New Hampshire Employment Security
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COVID-19 UNEMPLOYMENT UPDATE

For Immediate Release: July 30, 2020

Initial claims for unemployment in New Hampshire decreased by 495 to 3,024 (or -14%) during the week ending July 25th, compared to a revised 3,519 during the week ended July 18th. Nationally, initial claims decreased by 12 percent compared to the previous week on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Initial claims increased in nine states, led again by Virginia with +8,578 more claims during the week compared to the number of new claims filed during the week ending July 18th, followed by Nevada (+6,125), and Indiana (+2,698).

Continuing claims in New Hampshire declined significantly during the week ending July 18th. 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 18th (continuing claims are reported with a one-week lag), New Hampshire had 65,522 continued claims, down 6,302 or nine percent from a revised 71,824 during the week ending July 11th. Nationally, a troubling number of states (22) experienced increases in continuing claims. In total, continuing claims increased by 536,757 nationally, or by three percent, on a not seasonally adjusted basis. In New England, both Connecticut and Vermont had increases in continuing claims during the week. With this week's substantial drop in continuing claims, New Hampshire now has the lowest number of continuing claims as a percentage of the state's pre-covid labor force of any state in the Northeast.

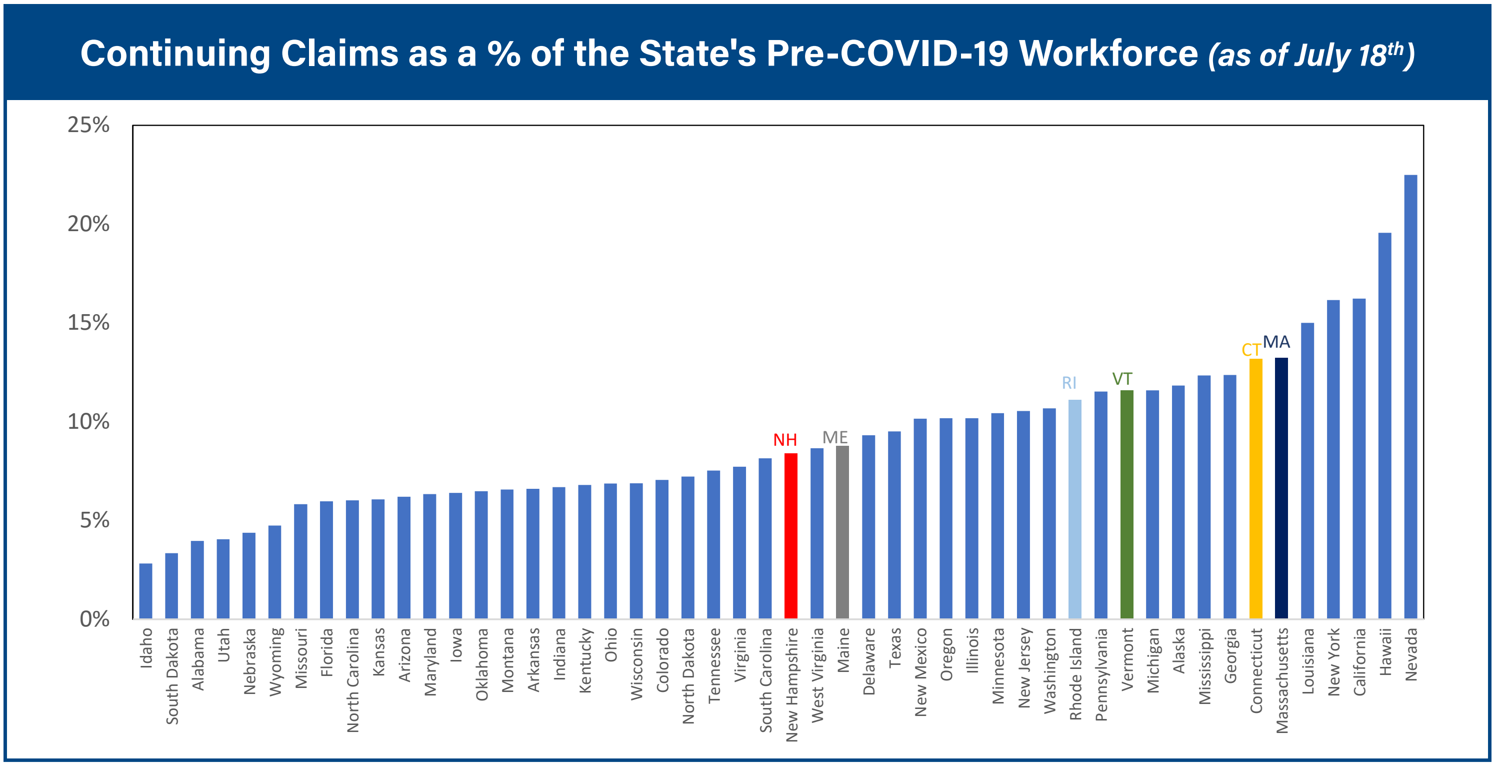
Continued claims chart here

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 44 percent, compared to the U.S. overall which has seen a decline of 25 percent since continuing claims peaked nationally during the week of May 9th. On the graph, each region's

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

TOWN	NEW CLAIMS JULY 12 TO JULY 18	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	TOTAL NEW CLAIMS MARCH 15 TO JULY 18	CONTINUING CLAIMS AS OF JUNE 20†
Manchester	185	-40	-17.8%	19,128	8,845
Nashua	122	-48	-28.2%	10,695	4,853
Concord	43	-10	-18.9%	5,730	2,560
Dover	40	-2	-4.8%	4,424	1,965
Rochester	36	1	2.9%	4,573	2,097
Merrimack	25	-18	-41.9%	3,135	1,364
Derry	24	-13	-35.1%	4,432	2,009
Hudson	24	-11	-31.4%	2,802	1,195
Laconia	23	1	4.5%	2,688	1,280
Salem	22	-7	-24.1%	2,889	1,305
Londonderry	21	-6	-22.2%	2,942	1,281
Goffstown	20	0	0.0%	2,212	966
Keene	20	-23	-53.5%	2,685	1,194
Portsmouth	20	-11	-35.5%	2,914	1,312
Amherst	19	8	72.7%	1,048	464
Hooksett	18	2	12.5%	1,951	835
Bedford	17	-8	-32.0%	2,053	870
Claremont	17	-8	-32.0%	1,487	726
Somersworth	17	-1	-5.6%	1,811	810
Berlin	16	-10	-38.5%	1,160	518

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



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 56 indicates that as of July 18th, continuing claims in the state were 44 percent below their peak (100 – 56 = 44).

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 18th). The number of claims filed by New Hampshire residents working in New Hampshire declined by 502 during the week. Overall, 54 of 238 communities experienced an increase in initial claims totaling 115 new claims. The median increase in claims among the 54 towns was just two new claims. During the week ending July 18th, the largest increase in new claims compared to the prior week occurred in Amherst, with an increase of just eight, to 19, up from 11 during the week ended July 11th. Nashua had the largest drop (-48, from 170 to 122) in the number of initial claims during the week compared to the week ending July 11th (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,

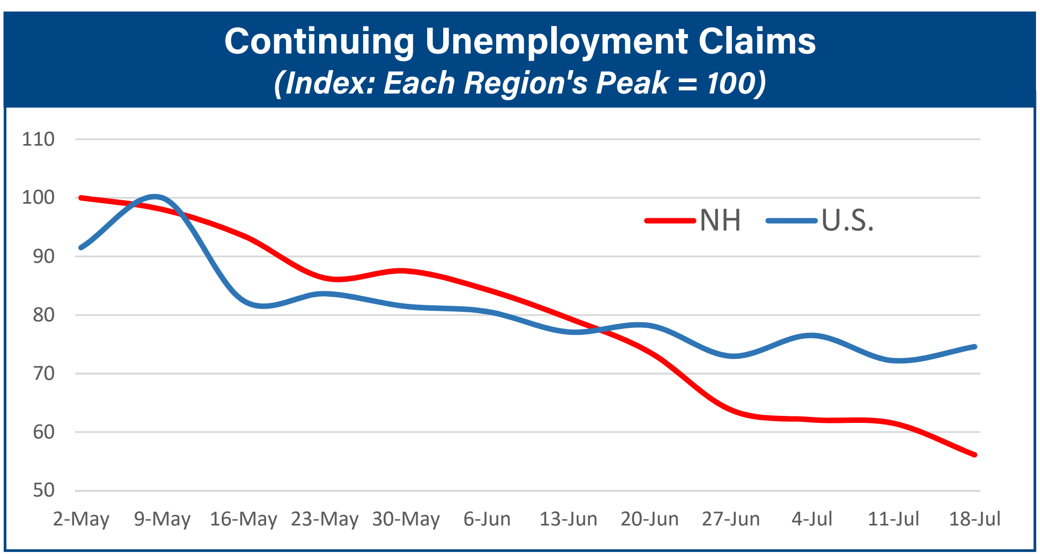
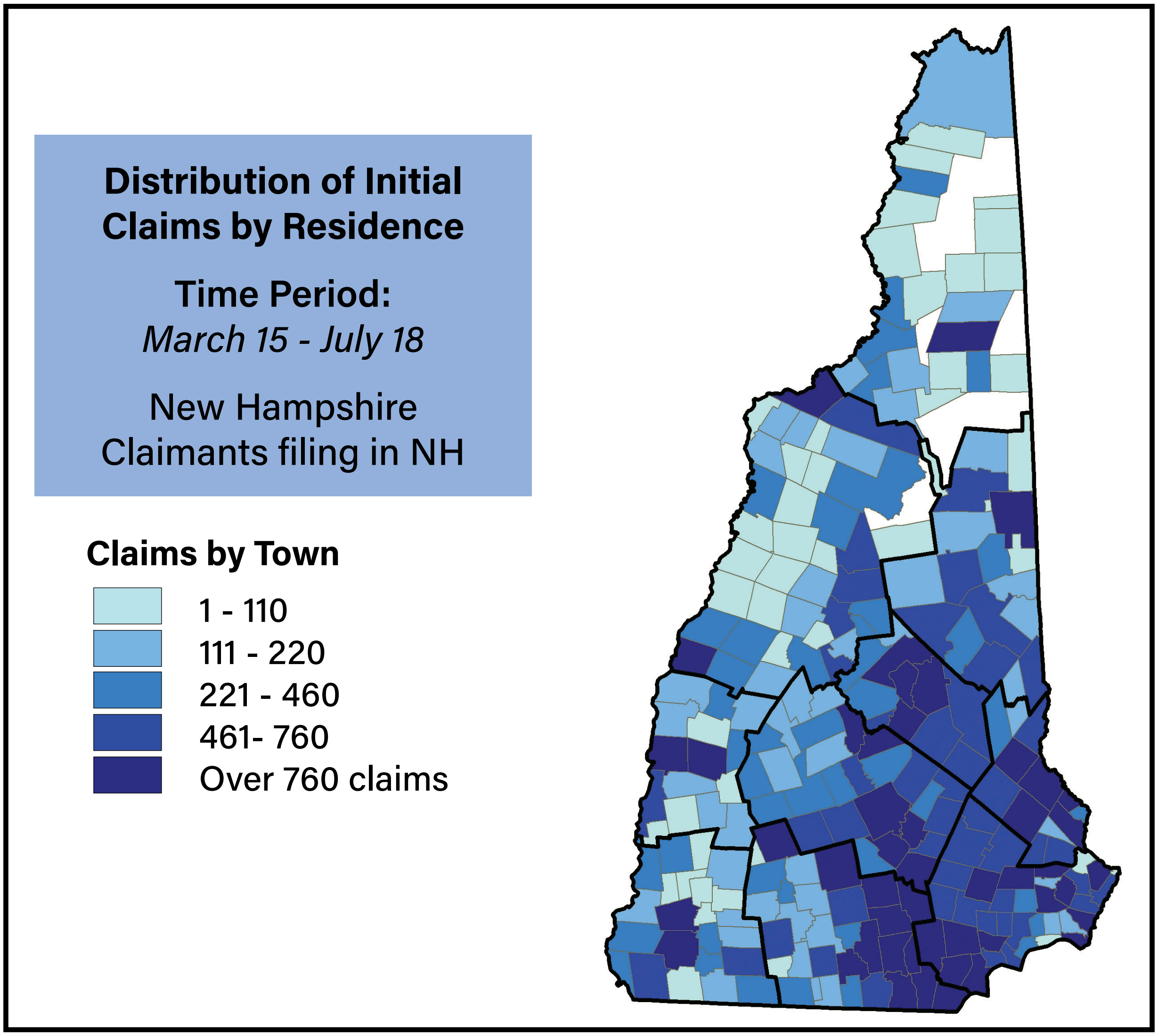


FIGURE 1



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 June monthly unemployment rate (the week containing the 12th of the month) New Hampshire's "Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate" was 9.7 percent. Differences between the Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate and the official New Hampshire unemployment rate include the fact that the Covid-19 Affected Rate is based entirely on continuing claims for unemployment for residents who live and work in New Hampshire, while the official rate includes data from a survey of households in the state and is not concerned in which state a New Hampshire residents works. Another difference is the use of February 2020 labor force numbers in calculating the Covid-19 Affected Rate. This is done to remove possible distortions in the labor force data, as the current situation has led to some difficulty in accurately classifying workers who are temporarily away from work as either unemployed or out of the labor force.

A visual representation of initial claims activity by town and region is presented in Figure 1 which shows a map

[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.*

of New Hampshire towns color coded, into quintiles, according to the number of initial claims filed between March 15th and July 18th.

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 declined in every county in New Hampshire during the week ending July 18th.

The highest Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate by county was registered in Carroll County, with a rate of 15.5 percent, while the lowest rates were recorded in Sullivan County at 8.6 percent, and Rockingham County at 8.4 percent. Carroll County is the most hospitality and recreation industry-dependent county in the state and Sullivan County is the least.

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 18th, New Hampshire employment in each industry as of the fourth quarter of 2019, as well as the percentage of each industry's employees that filed a continuing unemployment claim during the week of July 18th. As the table shows, among the 50 industries with the most continuing claims filed during the week ending July 18th, 48 saw a drop in continuing claims and only two experienced increases that totaled just eight claims.

Workers in the food services industry filed the most continuing claims (10,130) during the week of July 18th, a decline of 334 (3.4%) compared to the week ending July 11th. The number of continuing claims filed by workers in the retail industry as of July 18th was 9,391, down 329 (3.6%) compared to the week ending July 11th. Continuing Claims in manufacturing industries were 6,572 during the week of July 18th, down 375 or 6.1 percent. Healthcare industry continued claims were down 324, or 6.2 percent to 5,530, and construction industry continued claims were 1,949, down 55 or 2.9 percent during the week.

Only 14 of 94 industry classifications (at the three digit NAICS level) experienced increases in continuing claims during the week ending July 18th. The paper manufacturing industry had the largest increase in continued claims (21), followed by the plastics and rubber manufacturing industry with an increase of six, and scenic and sightseeing transportation with an increase of five continued claims during the week ended July 18th.

Recovery Tracker

Among industries that were especially affected by the pandemic, such as restaurants, accommodations, retail, and elective (ambulatory) healthcare services, as well essential industries such as food stores, hospitals and nursing and residential care facilities, all have made significant progress in returning to pre-pandemic levels of employment. The chart below shows that essential industries in healthcare and food supply have recovered to 90 percent or more of their pre-pandemic employment levels. Only the food services and drinking places and accommodations industries remain below 80 percent of their pre-pandemic levels of employment. Table 3 shows the 50 industries with the largest volume of initial claims and it shows that, by far, the transit and ground passenger transportation industry (with over 3,600 employees in the state) continues to be the industry most negatively affected by the pandemic, as almost 60 percent of workers in that industry filed continuing claims for unemployment during the week ended July 18th.

Pandemic Impact on NH Employment and Recovery Since Easing *(through July 18)*

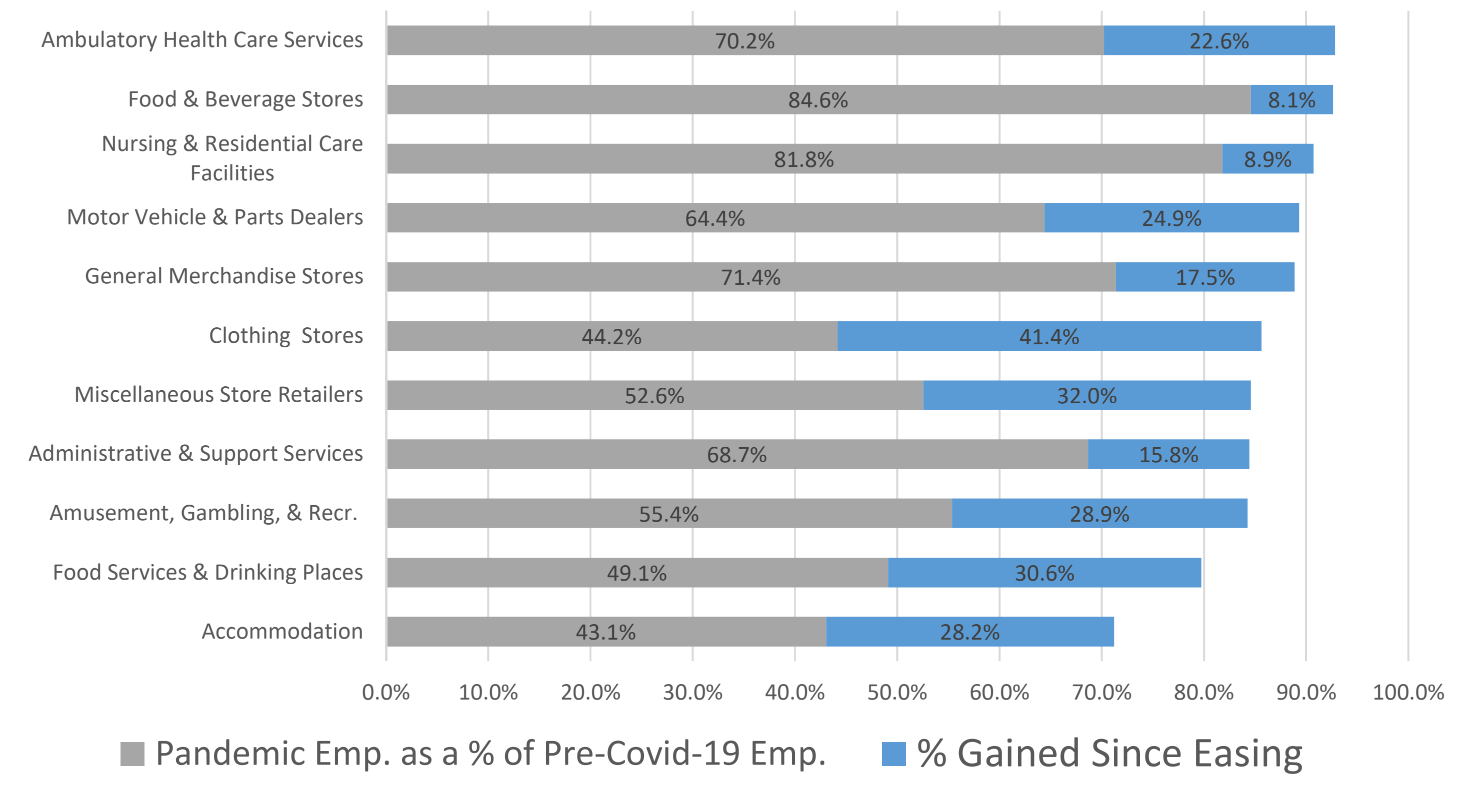


TABLE 2 - COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTY

COUNTY	TOTAL CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH: MARCH 15 TO JULY 18	CLAIMS JULY 5 TO JULY 18	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	9,428	75	-6	4,274	31,039	13.8%
Carroll	7,516	46	-43	3,665	23,718	15.5%
Cheshire	7,933	74	-32	3,560	41,500	8.6%
Coos	4,118	33	-19	1,961	14,724	13.3%
Grafton	10,474	51	-32	4,897	51,045	9.6%
Hillsborough	53,321	499	-203	23,770	245,905	9.7%
Merrimack	19,110	136	-39	8,494	84,821	10.0%
Rockingham	35,333	248	-113	15,845	188,982	8.4%
Strafford	16,333	136	-11	7,229	75,410	9.6%
Sullivan	4,537	49	-4	2,228	23,061	9.7%
Totals	**168,103**	**1,347**	**-502**	**75,923**	**780,205**	**9.7%**

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

FIGURE 2

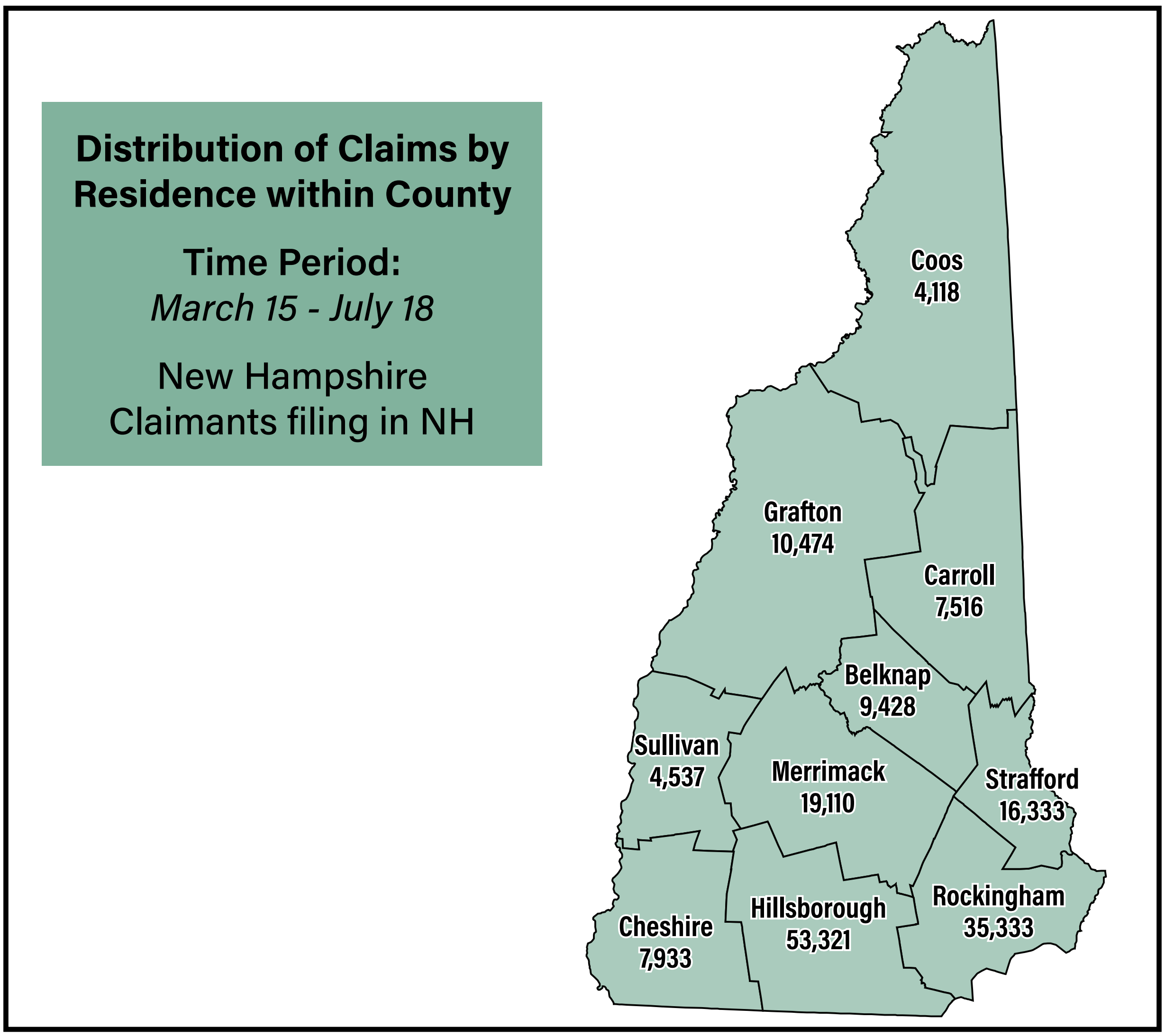


TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 15 TO JULY 11

INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 15	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF JULY 18	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	JULY 18 CONTINUED CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Food Services and Drinking Places	722	25,543	10,103	-334	49,907	20.2%
Administrative and Support Services	561	10,572	5,248	-111	33,750	15.5%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	621	10,248	2,473	-117	34,431	7.2%
Educational Services	611	7,661	3,675	-160	20,834	17.6%
Social Assistance	624	6,101	2,639	-79	15,809	16.7%
Hospitals	622	5,917	1,892	-109	30,086	6.3%
Personal and Laundry Services	812	4,931	1,716	-47	7,306	23.5%
Accommodation	721	4,817	2,330	-106	8,397	27.7%
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	441	4,485	1,346	-70	12,602	10.7%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	713	4,455	1,521	-40	9,883	15.4%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	541	4,398	2,070	-45	39,171	5.3%
General Merchandise Stores	452	4,238	1,647	-32	14,817	11.1%
Specialty Trade Contractors	238	3,947	1,256	-30	18,817	6.7%
Food and Beverage Stores	445	3,450	1,647	-60	22,356	7.4%
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	448	3,365	867	-50	6,029	14.4%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	623	2,593	1,322	-41	14,268	9.3%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	453	2,585	839	-20	5,449	15.4%
Electronic Computer Manufacturing	334	2,431	844	-29	16,381	5.2%
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	485	2,292	2,128	-28	3,652	58.3%
General Automotive Repair	811	2,189	710	-34	7,091	10.0%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	332	2,144	1,004	-46	11,558	8.7%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	813	2,072	796	-5	6,517	12.2%
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	335	2,047	518	-25	4,225	12.3%
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	423	1,983	754	-19	12,463	6.0%
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores	451	1,670	540	-19	4,154	13.0%
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	442	1,525	404	-17	2,772	14.6%
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	339	1,420	624	-42	4,430	14.1%
Construction of Buildings	236	1,318	504	-13	6,082	8.3%

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 18	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	JULY 18 CONTINUED CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	444	1,314	555	-11	9,527	5.8%
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	424	1,288	562	-20	8,050	7.0%
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers.	425	1,225	529	-33	7,771	6.8%
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	326	1,133	328	6	5,422	6.0%
Nonstore Retailers	454	1,047	466	-9	6,181	7.5%
Textile Mills	313	1,025	527	-10	1,822	28.9%
Health and Personal Care Stores	446	990	370	-16	4,185	8.8%
Printing and Related Support Activities	323	918	442	-1	2,297	19.2%
Real Estate	531	889	341	-14	4,949	6.9%
Machinery Manufacturing	333	867	479	-13	7,006	6.8%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	551	857	353	-10	9,284	3.8%
Gas Stations	447	841	399	-5	4,511	8.8%
Electronics and Appliance Stores	443	778	311	-20	2,958	10.5%
Rental and Leasing Services	532	740	326	-8	1,993	16.4%
Industries in the Food Manufacturing	311	706	256	-12	2,771	9.2%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	336	636	377	-42	2,634	14.3%
Industries in the Publishing Industries (except Internet)	511	605	366	-3	5,116	7.2%
Couriers and Messengers	492	578	275	-4	3,721	7.4%
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related	711	573	315	2	1,179	26.7%
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	512	517	245	-2	890	27.5%
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	524	514	258	-1	11,768	2.2%
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	312	496	133	-10	1,308	10.2%
**NAICS - North American Industrial Classification System*						

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JULY 18*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JUNE 20†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Acworth	85	41	459	8.9%
Albany	130	59	362	16.3%
Alexandria	272	128	912	14.0%
Allenstown	617	280	2,493	11.2%
Alstead	228	107	1,083	9.9%
Alton	714	295	3,009	9.8%
Amherst	1,048	464	6,419	7.2%
Andover	277	122	1,439	8.5%
Antrim	340	146	1,427	10.2%
Ashland	337	139	1,279	10.9%
Atkinson	599	274	4,068	6.7%
Auburn	710	318	3,634	8.8%
Barnstead	657	288	2,656	10.8%
Barrington	1,126	514	5,523	9.3%
Bartlett	687	324	1,459	22.2%
Bath town	116	61	542	11.3%
Bedford	2,053	870	12,555	6.9%
Belmont	1,179	534	3,576	14.9%
Bennington	221	100	817	12.2%
Benton	27	11	150	7.3%
Berlin	1,160	518	3,888	13.3%
Bethlehem	492	269	1,444	18.6%
Boscawen	573	225	1,972	11.4%
Bow	784	337	4,561	7.4%
Bradford	232	113	986	11.5%
Brentwood	451	199	2,642	7.5%
Bridgewater	143	72	761	9.5%
Bristol	573	266	1,842	14.4%
Brookfield	114	44	293	15.0%
Brookline	456	179	3,480	5.1%
Campton	609	308	2,110	14.6%
Canaan	451	203	2,042	9.9%
Candia	494	210	2,598	8.1%
Canterbury	262	108	1,508	7.2%
Carroll	128	81	391	20.7%
Center Harbor	159	73	670	10.9%
Charlestown	620	383	2,843	13.5%
Chatham	47	24	160	15.0%
Chester	595	259	3,145	8.2%
Chesterfield	261	108	1,943	5.6%

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TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JULY 18*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JUNE 20†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Chichester	344	157	1,588	9.9%
Claremont	1,487	726	6,385	11.4%
Colebrook	279	123	1,141	10.8%
Columbia	48	22	318	6.9%
Concord	5,730	2,560	23,063	11.1%
Conway	2,203	1,171	5,463	21.4%
Cornish	153	71	988	7.2%
Croydon	61	32	452	7.1%
Dalton	174	89	442	20.1%
Danbury	198	107	736	14.5%
Danville	503	230	2,771	8.3%
Deerfield	563	247	2,835	8.7%
Deering	207	79	1,133	7.0%
Derry	4,432	2,009	20,900	9.6%
Dorchester	33	22	200	11.0%
Dover	4,424	1,965	18,915	10.4%
Dublin	126	53	891	5.9%
Dummer	30	16	142	11.3%
Dunbarton	331	126	1,795	7.0%
Durham	679	251	9,395	2.7%
East Kingston	222	110	1,401	7.9%
Easton	33	10	143	7.0%
Eaton	62	31	235	13.2%
Effingham	209	97	701	13.8%
Enfield	456	199	3,166	6.3%
Epping	934	412	4,282	9.6%
Epsom	585	268	2,996	8.9%
Errol	55	29	164	17.7%
Exeter	1,728	750	8,834	8.5%
Farmington	987	439	3,725	11.8%
Fitzwilliam	212	76	1,361	5.6%
Francestown	172	78	1,002	7.8%
Franconia	158	73	655	11.1%
Franklin	1,345	613	4,055	15.1%
Freedom	158	81	766	10.6%
Fremont	560	258	2,870	9.0%
Gilford	1,120	478	3,645	13.1%
Gilmanton	569	253	1,746	14.5%
Gilsum	93	49	457	10.7%
Goffstown	2,212	966	11,023	8.8%

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TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JULY 18*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JUNE 20†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Gorham	428	205	1,234	16.6%
Goshen	85	44	451	9.8%
Grafton	171	87	683	12.7%
Grantham	228	94	1,664	5.6%
Greenfield	206	90	1,066	8.4%
Greenland	462	202	2,467	8.2%
Greenville	218	90	1,206	7.5%
Groton	126	67	382	17.5%
Hampstead	842	363	5,151	7.0%
Hampton	2,221	1,036	9,147	11.3%
Hampton Falls	214	96	1,501	6.4%
Hancock	188	80	944	8.5%
Hanover	244	87	5,093	1.7%
Harrisville	113	48	609	7.9%
Haverhill	406	171	2,359	7.2%
Hebron	54	22	413	5.3%
Henniker	528	249	2,910	8.6%
Hill	147	66	543	12.2%
Hillsborough	944	447	3,004	14.9%
Hinsdale	325	159	2,158	7.4%
Holderness	269	132	1,563	8.4%
Hollis	623	256	4,346	5.9%
Hooksett	1,951	835	9,376	8.9%
Hopkinton	543	230	3,481	6.6%
Hudson	2,802	1,195	15,467	7.7%
Jackson	181	97	366	26.5%
Jaffrey	547	247	3,103	8.0%
Jefferson	144	69	639	10.8%
Keene	2,685	1,194	11,949	10.0%
Kensington	173	76	1,313	5.8%
Kingston	708	337	3,777	8.9%
Laconia	2,688	1,280	7,775	16.5%
Lancaster	381	188	1,741	10.8%
Landaff	42	21	279	7.5%
Langdon	61	29	363	8.0%
Lebanon	1,229	560	7,793	7.2%
Lee	536	237	2,884	8.2%
Lempster	121	60	629	9.5%
Lincoln	361	185	770	24.0%
Lisbon	204	93	862	10.8%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JULY 18*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JUNE 20†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Litchfield	988	429	4,887	8.8%
Littleton	1,044	492	3,256	15.1%
Londonderry	2,942	1,281	16,261	7.9%
Loudon	707	313	3,357	9.3%
Lyman	111	50	336	14.9%
Lyme	89	38	850	4.5%
Lyndeborough	214	100	1,056	9.5%
Madbury	205	83	1,097	7.6%
Madison	416	217	1,437	15.1%
Manchester	19,128	8,845	66,815	13.2%
Marlborough	274	138	1,221	11.3%
Marlow	89	40	369	10.8%
Mason	143	46	821	5.6%
Meredith	918	441	3,115	14.2%
Merrimack	3,135	1,364	16,570	8.2%
Middleton	220	77	1,051	7.3%
Milan	162	69	626	11.0%
Milford	2,121	845	9,738	8.7%
Milton	562	231	2,390	9.7%
Monroe	74	33	401	8.2%
Mont Vernon	266	107	1,582	6.8%
Moultonborough	528	244	2,219	11.0%
Nashua	10,695	4,853	51,919	9.3%
Nelson	69	31	440	7.0%
New Boston	760	318	3,976	8.0%
New Castle	67	22	560	3.9%
New Durham	340	136	1,563	8.7%
New Hampton	328	150	1,321	11.4%
New Ipswich	421	172	3,023	5.7%
New London	269	123	1,941	6.3%
Newbury	227	103	1,212	8.5%
Newfields	185	82	1,071	7.7%
Newington	88	35	518	6.8%
Newmarket	1,321	545	5,818	9.4%
Newport	781	381	3,553	10.7%
Newton	362	180	3,283	5.5%
North Hampton	487	228	2,684	8.5%
Northfield	790	343	2,554	13.4%
Northumberland	300	140	1,059	13.2%
Northwood	638	272	2,672	10.2%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JULY 18*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JUNE 20†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Nottingham	615	261	3,286	7.9%
Orford	105	47	817	5.8%
Ossipee	591	286	1,757	16.3%
Pelham	1,119	527	8,237	6.4%
Pembroke	1,095	496	4,612	10.8%
Peterborough	722	349	3,858	9.0%
Piermont	49	24	430	5.6%
Pittsburg	115	52	384	13.5%
Pittsfield	522	247	2,122	11.6%
Plainfield	176	70	1,446	4.8%
Plaistow	678	306	4,320	7.1%
Plymouth	756	341	3,989	8.5%
Portsmouth	2,914	1,312	14,074	9.3%
Randolph	50	28	141	19.9%
Raymond	1,410	666	6,360	10.5%
Richmond	95	50	596	8.4%
Rindge	409	166	2,943	5.6%
Rochester	4,573	2,097	18,190	11.5%
Rollinsford	357	155	1,456	10.6%
Rumney	181	81	958	8.5%
Rye	550	253	3,459	7.3%
Salem	2,889	1,305	18,512	7.0%
Salisbury	168	68	827	8.2%
Sanbornton	420	182	1,689	10.8%
Sandown	719	333	4,279	7.8%
Sandwich	147	77	610	12.6%
Seabrook	1,055	526	5,180	10.2%
Sharon	31	14	224	6.3%
Shelburne	47	18	177	10.2%
Somersworth	1,811	810	6,891	11.8%
South Hampton	66	31	531	5.8%
Springfield	118	46	779	5.9%
Stark	48	25	194	12.9%
Stewartstown	80	35	370	9.5%
Stoddard	145	60	724	8.3%
Strafford	513	234	2,328	10.1%
Stratford	90	39	255	15.3%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JULY 18*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JUNE 20†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Stratham	761	320	4,559	7.0%
Sugar Hill	73	41	351	11.7%
Sullivan	72	38	360	10.6%
Sunapee	297	122	1,671	7.3%
Surry	75	33	500	6.6%
Sutton	166	67	1,139	5.9%
Swanzey	834	378	4,101	9.2%
Tamworth	472	242	1,517	16.0%
Temple	156	70	786	8.9%
Thornton	483	233	1,790	13.0%
Tilton	676	300	1,837	16.3%
Troy	269	126	1,174	10.7%
Tuftonboro	274	125	1,157	10.8%
Unity	117	63	865	7.3%
Wakefield	594	269	2,310	11.6%
Walpole	320	158	2,380	6.6%
Warner	340	168	1,587	10.6%
Warren	86	33	537	6.1%
Washington	147	66	513	12.9%
Waterville Valley	84	39	141	27.7%
Weare	1,187	479	6,179	7.8%
Webster	238	92	1,180	7.8%
Wentworth	102	46	535	8.6%
Westmoreland	175	72	941	7.7%
Whitefield	376	209	1,280	16.3%
Wilmot	141	78	788	9.9%
Wilton	514	198	2,190	9.0%
Winchester	493	218	2,058	10.6%
Windham	1,175	501	8,219	6.1%
Windsor	31	14	155	9.0%
Wolfeboro	688	270	2,827	9.6%
Woodstock	395	196	972	20.2%
Totals	**168,103**	**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 August 6th.

For further information contact:
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NEWS RELEASE