New Hampshire Employment Security
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COVID-19 UNEMPLOYMENT UPDATE

For Immediate Release: July 9, 2020

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics data on new claims for unemployment show a slight increase in New Hampshire during the week ending July 4th. That data, however, does not account for the 950 individuals who had previously filed a claim who were required to file again at the change from the second to third quarters of the year. Adjusting for that discrepancy shows that initial claims continued to decline in the state, falling by 808 (or 16%), to 4,335, from a revised 5,163 during the week ending June 27th. On a not seasonally adjusted basis, the number of initial claims nationally declined by 31,644 or just two percent compared to the week ending June 27th. Again this week a substantial number of states (20) experienced an increase in new claims, led by Texas with an additional 20,651 new claims as that state has had to implement or re-implement restrictions to control the pandemic, New Jersey with an additional 18,719, and Louisiana with an increase of 9,931 claims compared to the week ending June 20th.

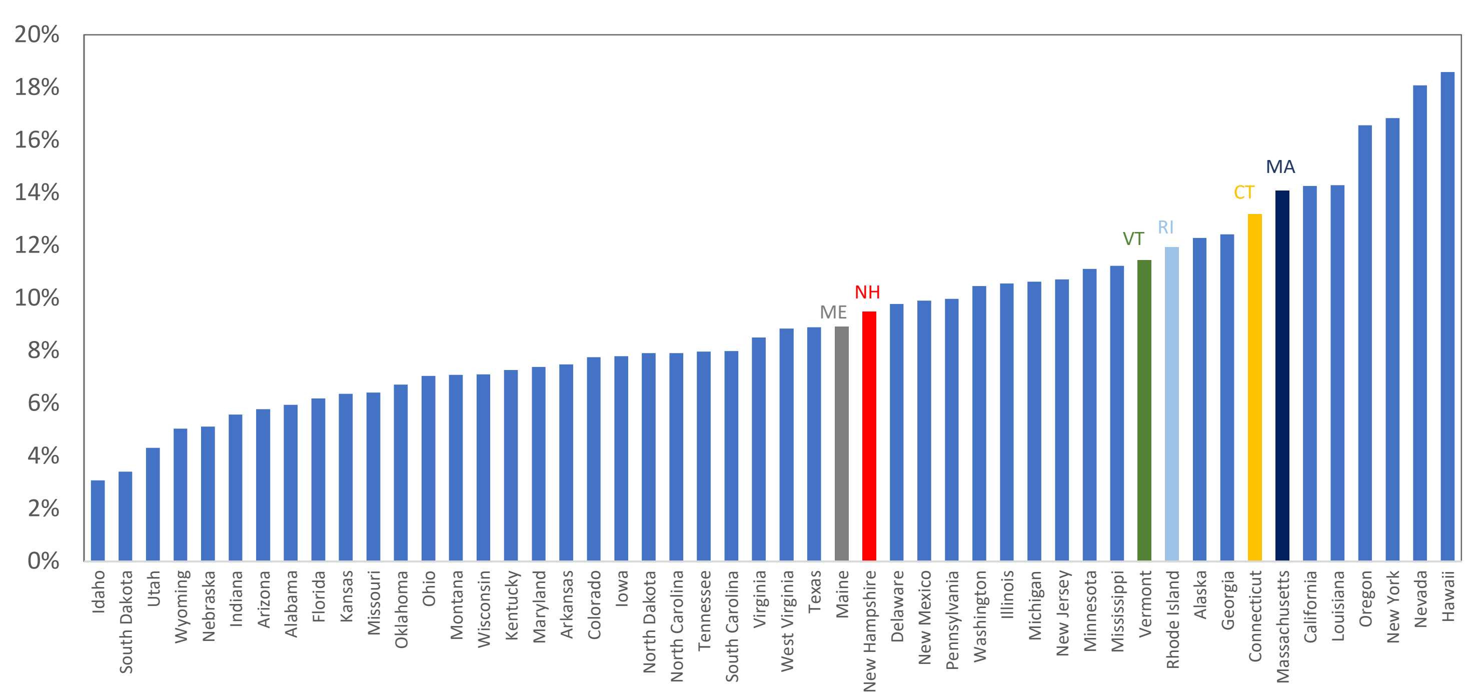
New Hampshire's decline in initial claims during the week was mirrored by a decline in continuing claims. Continuing claims (by individuals who remain unemployed and file a "continuing claim" for unemployment insurance) is an important metric in assessing New Hampshire's progress of economic recovery from pandemic-required restrictions and related economic effects. As of the week ending June 27th (continuing claims are reported with a one-week lag), New Hampshire had 73,963 continued claims, down 12,623 or 15 percent from 86,586 claims during the week ending June 20th. New Hampshire had its largest decrease and percentage decrease in continuing claims since the pandemic began, and by far the largest decrease of any state in the Northeast. Eleven states recorded increases in continuing claims during the week, indicating some reversal in the employment recovery process. Nationally, continuing claims decreased by just four percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. As the accompanying chart shows, 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.

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

TOWN	NEW CLAIMS JUNE 21 TO JUNE 27	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	TOTAL NEW CLAIMS MARCH 15 TO JUNE 27	CONTINUING CLAIMS AS OF JUNE 20†
Manchester	298	-27	-8.3%	18,450	8,845
Nashua	208	18	9.5%	10,248	4,853
Concord	76	-16	-17.4%	5,559	2,560
Derry	66	-6	-8.3%	4,323	2,009
Dover	65	23	54.8%	4,290	1,965
Milford	57	28	96.6%	1,998	845
Merrimack	56	15	36.6%	3,022	1,364
Rochester	54	-13	-19.4%	4,418	2,097
Laconia	40	-14	-25.9%	2,612	1,280
Keene	38	-6	-13.6%	2,590	1,194
Salem	38	-13	-25.5%	2,803	1,305
Hudson	35	-6	-14.6%	2,701	1,195
Londonderry	34	-15	-30.6%	2,860	1,281
Portsmouth	32	17	113.3%	2,833	1,312
Bedford	27	-6	-18.2%	1,988	870
Goffstown	27	-5	-15.6%	2,150	966
Hampton	27	-6	-18.2%	2,169	1,036
Claremont	26	7	36.8%	1,422	726
Franklin	23	-3	-11.5%	1,309	613
Amherst	22	7	46.7%	998	464

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

Continuing Claims as a % of the State's Pre-COVID-19 Workforce *(as of June 27th)*



Data show that since peaking during the week of May 2nd in New Hampshire, continuing claims have fallen by 37 percent, compared to the U.S. overall which has seen a decline of 26 percent since continuing claims peaked nationally during the week of May 9th. The figure below highlights continuing claims trends in New Hampshire and the U.S.. 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 63 indicates that as of June 27, continuing claims in the state were 37 percent below their peak (100 – 63 = 37).

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 June 27th). Overall, the number of claims filed by New Hampshire residents working in New Hampshire declined by 548 during the week. Overall, 88 communities experienced an increase in initial claims totaling 334 new claims. The median increase in claims among the 88 towns was just two new claims. During the week ending June 27th, Milford had the largest increase in new claims compared to the prior week, with an increase of 28 over the week ending June 20th. Dover, Nashua and Portsmouth had the next largest increases in new claims compared with the prior week (Table 1) shows, there were no communities that experienced significant increases in the number of initial claims filed during the week ending June 27th.

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

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

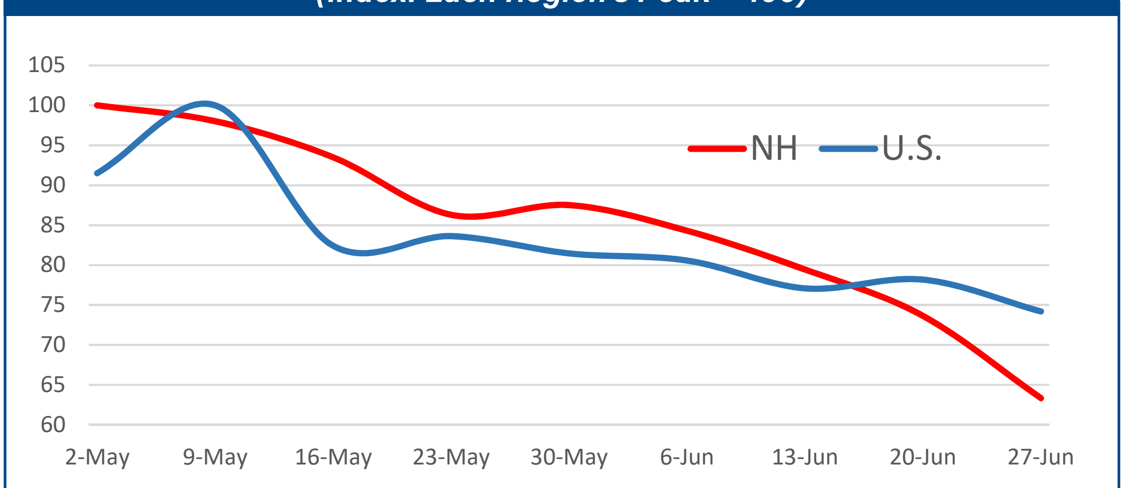
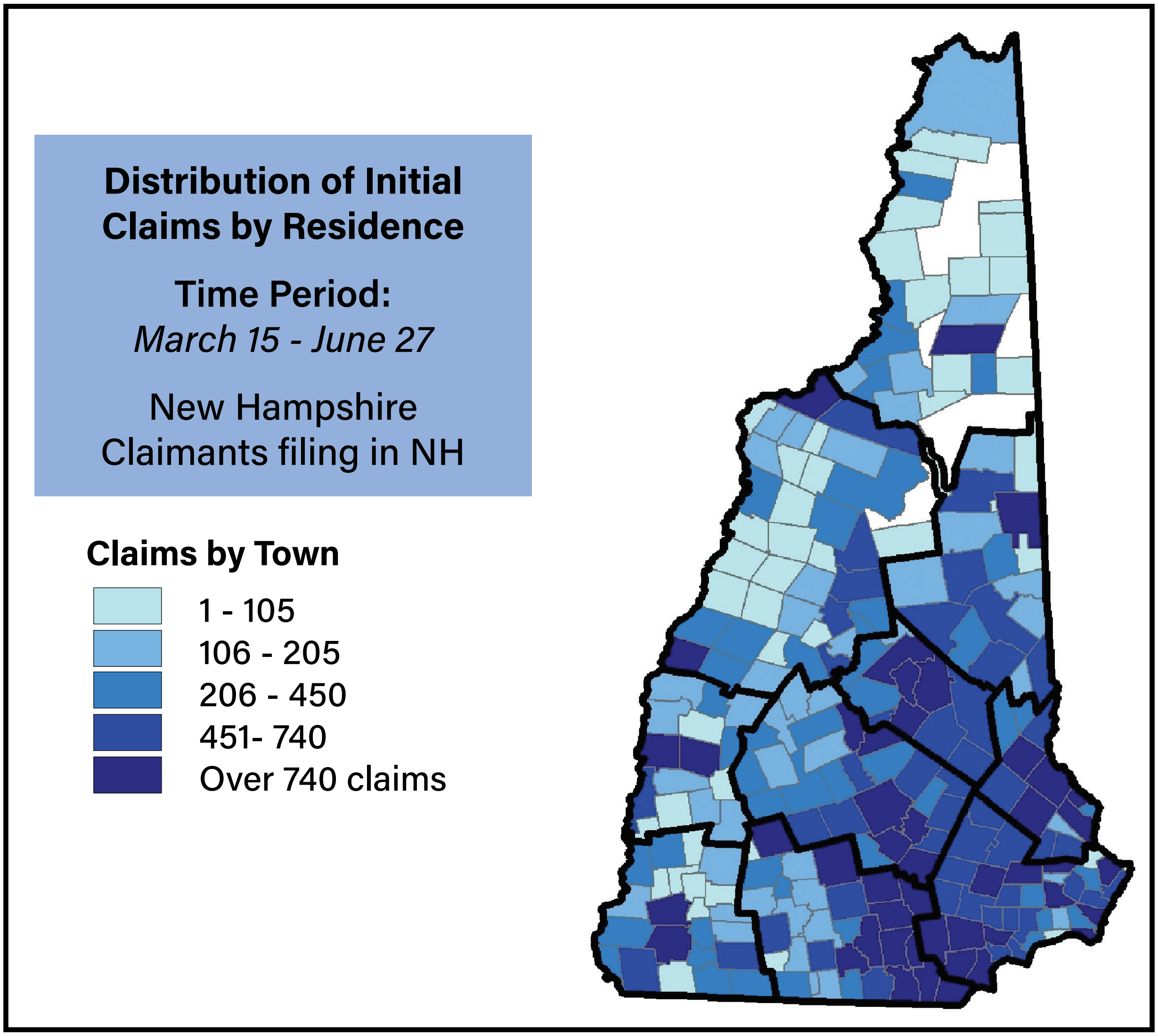


FIGURE 1



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.

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 "Covid19 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

[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.*

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 June 27th.

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 June 27, Hillsborough County had 52 more initial claims filed (a 6% increase) than during the week ending June 20th, while initial claims in Grafton County increased by 13 or nine 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 Counties 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 June 27th, 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 June 27th. Workers in food services industry filed the most continuing claims (11,375) during the week of June 27th, a decline of 809 (8%) compared to the week ending June 20th. The number of continuing claims filed by workers in the retail industry as of June 27th was 10,570, down 447 (4%) compared to the week ending June 20th. Continuing Claims in manufacturing industries were 6,953 during the week, down 734 or 12 percent. Healthcare industry continued claims were down 409, or seven percent, to 6,434.

Industries that experienced the largest increase in continuing claims include primary metals manufacturing (+177) and educational services (+132). Passenger ground transportation also had an increase of 51 continuing claims.

Table 3 shows that the absolute number of continuing claims filed by workers in an industry during the week ending June 27th is not necessarily an indicator of the relative impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the industry when continuing claims as a percentage of industry employment is the metric of interest. The figure below shows industries in New Hampshire with the most continuing claims filed during the week ending June 27th (the red bars indicate the top five industries for continued claims). The figure shows that based on the percentage of industry employees affected, the passenger ground transportation industry (buses, taxis, other ride hailing services, etc.) has been the most affected by the economic impacts of the pandemic, with almost 60 percent of employees filing a continuing claim. At the other end of the spectrum of relative pandemic-related impacts are workers in professional, scientific, and technical industries. Despite having a high absolute number of workers filing continuing unemployment claims, only about six percent of workers in these industries filed a continuing claim during the week ending June 27th. A high percentage of workers in professional, scientific, and technical industries have the ability to work from home. In addition, the industry is much less affected by other factors such as the need to have direct contact with customers, and the industry sensitivity to consumer expenditures that have had a large impact on employment in other industries. Combined, these factors have made it less susceptible to furloughs and layoffs during the pandemic. In contrast, the need for personal contact and interactions in personal care, hospitality, retail and some other industries make workers in those industries much more likely to have been affected by pandemic-required restrictions on economic activity. Earlier in the pandemic, many healthcare industries were heavily affected by pandemic restrictions as they also require personal contact. As restrictions have eased, however, those industries have seen a more rapid recovery as pent-up demand for medical services needs to be met.

Percent of NH Industry Employees Filing a Continued Unemployment Claim as of June 27 *(Industries with the Most Claims)*

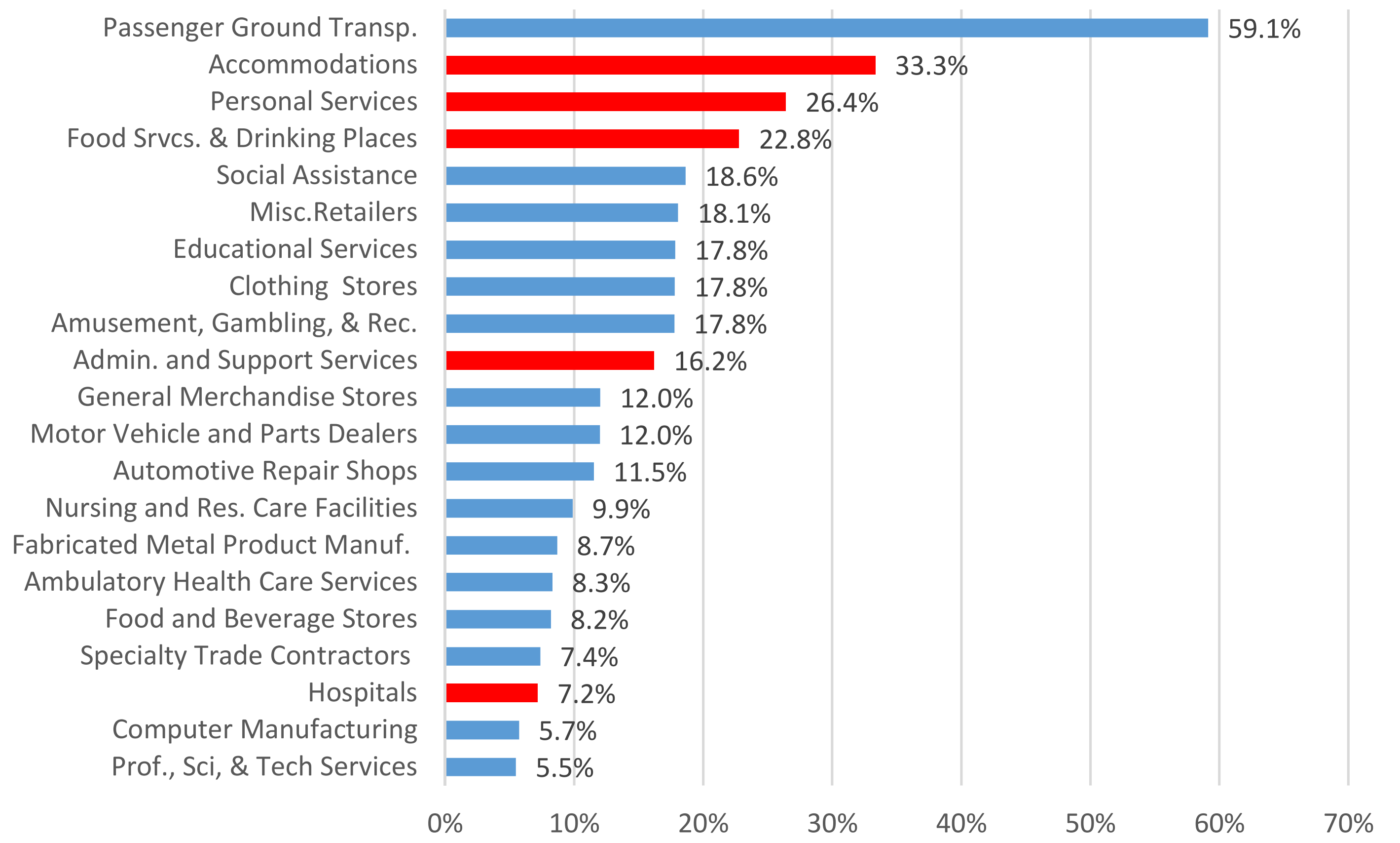


TABLE 2 - COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTY

COUNTY	TOTAL CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH: MARCH 15 TO JUNE 27	CLAIMS JUNE 21 TO JUNE 27	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	9,173	142	-19	4,274	31,039	15.3%
Carroll	7,284	84	-3	3,665	23,718	17.4%
Cheshire	7,638	124	-18	3,560	41,500	9.2%
Coos	3,983	56	-8	1,961	14,724	15.5%
Grafton	10,238	152	13	4,897	51,045	10.8%
Hillsborough	51,269	921	52	23,770	245,905	10.6%
Merrimack	18,556	266	-38	8,494	84,821	11.2%
Rockingham	34,286	426	-98	15,845	188,982	9.2%
Strafford	15,778	203	-6	7,229	75,410	10.9%
Sullivan	4,373	73	-3	2,228	23,061	8.6%
Totals	**162,578**	**2,447**	**-128**	**75,923**	**780,205**	**9.7%**

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

FIGURE 2

Distribution of Claims by Residence within County

Time Period:
March 15 - June 27

New Hampshire
Claimants filing in NH

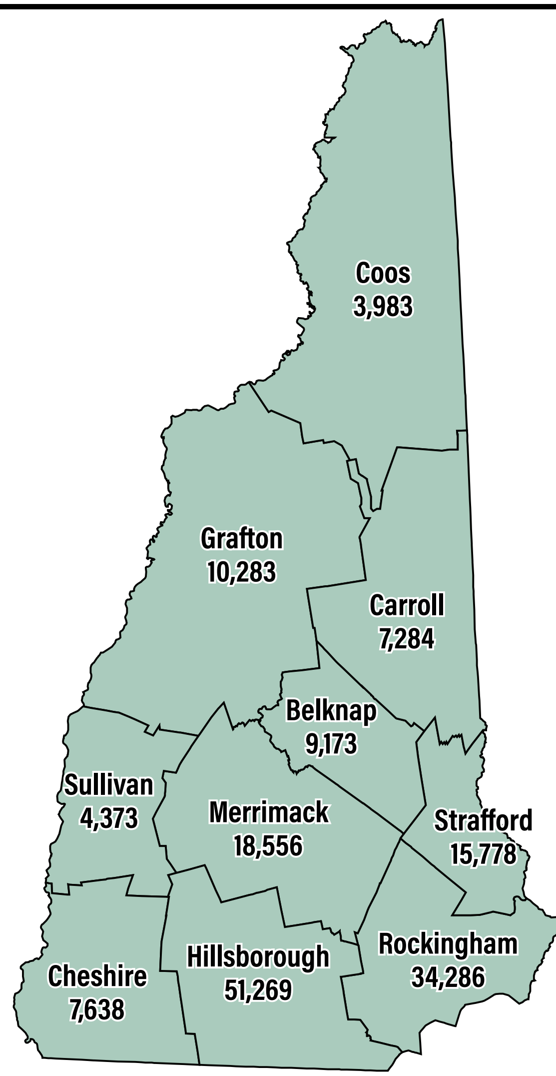


TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 15 TO JUNE 20						
INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 15	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF JUNE 27	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	JUNE 27 CONTINUED CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Food Services and Drinking Places	722	24,908	11,375	-809	49,907	22.8%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	621	10,116	2,866	-178	34,431	8.3%
Administrative and Support Services	561	10,108	5,472	-71	33,750	16.2%
Educational Services	611	7,216	3,716	**132**	20,834	17.8%
Social Assistance	624	5,910	2,945	-127	15,809	18.6%
Hospitals	622	5,831	2,159	-205	30,086	7.2%
Personal and Laundry Services	812	4,824	1,929	-104	7,306	26.4%
Accommodations	721	4,665	2,800	-162	8,397	33.3%
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	441	4,389	1,510	-55	12,602	12.0%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	713	4,274	1,755	-112	9,883	17.8%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	541	4,080	2,155	-14	39,171	5.5%
General Merchandise Stores	452	4,068	1,783	-106	14,817	12.0%
Specialty Trade Contractors	238	3,809	1,391	-48	18,817	7.4%
Food and Beverage Stores	445	3,279	1,832	-14	22,356	8.2%
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	448	3,271	1,074	-79	6,029	17.8%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	453	2,512	984	-51	5,449	18.1%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	623	2,439	1,409	-26	14,268	9.9%
Electronic Computer Manufacturing	334	2,302	938	-8	16,381	5.7%
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	485	2,228	2,160	51	3,652	59.1%
General Automotive Repair	811	2,129	818	-30	7,091	11.5%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	332	2,044	1,004	19	11,558	8.7%
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	335	2,027	528	-670	4,225	12.5%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	813	1,967	862	-67	6,517	13.2%
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	423	1,921	816	-34	12,463	6.5%
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores	451	1,631	615	-29	4,154	14.8%
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	442	1,503	486	-31	2,772	17.5%
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	339	1,387	757	-67	4,430	17.1%
Construction of Buildings	236	1,258	530	-20	6,082	8.7%

TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 15 TO JUNE 20

INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 15	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF JUNE 27	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	Q4 2019 EMPLOYMENT	JUNE 27 CONTINUED CLAIMS AS A % OF Q4 2019 INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	444	1,238	606	-2	9,527	6.4%
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	424	1,232	575	-7	8,050	7.1%
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers.	425	1,177	584	-18	7,771	7.5%
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	326	1,070	325	-29	5,422	6.0%
Nonstore Retailers	454	1,015	470	-16	6,181	7.6%
Textile Mills	313	978	460	-58	1,822	25.2%
Health and Personal Care Stores	446	948	413	-27	4,185	9.9%
Printing and Related Support Activities	323	909	468	-5	2,297	20.4%
Real Estate	531	854	389	-15	4,949	7.9%
Machinery Manufacturing	333	833	432	-21	7,006	6.2%
Primary Metal Manufacturing	331	833	444	**177**	2,386	18.6%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	551	825	380	-34	9,284	4.1%
Gas Stations	447	789	417	-9	4,511	9.2%
Electronics and Appliance Stores	443	741	380	-28	2,958	12.8%
Rental and Leasing Services	532	718	345	-30	1,993	17.3%
Industries in the Food Manufacturing	311	675	294	-41	2,771	10.6%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	336	630	440	-3	2,634	16.7%
Industries in the Publishing Industries (except Internet)	511	577	384	11	5,116	7.5%
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related	711	536	322	-27	1,179	27.3%
Couriers and Messengers	492	532	271	6	3,721	7.3%
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	512	503	279	-9	890	31.3%
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	312	488	174	-6	1,308	13.3%

**NAICS - North American Industrial Classification System*

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JUNE 27*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JUNE 20†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Acworth	83	41	459	8.9%
Albany	125	59	362	16.3%
Alexandria	263	128	912	14.0%
Allenstown	593	280	2,493	11.2%
Alstead	217	107	1,083	9.9%
Alton	695	295	3,009	9.8%
Amherst	998	464	6,419	7.2%
Andover	272	122	1,439	8.5%
Antrim	327	146	1,427	10.2%
Ashland	333	139	1,279	10.9%
Atkinson	585	274	4,068	6.7%
Auburn	687	318	3,634	8.8%
Barnstead	636	288	2,656	10.8%
Barrington	1,098	514	5,523	9.3%
Bartlett	671	324	1,459	22.2%
Bath town	112	61	542	11.3%
Bedford	1,988	870	12,555	6.9%
Belmont	1,149	534	3,576	14.9%
Bennington	210	100	817	12.2%
Berlin	1,100	518	3,888	13.3%
Bethlehem	483	269	1,444	18.6%
Boscawen	552	225	1,972	11.4%
Bow	759	337	4,561	7.4%
Bradford	226	113	986	11.5%
Brentwood	437	199	2,642	7.5%
Bridgewater	139	72	761	9.5%
Bristol	561	266	1,842	14.4%
Brookfield	106	44	293	15.0%
Brookline	440	179	3,480	5.1%
Campton	599	308	2,110	14.6%
Canaan	442	203	2,042	9.9%
Candia	482	210	2,598	8.1%
Canterbury	258	108	1,508	7.2%
Carroll	126	81	391	20.7%
Center Harbor	155	73	670	10.9%
Charlestown	601	383	2,843	13.5%
Chatham	46	24	160	15.0%
Chester	580	259	3,145	8.2%
Chesterfield	253	108	1,943	5.6%
Chichester	335	157	1,588	9.9%
Claremont	1,422	726	6,385	11.4%
Colebrook	273	123	1,141	10.8%
Columbia	46	22	318	6.9%
Concord	5,559	2,560	23,063	11.1%
Conway	2,161	1,171	5,463	21.4%
Cornish	150	71	988	7.2%
Croydon	59	32	452	7.1%
Dalton	168	89	442	20.1%
Danbury	191	107	736	14.5%
Danville	481	230	2,771	8.3%
Deerfield	549	247	2,835	8.7%
Deering	201	79	1,133	7.0%
Derry	4,323	2,009	20,900	9.6%
Dorchester	33	22	200	11.0%
Dover	4,290	1,965	18,915	10.4%
Dublin	118	53	891	5.9%
Dummer	29	16	142	11.3%
Dunbarton	322	126	1,795	7.0%
Durham	655	251	9,395	2.7%
East Kingston	215	110	1,401	7.9%
Easton	31	10	143	7.0%
Eaton	59	31	235	13.2%
Effingham	203	97	701	13.8%
Enfield	444	199	3,166	6.3%
Epping	915	412	4,282	9.6%
Epsom	575	268	2,996	8.9%
Errol	55	29	164	17.7%
Exeter	1,658	750	8,834	8.5%
Farmington	956	439	3,725	11.8%
Fitzwilliam	206	76	1,361	5.6%
Francestown	162	78	1,002	7.8%
Franconia	156	73	655	11.1%
Franklin	1,309	613	4,055	15.1%
Freedom	153	81	766	10.6%
Fremont	547	258	2,870	9.0%
Gilford	1,096	478	3,645	13.1%
Gilmanton	558	253	1,746	14.5%
Gilsum	89	49	457	10.7%
Goffstown	2,150	966	11,023	8.8%
Gorham	413	205	1,234	16.6%
Goshen	85	44	451	9.8%
Grafton	169	87	683	12.7%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JUNE 27*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JUNE 20†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Grantham	222	94	1,664	5.6%
Greenfield	192	90	1,066	8.4%
Greenland	440	202	2,467	8.2%
Greenville	201	90	1,206	7.5%
Groton	122	67	382	17.5%
Hampstead	820	363	5,151	7.0%
Hampton Falls	206	96	1,501	6.4%
Hampton	2,169	1,036	9,147	11.3%
Hancock	178	80	944	8.5%
Hanover	226	87	5,093	1.7%
Harrisville	110	48	609	7.9%
Haverhill	391	171	2,359	7.2%
Hebron	53	22	413	5.3%
Henniker	516	249	2,910	8.6%
Hill	141	66	543	12.2%
Hillsborough	926	447	3,004	14.9%
Hinsdale	316	159	2,158	7.4%
Holderness	264	132	1,563	8.4%
Hollis	598	256	4,346	5.9%
Hooksett	1,894	835	9,376	8.9%
Hopkinton	526	230	3,481	6.6%
Hudson	2,701	1,195	15,467	7.7%
Jackson	175	97	366	26.5%
Jaffrey	519	247	3,103	8.0%
Jefferson	141	69	639	10.8%
Keene	2,590	1,194	11,949	10.0%
Kensington	168	76	1,313	5.8%
Kingston	685	337	3,777	8.9%
Laconia	2,612	1,280	7,775	16.5%
Lancaster	377	188	1,741	10.8%
Landaff	42	21	279	7.5%
Langdon	61	29	363	8.0%
Lebanon	1,195	560	7,793	7.2%
Lee	511	237	2,884	8.2%
Lempster	115	60	629	9.5%
Lincoln	357	185	770	24.0%
Lisbon	196	93	862	10.8%
Litchfield	963	429	4,887	8.8%
Littleton	1,025	492	3,256	15.1%
Londonderry	2,860	1,281	16,261	7.9%
Loudon	691	313	3,357	9.3%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JUNE 27*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JUNE 20†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Lyman	109	50	336	14.9%
Lyme	88	38	850	4.5%
Lyndeborough	203	100	1,056	9.5%
Madbury	195	83	1,097	7.6%
Madison	411	217	1,437	15.1%
Manchester	18,450	8,845	66,815	13.2%
Marlborough	258	138	1,221	11.3%
Marlow	87	40	369	10.8%
Mason	134	46	821	5.6%
Meredith	900	441	3,115	14.2%
Merrimack	3,022	1,364	16,570	8.2%
Middleton	208	77	1,051	7.3%
Milan	154	69	626	11.0%
Milford	1,998	845	9,738	8.7%
Milton	539	231	2,390	9.7%
Monroe	70	33	401	8.2%
Mont Vernon	250	107	1,582	6.8%
Moultonborough	513	244	2,219	11.0%
Nashua	10,248	4,853	51,919	9.3%
Nelson	66	31	440	7.0%
New Boston	726	318	3,976	8.0%
New Castle	63	22	560	3.9%
New Durham	327	136	1,563	8.7%
New Hampton	310	150	1,321	11.4%
New Ipswich	395	172	3,023	5.7%
New London	261	123	1,941	6.3%
Newbury	215	103	1,212	8.5%
Newfields	179	82	1,071	7.7%
Newington	86	35	518	6.8%
Newmarket	1,269	545	5,818	9.4%
Newport	753	381	3,553	10.7%
Newton	346	180	3,283	5.5%
North Hampton	464	228	2,684	8.5%
Northfield	774	343	2,554	13.4%
Northumberland	293	140	1,059	13.2%
Northwood	622	272	2,672	10.2%
Nottingham	592	261	3,286	7.9%
Orford	104	47	817	5.8%
Ossipee	565	286	1,757	16.3%
Pelham	1,079	527	8,237	6.4%
Pembroke	1,063	496	4,612	10.8%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JUNE 27*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JUNE 20†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Peterborough	693	349	3,858	9.0%
Piermont	49	24	430	5.6%
Pittsburg	112	52	384	13.5%
Pittsfield	508	247	2,122	11.6%
Plainfield	170	70	1,446	4.8%
Plaistow	660	306	4,320	7.1%
Plymouth	739	341	3,989	8.5%
Portsmouth	2,833	1,312	14,074	9.3%
Randolph	48	28	141	19.9%
Raymond	1,372	666	6,360	10.5%
Richmond	94	50	596	8.4%
Rindge	395	166	2,943	5.6%
Rochester	4,418	2,097	18,190	11.5%
Rollinsford	348	155	1,456	10.6%
Rumney	179	81	958	8.5%
Rye	538	253	3,459	7.3%
Salem	2,803	1,305	18,512	7.0%
Salisbury	160	68	827	8.2%
Sanbornton	404	182	1,689	10.8%
Sandown	699	333	4,279	7.8%
Sandwich	144	77	610	12.6%
Seabrook	1,028	526	5,180	10.2%
Sharon	30	14	224	6.3%
Shelburne	47	18	177	10.2%
Somersworth	1,743	810	6,891	11.8%
South Hampton	63	31	531	5.8%
Springfield	115	46	779	5.9%
Stark	46	25	194	12.9%
Stewartstown	79	35	370	9.5%
Stoddard	134	60	724	8.3%
Strafford	490	234	2,328	10.1%
Stratford	87	39	255	15.3%
Stratham	733	320	4,559	7.0%
Sugar Hill	72	41	351	11.7%
Sullivan	69	38	360	10.6%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JUNE 27*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF JUNE 20†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Sunapee	286	122	1,671	7.3%
Surry	74	33	500	6.6%
Sutton	160	67	1,139	5.9%
Swanzey	809	378	4,101	9.2%
Tamworth	457	242	1,517	16.0%
Temple	148	70	786	8.9%
Thornton	476	233	1,790	13.0%
Tilton	658	300	1,837	16.3%
Troy	258	126	1,174	10.7%
Tuftonboro	263	125	1,157	10.8%
Unity	113	63	865	7.3%
Wakefield	571	269	2,310	11.6%
Walpole	306	158	2,380	6.6%
Warner	328	168	1,587	10.6%
Warren	83	33	537	6.1%
Washington	138	66	513	12.9%
Waterville Valley	83	39	141	27.7%
Weare	1,148	479	6,179	7.8%
Webster	228	92	1,180	7.8%
Wentworth	101	46	535	8.6%
Westmoreland	170	72	941	7.7%
Whitefield	366	209	1,280	16.3%
Wilmot	140	78	788	9.9%
Wilton	480	198	2,190	9.0%
Winchester	477	218	2,058	10.6%
Windham	1,129	501	8,219	6.1%
Windsor	30	14	155	9.0%
Wolfeboro	647	270	2,827	9.6%
Woodstock	389	196	972	20.2%
Totals	**162,578**	**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 16th.

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

NEWS RELEASE

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