1,943	5.6%
Chichester	341	157	1,588	9.9%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JULY 11*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JUNE 20†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Claremont	1,470	726	6,385	11.4%
Colebrook	276	123	1,141	10.8%
Columbia	48	22	318	6.9%
Concord	5,687	2,560	23,063	11.1%
Conway	2,194	1,171	5,463	21.4%
Cornish	152	71	988	7.2%
Croydon	60	32	452	7.1%
Dalton	173	89	442	20.1%
Danbury	196	107	736	14.5%
Danville	499	230	2,771	8.3%
Deerfield	562	247	2,835	8.7%
Deering	206	79	1,133	7.0%
Derry	4,408	2,009	20,900	9.6%
Dorchester	33	22	200	11.0%
Dover	4,384	1,965	18,915	10.4%
Dublin	126	53	891	5.9%
Dummer	30	16	142	11.3%
Dunbarton	329	126	1,795	7.0%
Durham	673	251	9,395	2.7%
East Kingston	219	110	1,401	7.9%
Easton	32	10	143	7.0%
Eaton	62	31	235	13.2%
Effingham	206	97	701	13.8%
Enfield	454	199	3,166	6.3%
Epping	930	412	4,282	9.6%
Epsom	583	268	2,996	8.9%
Errol	55	29	164	17.7%
Exeter	1,718	750	8,834	8.5%
Farmington	975	439	3,725	11.8%
Fitzwilliam	211	76	1,361	5.6%
Francestown	171	78	1,002	7.8%
Franconia	158	73	655	11.1%
Franklin	1,338	613	4,055	15.1%
Freedom	158	81	766	10.6%
Fremont	557	258	2,870	9.0%
Gilford	1,112	478	3,645	13.1%
Gilmanton	564	253	1,746	14.5%
Gilsum	92	49	457	10.7%
Goffstown	2,192	966	11,023	8.8%
Gorham	427	205	1,234	16.6%
Goshen	85	44	451	9.8%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JULY 11*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JUNE 20†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Grafton	171	87	683	12.7%
Grantham	224	94	1,664	5.6%
Greenfield	204	90	1,066	8.4%
Greenland	455	202	2,467	8.2%
Greenville	218	90	1,206	7.5%
Groton	125	67	382	17.5%
Hampstead	836	363	5,151	7.0%
Hampton Falls	209	96	1,501	6.4%
Hampton	2,209	1,036	9,147	11.3%
Hancock	185	80	944	8.5%
Hanover	238	87	5,093	1.7%
Harrisville	112	48	609	7.9%
Haverhill	403	171	2,359	7.2%
Hebron	54	22	413	5.3%
Henniker	525	249	2,910	8.6%
Hill	144	66	543	12.2%
Hillsborough	940	447	3,004	14.9%
Hinsdale	322	159	2,158	7.4%
Holderness	269	132	1,563	8.4%
Hollis	617	256	4,346	5.9%
Hooksett	1,933	835	9,376	8.9%
Hopkinton	538	230	3,481	6.6%
Hudson	2,778	1,195	15,467	7.7%
Jackson	180	97	366	26.5%
Jaffrey	540	247	3,103	8.0%
Jefferson	142	69	639	10.8%
Keene	2,665	1,194	11,949	10.0%
Kensington	171	76	1,313	5.8%
Kingston	703	337	3,777	8.9%
Laconia	2,665	1,280	7,775	16.5%
Lancaster	379	188	1,741	10.8%
Landaff	42	21	279	7.5%
Langdon	61	29	363	8.0%
Lebanon	1,224	560	7,793	7.2%
Lee	528	237	2,884	8.2%
Lempster	120	60	629	9.5%
Lincoln	360	185	770	24.0%
Lisbon	203	93	862	10.8%
Litchfield	980	429	4,887	8.8%
Littleton	1,040	492	3,256	15.1%
Londonderry	2,921	1,281	16,261	7.9%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JULY 11*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JUNE 20†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Loudon	702	313	3,357	9.3%
Lyman	111	50	336	14.9%
Lyme	89	38	850	4.5%
Lyndeborough	211	100	1,056	9.5%
Madbury	205	83	1,097	7.6%
Madison	416	217	1,437	15.1%
Manchester	18,943	8,845	66,815	13.2%
Marlborough	269	138	1,221	11.3%
Marlow	89	40	369	10.8%
Mason	143	46	821	5.6%
Meredith	912	441	3,115	14.2%
Merrimack	3,110	1,364	16,570	8.2%
Middleton	219	77	1,051	7.3%
Milan	158	69	626	11.0%
Milford	2,106	845	9,738	8.7%
Milton	558	231	2,390	9.7%
Monroe	73	33	401	8.2%
Mont Vernon	265	107	1,582	6.8%
Moultonborough	526	244	2,219	11.0%
Nashua	10,573	4,853	51,919	9.3%
Nelson	69	31	440	7.0%
New Boston	756	318	3,976	8.0%
New Castle	65	22	560	3.9%
New Durham	340	136	1,563	8.7%
New Hampton	321	150	1,321	11.4%
New Ipswich	419	172	3,023	5.7%
New London	267	123	1,941	6.3%
Newbury	225	103	1,212	8.5%
Newfields	183	82	1,071	7.7%
Newington	88	35	518	6.8%
Newmarket	1,308	545	5,818	9.4%
Newport	771	381	3,553	10.7%
Newton	359	180	3,283	5.5%
North Hampton	483	228	2,684	8.5%
Northfield	787	343	2,554	13.4%
Northumberland	298	140	1,059	13.2%
Northwood	633	272	2,672	10.2%
Nottingham	612	261	3,286	7.9%
Orford	104	47	817	5.8%
Ossipee	588	286	1,757	16.3%
Pelham	1,112	527	8,237	6.4%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JULY 11*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JUNE 20†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Pembroke	1,088	496	4,612	10.8%
Peterborough	714	349	3,858	9.0%
Piermont	49	24	430	5.6%
Pittsburg	115	52	384	13.5%
Pittsfield	517	247	2,122	11.6%
Plainfield	175	70	1,446	4.8%
Plaistow	673	306	4,320	7.1%
Plymouth	750	341	3,989	8.5%
Portsmouth	2,894	1,312	14,074	9.3%
Randolph	49	28	141	19.9%
Raymond	1,402	666	6,360	10.5%
Richmond	95	50	596	8.4%
Rindge	407	166	2,943	5.6%
Rochester	4,537	2,097	18,190	11.5%
Rollinsford	356	155	1,456	10.6%
Rumney	181	81	958	8.5%
Rye	545	253	3,459	7.3%
Salem	2,867	1,305	18,512	7.0%
Salisbury	166	68	827	8.2%
Sanbornton	416	182	1,689	10.8%
Sandown	715	333	4,279	7.8%
Sandwich	145	77	610	12.6%
Seabrook	1,045	526	5,180	10.2%
Sharon	31	14	224	6.3%
Shelburne	47	18	177	10.2%
Somersworth	1,794	810	6,891	11.8%
South Hampton	65	31	531	5.8%
Springfield	116	46	779	5.9%
Stark	47	25	194	12.9%
Stewartstown	80	35	370	9.5%
Stoddard	141	60	724	8.3%
Strafford	507	234	2,328	10.1%
Stratford	90	39	255	15.3%
Stratham	754	320	4,559	7.0%
Sugar Hill	73	41	351	11.7%
Sullivan	72	38	360	10.6%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JULY 11*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JUNE 20†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Sunapee	297	122	1,671	7.3%
Surry	75	33	500	6.6%
Sutton	164	67	1,139	5.9%
Swanzey	829	378	4,101	9.2%
Tamworth	467	242	1,517	16.0%
Temple	154	70	786	8.9%
Thornton	481	233	1,790	13.0%
Tilton	673	300	1,837	16.3%
Troy	263	126	1,174	10.7%
Tuftonboro	272	125	1,157	10.8%
Unity	115	63	865	7.3%
Wakefield	588	269	2,310	11.6%
Walpole	313	158	2,380	6.6%
Warner	338	168	1,587	10.6%
Warren	86	33	537	6.1%
Washington	144	66	513	12.9%
Waterville Valley	84	39	141	27.7%
Weare	1,177	479	6,179	7.8%
Webster	235	92	1,180	7.8%
Wentworth	101	46	535	8.6%
Westmoreland	172	72	941	7.7%
Whitefield	376	209	1,280	16.3%
Wilmot	141	78	788	9.9%
Wilton	513	198	2,190	9.0%
Winchester	488	218	2,058	10.6%
Windham	1,168	501	8,219	6.1%
Windsor	30	14	155	9.0%
Wolfeboro	683	270	2,827	9.6%
Woodstock	395	196	972	20.2%
Woodstock	393	196	972	20.2%
Totals	**166,756**	**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 30th.

For further information contact:
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NEWS RELEASE