New Hampshire Employment Security
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COVID-19 UNEMPLOYMENT UPDATE

For Immediate Release: June 18, 2020

New claims for unemployment continued to fall during the week ending June 13th. For the week, 6,302 individuals filed claims for unemployment insurance with the State of New Hampshire's Department of Employment Security, down just one from a revised 6,303 during the week ending June 6th, 2020. On a not seasonally adjusted basis, the number of initial claims nationally was down 128,240 or eight percent compared to the week ending June 6th. A total of 17 states experienced increases in the number of initial claims filed during the week, led by Texas with an additional 4,219 new claims, and Nevada with an added 3,651 initial claims.

Tuesday's release of the New Hampshire unemployment rate for May showed a decline in the statewide rate to 14.5, from a revised 17.2 in April on a not seasonally adjusted basis. The May unemployment rate reflects labor market conditions during the week containing the 12th day in May. Today's Covid-19 Unemployment Update release data provides additional and more recent information on labor market conditions in the state and progress in re-opening of the state's economy. As the spike in initial unemployment claims has subsided, continuing claims (by individuals who remain unemployed and file a "continuing claim" for unemployment insurance) become a better measure of the condition of New Hampshire's labor market.

As of the week ending June 6th (continuing claims are reported with a one-week lag), New Hampshire had 97,914 continued claims, down 4,275 or four percent from a revised 102,189 claims during the week ending May 30th. Nationally, continuing claims increased by less than one percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. The accompanying chart show the change in continuing claims since March 21st for both New Hampshire and the U.S..

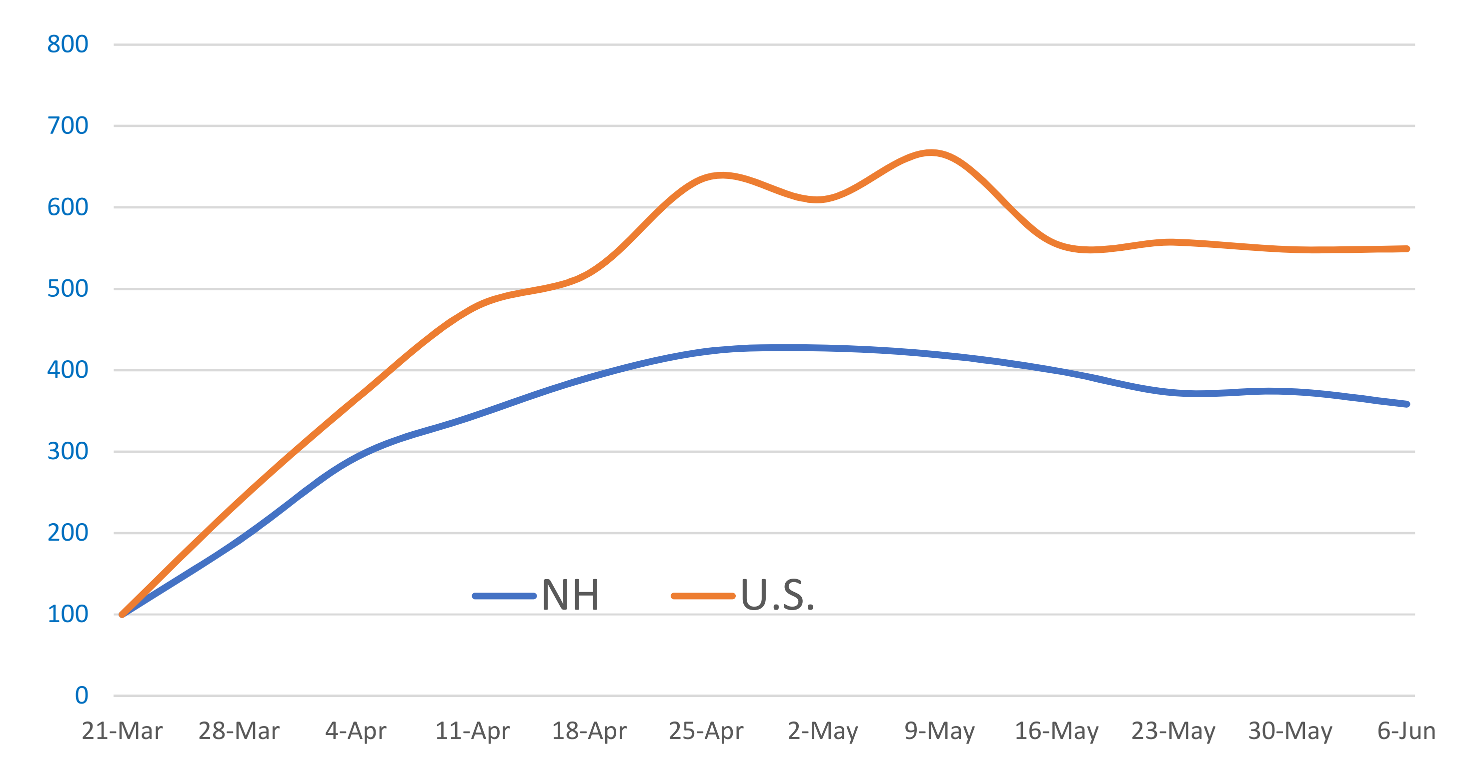
Town-by-town breakouts of the number of new claims filed by New Hampshire residents who also work in the state are available with a one-week lag (through June 6th). The state's largest city, Manchester, had

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

TOWN	NEW CLAIMS MAY 31 TO JUNE 6	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	TOTAL NEW CLAIMS MARCH 15 TO JUNE 6	CONTINUING CLAIMS AS OF MAY 23†
Manchester	382	-6	-1.5%	17,474	9,584
Nashua	212	12	6.0%	9,675	5,239
Concord	98	5	5.4%	5,311	2,878
Rochester	89	11	14.1%	4,213	2,381
Merrimack	77	6	8.5%	4,112	1,546
Dover	74	8	12.1%	4,115	2,244
Derry	62	-14	-18.4%	2,877	2,207
Hudson	57	3	5.6%	2,468	1,343
Keene	49	5	11.4%	2,755	1,318
Salem	48	-15	-23.8%	2,579	1,462
Bedford	47	19	67.9%	834	987
Portsmouth	46	1	2.2%	1,892	1,515
Laconia	45	3	7.1%	2,741	1,392
Londonderry	44	5	12.8%	1,881	1,476
Milford	44	-10	-18.5%	2,672	964
Goffstown	39	9	30.0%	1,220	1,097
Weare	36	4	12.5%	2,053	562
Lebanon	36	-6	-14.3%	2,476	636
Claremont	35	8	29.6%	1,806	626
Hampton	33	3	10.0%	2,074	1,128

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

Trends in Continuing Claims Show Progress in Re-Opening the Economy
(Index March 21 = 100)



the most residents filing for new unemployment claims during the week ending June 6th with 382, down 6 (2%) from the week ending May 30th. Continuing claims by town are reported by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics just once per month, with the most recent being continued claims for the week ending may 23rd. As of May 23rd, continued claims by residents of Manchester stood at 9,584 or 55 percent of the number of total initial claims filed since March 15th. The statewide decline in continuing claims reflects progress in the re-opening of businesses and return to work of New Hampshire residents, the fact that some individuals who filed initial claims may not have been eligible to receive benefits, as well as the fact that some individuals may have filed initial claims in anticipation of a furlough or layoff that did not occur. The Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) of the federal government provided forgivable loans to businesses that used the loans primarily to keep individuals on the payroll rather than laying them off and resulted in some furloughed workers being called back and in other cases anticipated furlough being canceled.

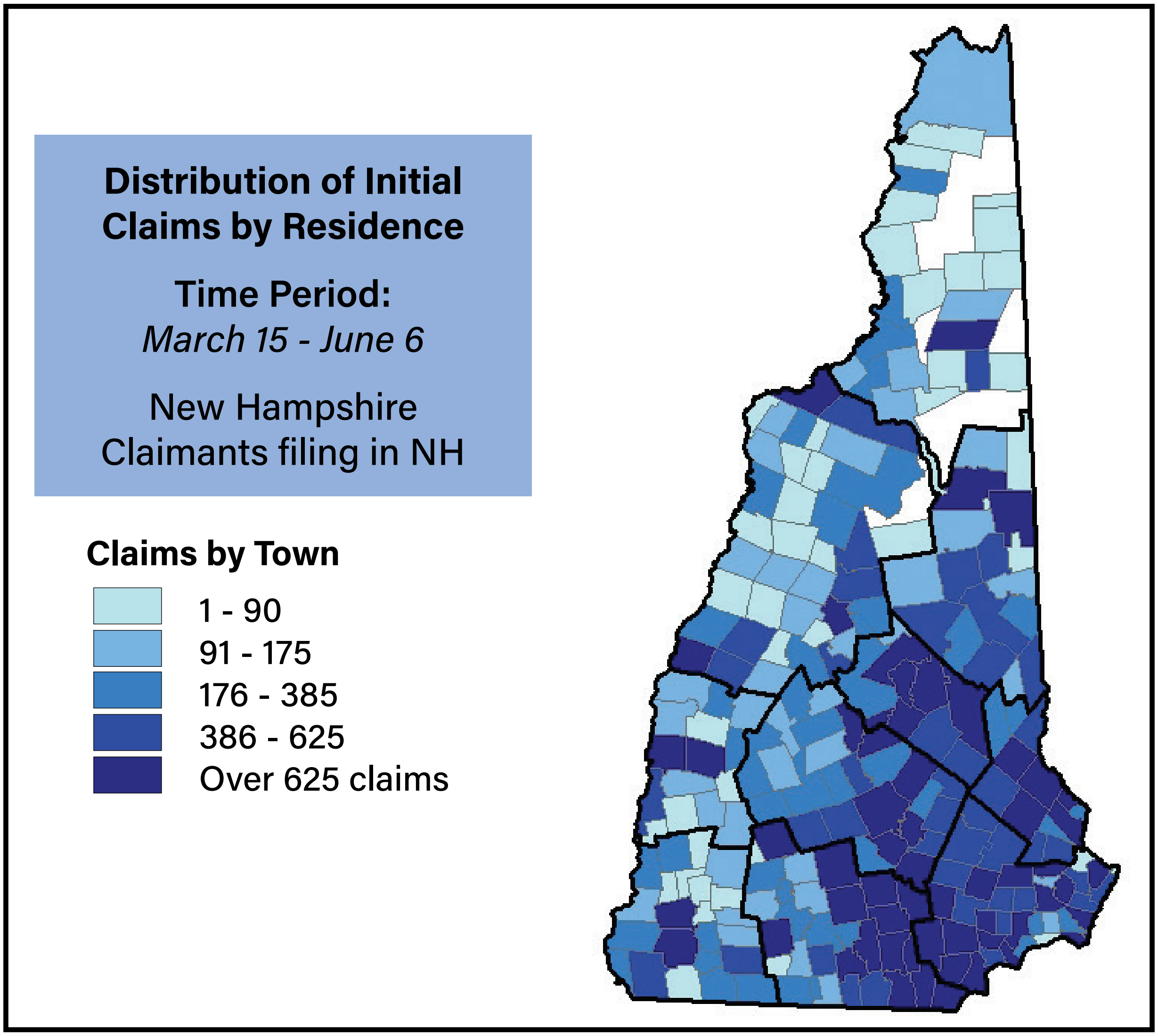
The claims numbers presented in Table 1 and Table 4 are based on where an individual lives, not where they work, and do not include initial claims of New Hampshire residents who work out-of-state (who file claims in the state where the business they work is located). For towns with a higher percentage 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.

This week we continue using a "Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate" that 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 are affecting 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 15th1 as well as the number of continued claims (as of May 23rd) as a percentage of the town's

[1] *The February 2020 labor force count for each town is used for this analysis.*

FIGURE 1



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 May 23rd), 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 May 23rd, New Hampshire's "Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate" was 10.7 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 6th.

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, along with the number of continuing claims filed by residents of each county. Continuing claims are used to

[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.

calculate each county's Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate through May 23rd. Carroll, Belknap, and Coos Counties have the highest Covid-19 affected rates. 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 two to as much as four percent higher than reported here. Cheshire and Sullivan Counties have the smallest percentage of workers in hospitality industries that have been most affected by Covid-19 accounting for their below the statewide average rate.

Claims by Industry

To more fully capture the current impacts of the relaxation of pandemic-required restrictions on the re-opening of New Hampshire businesses, in this issue of the Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Update we examine unemployment claims by industry for all claims filed in New Hampshire, whether or not filed by a resident of New Hampshire. Recent editions of this weekly release have used claims filed by workers in an industry only if the claims were filed by New Hampshire residents who also work in New Hampshire. The numbers in this week's release will differ somewhat from reported claims by industry in earlier versions because of this, as well as the use of three digit NAICS codes (rather than six digit) in this week's release, and because some claims in the New Hampshire system do not have a NAICS assigned. Recent versions of this release used unemployment claims within each industry as provided by the U.S. Department of Labor. Continuing claims by industry are reported just once a month by the U.S. Department of Labor. In order to provide a more timely estimate of the progress made in re-opening the New Hampshire economy, this and future releases will use data maintained by the New Hampshire unemployment insurance system.

Claims for unemployment 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 of June 6th, continued claims as a percentage of initial claims in the industry, as well as an estimate of the percentage of jobs recovered in each industry. New Hampshire workers in retail industries have filed the most initial claims since March 15th with 24,253, followed by food services industries, 24,113, and health care industries with 17,836.

The number of continuing claims filed by workers in the retail industry was down by 803 compared to a week earlier and stood at 12,139 as of June 6th, or just 50 percent of the number of initial claims filed since March 15th, suggesting that about one-half of the jobs in the retail industry lost during the pandemic have been recovered. Continued claims in the food services industry declined by 451 during the week ending June 6th and stood at 13,826 or 57 percent of the number of initial claims filed in the industry, implying that 43 percent of the jobs lost in that industry have been recovered as of June 6th. The health care industry saw continuing claims falling by 795 during the week ending June 6th, to a total of 8,019, or just 45 percent of the number of initial claims filed by health care industry workers. Ambulatory health care facilities have recovered an estimated 63 percent of the jobs lost since the start of the pandemic.

Claims by Age of Worker

A previous edition of the Covid-19 Affected Unemployment release presented data showing that females have disproportionately been affected by Covid-19 employment losses. In this edition we examine claims filed by different age groups. The accompanying graph presents the distribution of initial claims by age of claimant in the 12 months prior to the rise in pandemic-related initial claims (April 2019 to March 2020) compared to claims by age of claimant during the month of the highest pandemic-related claims in New Hampshire, April of 2020, the most recent month for which age of claimant data is available.

The chart shows that claims by younger workers as a percentage of all claims increased dramatically during the pandemic, compared to the year prior. With New Hampshire's relatively older workforce (than the nation as a whole), and higher percentage of workers age 55 and above, it might be expected that older workers would represent a larger percentage of claims out of concern out for the health risks of Covid-19 for older individuals. However, similar to our analysis of the gender difference in unemployment claims related to the pandemic, younger workers are disproportionately found in several of the industries with the most layoffs and furloughs during the pandemic. Specifically, younger worker comprise a high percentage of workers in the retail, food services, accommodations, and amusements and recreation industries. The difference in the demographic composition rather than any bias against younger workers is the reason that younger workers have been disproportionately affected by Covid-19 related layoffs and furloughs.

COVID-19 Unemployment Claims Have Disproportionately Affected Younger Workers

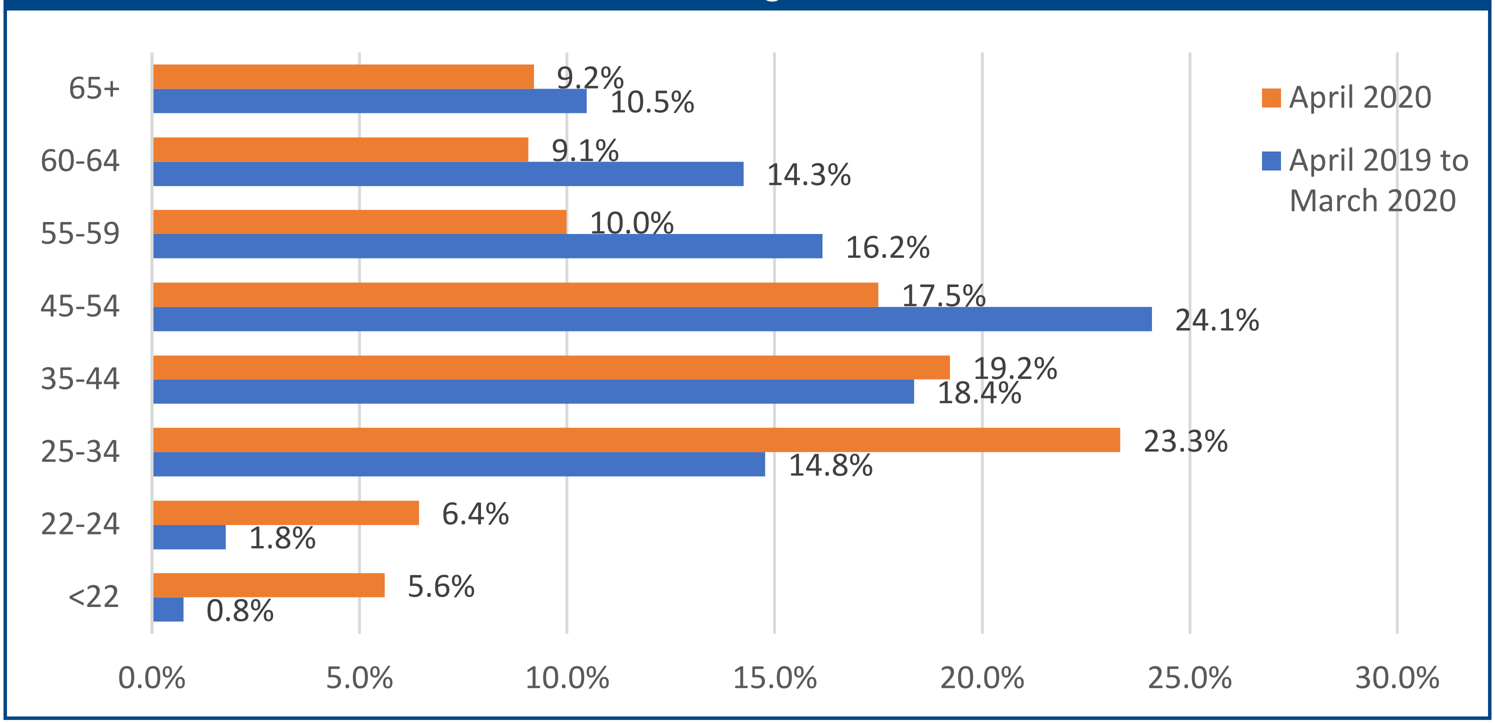


TABLE 2 - COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTY				
COUNTY	TOTAL CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH: MARCH 15 TO JUNE 6	CONTINUING CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH AS OF MAY 23†	FEBRUARY 2020 LABOR FORCE	ESTIMATED CURRENT COVID-19 AFFECTED INSURED UNEMP. RATE
Belknap	8,727	4,764	31,039	15.3%
Carroll	7,025	4,117	23,718	17.4%
Cheshire	7,191	3,821	41,500	9.2%
Coos	3,796	2,284	14,724	15.5%
Grafton	9,823	5,495	51,045	10.8%
Hillsborough	48,534	26,001	245,905	10.6%
Merrimack	17,681	9,471	84,821	11.2%
Rockingham	32,768	17,399	188,982	9.2%
Strafford	15,083	8,192	75,410	10.9%
Sullivan	3,805	1,984	23,061	8.6%
Totals	**154,433**	**83,528**	**780,205**	**10.7%**

† New data for Continued Claims *is released monthly*

FIGURE 2

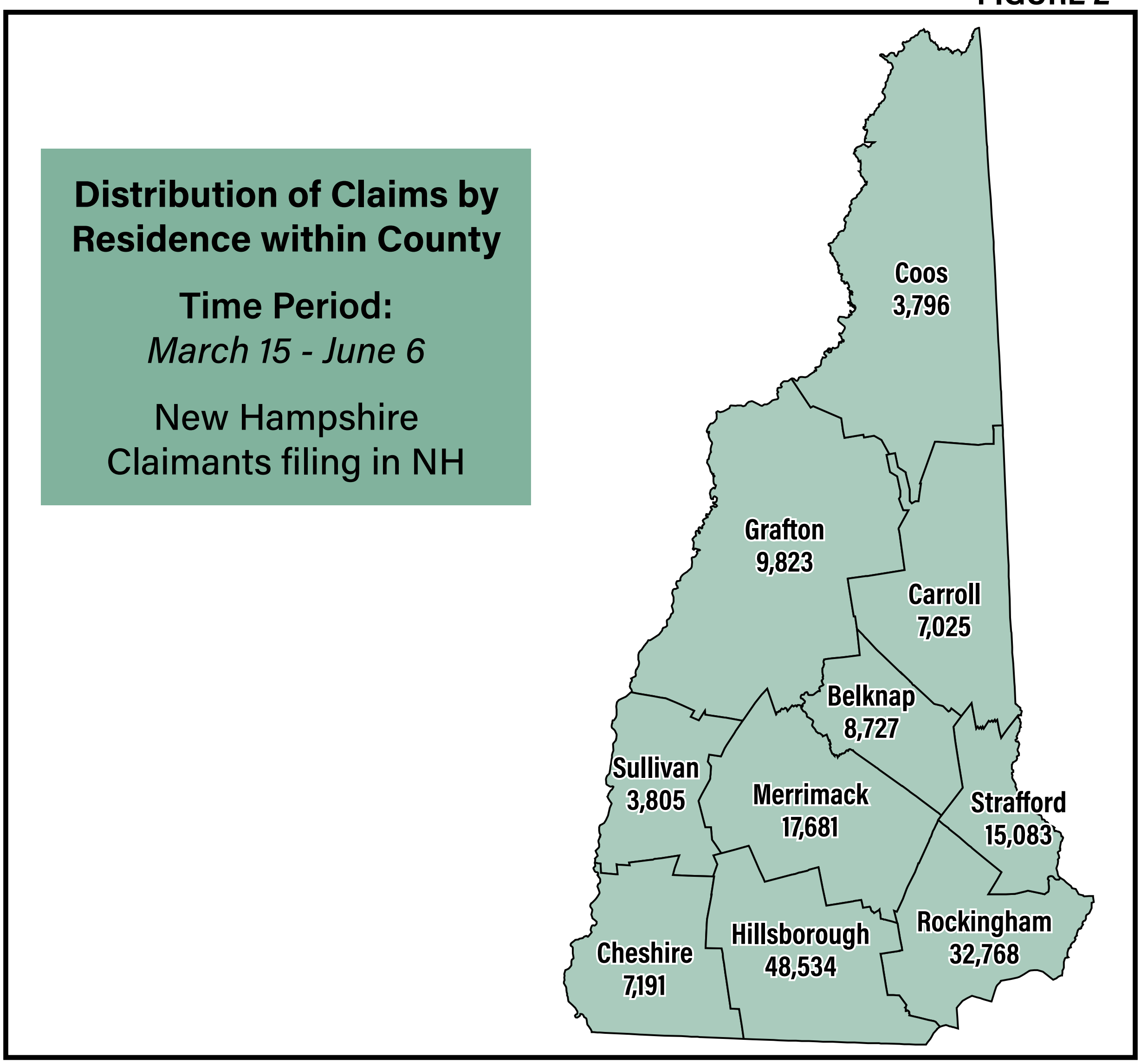


TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 15 TO JUNE 6

INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 15	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF JUNE 6	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	CCFS AS A % OF INDUSTRY INITIAL CLAIMS	ESTIMATED PERCENT OF JOBS RECOVERED
Food Services and Drinking Places	722	24,133	13,826	-451	57.3%	42.7%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	621	9,910	3,664	-512	37.0%	63.0%
Administrative and Support Services	561	9,429	5,680	-47	60.2%	39.8%
Educational Services	611	5,981	3,069	55	51.3%	48.7%
Hospitals	622	5,697	2,898	-278	50.9%	49.1%
Social Assistance	624	5,597	3,286	-99	58.7%	41.3%
Personal and Laundry Services	812	4,706	2,383	-382	50.6%	49.4%
Accommodation	721	4,469	3,298	-97	73.8%	26.2%
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	441	4,297	1,767	-141	41.1%	58.9%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	713	4,013	2,161	-105	53.8%	46.2%
General Merchandise Stores	452	3,876	2,114	-153	54.5%	45.5%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	541	3,795	2,236	-58	58.9%	41.1%
Specialty Trade Contractors	238	3,654	1,547	-106	42.3%	57.7%
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	448	3,146	1,361	-199	43.3%	56.7%
Food and Beverage Stores	445	3,042	1,840	-33	60.5%	39.5%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	453	2,429	1,160	-107	47.8%	52.2%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	623	2,229	1,457	-5	65.4%	34.6%
Electronic Computer Manufacturing	334	2,159	926	128	42.9%	57.1%
General Automotive Repair	811	2,052	932	-52	45.4%	54.6%
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	485	1,942	1,652	132	85.1%	14.9%
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	335	1,912	601	63	31.4%	68.6%
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	423	1,834	890	-1	48.5%	51.5%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	332	1,828	1,020	-21	55.8%	44.2%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	813	1,816	1,064	-54	58.6%	41.4%
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores	451	1,576	714	-14	45.3%	54.7%
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	442	1,467	660	-77	45.0%	55.0%
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	339	1,348	981	-56	72.8%	27.2%
Construction of Buildings	236	1,204	582	-31	48.3%	51.7%
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	444	1,149	626	-10	54.5%	45.5%

TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 15 TO JUNE 6

INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 15	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF JUNE 6	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	CCFS AS A % OF INDUSTRY INITIAL CLAIMS	ESTIMATED PERCENT OF JOBS RECOVERED
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	424	1,143	613	-55	53.6%	46.4%
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers.	425	1,123	638	-38	56.8%	43.2%
Executive, Legislative, and Other General Government Support	921	1,080	630	-24	58.3%	41.7%
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	326	1,004	473	-121	47.1%	52.9%
Nonstore Retailers	454	952	516	-14	54.2%	45.8%
Textile Mills	313	926	475	-4	51.3%	48.7%
Health and Personal Care Stores	446	896	499	-52	55.7%	44.3%
Printing and Related Support Activities	323	875	461	-8	52.7%	47.3%
Real Estate	531	805	436	-17	54.2%	45.8%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	551	769	482	-2	62.7%	37.3%
Machinery Manufacturing	333	725	446	-4	61.5%	38.5%
Gas Stations	447	724	436	-8	60.2%	39.8%
Electronics and Appliance Stores	443	699	446	5	63.8%	36.2%
Rental and Leasing Services	532	692	393	-39	56.8%	43.2%
Industries in the Food Manufacturing	311	607	351	-2	57.8%	42.2%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	336	607	449	10	74.0%	26.0%
Industries in the Publishing Industries (except Internet)	511	538	385	1	71.6%	28.4%
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	312	475	215	-17	45.3%	54.7%
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	512	475	284	-4	59.8%	40.2%
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related	711	474	347	11	73.2%	26.8%
Couriers and Messengers	492	472	271	-4	57.4%	42.6%

**NAICS - North American Industrial Classification System*

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JUNE 6*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF MAY 23†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Acworth	69	34	459	7.4%
Albany	121	72	362	19.9%
Alexandria	251	149	912	16.3%
Allenstown	567	300	2,493	12.0%
Alstead	192	98	1,083	9.0%
Alton	658	337	3,009	11.2%
Amherst	947	514	6,419	8.0%
Andover	239	114	1,439	7.9%
Antrim	297	140	1,427	9.8%
Ashland	316	173	1,279	13.5%
Atkinson	560	301	4,068	7.4%
Auburn	651	334	3,634	9.2%
Barnstead	613	314	2,656	11.8%
Barrington	1,049	572	5,523	10.4%
Bartlett	658	391	1,459	26.8%
Bath town	106	55	542	10.1%
Bedford	1,892	987	12,555	7.9%
Belmont	1,091	618	3,576	17.3%
Bennington	193	102	817	12.5%
Berlin	1,034	592	3,888	15.2%
Bethlehem	459	295	1,444	20.4%
Boscawen	526	270	1,972	13.7%
Bow	727	373	4,561	8.2%
Bradford	216	115	986	11.7%
Brentwood	415	220	2,642	8.3%
Bridgewater	134	78	761	10.2%
Bristol	542	322	1,842	17.5%
Brookfield	104	50	293	17.1%
Brookline	421	203	3,480	5.8%
Campton	574	339	2,110	16.1%
Canaan	418	224	2,042	11.0%
Candia	465	227	2,598	8.7%
Canterbury	243	115	1,508	7.6%
Carroll	125	88	391	22.5%
Center Harbor	151	77	670	11.5%
Charlestown	426	224	2,843	7.9%
Chatham	44	25	160	15.6%
Chester	551	282	3,145	9.0%
Chesterfield	234	114	1,943	5.9%
Chichester	324	182	1,588	11.5%
Claremont	1,220	626	6,385	9.8%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JUNE 6*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF MAY 23†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Colebrook	265	161	1,141	14.1%
Columbia	45	30	318	9.4%
Concord	5,311	2,878	23,063	12.5%
Conway	2,104	1,338	5,463	24.5%
Cornish	138	73	988	7.4%
Croydon	55	38	452	8.4%
Dalton	164	101	442	22.9%
Danbury	184	116	736	15.8%
Danville	457	244	2,771	8.8%
Deerfield	526	272	2,835	9.6%
Deering	175	88	1,133	7.8%
Derry	4,115	2,207	20,900	10.6%
Dorchester	32	20	200	10.0%
Dover	4,112	2,244	18,915	11.9%
Dublin	107	56	891	6.3%
Dummer	26	21	142	14.8%
Dunbarton	312	157	1,795	8.7%
Durham	625	256	9,395	2.7%
East Kingston	211	112	1,401	8.0%
Easton	31	14	143	9.8%
Eaton	58	37	235	15.7%
Effingham	192	108	701	15.4%
Enfield	429	227	3,166	7.2%
Epping	875	483	4,282	11.3%
Epsom	552	281	2,996	9.4%
Errol	54	30	164	18.3%
Exeter	1,565	809	8,834	9.2%
Farmington	915	519	3,725	13.9%
Fitzwilliam	195	87	1,361	6.4%
Francestown	149	79	1,002	7.9%
Franconia	148	88	655	13.4%
Franklin	1,240	721	4,055	17.8%
Freedom	147	79	766	10.3%
Fremont	530	297	2,870	10.3%
Gilford	1,046	539	3,645	14.8%
Gilmanton	529	284	1,746	16.3%
Gilsum	87	51	457	11.2%
Goffstown	2,053	1,097	11,023	10.0%
Gorham	394	251	1,234	20.3%
Goshen	78	45	451	10.0%
Grafton	160	87	683	12.7%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JUNE 6*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF MAY 23†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Grantham	218	107	1,664	6.4%
Greenfield	183	103	1,066	9.7%
Greenland	421	214	2,467	8.7%
Greenville	184	96	1,206	8.0%
Groton	116	69	382	18.1%
Hampstead	778	388	5,151	7.5%
Hampton Falls	190	100	1,501	6.7%
Hampton	2,074	1,128	9,147	12.3%
Hancock	169	81	944	8.6%
Hanover	205	99	5,093	1.9%
Harrisville	103	55	609	9.0%
Haverhill	377	184	2,359	7.8%
Hebron	53	31	413	7.5%
Henniker	489	270	2,910	9.3%
Hill	136	80	543	14.7%
Hillsborough	834	453	3,004	15.1%
Hinsdale	301	165	2,158	7.6%
Holderness	253	127	1,563	8.1%
Hollis	576	291	4,346	6.7%
Hooksett	1,806	934	9,376	10.0%
Hopkinton	499	255	3,481	7.3%
Hudson	2,579	1,343	15,467	8.7%
Jackson	167	108	366	29.5%
Jaffrey	491	265	3,103	8.5%
Jefferson	134	83	639	13.0%
Keene	2,468	1,318	11,949	11.0%
Kensington	158	73	1,313	5.6%
Kingston	660	362	3,777	9.6%
Laconia	2,476	1,392	7,775	17.9%
Lancaster	357	205	1,741	11.8%
Landaff	42	24	279	8.6%
Langdon	53	25	363	6.9%
Lebanon	1,151	636	7,793	8.2%
Lee	481	252	2,884	8.7%
Lempster	97	44	629	7.0%
Lincoln	349	233	770	30.3%
Lisbon	189	99	862	11.5%
Litchfield	922	484	4,887	9.9%
Littleton	992	544	3,256	16.7%
Londonderry	2,741	1,476	16,261	9.1%
Loudon	666	359	3,357	10.7%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JUNE 6*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF MAY 23†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Lyman	105	51	336	15.2%
Lyme	86	43	850	5.1%
Lyndeborough	193	105	1,056	9.9%
Madbury	188	84	1,097	7.7%
Madison	393	235	1,437	16.4%
Manchester	17,474	9,584	66,815	14.3%
Marlborough	244	136	1,221	11.1%
Marlow	77	33	369	8.9%
Mason	127	55	821	6.7%
Meredith	855	497	3,115	16.0%
Merrimack	2,877	1,546	16,570	9.3%
Middleton	195	93	1,051	8.8%
Milan	143	81	626	12.9%
Milford	1,881	964	9,738	9.9%
Milton	515	274	2,390	11.5%
Monroe	69	37	401	9.2%
Mont Vernon	236	120	1,582	7.6%
Moultonborough	495	271	2,219	12.2%
Nashua	9,675	5,239	51,919	10.1%
Nelson	60	34	440	7.7%
New Boston	690	345	3,976	8.7%
New Castle	61	24	560	4.3%
New Durham	312	155	1,563	9.9%
New Hampton	297	166	1,321	12.6%
New Ipswich	367	179	3,023	5.9%
New London	252	128	1,941	6.6%
Newbury	202	111	1,212	9.2%
Newfields	170	87	1,071	8.1%
Newington	82	42	518	8.1%
Newmarket	1,212	621	5,818	10.7%
Newport	691	391	3,553	11.0%
Newton	333	192	3,283	5.8%
North Hampton	443	228	2,684	8.5%
Northfield	745	423	2,554	16.6%
Northumberland	276	165	1,059	15.6%
Northwood	594	298	2,672	11.2%
Nottingham	564	278	3,286	8.5%
Orford	98	48	817	5.9%
Ossipee	542	320	1,757	18.2%
Pelham	1,034	553	8,237	6.7%
Pembroke	1,016	526	4,612	11.4%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JUNE 6*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF MAY 23†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Peterborough	656	364	3,858	9.4%
Piermont	47	26	430	6.0%
Pittsburg	111	77	384	20.1%
Pittsfield	475	265	2,122	12.5%
Plainfield	160	69	1,446	4.8%
Plaistow	628	337	4,320	7.8%
Plymouth	705	376	3,989	9.4%
Portsmouth	2,755	1,515	14,074	10.8%
Randolph	47	31	141	22.0%
Raymond	1,318	731	6,360	11.5%
Richmond	90	53	596	8.9%
Rindge	379	197	2,943	6.7%
Rochester	4,213	2,381	18,190	13.1%
Rollinsford	334	178	1,456	12.2%
Rumney	172	91	958	9.5%
Rye	505	247	3,459	7.1%
Salem	2,672	1,462	18,512	7.9%
Salisbury	142	70	827	8.5%
Sanbornton	385	199	1,689	11.8%
Sandown	678	346	4,279	8.1%
Sandwich	137	73	610	12.0%
Seabrook	971	548	5,180	10.6%
Sharon	29	15	224	6.7%
Shelburne	46	17	177	9.6%
Somersworth	1,669	939	6,891	13.6%
South Hampton	62	24	531	4.5%
Springfield	111	49	779	6.3%
Stark	42	25	194	12.9%
Stewartstown	75	46	370	12.4%
Stoddard	125	58	724	8.0%
Strafford	475	245	2,328	10.5%
Stratford	82	44	255	17.3%
Stratham	695	349	4,559	7.7%
Sugar Hill	72	44	351	12.5%
Sullivan	66	40	360	11.1%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JUNE 6*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF MAY 23†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Sunapee	264	138	1,671	8.3%
Surry	70	35	500	7.0%
Sutton	151	73	1,139	6.4%
Swanzey	775	436	4,101	10.6%
Tamworth	445	265	1,517	17.5%
Temple	138	73	786	9.3%
Thornton	459	271	1,790	15.1%
Tilton	626	341	1,837	18.6%
Troy	244	142	1,174	12.1%
Tuftonboro	252	139	1,157	12.0%
Unity	95	50	865	5.8%
Wakefield	540	294	2,310	12.7%
Walpole	263	137	2,380	5.8%
Warner	314	162	1,587	10.2%
Warren	78	41	537	7.6%
Washington	130	71	513	13.8%
Waterville Valley	74	40	141	28.4%
Weare	1,098	562	6,179	9.1%
Webster	215	115	1,180	9.7%
Wentworth	93	47	535	8.8%
Westmoreland	155	67	941	7.1%
Whitefield	355	226	1,280	17.7%
Wilmot	132	78	788	9.9%
Wilton	459	223	2,190	10.2%
Winchester	442	227	2,058	11.0%
Windham	1,082	541	8,219	6.6%
Windsor	26	13	155	8.4%
Wolfeboro	612	303	2,827	10.7%
Woodstock	380	232	972	23.9%
Totals	**154,433**	**83,528**	**780,205**	**10.7%**

** 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 June 25th.

For further information contact:
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NEWS RELEASE