

Vital Signs 2007

Economic and Social Indicators
for New Hampshire:
2002-2005

a Labor Market Information Report

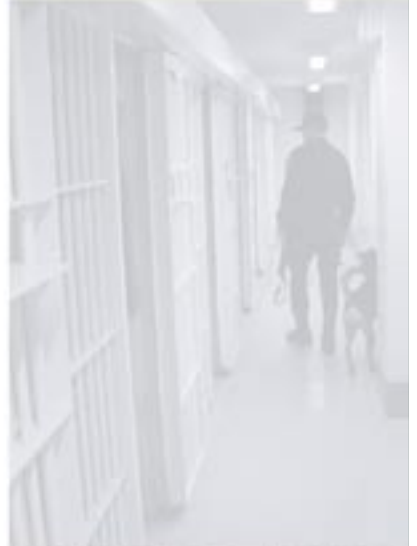
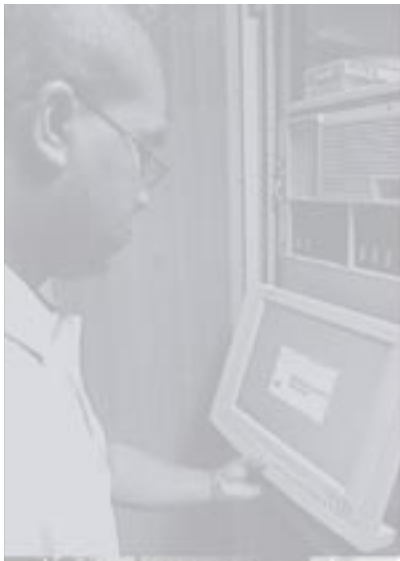


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Vital Signs 2007

Economic &
Social Indicators
for New Hampshire



New Hampshire
Employment
Security

Economic &
Labor Market
Information
Bureau



Introduction

This annual review of New Hampshire's economic and social indicators is designed to present, in a concise manner, many significant aspects of the state's economic, social, and environmental structure. Four years of data are reported, when available, in order to depict recent trends. Comparisons are made with other states, the region, or the nation when appropriate.

Some data items have been drawn from published reports or unpublished records of many state and federal government agencies and private organizations. Other data have been retrieved from the Internet. We are indebted to the numerous individuals who contributed special information or provided advice on evaluating reported data. Sources are identified by abbreviations in the right hand column in the tables of indicators. Attention should be paid to notations included with the line titles about data size and time intervals used. Fiscal year numbers are displayed under the second calendar year involved and run from July of the first year through June of the following year, unless otherwise noted. For example, total unrestricted state revenue for the 2004-2005 fiscal year are shown under 2005. Whenever possible, 2006 updates are reported along with other information in the summary analysis. While the data contained in this publication has been compiled from sources believed to be reliable, no guarantee is made as to the correctness, sufficiency, or completeness of such information.

Some of the data items in the tables are available for substate areas. If you need additional data please contact the Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau at (603) 228-4124.

The observations expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect those of New Hampshire Employment Security, and no official endorsement should be inferred.

Change in Key Economic Indicators	2003-2004		2004-2005		Chapter
	Net Change	Percent Change	Net Change	Percent Change	
Population	+ 12,000	0.9%	+11,000	0.8%	1
Income, per capita personal	+ \$2,476	7.3%	+ 1,219	3.3%	2
Wages, average weekly (private)	+ \$35.74	5.0%	+ \$35.32	4.7%	2
Labor Force	+ 5,000	0.7%	+ 8,000	1.1%	3
Employment	+ 10,000	1.5%	+ 8,000	1.1%	3
Unemployment	- 4,000	-12.5%	- 1,460	-5.2%	3
Nonfarm jobs - total all industries	+ 9,500	1.5%	+ 7,500	1.2%	4
Electricity purchased (million KWH)	- 33	-0.3%	+ 253	2.3%	8
Gross state product (current dollars-millions)	+ \$3,704	7.7%	+ \$2,977	5.7%	9
Gross state product (chained 2000 dollars-millions)	+ \$2,470	5.4%	+ \$1,553	3.2%	9
Export Sales to the World (\$ millions)	+ \$355	18.4%	+ \$262	11.5%	9
Meals and rooms receipts (millions)	+ \$112.5	5.4%	+ \$38.7	1.8%	10
Bank assets (\$ millions)	+ \$1,500	5.1%	- \$11,766	-37.6%	12
Non-current loans (\$ millions)	- \$43	-16.8%	- \$186	-88.5%	12
Bankruptcy filings	+ 248	5.7%	+ 1,453	31.6%	12
School enrollment (K-12)	- 625	-0.3%	- 1,299	-0.6%	14
Temporary Assistance to Needy Families	+ 108	1.8%	+ 61	1.0%	16
Violent crime offenses	+ 265	13.7%	- 473	-21.5%	17
Property crime offenses	+ 202	0.8%	- 3,126	-11.7%	17
Traffic crashes	- 33	-0.1%	+ 745	1.9%	17

1. Population

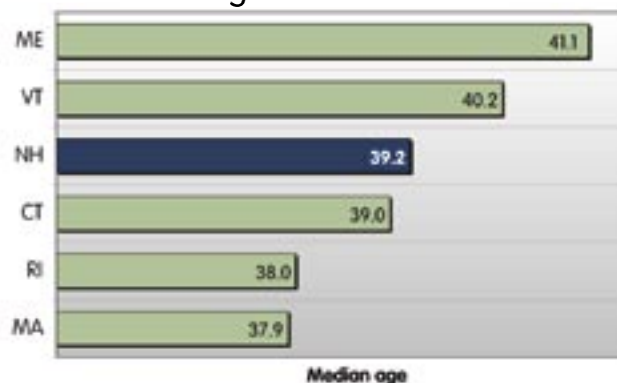
Population Growth Since 2000

New Hampshire has grown the fastest of the New England states from July 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005, based on the latest U.S. Census Bureau estimates.¹ In fact, it is the only state in the region to have grown at a faster rate than the U.S. over that time period, with New Hampshire having grown by 5.6 percent while the nation grew by 5.3 percent and New England by 2.3 percent.

Aging of the New Hampshire Population

The U.S. Census Bureau's release of annual estimates of the population in August showed that New Hampshire had a median age of 39.2, ranking seventh highest among all states. However, all of the New England states had median ages above the national median of 36.2. Maine had the highest median age among all the states, Vermont was third highest and Massachusetts, with the region's lowest median age of 37.9, could only muster fourteenth place.

Median age of population,
New England states - 2005



The age distribution of the population within the states has been the focus of many demographers. The major concern locally is that New Hampshire is "losing" its younger population.² A recent study noted that larger urban centers tend to attract the state's younger adults.³ These urban centers do have a high share of their populations in the age 20 to 34 cohort. But the overall shrinking of the age 20 to 34 group is not unique to New Hampshire. The share of that age group declined from 1990 to 2000 in all but one city listed in the study.

Resident Population	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Population, July 1st (thousands)	1,275	1,288	1,300	1,310	CB
Annual percent change	1.3%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	CB/NHES
United States rank of annual percent change	19	13	14	21	CB/NHES
Percent change since last census	2.8%	3.9%	4.8%	5.6%	CB/NHES
Population, Males	627,621	634,746	640,940	645,711	CB
Population, Females	647,435	653,211	658,560	664,229	CB

Median Age	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
United States	35.7	35.9	36.0	36.4	CB
New England	38.1	38.5	40.1	40.4	CB
New Hampshire	37.9	38.5	39.7	40.1	CB
Connecticut	37.8	38.5	40.0	40.3	CB
Maine	39.8	40.2	41.6	42.1	CB
Massachusetts	37.4	37.5	39.0	39.2	CB
Rhode Island	37.0	37.8	39.3	39.4	CB
Vermont	38.8	39.3	41.1	41.2	CB

¹ A□

² US Census Bureau. Accessed December 15, 2006. <www.census.gov/popest/states/asrh/SC-EST2005-02.html>.

³ For example see interview from Peter Francese, *Concord Monitor*, "State can't afford to keep losing its youth." August 9, 2006. Accessed February 15, 2007. <www.concordmonitor.com>.

Among the 25 largest cities listed in "Boston's Dynamic Workforce, The City of Boston's 23-34 Year Old Initiative," the 20-34 year population ranged from 34% to 21% of the cities' total population.

1. Population

Boston is the closest urban draw to New Hampshire’s population in this age group. The state’s young adults drift to Boston during their youth and move back to New Hampshire as they decide to settle down.⁴ Some of the most difficult elements to measure in this type of discussion include:

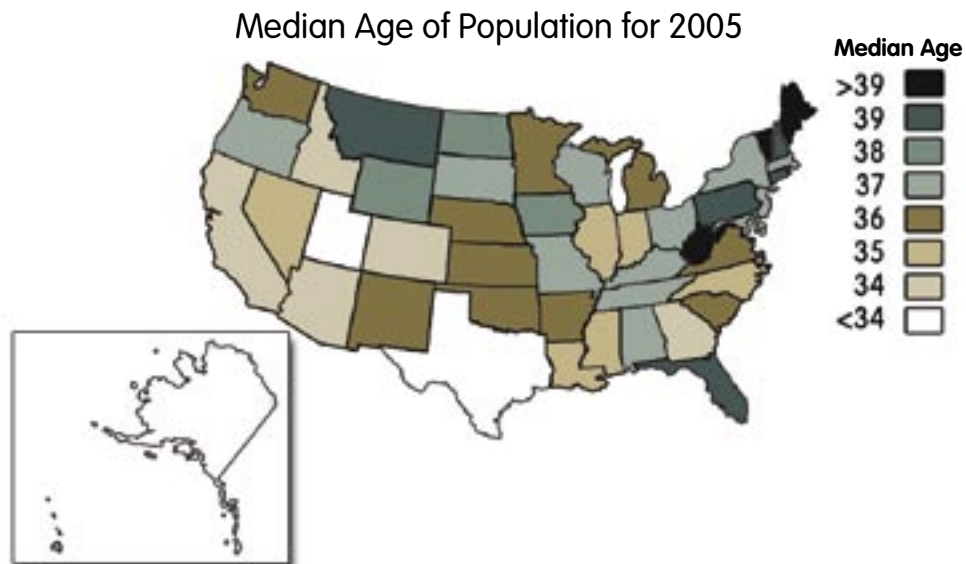
- How many young people leave the state right after high school to attend college or join the Armed Forces?
- How many return immediately after completing their schooling or service time?
- How many return within five, ten, or fifteen years?

At this point, there is no one measure that can adequately answer those questions. Census data by age can provide some insight to the current proportion of age cohorts among the states. But a mutual concern of every state is the widespread aging population and the declining numbers of younger people.

New Hampshire Distribution by Age	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Under 5 years	5.8%	5.7%	5.6%	5.6%	CB/NHES
5 to 17 years	18.4%	18.1%	17.9%	17.6%	CB/NHES
18 to 24 years	9.0%	9.3%	9.4%	9.4%	CB/NHES
25 to 44 years	29.7%	28.7%	28.1%	27.4%	CB/NHES
45 to 64 years	25.1%	26.3%	27.0%	27.6%	CB/NHES
65 years and over	12.0%	12.0%	12.1%	12.5%	CB/NHES

Five of the six New England states rank in the top ten with the highest median age. States are challenged with creating ways to attract younger people to remain in the region.

Based on 2005 census information, over forty-one percent of the population in New Hampshire was between the ages of 15 and 44 years. This was lower than the national average of 42.5 percent.



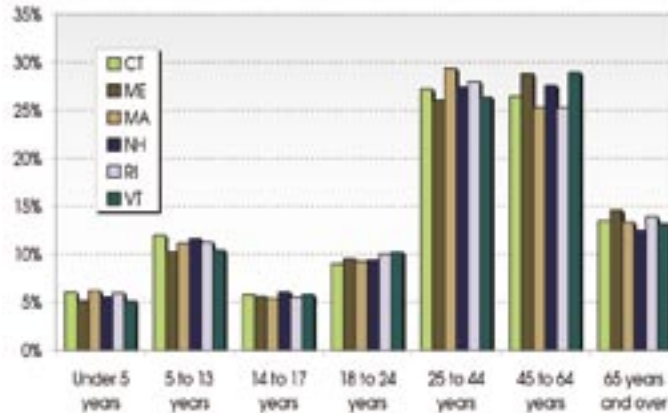
⁴ “Boston’s Dynamic Workforce, The City of Boston’s 23-34 Year Old Initiative.” [Boston’s Redevelopment Authority](http://www.ci.boston.ma.us/bra/pdf/documents/20-34Report.pdf). <www.ci.boston.ma.us/bra/pdf/documents/20-34Report.pdf>. Accessed December 21, 2006.

1. Population

A more detailed look at census results finds that New Hampshire had a higher share of its population in some of the younger age brackets. As an example, recent reports discuss an increase of births in parts of the state,⁵ and the census data reports just shy of six percent of New Hampshire's population in the under-5-years age group. That share ranked fourth among the six New England states.

There were more than twice that share in the next age group, age 5 to 13, 11.6 percent, ranking as the second highest in the region. And the 6.0 percent of the state's population in the age 14 to 17 group was the largest share for that cohort.

Share of Population by Age in New England



New Hampshire's ranking for the age 18 to 24 cohort dropped to fourth smallest share in New England. However, since 2002 New Hampshire has seen an increase in its share of this age group; it has grown from 9.0 percent to 9.4 percent. This is the group most likely drawn to the urbanized life style before settling down with families.

The increase in these younger age groups should be a comfort to those concerned with an aging population. It shows there is another generation on its way. And their numbers have been increasing in New Hampshire since 2002.

⁵ Mitchell, Cutter. "Baby boom in area? Number of childbirth's rises in central NH." *Foster's Online*, December 18, 2006. Accessed December 19, 2006. <www.fosters.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20061218/CITIZEN_01/112180105&SearchID=73271551665915>

Vital Records	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Marriages	10,579	10,332	10,384	n/a	BHSDM
Marriage rate (per 1,000 population)	8.3	8.0	8.0	n/a	BHSDM
Divorces	5,556	5,270	5,132	n/a	BHSDM
Divorce rate (per 1,000 population)	4.4	4.1	3.9	n/a	BHSDM
Components of Population Change:					
Live births	14,427	14,383	14,573	n/a	BHSDM
Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	12.0	11.9	12.1	n/a	BHSDM/NHES
Births to teenage mothers (less than 20 years old)	882	825	n/a	n/a	BHSDM
Percent of live births	6.1%	5.7%	n/a	n/a	BHSDM
Non-marital births (percent of live births)	24.5%	24.8%	n/a	n/a	BHSDM
Late or no prenatal care (percent of live births)	1.4%	1.1%	n/a	n/a	BHSDM
Resident deaths	9,852	9,314	9,179	n/a	BHSDM
Crude death rate (per 1,000 population)	7.7	7.2	7.1	n/a	BHSDM
Infant death rate (per 1,000 live births)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	BHSDM
Natural increase rate (per 1,000 population)	3.6	4.0	4.2	n/a	BHSDM
Net in-migration rate (per 1,000 population)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	BHSDM/NHES



2. Income & Wages

The average weekly wage in 2005 for all workers covered by unemployment compensation insurance in New Hampshire was \$779.84. This average is based on the wage and salary paid for jobs in all industries in the state.

This average can be viewed at the industry level as well. One could select which industry to work in based on its average weekly wage. Because it is an average, it can be skewed by businesses with high-paying occupations, bonuses, and severance packages. In light of that, New Hampshire's most attractive average weekly wage in 2005 was paid by the 303 establishments classified as *Management of companies/enterprises businesses*, at \$1,795.70. Of course, there is tough competition for the 7,300 jobs in those companies.

The next best average weekly wage was offered by the 102 *Utilities* establishments in the state. The 2,760 jobs in that industry make up less than half of one percent of the state's workers, but provide the opportunity to earn an average weekly wage of \$1,441.64. The two top paying industries in the state employ less than two percent of the workers. There are other industries with high compensation.

The six industry sectors with the highest average weekly wage in New Hampshire during 2005:

Industry	Average Weekly Wage	Employment
Management of Companies	\$1,795.70	7,300
Utilities	\$1,441.64	2,760
Wholesale Trade	\$1,278.36	27,458
Finance and Insurance	\$1,276.79	29,097
Professional and Technical Service	\$1,204.41	26,857
Information	\$1,187.02	12,700

In total, the number of jobs in the six industries with the highest average weekly wage represent barely 20 percent of the state's private workers.

Private sector *Manufacturing*, in 2005, was still the second largest employing industry in New Hampshire. At 80,064 workers strong, these individuals held some of the better-paid occupations with an average weekly wage of \$1,002.

The two sectors whose employment levels are in the same neighborhood as *Manufacturing* are *Retail trade* with 18.2 percent of the state's private employment (97,553 workers), and *Health care and social assistance* with 13.9 percent (74,453 workers).

Especially in *Retail trade*, many factors contribute to the difficulty in using average weekly wages as an income measurement. One of those factors is that *Retail trade* has many part time employees. The overall average for the industry was \$500.52.

The third largest employing sector, *Health care and social assistance*, with 74,453 workers in private establishments, had an average weekly wage of \$758.03. This average wage includes everyone from on-staff physicians to registration clerks, and cafeteria workers.

Another difficulty in using average weekly wage as a measurement is that some industries have a substantial number of jobs whose wages are supplemented with tips. Workers in the *Accommodation and food services* sector are especially affected. The industry's 52,443 workers average \$294.69, including reported tips.

2. Income & Wages

Personal Income Measurements

Because New Hampshire is a small state its total personal income is considerably lower than most other states. The \$49,561 million ranks 38th in the nation. The New England states ranks ranged from Massachusetts' 12th place to Rhode Island's 48th spot.

Comparing these income totals on a per capita basis helps put things in perspective. New Hampshire's rank among the New England states stays the same, third place, but what does change is where it and the other states in the region rank nationally.

New Hampshire's position moved to 6th place for per capita personal income and 5th place for per capita disposable personal income in 2005.

Per Capita Personal Income

2005	Per Capita Personal Income	Rank in US*
United States	\$34,495	
Connecticut	\$47,519	1
Maine	\$30,808	37
Massachusetts	\$43,702	3
New Hampshire	\$37,835	6
Rhode Island	\$35,219	17
Vermont	\$32,731	25

* not including the District of Columbia

Per Capita Disposable Personal Income

2005	Per Capita Disposable Personal Income	Rank in US*
United States	\$30,441	
Connecticut	\$39,727	1
Maine	\$27,468	37
Massachusetts	\$37,395	3
New Hampshire	\$33,928	5
Rhode Island	\$31,040	17
Vermont	\$29,206	27

* not including the District of Columbia

Per Capita Disposable Income	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Per Capita Disposable Income	\$30,782	\$31,637	\$33,119	\$33,928	BEA
United States rank (excluding D.C.)	6	6	6	5	BEA
Annual percent change	5.4%	2.8%	4.7%	2.4%	NHES/BEA
Percent change after adjusting for inflation using CPI	3.0%	0.9%	1.4%	-0.9%	NHES/BEA

Per Capita Personal Income	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Per Capita Personal Income	\$34,109	\$34,140	\$36,616	\$37,835	BEA
United States rank (excluding D.C.)	6	6	5	6	BEA
Annual percent change	0.6%	0.1%	7.3%	3.3%	NHES/BEA
Percent change after adjusting for inflation using CPI	-1.8%	-1.8%	3.9%	-0.1%	NHES/BEA

Median Household Income	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
New Hampshire	\$53,549	\$55,166	\$57,352	\$56,768	CB
Connecticut	\$53,325	\$55,004	\$55,970	\$60,941	CB
Maine	\$37,654	\$37,619	\$39,395	\$42,801	CB
Massachusetts	\$50,587	\$52,084	\$52,354	\$57,184	CB
Rhode Island	\$44,311	\$45,205	\$46,199	\$51,458	CB
Vermont	\$41,929	\$43,212	\$45,692	\$45,686	CB

2. Income & Wages

U.S. Price Indices	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, All Urban Consumers, Year End (Non-seasonally Adjusted)					
December each year (U.S., 1982-1984 = 100)	180.9	184.3	190.3	196.8	BLS
December to December percent change	2.4%	1.9%	3.3%	3.4%	BLS

Total Personal Income	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
New Hampshire (\$ millions)	43,393	44,548	47,463	49,561	BEA
Components:					
Net Earnings ^a	72.8%	74.0%	74.0%	74.3%	BEA
Dividends, interest, rent	15.7%	14.6%	14.2%	14.1%	BEA
Transfer payments	11.5%	11.4%	11.7%	11.6%	BEA

^aEarnings (wages and salaries, other income)

Wages	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
TOTAL WAGES in employment covered by unemployment compensation (\$ millions)					
Private and public employers	\$21,823	\$22,556	\$24,038	\$25,179	NHES
Annual percent change	0.8%	3.4%	6.6%	4.7%	NHES

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE in employment covered by unemployment compensation					
All industries (annual average)	\$695.80	\$717.94	\$753.68	\$789.00	NHES
Annual percent change	2.0%	3.2%	5.0%	4.7%	NHES
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	\$449	\$469	\$504	\$508	NHES
Mining	\$904	\$837	\$907	\$950	NHES
Utilities	\$1,278	\$1,326	\$1,522	\$1,441	NHES
Construction	\$842	\$809	\$834	\$870	NHES
Manufacturing	\$887	\$928	\$974	\$1,002	NHES
Wholesale Trade	\$1,141	\$1,162	\$1,211	\$1,278	NHES
Retail Trade	\$459	\$482	\$492	\$500	NHES
Transportation and Warehousing	\$592	\$601	\$639	\$642	NHES
Information	\$1,052	\$1,081	\$1,142	\$1,187	NHES
Finance and Insurance	\$1,083	\$1,163	\$1,224	\$1,276	NHES
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$662	\$702	\$736	\$782	NHES
Professional and Technical Services	\$1,098	\$1,110	\$1,152	\$1,204	NHES
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$1,294	\$1,382	\$1,762	\$1,795	NHES
Administrative and Waste Services	\$559	\$567	\$604	\$634	NHES
Educational Services	\$656	\$696	\$721	\$737	NHES
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$673	\$699	\$729	\$758	NHES
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$314	\$331	\$348	\$365	NHES
Accommodation and Food Services	\$276	\$284	\$291	\$294	NHES
Other Services, except Public Admin	\$500	\$511	\$529	\$543	NHES
Total Government	\$645	\$675	\$710	\$722	NHES

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS					
Production Workers in Manufacturing Employment	\$591.20	\$594.00	\$619.20	\$653.84	BLS

3. Labor Force & Unemployment

Labor Force Participation Rate

For at least the last decade, New Hampshire has had a higher labor force participation rate, by almost five percentage points, than the national average. This means a higher portion of the state's population age 16 and over is either working or looking for work. This can be used as a measure of labor available to businesses in the state.

Recent national trends, from 1999 to 2005, show labor force participation rates are starting to decline.⁶

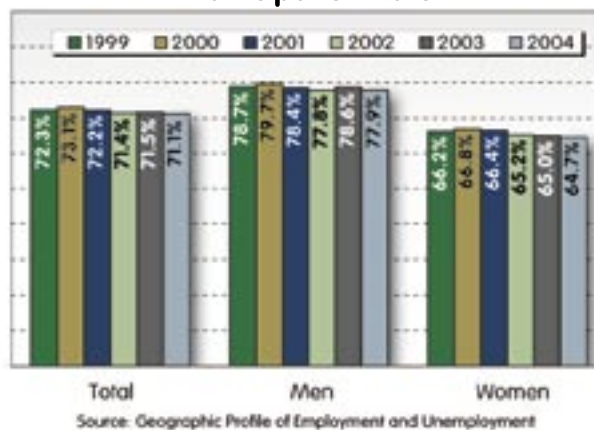
New Hampshire has also experienced a similar trend. Total labor force is also affected by the size of the overall population; and demographics and gender differences. This includes the influence of the Baby Boomer generation and the subsequent smaller Generation X (born 1964 to 1980) and the larger Boomer Echo or Millennial generation (born 1981 to 2000). The aging of each of these age cohorts plays an important part in the labor force participation rate. For example, as the Baby Boomer generation retires and leaves the labor force, the participation rate goes down. Another influence is that the larger Boomer Echo or Millennial generation is not yet old enough to join the labor force. But when they do, they will influence the participation rate to rise accordingly.

New Hampshire's relatively high labor force participation rate is the result of strong participation by both genders. Males' participation rate has consistently been in the high 70s percent range. The traditional role of men as "bread winner" of the household plays a part in their higher participation rates.

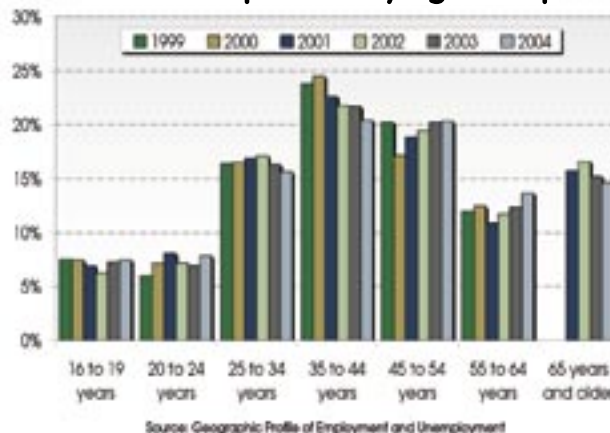
Women in this state also have a higher average participation rate than the national average for women. Their participation rate is lower than men in the state, and is in the mid 60s percent range. Women generally have a longer life expectancy, so there are higher numbers of them over retirement age, not working. Also, traditional family roles may be a contributing factor for lower participation rates among women. Women leave the labor force for multiple reasons. There is still a preponderance of women in the conventional role of primary caretaker. Taking the opportunity to pursue additional education, especially during economic downturns has also been a popular choice to add to their competitive advantage.

The major differences in labor force participation rates are more distinct among the age cohorts rather than gender. From 1999 to 2004, state-specific data demonstrates how the labor force participation rate parallels the changes in the overall working-age population,⁷ with the growing exception of the retirement age cohort.

New Hampshire Labor Force Participation Rate



Share of Population by Age Group



⁶ Mosisa, Abraham and Hipple, Steven. "Trends in Labor Force Participation in the United States." *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 129, No. 10. Bureau of Labor Statistics. October 2006: pg. 35.

⁷ Civilian non-institutional population is that portion of the population age 16 and over residing in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, excluding those on active duty in the Armed Forces.

3. Labor Force & Unemployment

The proportion of the working age population in the youngest age cohort, age 16 to 19, is similar to its share in the labor force. The next age group, age 20 to 24, represents a slightly higher share in the labor force than in the population.

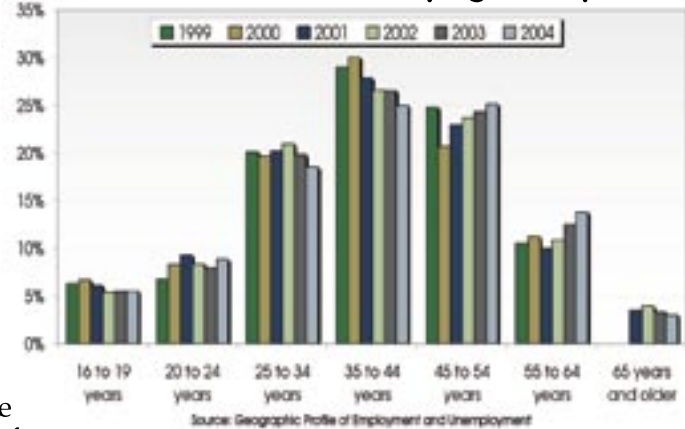
Subsequent age groups make up the majority of the labor force. The age 25 to 34 cohort has roughly a four percentage point difference between its share of the population and share in the labor force.

The age 35 to 44 and the age 45 to 54 cohorts together make up around 50 percent of the entire labor force.

The age 25 to 34 and age 35 to 44 cohorts, each show a decline in recent years in both population and labor force participation. The link with the Baby Boomer generation is the increasing portions of the age 45 to 54 and age 55 to 64 cohorts in both population and labor force. The smaller numbers of Gen X members are not sufficient to replace the volume of aging Baby Boomers and the larger Millennial cohort is not yet old enough to have entered the labor force.

Also, retirement helps explain the 65 years and older population having a higher share of population out of the labor force versus those still participating in the labor force.

Percent of Labor Force by Age Group



Unemployment

The relationship between the age cohorts and their unemployment rates⁸ emphasizes that with age comes experience. Typically, the youngest age group, age 16 to 19, has the highest unemployment rate. Members in this age group have the least amount

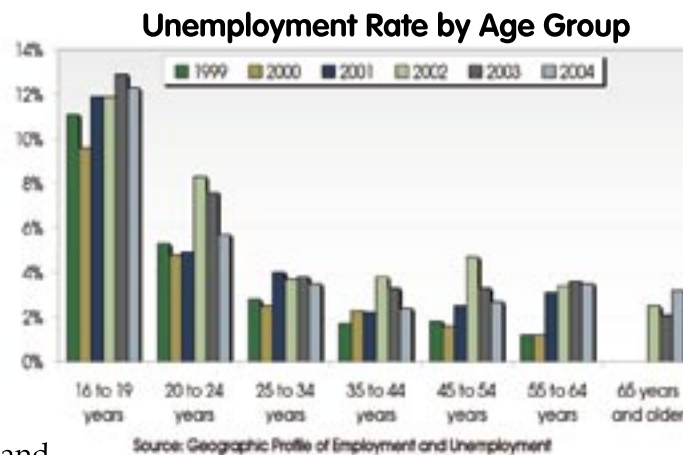
⁸ Unemployment as defined by [Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, Current Population Survey](#).

Civilian Labor Force	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Civilian Labor Force (annual average)	706,000	719,000	724,000	732,000	BLS
Annual percent change	2.5%	1.8%	0.7%	1.1%	NHES
Labor force participation rate	71.3%	71.5%	71.1%	n/a	BLS
United States rank	tie 8	8	7	n/a	BLS
Male participation rate	77.9%	78.5%	77.9%	n/a	BLS
United States rank	8	6	9	n/a	BLS
Female participation rate	65.2%	64.9%	64.7%	n/a	BLS
United States rank	9	tie 9	11	n/a	BLS
Labor Disputes	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Number of companies	0	0	6	0	LD
Employees involved	0	0	205	0	LD
Employment	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Employed (annual average)	672,000	688,000	698,000	706,000	BLS
Annual percent change	1.2%	2.4%	1.5%	1.1%	BLS/NHES
Work full-time - 35 hours or more per week	72.8%	n/a	n/a	n/a	BLS

3. Labor Force & Unemployment

of work experience and tend to have a lower level of job attachment. This group also tends to be less financially independent, so the lack of an income is less likely to jeopardize their living situation.

The next cohort, age 20 to 24, tends to be less committed to the labor force than older age groups. While some members may still be in school, this group lacks substantial job experience, and they have the second highest unemployment rate among the age groups. Individual financial obligations and maturity of the next four age groups helps promote a higher level of job attachment, and lower incidence of unemployment. Again the age groups with the strongest presence in the labor force, age 35 to 44 and age 45 to 54, also have the lowest share of unemployed persons.



Unemployment	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Unemployed (annual average)	32,454	31,924	27,936	26,474	BLS
Unemployment rate (annual average)					
New Hampshire	4.5%	4.4%	3.9%	3.6%	BLS
United States rank (1=lowest)	16	5	6	5	BLS
New England	4.6%	5.1%	4.8%	4.7%	BLS
United States	5.8%	6.0%	5.5%	5.1%	BLS
Men					
New Hampshire	4.8%	4.5%	4.0%	n/a	BLS
New England	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	BLS
United States	6.3%	6.3%	5.6%	5.1%	BLS
Women					
New Hampshire	4.6%	4.1%	3.3%	n/a	BLS
New England	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	BLS
United States	5.7%	5.7%	5.4%	5.1%	BLS
Teenagers (16-19)					
New Hampshire	11.9%	12.9%	12.3%	n/a	BLS
New England	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	BLS
United States	17.5%	17.5%	17.0%	16.6%	BLS

Unemployment Insurance	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Weeks compensated for unemployment (UI regular programs)	421,511	408,977	321,358	284,832	DOL
Benefits paid, unemployment insurance (thousands)	\$107,810	\$103,364	\$78,560	\$69,997	DOL
Average duration, benefit payments (weeks)	17.6	17.8 ^a	15.4 ^a	11.8	DOL
United States average	16.5	16.4	16.2	15.3	DOL
United States rank, including D.C. (1=lowest)	42	40	26	4	DOL
Average weekly benefit amount					
New Hampshire	\$259.84	\$258.60	\$250.69	\$252.12	DOL
United States	\$256.77	\$261.62	\$262.50	\$266.69	DOL

^aNew Hampshire Additional Benefits program was available

4. Employment by Industry

New Hampshire's nonfarm employment grew 1.2 percent on an average annual basis from 2004 to 2005. Eleven months into 2006, the rate had slowed to 1.0 percent compared to the annual average for 2005. While slightly lower, it is still a positive trend and an overall good sign for the state's economy.

The modest increase obscures the activity that occurred within the various industry groups across the state. From January through November 2006, there was a net gain of 6,136 workers in the state.

Construction had the largest percent gain through November 2006 among the state's goods-producing sectors. The increase of 1,573 jobs represented growth of 5.3 percent over the 2005 annual average. That beat the increase of only 0.3 percent for the twelve-month period ending in December 2005. That was the good news in the goods-producing sector.

Manufacturing more than cancelled out the gains made in *Construction*. Overall, through November 2006, employment decreased by 2,618 jobs. Some of the decline can be attributed to the shut down of paper mills in the North Country in the early spring of 2006 and to the closings of Molex and Polyclad in the Lakes Region, along with staff reductions at other manufacturing plant locations around the state. All these events contributed to a

3.3 percent drop in the industry employment during the eleven months, compared to a 0.7 percent decline from January to December 2005.

Education and health services, a supersector that includes many diverse employers experienced growth of 3.2 percent averaging the first eleven months of 2006. The 2005 average was a comparable increase of 2.9 percent. In all, the supersector added 3,145 jobs through November 2006.

Annual 2005 employment in *Financial activities* swelled by 4.8 percent. The first eleven months of 2006 could not match that pace, but still managed an average 3.8 percent increase, and 1,509 new positions.

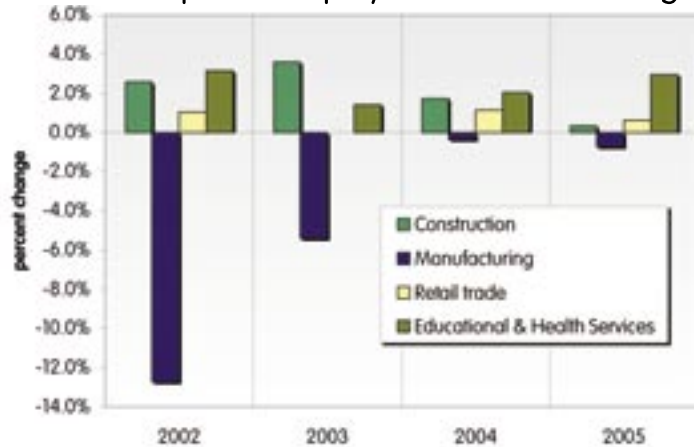
Employment in *Professional and business services*, which includes *Administrative and support companies* as well as *Employment services*, grew at a 3.5 percent pace from 2004 levels in 2005 while adding 2,000 jobs. After that point, average growth cooled to 2.7 percent through November 2006 as 1,582 jobs were added.

Leisure and hospitality employment counts were unchanged from 2004 to 2005 with 63,800 workers each year. The average for the first eleven months of 2006 was 65,227, a 2.2 percent increase over 2005.

Information, one of the smaller employing industries, continued its steady growth. During 2005, employment increased from 12,600 to 12,700, a 0.8 percent gain. By November 2006, another 236 jobs had been added, resulting in an increase of 1.9 percent.



New Hampshire Employment Percent Change



4. Employment by Industry

Annual Employment Averages	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
TOTAL NONFARM	618,400	617,900	627,400	634,900	NHES
TOTAL PRIVATE	530,100	527,800	537,200	544,600	NHES
Goods Producing	113,800	110,300	110,400	110,000	NHES
Natural Resources & Mining	900	900	1,000	1,000	NHES
Construction	27,900	28,900	29,400	29,500	NHES
Manufacturing	85,000	80,400	80,100	79,500	NHES
Durable Goods	63,300	59,700	60,500	60,600	NHES
Primary Metal Manufacturing	2,900	3,000	3,100	3,400	NHES
Computer & Electronic Product	20,100	18,800	19,300	18,800	NHES
Electrical Equip, Appliance, & Component	5,200	4,500	4,600	4,500	NHES
Nondurable Goods	21,700	20,700	19,600	18,800	NHES
Food & Beverage & Tobacco Product Manufacturing	3,400	3,500	3,100	3,100	NHES
Paper Manufacturing	3,000	3,100	2,900	2,800	NHES
Service Providing	504,600	507,600	517,000	524,900	NHES
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	138,200	138,400	139,600	140,600	NHES
Wholesale Trade	26,600	26,700	27,200	27,500	NHES
Retail Trade	95,900	95,900	97,000	97,600	NHES
Food & Beverage Stores	19,400	19,000	19,300	19,400	NHES
Transportation and Utilities	15,800	15,800	15,400	15,500	NHES
Information	12,900	12,200	12,600	12,700	NHES
Financial Activities	36,600	37,000	37,400	39,200	NHES
Professional & Business Services	54,300	54,700	57,300	59,300	NHES
Educational & Health Services	91,800	93,100	95,000	97,800	NHES
Educational Services	21,100	21,400	21,900	22,600	NHES
Health Care & Social Assistance	70,700	71,600	73,100	75,200	NHES
Hospitals	22,700	22,900	23,600	24,700	NHES
Leisure & Hospitality	60,800	61,500	63,800	63,800	NHES
Accommodation & Food Services	49,900	50,200	52,000	52,500	NHES
Food Services & Drinking Places	40,600	40,900	42,400	43,100	NHES
Other Services	21,600	20,700	21,100	21,300	NHES
Total Government	88,300	90,100	90,200	90,300	NHES

Trade, transportation, and utilities has very stable employment levels. In 2005, average annual employment reached 140,600, growing 0.7 percent from the prior year. Modest increases continued through November 2006, with 1,164 new jobs, another 0.8 percent gain.

On the downside, *Manufacturing* was not the only supersector struggling to maintain employment levels through November 2006. *Other services*, which includes personal care and service businesses, reduced its workforce by 282 positions. *Government* employment also saw a decrease of 1,818 jobs from January through November 2006.

4. Employment by Industry

Annual Employment Percent Changes		2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
TOTAL NONFARM						
	New Hampshire	-1.4%	-0.1%	1.5%	1.2%	NHES
	New England	-1.5%	0.3%	-1.1%	0.6%	NHES/BLS
	United States	-1.1%	-0.3%	1.1%	1.7%	NHES/BLS
Private						
	New Hampshire	-2.1%	-0.4%	1.8%	1.4%	NHES
	New England	-1.9%	-1.1%	0.5%	0.6%	NHES/BLS
	United States	-1.7%	-0.4%	1.3%	1.9%	NHES/BLS
Government						
	New Hampshire	2.9%	2.0%	0.1%	0.1%	NHES
	New England	0.6%	-1.4%	-0.8%	0.5%	NHES/BLS
	United States	1.9%	0.3%	0.2%	0.8%	NHES/BLS

Annual Employment Percent Changes		2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Goods Producing						
	New Hampshire	-9.4%	-3.1%	0.1%	-0.4%	NHES
	New England	-7.0%	-4.7%	-0.9%	-1.0%	NHES/BLS
	United States	-5.5%	-3.3%	0.3%	1.4%	NHES/BLS
Natural Resources & Mining						
	New Hampshire	-10.0%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	NHES
	New England	-2.7%	-1.4%	4.3%	2.7%	NHES/BLS
	United States	-3.8%	-1.9%	3.3%	6.3%	NHES/BLS
Construction						
	New Hampshire	2.6%	3.6%	1.7%	0.3%	NHES
	New England	0.1%	-0.5%	2.6%	0.8%	NHES/BLS
	United States	-1.6%	0.3%	3.6%	5.2%	NHES/BLS
Manufacturing						
	New Hampshire	-12.7%	-5.4%	-0.4%	-0.8%	NHES
	New England	-9.4%	-6.2%	-2.3%	-1.8%	NHES/BLS
	United States	-7.2%	-4.9%	-1.3%	-0.6%	NHES/BLS
Durable goods						
	New Hampshire	-14.2%	-5.7%	1.3%	0.2%	NHES
	New England	-10.6%	-6.7%	-1.9%	-1.4%	NHES/BLS
	United States	-8.3%	-5.5%	-0.4%	0.3%	NHES/BLS
Nondurable goods						
	New Hampshire	-8.1%	-4.6%	-5.3%	-4.1%	NHES
	New England	-6.7%	-5.1%	-3.4%	-2.5%	NHES/BLS
	United States	-5.5%	-3.9%	-2.8%	-2.2%	NHES/BLS

4. Employment by Industry

Annual Employment Percent Changes	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Service Providing					
New Hampshire	0.6%	0.6%	1.9%	1.5%	NHES
New England	-0.4%	-0.5%	0.6%	0.9%	NHES/BLS
United States	-0.2%	0.4%	1.3%	1.8%	NHES/BLS
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities					
New Hampshire	0.7%	0.1%	0.9%	0.7%	NHES
New England	-1.0%	-0.8%	0.3%	-8.2%	NHES/BLS
United States	-1.9%	-0.8%	1.0%	1.7%	NHES/BLS
Wholesale trade					
New Hampshire	-0.4%	0.4%	1.9%	1.1%	NHES
New England	-2.3%	-0.3%	-0.1%	-0.1%	NHES/BLS
United States	-2.1%	-0.8%	1.0%	1.8%	NHES/BLS
Retail trade					
New Hampshire	1.1%	0.0%	1.1%	0.6%	NHES
New England	0.0%	-0.8%	0.7%	0.2%	NHES/BLS
United States	-1.4%	-0.7%	0.9%	1.5%	NHES/BLS
Transportation and Utilities					
New Hampshire	0.0%	0.0%	-2.5%	0.7%	NHES
New England	-3.5%	-1.2%	-0.5%	0.6%	NHES/BLS
United States	-3.0%	-1.2%	1.1%	2.1%	NHES/BLS
Information					
New Hampshire	-5.8%	-5.4%	3.3%	0.8%	NHES
New England	-8.6%	-6.0%	-2.7%	-0.7%	NHES/BLS
United States	-6.5%	-6.1%	-2.2%	-1.8%	NHES/BLS
Financial Activities					
New Hampshire	2.5%	1.1%	1.1%	4.8%	NHES
New England	-0.3%	-0.6%	-1.1%	0.9%	NHES/BLS
United States	0.5%	1.6%	0.7%	1.5%	NHES/BLS
Professional & Business Services					
New Hampshire	-4.7%	0.7%	4.8%	3.5%	NHES
New England	-5.1%	-2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	NHES/BLS
United States	-3.0%	0.1%	2.6%	3.4%	NHES/BLS
Educational & Health Services					
New Hampshire	3.1%	1.4%	2.0%	2.9%	NHES
New England	2.9%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	NHES/BLS
United States	3.5%	2.4%	2.2%	2.5%	NHES/BLS
Leisure & Hospitality					
New Hampshire	2.2%	1.2%	3.7%	0.0%	NHES
New England	2.1%	1.3%	1.5%	0.7%	NHES/BLS
United States	-0.4%	1.6%	2.6%	2.6%	NHES/BLS
Other Services					
New Hampshire	-8.5%	-4.2%	1.9%	0.9%	NHES
New England	0.8%	-0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	NHES/BLS
United States	2.2%	0.5%	0.1%	-0.3%	NHES/BLS



5. Occupational Trends

Every day the newspapers are filled with ads for jobs of all kinds. In a recent classified section, these were some of the job titles:⁹

- Access line care manager
- Echocardiography technologist
- E-mail marketing producer
- Events coordinator
- Medical interpreter
- Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetist (CRNA)

Employers responding to semiannual Occupational Employment Statistics surveys report other unique occupational titles. Examples of these include Warranty development manager, Emergency medicine physician, Animal rehabilitation specialist, and Telemedicine coordinator.

These jobs have emerged over the last few years. Many are in the healthcare field, while others embrace new technologies and trends in leisure. While providing opportunities for job-seekers, they present a challenge for economists and those who try to project employment trends in both the long (10 year) and short (2 year) term.

Occupational Trends

Employment projections are presented with many caveats. Projections are not meant to be exact forecasts. Projections do not account for war, natural disasters, or other unanticipated events. The principle of “all other things being equal” holds when making occupational projections. It helps to approach projections with the idea that different occupations may grow much faster than average, a little faster than average, about average, a little less than average, or a lot less than average.

Underestimating the impact of certain technologies can also throw a wrench into the works. Example: when computers became widely used in business, there was an increase in demand for data entry workers and other occupations that supported mainframe applications. When a computer appeared on every desktop, the emphasis shifted from supporting mainframe applications to supporting applications of new technology. With the Internet, new occupations emerged, such as Web designers. Projections made in the late 1990s did not anticipate the magnitude of these changes, so growth rates for some occupations were overstated, and the creation of new occupations could not be foreseen.

Long-term Projections 2004-2014

Where is job growth expected to happen among the 700+ occupations in the projections published by ELMIB in July 2006? There are actually several answers: occupations can be ranked by the fastest percentage growth rate, by occupations adding the most jobs, or by occupations creating the most openings over a specified time period. Each ranking will provide different answers to the question.

Before determining a fast growing occupation, a cutoff point is established in order to weed out occupations with relatively low

Long-Term Projections 2004 - 2014 Occupations Adding the Most Jobs in NH



⁹ Boston Works. Advertising supplement to the Boston Globe. January 9, 2007.

5. Occupational Trends

employment. In the 2004-2014 version of projections, the fastest growing occupations are predominately in two different fields: health care and computers.

Occupations that are projected to add the most jobs are generally large volume occupations to begin with. Even modest growth of one to two percent during a year is sufficient to generate enough jobs for a numerous occupation to be on this list.

We can simply count the change in the number of openings, but another way of looking at job changes is to consider the replacement rates. In some occupations, people tend to stay for a long time due to high pay, good working conditions, or some other reason. Those occupations will have a low replacement rate (see table below). Another reason for low replacement rates is the openings from projected occupation growth are greater than the need to replace workers leaving for other occupations.

Leading Occupations with the lowest rate of replacement needs 2004-2014 in NH

SOC Code	SOC Title	2004 Employment	2014 Projected	Percent from Replacement
29-2021	Dental Hygienists	1,325	1,940	15.1%
15-1031	Computer Software Engineers, Applications	3,447	5,344	15.2%
31-1011	Home Health Aides	1,956	3,311	16.1%
15-1081	Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	703	1,096	17.0%
23-2011	Paralegals and Legal Assistants	971	1,299	19.5%
15-1032	Computer Software Engineers, Systems Software	2,445	3,396	20.2%
13-2052	Personal Financial Advisors	788	1,177	20.4%
29-1123	Physical Therapists	978	1,351	21.3%
15-1061	Database Administrators	507	690	21.7%
15-1071	Network and Computer Systems Administrators	1,245	1,717	23.0%
25-2011	Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	2,399	3,289	24.6%
31-9092	Medical Assistants	1,045	1,623	24.7%
25-2012	Kindergarten Teachers, Except Special Education	536	711	25.0%
29-1071	Physician Assistants	290	444	25.0%

Other occupations have a replacement rate of 100 percent, meaning that all of the openings are to replace workers that get promoted or simply leave the occupation altogether. These occupations are generally either entry-level positions, in a declining industry, or are occupations that are being supplanted by changes in technology or business practices.

Inevitably, some occupations will decline. Most of these occupations were concentrated in declining industries during the 2004-2014 time frame. Most of the occupations with a large projected decline are related to *Manufacturing*. Cutting/punching/press machine operators and tenders, Textile machine operators, and a variety of other production workers will experience large declines. Other occupations that are projected to decline are shrinking because of changes in the way work is done. These occupations have been on the way out for years as personal computers and the Internet have made them obsolete in some offices. Switchboard operators, Word processors and typists, and File clerks may only exist in old movies to some people. A few are still around, and there will be even fewer by 2014.

Short-term Trends

Projections for a shorter time period, from fourth quarter 2005 to fourth quarter 2007 for example, are heavily influenced by cyclical trends in the economy. It is possible for an industry or an occupation to decline or have weak growth in the short term only to return to its projected long-term trend.

5. Occupational Trends

That is what is going on in New Hampshire's *Construction*. While the long-term trend is for an average annual growth rate of 1.8 percent, the short-term will not be as robust. Eventually, employment is expected to return to the long-term trend.

Wage Trends

Workers hope that increases in their pay keep pace with inflation. Unfortunately, that may not always be the case, as supply and demand play a big part in determining wages for an occupation. While the Occupational Employment Survey is not intended to provide for year-to-year comparisons, it can offer a general guide to relative differences in wages among occupations in New Hampshire compared to the U.S. as a whole.

Comparing the mean hourly wage for selected occupations shows that some have increases in wage rates well above the change in the Consumer Price Index, which was 10.0 percent, for the comparable period of December 2001 to May 2005.

**Mean Hourly Wages for Selected Occupations -
New Hampshire compared to United States**
Based on the May 2005 and fourth quarter 2001 surveys

Occupation	2005		2001	Percent Change
	US	NH	NH	
Computer and Information Systems Managers	\$49.21	\$46.72	\$36.03	29.7%
Computer Software Engineers, Systems Software	\$40.54	\$43.26	\$34.44	25.6%
Pharmacists	\$42.62	\$42.19	\$34.26	23.1%
Database Administrators	\$31.54	\$32.24	\$26.57	21.3%
Team Assemblers	\$12.50	\$13.12	\$10.85	20.9%
Registered Nurses	\$27.35	\$25.64	\$21.35	20.1%
Fire Fighters	\$19.43	\$18.84	\$15.81	19.2%
Dental Hygienists	\$29.15	\$32.37	\$27.21	19.0%
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	\$17.41	\$18.57	\$15.68	18.4%
Paralegals and Legal Assistants	\$20.92	\$19.84	\$16.93	17.2%
Accountants and Auditors	\$27.89	\$24.31	\$21.13	15.1%
Mechanical Engineers	\$33.65	\$32.37	\$28.17	14.9%
Medical Assistants	\$12.58	\$13.89	\$12.14	14.4%
Customer Service Representatives	\$14.27	\$14.90	\$13.04	14.3%
Social and Human Service Assistants	\$12.79	\$11.26	\$9.91	13.6%
Computer Support Specialists	\$20.86	\$20.14	\$17.92	12.4%
Child, Family, and School Social Workers	\$18.65	\$18.61	\$16.75	11.1%
Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	\$22.73	\$19.19	\$17.35	10.6%
Correctional Officers and Jailers	\$17.60	\$16.13	\$14.67	10.0%

Top 20 Occupations With the Most Annual Openings, 2004-2014 in New Hampshire

SOC Code	Occupation	Annual Job Openings		
		Growth	Replacement	Total
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	638	947	1,585
41-2011	Cashiers	217	983	1,200
35-3031	Waiters and Waitresses	193	603	796
35-3021	Combined Food Prep/Serving Workers, Inc. Fast Food	241	502	743
29-1111	Registered Nurses	420	252	672
25-9041	Teacher Assistants	244	192	436
37-2011	Janitors/Cleaners, Ex. Maids/Housekeeping Cleaners	212	188	400
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	117	267	384
13-1199	Business Operations Specialists, All Other	245	130	375
43-5081	Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	1	364	365
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	221	127	348
25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Ex. Special Ed	183	154	337
41-1011	Supervisors/Managers, Retail Sales Workers	124	209	333
53-7062	Laborers & Freight/Stock/Material Movers, Hand	79	235	314
31-1012	Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	217	94	311
35-3022	Counter Attendants, Cafeteria/Food Concession	63	218	281
41-4012	Sales Reps, Wholesale & Mfg, Ex.Tech/Science Prods	112	165	277
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	79	189	268
37-3011	Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	129	124	253
43-1011	Supervisors/Managers, Office/Admin Support Workers	84	168	252

6. Private Enterprise

According to the Business and Industry Association (BIA), the high cost of providing health care insurance coverage was still among the top concerns for New Hampshire businesses going into 2007. That was coupled with business concerns over the rising cost of energy.

A striking comparison was presented at the Industry Forecast, sponsored by Business NH Magazine, in mid-January 2007.¹⁰ From 2000 to 2006, on average, employers' costs for medical insurance coverage increased over 80 percent, while employees' wages had only increased 20 percent. The hard news was that premiums are likely to rise another 10 to 12 percent in 2007.¹¹ The discussion noted that employers were making various efforts to keep costs under control by "shaving the coverage." That means that employers use methods ranging from increasing deductibles and higher copays, and reducing eligibility, to dropping coverage entirely in an effort to maintain competitive.

Workers' compensation insurance was another topic of discussion.¹² This emphasized the importance of workplace safety to be eligible for "good behavior benefits." Based on recent trends it was predicted that these workers' compensation insurance rates would remain fairly stable for the next year or two. But all in all, decisions are still based on costs, and according to the speaker, a good agent and increasing deductibles are the best avenues for achieving that goal.

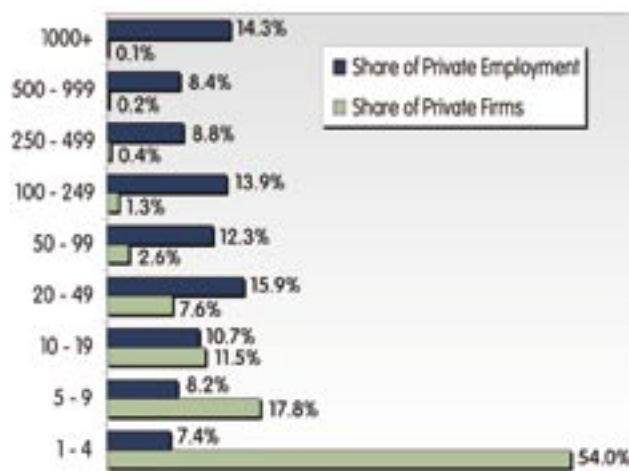
According to a market study by CB Richard Ellis/New England, office market vacancy rates were on the rise.¹³ There have been slow but steady improvements since 2004. The current vacancy rate of roughly 13.4 percent creates a favorable environment for tenants in the market, especially in southern New Hampshire. These favorable conditions include incentives of discounted lease rates and large improvement allowances. The expectations are that these conditions will continue through 2007.

Small Businesses

In 2006, 54 percent of the state's privately owned firms had between one and four employees and almost another 30 percent of firms had from 5 to 19 employees. These smaller firms employed seven percent of the state's workers.

On the other side of the scale, only 4.5 percent of New Hampshire firms employed 50 or more workers. However, these larger firms accounted for over 57 percent of the state's workers. New Hampshire's share of firms with 100 or more employees ranked 31st among the states.

More than half of the state's firms have between 1 and 4 employees



¹⁰ Beth Roberts, VP Northern New England Operations, Harvard Pilgrim Health Care of New England. Keynote speaker. The 2007 NH Industry Forecast Forum. January 18, 2007.

¹¹ Kepple, Benjamin. "Positive economic outlook for NH." *New Hampshire Union Leader*. January 19, 2007. <www.unionleader.com/article.aspx?headline=Positive+economic+outlook+for+NH&articleId=addb5bd7-be39-4e0d-b2a7-32dcb49f3bb>

¹² John Leonard, President and CEO, The MEMIC Group. Keynote speaker. The 2007 NH Industry Forecast Forum. January 18, 2007.

¹³ *New Hampshire Market Survey/Year End 2006*. CB Richard Ellis/New England, 2006.



6. Private Enterprise

Firms by Size ^a	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Total Number of Firms with employment	32,837	32,803	33,461	34,478	NHES
1 - 4 employees	18,616	18,681	19,109	19,348	NHES
5 - 9 employees	6,213	6,120	6,238	6,614	NHES
10 - 19 employees	3,784	3,853	3,932	4,095	NHES
20 - 49 employees	2,636	2,588	2,576	2,775	NHES
50 - 99 employees	871	846	863	921	NHES
100 - 249 employees	471	483	506	500	NHES
250 - 499 employees	147	133	137	126	NHES
500 - 999 employees	61	59	64	67	NHES
1,000 & over employees	38	40	36	32	NHES
Net Annual Change in Number of Firms	-405	-34	658	1,017	NHES
Net Annual Change in Number of Employees	-14,295	-4,670	8,467	4,834	NHES
1 - 4 employees	-170	89	753	334	NHES
5 - 9 employees	-697	-344	685	2,640	NHES
10 - 19 employees	-319	980	1,007	2,259	NHES
20 - 49 employees	651	-1,358	-749	5,858	NHES
50 - 99 employees	25	-2,227	550	4,201	NHES
100 - 249 employees	-5,798	2,235	2,320	-945	NHES
250 - 499 employees	-2,036	-3,714	2,345	-5,035	NHES
500 - 999 employees	-650	-2,993	4,385	2,519	NHES
1,000 & over employees	-5,301	2,662	-2,829	-6,997	NHES
Percent of Total Employment (by size of firm)					
1 - 4 employees	7.2%	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%	NHES
5 - 9 employees	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.4%	NHES
10 - 19 employees	10.0%	10.3%	10.3%	10.7%	NHES
20 - 49 employees	15.5%	15.4%	15.0%	16.0%	NHES
50 - 99 employees	11.8%	11.5%	11.4%	12.1%	NHES
100 - 249 employees	14.0%	14.5%	14.8%	14.4%	NHES
250 - 499 employees	9.9%	9.3%	9.6%	8.5%	NHES
500 - 999 employees	8.3%	7.7%	8.5%	8.9%	NHES
1,000 & over employees	15.2%	15.9%	15.1%	13.6%	NHES

^aFirms by size numbers are based on March covered employment data, in each calendar year.

New & Terminated Firms Covered by Unemployment Compensation	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
New firms	5,746	5,652	5,950	5,786	NHES
Terminated firms	5,418	4,598	5,401	5,406	NHES

6. Private Enterprise

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High Tech by NAICS	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Average annual number of employing units	3,532	3,500	3,603	3,743	NHES
Average annual employment	54,362	51,331	52,882	53,588	NHES
Total wages (millions of dollars)	\$3,264	\$3,200	\$3,471	\$3,679	NHES
Average weekly wages	\$1,155	\$1,199	\$1,262	\$1,320	NHES

Percent of Establishments with 100 or More Workers ^a	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
New Hampshire	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	CB/NHES
United States rank	32	35	31	31	CB/NHES
Connecticut	2.6%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	CB/NHES
United States rank	12	13	16	16	CB/NHES
Maine	1.9%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	CB/NHES
United States rank	42	46	45	45	CB/NHES
Massachusetts	2.9%	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%	CB/NHES
United States rank	3	7	6	6	CB/NHES
Rhode Island	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	CB/NHES
United States rank	31	31	28	28	CB/NHES
Vermont	1.7%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	CB/NHES
United States rank	46	48	47	47	CB/NHES

^a 1=highest

New Firms	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
New incorporations in New Hampshire	1,679	1,737	2,613	1,285	SOS
Out-of-state incorporations new to New Hampshire	1,046	1,380	1,787	1,329	SOS
New Limited Liability companies (LLC) in the state	4,755	5,937	8,012	7,261	SOS
Out-of-State LLCs new to the state	291	486	674	636	SOS

New Hampshire
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7. Transportation & Traffic

Among the most memorable events in recent history affecting traffic in New Hampshire were the spring floods of 2006. Following on the heels of the devastation of the floods of fall 2005, these floods, which broke all 48- and 72-hour rainfall records,¹⁴ caused more than 500 road problems and closures in mid-May 2006. Those roads, as reported by the New Hampshire Department of Transportation, were in 92 different towns and concentrated mostly in five counties.¹⁵

A transit investment study about handling traffic flow within the state began in August 2006. There are continuing proposals to widen Interstate-93 for a 19-mile section from Manchester to the Massachusetts line. The study should continue about 20 months.¹⁶

Additionally, a public/private partnership for providing bus service between Nashua and Boston started mid-February 2007. This service was hailed as an advance in reducing traffic congestion and improving air quality.¹⁷

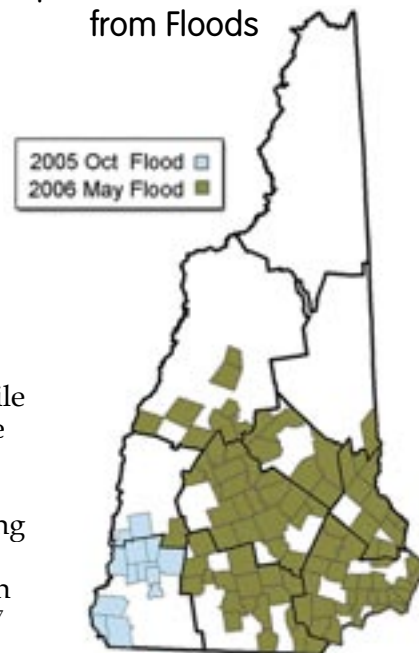
Still, the New Hampshire Department of Transportation wrestles with maintaining the upkeep of roads, bridges, and highways throughout the state. Studies indicate that a method known as “crack sealing” may extend the life of pavements on roadways for up to two years. The department intends for more contracted work to be done to help prolong the life of pavements in the state.¹⁸

The State is also initiating alternative methods of clearing snow and ice from the roadways. This will be accomplished with new equipment being introduced on sections of Interstate-93 and NH Route 101. The dual purpose is to increase efficiency in anti-icing operations while reducing the use of road salt, a positive environmental step. This process is called “pre-wetting” and essentially causes the salt to cling to the pavement better and dissolve more quickly.¹⁹

Air Travel

Although passenger activity at the state’s largest airport had reached a tenth consecutive year of records in 2005, the year-end 2006 counts were down 10 percent from the previous year.²⁰ Necessity as the mother of invention made way for several changes at the airport in Manchester during 2006. In April 2006, the name was officially changed from Manchester Airport to Manchester • Boston Regional Airport. This was done in an effort to alleviate confusion and to remove any ambiguity with the airport in Manchester, England and to promote awareness of its proximity to Boston.

Reported Road Closures
from Floods



¹⁴ “Rainfall is comparable to ‘38 hurricane, ‘36 flood.” *Associated Press*. As printed in *New Hampshire Union Leader*. May 15, 2006. Accessed January 19, 2007. <www.unionleader.com>.

¹⁵ “Closed and damaged roads listed by town.” *New Hampshire Union Leader*. May 17, 2006. Accessed January 19, 2007. <www.unionleader.com>.

¹⁶ “Transit Investment Study.” *Concurrent Initiatives*. New Hampshire Department of Transportation. Accessed January 19, 2007. <www.rebuilding93.com/content/initiatives/tis/>.

¹⁷ “New Bus Service Begins Between Nashua and Boston.” *Department News Headlines*. February 13, 2007. State of New Hampshire Department of Transportation. Accessed February 21, 2007. <www.nh.gov/dot/index.htm>.

¹⁸ “NH DOT To Increase Highway Crack Sealing Work.” *Department News Headlines*. January 5, 2007. State of New Hampshire Department of Transportation. Accessed January 19, 2007. <www.nh.gov/dot/index.htm>.

¹⁹ “New Salt Spreaders Use “Pre-Wetting” Technique To Increase Anti-Icing Efficiency.” *Department News Headlines*. January 8, 2007. State of New Hampshire Department of Transportation. Accessed January 19, 2007. <www.nh.gov/dot/index.htm>.

²⁰ Date, Terry. “Passenger numbers drop at Manchester-Boston Airport; Expected to rebound in 2007.” *The Eagle Tribune*. January 25, 2007. Accessed January 25, 2007. <www.eagletribune.com>.

7. Transportation & Traffic

In addition to expanded flight schedules offered by airlines, other conveniences were also implemented. By August, free wireless Internet access was made available in the passenger terminals. And just in time for holiday travelling in November, a Fisher-Price® “Playgate” was made available just outside of the airport’s Gate 5 to ease the stress of travelling with young children.

There is a new complimentary shuttle provided by the airport. The Manchester Shuttle is a regularly-scheduled van service, on a trial basis, for ticketed passengers of the Manchester • Boston Regional Airport. With proof of a same day flight ticket, passengers may board the shuttle for delivery to and from Manchester, Woburn, MA and Charlestown, MA locations.

Train Travel

Amtrak’s Downeaster completed five years of operation at the close of 2006. Although stops in Exeter and Dover, along the route, saw an increase in passenger traffic through the years, location owners have not decided if the presence of the train stop at their store has provided a significant boost to their retail environments.²¹

Over the last several years, there has been repeated discussion about establishing a commuter rail system between southern New Hampshire and the Boston metro area. This has become a more pressing concept as airport traffic increases, gasoline prices continue to rise, and the number of people travelling this path continues to increase. The New Hampshire Department of Transportation has joined the discussion with the Nashua Regional Planning Commission. Plans were initiated to revamp existing rail lines in New Hampshire, to establish a rail shuttle service to connect Manchester to Nashua, and then tie into MBTA trains at Lowell and Boston.²² Other communities, such as Merrimack and Concord are also being considered. Although there have been federal grants secured for the proposed project, those grants require a 20 percent match from the communities. The intentions are that the rail system would encourage economic growth from both commercial and residential sectors because of the ease of access. This plan may take up to a decade to be realized.

²¹ Darman, David. “Amtrak’s Downeaster Has Been Running for 5 Years.” [New Hampshire Public Radio](http://www.nhpr.org/node/12016). December 26, 2006. Accessed January 22, 2007. <www.nhpr.org/node/12016>.

²² Kozubeks, Jim. “Commuter Train May Come Back To Merrimack, NH.” [New Hampshire Union Leader](http://www.mhpr.org/node/12016). January 9, 2007. Accessed January 22, 2007. As posted on MassTransit, <www.masstransitmag.com/article/printer.jsp?id=2316>.

Aircraft Travel	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Manchester Airport					
Total Passengers	3,366,834	3,601,661	4,003,307	4,329,478	MA
Annual percent Change	4.1%	7.0%	11.2%	8.1%	MA/NHES
Enplanements	1,690,158	1,802,385	2,004,122	2,166,623	MA
Annual percent Change	3.6%	6.6%	11.2%	8.1%	MA/NHES
Deplanements	1,676,676	1,799,276	1,999,185	2,162,855	MA
Annual percent Change	4.6%	7.3%	11.1%	8.2%	MA/NHES
Air Cargo (Tons) ^a	90,671	80,547	81,040	77,786	MA
Annual percent Change	8.9%	-11.2%	0.6%	-4.0%	MA/NHES

^aDoes not include air mail

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Portsmouth Harbor Freight Traffic (000 short tons)	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Total	4,108	4,971	4,795	n/a	USACE
Annual percent change	-7.6%	21.0%	-3.5%	n/a	NHES
Domestic	631	674	844	n/a	USACE
Annual percent change	9.9%	6.8%	25.2%	n/a	NHES
Foreign Imports	3,398	4,113	3,648	n/a	USACE
Annual percent change	-10.4%	21.0%	-11.3%	n/a	NHES
Foreign Exports	79	160	303	n/a	USACE
Annual percent change	-2.5%	102.5%	89.4%	n/a	NHES
Canadian percent of Foreign Imports	54.6%	n/a	n/a	n/a	NHES

Registrations, Licenses, and Fuel Consumption	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Vehicle Registrations					
Passenger Vehicles	1,162,238	1,189,605	1,218,631	n/a	ISDS/NHES
Annual percent change	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%	n/a	ISDS/NHES
Commercial Vehicles	181,508	188,595	198,964	n/a	ISDS/NHES
Annual percent change	6.0%	3.9%	5.5%	n/a	ISDS/NHES
Persons per passenger car (population/#vehicles)	1.1	1.1	1.1	n/a	ISDS
Total driver licenses on issue	926,974	979,316	991,796	1,015,152	ISDS
Annual percent change	-2.3%	5.6%	1.3%	2.4%	ISDS/NHES
Boat Registrations	101,452	101,634	101,703	102,234	ISDS
Annual percent change	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	ISDS/NHES
Motor Fuel Consumption (fiscal year)					
Millions of gallons of gasoline and diesel fuel	820	843	870	862	RTDS
Annual percent change	2.6%	2.8%	3.2%	-0.9%	RTDS/NHES

Postal Service	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
First handling pieces - Manchester and Portsmouth Post Offices (millions) (FY ending 9/30)	1,040.0	1,075.3	1,057.3	1,003.6	USPS

Highway Traffic - Annual totals	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Interstates, NH - Mass. State line (thousands, from traffic counters, Salem & Seabrook)	72,954	n/a	73,027	71,540	DT
Annual percent change	4.1%	n/a	n/a	-2.0%	DT/NHES
Rural traffic, annual percent change	2.9%	1.2%	1.0%	-0.5%	DT
Annual vehicle miles (millions of miles)	13,711	14,251	14,701	14,648	RTDS
Annual percent change	2.1%	3.9%	3.2%	-0.4%	RTDS/NHES

8. Energy

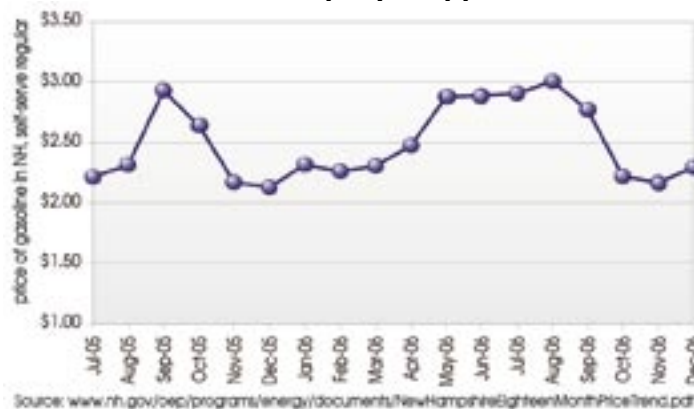
Prices of crude oil reached all-time highs in petroleum markets in August 2006.²³ Proposed production cuts by Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), international tensions, and fears of another hurricane season like 2005 were some of the reasons that traders were worried about supply disruptions. Because crude oil is used for gasoline, diesel fuel, and home heating oil, residents of New Hampshire were also concerned. Many consumers rushed to lock in contracts for heating oil to be delivered in the winter season and drivers wondered if \$3.00 per gallon for gasoline would be a bargain.

Then, there was good news. The hurricane season turned out to be relatively uneventful, and the late fall and early winter were warmer than normal. Traders in oil contracts sold off, and prices dropped for gasoline and home heating oil. Homeowners were happy, unless they had locked in at a higher price.

Gasoline in 2006

Despite breaking the \$3.00 per gallon barrier at the pumps last summer, gasoline prices have been relatively stable in the face of uncertainties in the Middle East and fears about refinery capacity in the U.S. Warmer fall and winter weather created less demand for heating oil, so more distillate (a category of petroleum that includes diesel fuels and fuel oils) was freed up for gasoline, thus keeping the price low. An additional factor keeping prices relatively low was that New Hampshire has the lowest gasoline taxes of any of the New England states.

Gasoline prices in the state broke the \$3.00 barrier this summer, but rapidly dropped in the fall

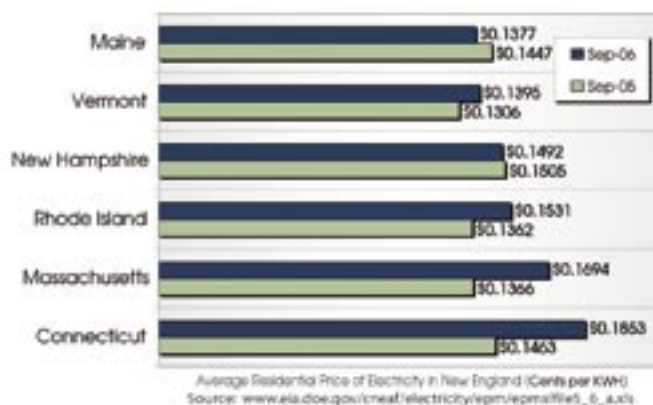


Electric Rates

Electric rates did something unusual in 2006 – they went down. The average residential price of electricity in New Hampshire, which was 15.05 cents per kilowatt-hour in September 2005, dropped to 14.92 cents. For an individual consumer, it would depend on the utility that served them, but since the state’s largest utility, Public Service Company of New Hampshire, serves nearly 70 percent of the retail customers and has the highest bill for a monthly usage of 500 KWH, this was good news.

The reason electric rates declined, while prices of oil and gas continued to climb, goes back to the reason electric rates were so high in earlier years of this decade. The “stranded” costs customers had paid during the period of restructuring have

Electric utilities in New Hampshire managed to hold the line on residential prices in 2006



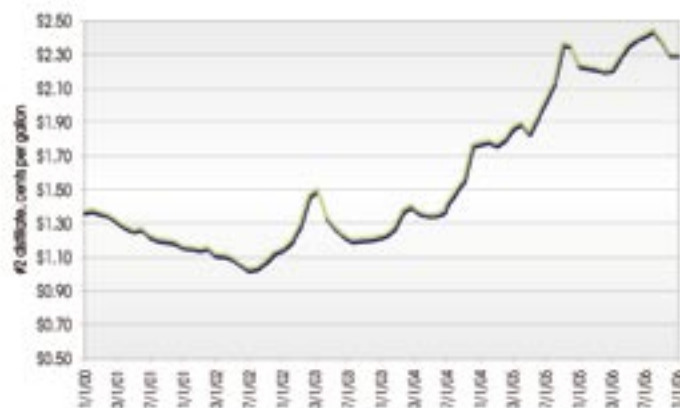
²³ “2006: The Year in Review.” [This Week in Petroleum](#). December 28, 2006. U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration.

8. Energy

stopped increasing and are now declining.²⁴ This does not eliminate the possibility that electric rates may be adjusted up or down to accommodate changes in the price of energy (predominately coal and power purchased from other producers).

New England has relatively high electric rates compared to the rest of the country. In the Southwest, rates are relatively low because of the proximity to natural gas facilities, while the Northwest has even lower rates, partly because of inexpensive hydropower.

The price of home heating oil continued to climb in 2006



²⁴ Hayward, Mark. "PSNH Seeks a Rate Cut." *New Hampshire Union Leader*. April 13, 2006.

Energy and Fuel Consumption	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Energy Consumption					
Total consumption (trillion BTU)	326.3	327.5	n/a	n/a	EIA
Annual percent change	-4.6%	0.4%	n/a	n/a	EIA/NHES
United States rank (1=highest)	45	45	n/a	n/a	EIA/NHES
Types of energy consumption (percent of total)					
Residential	26.4%	29.6%	n/a	n/a	EIA/NHES
Commercial	20.5%	21.8%	n/a	n/a	EIA/NHES
Industrial	23.9%	26.7%	n/a	n/a	EIA/NHES
Transportation	34.8%	32.4%	n/a	n/a	EIA/NHES

Fuel Consumed to Generate Electricity In equivalent barrels of oil

Total electric power industry (electric utilities and independent power producers)

New Hampshire total (thousand barrels)	22,357	29,620	32,280	n/a	NHES
Oil	1,299	3,581	3,383	n/a	EIA
Coal	5,005	5,259	5,355	n/a	EIA/NHES
Gas	334	5,114	6,353	n/a	EIA/NHES
Nuclear	15,719	15,666	17,189	n/a	EIA/NHES

Energy Expenditures and Prices	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Energy Expenditures Per Capita	\$2,371	\$2,674	n/a	n/a	EIA
United States rank (1=highest)	26	24	n/a	n/a	EIA
Energy Prices (\$ per million BTU)	\$13	\$14	\$15	n/a	EIA
United States rank (1=highest)	9	5	n/a	n/a	EIA
Petroleum prices (per million BTU)	\$10	\$10	\$12	n/a	EIA
Electric prices (per million BTU)	\$31	\$32	\$33	\$36	EIA

8. Energy

Alternatives to Fossil Fuels

The burning of fossil fuel to heat water for steam that will turn a turbine and generate electricity produces most of the electrical power in the state. Concerns about fuel supplies and environmental effects have raised interest in alternative energy sources — wood, wind, and hydro. In the past year, there have been developments in that area.

Energy Purchased	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Sales to Ultimate Customers (million KWH)					
New Hampshire:					
Total	10,490	11,006	10,973	11,226	EIA
Percent change	1.7%	4.9%	-0.3%	2.3%	NHES
Residential	4,045	4,252	4,282	4,498	EIA
Percent change	6.7%	5.1%	0.7%	5.0%	NHES
Commercial	4,014	4,260	4,363	4,524	EIA
Percent change	2.6%	6.1%	2.4%	3.7%	NHES
Industrial	2,288	2,495	2,328	2,204	EIA
Percent change	-7.8%	9.0%	-6.7%	-5.3%	NHES
New England:					
Total	116,614	122,643	125,249	126,972	EIA
Percent change	-1.8%	5.2%	2.1%	1.4%	NHES
Residential	44,411	45,953	46,703	48,482	EIA
Percent change	2.9%	3.5%	1.6%	3.8%	NHES
Commercial	49,285	52,160	53,683	53,551	EIA
Percent change	-4.3%	5.8%	2.9%	-0.2%	NHES
Industrial	20,769	24,045	24,267	24,289	EIA
Percent change	-8.2%	15.8%	0.9%	0.1%	NHES

Energy Generated	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Net Energy Generated, New Hampshire (total electric industry) ^a	15,953	21,598	23,876	24,137	EIA
As percentage of energy purchased (million KWH)	152.1%	196.2%	217.6%	215.0%	NHES
Energy by type (million KWH)					
Coal	3,723	3,923	4,076	4,073	EIA
Hydro	1,141	1,331	1,316	1,442	EIA
Natural Gas	220	4,165	5,400	6,802	EIA
Nuclear	9,295	9,276	10,178	9,456	EIA
Petroleum	650	2,044	1,960	1,360	EIA
Renewables	925	856	946	1,004	EIA
As percentage of total generated by type:					
Coal	23.3%	18.2%	17.1%	16.9%	NHES
Hydro	7.2%	6.2%	5.5%	6.0%	NHES
Natural Gas	1.4%	19.3%	22.6%	28.2%	NHES
Nuclear	58.3%	42.9%	42.6%	39.2%	NHES
Petroleum	4.1%	9.5%	8.2%	5.6%	NHES
Renewables	5.8%	4.0%	4.0%	4.2%	NHES

^aTotal electric industry includes electric utilities and independent power producers.

9. Production

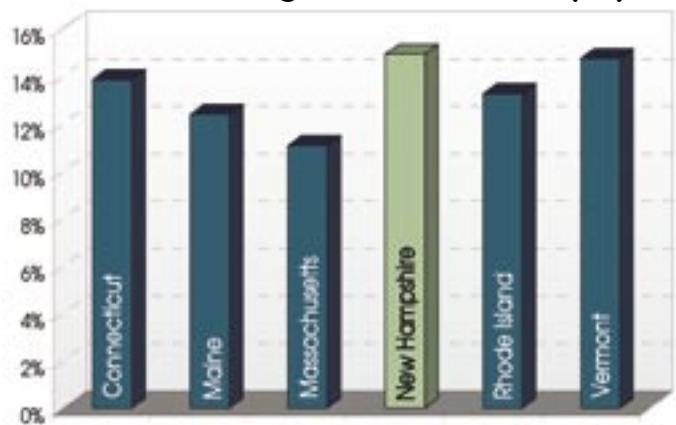
When something is comparatively small, it can be harder for it to keep up with larger things. For example, a young child trying to keep pace with an adult walking at full stride, or a 4-cylinder economy car trying to match the speed of an 8-cylinder sports model. Everything should be taken in perspective.

In 2005, private employment for New Hampshire ranked 39th among the 50 states, placing the state among the one-quarter of smallest states. That position presents a challenge of how to keep up.

Even during recent declines, New Hampshire has maintained a strong concentration of *Manufacturing* employment. *Manufacturing* held 14.9 percent of New Hampshire's private employment in 2005. That share ranked 15th highest among all states, and the highest among the New England states.

In 2002, New Hampshire's private employment ranked 39th, the same as in 2005. In 2002, a good portion of the state's *Manufacturing* jobs were supported by exports.²⁵ There were roughly 16,000 *Manufacturing* jobs and another 9,300 non-manufacturing jobs directly attributable to exports that year. That was 4.7 percent of New Hampshire's private employment.

2005 Manufacturing Share of Private Employment



The share of private employment linked to manufactured exports (14.2 percent) ranked 24th among all states. According to the International Trade Resource Center of the New Hampshire Department of Resources and Economic Development, 43 percent of the companies in the state that export are small- or medium-sized companies.

Canada still leads the list of the top ten trading partners for New Hampshire's exports. It received more than four-and-a-half times the amount of exports to the next partner, Germany, which bought exports valued over \$556 million through November 2006. Export activity to Germany was roughly three times that to each of the next two countries, China and Netherlands.

Top 10 Destination Countries for New Hampshire Exports

Country	Total Exports Year-To-Date November 2006	November to November change
Canada	\$2,577,203,719	11.57%
Germany	\$556,825,203	7.05%
Netherlands	\$192,255,484	40.14%
China (Mainland)	\$178,670,987	-5.71%
United Kingdom	\$170,300,856	69.09%
Japan	\$161,493,918	0.23%
Mexico	\$119,906,326	-24.61%
Hong Kong	\$107,648,724	11.45%
Australia	\$88,115,968	35.74%
Republic of Korea	\$80,026,023	42.08%

²⁵ *Industry Trade Data and Analysis*. US Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration. <<http://ita.doc.gov/td/industry/otea/OTII/OTII-index.html>>. Accessed January 18, 2007. 2002 is the most recent data available at the state level.



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New Capital Expenditures	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Total (\$ millions)	\$540	\$456	\$476	\$508	CB
As a percent of Payroll					
United States	n/a	20.0%	20.1%	22.1%	CB/NHES
New Hampshire	15.8%	12.8%	14.3%	13.9%	CB/NHES
Connecticut	14.7%	13.4%	12.8%	13.0%	CB/NHES
Maine	20.7%	19.6%	23.6%	17.7%	CB/NHES
Massachusetts	15.1%	13.2%	16.7%	17.9%	CB/NHES
Rhode Island	13.3%	13.1%	13.2%	13.4%	CB/NHES
Vermont	25.6%	16.0%	15.6%	15.7%	CB/NHES

Export Sales to the World	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Total (\$ millions)	\$1,863	\$1,931	\$2,286	\$2,548	WISER
Annual percent change	-22.4%	3.7%	18.4%	11.5%	WISER/NHES
Industry Share of Total Exports (NAICS code)					
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	30.6%	31.8%	32.9%	32.3%	WISER/NHES
Machinery Manufacturing	20.7%	20.1%	19.7%	22.9%	WISER/NHES
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	5.4%	4.9%	5.4%	6.1%	WISER/NHES
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	4.2%	4.2%	4.0%	2.9%	WISER/NHES
Chemical Manufacturing	5.4%	4.9%	5.4%	6.1%	WISER/NHES
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	4.2%	4.2%	4.0%	2.9%	WISER/NHES
Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	4.0%	4.2%	4.0%	4.4%	WISER/NHES
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	5.4%	4.9%	5.4%	6.1%	WISER/NHES
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	1.6%	2.2%	2.1%	2.4%	WISER/NHES
Paper Manufacturing	1.7%	1.0%	0.7%	0.5%	WISER/NHES

Gross Domestic Product by State	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Current Dollars (\$ millions)	\$46,188	\$48,380	\$52,084	\$55,061	BEA
Annual percent change	4.3%	4.7%	7.7%	5.7%	NHES
Real chained 2000 dollars (\$ millions)	\$44,573	\$46,063	\$48,533	\$50,086	BEA
Annual percent change	2.3%	3.3%	5.4%	3.2%	NHES

U.S. Gross Domestic Product	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Current Dollars (\$ millions)	\$10,398,402	\$10,896,356	\$11,655,335	\$12,409,555	BEA
Annual percent change	3.4%	4.8%	7.0%	6.5%	BEA/NHES
Real chained 2000 dollars (\$ millions)	\$9,981,850	\$10,237,201	\$10,662,196	\$11,041,471	BEA
Annual percent change	1.5%	2.6%	4.2%	3.6%	BEA/NHES

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Value Added	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Value Added by Manufacture					
Total (\$ millions)	\$8,547	\$8,909	\$8,466	\$9,188	CB
Value Added per Payroll Dollar					
United States	n/a	\$3.38	\$3.56	\$3.80	CB
New Hampshire	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.54	\$2.51	CB
United States rank ^a	50	50	51	51	CB
Connecticut	\$2.80	\$2.79	\$2.98	\$3.12	CB
United States rank ^a	46	46	44	45	CB
Maine	\$2.71	\$2.91	\$3.13	\$3.35	CB
United States rank ^a	47	41	39	36	CB
Massachusetts	\$2.86	\$3.09	\$3.02	\$3.04	CB
United States rank ^a	42	34	43	48	CB
Rhode Island	\$2.68	\$2.63	\$2.83	\$2.95	CB
United States rank ^a	48	49	50	50	CB
Vermont	\$2.94	\$2.90	\$2.97	\$3.07	CB
United States rank ^a	40	42	45	47	CB
Industry Share of Total Value Added (NAICS codes)					
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	25.7%	29.2%	24.7%	21.0%	CB
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	11.6%	12.1%	12.8%	12.1%	CB
Machinery Manufacturing	10.6%	9.7%	11.5%	12.2%	CB
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	7.8%	6.2%	6.6%	7.6%	CB
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	0.2%	5.5%	5.0%	4.0%	CB
Paper Manufacturing	4.2%	4.7%	3.9%	3.8%	CB
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	7.4%	8.6%	8.7%	9.9%	CB
Printing and Related Support Activities	4.2%	4.7%	3.9%	3.8%	CB
Primary Metal Manufacturing	3.3%	3.2%	4.0%	4.7%	CB
Wood Product Manufacturing	0.2%	3.0%	3.2%	3.1%	CB
Total Manufacturers' Shipments (\$ millions)					
Annual percent change	-10.1%	6.2%	-4.7%	9.3%	CB

^a 1 = highest, Includes D.C.

Defense Contracts	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Total (\$ millions)	\$597	\$531	\$716	n/a	CB

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Retail Trade

In prior editions of this chapter on Trade, recreation, and hospitality, we have used sales numbers from the annual "Survey of Buying Power," from Sales and Marketing Management. After their October 2005 issue, they discontinued the survey. There is currently no data gathered on private retail sales in New Hampshire, since New Hampshire lacks a general sales tax. In states that have a general sales tax administrative data on tax collected provides a ready means of tracking retail sales. In order to provide some measure of economic activity in *Retail trade* and tourism, we have turned to covered employment data from the unemployment insurance program. The count of jobs from covered employment data can be expected to parallel sales data because the proceeds from sales are necessary to pay wages. There are some drawbacks because the count does not differentiate between full time and part time employment, however, and it can be affected by changes in productivity, which can be brought on by automation, or improvements in technology.

Overall, *Retail trade* employment in New Hampshire grew, albeit very slowly, in each of the last four years for which covered employment data is available, 2001 through 2005. *Retail trade* employment in both New England and the U.S. grew in only two of the last four years. As of the end of 2005, the national retail jobs count had not returned to the prerecession peak recorded in 2000.

Retail Employment	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
New Hampshire total	95,929	96,103	96,994	97,553	NHES
Annual percent change	0.9%	0.2%	0.9%	0.6%	NHES
Food and Beverage Stores	19,359	19,020	19,267	19,429	NHES
Annual percent change	0.4%	-1.8%	1.3%	0.8%	NHES
General merchandise stores	15,479	15,259	15,024	14,914	NHES
Annual percent change	0.1%	-1.4%	-1.5%	-0.7%	NHES
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	3,324	3,733	3,616	3,404	NHES
Annual percent change	7.8%	12.3%	-3.1%	-5.9%	NHES
Electronics and Appliance Stores	3,301	3,460	3,550	3,670	NHES
Annual percent change	-2.5%	4.8%	2.6%	3.4%	NHES
Building Material & Garden Supply Stores	8,427	8,560	9,132	9,721	NHES
Annual percent change	12.1%	1.6%	6.7%	6.5%	NHES
Health and Personal Care Stores	4,187	4,173	3,950	4,136	NHES
Annual percent change	-1.7%	-0.3%	-5.3%	4.7%	NHES
Motor vehicle & parts dealers	12,601	12,857	12,771	12,785	NHES
Annual percent change	2.1%	2.0%	-0.7%	0.1%	NHES
Gasoline Stations	5,190	5,217	5,243	5,190	NHES
Annual percent change	2.2%	0.5%	0.5%	-1.0%	NHES
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	6,823	6,816	7,480	7,632	NHES
Annual percent change	-1.1%	-0.1%	9.7%	2.0%	NHES
Nonstore Retailers	5,660	5,762	5,649	5,627	NHES
Annual percent change	-4.4%	1.8%	-2.0%	-0.4%	NHES
New England, total	827,181	820,895	826,400	825,424	BLS/NHES
Annual percent change	0.1%	-0.8%	0.7%	-0.1%	BLS/NHES
United States, total	15,018,588	14,930,323	15,060,686	15,256,257	BLS
Annual percent change	-1.1%	-0.6%	0.9%	1.3%	BLS/NHES



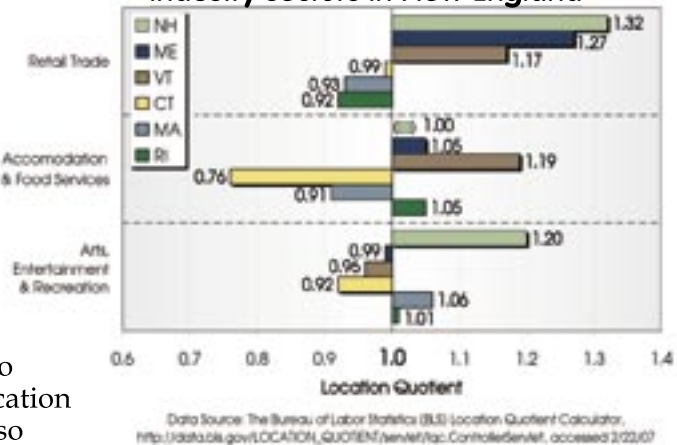
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Because of its lack of a general sales tax, New Hampshire is a mecca for retail trade activity. We attract retail tourism to our outlet malls such as those in Tilton and North Conway. We also attract shoppers from neighboring states, in particularly large numbers from Massachusetts, who regularly hop across our borders for tax-free shopping. Because of this, we have a high concentration *Retail trade* employment. An indicator used to measure the concentration is a location quotient.²⁶ Vermont and Maine also have high *Retail trade* location quotients, indicating a higher than average concentration of *Retail trade* employment. Each of those states manage to attract retail tourism in spite of their general sales taxes. New Hampshire also has the highest location quotient of the six New England states in *Arts, entertainment, and recreation* employment.

Location quotients for tourism-related industry sectors in New England



Accommodation and Food Service

Accommodation and food service employment has grown slightly faster than *Retail trade* employment. *Food services* has shown steady growth, while *Accommodation* jobs have declined slightly. Light snow totals in the winter followed by extended rainy periods and record rains in the warmer months of 2005 likely played a major role in this decline by dampening tourism. Tourism related sales should be better in 2006 as the warm months were not as soggy, though the winter recreation season was nearly nonexistent in December.

Data collected on meals and rentals tax receipts provide a means of tracking sales in restaurants and hotels, and motels. Restaurant sales seem consistent with the growth

²⁶ Location quotients are ratios that compare the concentration of a resource or activity, such as employment, in a defined area to that in the nation; or employment in a city, county, or other defined geographic sub-area to that in the State.

Accommodation & Food Services Employment	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
New Hampshire, total	50,007	50,299	51,995	52,443	NHES
Annual percent change	2.1%	0.6%	3.4%	0.9%	NHES
Accommodation	9,322	9,212	9,590	9,304	NHES
Annual percent change	-1.8%	-1.2%	4.1%	-3.0%	NHES
Food Services	40,685	41,087	42,405	43,139	NHES
Annual percent change	3.0%	1.0%	3.2%	1.7%	NHES
New England, total	510,160	514,629	522,133	527,128	BLS/NHES
Annual percent change	1.7%	0.9%	1.5%	1.0%	BLS/NHES
United States, total	10,197,329	10,345,336	10,614,677	10,871,471	BLS/NHES
Annual percent change	1.0%	1.5%	2.6%	2.4%	BLS/NHES

Liquor Sales (state fiscal year – Jul 1 to Jun 30)	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Source
Retail and Wholesale (millions)	\$327.6	\$350.8	\$377.2	\$401.3	LC
Fiscal percent change	7.4%	7.1%	7.5%	6.4%	LC/NHES
Percent retail	70.9%	70.3%	69.8%	70.1%	LC/NHES

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in jobs in *Food services*, showing healthy gains in 2003, 2004, and 2005. The largest growth in meals tax activity was in "other food service." This is from sales of prepared meals which we purchase in supermarket or convenience stores when we have no time or energy to cook.

Sales in short-term rentals of accommodations, such as hotel and motel rooms and vacation cottages, grew over the four-year period in spite of flat employment in the *Accommodation* industry. However, 2005 was an off year in accommodation rental sales growth.

Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation

After three years of healthy growth, employment was off in *Arts, entertainment, and recreation* in 2005. This is likely also a reflection of the poor weather that year.

The number of skiers at state-owned Cannon Mountain and snowmobile registrations dropped off significantly in the 2004-05 season due to lack of snow in New England. Even though most alpine ski areas and some Nordic ski areas have the

Nonresident snowmobile registrations fell off dramatically with poor snow winters of 2004-5 & 2005-6



Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation Employment	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
New Hampshire total	10,907	11,278	11,703	10,851	BLS/NHES
Annual percent change	3.3%	3.4%	3.8%	-7.3%	BLS/NHES
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related	1,947	1,841	2,002	1,753	BLS/NHES
Annual percent change	-3.6%	-5.4%	8.7%	-12.4%	BLS/NHES
Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions	565	593	562	560	BLS/NHES
Annual percent change	1.3%	5.0%	-5.2%	-0.4%	BLS/NHES
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	8,396	8,844	9,140	8,538	BLS/NHES
Annual percent change	5.2%	5.3%	3.3%	-6.6%	BLS/NHES
New England	96,885	99,911	101,450	100,435	BLS/NHES
Annual percent change	3.8%	3.1%	1.5%	-1.0%	BLS/NHES
United States, total	1,798,621	1,816,902	1,852,920	1,867,996	BLS/NHES
Annual percent change	0.8%	1.0%	2.0%	0.8%	BLS/NHES

Hospitality: Hotel, Restaurant Activity	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Restaurants	\$1,279.3	\$1,291.5	\$1,340.7	\$1,366.6	RA/NHES
Annual percent change	-1.1%	1.0%	3.8%	1.9%	RA/NHES
Other food service	\$305.7	\$337.0	\$369.8	\$391.1	RA/NHES
Annual percent change	13.5%	10.2%	9.7%	5.7%	RA/NHES
Rooms (includes combinations ^a)	\$446.1	\$454.3	\$484.8	\$476.4	RA/NHES
Annual percent change	1.1%	1.8%	6.7%	-1.7%	RA/NHES
Motor Vehicle Rentals (millions)	\$83.9	\$88.6	\$88.0	\$90.4	RA/NHES
Annual percent change	-1.2%	5.6%	-0.6%	2.7%	RA/NHES

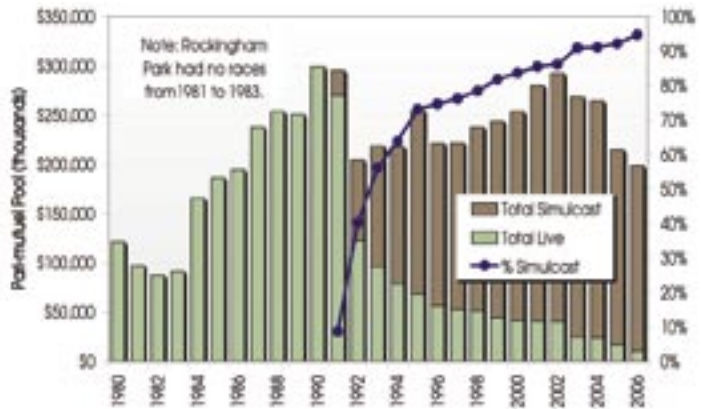
^a Combinations are lodging packages that include meals where the room and the meal(s) are not priced separately.

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ability to make snow, it has often been observed that it takes snow on the ground, where the skiers live, to get them motivated to make the trek north. Snowmobilers and most cross-country ski areas are entirely reliant on natural snow cover. With unseasonably mild weather and little snow through mid-February, the 2006-07 ski season got off to a very slow start, as well.

The total wagering pool in pari-mutuel racing has declined steadily over the last four years. Competition is intense with many more out-of-state opportunities available for casino gambling. Betting on live racing has fallen off dramatically since the introduction of simulcast at New Hampshire's racetracks.

The advent of simulcast, made it clear that wagering, not live action is the biggest draw to New Hampshire tracks



Recreation/Tourism (fiscal year – Jul 1 to Jun 30)	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Source
Skiing, state owned Cannon Mountain					
Number of skiers	116,637	121,926	109,562	104,695	P&R
Lift sales, including season passes	\$3,172,226	\$2,096,400	\$3,101,821	\$2,132,319	P&R
Snowmobile Registrations, non-resident	18,363	20,880	19,304	13,567	F&G

Recreation/Tourism	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Division of Travel & Tourism Website Visits	894,960	1,182,444	1,093,787	911,091	DTTD
Fish and Game licenses, non-resident – Hunting, Fishing, and Combination	71,330	67,149	67,527	66,113	F&G
Racing, pari-mutuel pool (handle) (thousands)					
Live					
Thoroughbred	\$12,872.8	no races	\$62.6	no races	PM
Harness	\$474.2	\$4,356.1	\$3,527.0	\$3,260.3	PM
Greyhound	\$27,123.3	\$20,097.9	\$20,097.9	\$13,660.5	PM
Total Live	\$40,470.3	\$24,454.0	\$23,687.5	\$16,920.8	PM/NHES
Simulcast					
Thoroughbred	\$150,874.2	\$140,516.8	\$146,035.6	\$140,464.1	PM
Harness	\$22,986.0	\$21,636.4	\$25,807.9	\$21,534.1	PM
Greyhound	\$78,034.8	\$81,707.0	\$68,609.4	\$35,582.7	PM
Total Simulcast	\$251,895.0	\$243,860.2	\$240,452.9	\$197,580.9	PM/NHES
Total pari-mutuel pool	\$292,365.3	\$268,314.3	\$264,140.4	\$214,501.7	PM/NHES

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Trends in housing construction were mixed in 2006. Housing statistics are closely watched because of the significant impact of residential construction on the economy. A recent paper by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston estimates that between 12 to 18 percent of employment in the U.S. can be linked to real estate.²⁷

Among the positive developments in state and national housing markets:²⁸

- The trend of Baby Boomers owning multiple houses and treating them like another consumer good, increases the demand for residential properties.
- In recent years, new ways to finance mortgages became widespread. Subprime lending has grown, as adjustable rate mortgages, negative amortization loans, and interest-only mortgages make homeownership possible for many consumers who previously would not have been able to afford a home.
- According to the American Community Survey for 2005, New Hampshire ranks fifth in the nation for the percentage of owner-occupied housing units.
- The ups and downs of the stock market can affect housing markets. A rising market creates a wealth effect. People feel that they are better off and can afford more consumer goods including real estate. A declining market can also bolster demand for real estate as an alternative to financial investments.
- Foreign demand has also had an impact as investors and buyers from abroad to invest in U.S. real estate.



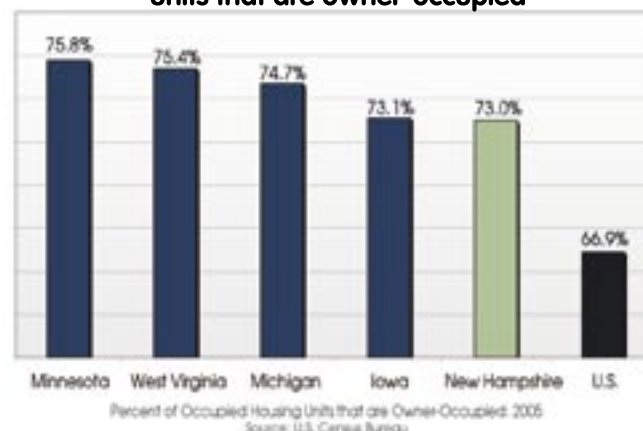
On the negative side:

- Based on U.S. Census data, total new residential construction permits in New Hampshire declined by 23.7 percent from 2005 to 2006.
- Late in 2006, New Hampshire real estate agents were reporting that the number of home sales was 23 percent lower than the previous year.²⁹
- News reports of a “housing bubble” may have changed people’s perceptions of the real estate market.
- Lenders are being more careful about taking on increased risk in their mortgage portfolios.
- Increases in property taxes make it more expensive to own a home.
- The number of foreclosures is increasing.

Affordability and Rentals

Owning a home is an American dream, but for some people, renting is the only alternative. Affordability of a two-bedroom unit can vary significantly from county to county throughout the state. According to the 2006 Residential Rental Cost Survey conducted by the New Hampshire Housing Finance Authority, only 12.2 percent of the two-bedroom units surveyed were considered “affordable” to families earning

New Hampshire has one of the nation’s highest percentage of housing units that are owner-occupied



²⁷ Case, Karl. “The Changing Housing Market: A Bang or a Whimper?” Federal Reserve Policy Brief. Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. December 2006.

²⁸ *ibid.*

²⁹ Johnson, C. “2006 Home Sales Down 23%.” November 4, 2006. Accessed January 16, 2007 (printed in the Nashua Telegraph). <www.nh.com/apps/>.

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50 percent of the median household income (\$56,886 in 2004). Some counties were more affordable than the state average. Nearly 29 percent of the units in Coos County were considered affordable, while only two percent of units in Carroll County were affordable.

Supporting the affordability discussion, average price of rentals varies considerably, depending on the location in the state. Rents for a two-bedroom unit range from \$591 per month in Coos County to \$1,086 per month in Rockingham.

Construction Permits

Construction permits are a frequently used economic indicator. In 2006, total residential permits declined for every month except one from 2005 monthly totals.

Mortgage Rates

Thirty-year fixed mortgage rates crept above six percent in 2006 for the first time since 2002. Nonetheless, rates were still near historic lows compared to the double-digit rates of the 1980s and early 1990s. Mortgage rates do not differ significantly from state to state, but can often vary depending on the location within a state. Higher mortgage rates affect the affordability of housing for prospective homeowners. Because of low mortgage rates, more people have been able to qualify to purchase housing. U.S. Census data indicates that the homeownership rate in New Hampshire has increased from 68.2 percent in 1990 to 69.7 percent in 2000.³⁰

Median Home Sales Price by Region

The Seacoast Area had the highest average selling price for a single residential home of the fifteen MLS regions in the state in 2005, the latest year for which data is available. The average price of \$345,615 was 5.6 percent higher than in 2004. Prices in the North Country had the highest percentage increase at 30.7 percent over 2004.³¹ Prices in the Greater Salem area actually declined slightly, perhaps a harbinger of what was to come in 2006.

Statistics from the Northern New England Real Estate Network, indicated that there were some problems in the real estate market in 2006. The number of homes sold dropped 19 percent as of October 2005, from 14,000 to 11,400. At the same time, the average selling price (excluding condominiums) was about the same.³²

Foreclosures in New Hampshire

The number of foreclosures increased nationally in 2006.

By late 2006, numbers for New Hampshire started to become available. New Hampshire as a whole did not fare badly. In fact, there was a slight decrease in the number of foreclosures from 2005 to 2006. According to RealtyTrac, a national online marketplace for foreclosure properties, there were 147 foreclosures in New Hampshire during the year. Merrimack County reported a 60 percent increase in the number of foreclosures over the previous year.³³

New Hampshire had the lowest percentage of households in foreclosure, barely one of 3,721 households. While the national rate is 1.1 percent, each of the New England states had a rate less than one percent.

³⁰ [Historical Census of Housing Tables](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/housing/census/historic/owner.html). U.S. Census Bureau. Accessed February 21, 2007. <www.census.gov/hhes/www/housing/census/historic/owner.html>.

³¹ [New Hampshire Statistics](http://www.nneren.com/docs/nhstats.htm). Northern New England Real Estate Network. Accessed February 5, 2007. <www.nneren.com/docs/nhstats.htm>.

³² Francese, Peter. "Numbers Reveal a Chilly Year for Home, Condo Sales." *New Hampshire Business Review*. December 22, 2006. Accessed December 26, 2006. <www.nh.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20061222/BUSINESSREVIEW04/61220030&SearchID=73272941237914>.

³³ Conaboy, Chelsea. "Foreclosures Up 60% Across County." *Concord Monitor*. December 18, 2006.

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Contract Value Indices (base = 1980)	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Total construction:					
New Hampshire	515.6	462.9	553.3	572.8	FR
New England	369.2	347.4	391.1	437.4	FR
United States	340.1	358.1	398.9	446.4	FR
Non-building construction					
New Hampshire	321.4	252.3	252.3	360.5	FR
New England	317.1	203.0	223.4	322.6	FR
United States	311.8	286.1	295.2	317.4	FR
Nonresidential construction					
New Hampshire	630.2	507.4	594.7	674.1	FR
New England	418.1	393.5	395.2	441.9	FR
United States	295.4	296.2	311.5	338.6	FR
Residential construction					
New Hampshire	535.0	529.0	613.6	607.6	FR
New England	355.5	385.1	476.4	494.4	FR
United States	391.4	445.8	523.7	600.9	FR
Residential construction (seasonally adjusted)					
New Hampshire	538.1	522.8	609.1	593.1	FR
New England	350.9	378.4	472.4	481.3	FR
United States	387.4	441.0	517.3	592.8	FR

Housing Permits Authorized (not seasonally adjusted)	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Total New Hampshire	8,708	8,641	8,573	7,674	CB
Annual percent change:					
New Hampshire	31.5%	-0.8%	-0.8%	-10.5%	CB/NHES
New England	10.0%	6.9%	7.4%	1.4%	CB/NHES
United States	6.8%	8.1%	6.2%	7.4%	CB/NHES
Single units	6,754	6,583	6,489	6,283	CB
Annual percent change:					
New Hampshire	14.3%	-2.5%	-1.4%	-3.2%	CB/NHES
New England	7.2%	-1.1%	5.8%	-1.8%	CB/NHES
United States	7.9%	9.6%	6.7%	7.9%	CB/NHES

New Hampshire Housing Stock	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
From residential building permit data					
Net change in units (permitted units less demolitions)	8,905	9,270	9,064	7,868	OEP
Total Hillsborough and Rockingham Counties	4,015	4,284	4,159	3,446	OEP
Total multifamily	1,936	2,789	2,034	2,027	OEP

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Homes Financed by NH Housing Finance Authority	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Total	1,169	1,493	1,560	1,212	HFA
Percent new	6.4%	5.4%	5.7%	7.0%	HFA
Percent condo	26.1%	30.7%	27.4%	30.7%	HFA
NHHFA Bond Issues (\$ millions)	\$172	\$219	\$180	\$180	HFA

Assisted Rental Housing Funded	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Total units (NHHFA only)	206	377	370	620	HFA
For elderly and special needs tenants	88	67	110	278	HFA

Home Sales	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Conventional Mortgage Home Price Index (1987=100), NSA ^a					
New Hampshire	159.0	173.7	193.3	222.2	FR/FM
New England	180.4	198.1	222.4	257.5	FR/FM
United States	200.2	213.9	236.1	282.1	FR/FM

New Hampshire Multiple Listing Service data on Sales of Existing Homes

Total Sales Volume (millions)	\$4,381.3	\$5,021.3	\$5,985.7	n/a	NNEREN
Annual percent change	16.9%	14.6%	19.2%	n/a	NNEREN/NHES
Average sale price	\$211,569	\$230,947	\$253,879	n/a	NNEREN
Annual percent change	12.9%	9.2%	9.9%	n/a	NNEREN/NHES
Total existing home sales seasonally adjusted-single family, apt. condos. and coops	\$20,709	\$21,808	n/a	n/a	NHAR
Annual percent change	3.5%	5.3%	n/a	n/a	NHAR/NHES

^a This series was formerly titled "Repeat-Sales Home Price Index"

Mortgage Rates and Housing Rentals	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
30-Year Fixed Mortgage Rates (Annual average)	6.5%	5.8%	5.8%	5.9%	MBA/FHLMC
Housing Unit Rentals					
Median monthly rent (including utilities)	\$810	\$854	\$896	\$901	HFA
Annual percent change	9.8%	5.4%	4.9%	0.6%	HFA/NHES

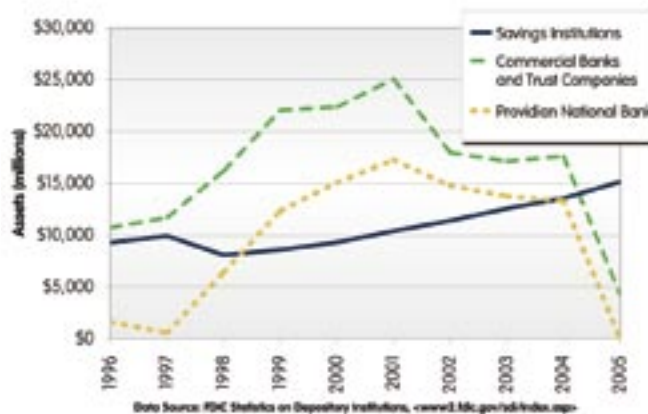
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Banking Trends

The number of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insured banking institutions in New Hampshire fell from 30 on December 31, 2004 to 27 by December 31, 2005, as a result of three mergers. The 27 institutions included 17 savings institutions and 10 commercial banks and trusts. While there has been no change in the number of savings banks since 2001, the number of commercial banks and trusts has lessened in each year from the 2001 total of 15. By September 30, 2006, New Hampshire had lost another commercial institution bringing the number to nine and the total number of FDIC insured institutions to 26. Though there are fewer commercial institutions, they account for more total offices when branches are counted. The number of savings institution offices has been growing faster in recent years.

One result of these changes is a dramatic change in New Hampshire commercial bank statistics. The assets of the state's commercial banks and trusts took a 76 percent nosedive. Deposits followed suit, dropping by 75 percent, and equity capital dropped 71 percent. On a positive note, the value of loans and leases in noncurrent status tumbled by 88 percent. So, did some banking disaster occur between 2004 and 2005 that caused savers and investors to remove a large portion of the assets of New Hampshire banks? Well, not exactly.

When commercial banks merge into out-of-state institutions, their assets vanish from New Hampshire banking data



Leading up to 2005, the issuance of credit cards in the U.S. was concentrated among five banks. June 2005 saw the announcement of two acquisitions that further concentrated credit card activity. Bank of America acquired the holding company MBNA Corporation, including its subsidiary MBNA America Bank, NA (MBNA), a monoline credit card bank. At the same time, Washington Mutual, Inc. acquired Providian Financial Corporation, including its Providian National Bank (Providian), another monoline credit card bank.³⁴ This latter merger had a profound impact on New Hampshire banking statistics.

Prior to its acquisition by Washington Mutual, Providian held the largest amount of assets of any New Hampshire banking institution. Its last report, before the merger in September 2005, counted \$13.3 billion in assets compared with the next largest institution, Citizens Bank New Hampshire, at \$8.4 billion.³⁵ By the December 2005 report, Providian was gone from New Hampshire banking statistics. Washington Mutual Banks headquartered in Henderson, Nevada and Salt Lake City, Utah saw their assets grow by \$10 billion and \$4 billion, respectively. With Providian's demise went 75 percent of the New Hampshire's commercial bank and trust assets and 27 percent of the assets of all FDIC insured New Hampshire banks.

Mergers

Over the last decade, the number of banking institutions in New Hampshire has diminished from 45 in 1996 to 27 in 2005 and 26 by September 2006. The number of banking offices, including branches, has increased from about 404 in 1996 to 427 at



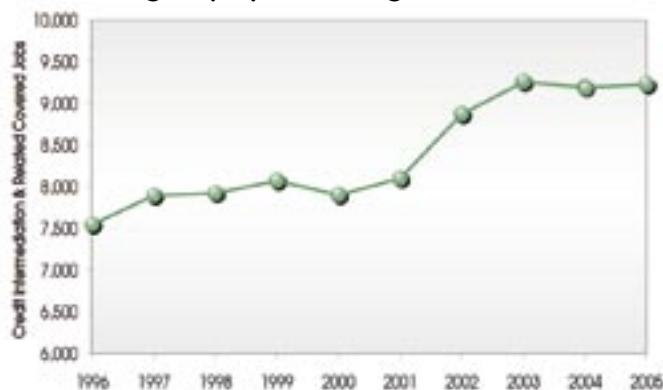
³⁴ Douglas Akers, Jay Golter, Brian Lamm, and Martha Solt. "Overview of Recent Developments in the Credit Card Industry." *FDIC Banking Review*. Accessed February 9, 2007. <www.fdic.gov/bank/analytical/banking/2005nov/article2.html>.

³⁵ *Statistics on Depository Institutions*. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Accessed February 9, 2007. <www2.fdic.gov/sdi/main.asp>.

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2005 year-end. Employment in banking (NAICS code 5221: *Depository credit intermediation*) in New Hampshire increased from a low of 5,680 in 2000 to 6,490 in 2003, declined slightly to 6,340 in 2004, and bounced back to 6,388 in 2005. Employment, however, is still far below the 1990 level of more than 10,000 jobs. With an increasing number of ATMs and more people doing on-line banking, it might seem as a contradiction that employment in this industry group over the last couple of years has been on the mend.³⁶

Banking employment has grown since 1996



One of the noticeable results of the many mergers, nationwide, as well as in New Hampshire, is that bank signs change as these companies change names and logos. One example is TD Banknorth Inc. On March 1, 2005, Banknorth of Portland, Maine was acquired by the Canadian bank, TD Bank Financial Group, and became TD Banknorth Inc. As of June 30, 2004, Banknorth ranked third in New England with a 5.7 percent share of deposits as well as third in New Hampshire accounting for 14.0 percent of all deposits.³⁷ Bank of New Hampshire is a division of TD Banknorth Inc.

Changes in New Hampshire's commercial banks in 2005:

- Village Bank and Trust Company of Gilford (commercial bank) was acquired by Laconia Savings Bank (savings institution).³⁸
- Berlin City Bank, Berlin and Pemigewasset National Bank of Plymouth merged under the name of Northway Bank.³⁹
- Providian National Bank of Tilton merged into Washington Mutual Bank.⁴⁰

Changes in New Hampshire's commercial banks in 2006:

- First Signature and Trust Company of Portsmouth was acquired by First Republic Bank of San Francisco, California on January 31.⁴¹
- A brand new institution, Manchester-based Hampshire First Bank, opened its first office in Nashua in November.⁴²

As of September 2006 there were only nine FDIC insured commercial banks in New Hampshire, but that count will go up with the addition of the Hampshire First Bank. It is a new commercial bank and the latest in a growing trend of community-based banking. Also adding to that trend, Merrimack County Savings Bank announced, in January 2007, plans to merge with Bow Mills Bank and Trust. Once it is approved later in 2007, this merger, folding a commercial bank into a savings bank, will again reduce

³⁶ For more detailed information see [Finance & Insurance Industries in New Hampshire](#), July 2006. New Hampshire Employment Security, Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau.

³⁷ "Bank Notes, April 2005 Vol. XXXIV, No. 4." [FRBB Bank Notes](#). April 1, 2005. Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. Accessed February 9, 2007. <www.bos.frb.org/economic/banknote/index.htm>.

³⁸ "Bank Notes, May 2005 Vol. XXXIV, No. 5." [FRBB Bank Notes](#). May 1, 2005. Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. Accessed February 9, 2007. <www.bos.frb.org/economic/banknote/index.htm>.

³⁹ "Bank Notes, June/July 2005 Vol. XXXIV, No. 7." [FRBB Bank Notes](#). July 1, 2005. Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. Accessed February 9, 2007. <www.bos.frb.org/economic/banknote/index.htm>.

⁴⁰ "Bank Notes November 2005, Vol. XXXIV, No. 11." [FRBB Bank Notes](#). November 1, 2005. Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. Accessed February 21, 2007. <www.bos.frb.org/economic/banknote/bn2005/bn1105.htm>.

⁴¹ "Bank Notes, September 2005 Vol. XXXIV, No. 9." [FRBB Bank Notes](#). September 1, 2005. Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. Accessed February 9, 2007. <www.bos.frb.org/economic/banknote/index.htm>.

⁴² "Bank Notes, January 2007, Vol. XXXVI, No. 1." [FRBB Bank Notes](#). January 1, 2007. Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. Accessed February 21, 2007. <www.bos.frb.org/economic/banknote/bn2007/bn0107.pdf>.

12. Finance & Banking

the count of commercial banks. Also planned is another new bank to be opened in Nashua in the spring which will likely be called the Nashua Bank.⁴³

The number of savings institutions in New Hampshire stayed at 17 in 2006.

The merger trend carries over into credit unions in New Hampshire as well. The number of credit unions declined from 32 in 2001 to 26 at the end of 2005 and then to 25 by

⁴³ Rich-Kern, Sheryl. "Two New Locally Owned Banks to Open in Nashua." *New Hampshire Public Radio*. November 15, 2006. Accessed February 8, 2007. <www.nhpr.org/node/11846>.

Banking Data - FDIC Insured Banks	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Bank Assets - Total All Banks (millions)	\$29,341	\$29,662	\$31,162	\$19,396	FDIC
Commercial Banks and Trust Companies	\$17,953	\$17,116	\$17,615	\$4,266	FDIC
Savings Institutions	\$11,387	\$12,546	\$13,547	\$15,130	FDIC
Total Annual percent change:	-17.2%	1.1%	5.1%	-37.8%	FDIC/NHES
Commercial Banks and Trust Companies	-28.2%	-4.8%	2.9%	-75.8%	FDIC/NHES
Savings Institutions	9.6%	10.2%	8.0%	11.7%	FDIC/NHES
Bank Deposits - Total All Banks (millions)	\$22,300	\$22,005	\$23,061	\$13,347	FDIC
Commercial Banks and Trust Companies	\$13,804	\$12,806	\$13,049	\$3,424	FDIC
Savings Institutions	\$8,496	\$9,199	\$10,013	\$9,923	FDIC
Total Annual percent change:	-16.7%	-1.3%	4.8%	-42.1%	FDIC/NHES
Commercial Banks and Trust Companies	-27.9%	-7.2%	1.9%	-73.8%	FDIC/NHES
Savings Institutions	11.7%	8.3%	8.8%	-0.9%	FDIC/NHES
Total Equity Capital (millions)	\$3,940	\$4,548	\$4,871	\$1,872	FDIC
Commercial Banks and Trust Companies	\$2,852	\$3,421	\$3,666	\$548	FDIC
Savings Institutions	\$1,088	\$1,126	\$1,205	\$1,323	FDIC
Total Equity Capital to Asset Ratio	13.43%	15.33%	15.63%	9.65%	FDIC
Commercial Banks and Trusts	15.89%	19.99%	20.81%	12.85%	FDIC
Savings Institutions	9.55%	8.98%	8.89%	8.75%	FDIC
Total Number of Banking Institutions	32	31	30	27	FDIC
Commercial Banks and Trusts	15	14	13	10	FDIC
Savings Institutions	17	17	17	17	FDIC
Total Number of Banking Offices (Incl. branches)	420	424	421	427	FDIC
Commercial Banks and Trusts	227	232	224	219	FDIC
Savings Institutions	193	192	197	208	FDIC

Industrial Financing (calendar year)	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Total bond issues (millions)	\$31.5	\$128.0	\$64.5	\$124.3	BFA
Industrial revenue bonds, initial issues (millions)	\$11.5	\$8.1	\$0.0	\$6.8	BFA

12. Finance & Banking

September 30, 2006. From 2003 to 2004 the state experienced the following three credit union mergers:

- Acorn Credit Union merged with Granite State Credit Union,
- Greater Nashua Credit Union merged with Telephone Credit Union of New Hampshire, and
- PEA Credit Union merged with Seacoast Credit Union.

As of July 1, 2005, Gateway Credit Union became part of St. Mary's Bank of Manchester. St. Mary's is the nation's oldest credit union, founded in 1908 as La Caisse Populaire - Ste. Marie to serve a growing local population of French Canadians who had come to work in the Amoskeag mills. The merger of Bellwether with Compass Credit Union in the spring of 2006 reduced the number of credit unions in New Hampshire to 25.⁴⁴ Despite the decline in the number of New Hampshire-based credit unions, bank assets, shares, and deposits are increasing. From 2004 to 2005, assets in New Hampshire-based credit unions grew by 7.0 percent, while shares and deposits grew by 4.6 percent.

Name Changes

In spring 2005, the Telephone Credit Union of New Hampshire changed its name to Bellwether Community Credit Union to reflect the expansion of its customer base to include all New Hampshire residents and workers. Two other credit unions changed their names during 2005 to reflect mission changes that broadened their customer bases.

Cathedral Credit Union of Manchester changed its name to Compass Credit Union serving people living or working in Hillsborough, Rockingham and Merrimack counties. And Kingsbury Employees Federal Credit Union changed to Cheshire County Credit Union which serves persons who live, work, worship, or attend school in that county.

⁴⁴ "Insurance Report of Activity." National Credit Union Administration. May 2006. Accessed February 12, 2007. <www.ncua.gov/ReportsAndPlans/delegated/2006/MAY06.pdf>.

Credit Unions	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Assets (millions)	\$2,810	\$3,041	\$3,213	\$3,438	NCUA
Annual percent change	8.5%	8.2%	5.7%	7.0%	NCUA
Shares and Deposits (millions)	\$2,349	\$2,523	\$2,625	\$2,745	NCUA
Annual percent change	7.1%	7.4%	4.0%	4.6%	NCUA
Number of Credit Unions	31	30	27	26	NCUA

Non-Current Loans and Leases	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
FDIC commercial banks, Dec. 31st totals (millions)	\$337.7	\$235.0	\$198.0	\$24.1	FDIC
Percent change from previous year	-30.6%	-30.4%	-15.7%	-87.8%	FDIC
Rank by non-current/total (from smallest) ^a	51	50	49	46	FDIC

^a Includes the fifty states and the District of Columbia. Prior to Washington Mutual Bank absorbing Provident during 2005 ranks for NH was inflated by the presence of large credit card operations.

Delinquency Rates (FDIC Insured Institutions)	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Mortgage delinquency rate (1-4 family residential)	1.19%	0.77%	0.61%	0.69%	FDIC
Consumer loan delinquency rate ^a	8.67%	5.80%	4.25%	1.31%	FDIC
Credit card delinquency rate ^a	10.33%	6.92%	4.87%	1.16%	FDIC

^a Prior to 2005 rates for NH were inflated by the presence of Provident's credit card operations.

12. Finance & Banking

Bankruptcy Filings	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Total New Hampshire Filings	4,018	4,357	4,605	6,058	BKRNH
Percent change from previous year					
New Hampshire	3.4%	8.4%	5.6%	31.6%	BKRNH
Connecticut	1.2%	4.2%	-6.7%	33.7%	ABI
Maine	-2.8%	5.4%	-3.3%	46.7%	ABI
Massachusetts	-1.4%	4.9%	1.0%	44.8%	ABI
Rhode Island	0.5%	-7.1%	-9.1%	40.9%	ABI
Vermont	4.5%	4.2%	-10.8%	54.4%	ABI
New England	-0.1%	3.9%	-2.5%	39.0%	ABI
United States	5.7%	5.2%	-3.3%	29.5%	ABI

Vital Signs 2007

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13. Government Revenues & Expenditures

State Revenue and Expenditures

The last two fiscal years have seen the smallest increases in New Hampshire State unrestricted revenue in more than ten years. These revenues increased by 0.15 percent in 2005 and in 2006, based on unaudited preliminary accrual data, by 0.45 percent. Prior to this, the fiscal year 2001 increase of 2.86 percent had been the smallest over-the-year increase in the last ten years. Since the state began providing significant funding to public elementary and secondary education, with the introduction of the statewide property tax in fiscal year 2001, it has been difficult to make comparisons of total unrestricted revenue from one year to the next, as various efforts to fine tune school funding have had big impacts on total revenue. The statewide property tax, itself, just passed through the budget without impacting the general fund. Recent efforts to eliminate the onerous “donor town” status from the statewide property tax have forced the state to find other revenue sources to support education. So in 2006, a much larger portion of an increased tobacco tax went toward education, while the portion of the statewide property tax, not retained locally, was nearly eliminated.

Considering only unrestricted revenue to the general fund, there was a 4.75 percent decline from 2005 to 2006, driven mainly by the diversion of a larger portion of the business enterprise tax revenue to fund education, and the elimination of the estate and legacy tax. Over the year business profits tax revenue was up by nearly 30 percent in 2006, but the business enterprise tax revenue was off by 10 percent. Tobacco tax revenue was up by \$48.9 million following a rate increase to 80 cents per pack of cigarettes. With an increase in the share of the tobacco tax allotted for education, an additional \$52.6 million from tobacco tax revenues went into the education fund.

Taxes in New Hampshire

New Hampshire consistently ranks near the bottom of the fifty states in measures of state and local tax burden. In fiscal year 2004 the Granite State ranked 50th in state government general revenue per \$1,000 personal income from taxes, and 47th in

States with Highest Personal Income,
Per Capita 2005

Rank (1=highest)	State	Per Capita Personal Income
1	Connecticut	\$45,318
2	Massachusetts	\$42,176
3	New Jersey	\$41,626
4	Maryland	\$39,631
5	New York	\$38,264
6	New Hampshire	\$36,616
7	Virginia	\$36,160
8	Colorado	\$36,113
9	Minnesota	\$36,184
10	Delaware	\$35,728
	United States	\$33,050

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

States with Highest Federal Taxes,
Per Capita 2006

Rank (1=highest)	State	Federal Taxes Per Capita
1	Connecticut	\$13,079
2	New Jersey	\$11,433
3	Massachusetts	\$11,380
4	Maryland	\$9,902
5	New York	\$9,899
6	New Hampshire	\$9,328
7	Virginia	\$9,191
8	Wyoming	\$9,131
9	Washington	\$9,053
10	California	\$8,982
	United States	\$4,072

Source: Tax Foundation

States with Smallest Return
per Dollar of Federal Taxes, 2004

Rank (1=highest)	State	Federal Spending per \$1.00 of Taxes
50	New Jersey	\$0.55
49	Connecticut	\$0.66
48	New Hampshire	\$0.67
47	Minnesota	\$0.69
46	Illinois	\$0.73
45	Nevada	\$0.73
44	Massachusetts	\$0.77
43	California	\$0.79
42	New York	\$0.79
41	Colorado	\$0.79

Source: Tax Foundation

13. Government Revenues & Expenditures

state and local government taxes per \$1,000 personal income. By contrast, it ranked second from the highest in property tax per \$1,000 personal income.

According to information published by the Tax Foundation,⁴⁵ when considering all taxes, local, state, and federal, the total per capita tax burden on New Hampshire residents in 2006 ranked 15th from the highest. These high per capita total taxes are driven by the state's sixth highest ranking in federal taxes paid. This is largely due to its high per capita personal income. In addition, the lack of a general state sales or income tax means that New Hampshire residents have little state tax to deduct

⁴⁵ Rosen, Arthur. "States Export Tax Burden with New Rules." [News Release](http://www.taxfoundation.org/news/show/2210.html). February 13, 2007. The Tax Foundation. Accessed February 15, 2007. <www.taxfoundation.org/news/show/2210.html>

Unrestricted Revenue to State General & Education Funds^a (State Fiscal Year, ending Jun 30)	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Source
Total unrestricted revenue					
General and Education Funds (millions)	\$1,957.2	\$2,049.0	\$2,158.7	\$2,161.9	AS
Total General Fund Revenue	\$1,152.3	\$1,206.3	\$1,310.7	\$1,391.6	AS
Total Education Fund Revenue	\$804.9	\$842.7	\$848.0	\$770.3	AS
Selected unrestricted general and education funds revenues (millions)					
Business profits tax	\$161.2	\$174.8	\$172.6	\$247.3	AS
<i>Education Fund Portion</i>	\$32.6	\$37.1	\$41.0	\$50.7	AS
Business enterprise tax	\$222.2	\$218.0	\$235.4	\$244.7	AS
<i>Education Fund Portion</i>	\$101.2	\$121.4	\$116.9	\$130.6	AS
Meals/rooms & rental tax	\$170.6	\$175.4	\$185.4	\$193.6	AS
<i>Education Fund Portion</i>	\$6.6	\$6.7	\$6.9	\$7.1	AS
Liquor sales and distribution tax	\$96.2	\$99.0	\$106.7	\$112.6	AS
Sweepstakes transfers	\$66.1	\$66.6	\$73.7	\$70.3	AS
<i>Education Fund Portion</i>	\$66.1	\$66.6	\$73.7	\$70.3	AS
Insurance tax	\$76.1	\$82.2	\$86.2	\$88.7	AS
Tobacco tax	\$84.3	\$94.1	\$100.1	\$101.5	AS
<i>Education Fund Portion</i>	\$24.0	\$27.0	\$28.6	\$28.2	AS
Tobacco settlement	\$45.7	\$45.9	\$41.8	\$42.4	AS
<i>Education Fund Portion</i>	\$40.0	\$40.0	\$40.0	\$40.0	AS
Interest and dividends tax	\$70.3	\$55.1	\$55.6	\$67.9	AS
Estate and legacy tax	\$57.0	\$59.1	\$27.0	\$11.7	AS
Telephone/communication tax	\$64.7	\$62.4	\$65.8	\$70.0	AS
Real estate transfer tax	\$99.5	\$118.2	\$142.7	\$159.8	AS
<i>Education Fund Portion</i>	\$33.1	\$39.4	\$47.5	\$52.0	AS
Utilities property tax	\$18.2	\$18.8	\$20.2	\$20.1	AS
<i>Education Fund Portion</i>	\$18.2	\$18.8	\$20.2	\$20.1	AS
Statewide property tax (not retained locally)	\$29.0	\$32.7	\$29.8	\$20.9	AS
<i>Education Fund Portion</i>	\$29.0	\$32.7	\$29.8	\$20.9	AS
Statewide property tax (retained locally)	\$454.1	\$453.0	\$443.4	\$350.4	AS
<i>Education Fund Portion</i>	\$454.1	\$453.0	\$443.4	\$350.4	AS
Other Medicaid Enhancement Revenue to Fund Net Appropriations (Uncompensated care pool)	\$16.3	\$16.6	\$35.1	\$39.1	AS

^aState of New Hampshire Monthly Revenue Focus, Preliminary Accrual, Department of Administrative Services, June FY 2005

13. Government Revenues & Expenditures

from their federal returns. According to estimates by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, in 2005 New Hampshire ranked 6th highest in per capita personal income. Though New Hampshire pays high taxes to the federal government per capita, it gets relatively little in return, just 67 cents on the dollar in 2004, based on the Tax Foundation's analysis of federal tax and expenditures information. Only New Jersey and Connecticut showed lower rates of return, 55 and 66 cents respectively. New Hampshire is joined by five other states; California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York; which share the distinction of ranking in the top ten states in per capita personal income and per capita federal taxes while ranking among the bottom ten states in return on their federal tax dollar.

Property Valuations, Equalized (Equalization Year – October 1 to September 30)	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Source
State total equalized valuation (millions)	\$114,813	\$127,989	\$144,467	\$162,083	RA
Annual percent change	15.9%	11.5%	12.9%	12.2%	RA/NHES
Percent in Hillsborough & Rockingham Counties	55.3%	54.3%	53.6%	53.1%	RA
Property tax assessment ratio	0.79	0.79	0.81	0.83	RA
Full value tax rate per \$1,000	\$17.76	\$16.83	\$15.90	\$14.96	RA

Unemployment Insurance Tax (Calendar Year)	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Average tax (federal + state) per worker in covered employment	\$111	\$125	\$191	\$187	NHES

State Government General Expenditures (FY ending 6/30)	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Source
As reported by Administrative Services (millions)	\$3,640.4	\$3,909.1	\$4,180.9	\$4,272.8	AS
As reported by Census Bureau (millions)	\$4,176.7	\$4,591.8	\$4,942.2	\$5,050.0	CB
General Expenditures per \$1,000 Personal Income					
New Hampshire	\$101.07	\$101.40	\$102.70	\$101.72	CB/BEA
United States	\$125.22	\$127.12	\$125.00	\$125.24	CB/BEA
United States rank (1=highest)	48	44	42	46	CB/BEA
For Education	45	44	44	45	CB/BEA
For Public welfare	46	40	35	37	CB/BEA
For Highways	40	41	41	40	CB/BEA
General Expenditures per Capita					
New Hampshire	\$3,273	\$3,562	\$3,805	\$3,864	CB
United States	\$3,865	\$4,010	\$4,126	\$4,319	CB
United States rank (1=highest)	45	38	32	37	CB/NHES

13. Government Revenues & Expenditures

State Government General Revenue (FY ending 6/30)	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Source
As reported by Administrative Services (millions)	\$3,473.2	\$3,732.8	\$4,058.8	\$4,138.3	AS
Grants from Federal Government (millions)	\$1,072.0	\$1,198.7	\$1,347.9	\$1,389.8	CB
As reported by Census Bureau (millions)	\$4,390.7	\$4,566.3	\$5,024.1	\$5,041.3	CB
From Taxes (millions)	\$1,897.0	\$1,959.2	\$2,005.4	\$2,022.2	CB
General Revenue per \$1,000 Personal Income:					
New Hampshire	\$101.00	\$102.56	\$104.38	\$101.72	CB/BEA
United States	\$119.77	\$121.49	\$123.45	\$125.42	CB/BEA
United States rank (1=highest)	43	43	44	45	CB/BEA
Rank in General revenue from taxes (1=highest)	50	49	50	n/a	CB/BEA
General Revenue per Capita					
New Hampshire	\$3,441	\$3,543	\$3,868	n/a	CB
United States	\$3,698	\$3,833	\$4,074	n/a	CB
United States rank (1=highest)	36	37	40	n/a	CB/NHES

State & Local Government General Revenue Per \$1,000 Personal Income (FY ending 6/30)	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Source
Total general revenue	\$147.62	n/a	\$156.76	n/a	CB/BEA
United States rank (1=highest)	50	n/a	50	n/a	CB/BEA
Total taxes	\$82.94	n/a	\$85.75	n/a	CB/BEA
United States rank (1=highest)	49	n/a	47	n/a	CB/BEA
Property tax	\$50.00	n/a	\$53.09	n/a	CB/BEA
United States rank (1=highest)	2	n/a	2	n/a	CB/BEA
Percent of total taxes	60.3%	n/a	61.9%	n/a	CB/BEA
Percent of general revenue	33.9%	n/a	33.9%	n/a	CB/BEA
United States rank (1=highest)	1	n/a	1	n/a	CB/BEA

14. Education

The Cost of an Adequate Education

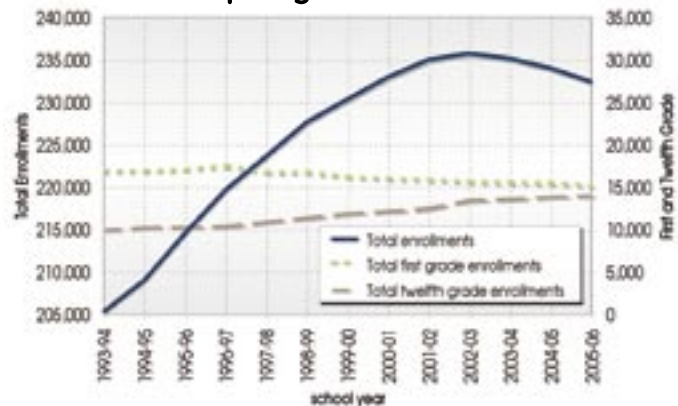
Once again, the courts are pressuring the New Hampshire legislature to address issues related to the State constitution's mandate for public education. In September 2006, the New Hampshire Supreme Court upheld a lower court decision which found the State had failed to define an adequate education under the State constitution. The State argued that its comprehensive accountability system, established to comply with the federal No Child Left Behind Act, surpasses the constitutional requirement of adequacy. The court countered that if the accountability system is imposed on all schools and if that is to be the measure of adequacy, then the State needs to pay the full cost of education. No additional local funds should be needed. If that accountability system goes beyond adequacy, as the State argued, then the State must isolate that part of the system which comprises adequacy.

Without a determination of what is adequate, there is no way for the costs of adequacy to be evaluated by the state's communities or its citizens and no way for a court to review the system. The court has given the legislative and executive branches until June 30, 2007, to define an adequate education. If that deadline is not met, the court will take further action to enforce the constitutional mandate.

Enrollment in Elementary and Secondary School

Total school enrollment seems to have started its long-anticipated decline as fall enrollment numbers for elementary and secondary schools, public and private and home-schooled, which had declined in 2004 and 2005, continued to fall in 2006. Though enrollment in 12th grade continues to grow, the autumn of 2006 marks the seventh straight year, and eighth out of the last nine, of declines in first grade enrollment. As these smaller cohorts of first graders work their way through school, the decline in total enrollments will accelerate. This is consistent with demographic trends in the state and in the U.S. Though the state's population continues to grow, the population is aging. The children and grandchildren of the Baby Boom generation are rapidly working their way through school and into the workforce. With considerably lower birth rates in the latter part of the twentieth century and into the twenty-first century, the generations to follow are smaller.

New Hampshire 12th grade enrollment is still growing, but the cumulation of slipping first grade numbers is pulling down total enrollment



About a third of New Hampshire's eleventh and twelfth graders are enrolled in Career Technology Education. The continued growth of the number of high school students enrolled in career technology programs is consistent with continued growth in high school enrollment, in general.

Post Graduation

Nearly three quarters of New Hampshire's public school graduates go on to postsecondary education. More than half go on to a four year college or university. In 2005, 56 percent of those entering a four year college were headed to out-of-state schools. By contrast, of those entering other than a four-year postsecondary education program, 56 percent were entering one of the New Hampshire Community Technical College System schools. This may be due, in part, to the opportunity to transfer credits from the New Hampshire tech schools toward a four-year degree, lower costs, proximity to home, and career-oriented programs.

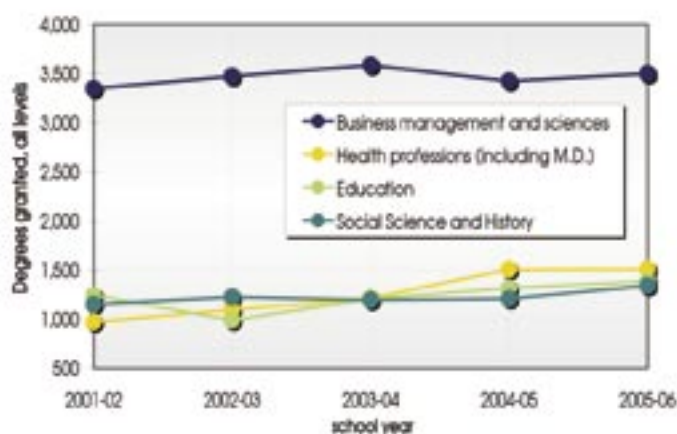


14. Education

Postsecondary Education

In 2005, New Hampshire's two-year and four-year colleges and universities granted a total of 14,724 degrees including associate, bachelor, graduate, and professional degrees. Business management and sciences was the most popular area of major, followed by Health professions and Education fields of study. Health care studies saw a dramatic 55 percent increase in the number of degrees between 2002 and 2005.

Degrees granted in health professions grew by 55% while the number of business degrees remained flat



New Hampshire Postsecondary Education	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Source
Community Technical College Graduates	1,490	1,577	1,747	1,772	CTC
Number employed full-time after six months	1,014	1,088	921	992	CTC
Percent working full-time after six months ^a	68.1%	69.0%	52.7%	56.0%	CTC
Percent of those working in New Hampshire ^a	78.4%	79.3%	68.3%	71.0%	CTC
Percent continuing education	33.2%	35.8%	42.9%	39.0%	CTC
College & University Enrollment-Fall, 2 & 4 year institutions	63,951	68,316	69,848	69,864	PEC
Full-time	41,397	43,926	45,523	46,546	PEC
Part-time	22,554	24,390	24,325	23,318	PEC
Degrees Granted by NH Colleges	13,249	13,834	14,331	14,724	PEC
Associate degrees	2,951	3,192	3,289	3,498	PEC
Bachelor degrees	7,596	7,922	7,918	8,125	PEC
Postgraduate degrees including first professional degrees	2,702	2,720	3,124	3,101	PEC
By Selected Concentration:					
Business management & (admin services) sciences	3,348	3,473	3,586	3,424	PEC
Health professions (including M.D.)	973	1,097	1,215	1,508	PEC
Engineering	259	402	304	295	PEC
Computer and information sciences	677	673	664	516	PEC
Education	1,246	992	1,209	1,317	PEC
Social Science and History ^b	1,151	1,227	1,196	1,210	PEC

^a Percentages are based on a survey.

^b With the change to CIP 2000, Social science and history was separated into a Social science group and a History group. To maintain consistency in the table, the two new groups have been combined for the school years after 2001-2002.

14. Education

In the last two years, a larger share of graduates from the New Hampshire Community Technical College System have been continuing their education, following graduation, leading to a smaller share in full-time employment six months after graduation. Those who are working full-time after graduation are likely to be employed in New Hampshire.

Elementary & Secondary Education (school year)	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Source
Enrollment					
Enrollment, fall, public and private (includes preschool)	230,961	231,512	230,887	229,588	DE
Total home schooled	4,105	4,319	4,343	4,503	DE
Total all enrollments	235,066	235,831	235,230	234,091	DE/NHES
Growth rates, all enrollments	0.9%	0.3%	-0.3%	-0.5%	DE/NHES
First Grade					
First grade, public and private	15,443	15,196	15,071	15,009	DE
First grade home schooled	340	333	352	347	DE
Total all first grade enrollments	15,783	15,529	15,423	15,356	DE/NHES
Growth rate, first grade	-0.6%	-1.6%	-0.7%	-0.4%	DE/NHES
Twelfth Grade					
Twelfth grade, public and private	12,541	13,499	13,618	13,893	DE
Twelfth grade home schooled	48	57	55	69	DE
Total all twelfth grade enrollments	12,589	13,556	13,673	13,962	DE/NHES
Growth rate, twelfth grade	2.8%	7.7%	0.9%	2.1%	DE/NHES
Career Technology Education Enrollment					
Career Technology Education Enrollment	11,526	11,411	11,109	12,321	DE
Percent of 9th & 10th grade	8.9%	6.9%	5.7%	6.4%	DE
Percent of 11th & 12th grade	32.1%	32.6%	32.1%	35.2%	DE
High School Career Tech. Education Completers					
High School Career Tech. Education Completers	2,542	2,887	2,901	3,144	DE
Average Salary of Instructional Staff (public schools)					
Average Salary of Instructional Staff (public schools)	\$39,915	\$40,519	\$42,689	\$43,941	UED
United States rank ^a	28	29	25	24	UED/NHES
Post Graduation					
Total number of New Hampshire public school completers ^b	12,285	13,315	13,428	13,847	DE
Entering a four-year college or university	53.6%	51.8%	52.0%	51.4%	DE
Entering other than a four year college	17.9%	19.5%	20.7%	20.9%	DE
Total Non-College (includes status unknown)	28.5%	28.7%	27.3%	27.7%	DE
Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT)					
Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT)	1,038	1,043	1,043	1,050	DE
National average	1,020	1,026	1,026	1,028	DE
Percent of high school graduates taking test	73.0%	75.0%	80.0%	81.0%	DE

^a 1 = highest, not including D.C.

^b Includes those graduating the summer following their class' graduation.

14. Education

Vital Signs 2007

Economic &
Social Indicators
for New Hampshire

Education Expenditures and Revenue	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Source
Expenditures per pupil (average)					
Total, Net, all purposes (school year)	\$7,233	\$7,809	\$8,496	\$9,099	DE
Annual percent change	7.3%	8.0%	8.8%	7.1%	DE/NHES
Current expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance					
	\$8,230	\$8,900	n/a	n/a	UED
Expenditures as % per capita income:					
New Hampshire	24.2%	n/a	n/a	n/a	UED/NHES
United States	26.9%	n/a	n/a	n/a	UED/NHES
Revenue sources, percent of total school revenues:					
State funds					
	51.8%	n/a	45.8%	n/a	UED
National average	49.2%	48.7%	47.1%	n/a	UED
United States rank ^a	22	n/a	29	n/a	UED
Local and other funds ^b					
	41.1%	n/a	48.5%	n/a	UED
National average	40.5%	42.8%	43.9%	n/a	UED
United States rank ^a	22	n/a	18	n/a	UED
Federal funds					
	4.7%	n/a	5.7%	n/a	UED
National average	7.9%	8.5%	9.1%	n/a	UED
United States rank ^a	48	n/a	50	n/a	UED

^a 1 = highest, not including D.C.

^b Includes gifts, tuition, and fees from patrons.

New Hampshire
Employment
Security

Economic &
Labor Market
Information
Bureau



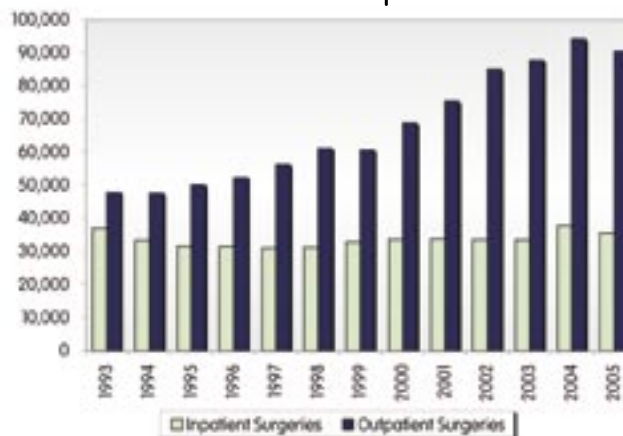
15. Health

Early in January 2007, a wave of concern flowed throughout New England when a student, who had just returned from being home in Maine for the semester break, died upon her return to school in New Hampshire. That student was terminally ill from meningitis. Those who had come in contact with her were either provided antibiotics or urged to get them. They included 21 people in New Hampshire, 57 in Maine, and 18 in Massachusetts, as well as hospital workers.⁴⁶ Others exposed to the illness included residents of Connecticut, Kentucky, Rhode Island, and Missouri.

New Hampshire had experienced other public health scares in fall 2006. One was a salmonella outbreak that was linked to produce, suspicions included fresh tomatoes. Salmonella is normally nonfatal and is responsible for a number of abdominal discomforts. There were eight cases of this reported in New Hampshire.⁴⁷ More serious was the outbreak of E. coli bacteria associated with fresh spinach. This had sickened about 200 people in 26 states, and was responsible for three fatalities by the end of October. Fortunately, no cases were reported in New Hampshire.

Hospitals in the state have been growing, both physically, through expansions of their buildings and campuses, and in employment levels.⁴⁸ New Hampshire hospitals also experienced an increase in the number of emergency room visits, by almost 58,000 visits from 2004 to 2005. At the same time, in a continuing shift of services, seven of every ten surgeries in New Hampshire were provided in the outpatient setting in 2005.

Inpatient Surgeries vs. Outpatient Surgeries
in New Hampshire



An ongoing concern about health care is the ever-rising cost; the cost of providing the most current technology and services, the cost to insurance providers, and the cost to the patients receiving the care. The net expense of uncompensated care (combination of bad debt and charity care write-offs) in New Hampshire has grown from \$168.4 million in 2002 to \$266.5 million in 2005. That is an increase of over 58 percent. However, when considering the increasing costs of medical services, it is only a 0.3 percentage point increase when used as a share of gross revenues.

An additional concern is the cost to patients who earn too much to be qualified for charity care but lack health insurance coverage. To this point they have not been entitled to many of the discounts and reductions that the insured population receives. The New Hampshire Hospital Association is taking a proactive step in addressing this bias. They have developed a program, "Hospital Access Plus," which offers a 15 percent discount to this group. Twenty-four hospitals have signed on to provide this and it is estimated that it should benefit some 120,000 New Hampshire citizens.⁴⁹

⁴⁶ "Dozens Had Contact With NH Meningitis Victim." Top News. January 5, 2007. WBZ-TV. Accessed January 23, 2007. <http://cbs4boston.com/topstories/local_story_005102151.html>.

⁴⁷ "Health Officials Investigate Salmonella Outbreak, Eight Cases Reported in New Hampshire." WMUR.com. Posted October 31, 2006. Accessed January 23, 2007. <www.wmur.com/print/10203924/detail.html>.

⁴⁸ For a more detailed accounting of this occurrence please see "Hospital Construction Projects in New Hampshire." January 2007. New Hampshire Employment Security, Economic and Labor market Information Bureau.

⁴⁹ Kibbe, Cindy. "Hospitals offer help to self-pay patients." NH Business Review. January 12, 2007. Accessed January 16, 2007. <www.nh.com/apps/pbs.dll/article>

15. Health

Low Income Uninsured Children by State (Three-Year Averages for, 2003, 2004 and 2005)

(Numbers in thousands)	Total children under 19 all income levels	At or below 200% of poverty		At or below 200% of poverty without health insurance	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Connecticut	884	213	24.1%	37	4.2%
Maine	300	109	36.3%	11	3.7%
Massachusetts	1,575	431	27.4%	50	3.2%
New Hampshire	321	66	20.6%	7	2.2%
Rhode Island	266	93	34.8%	10	3.7%
Vermont	144	41	28.1%	3	2.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2004, 2005, and 2006 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Another area of concern is the state's uninsured children. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, there are roughly 7,000 children in New Hampshire from households that are at or below 200 percent of the poverty level and have no health insurance coverage. The NH Healthy Kids program provides access to free or low-cost health insurance for uninsured New Hampshire children. A sliding income scale determines the fee for the insurance which can be adjusted to account for additional expenses such as child care.

Hospital Insurance	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Medicare: (thousands of recipients)					
Aged	150	152	156	n/a	SSA
Disabled	26	27	30	n/a	SSA
Average covered charge per day of care					
Short-stay hospitals					
New Hampshire	\$3,027	\$3,384	\$3,676	n/a	SSA
New England	\$2,862	\$3,194	\$3,512	n/a	SSA
United States	\$3,608	\$4,157	\$4,603	n/a	SSA
Skilled nursing facilities					
New Hampshire	\$470	\$483	\$506	n/a	SSA
New England	\$459	\$478	\$500	n/a	SSA
United States	\$475	\$487	\$493	n/a	SSA
Medicaid:					
Average payments per recipient					
New Hampshire	\$7,161	n/a	n/a	n/a	SSA
United States	\$4,291	n/a	n/a	n/a	SSA

15. Health

Workers' Compensation Payments	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Reported injuries & compensable disabilities (fiscal year)					
Injuries per 100 in employment	8.5	8.5	8.1	7.5	LD
Compensable injuries per 100 in employment	0.75	0.75	0.63	0.59	LD
Benefits paid by insurance companies and self insurers (Calendar year, millions)	\$173.6	\$181.3	\$176.4	\$178.9	LD
Annual percent change	1.0%	4.4%	-2.7%	1.4%	LD/NHES

Total Hospital Expense Per Capita	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
New Hampshire	\$1,436	\$1,549	\$1,684	\$1,945	HA
Annual percent change	11.8%	7.9%	8.7%	15.5%	HA/NHES
New England	\$1,752	\$1,886	\$2,048	\$2,208	HA
Annual percent change	8.7%	7.6%	8.6%	7.8%	HA/NHES
United States	\$1,447	\$1,548	\$1,639	\$1,744	HA
Annual percent change	7.5%	7.0%	5.9%	6.4%	HA/NHES

Health Services	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
General hospitals, acute care only (excludes nursing home beds)					
Total admissions	117,996	117,814	117,130	117,468	HA
Percent change	1.7%	-0.2%	-0.6%	0.3%	HA
Gross revenue in millions	\$3,362	\$3,825	\$4,394	\$5,025	HA
Uncompensated Care (millions) Bad Debt plus Charity Care	\$168	\$195	\$237	\$267	HA
Uncompensated care as a percent of gross revenue	5.0%	5.1%	5.4%	5.3%	HA/NHES
Admissions per 1,000 population					
New Hampshire	93	92	90	90	HA
New England	112	113	115	116	HA
United States	120	120	120	119	HA
Total number of inpatient days	646,838	637,803	648,454	647,457	HA
Percent change	1.5%	-1.4%	1.7%	-0.2%	HA
Inpatient days per 1,000 population:					
New Hampshire	508	495	499	494	HA
New England	645	623	643	647	HA
United States	683	676	673	666	HA
Average length of stay (in days):					
New Hampshire	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5	HA
New England	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.6	HA
United States	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	HA
Emergency Room Visits	550,390	547,870	563,318	621,217	HA
Inpatient Surgeries	33,553	33,535	37,755	35,584	HA
Outpatient Surgeries	85,056	87,795	94,192	90,385	HA

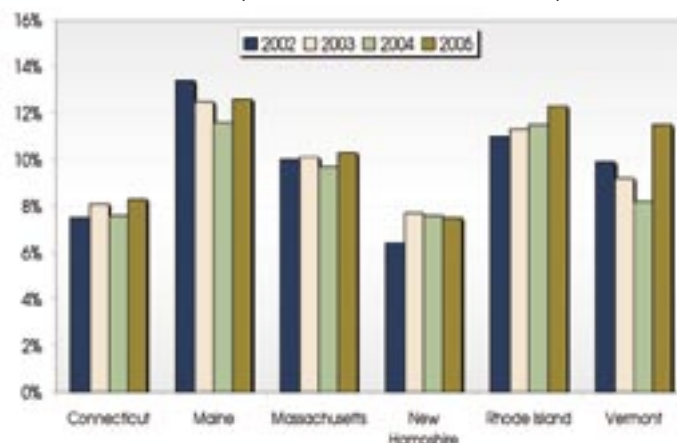
16. Social Assistance

Poverty

Does personal income play a part in the poverty rates of the states? New Hampshire had the sixth highest per capita personal income in the nation in 2005, while Connecticut and Massachusetts were first and third respectively.

New Hampshire had the lowest poverty rate in the nation, at 7.5 percent, in 2005 according to the American Community Survey. Maine ranked 26th with 12.6 percent, the worst ranking among the New England states. Connecticut and Massachusetts ranked third and eleventh lowest poverty rates, respectively.

Percent of Population Below Poverty Level



Previously, the Census Bureau produced state estimates of poverty and income using 2-year and 3-year moving averages from the Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC). In recent years the American Community Survey (ACS) has been expanded and the Census Bureau is now focusing on annual state estimates from the ACS instead of the multi-year moving averages. New Hampshire has typically had a very low poverty rate, but previously published averages had been smoothed by the multi-year averaging process.

TANF

The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, signed into law on February 8, 2006, amended the Social Security Act to reauthorize Temporary Assistance for Needy Families for the period from April 1, 2006 to September 30, 2010. The new legislation enhances welfare reform with a renewed focus on work, program integrity, and measures to strengthen families through a program of grants that promote healthy marriages and paternal responsibility.⁵⁰

Some of the changes that affected not only New Hampshire specifically, but all states, can be generalized from the name of the legislation, Deficit Reduction. Some of the considerations for receiving assistance are:

- Approved work activities – now with definitions of what is acceptable within specific time frames.
- Participation rates – have to have over 50 percent of recipients in approved core activities.⁵¹
- Reduced number of reasons recipients can be exempted from work programs.
- Enforcement of training and education time periods – strict adherence to the twelve-months allowable for the 60 months of lifetime TANF benefits.



⁵⁰ Congressional Budget Office Cost Estimate, January 27, 2006, S. 1932, Deficit Reduction Act of 2005. Accessed 2/27/07. <www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/70xx/doc7028/s1932conf.pdf>. Conference agreement, as amended and passed by the Senate on December 21, 2005.

⁵¹ Core activities are those activities defined as acceptable work alternatives or volunteer work and the number of hours per week to maintain being eligible for assistance.

16. Social Assistance

If clients receiving benefits don't meet the conditions, there are punishments in the form of sanctions (financial penalties). The newly enacted legislation reduced the time-frame before each sanction progresses to the next level from the previous year, i.e. instead of three or four weeks between the sanction levels it is now two. The number of sanctions allowed before the client would lose additional benefits stayed the same.

Fuel Assistance

Winters in New Hampshire are difficult, and the unpredictable weather makes staying warm challenging at best. The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Block Grant makes federal funds available for states to use to provide assistance to households who need help to stay warm. Although winter 2006-2007 started off unusually warm, by mid-February the number of households served by the New Hampshire Fuel Assistance Program was only about four to five percent behind the previous year. Considering that during the 2005-2006 winter the number of households was at least 10 percent ahead of any previous year on record for assistance, that would place this current heating season about five percent ahead of normal.⁵² And it's not over yet.

Number of assisted households, by type of LHEAP assistance, fiscal year 2003¹

Rank (1 = lowest)	State	Heating	Winter/ year-round crisis	Weatherization
11	Vermont	18,079	10,437	1,395
14	Rhode Island	25,983	3,996	643
15	New Hampshire²	27,131	3,767	461
25	Maine	45,289	4,151	1,511
34	Connecticut	79,496	22,361	0
43	Massachusetts ³	136,425	11,350	7,836

¹Additional categories of Cooling and Summer-Crisis had no households assisted in New England.

²Households in winter crisis situations received expedited heating assistance.

³Winter crisis data include 214 households served through the State's Homeless Prevention Program.

In 2003, there were 492,948 households in the state, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.⁵³ That year, 27,131 households were provided assistance from New Hampshire's Office of Energy and Planning.⁵⁴ That represented about 5.5 percent of the households in New Hampshire. Additionally there were 3,767 households that were provided crisis service, which means they received expedited heating assistance. There were 461 households that received assistance with weatherization of their homes.

⁵² Lovett, Celeste, Fuel Assistance Program Manager, New Hampshire Office of Energy and Planning. Telephone interview. February 12, 2007.

⁵³ 2005 American Community Survey Data Profile Highlights. American FactFinder. Accessed February 12, 2007. <<http://factfinder.census.gov>>.

⁵⁴ "Number of assisted households, by type of assistance, as reported by States, fiscal year 2003." Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program. US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Accessed February 12, 2007. <www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/liheap>. 2003 is the most recent data available.

16. Social Assistance

Poverty	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Persons below poverty (percent of population) - Caution: relatively large standard errors					
New Hampshire	5.8%	5.8%	5.6%	7.5%	ACS
Connecticut	8.3%	8.2%	9.1%	8.3%	ACS
Maine	13.4%	12.5%	11.6%	12.6%	ACS
Massachusetts	10.0%	10.1%	9.7%	10.3%	ACS
Rhode Island	11.0%	11.3%	11.5%	12.3%	ACS
Vermont	9.9%	9.2%	8.2%	11.5%	ACS
United States	12.1%	12.3%	12.6%	13.3%	ACS

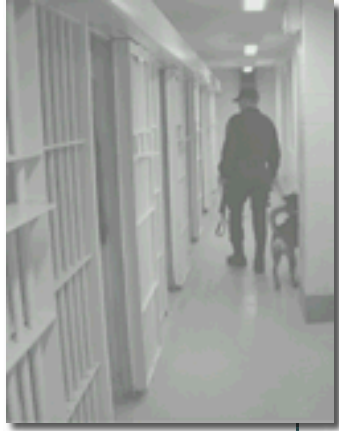
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) (annual averages)	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Total cases (average open on last day of December)	5,946	5,889	5,997	6,058	DHHS
Annual percent change	5.2%	-1.0%	1.8%	1.0%	DHHS
Average case size	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	DHHS
Percent with earned income	38.0%	41.0%	37.8%	36.0%	DHHS
Number with non-parent relative in case	1,796	1,846	1,989	2,115	DHHS
Annual percent change	5.9%	2.8%	7.7%	6.3%	DHHS
Individuals meeting 60 month benefit limit (as of Sept. 30)	129	126	147	146	DHHS

Social Security Recipients (December data)	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Total OASDI including spouses and children	207,860	213,520	215,287	n/a	SSA
Annual percent change	1.8%	2.7%	0.8%	n/a	SSA
Retirement (Retired workers) ^a	137,330	140,150	141,959	n/a	SSA
Survivor ^b	18,220	17,950	18,050	n/a	SSA
Disability (Disabled workers) ^a	25,450	28,010	30,090	n/a	SSA
Age 65 and over	148,790	151,530	154,380	n/a	SSA
Percent of total OASDI recipients	71.6%	71.0%	71.7%	n/a	SSA/NHES
Age 65-69 years	39,780	40,680	42,360	n/a	SSA
Age 70-74 years	37,520	37,240	36,620	n/a	SSA
Age 75 years and older	71,490	73,610	75,400	n/a	SSA
Percent women	57.3%	57.2%	57.2%	n/a	SSA/NHES
Children aged 17 and under	13,810	14,540	14,820	n/a	SSA
Monthly OASDI benefit amount total (thousands) ^c	\$132,981	\$136,964	\$148,172	n/a	SSA
Retired workers (median)	\$919.70	\$947.60	\$981.20	n/a	SSA
Non-disabled widows and widowers (median)	\$916.00	\$941.60	\$971.20	n/a	SSA
Disabled workers (median)	\$781.70	\$798.00	\$829.00	n/a	SSA

^a Excludes spouses and children

^b Excludes children

^c Beneficiaries aged 65 or older



17. Crime & Crashes

Correctional Facilities

Many correctional facilities in the state are having a tough time keeping up with the growing inmate populations. There are some correctional locations housing numbers of prisoners well above the constructed capacity of the facilities. One example is Belknap County House of Corrections which was built with an 88 bed capacity, and now houses over 100 inmates on average. Plans to build a new Cheshire

County jail are under way. The current Cheshire County jail was built to house 47, but in May 2006 held 98 inmates.⁵⁵ In 2005, Merrimack County opened a new jail that can hold 300 prisoners. Strafford County updated to a 400 bed facility in Dover the year before.

The facilities of the State prison system were designed to accommodate about 1,500 inmates, and had a population of about 2,000 in 2005. The New Hampshire State Prison for Men held 356 more than it was built for, and the five-year-old North Country Facility in Berlin housed 30 offenders beyond its constructed limit of 500. There is talk about expanding that 500 bed facility to its designed capacity of 1,000 beds.

Construction costs for the new Merrimack County and Strafford County facilities were in the \$20 million plus range. Expansion of the North Country Correctional Facility in Berlin would cost much more.⁵⁶

The operating cost per day for an inmate in the state prison is roughly \$75 and about \$65 per day at the county facilities.

FBI Statistics

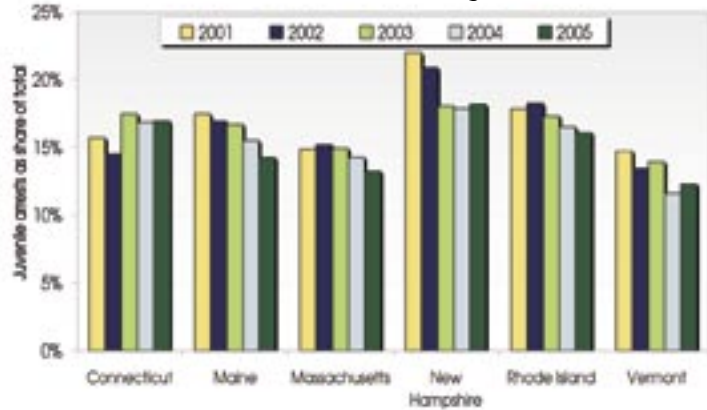
In New Hampshire in 2005, one violent crime was committed every 5.1 hours:

- One murder every 20.3 days,
- One forcible rape every 21.6 hours,
- One robbery every 24.4 hours, and
- One aggravated assault every 9.3 hours.

Property crimes in New Hampshire occurred more frequently, every 22.3 minutes:

- One burglary every 2.1 minutes,
- One larceny-theft every 29.1 minutes, and
- One motor vehicle theft every 6.5 hours.

Juvenile arrests as a share of total arrests in New England



Share of total arrests under 18 years of age

Rank (1=highest)	State	share of total
1	Montana	25.8%
2	Wisconsin	25.0%
3	North Dakota	24.2%
4	Pennsylvania	23.2%
5	Minnesota	23.0%
6	Utah	22.7%
7	Idaho	22.3%
8	Delaware	20.0%
9	Oregon	19.7%
10	Illinois	19.0%
11	South Dakota	19.0%
12	Hawaii	18.9%
13	Colorado	18.5%
14	New Hampshire	18.2%
15	Wyoming	17.6%

Source: FBI 2005 arrest data, Uniform Crime Report

⁵⁵ "Inside a jail, a tale of both horror and hope." Concord Monitor. May 30, 2006. Accessed February 21, 2007. <www.cmonitor.com>.

⁵⁶ Darman, David. "New Jails Open to Handle More Prisoners." NH Public Radio. Monday, June 20, 2005. Accessed February 21, 2007. <www.nhpr.org/node/9038>.

17. Crime & Crashes

In researching FBI crime statistics, a startling reality came to light about arrest figures. Of the total number of arrests⁵⁷ in New Hampshire, a large share involved individuals 18 years old or younger. Although the share of juvenile arrests in the state has been generally decreasing since 2001, New Hampshire had the largest share, 18.2 percent in 2005, among the New England states, and was 14th highest compared to all other states.

⁵⁷ FBI tabulated arrest totals do not include traffic violations.

Crime Offenses	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Total crime offenses	28,306	28,393	28,860	25,261	FBI
Annual percent change	-3.2%	0.3%	1.6%	-12.5%	FBI
Violent crime offenses	2,056	1,937	2,202	1,729	FBI
Annual percent change	-4.1%	-5.8%	13.7%	-21.5%	FBI
Property crime offenses	26,250	26,456	26,658	23,532	FBI
Annual percent change	-3.1%	0.8%	0.8%	-11.7%	FBI

Violent Crime Index (rate per 100,000 population)	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
United States	494.4	475.8	463.2	469.2	FBI
New Hampshire	161.3	150.3	169.5	132.0	FBI
Connecticut	312.5	316.8	289.0	274.5	FBI
Maine	107.8	108.6	103.7	112.2	FBI
Massachusetts	484.9	473.1	458.8	456.9	FBI
Rhode Island	285.6	285.7	247.5	251.2	FBI
Vermont	106.7	114.2	114.8	119.7	FBI

Property Crime Index (rate per 100,000 population)	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
United States	3,630.6	3,591.2	3,514.1	3,429.8	FBI
New Hampshire	2,059.8	2,052.9	2,051.9	1,796.4	FBI
Connecticut	2,701.3	2,666.5	2,684.9	2,558.0	FBI
Maine	2,547.3	2,450.2	2,413.7	2,413.1	FBI
Massachusetts	2,612.2	2,562.8	2,468.2	2,363.6	FBI
Rhode Island	3,308.2	2,995.2	2,886.0	2,718.9	FBI
Vermont	2,424.0	2,228.7	2,343.6	2,280.7	FBI

Traffic Crashes	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Total crashes reported	40,190	41,843	42,836	43,443	DMV
Annual percent change	14.5%	4.0%	2.3%	1.4%	DMV/NHES
Total injuries reported	15,835	16,486	15,585	15,965	DMV
Annual percent change	29.1%	3.9%	-5.8%	2.4%	DMV/NHES
Fatal motor vehicle crashes	127	158	156	140	DMV
Percent alcohol involved, crashes ^a	41.9%	28.4%	31.0%	31.0%	DMV
Number of fatalities	127	166	171	150	DMV
Percent alcohol involved, victims ^a	34.6%	37.0%	29.8%	40.0%	DMV
Fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles	1.30	1.30	1.30	n/a	RTDS

^aBased on a Blood Alcohol Content of 0.04 percent or above.

17. Crime & Crashes

Criminal Arrests	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Total	41,946	41,181	48,168	48,132	UCR/NHES
Annual percent change	4.7%	-1.9%	14.5%	-0.1%	UCR/NHES
Total Drug Offenses	3,138	2,790	4,000	3,406	UCR/NHES
Annual percent change	-1.0%	-12.5%	30.3%	-17.4%	UCR/NHES
Total DWI Offenses	5,389	5,400	6,083	5,165	UCR/NHES
Annual percent change	6.6%	0.2%	11.2%	-17.8%	UCR/NHES
Adult Total	33,424	33,370	39,449	39,339	UCR/NHES
Annual percent change	4.6%	-0.2%	15.4%	-0.3%	UCR/NHES
Total Drug Offenses	2,357	2,114	3,165	2,637	UCR/NHES
Annual percent change	-1.1%	-11.5%	33.2%	-20.0%	UCR/NHES
Total DWI Offenses	5,279	5,268	5,956	5,072	UCR/NHES
Annual percent change	6.9%	-0.2%	11.6%	-17.4%	UCR/NHES
Juvenile Total	8,522	7,811	8,719	8,793	UCR/NHES
Annual percent change	5.2%	-9.1%	10.4%	0.8%	UCR/NHES
Total Drug Offenses	781	676	835	769	UCR/NHES
Annual percent change	-0.6%	-15.5%	19.0%	-8.6%	UCR/NHES
Total DWI Offenses	110	132	127	93	UCR/NHES
Annual percent change	-9.1%	16.7%	-3.9%	-36.6%	UCR/NHES

State Prison Population	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Number of prisoners in state prisons ^a (fiscal year)	2,482	2,486	2,441	2,487	DC
New Hampshire's incarceration rate ^b (fiscal year)	195	193	188	n/a	DC/NHES
Probation and parole caseload	4,808	5,203	5,534	n/a	DC
U.S. incarceration rate (federal and state jurisdiction) ^b	476	482	486	n/a	USDJ
State jurisdiction incarceration rate ^b	427	51	53	n/a	USDJ
Federal jurisdiction incarceration rate ^b	49	429	433	n/a	USDJ

^aNumber of inmates on June 30th, sentenced for more than one year.

^b Sentenced prisoners with more than 1 year per 100,000 residents.

Auto Insurance Claims Loss - Personal and Commercial	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Total Claims (\$ millions)	\$459.4	\$471.5	\$450.7	\$469.8	ID
Annual percent change	5.1%	2.6%	-4.4%	4.2%	ID/NHES
Personal Claims (\$ millions)	\$398.5	\$404.1	\$388.9	\$403.1	ID
Annual percent change	7.1%	1.4%	-3.8%	3.7%	ID/NHES
Personal as a percent of total claims	86.8%	85.7%	86.3%	85.8%	ID/NHES
Commercial Claims (\$ millions)	\$60.9	\$67.4	\$61.7	\$66.7	ID
Annual percent change	-6.7%	9.6%	-9.2%	7.5%	ID/NHES

18. Environment

When the paper plants in New Hampshire's North Country closed in early spring 2006, a hush fell over the region. The mills were silenced, the sulfur smell in the air dissipated, and those who supplied the plants worried. Particularly concerned were the producers of pulpwood and wood chips that were used in the paperboard and paper making processes. They had to find a new market to replace the loss of their primary customer for this renewable energy source.

In December 2006, a 50-megawatt power plant, that had been a coal-burning facility, started running entirely on wood chips.⁵⁸ Public Service of New Hampshire's Schiller Station in Portsmouth permanently replaced the coal burner with a state-of-the-art wood-burning boiler. The new wood burning system is expected to improve air quality by significantly reducing emissions. This reduction in emission levels will help PSNH meet the New Hampshire Clean Power Act requirements, as well as earn "renewable energy certificates."

In 2004, the Energy Future Coalition announced the "25 by '25 Initiative" to produce 25 percent of the nation's energy from renewable sources by the year 2025. In August 2006, New Hampshire's governor became the fifteenth state governor to accept the challenge presented by this national goal. Fourteen percent of the state's current energy produced is from renewable sources. Now efforts are being made by the state Office of Energy and Planning to find new avenues of getting to the 25 percent level by 2025.

⁵⁸ "New Hampshire Utility Converts Coal Plant to Wood Fuel." [Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy](#). US Department of Energy. December 13, 2006. Accessed February 23, 2007. <www.eere.energy.gov/states/>.

Ozone Levels	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Ozone levels (ozone season April 1 to October 31):					
Highest 1-hour maximum hourly values in parts per million, selected monitoring sites (National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) 0.125 parts per million (ppm))					
Manchester	0.111	0.094	0.104	0.101	EPA
Nashua	0.135	0.101	0.104	0.105	EPA
Portsmouth	0.145	0.097	0.116	0.097	EPA
Rye	0.137	0.105	0.114	0.106	EPA
Estimated Days above NAAQS standard (0.125 ppm)	0	0	0	0	EPA
Unhealthy Days (days above 0.08 ppm/8 hours, state)	13	1	4	3	DES-ARD

Carbon Monoxide	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Highest maximum eight-hour concentration in part per million (ppm)					
Manchester	2.8	5.4	1.7	1.9	EPA
Nashua	3.9	4.0	2.8	3.3	EPA

Toxic Release Inventory	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
On-site and Off-site Disposal and Other Releases in Pounds					
New Hampshire	4,506,146	5,944,216	5,249,385	0	EPA
Percent Change	-5.5%	31.9%	-11.7%	0.0%	NHES/EPA
New England	36,366,136	30,926,840	30,729,163	0	EPA
Percent Change	-0.4%	-15.0%	-0.6%	0.0%	NHES/EPA
U.S. (thousands)	4,742,840	4,443,167	4,320,545	0	EPA
Percent Change	-15.1%	-6.3%	-2.8%	0.0%	NHES/EPA

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18. Environment

Increased use of renewable energy is one way that the state can join in the battle against global warming. Reducing carbon emissions is one of the first steps toward slowing the climate change that may be affecting winter recreation in the state. The average winter temperature in the state has increased 3.4° Fahrenheit since 1970, and that upward trend needs to be slowed significantly to preserve the current environment.⁵⁹ The studies indicate that if efforts start now to reduce the harmful emissions that contribute to global warming, the detrimental effects could be lessened.

⁵⁹ Quinton, Amy. "Legislators Hear From Climate Change Experts." *NH Public Radio*. January 29, 2007. Accessed February 23, 2007. <www.nhpr.org/node/12218/>.

Water Quality - Lakes and ponds	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Aquatic Life:					
Total acres assessed	n/a	164,609	n/a	n/a	DES-WD
Acres Fully Supporting	n/a	7,808	n/a	n/a	DES-WD
Acres Not Supporting	n/a	78,004	n/a	n/a	DES-WD
Acres Not Assessed	n/a	2,438	n/a	n/a	DES-WD
Fish Consumption:					
Acres Fully Supporting	n/a	0 ^a	n/a	n/a	DES-WD
Swimming:					
Total acres assessed	n/a	164,609	n/a	n/a	DES-WD
Acres Fully Supporting	n/a	90,501	n/a	n/a	DES-WD
Acres Not Supporting	n/a	1,406	n/a	n/a	DES-WD
Acres Not Assessed	n/a	3,667	n/a	n/a	DES-WD

^a All surface waters are impaired for fish consumption and shellfishing due to mercury

Water Quality - Rivers and streams	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
Aquatic Life:					
Total miles assessed	n/a	9,612	n/a	n/a	DES-WD
Miles Fully Supporting	n/a	163	n/a	n/a	DES-WD
Miles Not Supporting	n/a	1,091	n/a	n/a	DES-WD
Miles Not Assessed	n/a	7,298	n/a	n/a	DES-WD
Fish Consumption:					
Miles Fully Supporting	n/a	0 ^a	n/a	n/a	DES-WD
Swimming:					
Miles Fully Supporting	n/a	891	n/a	n/a	DES-WD
Miles Not Supporting	n/a	441	n/a	n/a	DES-WD
Miles Not Assessed	n/a	8,024	n/a	n/a	DES-WD

^a All surface waters are impaired for fish consumption and shellfishing due to mercury

Solid Waste	2002	2003	2004	2005	Source
SOLID WASTE Residential and Commercial (tons per year-thousands)					
Generated	1,322	1,347	1,451	1,443	DES-WMD
Diversions (recycling + composting)	325	333	519	466	DES-WMD
Disposed of	927	934	941	878	DES-WMD
Pounds per person per day	6	6	6	8	DES-WMD
Exported	71	79	43	99	DES-WMD
Imported (for incineration and landfill)	449	424	644	395	DES-WMD



Sources

ABI	American Bankruptcy Institute
ACS	American Community Survey, United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
AS	New Hampshire Department of Administrative Services
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis, United States Department of Commerce
BFA	New Hampshire Business Finance Authority
BHSDM	Bureau of Health Statistics and Data Management, New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services
BKRNH	District of New Hampshire, United States Bankruptcy Courts
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor
CB	Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce
CTC	New Hampshire Community Technical College System
DC	New Hampshire Department of Corrections
DE	New Hampshire Department of Education
DES-ARD	Air Resources Division, New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services
DES-WD	Water Division, New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services
DES-WMD	Waste Management Division, New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services
DHHS	Division of Human Services, New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services
DMV	Division of Motor Vehicle, New Hampshire Department of Safety
DT	New Hampshire Department of Transportation
DTTD	Division of Travel and Tourism Development, New Hampshire Department of Resources and Economic Development
EIA	Energy Information Administration, United States Department of Energy
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
F&G	New Hampshire Department of Fish and Game
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FHLMC	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation

Sources

FR	Federal Reserve Bank of Boston
HA	New Hampshire Hospital Association
HFA	New Hampshire Housing Finance Authority (NHHFA)
ID	New Hampshire Insurance Department
ISDS	Information Services, New Hampshire Department of Safety
LC	New Hampshire Liquor Commission
LD	New Hampshire Department of Labor
MA	Manchester • Boston Regional Airport
MBA	Mortgage Bankers Association of America
NCUA	National Credit Union Administration
NHAR	New Hampshire Association of Realtors
NHES	New Hampshire Employment Security
NNEREN	Northern New England Real Estate Network
OEP	New Hampshire Office of Energy & Planning
P&R	Division of Parks and Recreation, New Hampshire Department of Resources and Economic Development
PEC	New Hampshire Postsecondary Education Commission
PM	New Hampshire Pari-mutuel Commission
PSNH	Public Service Company of New Hampshire
RA	New Hampshire Department of Revenue Administration
RTDS	Road Toll Administration, New Hampshire Department of Safety
SSA	United States Social Security Administration
SOS	Secretary of State, Corporate Division, New Hampshire Department of State
UCR	Uniform Crime Report, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice
UED	United States Department of Education
UIS	Unemployment Insurance Service, United States Department of Labor
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USDJ	United States Department of Justice
USPS	Manchester Field Division, United States Postal Service
WISER	World Institute for Strategic and Economic Research, Holyoke Community College

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Air Quality Standards:

The quality of air, as monitored at various sites throughout the state, for the following pollutants: lead, ozone, nitrogen oxide, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and suspended particulate matter. *(Section 18)*

Alcohol-involved Traffic Crash:

Either driver, biker, or pedestrian reported consuming alcohol prior to the crash (blood alcohol level of .04 or above). *(Section 17)*

Average Weekly Wage:

Total wages paid by employers divided by average covered jobs, divided by the number of weeks in the reference period. *(Section 2)*

Benefits Paid, Unemployment Insurance:

Money payable to an unemployed individual as compensation for lost wages. Includes benefits paid on wages earned in covered employment; plus interstate benefits; adjusted for benefit recoveries, and for transfers under the interstate combined wage plan. *(Section 3)*

Birth Rate:

Number of resident live births per 1,000 resident population.

(Section 1)

(BTUs) British Thermal Units:

The quantity of heat needed to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit at a specified temperature. *(Section 8)*

Chained Dollars:

A methodology for adjusting for inflation, which includes both quantities produced and relative prices of goods and services. *(Section 9)*

Civilian Labor Force:

That portion of the population age sixteen and older which is employed or unemployed and actively seeking employment. Members of the armed forces and the institutionalized population are excluded. *(Section 3)*

Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers (CPI-U):

An index used to measure changes in the cost of a market basket of selected goods and services. Often the reference for cost of living adjustments in wages and entitlements. See Constant Dollars. *(Section 2)*

Constant Dollars:

Figures that are estimates representing an effort to remove the effects of price changes (inflation) as if the dollar had constant purchasing power. See Current Dollars. *(Section 9)*

Cost of Gas Hearing:

A proceeding before the New Hampshire Public Utility that focuses on the price paid for the natural gas used by a utility. *(Section 8)*

Current Dollars:

Figures reflecting actual prices or costs prevailing during the specified year(s). See Constant Dollars and Chained Dollars. *(Section 9)*



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Death Rate, Crude:

Number of resident deaths per 1,000 resident population. (Section 1)

Defense Contracts:

Military awards for supplies, services, and construction made during a specified fiscal year. (Section 9)

Disability Entitlement to Benefits under Social Security:

For purposes of entitlement to benefits, disability is defined as the inability to engage in any substantial gainful activity, by reason of medically determinable physical or mental impairment severe enough to render the person unable to engage in any kind of substantial gainful work, regardless of availability of such work. (Section 16)

Disposable Income:

Personal income less personal taxes and non-tax payments. (Section 2)

Distillate:

A category of petroleum that includes diesel fuels and fuel oils. (Section 8)

Divorce Rate:

Number of divorces, annulments, and legal separations per 1,000 resident population. (Section 1)

Durable Goods:

Items with a normal life expectancy of three or more years. Expenditures for durable goods are generally postponable. Consequently, durable goods sales are the most volatile component of consumer expenditures. Common examples of durable goods items are automobiles, furniture, household appliances, mobile homes, etc. (Section 4)

Duration of Benefit Payments, Average:

Number of weeks compensated for unemployment during the year, divided by the number of first payments. May include more than one period of unemployment. (Section 3)

Electric Utility:

A corporation, person, agency, authority, or other legal entity or instrumentality that owns and/or operates facilities for the generation, transmission, distribution, or sale of electrical energy, primarily for use by the public, and that files forms listed in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 18, Part 141. Facilities that qualify as cogenerators or small power producers under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act are not considered utilities. (Section 8)

Energy Consumption:

The use of energy as a source of heat or power or as a raw material input to a manufacturing process. (Section 8)

Energy Generated, Net:

The total amount of electric energy produced by a generating station less the electric energy consumed for station use. (Section 8)

Equity Capital Asset Ratio:

A measure to assess the financial health of lending institutions. (Section 12)

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Fuel Consumed to Generate Electricity:

Fuel required by all types of electricity generating plants. Coal, gas, and nuclear fuels are shown in equivalent barrels of oil. (Section 8)

Freddie Mac (Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation):

A shareholder-owned corporation that invests in home mortgages, ultimately providing lower housing costs and access to home financing.

(Section 8)

Fungible:

Replaceable in whole or in part for another of the same kind. (Section 8)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP):

The market value of all final goods and services produced by resources located in the United States, regardless of ownership. (Section 9)

Gross State Product (GSP):

The market value of all final goods and services produced by resources located in a state, regardless of ownership. (Section 9)

High Tech Industries (BLS 1999 and 2004 definitions):

Industries are considered high tech if employment in both research and development (R&D) occupations and in all technology-oriented occupations account for a proportion of employment that was at least twice the average for all industries in the Occupational Employment Statistics survey.

(Section 6)

Home Sales (existing homes):

Estimates based on multiple listing data. Projections are made with the cooperation of the National Association of Realtors. Data primarily consists of existing units of single family homes, town houses, condominiums, and cooperatives. Multiple units are excluded. (Section 11)

Homeowner Vacancy Rate:

Number of for-sale vacant units divided by the total number of housing units. (Section 8)

Household:

All the people who occupy a housing unit (single occupants, two or more unrelated occupants, and families). (Section 2)

Incarceration Rate:

The number of persons confined in prison, with sentences over one year, per 100,000 resident population. (Section 17)

ISO (Independent System Operator) New England:

Operates the day-to-day activities of New England's bulk power generation and transmission system. (Section 8)

Indexed Crime:

Selected offenses used to gauge fluctuations in the overall volume and rate of crime reported to law enforcement. The offenses included are the violent crimes of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault; and the property crimes of burglary, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft. (Section 17)

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Inmigration:

That part of the increase in the population not attributable to the natural increase rate. Generally, this is the populace moving to New Hampshire from an out-of-state residence. *(Section 1)*

Inpatient Days:

The number of days that patients (excluding newborns) spend in a hospital, including the day of admission, but not the day of discharge. *(Section 15)*

Labor Force Participation Rate:

The percentage of the civilian noninstitutional population age sixteen or older that is working or looking for work. *(Section 3)*

Late Prenatal Care:

Prenatal care that does not begin until the third trimester of pregnancy. *(Section 1)*

LIHEAP (Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program)

A federal block grant program that helps low-income homeowners and renters meet their home heating needs. *(Section 8)*

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG):

Gas vapor that has been cooled to very low temperatures to decrease the volume and make it easier to transport. *(Section 8)*

Loan defaults:

Also known as charge-offs, which are the value of loans removed from the books and charged against loss reserves. *(Section 13)*

Manufacturers' Shipments:

The received or receivable net selling of all products shipped, both primary (raw material) and secondary (manufactured), as well as miscellaneous receipts, such as receipts for contract work for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sales of products bought and resold without further processing. *(Section 9)*

Marriage Rate:

Number of marriages per 1,000 resident population. *(Section 1)*

Meals and Rental Tax Receipts:

Estimate of sales by hotels, motels, and eating and drinking establishments based on taxes received under the Meals and Rental Tax. *(Section 10)*

Median:

The value exactly in the middle of a set of data that are ranked in order of ascending size. Half of all data values will be less than the median, while half will be more. *(Section 2)*

Medicaid:

A joint federal-state program providing medical assistance to certain low income individuals and families. *(Section 15)*

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Medicare:

A federal program providing hospital insurance and supplementary medical insurance for persons who are eligible for retirement benefits and have attained the age of 65, disabled persons entitled to social security disability benefits, and workers or their dependents with permanent kidney failure. (Section 15)

Multiple Listing Service (MLS):

A real estate database that makes it possible to share listings of available properties between brokers, sellers, and buyers. (Section 11)

Natural Increase Rate:

The number of resident births minus deaths per 1,000 total resident population. (Section 1)

NHHFA:

New Hampshire Housing Finance Authority. See Assisted-Rental Housing. (Section 11)

Nonfarm Employment:

Place of work employment that does not include private household workers, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics or agricultural workers. (Section 4)

Nondurable Goods:

Items that generally last for less than three years. Nondurable goods items are generally purchased when needed. Common examples of nondurable goods items are food, beverages, apparel, gasoline, etc. (Section 4)

Noncurrent Loans:

Loans and leases 90 days or more past due or in nonaccrual status. (Section 12)

OASDI:

Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance. See Social Security. (Section 16)

Pari-mutuel:

A system of wagering where the bettors who wager on competitors placing in the first three positions share the total pool minus a percentage for the management. (Section 10)

Parole:

A condition of release of an inmate from prison serving an unexpired sentence, who has to report to a parole officer. (Section 17)

Peaking Facilities:

Gas producing facilities intended for operation during periods when demand from customers is particularly high - typically the coldest days of the year. (Section 8)

Per Capita Personal Income:

Total personal income divided by total population. (Section 2)

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Personal Income:

The current income received by all the residents of the state from all sources, including wages and salary disbursements, other labor income, proprietors' income, rental income, interest, dividends, and transfer payments; less personal contributions for social insurance. *(Section 2)*

Poverty Level:

A set of income thresholds varying by size of family used as an eligibility factor for some programs. *(Section 16)*

Private Firm:

A nongovernment economic unit that produces goods or services. It can have multiple locations, but will still be considered one firm. *(Section 6)*

Probation:

A suspended sentence for a convicted offender giving the offer of freedom during good behavior under supervision of a probation officer. *(Section 17)*

Property Tax Rates, Equalized:

A uniform standard for comparing tax rates between towns and counties. *(Section 13)*

Property Tax Rates, Full Value:

The tax rate if property were assessed at its full market value. Rates represent tax on each \$1,000 of a property's market value. *(Section 13)*

Property Tax Assessment Ratio:

The full value assessment ratio is a comparison between current assessments (local tax rate) and full market value (full value tax rate). *(Section 13)*

Real Gross Domestic Product:

The market value of all final goods and services by resources located in the United States, regardless of ownership, adjusted for inflation. *(Section 9)*

Real Gross State Product:

The market value of all final goods and services produced by resources located in a state, regardless of ownership, adjusted for inflation. *(Section 9)*

Renewable Energy Certificate:

Tradeable unit as a result of using renewable energy. Under most programs, one renewable energy certificate would be equivalent to the environmental attributes of one mega-watt of electricity from a renewable generation source.

(Section 18)

Rental Vacancy Rate:

Number of vacant units for rent divided by the total number of renter-occupied units. *(Section 8)*

Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) Average Score:

Mean test score for all students in the state who took the SAT exam during the designated academic year. *(Section 14)*

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Social Security:

National Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI). The largest income maintenance program in the United States. Provides monthly cash benefits to individuals or their families to replace, in part, the income lost when a worker retires in old age, becomes severely disabled, or dies. Coverage is nearly universal, including about 95 percent of the jobs in this country. Funds come primarily from taxes on earnings in jobs covered by social security and matching funds paid by employers and the self-employed. *(Section 16)*

Spot Market:

A market in which goods are bought and sold for cash and delivered immediately. *(Section 8)*

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF):

A system of federal block grants to states for the provision of welfare benefits. Replaces AFDC, JOBS, and Emergency Assistance Programs. *(Section 16)*

Total Equalized Valuation:

The true market value of all taxable property in the state as determined by the Department of Revenue Administration. *(Section 13)*

Transfer Payments:

Payments to individuals for which no current goods or services are exchanged, like Social Security, welfare and unemployment benefits. *(Section 2)*

Unemployed:

Persons who were not employed during the monthly survey week but were available for work and were overtly engaged in a job-seeking activity within the previous four week period, waiting to be recalled from a layoff, or waiting to report to a new job within thirty days. *(Section 3)*

Unrestricted Revenue:

Moneys received by the state, which may be appropriated by the Legislature for any purpose without constitutional limitations. *(Section 13)*

Value Added by Manufacture:

A measure of manufacturing activity used for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas. The cost of materials, supplies, fuels, etc. are subtracted from the value of shipments plus receipts for services rendered, and adjusted by adding value added by merchandising plus net change in finished goods and work-in-process between the beginning and the end of the year. *(Section 9)*

Vehicle Registration:

A count of the registration certificates on file at the Department of Safety at the end of each calendar year. *(Section 7)*

Water Quality Classification:

Water quality status of the state's surface and ground waters, as reported to Congress per the requirements of Section 305(b) of the Water Quality Act of 1987. *(Section 18)*

Weekly Benefit Amount, Average:

Benefits paid for total unemployment during the year divided by the number of weeks compensated. *(Section 3)*

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Weeks Compensated for Unemployment:

Number of weeks of unemployment for which benefits were paid including both total and partial unemployment. Interstate claims are counted in the paying state.
(Section 3)

Workers' Compensation:

Specifies the level of medical and disability income benefits to be paid to injured workers.
(Section 15)

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