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# COVID-19

# UNEMPLOYMENT UPDATE

*For Immediate Release:* June 11, 2020

New claims for unemployment dropped for the ninth consecutive week during the week ending June 6th. For the week, 6,055 individuals filed claims for unemployment insurance with the State of New Hampshire's Department of Employment Security, down from a revised 6,126 during the week ending May 30th, 2020. On a not seasonally adjusted basis, the number of initial claims nationally was down 82,886 or five percent compared to the week ending May 30th. Surprisingly, 25 states experienced increases in the number of initial claims filed during the week. This may reflect the fact that, unlike New Hampshire, many state unemployment systems were unable to handle the large volume of claims early in the pandemic and may just now be able to begin catching-up with unprocessed claims. California (+29,246) and Massachusetts (+17,102), experienced the largest volume increase in new claims during the week.

Beginning with this Covid-19 Unemployment Update, our weekly release will begin placing more emphasis on continuing claims for unemployment. Even as new claims for unemployment are filed in the state, albeit at sharply lower rates, more individuals are returning to work as pandemic-required restrictions are eased or removed and as more businesses re-open. As the process of re-opening progresses, the number of "continuing claims" by individuals who remain unemployed on a weekly basis becomes a better barometer of the status of New Hampshire's labor market, communities, and industries.

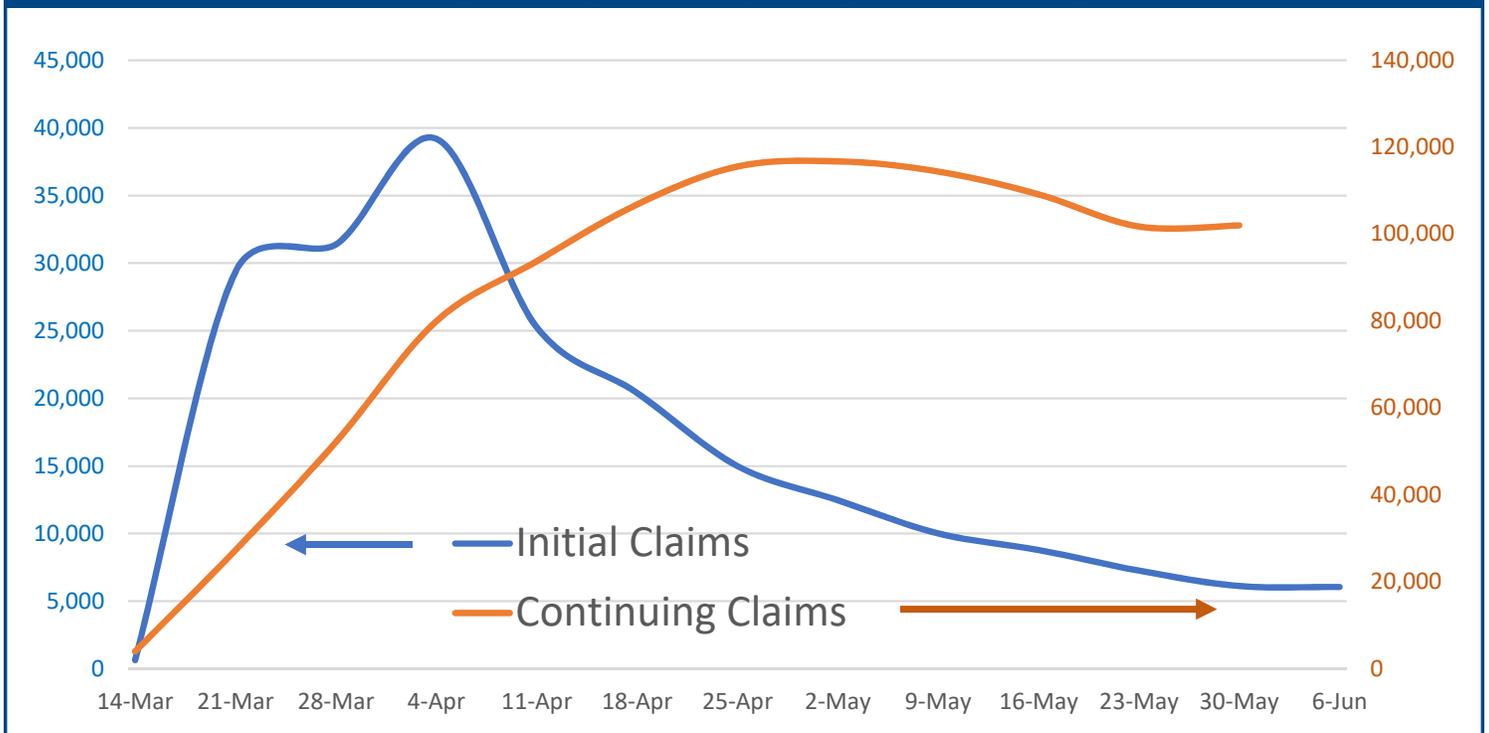
As of the week ending May 30th (continuing claims are reported with a one-week lag), New Hampshire had 102,030 continued claims, down 13 percent from the peak number of continued claims (116,768) that occurred during the week ending May 2nd. In addition, continuing claims in the state were revised down by 2,935 for the week ending May 23rd.

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 May 30th). The state's largest city, Manchester, again

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

TOWN	NEW CLAIMS MAY 24 TO MAY 30	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	% CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	TOTAL NEW CLAIMS MARCH 15 TO MAY 30	CONTINUING CLAIMS AS OF MAY 23
Manchester	388	-123	-24.1%	17,092	9,584
Nashua	200	-90	-31.0%	9,463	5,239
Concord	93	-42	-31.1%	5,213	2,878
Rochester	78	-21	-21.2%	4,124	2,381
Merrimack	76	5	7.0%	2,815	1,546
Dover	71	-49	-40.8%	4,035	2,244
Derry	66	-29	-30.5%	4,041	2,207
Hudson	63	-11	-14.9%	2,531	1,343
Keene	54	-30	-35.7%	2,411	1,318
Salem	54	-15	-21.7%	2,628	1,462
Bedford	45	-13	-22.4%	1,846	987
Portsmouth	44	-42	-48.8%	2,706	1,515
Laconia	42	-41	-49.4%	2,440	1,392
Londonderry	42	-32	-43.2%	2,696	1,476
Milford	39	-6	-13.3%	1,837	964
Goffstown	32	-19	-37.3%	2,017	1,097
Weare	32	8	33.3%	1,080	562
Lebanon	31	8	34.8%	1,127	636
Claremont	30	-4	-11.8%	1,181	626
Hampton	30	-16	-34.8%	2,041	1,128

## Weekly Initial and Continuing Claims Show the State is Progressing in Re-Opening the Economy



had the most residents filing for new unemployment claims during the week ending May 30th with 388, down 123 (24%) from the week ending May 23rd. Continuing claims by town are reported with an additional one-week lag and the number of continuing claims in Manchester stood at 9,584 as of May 23rd, or just over one-half of the number of total initial claims filed since March 15th. The smaller number of continuing claims reflects progress in the re-opening of businesses and return to work of New Hampshire residents, 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. As of May 30th there were 22,506 business with payroll in New Hampshire that received PPP loans totaling more than \$2.5 billion, and representing nearly one-half of the 47,000+ businesses with payroll in the state. Some of these businesses may have initially furloughed workers only to later recall them as PPP loans were approved and funded. PPP loans are likely one reason for the large discrepancy between initial and continued claims in the state.

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.

Beginning with this edition of the Covid-19 Unemployment Update, we are transitioning to a new measurement of each town's "Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate." As more individuals return to work, using total initial claims becomes less indicative of the impacts that the pandemic is having on workers living in each community. In this edition, we measure the Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate as the number of continuing claims filed in each community as a percentage of their pre-Covid-19 labor force. We will, however, continue to report the total number of initial claims filed.

<sup>1</sup> The February 2020 labor force count for each town is used for this analysis.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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 a percentage of the town's labor force<sup>1</sup>, is presented in Table 4 at the end of this release. We call this a measure of a town's "Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate." It 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.<sup>2</sup> 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 May 30th.

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 calculate each county's Covid-19 Affected Unemployment Rate through May 23rd. Carroll, Belknap, and Coos Counties have the highest Covid-19 affected rates. These counties each have relatively high concentrations of employment in industries harder hit by pandemic-related layoffs (hospitality and retail industries)

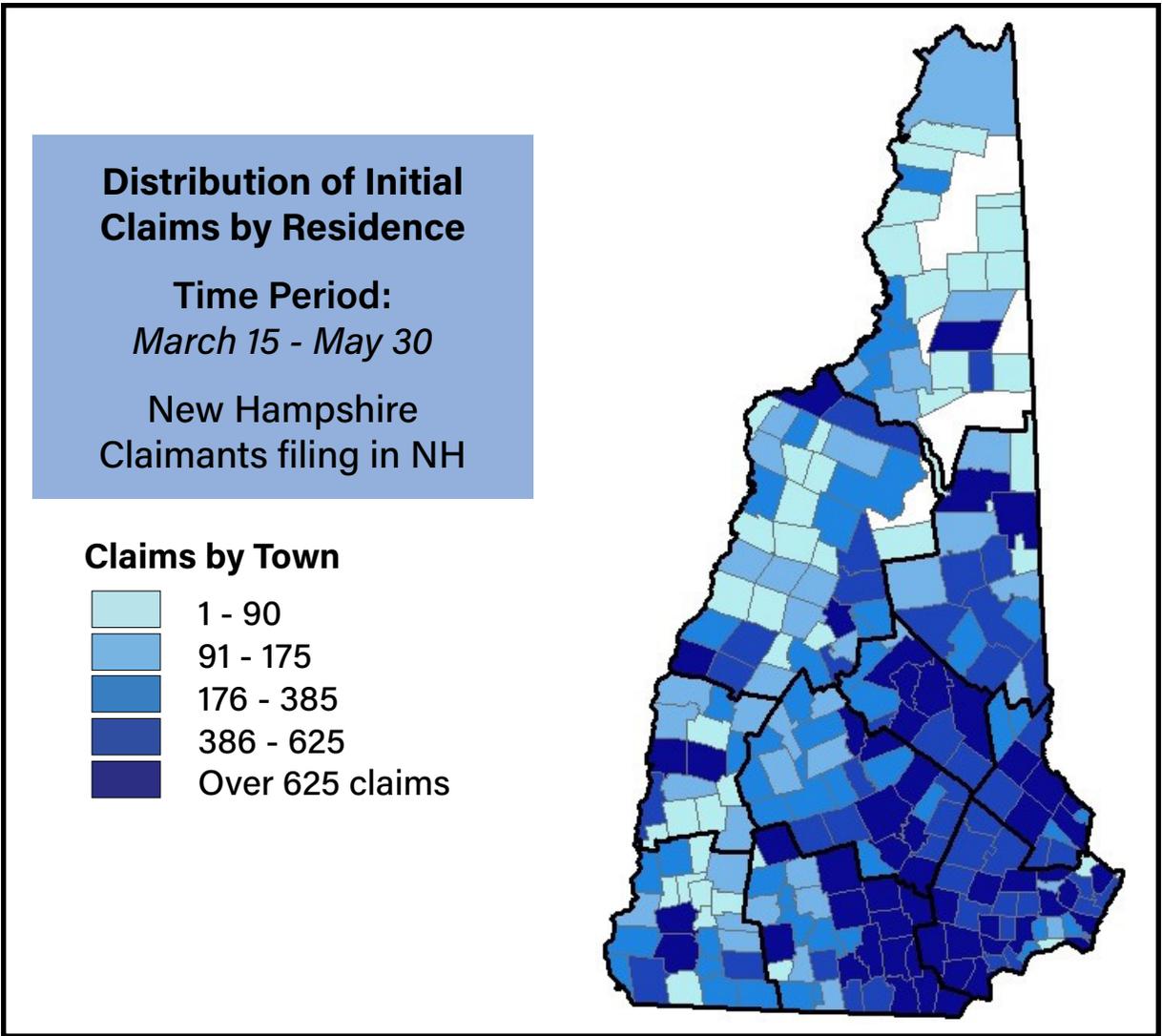
as well as healthcare or Belknap County. The rates for Hillsborough, Strafford, and especially Rockingham County are affected by a higher percentage of residents who work in another state (and thus are not counted in county and town numbers here which do not include New Hampshire residents who file a 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

Initial claims by New Hampshire residents working in New Hampshire are reported at the six digit North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) level in Table 3. Similar to claims reported by town, claims by industry reported here include only New Hampshire residents working in, and filing claims in, New Hampshire. Industry claims by out-of-state residents working in New Hampshire are not included in this table and thus the total number of claims by industry in Table 3 will undercount (by the number of out-of-state workers who have filed a claim in New Hampshire) claims by industry.

New Hampshire workers in food service industries have filed the most new claims in the state since March 15th, (25,038), with 17,368 of those individuals working in full-service restaurants. Another 389 workers at full-service restaurants filled an initial unemployment claim between May 24th and May 30th, up 23 from the week ending May 23th. The number of continuing claims filed by workers at full-service restaurants stood at 7,200, or just 42 percent of the total number of initial claims filed, indicating that the relaxation of pandemic-controlling measures is resulting in restaurant re-openings and worker re-hirings. Collectively, 23,584 New Hampshire residents working in retail industries located in the state have filed unemployment claims since March 15th, but as of May 23rd, just 9,297 were filing continued claims, again reflecting the recent relaxation of pandemic-controlling measures on the industry. Because of the additional lag in continuing claims data, the effects of state's most recent re-opening regulations on restaurant and retail businesses is not fully captured in this week's update but data are expected to show additional declines in continuing claims in food service, retail, and other industries in the coming weeks.

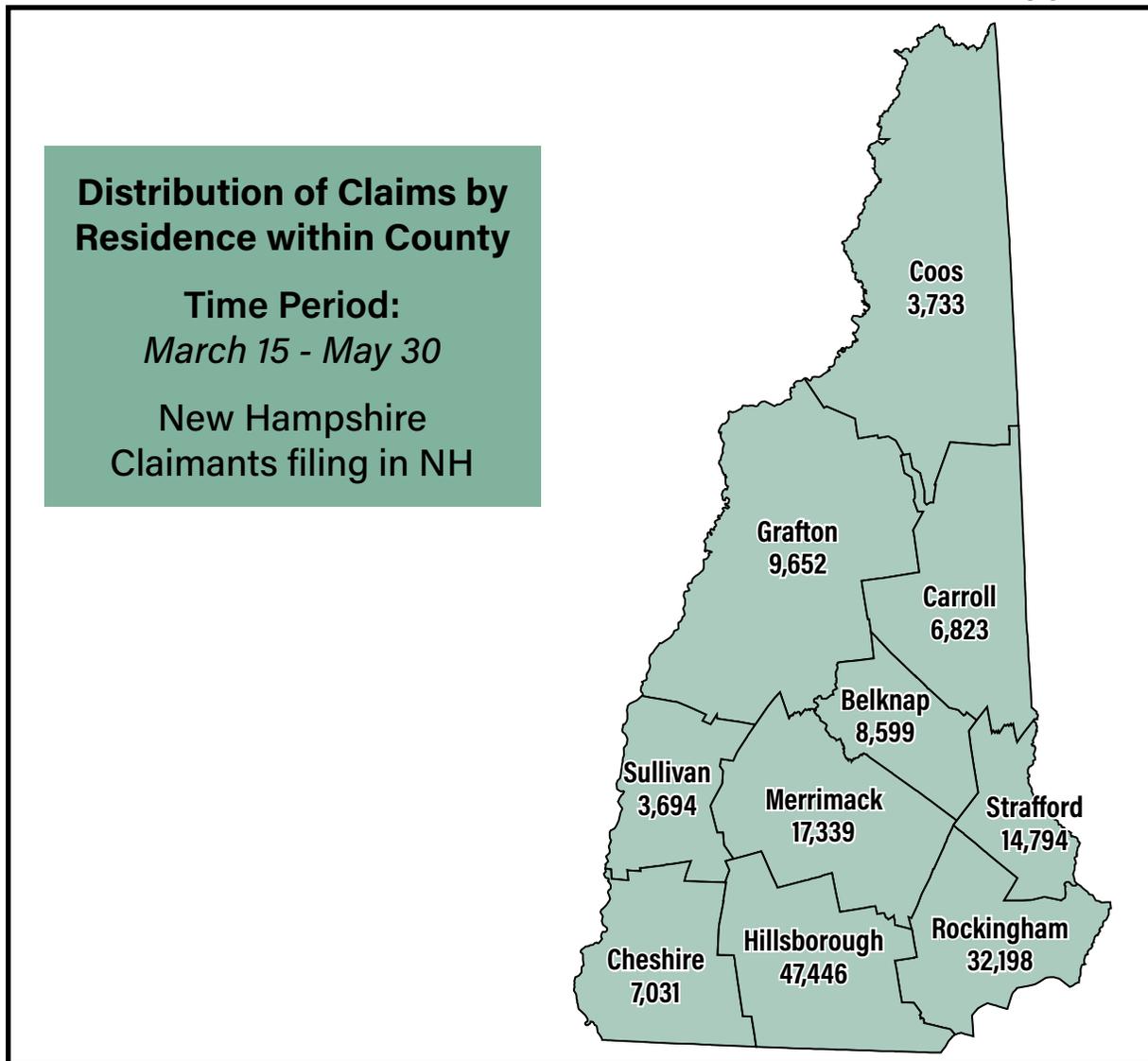
**FIGURE 1**



**TABLE 2 - COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTY**

COUNTY	TOTAL CLAIMS BY NH RESIDENTS WORKING IN NH: MARCH 15 TO MAY 30	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	8,599	4,764	31,039	15.3%
Carroll	6,923	4,117	23,718	17.4%
Cheshire	7,031	3,821	41,500	9.2%
Coos	3,733	2,284	14,724	15.5%
Grafton	9,652	5,495	51,045	10.8%
Hillsborough	47,446	26,001	245,905	10.6%
Merrimack	17,339	9,471	84,821	11.2%
Rockingham	32,198	17,399	188,982	9.2%
Strafford	14,794	8,192	75,410	10.9%
Sullivan	3,694	1,984	23,061	8.6%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>151,409</b>	<b>83,528</b>	<b>780,205</b>	<b>10.7%</b>

**FIGURE 2**



**TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 15 TO MAY 16**

INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE *	# CLAIMS FILED	CLAIMS FILED MAY 24 - MAY 30	CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK	CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF MAY 23	CCFS AS A % OF INDUSTRY INITIAL CLAIMS
Full-service restaurants	722511	17,368	389	23	7,200	41.5%
General medical and surgical hospitals	622110	6,464	215	-25	2,405	37.2%
Limited-service restaurants	722513	4,638	163	-15	1,595	34.4%
Hotels and motels, except casino hotels	721110	4,185	87	-2	2,289	54.7%
Offices of dentists	621210	3,863	54	-12	987	25.6%
Elementary and secondary schools	611110	3,293	134	-55	952	28.9%
Offices of physicians, except mental health	621111	3,078	80	-20	877	28.5%
Child day care services	624410	3,065	49	0	1,450	47.3%
New car dealers	441110	2,845	42	-22	922	32.4%
Temporary help services	561320	2,663	121	-55	1,343	50.4%
Supermarkets and other grocery stores	445110	2,424	125	-22	1,060	43.7%
Beauty salons	812112	2,120	39	10	894	42.2%
Department Stores	452210	2,091	45	-6	965	46.2%
Professional employer organizations	561330	1,985	49	-37	754	38.0%
School and employee bus transportation	485410	1,592	37	7	547	34.4%
Snack and nonalcoholic beverage bars	722515	1,587	60	-1	515	32.5%
Colleges and universities	611310	1,539	148	-49	446	29.0%
Nursing care facilities, skilled nursing	623110	1,267	91	-25	528	41.7%
Wholesale trade agents and brokers	425120	1,177	72	-2	532	45.2%
Food service contractors	722310	1,110	31	-6	583	52.5%
Services for the elderly and disabled	624120	1,087	34	-18	409	37.6%
Skiing facilities	713920	1,082	23	-4	411	38.0%
Fitness and recreational sports centers	713940	1,082	27	-9	400	37.0%
Family clothing stores	448140	1,059	21	-2	350	33.1%
Janitorial services	561720	1,037	27	-15	422	40.7%
Other individual and family services	624190	1,030	39	-4	446	43.3%
Civic and social organizations	813410	987	14	-1	441	44.7%
Warehouse Clubs and Supercenters	452311	927	48	-3	447	48.2%
Gasket, packing, and sealing device mfg.	339991	894	33	18	650	72.7%
Office administrative services	561110	868	34	2	361	41.6%
General automotive repair	811111	835	19	3	340	40.7%
Electricity and signal testing instruments	334515	834	27	5	98	11.8%

**TABLE 3 - INDUSTRIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEW UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS - MARCH 15 TO MAY 16**

<b>INDUSTRY</b>	<b>NAICS CODE *</b>	<b># CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>CLAIMS FILED MAY 24 - MAY 30</b>	<b>CHANGE FROM PRIOR WEEK</b>	<b>CONTINUING CLAIMS (CCFS) AS OF MAY 23</b>	<b>CCFS AS A % OF INDUSTRY INITIAL CLAIMS</b>
Executive and legislative offices, combined	921140	805	48	9	246	30.6%
Home health care services	621610	779	33	-2	288	37.0%
Landscaping services	561730	778	27	-7	240	30.8%
Gasoline stations with convenience stores	447110	747	29	-17	325	43.5%
Sporting goods stores	451110	737	16	2	230	31.2%
Managing offices	551114	727	18	-9	331	45.5%
Used merchandise stores	453310	719	6	-9	263	36.6%
Furniture stores	442110	706	10	-6	268	38.0%
Offices of specialty therapists	621340	692	21	12	194	28.0%
Automotive parts and accessories stores	441310	681	15	-11	278	40.8%
Offices of optometrists	621320	663	5	1	168	25.3%
Electronic Shopping and Mail-Order Houses	454110	660	55	9	262	39.7%
Pet care, except veterinary, services	812910	643	21	8	216	33.6%
Golf courses and country clubs	713910	634	13	-15	209	33.0%
Residential plumbing and HVAC contractors	238221	622	10	-3	172	27.7%
Gift, novelty, and souvenir stores	453220	572	16	2	228	39.9%
Home centers	444110	564	30	-6	208	36.9%
Electronics stores	443142	553	16	-2	236	42.7%

*\*NAICS - North American Industrial Classification System*

**TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN**

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - MAY 30*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF MAY 30	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Acworth	65	34	459	7.4%
Albany	120	72	362	19.9%
Alexandria	247	149	912	16.3%
Allenstown	550	300	2,493	12.0%
Alstead	186	98	1,083	9.0%
Alton	655	337	3,009	11.2%
Amherst	929	514	6,419	8.0%
Andover	228	114	1,439	7.9%
Antrim	282	140	1,427	9.8%
Ashland	310	173	1,279	13.5%
Atkinson	548	301	4,068	7.4%
Auburn	640	334	3,634	9.2%
Barnstead	603	314	2,656	11.8%
Barrington	1,030	572	5,523	10.4%
Bartlett	644	391	1,459	26.8%
Bath town	101	55	542	10.1%
Bedford	1,846	987	12,555	7.9%
Belmont	1,073	618	3,576	17.3%
Bennington	190	102	817	12.5%
Berlin	1,018	592	3,888	15.2%
Bethlehem	452	295	1,444	20.4%
Boscawen	517	270	1,972	13.7%
Bow	714	373	4,561	8.2%
Bradford	212	115	986	11.7%
Brentwood	408	220	2,642	8.3%
Bridgewater	131	78	761	10.2%
Bristol	538	322	1,842	17.5%
Brookfield	103	50	293	17.1%
Brookline	407	203	3,480	5.8%
Campton	558	339	2,110	16.1%
Canaan	409	224	2,042	11.0%
Candia	459	227	2,598	8.7%
Canterbury	239	115	1,508	7.6%
Carroll	124	88	391	22.5%
Center Harbor	150	77	670	11.5%
Charlestown	420	224	2,843	7.9%
Chatham	43	25	160	15.6%
Chester	542	282	3,145	9.0%
Chesterfield	226	114	1,943	5.9%
Chichester	321	182	1,588	11.5%
Claremont	1,181	626	6,385	9.8%

**TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN**

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - MAY 30*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF MAY 30	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Colebrook	263	161	1,141	14.1%
Columbia	44	30	318	9.4%
Concord	5,213	2,878	23,063	12.5%
Conway	2,084	1,338	5,463	24.5%
Cornish	136	73	988	7.4%
Croydon	54	38	452	8.4%
Dalton	159	101	442	22.9%
Danbury	181	116	736	15.8%
Danville	441	244	2,771	8.8%
Deerfield	520	272	2,835	9.6%
Deering	166	88	1,133	7.8%
Derry	4,041	2,207	20,900	10.6%
Dorchester	32	20	200	10.0%
Dover	4,035	2,244	18,915	11.9%
Dublin	105	56	891	6.3%
Dummer	25	21	142	14.8%
Dunbarton	308	157	1,795	8.7%
Durham	618	256	9,395	2.7%
East Kingston	209	112	1,401	8.0%
Easton	31	14	143	9.8%
Eaton	58	37	235	15.7%
Effingham	187	108	701	15.4%
Enfield	419	227	3,166	7.2%
Epping	867	483	4,282	11.3%
Epsom	539	281	2,996	9.4%
Errol	53	30	164	18.3%
Exeter	1,538	809	8,834	9.2%
Farmington	905	519	3,725	13.9%
Fitzwilliam	189	87	1,361	6.4%
Francestown	141	79	1,002	7.9%
Franconia	147	88	655	13.4%
Franklin	1,215	721	4,055	17.8%
Freedom	146	79	766	10.3%
Fremont	524	297	2,870	10.3%
Gilford	1,034	539	3,645	14.8%
Gilmanton	522	284	1,746	16.3%
Gilsum	87	51	457	11.2%
Goffstown	2,017	1,097	11,023	10.0%
Gorham	391	251	1,234	20.3%
Goshen	75	45	451	10.0%
Grafton	155	87	683	12.7%

**TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN**

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - MAY 30*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF MAY 30	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Grantham	215	107	1,664	6.4%
Greenfield	178	103	1,066	9.7%
Greenland	415	214	2,467	8.7%
Greenville	181	96	1,206	8.0%
Groton	115	69	382	18.1%
Hampstead	767	388	5,151	7.5%
Hampton Falls	189	100	1,501	6.7%
Hampton	2,041	1,128	9,147	12.3%
Hancock	164	81	944	8.6%
Hanover	203	99	5,093	1.9%
Harrisville	100	55	609	9.0%
Haverhill	369	184	2,359	7.8%
Hebron	52	31	413	7.5%
Henniker	480	270	2,910	9.3%
Hill	134	80	543	14.7%
Hillsborough	787	453	3,004	15.1%
Hinsdale	292	165	2,158	7.6%
Holderness	247	127	1,563	8.1%
Hollis	563	291	4,346	6.7%
Hooksett	1,771	934	9,376	10.0%
Hopkinton	489	255	3,481	7.3%
Hudson	2,531	1,343	15,467	8.7%
Jackson	163	108	366	29.5%
Jaffrey	478	265	3,103	8.5%
Jefferson	132	83	639	13.0%
Keene	2,411	1,318	11,949	11.0%
Kensington	152	73	1,313	5.6%
Kingston	650	362	3,777	9.6%
Laconia	2,440	1,392	7,775	17.9%
Lancaster	351	205	1,741	11.8%
Landaff	41	24	279	8.6%
Langdon	49	25	363	6.9%
Lebanon	1,127	636	7,793	8.2%
Lee	474	252	2,884	8.7%
Lempster	90	44	629	7.0%
Lincoln	344	233	770	30.3%
Lisbon	187	99	862	11.5%
Litchfield	906	484	4,887	9.9%
Littleton	977	544	3,256	16.7%
Londonderry	2,696	1,476	16,261	9.1%
Loudon	651	359	3,357	10.7%

**TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN**

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - MAY 30*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF MAY 30	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Lyman	103	51	336	15.2%
Lyme	84	43	850	5.1%
Lyndeborough	191	105	1,056	9.9%
Madbury	184	84	1,097	7.7%
Madison	389	235	1,437	16.4%
Manchester	17,092	9,584	66,815	14.3%
Marlborough	242	136	1,221	11.1%
Marlow	76	33	369	8.9%
Mason	125	55	821	6.7%
Meredith	843	497	3,115	16.0%
Merrimack	2,815	1,546	16,570	9.3%
Middleton	188	93	1,051	8.8%
Milan	136	81	626	12.9%
Milford	1,837	964	9,738	9.9%
Milton	504	274	2,390	11.5%
Monroe	69	37	401	9.2%
Mont Vernon	232	120	1,582	7.6%
Moultonborough	488	271	2,219	12.2%
Nashua	9,463	5,239	51,919	10.1%
Nelson	58	34	440	7.7%
New Boston	676	345	3,976	8.7%
New Castle	59	24	560	4.3%
New Durham	306	155	1,563	9.9%
New Hampton	290	166	1,321	12.6%
New Ipswich	355	179	3,023	5.9%
New London	249	128	1,941	6.6%
Newbury	200	111	1,212	9.2%
Newfields	168	87	1,071	8.1%
Newington	79	42	518	8.1%
Newmarket	1,197	621	5,818	10.7%
Newport	670	391	3,553	11.0%
Newton	326	192	3,283	5.8%
North Hampton	433	228	2,684	8.5%
Northfield	734	423	2,554	16.6%
Northumberland	270	165	1,059	15.6%
Northwood	585	298	2,672	11.2%
Nottingham	555	278	3,286	8.5%
Orford	97	48	817	5.9%
Ossipee	538	320	1,757	18.2%
Pelham	1,012	553	8,237	6.7%
Pembroke	998	526	4,612	11.4%

**TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN**

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - MAY 30*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF MAY 30	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Peterborough	642	364	3,858	9.4%
Piermont	45	26	430	6.0%
Pittsburg	111	77	384	20.1%
Pittsfield	469	265	2,122	12.5%
Plainfield	160	69	1,446	4.8%
Plaistow	612	337	4,320	7.8%
Plymouth	692	376	3,989	9.4%
Portsmouth	2,706	1,515	14,074	10.8%
Randolph	47	31	141	22.0%
Raymond	1,297	731	6,360	11.5%
Richmond	87	53	596	8.9%
Rindge	371	197	2,943	6.7%
Rochester	4,124	2,381	18,190	13.1%
Rollinsford	326	178	1,456	12.2%
Rumney	170	91	958	9.5%
Rye	496	247	3,459	7.1%
Salem	2,628	1,462	18,512	7.9%
Salisbury	140	70	827	8.5%
Sanbornton	377	199	1,689	11.8%
Sandown	660	346	4,279	8.1%
Sandwich	136	73	610	12.0%
Seabrook	949	548	5,180	10.6%
Sharon	27	15	224	6.7%
Shelburne	44	17	177	9.6%
Somersworth	1,639	939	6,891	13.6%
South Hampton	59	24	531	4.5%
Springfield	105	49	779	6.3%
Stark	41	25	194	12.9%
Stewartstown	74	46	370	12.4%
Stoddard	124	58	724	8.0%
Strafford	461	245	2,328	10.5%
Stratford	80	44	255	17.3%
Stratham	684	349	4,559	7.7%
Sugar Hill	70	44	351	12.5%
Sullivan	66	40	360	11.1%

**TABLE 4 - INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY TOWN**

TOWN	CLAIMS MARCH 15 - MAY 30*	CONTINUING (ACTIVE) CLAIMS AS OF MAY 30	FEB. 2020 LABOR FORCE	COVID-19 AFFECTED UNEMP. RATE **
Sunapee	258	138	1,671	8.3%
Surry	70	35	500	7.0%
Sutton	148	73	1,139	6.4%
Swanzey	758	436	4,101	10.6%
Tamworth	434	265	1,517	17.5%
Temple	135	73	786	9.3%
Thornton	456	271	1,790	15.1%
Tilton	612	341	1,837	18.6%
Troy	242	142	1,174	12.1%
Tuftonboro	245	139	1,157	12.0%
Unity	93	50	865	5.8%
Wakefield	529	294	2,310	12.7%
Walpole	255	137	2,380	5.8%
Warner	300	162	1,587	10.2%
Warren	78	41	537	7.6%
Washington	123	71	513	13.8%
Waterville Valley	71	40	141	28.4%
Weare	1,080	562	6,179	9.1%
Webster	209	115	1,180	9.7%
Wentworth	92	47	535	8.8%
Westmoreland	151	67	941	7.1%
Whitefield	349	226	1,280	17.7%
Wilmot	130	78	788	9.9%
Wilton	450	223	2,190	10.2%
Winchester	436	227	2,058	11.0%
Windham	1,058	541	8,219	6.6%
Windsor	26	13	155	8.4%
Wolfboro	602	303	2,827	10.7%
Woodstock	375	232	972	23.9%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>151,409</b>	<b>83,528</b>	<b>780,205</b>	<b>10.7%</b>

*\* Towns with fewer than 25 claims are excluded from the table, but are included in totals*

*\*\* Includes only claims active during the reference week*

The next release of the **COVID-19 Unemployment Update** will be on June 18th.

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

**NEWS RELEASE**

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