New Hampshire Employment Security
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"We're working to keep New Hampshire working"

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COVID-19 UNEMPLOYMENT UPDATE

For Immediate Release: June 25, 2020

New claims for unemployment continued to fall during the week ending June 20th. For the week, 5,276 individuals filed claims for unemployment insurance with the State of New Hampshire's Department of Employment Security, down 1,155 (or 18%) from a revised 6,431 during the week ending June 13th, 2020. New Hampshire, by far, had the largest percentage decline in initial claims in New England. On a not seasonally adjusted basis, the number of initial claims nationally declined minimally by just 5,990 or less than one-half of one percent compared to the week ending June 13th. A total of 19 states experienced increases in the number of initial claims filed during the week, led by California with an additional 45,930 new claims, Maryland with 8,494, and Indiana with 7,868 initial claims.

Continuing claims (by individuals who remain unemployed and file a "continuing claim" for unemployment insurance) is an important metric in assessing any state's progress of economic recovery from pandemic-required restrictions and related economic effects. As of the week ending June 13th (continuing claims are reported with a one-week lag), New Hampshire had 92,132 continued claims, down 6,308 or six percent from 98,440 claims during the week ending June 6th. Nationally, continuing claims decreased by three percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. The accompanying chart shows how New Hampshire compares to other states on the number of continuing claims as a percentage of the state's pre-Covid (February 2020) labor force, for the week ending June 13th, February labor force numbers are used because of misclassification of workers as either unemployed or out of the labor force have plagued estimates nationwide since March. Using February labor force numbers provides a truer indication of the impact of continued claims on the state's labor force and economy.

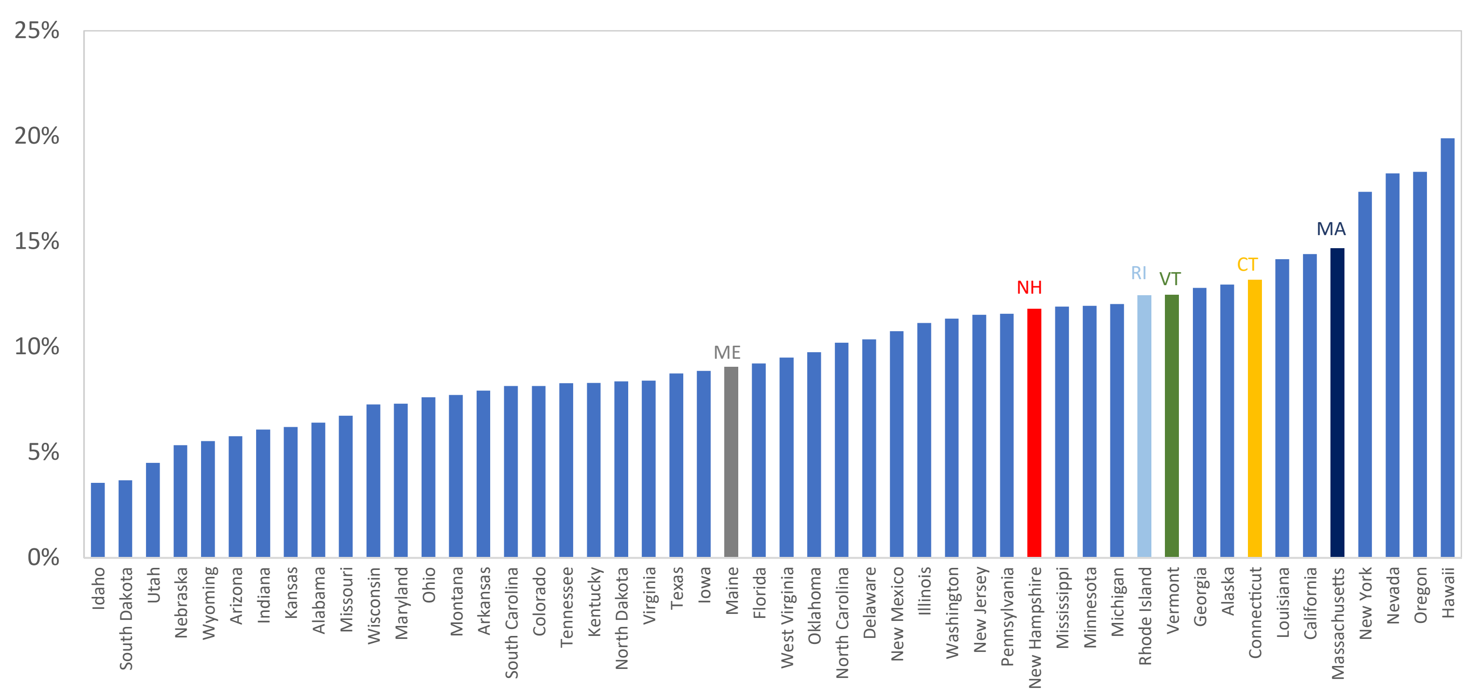
As the chart shows, in New England, only Maine has a lower percentage of continuing claims compared

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

TOWN	NEW CLAIMS JUNE 7 TO JUNE 13	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	TOTAL NEW CLAIMS MARCH 15 TO JUNE 13	CONTINUING CLAIMS AS OF MAY 23†
Manchester	353	-29	-7.6%	17,827	9,584
Nashua	175	-37	-17.5%	9,850	5,239
Claremont	157	118	302.6%	1,377	626
Charlestown	151	145	2416.7%	577	224
Rochester	84	-5	-5.6%	4,297	2,381
Concord	80	-18	-18.4%	5,391	2,878
Dover	71	-6	-7.8%	4,183	2,244
Derry	70	-4	-5.4%	4,185	2,207
Hillsborough	50	3	6.4%	884	453
Merrimack	48	-14	-22.6%	2,925	1,546
Hudson	46	-2	-4.2%	2,625	1343
Laconia	42	6	16.7%	2,518	1,392
Salem	42	-2	-4.5%	2,714	1,462
Exeter	41	14	51.9%	1,606	809
Keene	40	-17	-29.8%	2,508	1318
Goffstown	38	2	5.6%	2,091	1,097
Bedford	36	-10	-21.7%	1,928	987
Hooksett	36	1	2.9%	1,842	934
Londonderry	36	-9	-20.0%	2,777	1476
Hampton	35	2	6.1%	2,109	1,128

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

Continuing Claims as a % of the State's Pre-COVID-19 Workforce



to its pre-pandemic labor force than does New Hampshire. These comparisons do not consider differing eligibility rules for unemployment claims. New Hampshire, which expanded eligibility sooner, will thus have a higher percentage than many states that have more restrictive eligibility rules.

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 13th). Two communities that have not regularly appeared on the list of towns with the most initial claims, Claremont (+118) and Charlestown (+145), had large increases in initial claim filings compared to the prior week. 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.

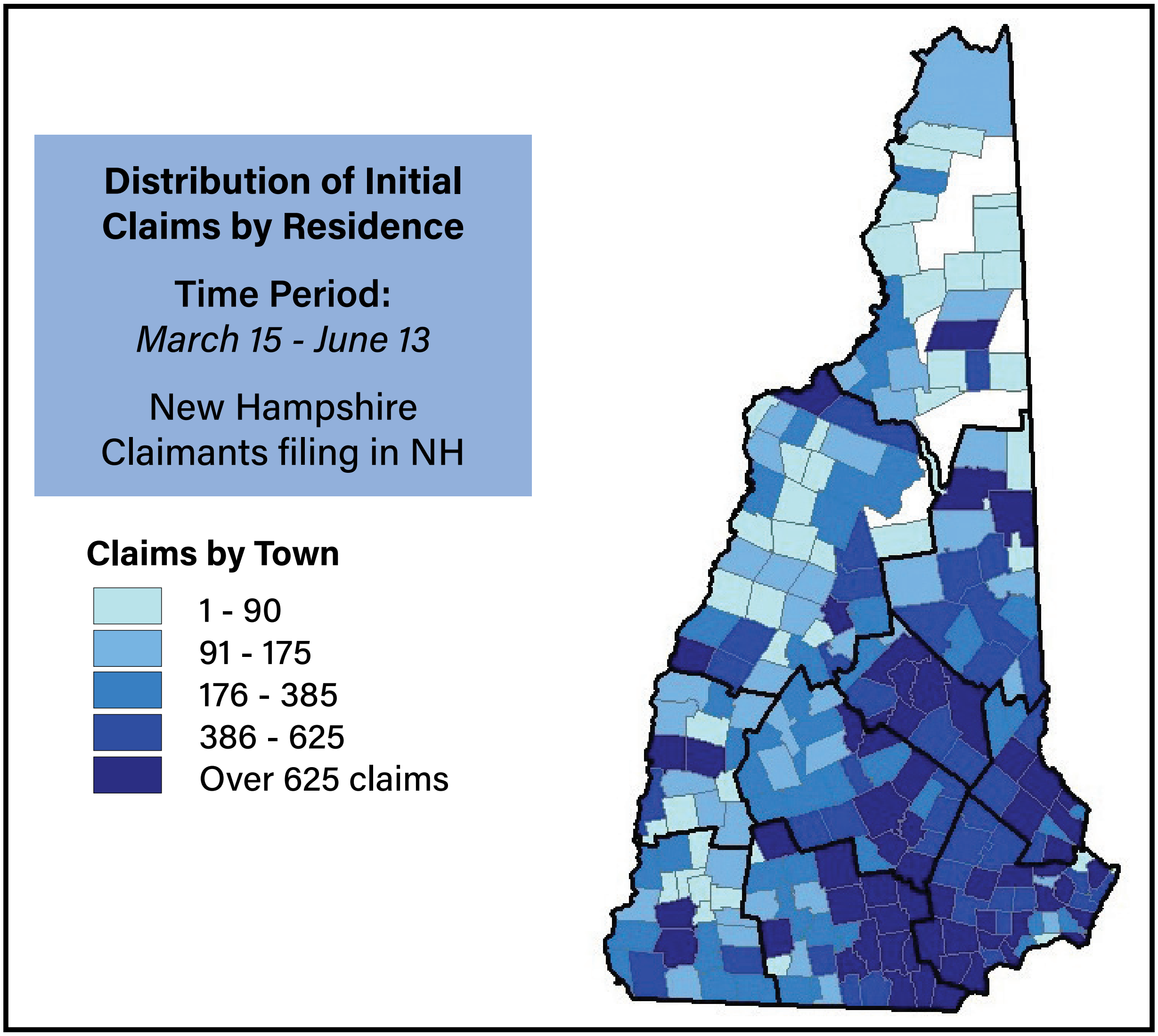
The claims numbers presented in Table 1 and Table 4 are based on where an individual lives, not where they work, and do not include initial claims of New Hampshire residents who work out-of-state (who file claims in the state where the business they work is located). For towns with a higher percentage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

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 May 23rd) 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 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

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

FIGURE 1



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, which is nearly two weeks 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 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 13th.

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. For the week, Sullivan County experienced an outsized increase in initial claims. As indicated in Table 1, both Claremont and Charlestown had large increases in new claims during the week ending June 13th. Sullivan County, along with Cheshire County, are the two counties in New Hampshire with the lowest percentage of employment in hospitality

[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.*

industries that have been most affected by business restrictions during the pandemic. This, in part, helps explain why they have had among the lowest Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rates. The rise in claims in that county is an indication that even as the industries hit hardest initially by the pandemic begin recovering, that secondary impacts may be starting that will affect industries due to decline in demand because of a weaker national and worldwide economies and associated slower or declining income growth.

Continuing claims are used to calculate each county's Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate through May 23rd. 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.

Claims by Industry

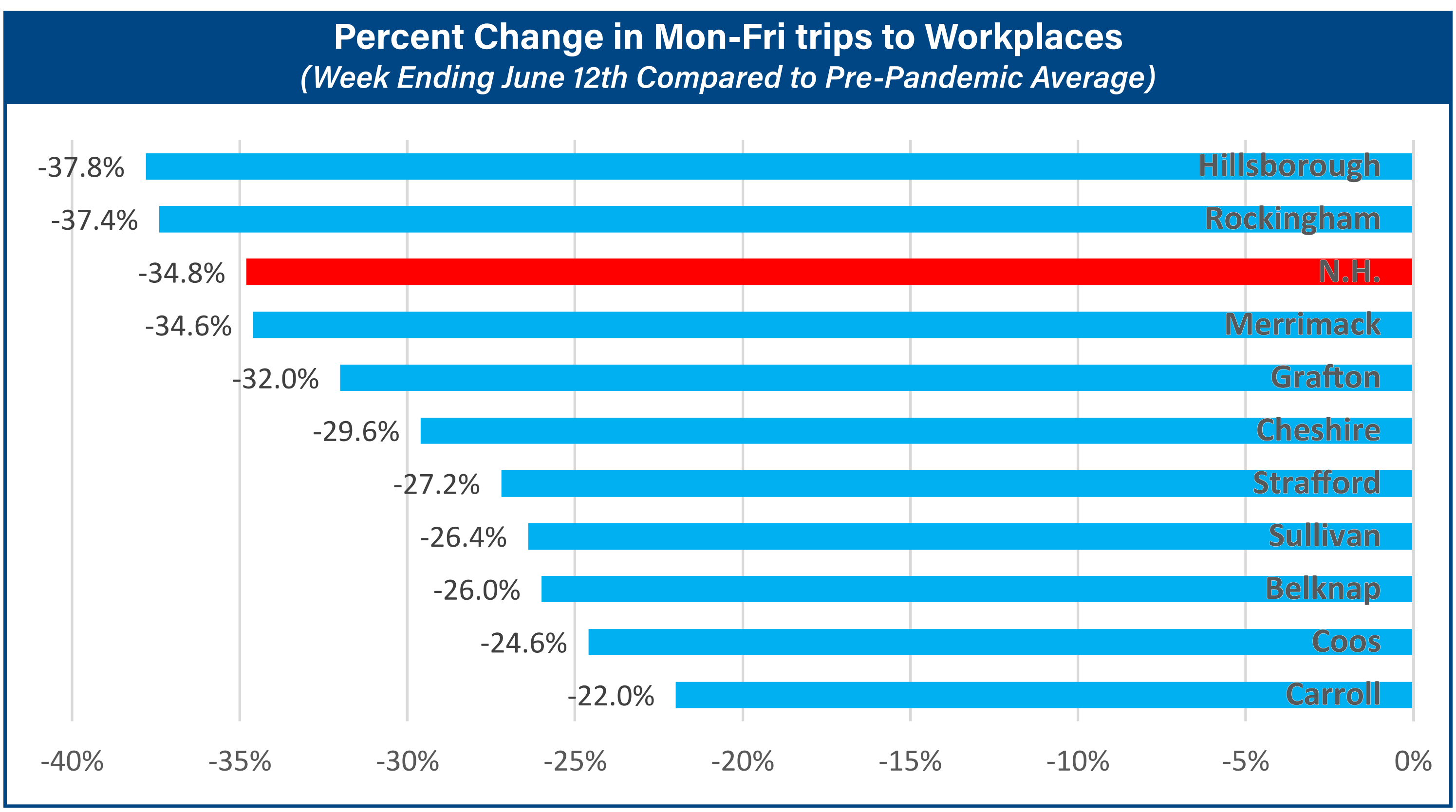
In order to provide the most current and timely estimate of the progress made in re-opening the New Hampshire economy, we continue to use claims by industry data maintained by the New Hampshire unemployment insurance system, rather than data that is provided through the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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 ending June 13th, 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. Here, "jobs recovered" is a metric that simply indicates the percentage of the initial claims filed in an industry that are no longer in continuing claims, and it should be noted that some initial claims never become paid claims or continuing claims.

The number of continuing claims filed by workers in the retail industry as of June 13th was 11,572 down 567 (5%) compared to the week ending June 6th. Continuing Claims in the food services industry were down by 503 or four percent. Healthcare industry continued claims were down 350, or four percent, and manufacturing industry continued claims were up 778, or 11 percent, since the week ending June 6th.

Worker Mobility

One challenge in assessing pandemic related impacts on the labor force and economy in a timely manner is that most official economic data is released on a monthly basis, with some exceptions, including unemployment claims data. In response, many economists, businesses and even public sector organizations are using high-frequency data reported by private sector organizations, such as Google, Apple, or



even OpenTable which tracks changes in the volume of restaurant reservations over time in different locations.

Google's community mobility data report anonymized location data in different locations by comparing the current movement in those places to the average movement before the pandemic-required restrictions were enforced. The reports chart movement trends over time by geography, across different categories of places such as retail and recreation, recreation, and workplaces. The data can be useful in showing both the degree to which government mandated shutdowns actually restricted mobility as well as the degree to which activity has resumed as restrictions are relaxed.

The Figure below shows, on a percentage basis, how the average volume of weekday trips to workplaces during the week ending June 12th differs from the average pre-pandemic volume of trips to workplaces, for each county in New Hampshire. The chart shows that Southern New Hampshire Counties are experiencing the steepest declines in trips to workplaces, but that all counties are well below their pre-pandemic averages. What is not shown in the graphic is a time series which would show that overall, trips to workplaces have recovered by almost half since their peak decline in April.

Reductions in trips to workplaces can result from layoffs of furloughs of workers, as well as increases in the number of workers working from home. Each of these plays a significant role in explaining workplace trip reductions in New Hampshire, but their respective roles differ across regions. North Country counties have among the highest unemployment rates due to the pandemic but they also have smaller reductions in trips to workplaces. Southern New Hampshire counties have a much higher percentage of employment in industries and occupations that can be performed from home than do Northern New Hampshire counties that rely much more industries that require direct contact with customers. The higher percentage reduction in workplace trips in southern counties is the result of more workers with the ability to work from home and not because of a higher rate of layoffs and furloughs in the counties.

TABLE 2 - COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTY

COUNTY	TOTAL CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH: MARCH 15 TO JUNE 13	CLAIMS JUNE 7 TO JUNE 13	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	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	8,870	143	15	4,764	31,039	15.3%
Carroll	7,113	88	-14	4,117	23,718	17.4%
Cheshire	7,372	181	21	3,821	41,500	9.2%
Coos	3,863	67	4	2,284	14,724	15.5%
Grafton	9,947	124	-47	5,495	51,045	10.8%
Hillsborough	49,479	945	-143	26,001	245,905	10.6%
Merrimack	17,986	305	-37	9,471	84,821	11.2%
Rockingham	33,336	568	-2	17,399	188,982	9.2%
Strafford	15,366	283	-6	8,192	75,410	10.9%
Sullivan	4,224	419	308	1,984	23,061	8.6%
Totals	**157,556**	**3,123**	**99**	**83,528**	**780,205**	**10.7%**

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

FIGURE 2

Distribution of Claims by Residence within County

Time Period:
March 15 - June 6

New Hampshire
Claimants filing in NH

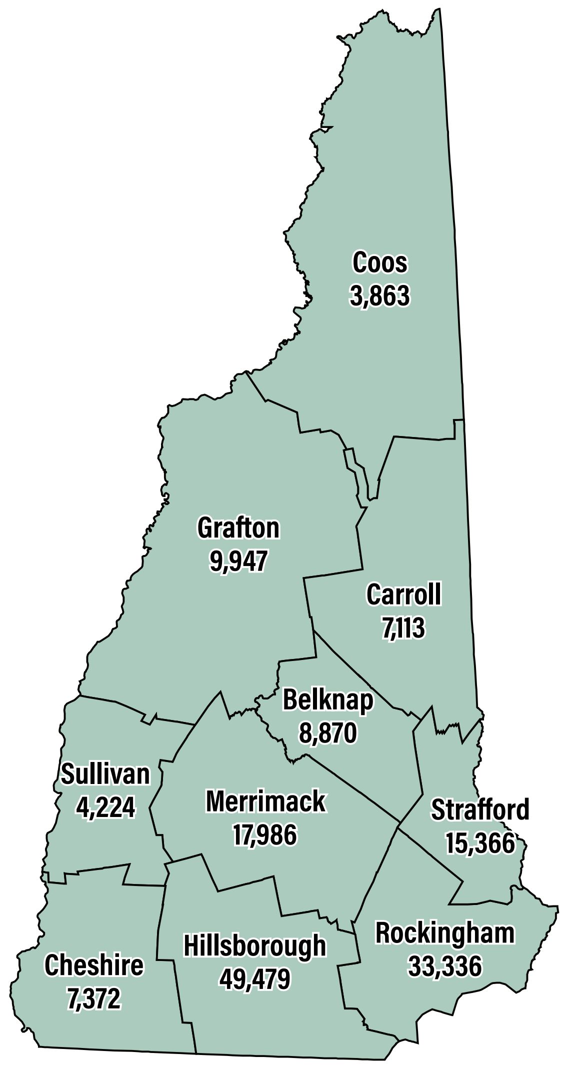


TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 15 TO JUNE 13

INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 15	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF JUNE 13	CHANGE SINCE JUNE 6	CCFS AS A % OF INDUSTRY INITIAL CLAIMS	ESTIMATED PERCENT OF JOBS RECOVERED
Food Services and Drinking Places	722	24,249	13,323	-503	54.9%	45.1%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	621	9,950	5,607	-73	56.4%	43.6%
Administrative and Support Services	561	9,534	3,379	-285	35.4%	64.6%
Hospitals	622	5,735	2,649	-249	46.2%	53.8%
Educational Services	611	6,291	3,229	-57	51.3%	48.7%
Social Assistance	624	5,640	3,141	-157	55.7%	44.3%
Personal and Laundry Services	812	4,730	2,172	-211	45.9%	54.1%
Accommodation	721	4,501	3,253	184	72.3%	27.7%
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	441	4,314	2,020	-94	46.8%	53.2%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	713	4,038	2,115	-46	52.4%	47.6%
General Merchandise Stores	452	3,907	1,745	-491	44.7%	55.3%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	541	3,850	1,661	-106	43.1%	56.9%
Specialty Trade Contractors	238	3,680	1,237	-124	33.6%	66.4%
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	448	3,156	1,846	6	58.5%	41.5%
Food and Beverage Stores	445	3,084	1,497	-50	48.5%	51.5%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	453	2,447	1,084	-76	44.3%	55.7%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	623	2,274	1,928	276	84.8%	15.2%
Electronic Computer Manufacturing	334	2,175	1,449	-8	66.6%	33.4%
General Automotive Repair	811	2,063	1,032	-32	50.0%	50.0%
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	423	1,860	891	-41	47.9%	52.1%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Prof., and Similar Organizations	813	1,831	888	-93	48.5%	51.5%
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	485	1,993	849	-41	42.6%	57.4%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	332	1,852	1,021	1	55.1%	44.9%
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores	451	1,584	580	-80	36.6%	63.4%
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	442	1,471	686	-28	46.6%	53.4%
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	339	1,362	985	59	72.3%	27.7%
Construction of Buildings	236	1,212	400	-73	33.0%	67.0%
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	335	1,950	636	-2	32.6%	67.4%
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	424	1,158	598	-15	51.6%	48.4%

TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 15 TO JUNE 13						
INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 15	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF JUNE 13	CHANGE SINCE JUNE 6	CCFS AS A % OF INDUSTRY INITIAL CLAIMS	ESTIMATED PERCENT OF JOBS RECOVERED
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	444	1,159	619	-11	53.4%	46.6%
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers.	425	1,135	576	-6	50.7%	49.3%
Executive, Legislative, and Other General Government Support	921	1,098	617	-9	56.2%	43.8%
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	326	1,016	467	-32	46.0%	54.0%
Nonstore Retailers	454	966	513	-3	53.1%	46.9%
Textile Mills	313	929	483	22	52.0%	48.0%
Health and Personal Care Stores	446	903	515	40	57.0%	43.0%
Printing and Related Support Activities	323	882	474	-8	53.7%	46.3%
Real Estate	531	818	466	20	57.0%	43.0%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	551	776	383	-10	49.4%	50.6%
Gas Stations	447	732	421	-15	57.5%	42.5%
Machinery Manufacturing	333	739	1,328	727	179.7%	-79.7%
Rental and Leasing Services	532	696	434	-12	62.4%	37.6%
Electronics and Appliance Stores	443	706	427	-9	60.5%	39.5%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	336	611	445	-4	72.8%	27.2%
Industries in the Food Manufacturing	311	612	383	-2	62.6%	37.4%
Industries in the Publishing Industries (except Internet)	511	543	346	-1	63.7%	36.3%
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	512	476	345	-6	72.5%	27.5%
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	312	475	213	-2	44.8%	55.2%
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related	711	488	291	7	59.6%	40.4%
Couriers and Messengers	492	480	267	2	57.4%	42.6%

**NAICS - North American Industrial Classification System*

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JUNE 13*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF MAY 23†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Acworth	78	34	459	7.4%
Albany	122	72	362	19.9%
Alexandria	252	149	912	16.3%
Allenstown	577	300	2,493	12.0%
Alstead	206	98	1,083	9.0%
Alton	667	337	3,009	11.2%
Amherst	961	514	6,419	8.0%
Andover	245	114	1,439	7.9%
Antrim	313	140	1,427	9.8%
Ashland	320	173	1,279	13.5%
Atkinson	568	301	4,068	7.4%
Auburn	663	334	3,634	9.2%
Barnstead	623	314	2,656	11.8%
Barrington	1,072	572	5,523	10.4%
Bartlett	663	391	1,459	26.8%
Bath town	106	55	542	10.1%
Bedford	1,928	987	12,555	7.9%
Belmont	1,114	618	3,576	17.3%
Bennington	201	102	817	12.5%
Berlin	1,055	592	3,888	15.2%
Bethlehem	464	295	1,444	20.4%
Boscawen	533	270	1,972	13.7%
Bow	742	373	4,561	8.2%
Bradford	221	115	986	11.7%
Brentwood	423	220	2,642	8.3%
Bridgewater	136	78	761	10.2%
Bristol	547	322	1,842	17.5%
Brookfield	106	50	293	17.1%
Brookline	428	203	3,480	5.8%
Campton	581	339	2,110	16.1%
Canaan	421	224	2,042	11.0%
Candia	471	227	2,598	8.7%
Canterbury	249	115	1,508	7.6%
Carroll	125	88	391	22.5%
Center Harbor	152	77	670	11.5%
Charlestown	577	224	2,843	7.9%
Chatham	46	25	160	15.6%
Chester	563	282	3,145	9.0%
Chesterfield	241	114	1,943	5.9%
Chichester	328	182	1,588	11.5%
Claremont	1,377	626	6,385	9.8%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JUNE 13*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF MAY 23†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Colebrook	268	161	1,141	14.1%
Columbia	46	30	318	9.4%
Concord	5,391	2,878	23,063	12.5%
Conway	2,128	1,338	5,463	24.5%
Cornish	145	73	988	7.4%
Croydon	59	38	452	8.4%
Dalton	164	101	442	22.9%
Danbury	186	116	736	15.8%
Danville	466	244	2,771	8.8%
Deerfield	536	272	2,835	9.6%
Deering	190	88	1,133	7.8%
Derry	4,185	2,207	20,900	10.6%
Dorchester	32	20	200	10.0%
Dover	4,183	2,244	18,915	11.9%
Dublin	109	56	891	6.3%
Dummer	26	21	142	14.8%
Dunbarton	313	157	1,795	8.7%
Durham	639	256	9,395	2.7%
East Kingston	213	112	1,401	8.0%
Easton	31	14	143	9.8%
Eaton	58	37	235	15.7%
Effingham	196	108	701	15.4%
Enfield	433	227	3,166	7.2%
Epping	891	483	4,282	11.3%
Epsom	564	281	2,996	9.4%
Errol	54	30	164	18.3%
Exeter	1,606	809	8,834	9.2%
Farmington	930	519	3,725	13.9%
Fitzwilliam	199	87	1,361	6.4%
Francestown	150	79	1,002	7.9%
Franconia	150	88	655	13.4%
Franklin	1,260	721	4,055	17.8%
Freedom	148	79	766	10.3%
Fremont	537	297	2,870	10.3%
Gilford	1,062	539	3,645	14.8%
Gilmanton	541	284	1,746	16.3%
Gilsum	89	51	457	11.2%
Goffstown	2,091	1,097	11,023	10.0%
Gorham	399	251	1,234	20.3%
Goshen	80	45	451	10.0%
Grafton	162	87	683	12.7%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JUNE 13*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF MAY 23†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Grantham	219	107	1,664	6.4%
Greenfield	183	103	1,066	9.7%
Greenland	424	214	2,467	8.7%
Greenville	191	96	1,206	8.0%
Groton	120	69	382	18.1%
Hale's Location	11	6	42	14.3%
Hampstead	793	388	5,151	7.5%
Hampton Falls	201	100	1,501	6.7%
Hampton	2,109	1,128	9,147	12.3%
Hancock	172	81	944	8.6%
Hanover	210	99	5,093	1.9%
Harrisville	106	55	609	9.0%
Haverhill	383	184	2,359	7.8%
Hebron	53	31	413	7.5%
Henniker	498	270	2,910	9.3%
Hill	138	80	543	14.7%
Hillsborough	884	453	3,004	15.1%
Hinsdale	306	165	2,158	7.6%
Holderness	254	127	1,563	8.1%
Hollis	584	291	4,346	6.7%
Hooksett	1,842	934	9,376	10.0%
Hopkinton	513	255	3,481	7.3%
Hudson	2,625	1,343	15,467	8.7%
Jackson	172	108	366	29.5%
Jaffrey	502	265	3,103	8.5%
Jefferson	139	83	639	13.0%
Keene	2,508	1,318	11,949	11.0%
Kensington	162	73	1,313	5.6%
Kingston	669	362	3,777	9.6%
Laconia	2,518	1,392	7,775	17.9%
Lancaster	365	205	1,741	11.8%
Landaff	42	24	279	8.6%
Langdon	59	25	363	6.9%
Lebanon	1,177	636	7,793	8.2%
Lee	489	252	2,884	8.7%
Lempster	112	44	629	7.0%
Lincoln	352	233	770	30.3%
Lisbon	192	99	862	11.5%
Litchfield	933	484	4,887	9.9%
Littleton	1,004	544	3,256	16.7%
Londonderry	2,777	1,476	16,261	9.1%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JUNE 13*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF MAY 23†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Loudon	677	359	3,357	10.7%
Lyman	107	51	336	15.2%
Lyme	86	43	850	5.1%
Lyndeborough	195	105	1,056	9.9%
Madbury	192	84	1,097	7.7%
Madison	397	235	1,437	16.4%
Manchester	17,827	9,584	66,815	14.3%
Marlborough	250	136	1,221	11.1%
Marlow	83	33	369	8.9%
Mason	127	55	821	6.7%
Meredith	869	497	3,115	16.0%
Merrimack	2,925	1,546	16,570	9.3%
Middleton	202	93	1,051	8.8%
Milan	147	81	626	12.9%
Milford	1,912	964	9,738	9.9%
Milton	522	274	2,390	11.5%
Monroe	69	37	401	9.2%
Mont Vernon	237	120	1,582	7.6%
Moultonborough	501	271	2,219	12.2%
Nashua	9,850	5,239	51,919	10.1%
Nelson	63	34	440	7.7%
New Boston	701	345	3,976	8.7%
New Castle	62	24	560	4.3%
New Durham	321	155	1,563	9.9%
New Hampton	301	166	1,321	12.6%
New Ipswich	374	179	3,023	5.9%
New London	253	128	1,941	6.6%
Newbury	209	111	1,212	9.2%
Newfields	175	87	1,071	8.1%
Newington	85	42	518	8.1%
Newmarket	1,234	621	5,818	10.7%
Newport	721	391	3,553	11.0%
Newton	338	192	3,283	5.8%
North Hampton	451	228	2,684	8.5%
Northfield	756	423	2,554	16.6%
Northumberland	282	165	1,059	15.6%
Northwood	605	298	2,672	11.2%
Nottingham	577	278	3,286	8.5%
Orford	100	48	817	5.9%
Ossipee	547	320	1,757	18.2%
Pelham	1,051	553	8,237	6.7%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JUNE 13*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF MAY 23†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Pembroke	1,030	526	4,612	11.4%
Peterborough	669	364	3,858	9.4%
Piermont	48	26	430	6.0%
Pittsburg	112	77	384	20.1%
Pittsfield	484	265	2,122	12.5%
Plainfield	164	69	1,446	4.8%
Plaistow	641	337	4,320	7.8%
Plymouth	715	376	3,989	9.4%
Portsmouth	2,786	1,515	14,074	10.8%
Randolph	48	31	141	22.0%
Raymond	1,335	731	6,360	11.5%
Richmond	92	53	596	8.9%
Rindge	380	197	2,943	6.7%
Rochester	4,297	2,381	18,190	13.1%
Rollinsford	340	178	1,456	12.2%
Rumney	174	91	958	9.5%
Rye	520	247	3,459	7.1%
Salem	2,714	1,462	18,512	7.9%
Salisbury	148	70	827	8.5%
Sanbornton	386	199	1,689	11.8%
Sandown	685	346	4,279	8.1%
Sandwich	139	73	610	12.0%
Seabrook	1,000	548	5,180	10.6%
Sharon	30	15	224	6.7%
Shelburne	46	17	177	9.6%
Somersworth	1,697	939	6,891	13.6%
South Hampton	62	24	531	4.5%
Springfield	113	49	779	6.3%
Stark	43	25	194	12.9%
Stewartstown	76	46	370	12.4%
Stoddard	131	58	724	8.0%
Strafford	482	245	2,328	10.5%
Stratford	85	44	255	17.3%
Stratham	711	349	4,559	7.7%
Sugar Hill	72	44	351	12.5%
Sullivan	68	40	360	11.1%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JUNE 13*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF MAY 23†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Sunapee	275	138	1,671	8.3%
Surry	73	35	500	7.0%
Sutton	155	73	1,139	6.4%
Swanzey	784	436	4,101	10.6%
Tamworth	449	265	1,517	17.5%
Temple	140	73	786	9.3%
Thornton	465	271	1,790	15.1%
Tilton	637	341	1,837	18.6%
Troy	251	142	1,174	12.1%
Tuftonboro	256	139	1,157	12.0%
Unity	111	50	865	5.8%
Wakefield	551	294	2,310	12.7%
Walpole	294	137	2,380	5.8%
Warner	320	162	1,587	10.2%
Warren	79	41	537	7.6%
Washington	134	71	513	13.8%
Waterville Valley	74	40	141	28.4%
Weare	1,116	562	6,179	9.1%
Webster	219	115	1,180	9.7%
Wentworth	95	47	535	8.8%
Westmoreland	157	67	941	7.1%
Whitefield	361	226	1,280	17.7%
Wilmot	135	78	788	9.9%
Wilton	461	223	2,190	10.2%
Winchester	457	227	2,058	11.0%
Windham	1,098	541	8,219	6.6%
Windsor	30	13	155	8.4%
Wolfeboro	620	303	2,827	10.7%
Woodstock	383	232	972	23.9%
Totals	**157,556**	**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 July 2nd.

For further information contact:
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NEWS RELEASE