New Hampshire Employment Security
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COVID-19 UNEMPLOYMENT UPDATE

For Immediate Release: July 2, 2020

New claims for unemployment continued to fall during the week ending June 27th. For the week, 4,838 individuals filed claims for unemployment insurance with the State of New Hampshire's Department of Employment Security, down 575 (or 11%) from a revised 5,431 during the week ending June 20th, 2020. New Hampshire again had the largest percentage drop in initial claims of any state in New England. On a not seasonally adjusted basis, the number of initial claims nationally declined minimally, by just 14,575, or less than one percent compared to the week ending June 20th. Nearly one-half (24) of all states experienced an increase in new claims during the week, led by Indiana with an additional 24,033 new claims, Michigan with an additional 17,671, and Washington with an increase of 8,110 initial claims compared to the week ending June 20th. Some of the increase in claims may be associated with new pandemic related restrictions, or the rolling-back of previously relaxed restrictions, in states that have seen a recent rise in Covid-19 cases.

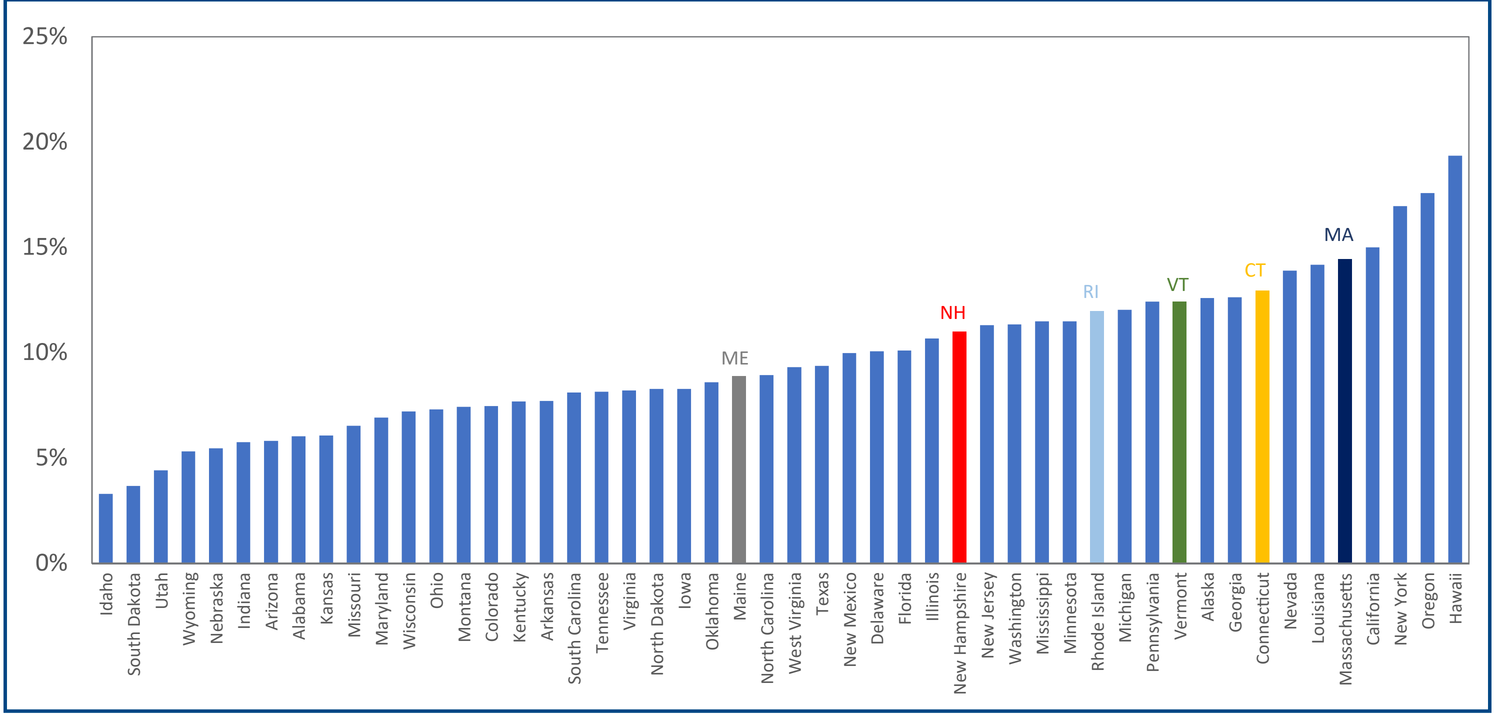
Continuing claims (by individuals who remain unemployed and file a "continuing claim" for unemployment insurance) is an important metric in assessing any state's progress of economic recovery from pandemic-required restrictions and related economic effects. As of the week ending June 20th (continuing claims are reported with a one-week lag), New Hampshire had 85,994 continued claims, down 6,308 or six percent from 92,776 claims during the week ending June 13th. Nationally, continuing claims decreased by just two percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. As a result of New Hampshire's more rapid decline (than the nation overall) in continuing claims, the Granite State dropped three places among all states on the number of continuing claims as a percentage of its pre-Covid 19 labor force. 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 13 TO JUNE 20	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	TOTAL NEW CLAIMS MARCH 15 TO JUNE 20	CONTINUING CLAIMS AS OF MAY 23†
Manchester	325	-28	-8.6%	18,152	9,584
Nashua	190	15	7.9%	10,040	5,239
Concord	92	12	13.0%	5,483	2,878
Derry	72	2	2.8%	4,257	2,207
Rochester	67	-17	-25.4%	4,364	2,381
Laconia	54	12	22.2%	2,572	1,392
Salem	51	9	17.6%	2,765	1,462
Londonderry	49	13	26.5%	2,826	1,476
Keene	44	4	9.1%	2,552	1,318
Dover	42	-29	-69.0%	4,225	2,244
Hudson	41	-5	-12.2%	2,666	1343
Merrimack	41	-7	-17.1%	2,966	1,546
Bedford	33	-3	-9.1%	1,961	987
Hampton	33	-2	-6.1%	2,142	1,128
Goffstown	32	-6	-18.8%	2,123	1097
Exeter	30	-11	-36.7%	1,636	809
Hooksett	30	-6	-20.0%	1,872	934
Berlin	29	8	27.6%	1,084	592
Milford	29	-2	-6.9%	1,941	964
Franklin	26	6	23.1%	1,286	721

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

Continuing Claims as a % of the State's Pre-COVID-19 Workforce (as of June 20th)



These comparisons do not consider differing eligibility rules for unemployment claims. New Hampshire, which expanded eligibility sooner, will have a higher percentage than many states that have more restrictive eligibility rules. The percentages also do not reflect the speed and efficiency with which states are processing claims. Unlike New Hampshire, many state unemployment compensation systems continue to struggle with a backlog of claims. These unprocessed claims lower their claims as a percentage of the labor force.

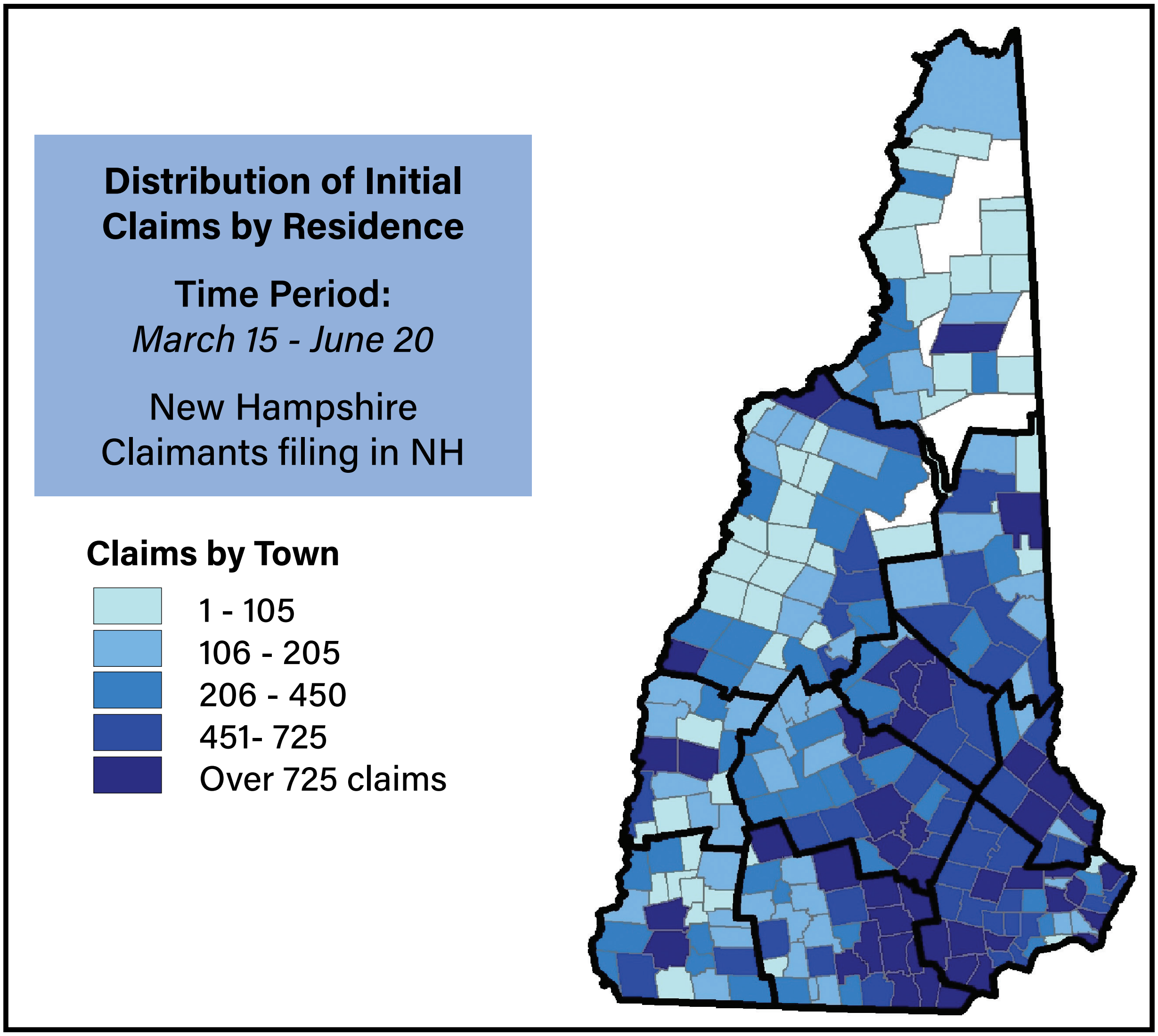
Town-by-town breakouts of the number of new claims filed by New Hampshire residents who also work in the state are available with a one-week lag (through June 20th). Overall, the number of claims filed by New Hampshire residents working in New Hampshire declined by 548 during the week. Overall, 78 communities experienced an increase in initial claims, but as Table 1 shows, there were no communities that experienced significant increases in the number of initial claims filed during the week ending June 20th. As initial claims begin returning to pre-pandemic levels, the number of communities experiencing increases and decreases in new claims should be approximately equal, with the number of new claims in any community either increasing or decreasing by small numbers. Data from the week indicate that is what is occurring.

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

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

FIGURE 1



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, 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 20th.

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

[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.*

county. After increasing last week, attributable to a spike in claims in Claremont and Charlestown, new claims in Sullivan County declined, accounting for the majority of the drop in claims filed by New Hampshire residents during the week.

With the July 9th release of the Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate we will be reporting new continuing claims numbers by town and county and will update associated rates through June 20th. 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

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 20th, continued claims as a percentage of initial claims in the industry, and 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 20th was 11,017 down 555 (5%) compared to the week ending June 13th. Continuing Claims in the food services industry were down by 1,139 or nine percent. Healthcare industry continued claims were down 664, or nine percent, and manufacturing industry continued claims were down 455, or six percent, since the week ending June 13th.

Few industries experienced an increase in continuing claims, with the largest increases during the week ending June 20th in professional, scientific and technical services industries (+424), educational services industries (+331), and transit and ground transportation industries (+181).

Self-Employment Claims

Self-employed individuals do not pay into the unemployment insurance compensation fund and have not traditionally qualified for unemployment insurance benefits. New Hampshire initially expanded eligibility for unemployment benefits to self-employed individuals following the Governor's emergency order on March 16th,restricting economic activities in order to control the Covid-19 pandemic in the state. Subsequently, as a part of the federal government's efforts to combat the economic and income impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic, it authorized, and agreed to pay for, "Pandemic Unemployment Assistance" (PUA) benefits that allowed states to expand eligibility for unemployment compensation benefits to self-employed individuals. Expanding eligibility to individuals who have self-employment income accounts for about 17 percent of all paid "continuing" claims in New Hampshire since early May (figure below).

Expanded Eligibility for the Self-Employed Make-Up About 17 Percent of Continuing Unemployment Claims

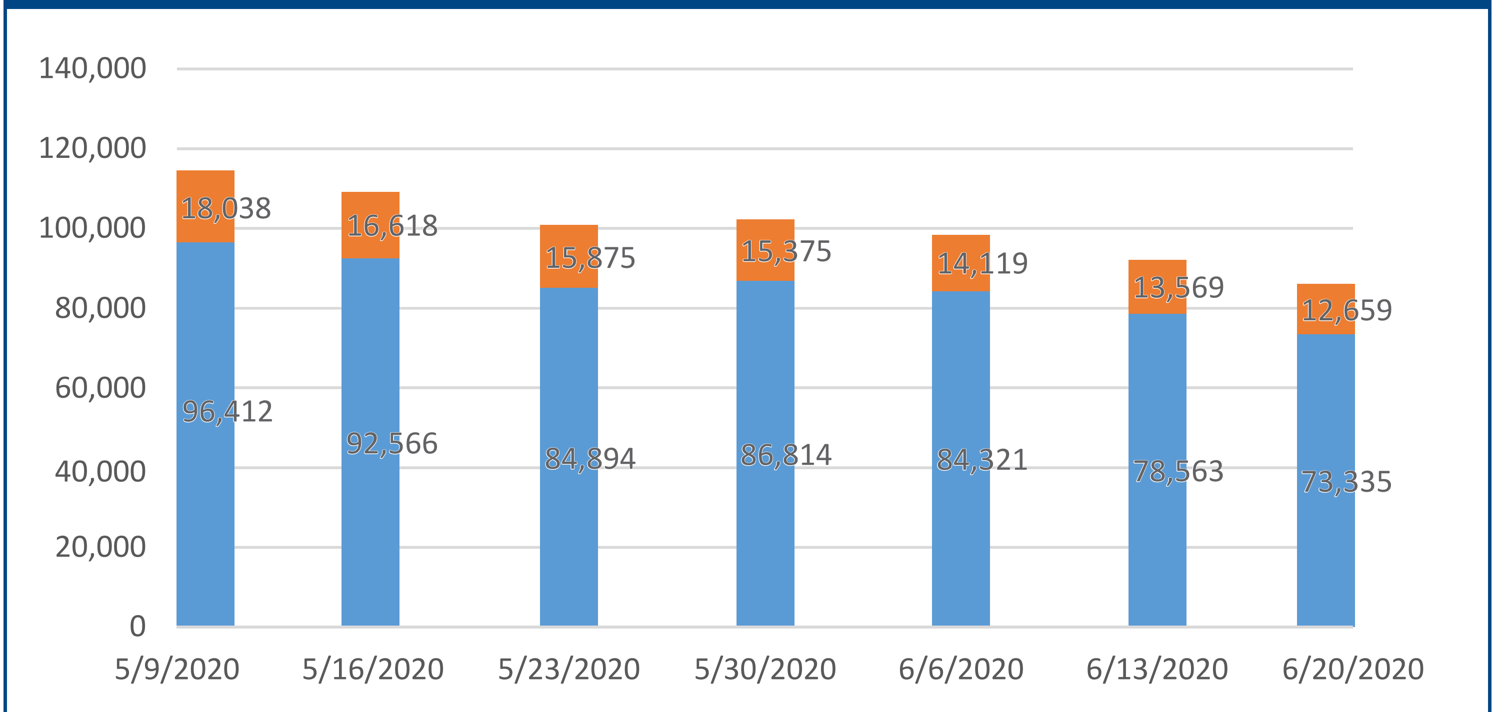


TABLE 2 - COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTY

COUNTY	TOTAL CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH: MARCH 15 TO JUNE 20	CLAIMS JUNE 13 TO JUNE 20	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	9,031	161	18	4,764	31,039	15.3%
Carroll	7,200	87	-1	4,117	23,718	17.4%
Cheshire	7,514	142	-39	3,821	41,500	9.2%
Coos	3,927	64	-3	2,284	14,724	15.5%
Grafton	10,086	139	15	5,495	51,045	10.8%
Hillsborough	50,348	869	-76	26,001	245,905	10.6%
Merrimack	18,290	304	-1	9,471	84,821	11.2%
Rockingham	33,860	524	-44	17,399	188,982	9.2%
Strafford	15,575	209	-74	8,192	75,410	10.9%
Sullivan	4,300	76	-343	1,984	23,061	8.6%
Totals	**160,131**	**2,575**	**-548**	**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 20

New Hampshire
Claimants filing in NH

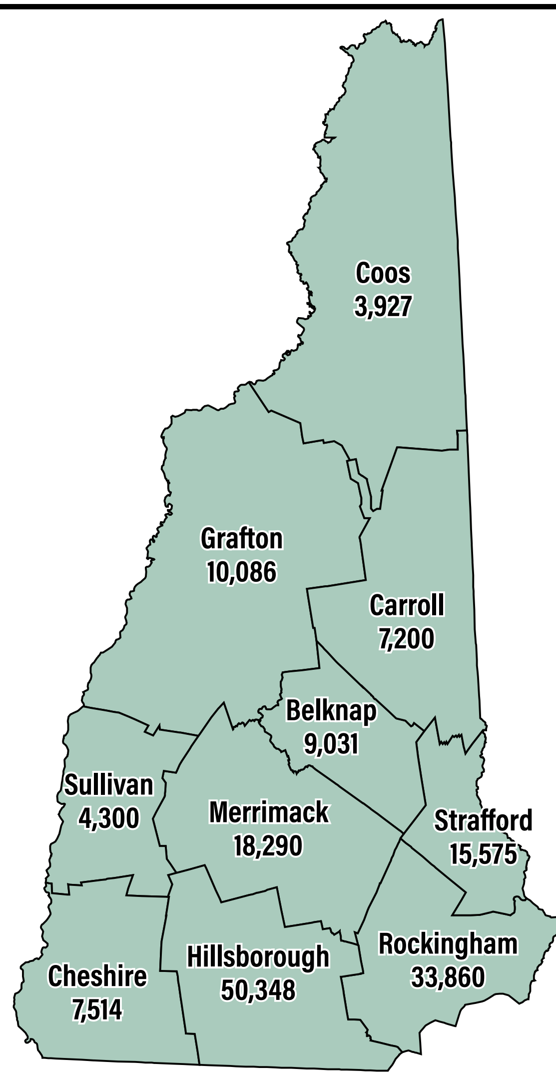


TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 15 TO JUNE 20

INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED SINCE MARCH 15	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF JUNE 20	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	CCFs AS A % OF INDUSTRY INITIAL CLAIMS	ESTIMATED PERCENT OF JOBS RECOVERED
Food Services and Drinking Places	722	24,399	12,184	-1,139	49.9%	50.1%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	621	10,003	3,044	-335	30.4%	69.6%
Administrative and Support Services	561	9,741	5,543	-64	56.9%	43.1%
Educational Services	611	6,624	3,584	**331**	54.1%	45.9%
Hospitals	622	5,777	2,364	-285	40.9%	59.1%
Social Assistance	624	5,728	3,072	-157	53.6%	46.4%
Personal and Laundry Services	812	4,757	2,033	-139	42.7%	57.3%
Accommodation	721	4,557	2,962	-179	65.0%	35.0%
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	441	4,342	1,565	-96	36.0%	64.0%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	713	4,107	1,867	-248	45.5%	54.5%
General Merchandise Stores	452	3,938	1,889	-131	48.0%	52.0%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	541	3,935	2,169	**424**	55.1%	44.9%
Specialty Trade Contractors	238	3,740	1,439	-58	38.5%	61.5%
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	448	3,180	1,153	-84	36.3%	63.7%
Food and Beverage Stores	445	3,142	1,846	0	58.8%	41.2%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	453	2,473	1,035	-49	41.9%	58.1%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	623	2,322	1,435	-14	61.8%	38.2%
Electronic Computer Manufacturing	334	2,205	946	-39	42.9%	57.1%
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	485	2,128	2,109	**181**	99.1%	0.9%
General Automotive Repair	811	2,087	848	-43	40.6%	59.4%
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	335	1,997	1,198	-130	60.0%	40.0%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	332	1,932	985	-36	51.0%	49.0%
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	423	1,896	850	1	44.8%	55.2%
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	813	1,860	929	-103	49.9%	50.1%
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores	451	1,596	644	-42	40.4%	59.6%
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	442	1,481	517	-63	34.9%	65.1%
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	339	1,374	824	-64	60.0%	40.0%
Construction of Buildings	236	1,229	550	-26	44.8%	55.2%
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	444	1,184	608	-9	51.4%	48.6%

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 20	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	CCFs AS A % OF INDUSTRY INITIAL CLAIMS	ESTIMATED PERCENT OF JOBS RECOVERED
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	424	1,183	582	-16	49.2%	50.8%
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers.	425	1,149	602	-34	52.4%	47.6%
Executive, Legislative, and Other General Government Support	921	1,133	599	-20	52.9%	47.1%
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	326	1,035	354	-46	34.2%	65.8%
Nonstore Retailers	454	982	486	-27	49.5%	50.5%
Textile Mills	313	936	518	3	55.3%	44.7%
Health and Personal Care Stores	446	915	440	-27	48.1%	51.9%
Printing and Related Support Activities	323	890	473	-10	53.1%	46.9%
Real Estate	531	827	404	-17	48.9%	51.1%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	551	785	414	-60	52.7%	47.3%
Machinery Manufacturing	333	751	453	-13	60.3%	39.7%
Gas Stations	447	751	426	-1	56.7%	43.3%
Electronics and Appliance Stores	443	715	408	-26	57.1%	42.9%
Rental and Leasing Services	532	706	375	-8	53.1%	46.9%
Industries in the Food Manufacturing	311	650	335	-10	51.5%	48.5%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	336	622	443	-2	71.2%	28.8%
Primary Metal Manufacturing	331	566	267	5	47.2%	52.8%
Industries in the Publishing Industries (except Internet)	511	556	373	-10	67.1%	32.9%
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related	711	502	349	3	69.5%	30.5%
Couriers and Messengers	492	501	265	-11	52.9%	47.1%
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	312	480	180	-33	57.4%	42.6%

**NAICS - North American Industrial Classification System*

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JUNE 20*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF MAY 23†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Acworth	82	34	459	7.4%
Albany	123	72	362	19.9%
Alexandria	255	149	912	16.3%
Allenstown	586	300	2,493	12.0%
Alstead	212	98	1,083	9.0%
Alton	683	337	3,009	11.2%
Amherst	976	514	6,419	8.0%
Andover	256	114	1,439	7.9%
Antrim	321	140	1,427	9.8%
Ashland	327	173	1,279	13.5%
Atkinson	579	301	4,068	7.4%
Auburn	675	334	3,634	9.2%
Barnstead	630	314	2,656	11.8%
Barrington	1,087	572	5,523	10.4%
Bartlett	668	391	1,459	26.8%
Bath town	109	55	542	10.1%
Bedford	1,961	987	12,555	7.9%
Belmont	1,134	618	3,576	17.3%
Bennington	207	102	817	12.5%
Berlin	1,084	592	3,888	15.2%
Bethlehem	470	295	1,444	20.4%
Boscawen	545	270	1,972	13.7%
Bow	753	373	4,561	8.2%
Bradford	224	115	986	11.7%
Brentwood	429	220	2,642	8.3%
Bridgewater	137	78	761	10.2%
Bristol	554	322	1,842	17.5%
Brookfield	106	50	293	17.1%
Brookline	435	203	3,480	5.8%
Campton	591	339	2,110	16.1%
Canaan	433	224	2,042	11.0%
Candia	478	227	2,598	8.7%
Canterbury	251	115	1,508	7.6%
Carroll	125	88	391	22.5%
Center Harbor	152	77	670	11.5%
Charlestown	595	224	2,843	7.9%
Chatham	46	25	160	15.6%
Chester	574	282	3,145	9.0%
Chesterfield	247	114	1,943	5.9%
Chichester	331	182	1,588	11.5%
Claremont	1,396	626	6,385	9.8%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JUNE 20*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF MAY 23†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Colebrook	269	161	1,141	14.1%
Columbia	46	30	318	9.4%
Concord	5,483	2,878	23,063	12.5%
Conway	2,142	1,338	5,463	24.5%
Cornish	146	73	988	7.4%
Croydon	59	38	452	8.4%
Dalton	167	101	442	22.9%
Danbury	188	116	736	15.8%
Danville	472	244	2,771	8.8%
Deerfield	545	272	2,835	9.6%
Deering	193	88	1,133	7.8%
Derry	4,257	2,207	20,900	10.6%
Dorchester	33	20	200	10.0%
Dover	4,225	2,244	18,915	11.9%
Dublin	115	56	891	6.3%
Dummer	29	21	142	14.8%
Dunbarton	319	157	1,795	8.7%
Durham	647	256	9,395	2.7%
East Kingston	214	112	1,401	8.0%
Easton	31	14	143	9.8%
Eaton	58	37	235	15.7%
Effingham	199	108	701	15.4%
Enfield	437	227	3,166	7.2%
Epping	906	483	4,282	11.3%
Epsom	569	281	2,996	9.4%
Errol	54	30	164	18.3%
Exeter	1,636	809	8,834	9.2%
Farmington	945	519	3,725	13.9%
Fitzwilliam	202	87	1,361	6.4%
Francestown	156	79	1,002	7.9%
Franconia	155	88	655	13.4%
Franklin	1,286	721	4,055	17.8%
Freedom	150	79	766	10.3%
Fremont	543	297	2,870	10.3%
Gilford	1,080	539	3,645	14.8%
Gilmanton	547	284	1,746	16.3%
Gilsum	89	51	457	11.2%
Goffstown	2,123	1,097	11,023	10.0%
Gorham	405	251	1,234	20.3%
Goshen	82	45	451	10.0%
Grafton	165	87	683	12.7%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JUNE 20*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF MAY 23†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Grantham	221	107	1,664	6.4%
Greenfield	184	103	1,066	9.7%
Greenland	432	214	2,467	8.7%
Greenville	192	96	1,206	8.0%
Groton	122	69	382	18.1%
Hampstead	808	388	5,151	7.5%
Hampton	2,142	1,128	1,501	75.1%
Hampton Falls	205	100	9,147	1.1%
Hancock	176	81	944	8.6%
Hanover	216	99	5,093	1.9%
Harrisville	108	55	609	9.0%
Haverhill	388	184	2,359	7.8%
Hebron	53	31	413	7.5%
Henniker	508	270	2,910	9.3%
Hill	138	80	543	14.7%
Hillsborough	907	453	3,004	15.1%
Hinsdale	312	165	2,158	7.6%
Holderness	257	127	1,563	8.1%
Hollis	590	291	4,346	6.7%
Hooksett	1,872	934	9,376	10.0%
Hopkinton	520	255	3,481	7.3%
Hudson	2,666	1,343	15,467	8.7%
Jackson	173	108	366	29.5%
Jaffrey	509	265	3,103	8.5%
Jefferson	139	83	639	13.0%
Keene	2,552	1,318	11,949	11.0%
Kensington	164	73	1,313	5.6%
Kingston	681	362	3,777	9.6%
Laconia	2,572	1,392	7,775	17.9%
Lancaster	372	205	1,741	11.8%
Landaff	42	24	279	8.6%
Langdon	59	25	363	6.9%
Lebanon	1,185	636	7,793	8.2%
Lee	504	252	2,884	8.7%
Lempster	114	44	629	7.0%
Lincoln	354	233	770	30.3%
Lisbon	194	99	862	11.5%
Litchfield	954	484	4,887	9.9%
Littleton	1,021	544	3,256	16.7%
Londonderry	2,826	1,476	16,261	9.1%
Loudon	685	359	3,357	10.7%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JUNE 20*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF MAY 23†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Lyman	108	51	336	15.2%
Lyme	87	43	850	5.1%
Lyndeborough	199	105	1,056	9.9%
Madbury	193	84	1,097	7.7%
Madison	406	235	1,437	16.4%
Manchester	18,152	9,584	66,815	14.3%
Marlborough	255	136	1,221	11.1%
Marlow	83	33	369	8.9%
Mason	128	55	821	6.7%
Meredith	886	497	3,115	16.0%
Merrimack	2,966	1,546	16,570	9.3%
Middleton	203	93	1,051	8.8%
Milan	150	81	626	12.9%
Milford	1,941	964	9,738	9.9%
Milton	532	274	2,390	11.5%
Monroe	69	37	401	9.2%
Mont Vernon	241	120	1,582	7.6%
Moultonborough	509	271	2,219	12.2%
Nashua	10,040	5,239	51,919	10.1%
Nelson	65	34	440	7.7%
New Boston	713	345	3,976	8.7%
New Castle	62	24	560	4.3%
New Durham	325	155	1,563	9.9%
New Hampton	302	166	1,321	12.6%
New Ipswich	385	179	3,023	5.9%
New London	257	128	1,941	6.6%
Newbury	213	111	1,212	9.2%
Newfields	178	87	1,071	8.1%
Newington	86	42	518	8.1%
Newmarket	1,251	621	5,818	10.7%
Newport	739	391	3,553	11.0%
Newton	344	192	3,283	5.8%
North Hampton	458	228	2,684	8.5%
Northfield	763	423	2,554	16.6%
Northumberland	288	165	1,059	15.6%
Northwood	617	298	2,672	11.2%
Nottingham	587	278	3,286	8.5%
Orford	102	48	817	5.9%
Ossipee	556	320	1,757	18.2%
Pelham	1,065	553	8,237	6.7%
Pembroke	1,050	526	4,612	11.4%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JUNE 20*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF MAY 23†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Peterborough	679	364	3,858	9.4%
Piermont	48	26	430	6.0%
Pittsburg	112	77	384	20.1%
Pittsfield	494	265	2,122	12.5%
Plainfield	164	69	1,446	4.8%
Plaistow	649	337	4,320	7.8%
Plymouth	724	376	3,989	9.4%
Portsmouth	2,801	1,515	14,074	10.8%
Randolph	48	31	141	22.0%
Raymond	1,357	731	6,360	11.5%
Richmond	93	53	596	8.9%
Rindge	386	197	2,943	6.7%
Rochester	4,364	2,381	18,190	13.1%
Rollinsford	344	178	1,456	12.2%
Rumney	175	91	958	9.5%
Rye	530	247	3,459	7.1%
Salem	2,765	1,462	18,512	7.9%
Salisbury	154	70	827	8.5%
Sanbornton	398	199	1,689	11.8%
Sandown	690	346	4,279	8.1%
Sandwich	143	73	610	12.0%
Seabrook	1,013	548	5,180	10.6%
Sharon	30	15	224	6.7%
Shelburne	46	17	177	9.6%
Somersworth	1,721	939	6,891	13.6%
South Hampton	63	24	531	4.5%
Springfield	115	49	779	6.3%
Stark	44	25	194	12.9%
Stewartstown	78	46	370	12.4%
Stoddard	132	58	724	8.0%
Strafford	485	245	2,328	10.5%
Stratford	86	44	255	17.3%
Stratham	726	349	4,559	7.7%
Sugar Hill	72	44	351	12.5%
Sullivan	69	40	360	11.1%
Sunapee	280	138	1,671	8.3%

TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - JUNE 20*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF MAY 23†	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Surry	74	35	500	7.0%
Sutton	157	73	1,139	6.4%
Swanzey	797	436	4,101	10.6%
Tamworth	454	265	1,517	17.5%
Temple	142	73	786	9.3%
Thornton	470	271	1,790	15.1%
Tilton	647	341	1,837	18.6%
Troy	255	142	1,174	12.1%
Tuftonboro	259	139	1,157	12.0%
Unity	112	50	865	5.8%
Wakefield	561	294	2,310	12.7%
Walpole	304	137	2,380	5.8%
Warner	328	162	1,587	10.2%
Warren	81	41	537	7.6%
Washington	136	71	513	13.8%
Waterville Valley	77	40	141	28.4%
Weare	1,131	562	6,179	9.1%
Webster	222	115	1,180	9.7%
Wentworth	98	47	535	8.8%
Westmoreland	165	67	941	7.1%
Whitefield	363	226	1,280	17.7%
Wilmot	138	78	788	9.9%
Wilton	465	223	2,190	10.2%
Winchester	467	227	2,058	11.0%
Windham	1,117	541	8,219	6.6%
Windsor	30	13	155	8.4%
Wolfeboro	633	303	2,827	10.7%
Woodstock	388	232	972	23.9%
Woodstock	383	232	972	23.9%
Totals	**160,131**	**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 9th.

For further information contact:
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NEWS RELEASE

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