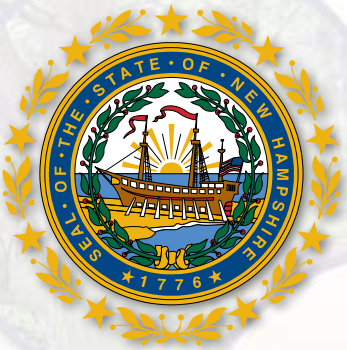
Vital Signs 2009

Economic and Social Indicators for New Hampshire

2004 – 2007



State of New Hampshire
John H. Lynch, *Governor*

New Hampshire Employment Security
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January 2009

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Introduction

This annual review of the economic and social condition of New Hampshire highlights eighteen different indicators that describe the state's economic, social, environmental, and cultural character. Each chapter of Vital Signs compiles four years of available data, analyzing emerging trends at the local, regional, and national levels where appropriate. Whenever possible, 2008 updates have been included in the summary analysis.

Attention should be paid to notations within the tables that describe data details such as sample size, time intervals, or rank order. Additionally, readers should note that throughout the text, proper titles of specific data elements (i.e. income, occupation, or industry sectors such as Retail trade) are italicized to distinguish them from recurring ordinary usage. Readers are also encouraged to review the glossary and index on page 95 to become familiar with the different terminology used throughout the report.

The information presented in Vital Signs has been drawn from print and Internet-based media reports, trade publications, academic journals, and the records of a wide variety of state and federal agencies and private organizations. Sources used in the text are identified with footnotes, and sources used in the tables are noted with abbreviations in the right hand column of each table. All abbreviations are "spelled out" in the source appendix beginning on page 93. While all sources are believed to be reliable, no guarantee is made as to the correctness, sufficiency, or completeness of their information.

Some of the data tables are available by substate areas. If you seek additional information, please contact the Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau at elmi@nhes.nh.gov or (603) 228-4124.

We are indebted to the numerous individuals who contributed special information or provided advice on evaluating reported data. The observations expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect those of New Hampshire Employment Security, and no official endorsement should be inferred.

Key Economic Indicators

Change in Key Economic Indicators	2005-2006 Net Change	2005-2006 Percent Change	2006-2007 Net Change	2006-2007 Percent Change	Chapter
Population	+ 9,000	0.7%	+ 4,000	0.3%	1
Income, per capita personal	+ $2,366	6.3%	+ $1,726	4.3%	2
Wages, average weekly (private)	+ $38	4.8%	+ $25	3.0%	2
Labor force	+ 8,810	1.2%	+ 6,600	0.9%	3
Employment	+ 9,300	1.3%	+ 6,120	0.9%	3
Unemployment	- 490	-1.9%	480	1.9%	3
Nonfarm jobs - total all industries	+ 5,600	0.9%	+ 7,000	1.1%	4
Retail sales of electricity (million kWh)	- 151	- 1.3%	130	1.2%	8
Gross domestic product by state (current dollars-millions)	+ $2,605	4.9%	+ $1,268	2.3%	9
Gross domestic product by state (chained 2000 dollars-millions)	+ $867	1.8%	- $47	-0.1%	9
Export sales to the world (millions)	+ $263	10.3%	+ $99	3.5%	9
Meals and rooms receipts (millions)	- $119.7	- 5.1%	+ $367.5	16.7%	10
Existing home sales, total	-8,001	- 17.5%	-4,188	- 11.1%	11
Non-current loans (millions)	+ $15.5	64.0%	+ $13.3	33.5%	12
Bankruptcy filings	- 4,172	-68.4%	+ 1,058	55.0%	12
School enrollment (K-12)	- 1,584	-0.7%	- 2,771	- 1.2%	14
Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)	- 643	-10.6%	n/a	n/a	16
Violent crime offenses	+ 63	3.6%	- 17	- 0.9%	17
Property crime offenses	+ 611	2.5%	+ 254	1.0%	17
Traffic crashes	- 4,388	-11.2%	+ 2,575	7.4%	17

1. Population

The median age of the nation was almost 16 years old in 1800. By 1900 the nation had aged to just shy of 23 years. The age of New Hampshire's population, like the rest of the nation, has been shifting over the years. Nationally, the median age climbed to 36.6 years with 2007 census estimates. The median age of New Hampshire residents has gone from barely above thirty years old in 1980 to just shy of forty years in 2007.

The state passed the one million-person population mark in 1986.[1] The 1990 census data showed the biggest bubble in the total population curve was in age groups between 20 and 44 years old. That represented the age cohorts encompassing the baby boomer generation. Up to that point, population shares of other age groups had not been as dominant a factor as those of the baby boomers.

With 2007 census data, the boomer bubble moved up and the highest points included the 40 to 59 year age groups. The oldest members in that cohort are now considering retirement and are becoming eligible for Social Security benefits. The next bubble becomes evident, and included the 15 to 19 year age group. This age group is in the middle of what is commonly called millennials, generation Y or echo boomers. While millennials are not as populous as the preceding baby boomer generation, this entire group will soon be old enough to enter the workforce and fill jobs once occupied by retiring boomers.

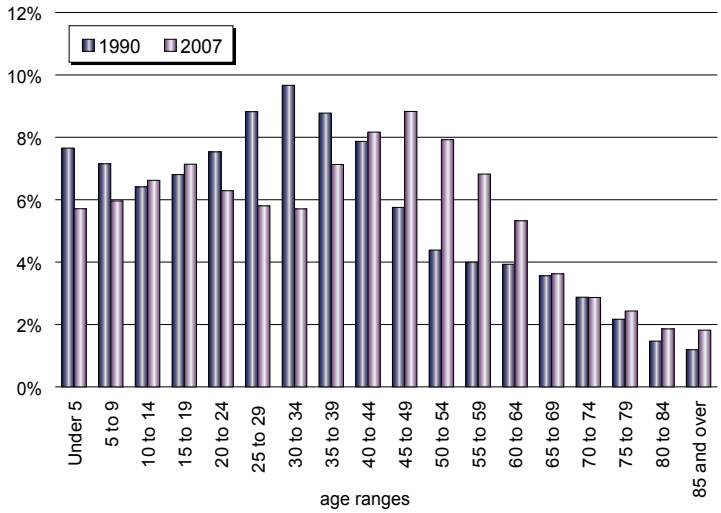
[1] "Resident Population of States." US Census Estimates. August 1995. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch. Accessed September 25, 2008. <www.census.gov/popest/archives/1980s/s5yr8090.txt>.

Millennials

This generation has also had its own unique impact on society. A step beyond the Sesame Street generation, the millennials cohort didn't experience life before technology of the Internet, computers, and mass communication. This generation has lived in another type of turbulent period, experiencing the 9/11 terrorist attacks as they entered adulthood. They have recently received attention as the next age group that may be numerous enough to help neutralize the effects of the aging baby boomers.

Like the baby boomer generation, the middle cohort of the millennials, 15 to 19 years, had the highest point for that group in New Hampshire's 2007 census data. Typically this age group is finishing up high school and either continuing their education or entering the workforce on a full time basis. Assuming that

New Hampshire Share of Population by Age, 1990 and 2007



Source: Population Estimates Branch, U.S. Bureau of the Census

1. Population

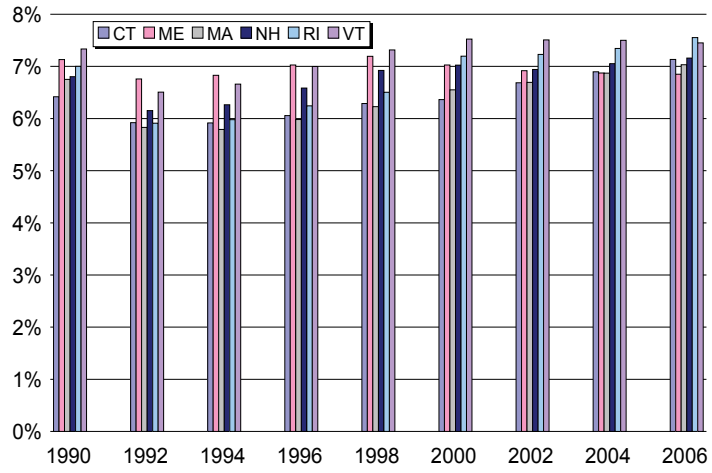
traditional high school graduates are included in this age group, it is interesting to determine:

1) What portion of the state's population do they represent?
2) How many elect to continue education immediately after high school?
3) What share of those remaining in the state for education compare to those students coming into the state?
4) How does that compare to other states in New England?

In New Hampshire, the age group of 15 to 19 years made up just shy of seven percent of the state's population in 1990. Like the overall population curve of the other New England states and the nation, the share held by that age group shrank over the next couple of years before starting to increase again. By the 2007 census, that age group is now the middle of the millennials generation, and has more than seven percent of the total population.

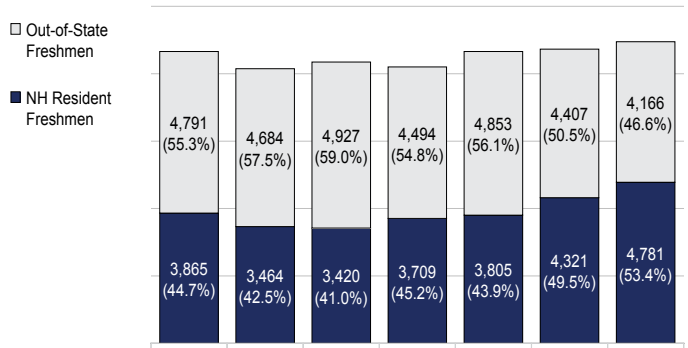
Comparing college freshman enrollment data to this age bracket (15 to 19 years) provides an idea of what portion of that age group are high school graduates pursuing

Share of NE State Populations, 15-19 Year Age Group



Source: Population Estimates Branch, U.S. Bureau of the Census

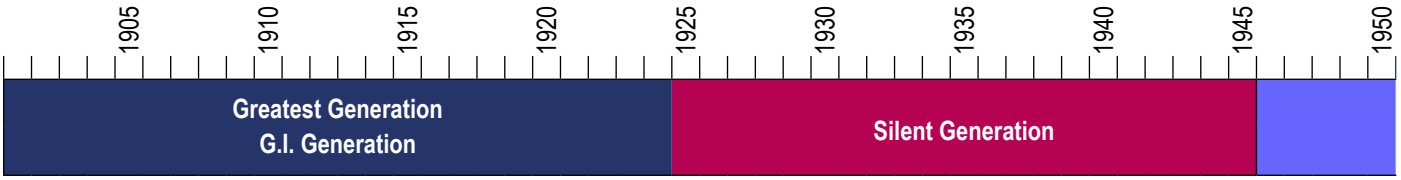
Where do freshmen enrolled in New Hampshire colleges come from?



	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
Total	**8,656**	**8,148**	**8,347**	**8,203**	**8,658**	**8,728**	**8,947**
Out-of-State Freshmen	4,791	4,684	4,927	4,494	4,853	4,407	4,166
NH Resident Freshmen	3,865	3,464	3,420	3,709	3,805	4,321	4,781

Source: The Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). Digest of Education. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

Generations by Year, 1900-2000



Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_generations

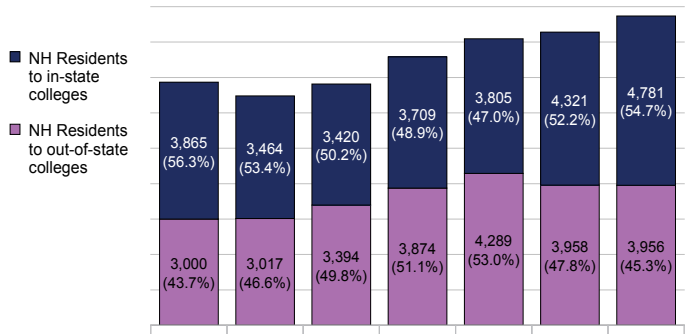
1. Population

postsecondary education within twelve months of graduation.[2]

In 1992, almost 45 percent of New Hampshire resident freshmen students, or 3,865 residents, attended in-state postsecondary educational facilities. That share slipped over the next couple of periods to a low of 41 percent of New Hampshire school enrollments in 1996, down by 401 resident freshmen. Then another shift began, so that by 2004 (the most recent data currently available) freshmen enrollment of New Hampshire residents in New Hampshire schools had grown to over 53 percent. That was 4,781 out of 8,947 freshmen in New Hampshire.

These same figures for the New England states tell a very different story. There are different shares of resident students going to school in their own state. It does show a large increase in the share of New Hampshire students entering in-state educational facilities in 2004. Available data does not provide enough detailed documentation to establish if these differences may be because of funding sources of attending secondary educational facilities, increases of two-year technical students, or the variation in same-state tuition for resident students.

Where do New Hampshire high school graduates enroll as freshmen in college?

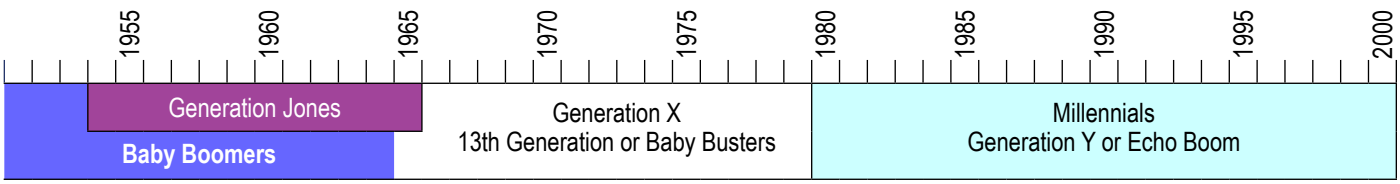


	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
Total	**6,865**	**6,481**	**6,814**	**7,583**	**8,094**	**8,279**	**8,737**
NH Residents to in-state colleges	3,865	3,464	3,420	3,709	3,805	4,321	4,781
NH Residents to out-of-state colleges	3,000	3,017	3,394	3,874	4,289	3,958	3,956

Source: The Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). Digest of Education. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

Baby Boomers

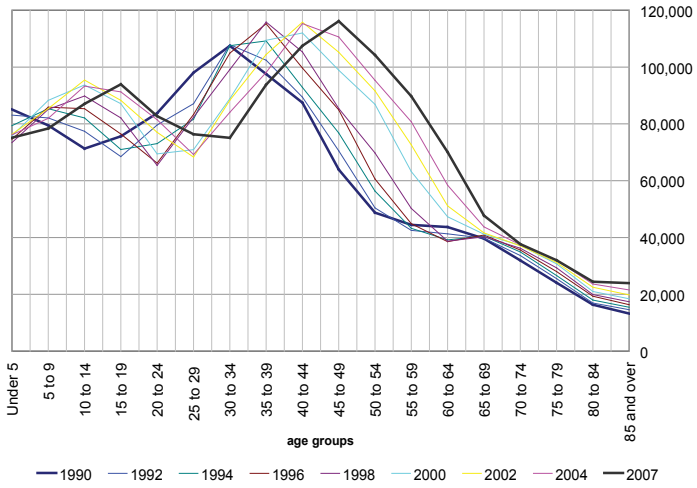
There is a worldwide awareness of the impact this social demographic has had on the nation, and globally, since WWII. In 2007 the first of the baby boomers turned 62 years old during the year, becoming eligible for Social Security retirement benefits. But that's where the clarity of their eligibility



[2] The Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Accessed September 16, 2008. <http://nces.ed.gov/IPEDS/>. *Includes all students who are enrolled at the reporting institution for the first time. Data are for 4-year and 2-year degree-granting institutions that participated in Title IV federal financial aid programs.*

1. Population

New Hampshire Population by Age



Source: Population Estimates Branch, U.S. Bureau of the Census

stopped. According to a survey of baby boomers conducted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC), a large share of boomers were confused about the age requirements for other entitlements. For example, for many American boomers, access to medical insurance plays a large role in choosing when to retire. Although not the only reason for selecting a retirement date, older boomers were more likely to state they would depend on Medicare to cover their health care needs than younger boomers.[3] The age to become eligible for Medicare benefits is 65 years.

There are also other dynamics happening simultaneously with baby boomers. One segment of boomers is referred to as the sandwich generation. In these cases, family members find themselves not only responsible for the care and raising of their children, but gain the responsibility of taking care of their parents as well. Unfortunately, there are no figures available to date for how many people in New Hampshire to which this situation applies.

There is yet another type of extended family situation occurring frequently where grandparents are responsible for raising their grandchildren. Since there is no age requirement to become a grandparent, this applies to many members of the boomer generation as well as other generations. According to estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau, slightly more than 30 percent of New Hampshire

[3] "Baby Boomers Confused about Medicare, According to Recent NAIC Survey. What Retirees Need to Know About Medicare, Health Insurance Options." Press Releases. New Hampshire Insurance Department. March 10, 2008. Accessed September 19, 2008. <www.nh.gov/insurance/media/pr/index.htm>.

Resident Population	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Population, July 1st (thousands)	1,294	1,303	1,312	1,316	CB
Annual percent change	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.3%	CB/NHES
United States rank of annual percent change	21	26	30	38	CB/NHES
Percent change since last census	4.7%	5.5%	6.2%	6.5%	CB/NHES
Population, Males	637,818	642,435	647,201	649,299	CB
Population, Females	656,467	660,677	664,620	666,529	CB

1. Population

grandparents who live in a household with grandchildren are the primary responsible party for those grandchildren.

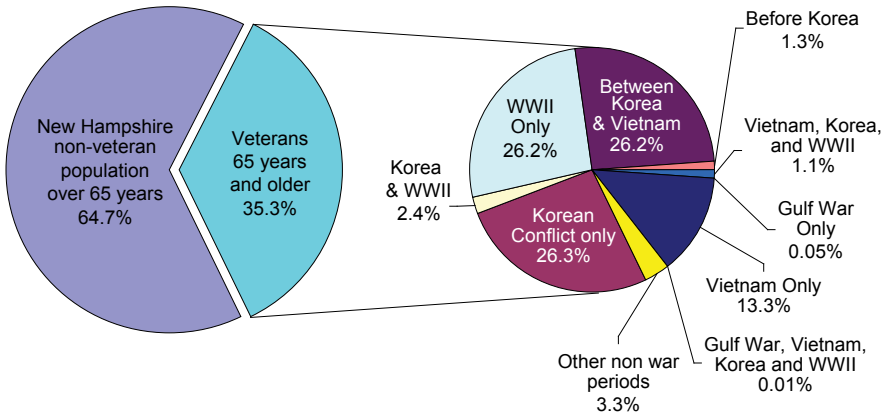
Before the Baby Boomers

The baby boomer generation arrived as the previous generation was transitioning to peace time following World War II. So what about the WWII population? The oldest group is commonly referred to as the greatest generation or the G.I. generation, and includes individuals born prior to 1925. The next is the silent generation, those born between 1925 and 1945, and the numbers in these two groups, going through the ages, are increasing enough to be tracked with Census Bureau data.

Over 35 percent of the state's population age 65 years and older served in the military. As the age of veterans increase, the numbers of survivors who served in World War II and Korea are declining. Nonetheless, over 50 percent of veterans over 65 years old served in one of the major wars of the time, half in World War II only and half in Korea only. Vietnam was a distant third place, with barely over 14 percent of veterans from this group. There were fewer veterans of this age group from the Persian Gulf War because they were too old to serve.[4]

[4] VetPop2007 State Tables. National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics, U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs. July 3, 2008. Accessed September 29, 2008. <www1.va.gov/vetdata/docs/VP2007_state.htm>.

2007 New Hampshire Population 65 years and Over



Source: National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics. U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs.

Distribution by Age	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Under 5 years	5.9%	5.9%	5.8%	5.7%	CB/NHES
5 to 17 years	17.9%	17.6%	17.2%	17.0%	CB/NHES
18 to 24 years	9.0%	9.1%	9.0%	9.0%	CB/NHES
25 to 44 years	28.3%	27.7%	27.3%	26.8%	CB/NHES
45 to 64 years	26.7%	27.4%	28.2%	28.9%	CB/NHES
65 years and over	12.2%	12.3%	12.4%	12.6%	CB/NHES

1. Population

Median Age	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
United States	36.1	36.2	36.4	36.6	CB
New England	38.8	39.1	39.4	39.7	CB
New Hampshire	38.7	39.0	39.4	39.8	CB
Connecticut	38.5	38.7	38.9	39.2	CB
Maine	40.3	40.7	41.1	41.6	CB
Massachusetts	37.8	38.1	38.3	38.5	CB
Rhode Island	37.7	38.0	38.3	38.5	CB
Vermont	39.6	40.0	40.4	40.8	CB

Vital Statistics[a]	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Marriages	10,409	9,496	9,370	9,350	DVRA
Marriage rate (per 1,000 population)	8.0	7.3	7.1	7.1	DVRA/NHES
Divorces	5,174	5,108	5,354	4,982	DVRA
Divorce rate (per 1,000 population)	4.0	3.9	4.1	3.8	DVRA/NHES
Components of Population Change:					
Live births	14,565	14,418	13,865	12,688	DVRA
Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	11.1	10.9	10.3	9.3	DVRA
Births to teenage mothers (less than 20 years old)	847	851	861	883	DVRA
Percent of live births	5.8%	5.9%	6.2%	7.0%	DVRA/NHES
Non-marital births (percent of live births)	26.3%	27.2%	30.0%	32.8%	DVRA/NHES
Resident deaths	10,101	10,183	10,041	9,386	DVRA
Crude death rate (per 1,000 population)	7.7	7.7	7.5	6.9	DVRA
Infant death rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.6	5.2	6.3	4.3	DVRA/NHES

[a] Data as of September 8, 2008

Components of Population Change	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Natural increase rate (per 1,000 population)	4.2	3.3	2.7	3.3	CB
Net in-migration rate (per 1,000 population)	4.1	4.9	3.3	-0.4	CB

2. Income & Wages

There are several measures of income available that help provide a snapshot of the state's economy. New Hampshire is ranked within the top ten states in the nation in all of these measures but one. The sole exception, the average weekly wage, is nearly identical to the national average weekly wage, and is ranked in 14th place among all states.[1]

Average Weekly Wage

The 2007 average weekly wage for New Hampshire was $852, an increase of 3.0 percent over 2006. The average weekly wage is based on private employment wages paid to workers covered by unemployment compensation insurance. These wages include regular and overtime pay, holiday and sick pay, salaries, bonuses and severance pay.

[1] Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Accessed October 24, 2008. <www.bls.gov/cew/>.

The highest industry specific average weekly wage in New Hampshire for 2007 was $2,024 in the *Management of companies and enterprises* sector. Other top paying sectors included *Utilities* with an average weekly wage of $1,548, *Wholesale trade* had an average weekly wage of $1,373, and *Finance and insurance* with an average weekly wage of $1,371 for the year 2007. The greatest dollar increase from 2006 to 2007 was *Administrative and waste services*, growing by $78, as well as the greatest percentage increase of 11.7 percent over 2006.

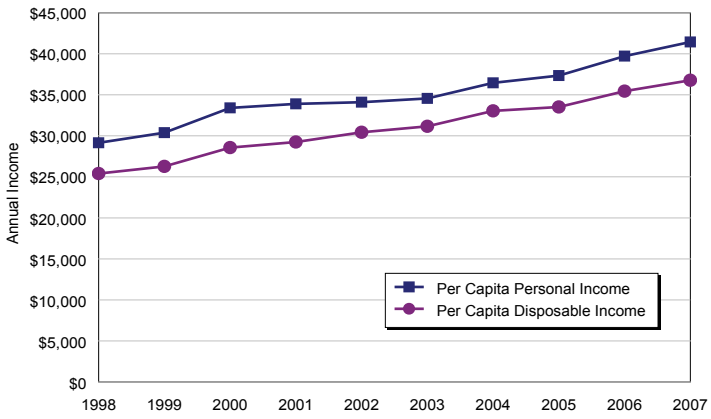
The *Manufacturing* sector's 2007 average weekly wage of $1,109, was above the New Hampshire average. This represents a 4.0 percent increase over the year. *Computer and electronic product manufacturing*, New Hampshire's largest *Manufacturing* sub-sector, experienced a 4.0 percent increase

2007 Selected Manufacturing Sub-Sectors with Employment of 1,000 or More	Average Annual Employment	Average Weekly Wage	% Change OTY in AWW
Manufacturing	77,762	$1,109	4.0%
Food Manufacturing	2,371	$775	2.3%
Textile Mills	1,558	$865	0.4%
Wood Product Manufacturing	2,472	$781	0.6%
Paper Manufacturing	1,943	$992	0.0%
Printing and Related Support Activities	3,329	$806	5.4%
Chemical Manufacturing	1,808	$1,194	8.4%
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	5,441	$883	3.9%
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	2,545	$975	4.0%
Primary Metal Manufacturing	3,066	$887	5.7%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	11,525	$914	4.7%
Machinery Manufacturing	8,133	$1,222	0.3%
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	18,340	$1,572	4.0%
Electrical Equipment/Appliances Manufacturing	4,999	$1,061	7.7%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	1,814	$1,164	2.2%
Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	1,214	$785	2.7%
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	5,475	$932	3.1%

Source: Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau, 2007 Annual Averages, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

2. Income & Wages

New Hampshire Per Capita Income for the Years 1998 through 2007



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

in average weekly wage in 2007, up to $1,572. *Fabricated metal product manufacturing*, the second largest *Manufacturing* sub-sector in New Hampshire, experienced a 4.7 percent increase, up to an average weekly wage of $914 in 2007. The greatest percent wage increases were in the *Chemical manufacturing* and the *Electrical equipment/appliances manufacturing* sub-sectors, with increases of 8.4 percent and 7.7 percent respectively.

Conversely, the slowest wage growth was in *Paper manufacturing* where the average weekly wage was unchanged over-the-year. This comes as no surprise since the industry has been shrinking in New Hampshire, and is further at risk due to rising energy costs.

Per Capita Personal Income

Per capita personal income in New Hampshire was $41,444 in 2007, an increase of 4.3 percent over 2006. New Hampshire's per capita personal income is ranked ninth highest among all states, and ranked third highest among New England states. Personal income includes total wages, salary and bonuses, as well as rental income, dividends, interest, other business transfer payments and government transfer payments. Per capita personal income is determined by dividing total personal income by the total population. Using the Consumer Price Index (CPI), New Hampshire's per capita personal income increase for 2007 outpaced the inflation rate by 0.3 percent. Annual changes to the CPI are used to measure

Total Personal Income	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**Source**
New Hampshire (millions)	$47,190	$48,674	$52,103	$54,533	BEA
Components:					
Net Earnings[a]	74.0%	74.5%	73.4%	72.9%	BEA
Dividends, interest, rent	14.2%	13.7%	14.7%	15.0%	BEA
Transfer payments	11.8%	11.8%	11.9%	12.1%	BEA

[a] Earnings (wages and salaries, other income, and proprietors' income) by place of work, less personal social insurance by place of work, adjusted for place of residence.

Per Capita Personal Income	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**Source**
Per Capita Personal Income	$36,460	$37,352	$39,718	$41,444	BEA
United States rank (excluding D.C.)	6	10	9	9	BEA
Annual percent change	5.5%	2.4%	6.3%	4.3%	NHES/BEA
Percent change after adjusting for inflation using CPI	2.2%	-0.9%	3.7%	0.3%	NHES/BEA

2. Income & Wages

changes in the cost of living over time. It is important to note that the inflation adjusted income increase for 2007 over 2006 is not determined by simply subtracting the rate of inflation from the annual percentage increase in income. The purpose of using an inflation adjusted income is to make sure comparisons are done with incomes of equal dollar value.

Per Capita Disposable Income

Per capita disposable income in New Hampshire was $36,775 in 2007, an increase of 3.7 percent over 2006. New Hampshire's per capita disposable income is seventh highest among all states, and ranked third in New England. Per capita disposable income represents all after-tax personal income available for spending and saving. The increase in New Hampshire's per capita disposable income for 2007 fell slightly behind the rate of inflation, resulting in an inflation adjusted decrease of 0.3 percent compared to the year 2006.

Median Household Income

In 2007, New Hampshire had the highest median household income, $67,576, among all states. This represents an increase of 9.0 percent over the year 2006. Household income includes the income of all related family and unrelated persons who share a housing unit. Although having the highest median income in the country would seem to be a positive accomplishment, median household income can be a very misleading statistic.

Households vary widely in terms of both size and demographics, and each impact median household income. State and regional household characteristics are not the same throughout the nation and they can be expected to change over time as local populations age, migrate, or experience cultural changes and economic challenges.

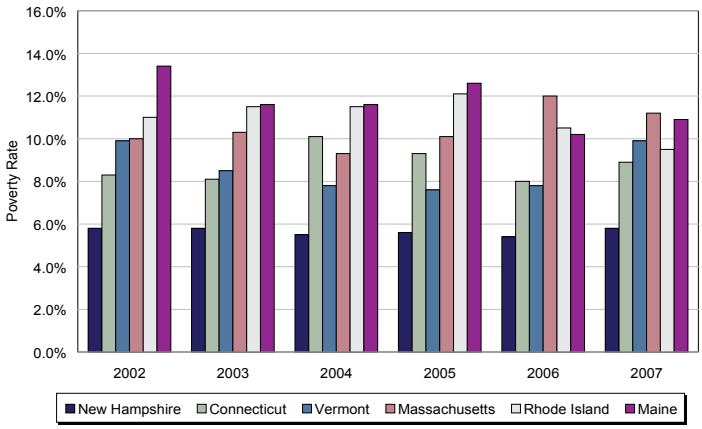
Household income can be expected to rise as children grow older and enter the workforce on either a full- or part-time basis prior to leaving home, and fall when they leave the nest. Ironically, tough economic times can also lead to increased household income as individuals take on supplemental employment to make ends meet, or groups of people share housing to reduce per person living expenses.

Per Capita Disposable Income	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**Source**
Per Capita Disposable Income	$33,041	$33,512	$35,448	$36,775	BEA
United States rank (excluding D.C.)	5	7	7	7	BEA
Annual percent change	6.0%	1.4%	5.8%	3.7%	NHES/BEA
Percent change after adjusting for inflation using CPI	2.7%	-1.9%	3.2%	-0.3%	NHES/BEA

U.S. Price Indices	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**Source**
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, All Urban Consumers, Year End (Non-seasonally Adjusted)					
December each year (U.S., 1982-1984 = 100)	190.3	196.8	201.8	210.0	BLS
December to December percent change	3.3%	3.4%	2.5%	4.1%	BLS

2. Income & Wages

Annual Poverty Rates of the New England States



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements. Table 21.

Poverty

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the three-year average poverty rate from 2005 to 2007 for New Hampshire was 5.6 percent, the nation's lowest poverty rate.[2] The three-year average poverty rate for New Hampshire is less than half the national rate of 12.5 percent. New Hampshire's rate was also two and a half percentage points lower than New Jersey, which had the next lowest rate in the nation; and nearly three percentage points lower than Vermont, which had the second lowest three-year average rate in New England.

The poverty rate is based on a comparison of individual or family money income compared to the appropriate poverty threshold for that individual or family. Money income considered for the comparison includes pre-tax earnings, interest and dividends, rent and royalty income, unemployment and workers' compensation, retirement income, income from trusts and estates, Social Security income and veterans' payments, as well as alimony and child support.[3] Also included are public assistance, educational assistance, and assistance from outside the household. But non-cash benefits such as food stamps and housing subsidies are not included. This total income is then compared to a threshold based on family size and the ages of the family members. If the total family income is equal to or greater than the threshold, all of the family members are classified as not in poverty. The poverty thresholds were derived from data collected by the U.S. Department of Agriculture regarding family food budgets, and they are updated annually to adjust for increases in the cost of living.

[2] Poverty. U.S. Census Bureau. Accessed October 23, 2008. <www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/>.

[3] "How the Census Bureau Measures Poverty." Poverty. U.S. Census Bureau. Accessed October 24, 2008. <www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/povdef.html>.

2. Income & Wages

Wages	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
TOTAL WAGES in employment covered by unemployment compensation (millions)					
Private and public employers	$24,038	$25,179	$26,627	$27,639	NHES
Annual percent change	6.6%	4.7%	5.8%	3.8%	NHES
AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE covered by unemployment compensation					
All industries (annual average)	$761	$789	$827	$852	NHES
Annual percent change	5.0%	3.7%	4.8%	3.0%	NHES
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	$504	$508	$535	$576	NHES
Mining	$907	$950	$957	$972	NHES
Utilities	$1,522	$1,442	$1,503	$1,548	NHES
Construction	$834	$870	$902	$930	NHES
Manufacturing	$974	$1,002	$1,067	$1,109	NHES
Wholesale Trade	$1,211	$1,278	$1,319	$1,373	NHES
Retail Trade	$492	$501	$504	$508	NHES
Transportation and Warehousing	$639	$642	$668	$681	NHES
Information	$1,142	$1,187	$1,237	$1,278	NHES
Finance and Insurance	$1,224	$1,277	$1,347	$1,371	NHES
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	$736	$783	$763	$733	NHES
Professional and Technical Services	$1,152	$1,204	$1,296	$1,330	NHES
Management of Companies and Enterprises	$1,762	$1,796	$2,238	$2,024	NHES
Administrative and Waste Services	$603	$635	$668	$746	NHES
Educational Services	$721	$737	$777	$814	NHES
Health Care and Social Assistance	$729	$758	$785	$820	NHES
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	$350	$366	$380	$414	NHES
Accommodation and Food Services	$291	$295	$304	$313	NHES
Other Services, except Public Admin	$529	$543	$562	$578	NHES
Total Government	$710	$722	$746	$787	NHES
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS					
Production Workers in Manufacturing Employment	$619.20	$653.84	$682.68	$689.13	BLS

Median Household Income (in current dollars)	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
New Hampshire	$56,815	$56,984	$61,970	$67,576	CB
Connecticut	$55,100	$56,835	$62,404	$64,141	CB
Maine	$41,329	$43,923	$45,642	$47,894	CB
Massachusetts	$52,019	$56,017	$55,330	$58,463	CB
Rhode Island	$47,935	$49,484	$53,736	$54,210	CB
Vermont	$47,329	$50,704	$51,981	$47,390	CB

3. Labor Force & Unemployment

The unemployment rate is very frequently used to assess the health of an economy. In this regard, New Hampshire has fared well over the past several years, experiencing the lowest unemployment rate in New England in both 2007 (3.6 percent) and 2006 (3.5 percent). New Hampshire also had a lower unemployment rate than the country as a whole in 2007, at 3.6 percent compared to 4.6 percent. Only 12 other states had lower unemployment rates than New Hampshire.

The New Hampshire labor force consists of state residents age 16 and older who are employed (whose jobs are not necessarily in New Hampshire) or unemployed (but available to work and actively seeking employment). New Hampshire has benefited in recent years from an increasing labor force with relatively stable numbers of unemployed residents, which has helped keep the unemployment rate low. In 2007 New Hampshire's labor force averaged 738,320, up 3.8 percent from the 2003 level. This growth rate was second in New England only to Connecticut (3.9 percent) over this time frame, and doubled the growth rate of the region as a whole (1.9 percent). Growth in the state's labor force can be linked to population growth, and New Hampshire's population growth was the fastest in New England between 2000 and 2007.

New Hampshire residents age 16 and over are strongly attached to the workforce. This is reflected in the state's 70.8 percent Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR), which indicates that seven in every ten persons over age 16 are in the labor force – either employed, or unemployed but willing and able to work and looking for a job. This was the tenth highest LFPR in the United States in 2007. High labor force participation is the norm for both men and women in New Hampshire, although men tend to have higher participation rates. This is partly due to many females being out of the labor force during child-rearing years. Also, women on average tend to live longer than men so the share of the population over age 65, many of whom are retired and out of the labor force, is more than half female which serves to reduce the female LFPR relative to the male LFPR. The result is a LFPR for females registering about 12 percentage points below that of males, 64.9 percent compared to 76.9 percent in 2007. Still, both male and female LFPRs were each ninth highest in the country compared to their counterparts in other states. As baby boomers age, the average age in New Hampshire should continue to increase. Unless workers decide to not retire at age 65 or earlier (increasingly likely given better states of health at advanced ages, and the recent economic downturn), the New Hampshire LFPR is liable to decline.

One measure of the difficulty unemployed workers face in finding reemployment is the duration of unemployment benefits. Average duration quantifies the number of weeks the typical beneficiary receives payment while unemployed, and is calculated by dividing the number

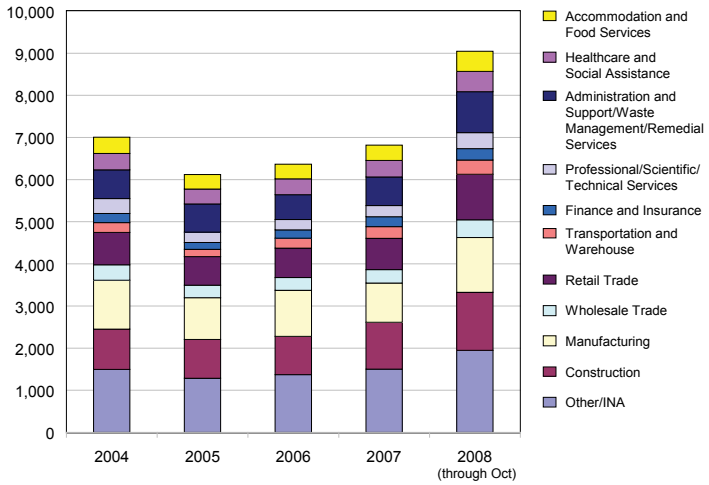
3. Labor Force & Unemployment

of weeks compensated for a year by the number of first payments. In 2005 the average duration of unemployment in New Hampshire for persons qualifying for benefits was 11.8 weeks. That improved slightly to 11.7 weeks in 2006, but then rose to 12.6 weeks in 2007. By comparison, the United States average duration was 15.3 weeks in 2005, 15.3 weeks in 2006, and 15.2 weeks in 2007. In 2007, New Hampshire had the seventh-lowest average duration in the country. Even though average duration in New Hampshire has risen by over one week since 2005, it is still well below the national average, indicating that New Hampshire claimants are more quickly able to find reemployment. The average duration of benefits in New Hampshire however has continued to trend upward slightly. For the 12-month period through November 2008, which overlaps the base period for the 2007 annual calculation, average duration was 13.1 weeks.

One impact of increased initial claims and extended duration is an increase in continued weeks claimed. These are weeks of unemployment claimed by individuals after they have established their eligibility. After relatively little fluctuation from 2004-2007, average continued weeks claimed have increased by about one-third through October 2008. Of the major sectors, *Finance and insurance* has seen the smallest relative increase, while *Retail trade* has experienced the largest.

All that said, the unemployment rate through the first ten months of 2008 was tracking at an average around 4.0 percent. The labor

Average Weekly Continued Claims by Industry have increased in virtually all sectors through October 2008



Unemployment Insurance	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Weeks compensated for unemployment (UI)	321,358	284,832	292,507	328,678	DOL/OWS
Benefits paid, unemployment insurance (thousands)	$78,560	$69,997	$72,701	$84,187	DOL/OWS
Average duration, benefit payments (weeks)	15.4	11.8	11.7	12.6	DOL/OWS
United States average	16.2	15.3	15.3	15.2	DOL/OWS
United States rank[a] (1=longest duration)	28	49	48	46	DOL/OWS
Average weekly benefit amount					
New Hampshire	$250.69	$252.12	$255.58	$263.65	DOL/OWS
United States	$262.50	$266.69	$277.19	$287.71	DOL/OWS

[b] Ranks include D.C., Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico

3. Labor Force & Unemployment

force has continued to grow, up over 6,000 on average through October compared to the first ten months of 2007. Average employment has increased about 3,700 and unemployment has gone up an average of 2,700. Duration of benefits for unemployment compensation recipients has risen to 13.1 weeks through November 2008. While markedly better than national levels and averages, the New Hampshire economy is finding it harder to withstand the impacts of national economic trends. Maintenance of a healthy New Hampshire economy will depend on a stable and improving United States economy.

Civilian Labor Force	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**Source**
Civilian Labor Force (annual average)	715,620	722,910	731,720	738,320	BLS
Annual percent change	0.6%	1.0%	1.2%	0.9%	NHES
Labor force participation rate	71.1%	71.4%	70.9%	70.8%	BLS
United States rank	tie 9	9	11	10	BLS
Male participation rate	77.9%	78.0%	76.9%	76.9%	BLS
United States rank	7	tie 7	10	9	BLS
Female participation rate	64.7%	65.1%	65.3%	64.9%	BLS
United States rank	11	8	10	tie 9	BLS

Employment	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**Source**
Employed (annual average)	687,920	696,630	705,930	712,050	BLS
Annual percent change	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	0.9%	BLS/NHES

Unemployment	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**Source**
Unemployed (annual average)	27,700	26,280	25,790	26,270	BLS
Unemployment rate (annual average)					
New Hampshire	3.9%	3.6%	3.5%	3.6%	BLS
United States rank (1=lowest)	6	5	11	13	BLS
New England	4.9%	4.7%	4.5%	4.4%	BLS
United States	5.5%	5.1%	4.6%	4.6%	BLS
Men					
New Hampshire	4.0%	3.8%	3.5%	3.9%	BLS
United States	5.6%	5.1%	4.6%	4.7%	BLS
Women					
New Hampshire	3.3%	3.5%	3.1%	3.3%	BLS
United States	5.4%	5.1%	4.6%	4.5%	BLS
Teenagers (16-19)					
New Hampshire	12.3%	13.1%	11.8%	12.6%	BLS
United States	17.0%	16.6%	15.4%	15.7%	BLS

Work Stoppages	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**Source**
Number of companies	6	0	0	0	USDOL
Employees involved	205	0	0	0	USDOL

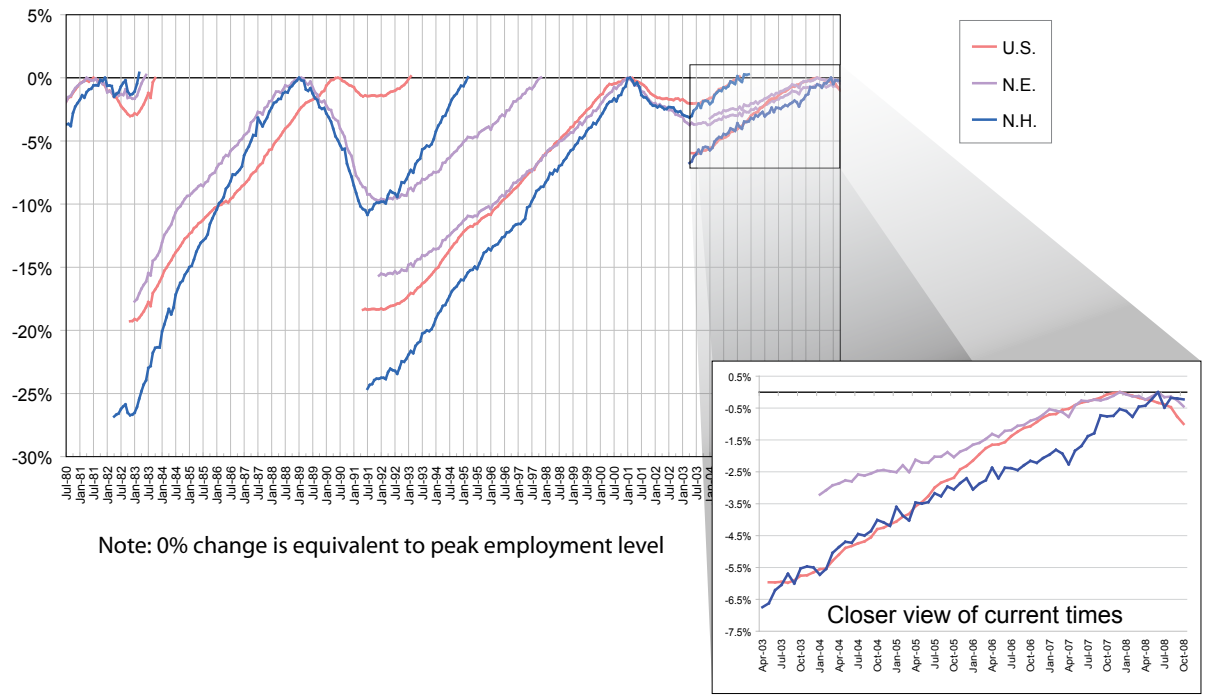
4. Employment by Industry

What has been whispered about over the last several months was officially announced by the National Bureau of Economic Research the beginning of December. The U.S. economy had been in a recession since December 2007. Originally it wasn't clear when the recession started, but data showed national employment peaked in December and had fallen during each of the following ten months.[1] Expectations are that it will continue through 2009. That would mark this as the longest lasting post-World War II recessionary period.

[1] Gavin, Robert. "Recession's official. Now What?" The Boston Globe. December 2, 2008. Accessed December 2, 2008. <www.boston.com/business/markets/articles/2008/12/02/recessions_official_now_what/>.

It appears that New Hampshire may be on the road to a similar circumstance as the 1981-82 recession. Then U.S. nonfarm jobs peaked in July 1981 before heading south, while New Hampshire employment continued to grow through January 1982 before nonfarm job levels started to decline. So is the case with the recently announced recession. Employment for the nation as a whole peaked in December 2007, and by October 2008, employment had dropped for ten consecutive months. Employment in New Hampshire did not reach a peak level until June 2008, delaying the state's entry into the recession by seven months.

Percent Nonfarm Employment Difference from Peak Employment, Last Four Recessions, U.S., N.E., and N.H.

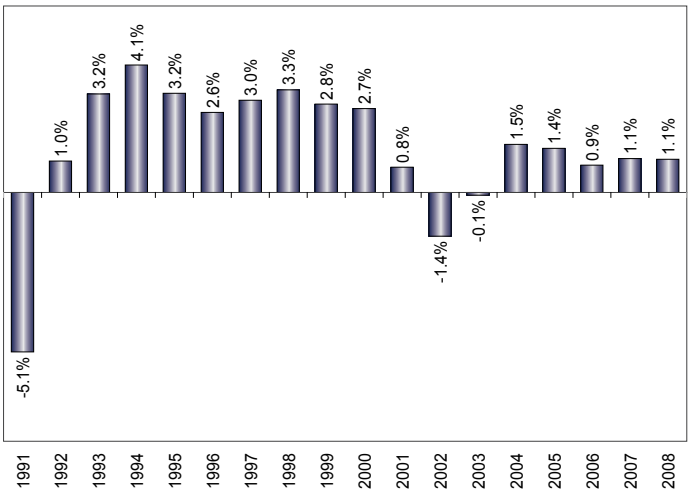


Note: 0% change is equivalent to peak employment level

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

4. Employment by Industry

Over the Year Change in Nonfarm Employment



Over-the-year employment growth in the state has been slower most years of this decade compared to the over-the-year increases during the 1990s. While the nation came out of recession in 1990, New Hampshire continued to shed another five percent of its jobs – ten percent total trough from peak employment. But that laid the groundwork for significant job increases to follow. The fastest over-the-year increase was over four percent from 1993 to 1994. With the turn of the century employment increases started to slow, then fall negative in 2002 and 2003 following the 2001 recession. The state didn't reach the annual pre-2001 recession employment level until 2004, and annual increases have barely reached one percent since then.

Average over-the-year monthly employment

The bright spot could be that so far in 2008 (through November) New Hampshire's monthly average total employment is 7,500 jobs above 2007. With average monthly reductions of 200 jobs or more in *Construction* and *Manufacturing* industries, service-providing industries have primarily supported New Hampshire's employment increases.

Gains in *Education and health services* averaged 2,800 positions monthly above 2007, followed by over 2,500 in *Professional and business services*. Average monthly employment in *Government* also grew by almost 1,800 jobs over 2007.

Modest monthly increases came from *Retail trade*, with just over 500 jobs, *Wholesale trade* and *Other services*, with 400 more positions, and 300 more jobs in *Financial activities*. Another significant service-providing industry fell on the negative side of monthly employment changes. A sign of tight disposable income times, *Leisure and hospitality* employment averaged more than 700 jobs behind 2007 employment. *Information* also slipped by a monthly average of 36 jobs.

Average over-the-month employment in 2008

What direction is employment for the state headed? Employment in the state during 2008 has been virtually stagnant. Even though four of the last eleven months showed employment declines, New Hampshire had a monthly average employment gain of almost 300 positions. The national employment level has dropped each of the first ten months of 2008.

4. Employment by Industry

The important difference is that some industries which had grown over-the-year are now shrinking on an over-the-month basis. The average over-the-month reduction in *Manufacturing* was 110 jobs, which was a slower decline than over-the-year comparison. *Retail trade* shifted sides from being the strong growth source for over-the-year monthly averages, to sliding an average of 70 jobs over-the-month through November 2008.

Time will tell if New Hampshire's jobs will hold up through the remainder of this recession period, which promises to persist.

Annual Employment Averages	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
TOTAL NONFARM	627,400	636,300	641,900	648,900	NHES
TOTAL PRIVATE	537,200	544,900	549,800	555,300	NHES
Goods Producing	110,400	110,600	108,700	107,100	NHES
Natural Resources & Mining	1,000	1,000	1,100	1,100	NHES
Construction	29,400	29,400	29,400	28,100	NHES
Manufacturing	80,100	80,200	78,300	77,900	NHES
Durable Goods	60,500	61,000	59,600	59,700	NHES
Primary Metal Manufacturing	3,100	3,300	3,200	3,100	NHES
Computer & Electronic Product	19,300	19,100	18,400	18,400	NHES
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, & Component	4,600	4,500	4,800	4,900	NHES
Nondurable Goods	19,600	19,100	18,700	18,200	NHES
Service Providing	517,000	525,700	533,200	541,800	NHES
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	139,600	140,600	141,600	142,100	NHES
Wholesale Trade	27,200	27,500	28,000	28,500	NHES
Retail Trade	97,000	97,500	98,000	98,100	NHES
Food & Beverage Stores	19,300	19,400	20,000	20,300	NHES
Transportation and Utilities	15,400	15,600	15,600	15,500	NHES
Information	12,600	12,700	12,500	12,300	NHES
Financial Activities	37,400	39,400	39,400	38,500	NHES
Professional & Business Services	57,300	59,200	61,800	65,600	NHES
Educational & Health Services	95,000	97,800	100,300	103,400	NHES
Educational Services	21,900	22,500	22,600	23,200	NHES
Health Care & Social Assistance	73,100	75,300	77,600	80,200	NHES
Hospitals	23,600	25,000	26,100	26,900	NHES
Leisure & Hospitality	63,800	63,300	63,900	64,400	NHES
Accommodation & Food Services	52,000	52,400	52,900	53,600	NHES
Food Services & Drinking Places	42,400	43,100	43,800	44,300	NHES
Other Services	21,100	21,300	21,500	22,000	NHES
Total Government	90,200	91,400	92,200	93,600	NHES

4. Employment by Industry

Annual Employment Percent Changes	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
TOTAL NONFARM					
New Hampshire	1.5%	1.4%	0.9%	1.1%	NHES
New England	0.4%	0.6%	0.9%	0.8%	NHES/BLS
United States	1.1%	1.7%	1.8%	1.1%	NHES/BLS
Private					
New Hampshire	1.8%	1.4%	0.9%	1.0%	NHES
New England	0.5%	0.6%	1.0%	0.8%	NHES/BLS
United States	1.3%	1.9%	2.0%	1.1%	NHES/BLS
Government					
New Hampshire	0.1%	1.3%	0.9%	1.5%	NHES
New England	-0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	NHES/BLS
United States	0.2%	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%	NHES/BLS

Annual Employment Percent Changes	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Goods Producing					
New Hampshire	0.1%	0.2%	-1.7%	-1.5%	NHES
New England	-0.9%	-1.0%	-0.8%	-1.5%	NHES/BLS
United States	0.3%	1.4%	1.5%	-1.4%	NHES/BLS
Natural Resources & Mining					
New Hampshire	11.1%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	NHES
New England	4.3%	2.7%	1.3%	-3.9%	NHES/BLS
United States	3.3%	6.3%	8.9%	5.7%	NHES/BLS
Construction					
New Hampshire	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	-4.4%	NHES
New England	2.6%	0.7%	1.6%	-1.8%	NHES/BLS
United States	3.6%	5.2%	4.8%	-1.0%	NHES/BLS
Manufacturing					
New Hampshire	-0.4%	0.1%	-2.4%	-0.5%	NHES
New England	-2.3%	-1.8%	-1.8%	-1.4%	NHES/BLS
United States	-1.3%	-0.6%	-0.5%	-1.9%	NHES/BLS
Durable goods					
New Hampshire	1.3%	0.8%	-2.3%	0.2%	NHES
New England	-1.9%	-1.8%	-1.1%	-0.9%	NHES/BLS
United States	-0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	-1.8%	NHES/BLS
Nondurable goods					
New Hampshire	-5.3%	-2.6%	-2.1%	-2.7%	NHES
New England	-3.4%	-2.3%	-2.8%	-2.5%	NHES/BLS
United States	-2.8%	-2.2%	-1.8%	-2.0%	NHES/BLS

4. Employment by Industry

Annual Employment Percent Changes	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Service Providing					
New Hampshire	1.9%	1.7%	1.4%	1.6%	NHES
New England	0.6%	0.9%	1.3%	1.2%	NHES/BLS
United States	1.3%	1.8%	1.8%	1.6%	NHES/BLS
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities					
New Hampshire	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%	NHES
New England	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	NHES/BLS
United States	1.0%	1.7%	1.2%	1.3%	NHES/BLS
Wholesale trade					
New Hampshire	1.9%	1.1%	1.8%	1.8%	NHES
New England	-0.1%	0.5%	2.0%	0.6%	NHES/BLS
United States	1.0%	1.8%	2.4%	2.1%	NHES/BLS
Retail trade					
New Hampshire	1.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.1%	NHES
New England	0.7%	-0.1%	-0.5%	-0.3%	NHES/BLS
United States	0.9%	1.5%	0.5%	0.9%	NHES/BLS
Transportation and Utilities					
New Hampshire	-2.5%	1.3%	0.0%	-0.6%	NHES
New England	-0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	1.1%	NHES/BLS
United States	1.0%	2.1%	2.1%	1.4%	NHES/BLS
Information					
New Hampshire	3.3%	0.8%	-1.6%	-1.6%	NHES
New England	-2.7%	-0.9%	-0.2%	0.9%	NHES/BLS
United States	-2.2%	-1.8%	-0.8%	-0.3%	NHES/BLS
Financial Activities					
New Hampshire	1.1%	5.3%	0.0%	-2.3%	NHES
New England	-1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	NHES/BLS
United States	0.7%	1.5%	2.1%	-0.2%	NHES/BLS
Professional & Business Services					
New Hampshire	4.8%	3.3%	4.4%	6.1%	NHES
New England	2.1%	2.1%	2.5%	1.9%	NHES/BLS
United States	2.5%	3.4%	3.6%	2.3%	NHES/BLS
Educational & Health Services					
New Hampshire	2.0%	2.9%	2.6%	3.1%	NHES
New England	1.7%	1.7%	2.4%	2.8%	NHES/BLS
United States	2.2%	2.5%	2.6%	2.8%	NHES/BLS
Leisure & Hospitality					
New Hampshire	3.7%	-0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	NHES
New England	1.5%	0.6%	1.4%	1.5%	NHES/BLS
United States	2.6%	2.6%	2.3%	2.8%	NHES/BLS
Other Services					
New Hampshire	1.9%	0.9%	0.9%	2.3%	NHES
New England	0.2%	0.5%	0.6%	0.9%	NHES/BLS
United States	0.1%	-0.3%	0.8%	1.0%	NHES/BLS

5. Occupational Trends

A wise person said, "It is difficult to make predictions, especially about the future" The quote is attributed to either Yogi Berra, the baseball player, or Niels Bohr, the Nobel Prize winning physicist. Whoever said it, the sentiment is true — there is a lot of work that goes into projecting employment trends. Industry growth, income, population, and technological trends are just some of the factors that influence the final numbers.

Long-term employment projections for New Hampshire are updated every two years, covering a ten-year period. In the latest version, covering the period from 2006 to 2016, total employment is expected to increase by 13.9 percent.

Employment Prospects

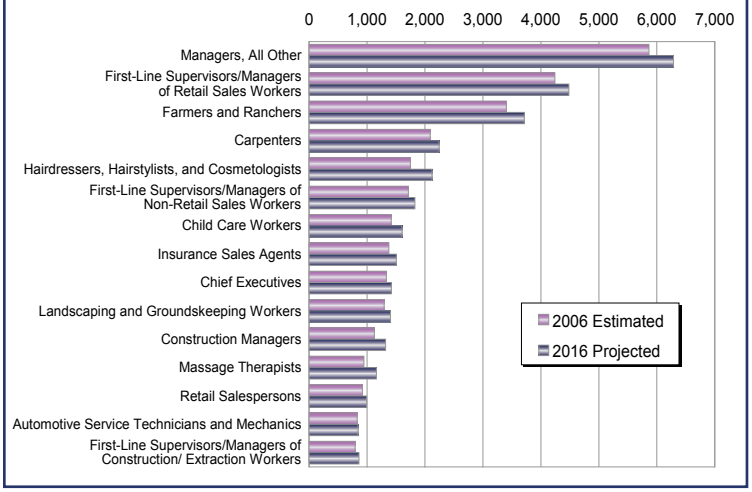
Determining if employment opportunities are favorable for an occupation from 2006 through 2016 is made easier by using a new method called "occupational descriptors." Growth rates and openings are projected, and one of four descriptors — Very Favorable, Favorable, Less Favorable, and Least Favorable — is assigned to each occupation. An occupation designated as very favorable has the combined advantage of good growth and plentiful openings. Using descriptors enables a reader to dispense with the numbers and focus on prospects for occupations.

When trying to narrow down a job search or career plan, a job seeker can look at the top ten lists of very favorable occupations that require a particular level of training, such as a bachelor's degree, associate's degree, or some form of on-the-job training. While there is no guarantee of achieving projected employment levels, these lists can help spark some ideas about jobs with good prospects.

Graduates with a bachelor's degree can look forward to many very favorable opportunities through 2016. A leading occupation is Business operations specialists, all other, a title that includes workers such as Grant coordinators, Pursers, or Logistics engineers. Other very favorable occupations include Accountants and auditors; Elementary, middle, and secondary school teachers; and Computer software engineers, applications.

Very favorable occupations requiring an associate's degree are led by Registered nurses, a fast-growing occupation with many openings. Other healthcare occupations in this category include Dental hygienists, Radiological technologists and technicians, and Medical records and health information technicians.

Occupations with the Most Self-employed Workers in New Hampshire



5. Occupational Trends

Ten Very Favorable Occupations Requiring a Bachelor's Degree			
SOC Code	**Occupation**	**2006 Employment**	**2016 Projected**
13-1199	Business Operations Specialists, All Other	9,619	12,118
25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Ex. Special Education	8,077	10,117
41-3021	Insurance Sales Agents	5,388	6,387
15-1031	Computer Software Engineers, Applications	4,534	6,705
25-2031	Secondary School Teachers, Ex. Special Education/Voc Education	4,246	4,945
25-2022	Middle School Teachers, Ex. Special Education/Voc Education	3,779	4,634
13-2011	Accountants and Auditors	3,753	4,471
25-3099	Teachers and Instructors, All Other	3,641	4,306
41-3031	Securities/Commodities/Financial Services Sales Agents	2,658	3,251
15-1032	Computer Software Engineers, Systems Software	2,154	2,575

Ten Very Favorable Occupations Requiring an Associate's Degree			
SOC Code	**Occupation**	**2006 Employment**	**2016 Projected**
29-1111	Registered Nurses	12,849	16,861
29-2021	Dental Hygienists	1,204	1,628
23-2011	Paralegals and Legal Assistants	1,099	1,296
29-2034	Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	1,005	1,214
29-2071	Medical Records and Health Information Technicians	985	1,219
15-1099	Computer Specialists, All Other	966	1,118
29-2056	Veterinary Technologists and Technicians	667	968
49-9062	Medical Equipment Repairers	407	506
27-1025	Interior Designers	358	411
29-1126	Respiratory Therapists	296	380

Ten Very Favorable Occupations Requiring On-the-job Training			
SOC Code	**Occupation**	**2006 Employment**	**2016 Projected**
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	25,263	29,156
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	13,982	16,140
35-3031	Waiters and Waitresses	12,170	14,169
35-3021	Combined Food Prep/Serving Workers, Inc. Fast Food	10,740	13,281
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	10,364	11,915
25-9041	Teacher Assistants	10,007	11,802
37-2011	Janitors/Cleaners, Ex. Maids/Housekeeping Cleaners	9,928	11,679
43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	8,765	11,200
37-3011	Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	6,292	7,645
43-4171	Receptionists and Information Clerks	5,708	6,851

5. Occupational Trends

For occupations requiring some form of on-the-job training, prospects are best for Retail salespersons, Office clerks, and Waiters and waitresses, mainly because of the need to replace workers that leave the occupation. Other good prospects include Customer service representatives and Landscaping and groundskeeping workers.

Self-employment in New Hampshire

Self-employed workers accounted for slightly more than eight percent of all employment in New Hampshire in 2006, roughly in line with national percentages. This share is expected to decrease slightly by 2016, according to employment projections.

When classifying data for occupational trends, self-employment is considered an industry where employment is projected as a sum value. When looking at occupations, self-employed workers are classified according to their work activities.

Many self-employed workers are sole proprietors of a business, and can be classified as a Management occupation. They may employ other workers, as in a local pizza shop where the owner is classified as a Manager, all other or maybe as a Chief executive. Owners of small shops, like corner convenience stores would be classified as First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers. These three occupations are among the top ten jobs with the most self-employed workers in the state.

Owners and operators of farms are also classified as self-employed in the sum total for industries and as Farmers and ranchers when classified by occupation.

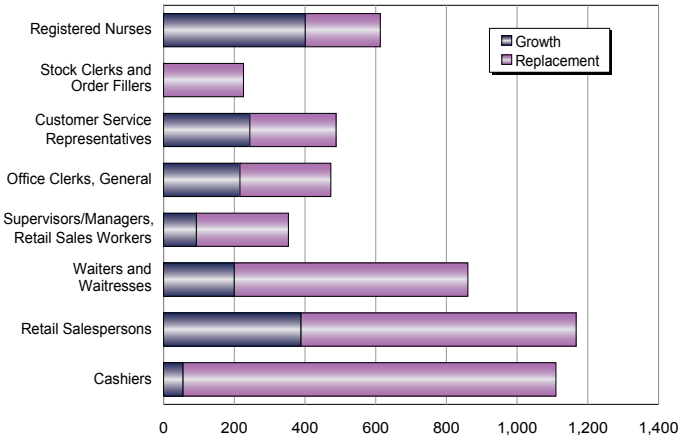
Total employment for self-employed workers in New Hampshire is projected to increase by roughly nine percent from 2006 to 2016, less than the projected growth for the state as a whole.

Growth Openings vs. Replacement Openings

The projected number of openings for an occupation comes from two sources. One source is growth in demand for an occupation, which is usually due to increased demand for the product or service in the industry employing the occupation. The other source is from the need to replace workers who retire or otherwise leave the occupation, for reasons such as promotion to a supervisory position or a career change.

Registered nurses, for example, are expected to gain most employment from growth, an average of 401

These occupations will have the largest need for annual replacements



5. Occupational Trends

registered nurses will be needed each year, through 2016. An additional 212 are expected to be in demand annually to fill the positions of nurses who retire or otherwise leave the profession.

One of the assumptions built into projected replacement needs is the estimated age of those currently employed in a specific occupation. For Registered nurses, this factor is very significant. According to the New Hampshire Nurses Association, the average age of nurses in the state is 48 years. In the next ten years, there will be a critical need to fill employment gaps caused by retirements.

In many occupations, including those projected to decline, replacement openings are greater than openings created due to new growth. For example, though Production occupations are expecting an overall decline from 2006 to 2016, the need to replace retiring workers and others who leave these occupations is projected to create demand for 1,200 workers. Very few openings for these occupations are expected from new growth. A majority of Production workers are concentrated in *Manufacturing* industries.

Aging workers or slow growth in employing industries is not the only reason why replacement openings are higher for some occupations. For Cashiers, Retail salespersons, and Waiters and waitresses, nearly all of the openings are because of replacement needs. Workers in these occupations are generally on the lower end of the wage scale, and may tend to be younger workers who will use the experience as a stepping stone to other occupations. This high turnover creates greater replacement needs as well.

On the other hand, some occupations — in particular, those requiring a high level of training, have less labor turnover — have more job openings from expected growth than from replacements. Examples of these occupations are Financial analysts, Dental hygienists, and Physical therapists.

Projected Employment by Occupational Group

For a simpler examination of the 700 occupations for which 2006 to 2016 projections are available, data have been summed into 22 major Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) groups. Among the groups, projected employment growth varies from an increase of 31.6 percent for Community and social services occupations to a decline of 1.0 percent for Production occupations. The latter is the only major group projected to decline during the ten-year period.

Growth rates for occupations are heavily influenced by the growth rates of the industries employing workers engaged in those occupations. The *Health care and social assistance* industry sector is one of the highest in both number and growth rate for the 2006 through 2016 period. Consequently, occupations with large percentages of workers employed in the industry will have high growth rates. This relationship is reflected in Community and social services occupations,

5. Occupational Trends

Healthcare support occupations, and Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations, which have the highest projected growth rates among the major occupational groups.

Industrial growth has less influence on projected growth for the Office and administrative support occupations group. This group has the largest employment, with nearly 112,000 estimated jobs in 2006, accounting for 16.1 percent of total employment in the state. It is a mix of some of the fastest-growing and the largest-declining occupations from 2006 to 2016. Plentiful opportunities are expected for Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks; Customer service representatives; Receptionists; and General office clerks. These workers can be found in over three-quarters of employing industries, muting the effects of differences in industrial growth.

On the other hand, many occupations expected to decline are affected by technological changes. Demand for File clerks, Order clerks, and Computer operators — all of which use manual procedures or outdated equipment — are expected to decline. As the need for workers performing these tasks begins to disappear, expected new job growth has dropped to zero. The same is true for Production occupations, where projected employment decline in the *Manufacturing* industry is the primary cause of slowed new growth for occupations in the Production group. Over half of Production occupations are projected to lose employment between 2006 and 2016. Textile bleaching and dyeing machine operators, Photographic processing machine operators, and Paper goods machine operators are among the hardest hit. But this does not mean that these occupations will lose all employment. There is still some demand for replacement workers in these fields. And Production workers such as Bakers, Meat, poultry, and fish cutters and trimmers, Metal pourers and casters, and Welding/soldering machine operators all have favorable or very favorable employment prospects.

5. Occupational Trends

Major Occupational Groups - by Total Annual Openings
Long-Term Occupational Projections, 2006 - 2016

	Employment				Average Annual Growth	2006-16 Percent Change	Annual Average Openings		
	2006 Estimated	2016 Projected	Change	2006 Share			from Growth	from Replacements	Total
Total Employment	694,800	791,245	96,445		1.3%	13.9%	10,207	15,593	25,800
Office and Administrative Support	111,976	121,915	9,939	16.1%	0.9%	8.9%	1,188	2,374	3,562
Sales and Related	94,101	104,514	10,413	13.5%	1.1%	11.1%	1,062	2,855	3,917
Food Preparation and Serving Related	54,912	64,871	9,959	7.9%	1.7%	18.1%	996	1,953	2,949
Production	50,505	49,998	-507	7.3%	-0.1%	-1.0%	218	984	1,202
Management	47,272	51,696	4,424	6.8%	0.9%	9.4%	443	986	1,429
Education, Training, and Library	45,778	55,981	10,203	6.6%	2.0%	22.3%	1,020	897	1,917
Transportation and Material Moving	37,613	40,245	2,632	5.4%	0.7%	7.0%	309	795	1,104
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	33,852	43,252	9,400	4.9%	2.5%	27.8%	940	631	1,571
Construction and Extraction	31,069	35,223	4,154	4.5%	1.3%	13.4%	416	548	964
Business and Financial Operations	29,305	35,087	5,782	4.2%	1.8%	19.7%	580	471	1,051
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	28,885	31,568	2,683	4.2%	0.9%	9.3%	271	505	776
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	24,002	28,336	4,334	3.5%	1.7%	18.1%	433	401	834
Personal Care and Service	19,986	25,245	5,259	2.9%	2.4%	26.3%	537	446	983
Computer and Mathematical	17,160	21,975	4,815	2.5%	2.5%	28.1%	485	360	845
Healthcare Support	16,432	21,447	5,015	2.4%	2.7%	30.5%	505	174	679
Architecture and Engineering	12,821	13,974	1,153	1.8%	0.9%	9.0%	115	283	398
Protective Service	11,013	12,862	1,849	1.6%	1.6%	16.8%	185	337	522
Community and Social Services	8,998	11,837	2,839	1.3%	2.8%	31.6%	284	155	439
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	8,567	9,553	986	1.2%	1.1%	11.5%	103	211	314
Life, Physical, and Social Science	4,487	5,095	608	0.6%	1.3%	13.6%	65	111	176
Legal	4,060	4,448	388	0.6%	0.9%	9.6%	39	70	109
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	2,006	2,123	117	0.3%	0.6%	5.8%	12	47	59

6. Private Enterprise

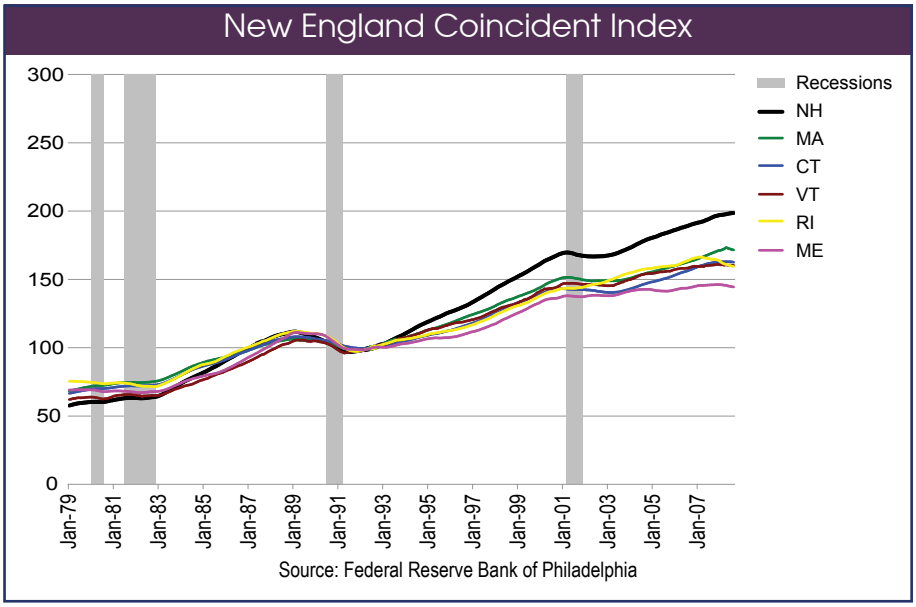
Everyone is familiar with the news about the struggling economy and the effects on "Main Street." Some New Hampshire numbers can help put this in perspective. RKM Research conducted a survey in late 2007 for the Business and Industry Association that used New Hampshire's business profits tax as an indicator of profitable economic activity in the state. In fact, New Hampshire's business profits taxes for fiscal year 2008 increased from the previous year. With this as a measurement, it is a sign that things might be going better than expected for businesses in the state.

Adding unemployment components to the mix shows that unemployment levels have been creeping upward and may hit a 4.0 percent average for the year. Even though more individuals are finding themselves out of work, the number of employed residents in the state had been growing at an annual rate approaching one percent each year.[1] By November 2008, the number of employed in the state had fallen almost 3,400 people from the previous November, while the

Coincident indexes combine four state-level indicators to model state economic activity on a monthly basis, i.e. state business cycles. The four variables used in developing each coincident index are nonfarm payroll employment, average hours worked in manufacturing, the unemployment rate, and wage and salary disbursements deflated by the consumer price index (U.S. city average). The trend for each state's index is then set to the trend of its gross domestic product by state (GDP), so long-term growth in the state's index matches long-term growth in its GDP. A single-factor model is used to create the state indexes.

Source: State Coincident Indexes. Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. Accessed October 20, 2008. <www.philadelphiafed.org/research-and-data/regional-economy/indexes/coincident/>.

[1] Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Seasonally Adjusted. New Hampshire Employment Security, Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau.



6. Private Enterprise

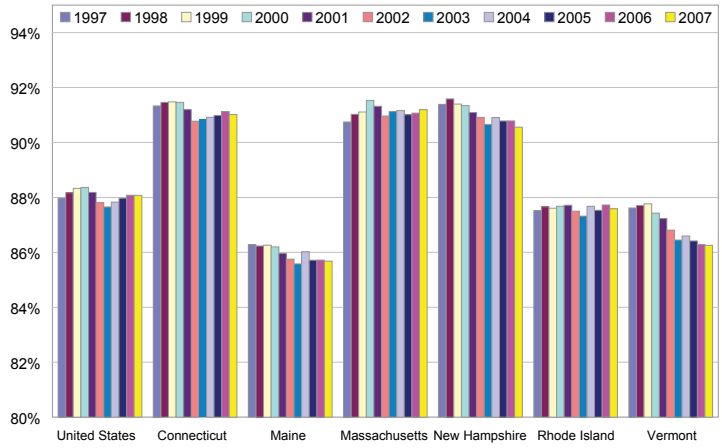
number of unemployed had grown more than 6,600, an increase of almost 27 percent from the same time period. The shrinking employment of residents and the increasing numbers of unemployed counteract the positive reading from the business profits tax as a gauge of economic health.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia provides another indicator that examines economic activity levels of businesses in the state. This is a coincident index using four state-specific measurements to arrive at a statistic summarizing the economic activity of that state.[2] This index shows how business confidence in all the New England states declined in the early 1990's and took slightly longer to recover after the declared end of the recessionary period of March 1991.

Composition of the gross domestic product by state (GDP) is another measure of the health of state economies. Among the New England states, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut typically have higher shares of GDP from private industry (over 90 percent) than the national average (which is 85 to 89 percent). The most recent peak in New Hampshire's share of GDP from private industry was in 1998 when it reached 91.6 percent. New Hampshire, along with most New England states, followed the

[2] State Coincident Indexes. Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. Accessed October 20, 2008. <www.philadelphiafed.org/research-and-data/regional-economy/indexes/coincident/>.

Share of New England Gross Domestic Product from Private Industries



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

High Tech by NAICS	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Average annual employment	52,351	53,102	53,063	53,477	NHES
Average annual number of employing units	4,089	4,152	4,308	4,338	NHES
Total wages (millions of dollars)	$3,446.6	$3,662.1	$3,927.3	$4,056.8	NHES
Average weekly wages	$1,266.09	$1,326.22	$1,423.32	$1,458.86	NHES

New Firms	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
New incorporations in New Hampshire	2,613	1,285	1,507	1,264	SOS
Out-of-state incorporations new to New Hampshire	1,787	1,329	1,706	1,713	SOS
New Limited Liability companies (LLC) in the state	8,012	7,261	8,118	7,746	SOS
Out-of-State LLCs new to the state	674	636	883	982	SOS

6. Private Enterprise

same trend as the nation when the share of private GDP dropped in 2001 and 2002 as a result of the last recession period. For the most part, however, New Hampshire's share of private GDP has been trending downward since that time.

Real Estate

Business vacancy rates for New Hampshire as tracked by CB Richard Ellis also provide another aspect of the health of the state's business activity. Overall, the office market status through 2007 was relatively stagnant, with the vacancy rate increasing only slightly, from 14.1 percent to 14.4 percent. However, different areas around the state demonstrated different business patterns. A slight decline in office markets was seen in the Seacoast/I-95 area, with vacancy rates ranging from 16.1 percent to 16.3 percent. Another area reviewed was the I-93/Route 3 corridor. With little or no new leasing requirements expected, the outlook is that the office markets in the area will remain stable, with vacancy rates just shy of 14 percent. Overall vacancy rates in the Manchester area have been above historical averages, and this condition will continue to contribute to a positive tenants' market.[3]

On the other hand, the industrial market in New Hampshire showed more positive trends as the vacancy rate dropped from 12.4 percent to 11.4 percent. The Seacoast/I-95 area industrial market leveled off in 2007, demonstrating a slow improvement since 2003. In the I-93/Route 3 corridor region, industrial vacancy rates dropped from 14.0 percent to 12.6 percent. Other elements used to build these measurements are the demands from prospective tenants for ample land, suitable for expansion, available square footage and ceiling heights.[4]

[3] New Hampshire Market Survey Year End 2007. CB Richard Ellis Group. Accessed October 22, 2008. <www.cbre.com/USA/US/NH/Portsmouth/Profile.htm?pageid=11>.

[4] New Hampshire Market Survey Year End 2007.

Percent of Establishments with 100+ Workers

(Ranked from highest among 50 states and D.C.)	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
New Hampshire	2.1%	2.3%	2.2%	n/a	CB/NHES
United States rank	31	37	33	n/a	CB/NHES
Connecticut	2.4%	2.6%	2.5%	n/a	CB/NHES
United States rank	16	26	18	n/a	CB/NHES
Maine	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	n/a	CB/NHES
United States rank	45	41	46	n/a	CB/NHES
Massachusetts	2.7%	2.8%	2.7%	n/a	CB/NHES
United States rank	6	13	9	n/a	CB/NHES
Rhode Island	2.2%	2.3%	2.2%	n/a	CB/NHES
United States rank	28	42	34	n/a	CB/NHES
Vermont	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	n/a	CB/NHES
United States rank	47	47	48	n/a	CB/NHES

6. Private Enterprise

Firms by Size [a, b]	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Total Number of Firms with employment	33,461	34,478	35,066	35,294	NHES
1 - 4 employees	19,109	19,348	19,839	20,154	NHES
5 - 9 employees	6,238	6,614	6,544	6,637	NHES
10 - 19 employees	3,932	4,095	4,211	4,045	NHES
20 - 49 employees	2,576	2,775	2,801	2,790	NHES
50 - 99 employees	863	921	941	917	NHES
100 - 249 employees	506	500	492	511	NHES
250 - 499 employees	137	126	136	141	NHES
500 - 999 employees	64	67	66	64	NHES
1,000 & over employees	36	32	36	35	NHES
Net Annual Change in Number of Firms	658	1,017	588	315	NHES
Net Annual Change in Number of Employees	8,467	4,834	9,721	1,615	NHES
1 - 4 employees	753	334	995	223	NHES
5 - 9 employees	685	2,640	-645	544	NHES
10 - 19 employees	1,007	2,259	1,441	-2,138	NHES
20 - 49 employees	-749	5,858	1,138	-329	NHES
50 - 99 employees	550	4,201	2,183	-2,004	NHES
100 - 249 employees	2,320	-945	-1,647	2,517	NHES
250 - 499 employees	2,345	-5,035	2,536	2,780	NHES
500 - 999 employees	4,385	2,519	-1,470	35	NHES
1,000 & over employees	-2,829	-6,997	5,190	-13	NHES
Percent of Total Employment (by size of firm)					
1 - 4 employees	7.3%	7.3%	7.5%	7.4%	NHES
5 - 9 employees	8.0%	8.4%	8.3%	8.2%	NHES
10 - 19 employees	10.3%	10.7%	10.9%	10.3%	NHES
20 - 49 employees	15.0%	16.0%	16.2%	15.8%	NHES
50 - 99 employees	11.4%	12.1%	12.5%	11.9%	NHES
100 - 249 employees	14.8%	14.4%	14.1%	14.3%	NHES
250 - 499 employees	9.6%	8.5%	9.0%	9.3%	NHES
500 - 999 employees	8.5%	8.9%	8.6%	8.4%	NHES
1,000 & over employees	15.1%	13.6%	14.6%	14.3%	NHES

[a] Firms by size numbers are based on March covered employment data, in each calendar year.

[b] Firms by size since 2000 have been revised

New & Terminated Firms Covered by Unemployment Compensation	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
New firms	5,950	5,786	5,881	5,677	NHES
Terminated firms	5,401	5,406	5,481	5,523	NHES

7. Transportation & Traffic

No discussion of transportation in New Hampshire can begin without first addressing the subject of gasoline prices. On January 1, 2007, the average retail price of a gallon of regular grade gasoline was $2.39 in New England. By July 7, 2008, the price had peaked at $4.14 per gallon.[1] High gas prices affect nearly every aspect of life. Workers experience a more expensive commute, while businesses incur higher costs of transporting goods and services which may lead to higher prices. The domino effect continues as families have less money available for recreational pursuits, especially those involving the operation of motor vehicles such as traveling and boating. Although gasoline prices declined during fall of 2008, increasing world demand and decreasing production could cause an upswing in prices.

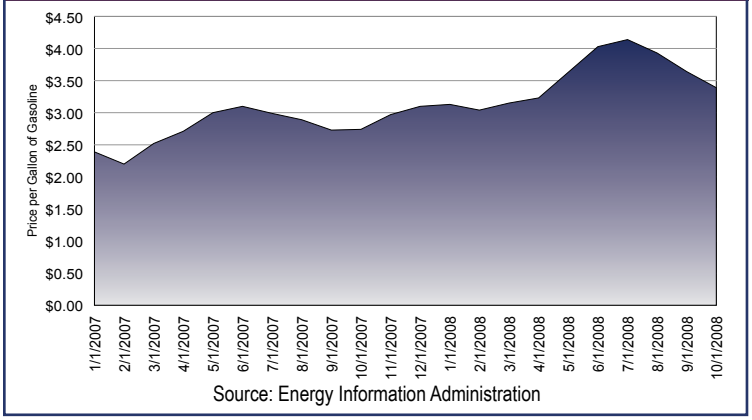
As with any dark cloud, there is a silver lining for high gas prices as well. Americans have rediscovered an enthusiasm for fuel efficiency. Hybrid vehicles have become more commonplace on New Hampshire's roadways and drivers are more inclined to keep personal vehicles properly maintained. Although these options can improve fuel economy, there is another alternative that can be done without cost. Many drivers can increase the fuel efficiency of vehicles simply by changing individual driving habits. Combining trips reduces the time vehicles spend idling and warming up to the optimum temperature for engine efficiency. Driving less aggressively has been shown to increase fuel efficiency, since gas consumption increases during rapid acceleration and fuel is wasted under heavy breaking. In addition to fuel savings, driving with more patience can help reduce motor vehicle accidents and in turn reduce traffic congestion from these accidents.

Additional steps toward accident prevention were taken when New Hampshire enacted a law effective August 5, 2008 to provide increased safety for Department of Transportation workers and tow truck drivers.[2] The "Move Over" law requires drivers to slow down and move over when passing vehicles displaying amber emergency or warning lights. This law extends the same roadside working safety protocols of police, fire, and emergency medical response personnel to include highway maintenance and tow truck drivers.

1 New England Weekly Retail. Energy Information Administration. Accessed October 24, 2008. <http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/oog/ftparea/wogirs/xls/pswrgvwrne.xls>

2 "Amber Lighted DOT Vehicles Added to NH's 'Move Over' Law for Roadside Stops." On the Move. Summer 2008. New Hampshire Department of Transportation. Accessed October 24, 2008. <www.nh.gov/dot/media/newsletters/newsletter-summer2008.pdf>

New England Average Retail Price, Regular Grade Gasoline



Source: Energy Information Administration

7. Transportation & Traffic

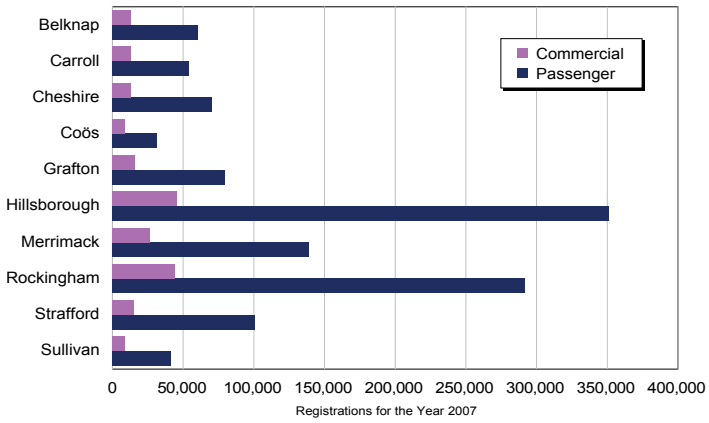
Roads and Bridges

Weather had a major impact on New Hampshire's roadways in 2008. Local roads were temporarily closed by fallen trees from the July tornado that destroyed parts of Epsom and surrounding communities; but more damage to local roadways came from the heavy rains that followed. Sections of over two dozen roads were washed away, causing an estimated $2.5 million in damages to roads and the Concord-Lincoln rail line.[3]

The New Hampshire Department of Transportation continues progress on many major road and bridge rehabilitation projects. Major projects scheduled for completion by the end of 2008 include:

- Reconstruction of U.S. Route 3 in Belmont from Union Road to the Laconia Bypass.

Passenger and Commercial Vehicle Registrations by County



Source: New Hampshire Department of Motor Vehicles

3 "Heavy rains, wind, flooding, road washouts, rail damage and …yes, even a tornado…" On the Move. New Hampshire Department of Transportation. Fall 2008. Accessed October 24, 2008. <www.nh.gov/dot/media/newsletters/newsletter-fall2008.pdf>.

Registrations, Licenses, and Fuel Consumption	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Vehicle Registrations					
Passenger Vehicles	1,218,631	1,107,026	1,228,869	1,220,360	ISDS/NHES
Annual percent change	2.4%	-9.2%	11.0%	-0.7%	ISDS/NHES
Commercial Vehicles	198,964	189,319	204,606	204,467	ISDS/NHES
Annual percent change	5.5%	-4.8%	8.1%	-0.1%	ISDS/NHES
Persons per passenger car (population/# of vehicles)[a]	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	ISDS
Total driver licenses on issue	991,796	1,016,325	1,028,670	1,029,415	ISDS
Annual percent change	1.3%	2.5%	1.2%	0.1%	ISDS/NHES
Boat Registrations	101,703	102,497	101,117	100,485	ISDS
Annual percent change	0.1%	0.8%	-1.3%	-0.6%	ISDS/NHES
Motor Fuel Consumption (fiscal year)					
Millions of gallons of gasoline and diesel fuel	870	862	841	857	RTDS
Annual percent change	3.2%	-0.9%	-2.4%	1.9%	RTDS/NHES

[a]Based on 2006 OEP Total Population Estimate of 1,315,000

Postal Service	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
First handling pieces - Manchester and Portsmouth Post Offices					
(millions) (FY ending 9/30)	1,057.3	1,003.6	n/a	n/a	USPS

7. Transportation & Traffic

- Repainting the bridge carrying U.S. Route 3 and NH Route 25 over the Pemigewasset River in Ashland and Bridgewater.
- Route 302 bridge replacements and road construction in Bartlett.
- Replacement of the Saint Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Bridge over NH Route 110 and reconstruction of portions of NH Route 110 in Berlin.
- Repaving and safety improvements to NH Route 11 in Claremont.
- Replacement of three bridges, improvements to safety and drainage, and repaving NH Route 26 in Colebrook.
- Bridge deck replacement and repainting of the Newbury Crossing Road bridge over the Connecticut River from Haverhill to Newbury, Vermont.
- Replacement of the Route 175A bridge over the Pemigewasset River from Holderness to Plymouth, and construction of a roundabout.
- Bridge and pavement rehabilitation along NH Route 12 in Keene and Surry, including drainage and safety improvements.
- Reconstruction of the NH Route 28 Exit 5 ramps in Londonderry, as well as the construction of a Park and Ride.
- Bridge deck repairs and repaving I-93 in Manchester from I-293 to Exit 7.
- Replacement of the Cross Street bridge over I-93 in Salem.
- Reconstruction of South Policy Road in Salem and construction of a new Park and Ride facility at I-93 Exit 2.
- Replacement of the NH Route 123 bridge over the Cold River in Walpole.[4]
- Replacement of the lift motors and electrical system of the Sarah Long Bridge connecting Portsmouth, New Hampshire with Kittery, Maine via the U.S. Route 1 Bypass.[5]

Air Transportation

Manchester-Boston Regional Airport felt the sting of rising fuel costs, seeing lower passenger counts and reductions in flights.

[4] "2008 New Hampshire Highway & Bridge Construction Work." Traveler Information. New Hampshire Department of Transportation. Revised June 16, 2008. Accessed October 27, 2008. <www.nh.gov/dot/traveler/alert/pdf/construction2008.pdf>.

[5] "Portsmouth Bridge Repairs Will Require Closure To All Traffic." Department News Releases. New Hampshire Department of Transportation. October 20, 2008. Accessed October 24, 2008. <www.nh.gov/dot/media/nr2008/documents/nr102008portsmouth.pdf>.

Highway Traffic - Annual totals	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Interstates, NH - Mass. State line (thousands, from traffic counters, Salem & Seabrook)[a]	73,006	71,798	71,856	72,021	DT
Annual percent change	n/a	-1.7%	0.1%	0.2%	DT/NHES
Rural traffic, annual percent change	1.0%	-0.5%	0.6%	-0.8%	DT
Annual vehicle miles (millions of miles)	14,701	14,649	17,078	17,311	RTDS
Annual percent change	3.2%	-0.4%	16.6%	1.4%	RTDS/NHES

[a] 2003 figures for highway traffic annual totals - interstate, and annual percent change are not available because the Salem station did not operate in 2003.

7. Transportation & Traffic

The number of total passengers declined ten percent from 2005 to 2006, and another tenth of one percent through 2007. In August 2008, airport officials reported a two percent over-the-year decrease in passengers, and a nearly ten percent drop in available seats over the same period. At the same time, Southwest Airlines announced elimination of three flights per day as of January 2009.[6] Other reductions in available seats came from Delta/Comair cutting four flights in 2008, and Northwest and United each eliminating one flight.[7] Airport officials are hopeful that these flights will return in the spring of 2009.

At Pease International Airport in Portsmouth, Skybus, the lone provider of scheduled service, ceased operations in April 2008. The airline cited rising jet fuel costs and a slowing economic environment as the reason for shutting down.[8] In spite of the loss, renovations to the Pease International terminal were completed in October 2008, meeting the need to separate domestic and international arrivals. Troop flights and charters have been ongoing during the construction, and airport officials are hopeful of finding a replacement airline in the near future.[9]

Railways

The Northern New England Passenger Rail Authority reported continued passenger increases for the Amtrak Downeaster. Ridership for August 2008 was 50,854, up 34.3 percent from August 2007, while ticket revenues increased 38.2 percent over the same period.[10] The Amtrak Downeaster provides passenger rail service from Portland, Maine to Boston, Massachusetts with stations in Dover, Durham and Exeter, New Hampshire. These stations provide seacoast residents with a low cost alternative to

6 Tirrell-Wysocki, David, The Associated Press. "Three flights cut from Manchester." Concord Monitor. August 27, 2008.

7 Paiste, Denis. "Airport stats paint the picture." Manchester Union Leader. September 29, 2008.

8 Barr, Meghan. "Skybus shuts down." Seacoastonline.com. April 4, 2008. Accessed December 23, 2008. <www.seacoastonline.com/articles/20080404-NEWS-80404030>.

9 Leech, Adam. "Pease terminal nearly done, expanded airport eyes carrier." Seacoastonline.com. October 7, 2008. Accessed October 27, 2008. <www.seacoastonline.com/articles/20081007-BIZ-810070383>.

10 Performance Report, August 2008. Northern New England Passenger Rail Authority (NNEPRA). August 2008. Accessed October 27, 2008. <www.amtrakdowneaster.com/documents/PerformanceReportAugust2008.pdf>.

Aircraft Travel	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Manchester-Boston Regional Airport					
Total Passengers	4,003,307	4,329,478	3,896,532	3,892,630	MA
Annual Percent Change	11.2%	8.1%	-10.0%	-0.1%	MA/NHES
Enplanements	2,004,122	2,166,623	1,952,277	1,948,313	MA
Annual Percent Change	11.2%	8.1%	-9.9%	-0.2%	MA/NHES
Deplanements	1,999,185	2,162,855	1,944,255	1,944,317	MA
Annual Percent Change	11.1%	8.2%	-10.1%	0.0%	MA/NHES
Air Cargo (Tons)[a]	81,040	77,820	88,191	96,744	MA
Annual Percent Change	0.6%	-4.0%	13.3%	9.7%	MA/NHES

[a]Does not include air mail

7. Transportation & Traffic

commuting down I-95 into Boston by automobile. The Durham station also increases the attractiveness of the University of New Hampshire, making the large cities of Portland and Boston seem much closer to campus than they were just a few years ago. New interest has been developing for passenger rail service to Boston and Montreal. In April 2003 the first phase of a planning and feasibility study was completed regarding high-speed rail service from Boston to Montreal. This study forecasted a maximum ridership of 683,667 annually. The nearly 330 miles of proposed track would include in-state stops in Nashua, Manchester, Concord and Franklin, as well as stops in Massachusetts, Vermont and Canada.[11] Although the expense of infrastructure improvements became a stumbling block for this proposal, many citizen groups continue to push for expanded passenger rail service as an alternative to highway expansion. There is no doubt that high fuel prices as well as the success of the Downeaster helped to renew the public's interest in passenger rail service.

Bus Service

The New Hampshire Department of Transportation announced a new I-93 corridor commuter bus service which began in November 2008. This expanded service operates seven days per week at the Exit 5 terminal in Londonderry and the Exit 2 terminal in Salem. During weekdays, it also serves the Exit 4 terminal in Londonderry. Destinations include Boston's South Station and Logan Airport.[12] A future evolution of this service may include an active breakdown lane on I-93 for use by commuter buses only, as a component of the I-93 widening project. But, people are skeptical of active breakdown lanes as they can pose a danger to drivers using them. Additionally, the lanes don't prohibit use by drivers who are either unfamiliar with the roadways or are attempting to pass slower moving traffic. The idea of an active breakdown lane may be irrelevant, as the widening project itself is intended to reduce congestion and improve traffic flow.

[11] Boston to Montral High-Speed Rail Planning and Feasibility Study, Phase 1. Parsons, Brinckerhoff, Quade & Douglas. April 2003. Accessed October 27, 2008. <www.aot.state.vt.us/planning/BostonRail.htm>.

[12] "Bus Service Fact Sheet." Fact Sheets and Newsletters. Rebuilding I-93: Salem to Manchester, New Hampshire Department of Transportation. October 3, 2008. Accessed October 28, 2008. <www.rebuildingi93.com/content/factsheets/>.

Portsmouth Harbor Freight Traffic	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Total (thousands of short tons)	4,795	5,254	4,823	n/a	USACE
Annual percent change	-3.5%	9.6%	-8.2%	n/a	NHES
Domestic	879	756	806	n/a	USACE
Annual percent change	26.1%	-14.0%	6.6%	n/a	NHES
Foreign Imports	3,613	4,286	3,706	n/a	USACE
Annual percent change	-12.2%	18.6%	-13.5%	n/a	NHES
Foreign Exports	303	213	311	n/a	USACE
Annual percent change	89.4%	-29.7%	46.0%	n/a	NHES
Canadian percent of Foreign Imports	52.7%	49.3%	44.1%	n/a	NHES

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As the 2008 holiday season approached, drivers in New Hampshire were paying less at the pump than they had in the summer of 2005.[1] It had been a wild ride with the average price of a gallon of regular gasoline surpassing $4.00 in July and then dropping to below $2.00 by December.

While lower gas prices are good news for drivers, the steep decline can be blamed on the downturn in economic activity in the United States and around the world.[2] As people drove less and industries cut back on production the price of oil on world markets fell, eventually resulting in lower prices for gasoline, home heating oil, and other fuels. The price of oil can also be affected by production limits set by OPEC countries and instability in key oil-producing countries. Refinery disruptions, such as those caused by hurricanes, may cause temporary price jumps.

The correlation between oil prices and the price of gasoline and home heating oil follow these trends:

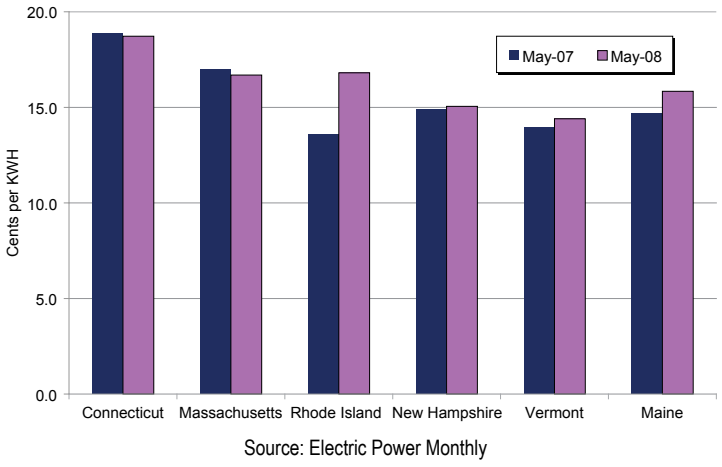
- Gasoline and home heating oil prices closely follow the price of crude oil. Using the price of West Texas Intermediate as a benchmark for oil prices, a rise in the price of crude often translates to higher oil and gas prices. Lower oil prices eventually result in lower gas prices. In both cases, there is usually a lag.
- Historically, heating oil prices drop in the spring and summer, but 2008 was an exception as the price of crude shot up to new highs and both heating oil and gasoline also hit record highs.
- Gasoline prices tend to be higher in the spring and summer as drivers hit the road for vacation trips.

The rush to renewables

Wind farms, along with other renewables such as hydro, biomass, and solar, are emerging as a source of "green" electrical power in New Hampshire as utilities and independent power producers attempt to comply with the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative, which is discussed further in the Environment chapter.

A number of projects are waiting for approval or are ready to come

Average residential price of electricity (Cents/KWH) increased slightly in 2008



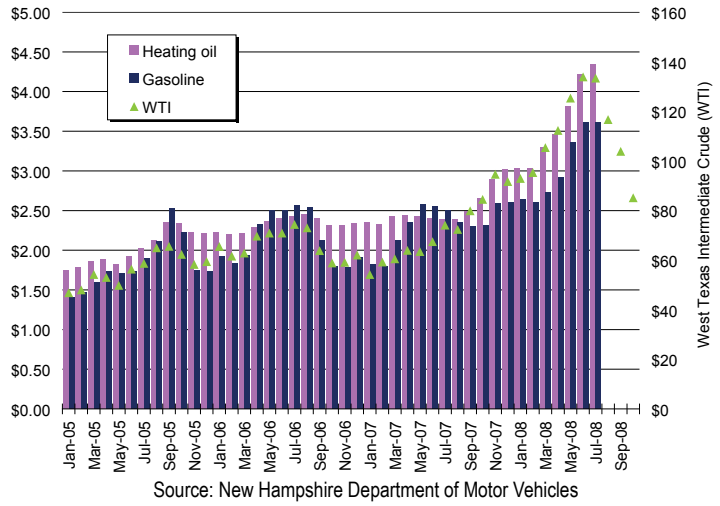
Source: Electric Power Monthly

1 "New Hampshire Eighteen Month Price Trend for Petroleum-based Fuels Price Chart, June 2007 - November 2008." Fuel Price Data. New Hampshire Office of Energy and Planning. Accessed December 2, 2008. <www.nh.gov/oep/programs/energy/fuelprices.htm>.

2 "What the Economic Downturn Could Mean for Oil Markets." This Week in Petroleum. November 5, 2008. US Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration.

8. Energy

Gasoline and heating oil prices tend to follow the price of crude oil



Source: New Hampshire Department of Motor Vehicles

on line. In Lempster, a $48 million project is expected to be up and running by the end of 2008.[3] Another proposed project is in Coös County, where a private firm has asked for permission to build turbines on the tops of ridges in Dixville and Millsfield.[4]

3 Brooks, David. "Wind farm in Lempster is ready to go." Nashua Telegraph. October 8, 2008.

4 Conaboy, Chelsea. "33 turbines would dot Coös ridges." Concord Monitor. September 17, 2008.

While these sources meet the growing demand for electricity, they cannot fully replace base-load power plants that use fossil fuels or nuclear power. In New England, wind and solar can only be a supplemental source because of physical constraints — lack of space to create a large wind farm or an array of solar cells sufficient enough to provide enough power to fill the needs of an average-sized city in the state.

The twelve wind turbines in Lempster have a capacity of 24 megawatts, enough to power 10,000 homes. The Coös proposal calls for 99 megawatts. By comparison, Seabrook Station, a nuclear plant, has a capacity of 1,244 megawatts and Merrimack Station in Bow has a capacity of 433 megawatts.

Getting power from here to there

Once the renewable energy sources are built, the problem remains of getting the power from the source in the northern part of the state to where the demand is concentrated in the southern part of the state. To do this will require a massive

Energy Expenditures and Prices	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Energy Expenditures Per Capita	$3,026	n/a	$3,811	n/a	EIA
United States rank	25	n/a	29	n/a	EIA
Energy Prices ($ per million BTU)	$15.52	n/a	$21.85	n/a	EIA
United States rank	8	n/a	6	n/a	EIA
Petroleum prices (per million BTU)	$11.90	n/a	$18.60	n/a	EIA
United States rank	41	n/a	25	n/a	EIA
Electric prices (per million BTU)	$33.33	n/a	$40.56	n/a	EIA
United States rank	4	n/a	6	n/a	EIA

8. Energy

expansion of transmission capacity, the cost of which would eventually be borne by the utility's customers.

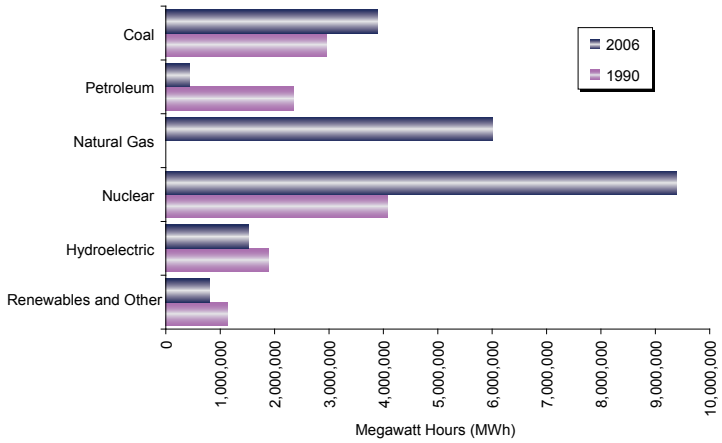
The New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission has studied this issue for some time, and the state legislature and other interested parties have been in discussion for years on this subject. Resolution will require the involvement of states other than New Hampshire.

To address this, the state's largest utility announced in July that it would be spending millions of dollars over the next few years to upgrade the state's transmission system.[5]

The questions of who pays and how much would have to be addressed, along with the question of who would build it. Utilities are hesitant to commit to large construction projects like transmission expansion unless they are assured that they will receive a return on their investment.

5 "PSNH Officials Say Millions of Dollars of Projects on Tap." Foster's. July 14, 2008.

Natural gas is becoming a major part of New Hampshire's electric generation mix



Source: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, State Electricity Profiles 2006

Energy and Fuel Consumption	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Energy Consumption					
Total consumption (trillion BTU)	340.2	335.6	313.1	n/a	EIA
Annual percent change	4.0%	-1.4%	-6.7%	n/a	EIA/NHES
United States rank	45	n/a	46	n/a	EIA/NHES
Types of energy consumption (percent of total)					
Residential	29.2%	29.4%	29.3%	n/a	EIA/NHES
Commercial	22.2%	23.5%	22.3%	n/a	EIA/NHES
Industrial	16.5%	16.0%	15.0%	n/a	EIA/NHES
Transportation	32.1%	31.1%	33.4%	n/a	EIA/NHES
Fuel Consumed to Generate Electricity (In equivalent barrels of oil)					
New Hampshire total (thousand barrels)	32,116	31,999	28,982	n/a	NHES
Oil	3,383	2,567	526	n/a	EIA
Coal	5,240	5,566	5,309	n/a	EIA/NHES
Gas	6,354	7,920	7,190	n/a	EIA/NHES
Nuclear	17,139	15,946	15,957	n/a	EIA/NHES

8. Energy

Keeping it clean

Coal plants produce relatively inexpensive electricity but emit sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon dioxide, and mercury, requiring air pollution control devices known as scrubbers to remove residue before it goes up the smokestack and into the atmosphere. New Hampshire is the first state in the nation to pass a comprehensive law that covers these four major pollutants.[6]

The state legislature passed a law in 2006 ordering Public Service of New Hampshire (PSNH) to add scrubber technology to the fossil fuel burning plants in Bow, Portsmouth, and Newington.

Installation of the scrubber at the Merrimack Station in Bow began in late 2008 and is expected to cost $457 million, much higher than the original estimate of $250 million in 2006. This cost will likely be recovered through rates paid by customers of the utility. Over the course of a year, PSNH expects an increase of $2.50 a year for a residential customer using 500 kilowatt hours per month. The increase will be less in following years for the same usage.[7]

Change in Power Mix 1990 and 2006

Natural gas has become a major part of the state's electricity generating mix. Compared to 1990, when hardly any of the state's power generators used natural gas

6 "New Hampshire Clean Power Act – Frequently Asked Questions." Public Service Company of New Hampshire. Accessed December 3, 2008. <www.psnh.com/Energy/PSNH_Environment/FAQs.asp>.

7 Conaboy, Chelsea. "Utility backs PUC scrubber decision." Concord Monitor. October 24, 2008.

Electricity Generated	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Net Electrical Energy Generated, New Hampshire (million kWh)	23,876	24,470	22,064	23,413	EIA
As percentage of energy purchased	217.6%	217.6%	198.9%	208.6%	NHES
Energy by type (million kWh)					
Coal	4,076	4,073	3,885	3,940	EIA
Hydro	1,316	1,799	1,529	1,311	EIA
Natural Gas	5,400	6,785	6,008	5,710	EIA
Nuclear	10,178	9,456	9,398	10,764	EIA
Petroleum	1,960	1,357	438	562	EIA
Renewables	946	942	746	1,062	EIA
As percentage of total generated by type:[a]					
Coal	17.1%	16.6%	17.6%	16.8%	NHES
Hydro	5.5%	7.4%	6.9%	5.6%	NHES
Natural Gas	22.6%	27.7%	27.2%	24.4%	NHES
Nuclear	42.6%	38.6%	42.6%	46.0%	NHES
Petroleum	8.2%	5.5%	2.0%	2.4%	NHES
Renewables	4.0%	3.8%	3.4%	4.5%	NHES

[a] Other energy sources, accounting for less than one percent of generation, includes Municipal, solid waste, puchased steam, and miscellaneous technologies.

8. Energy

to produce electricity, 27.2 percent of electricity generated in 2006 burned natural gas to produce electrical power. Most of this comes at the expense of petroleum-based generation, which has decreased significantly over the last 16 years.

One of the main reasons for the power mix change is the conversion in 1992 of Newington Station, owned by PSNH, to a "dual fuel" capability, which enables the station to burn oil or natural gas, whichever is the least expensive. Natural gas has the benefit of producing fewer emissions.

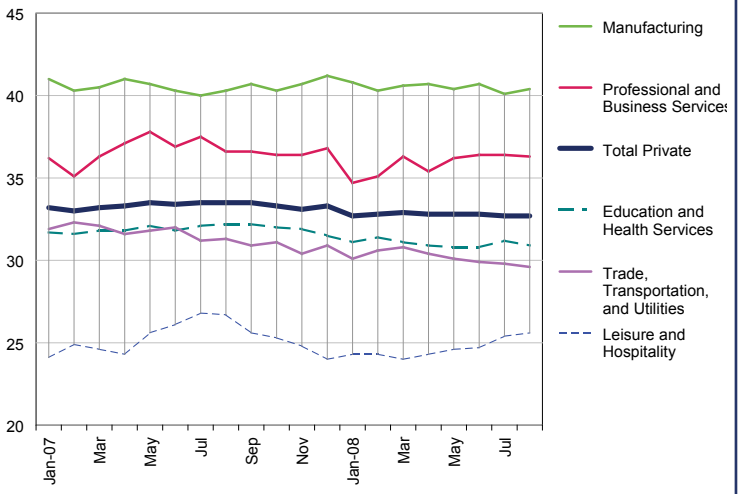
Nuclear power has also become a bigger part of the energy mix. Seabrook Station continues to generate electricity as an independent power producer. Merrimack Station in Bow provides a significant share of generation through coal-fired steam turbines.

Retail Sales of Electricity	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Sales to Ultimate Customers (million kWh)					
New Hampshire:					
Total	10,973	11,245	11,094	11,224	EIA
Percent change	-0.3%	2.5%	-1.3%	1.2%	NHES
Residential	4,282	4,495	4,401	4,493	EIA
Percent change	0.7%	5.0%	-2.1%	2.1%	NHES
Commercial	4,363	4,576	4,563	4,562	EIA
Percent change	2.4%	4.9%	-0.3%	-0.0%	NHES
Industrial	2,328	2,174	2,131	2,169	EIA
Percent change	-6.7%	-6.6%	-2.0%	1.8%	NHES
New England:					
Total	125,249	127,862	124,501	127,805	EIA
Percent change	2.1%	2.1%	-2.6%	2.7%	NHES
Residential	46,703	48,701	46,490	47,783	EIA
Percent change	1.6%	4.3%	-4.5%	2.8%	NHES
Commercial	53,683	54,777	54,171	56,410	EIA
Percent change	2.9%	2.0%	-1.1%	4.1%	NHES
Industrial	24,267	23,792	23,276	23,027	EIA
Percent change	0.9%	-2.0%	-2.2%	-1.1%	NHES

9. Production

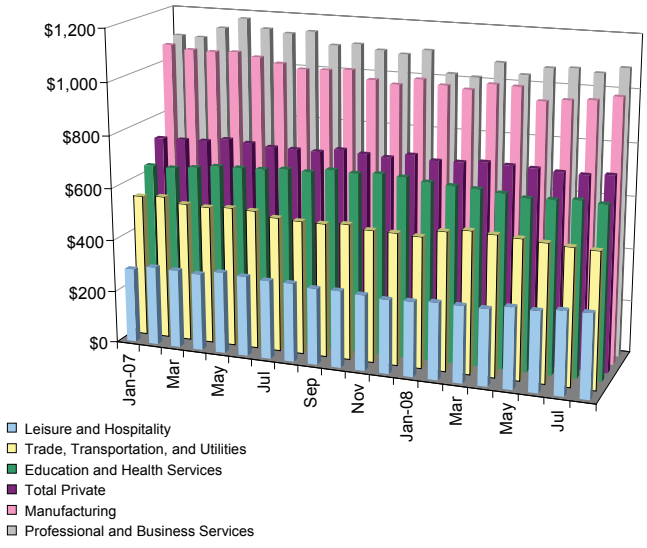
Goods-producing industries have long been the traditional backbone of production measurements in the nation. With the economic shift from goods-producing toward service-providing, conventional definitions of production are being expanded to include service-providing industries.

Average Weekly Hours by Selected Industries



Source: www.bls.gov/sae/experimental/sae33.htm

Average Weekly Earnings by Selected Industries



Source: www.bls.gov/sae/experimental/sae33.htm

Production workers in New Hampshire's *Manufacturing* industries were the only non-supervisory workers to average over 40 hours of work each week, according to results from a new experimental series produced by Current Employment Statistics.[1] Non-supervisory workers in *Professional and business services* had the next highest average number of hours with slightly more than 36 hours per week. *Professional and business services* include a large spectrum of businesses, from professional and technical occupations to landscaping and waste collection services. At the lower end of average hours worked were *Leisure and hospitality* workers and those in *Trade, transportation and utilities*.

Average weekly earnings for workers in *Leisure and hospitality* industries ranged around $300 a week compared to $500 in the sector with the next lowest earnings, *Trade, transportation and utilities*. Earnings for non-supervisory workers in *Professional and business services* surpassed those of production workers in *Manufacturing*. *Education and health services* workers were in the middle ranges for both average hours worked and earnings per week.

The calculation of gross domestic product by state uses compensation

[1] "Experimental All Employees Hours and Earnings Series by State from the Current Employment Statistics Program." State and Metro Area Employment, Hours & Earnings. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Accessed October 24, 2008. <www.bls.gov/sae/saeaepp.htm>.

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of employees as one of the components in the total estimate. The compensation of employees is the sum of employee wages and salaries and supplements to salaries. Roughly 60 percent of New Hampshire's total gross domestic product by state is from compensation of employees. But that does vary from industry to industry. Four industries had similar shares, around 60 percent, of gross domestic product by state from employee compensation, other industry sectors varied.

The share of compensation of employees in *Utilities* was the smallest, less than 20 percent, meaning that the remainder of the value added in that industry was provided either from taxes on production and imports (less subsidies) or gross operating surplus.[2] The sectors with the highest share of industry GDP from compensation of employees were *Educational services* and *Management of companies and enterprises*, each with over 90 percent. The share of GDP from compensation of employees in *Health care and social assistance* and in *Manufacturing* was over 80 percent in each industry.

High Tech

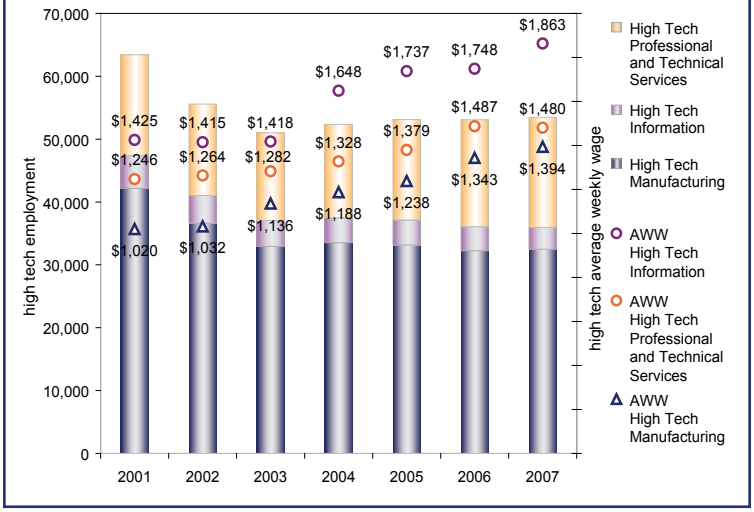
Since 2001, over 40 percent of New Hampshire's *Manufacturing* employment could be defined as high tech manufacturing. Employment numbers slipped following the recession period in 2001, from over 42,000 to just above 36,600 the next year. Since then employment levels in high tech manufacturing have stabilized, hovering around 32,800 workers since 2003. This is of interest because the average weekly wage for high tech workers is higher than average. High tech manufacturing workers received an average weekly wage of $1,020 in 2001 and have seen that increase to $1,394 by 2007. While average weekly wages in all *Manufacturing* industries are typically higher than the state average, *Manufacturing* workers in the state had a 3.9 percent increase in average weekly wage from $1,066 in 2006 to $1,109 in 2007.[3]

Additionally, there has been new growth in employment in the service-providing component of high tech industries. These industries employed over 21,200 workers in 2001. After dropping

2 "Gross domestic product by state (millions of dollars)." Regional Economic Accounts. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Accessed October 27, 2008. <www.bea.gov/regional/index.htm>.

3 "New Hampshire – Covered Employment & Wages." NHetwork. New Hampshire Employment Security, Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau. Accessed October 27, 2008. <nhetwork.nhes.state.nh.us/nhetwork/CEW.aspx?sid=6>

New Hampshire High Tech Employment and Average Weekly Wage



9. Production

15 percent of employment at the low point in 2003, by 2007 it rebounded to within a percentage point to reach 20,999 workers. The average weekly wages of workers in service-providing high tech industries are considerably higher than their counterparts, surpassing even those in high tech manufacturing. In 2001, service-providing high tech workers had an average weekly wage of $1,290, over $250 more than peers in high tech manufacturing. By 2007, that wage for service providing high tech workers had grown to $1,544. This exceeded the average weekly wage of $1,022 from all workers in those service-providing sectors. Service-providing high tech industries are from the *Information*, *Professional and technical services*, *Educational services* and *Other services* industry sectors.

Export Sales to the World	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**Source**
Total ($ millions)	$2,286	$2,548	$2,811	$2,910	WISER
Annual percent change	18.4%	11.5%	10.3%	3.5%	WISER/NHES
Industry Share of Total Exports					
Computer And Electronic Product Manufacturing	32.9%	32.3%	26.8%	27.3%	WISER/NHES
Machinery Manufacturing	19.7%	22.9%	23.6%	25.0%	WISER/NHES
Electrical Equipment, Appliances, & Components Mfg	5.4%	6.1%	5.9%	5.9%	WISER/NHES
Miscellaneous Manufactured Commodities	4.1%	4.4%	4.3%	5.3%	WISER/NHES
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	5.4%	6.1%	5.9%	5.9%	WISER/NHES
Plastics And Rubber Product Manufacturing	4.1%	4.4%	4.3%	5.3%	WISER/NHES
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	3.9%	3.5%	4.1%	4.5%	WISER/NHES
Printing, Publishing & Related Support Activities	5.4%	6.1%	5.9%	5.9%	WISER/NHES
Chemicals Manufacturing	3.5%	3.4%	3.0%	3.1%	WISER/NHES
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	3.0%	2.1%	2.5%	2.6%	WISER/NHES

9. Production

Gross Domestic Product by State - New Hampshire	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Current Dollars ($ millions)	$51,432	$53,468	$56,073	$57,341	BEA
Annual percent change	6.7%	4.0%	4.9%	2.3%	NHES
Real chained 2000 dollars ($ millions)	$47,744	$48,359	$49,226	$49,179	BEA
Annual percent change	4.0%	1.3%	1.8%	-0.1%	NHES

Gross Domestic Product by State - United States	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Current Dollars ($ billions)	$11,607	$12,347	$13,120	$13,743	BEA
Annual percent change	6.6%	6.4%	6.3%	4.7%	BEA/NHES
Real chained 2000 dollars ($ billions)	$10,580	$10,900	$11,240	$11,468	BEA
Annual percent change	3.5%	3.0%	3.1%	2.0%	BEA/NHES

New Capital Expenditures	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Total ($ millions)	$476	$517	$614	n/a	CB
As a Percent of Payroll					
United States	20.1%	22.1%	22.9%	n/a	CB/NHES
New Hampshire	14.3%	14.1%	16.0%	n/a	CB/NHES
Connecticut	12.8%	13.0%	13.4%	n/a	CB/NHES
Maine	23.3%	17.1%	20.6%	n/a	CB/NHES
Massachusetts	16.7%	14.9%	16.6%	n/a	CB/NHES
Rhode Island	13.2%	13.4%	19.7%	n/a	CB/NHES
Vermont	15.6%	15.5%	17.5%	n/a	CB/NHES

Defense Contracts ($ millions)	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Total	$715.9	$943.7	$1,178.9	n/a	CB

9. Production

Value Added	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Value Added by Manufacture					
Total ($ millions)	$8,466	$9,143	$9,203	n/a	CB
Value Added per Payroll Dollar					
United States	$3.56	$3.81	$3.89	n/a	CB/NHES
New Hampshire	$2.54	$2.49	$2.39	n/a	CB/NHES
United States rank [a]	51	50	51	n/a	CB/NHES
Connecticut	$2.98	$3.13	$3.42	n/a	CB/NHES
United States rank [a]	44	45	37	n/a	CB/NHES
Maine	$3.13	$3.28	$3.36	n/a	CB/NHES
United States rank [a]	39	38	41	n/a	CB/NHES
Massachusetts	$3.02	$3.04	$3.23	n/a	CB/NHES
United States rank [a]	43	46	46	n/a	CB/NHES
Rhode Island	$2.83	$2.74	$3.24	n/a	CB/NHES
United States rank [a]	50	49	45	n/a	CB/NHES
Vermont	$2.97	$2.91	$3.17	n/a	CB/NHES
United States rank [a]	45	48	47	n/a	CB/NHES
Industry Share of Total Value Added					
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	23.9%	21.6%	21.2%	n/a	CB/NHES
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	12.6%	12.1%	12.9%	n/a	CB/NHES
Machinery Manufacturing	11.1%	12.4%	11.9%	n/a	CB/NHES
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	9.9%	9.9%	10.7%	n/a	CB/NHES
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	6.5%	7.1%	6.7%	n/a	CB/NHES
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	3.9%	4.7%	5.1%	n/a	CB/NHES
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	5.0%	4.0%	4.3%	n/a	CB/NHES
Food Manufacturing	2.7%	3.6%	4.1%	n/a	CB/NHES
Printing and Related Support Activities	3.8%	3.8%	4.0%	n/a	CB/NHES
Wood Product Manufacturing	3.1%	3.3%	3.1%	n/a	CB/NHES
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	3.2%	3.2%	2.9%	n/a	CB/NHES
Chemical Manufacturing	2.8%	2.8%	2.7%	n/a	CB/NHES
Total Manufacturers' Shipments ($ millions)	$15,439	$16,920	$16,992	n/a	CB
Annual percent change	-4.7%	9.6%	0.4%	n/a	CB

[a] Including D.C.

10. Trade, Recreation & Hospitality

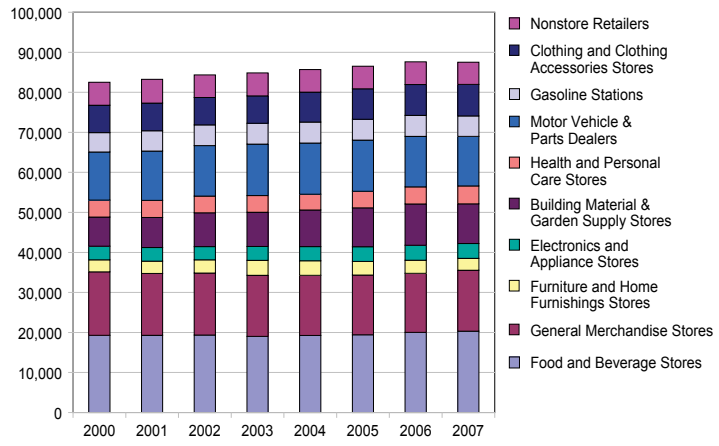
Retail Trade

Continued consumer spending has been the life raft for many industries and that is no truer than it is for retail businesses. New Hampshire's lack of a sales tax attracts many shoppers from neighboring states but it also makes it difficult to measure the amount of sales made in the state. In order to gauge the strength of the retail trade industry, annual employment figures are used as a substitute. Retail trade is the largest employing industry in New Hampshire. Employing an annual average of almost 97,700 workers in 2007, it made up 18 percent of total private covered employment.

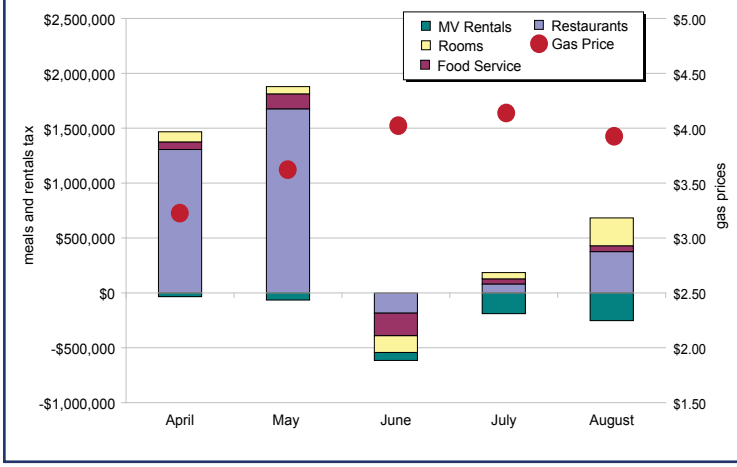
In contrast to the 2001 recession, the current economic downturn has taken its toll on the retail industry. Weakness in *Retail trade* employment started to show from 2006 to 2007, dropping 600 workers. This was the first time, according to available data back to 1985, that annual average employment for *Retail trade* in New Hampshire declined over the year. While the annual 2008 employment count is not yet available, comparing the average employment from January through June 2007 (96,509 workers) shows that *Retail trade* employment continued to trend downward (to 95,894) the first six months in 2008.

It is a fact that several national retail stores have filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy in the last few months. Tweeter, a home electronics retailer, closed its doors very abruptly, five days ahead of the announced schedule. This retailer had four stores in the state. Circuit City is liquidating one-fifth of its U.S. stores as it reorganizes in bankruptcy. To date, none of its stores in New Hampshire are being considered for closure. In general, many stores have announced that they are planning to lay off workers in early 2009, after the holiday season is over. L.L.Bean announced to its employees that it is considering company

New Hampshire Retail Trade Employment Selected Industries



Changes in Meals & Rooms Tax vs. Retail Gasoline Prices



10. Trade, Recreation & Hospitality

restructuring, cost cutting and possibly layoffs, in order to deal with weak sales.[1]

How many national chain stores will be affected in New Hampshire is hard to predict, but there is no doubt that the 2009 *Retail trade* employment numbers may struggle to reach the level currently attained.

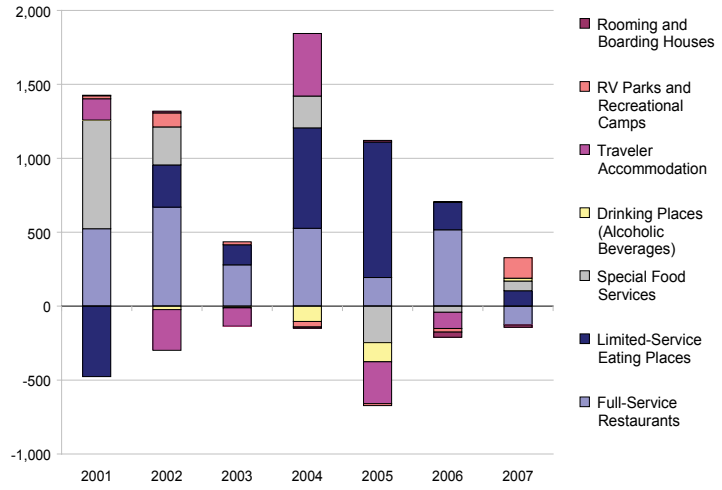
Food Services and Lodging Revenues

Challenging economic times call for creativity in drawing people to trade and hospitality attractions in New Hampshire. There is always the appeal of the natural beauty of New Hampshire's geography, from the mountains and forests to the lakes and seashore. Lodging facilities and restaurants across the state have added incentives to lure patrons to their locations. With gasoline prices just over $4 per gallon during the summer of 2008, gas cards and rebates were a frequently used reward. Others offered room rate reductions based on length of stay, as well as admission reductions for children accompanied by a paying adult. Typically, meals and rooms tax revenues are highest during the summer months, normally peaking in August. These tax revenues can be used to gauge how profitable the season has been compared to the previous year. During April and May 2008, revenues from rooms and meals taxes grew slightly over the same months in 2007. Understandably, with gasoline prices over $4 a gallon, motor vehicle rentals tax revenues were down slightly for April and May 2008, and continued to lag behind 2007 revenue levels through August.

Inclement weather was a contributing culprit to the drop in meals and rooms tax revenues during June 2008. Combining each of the revenue sources, their combined total fell more than $615,000 short of the same level in June last year. With the exception of motor vehicle rentals, revenues recovered to show slight gains in July, falling $4,700 shy of the 2007 level, and August growing almost $430,000 beyond the 2007 amount.

1 Sharp, David. "L.L. Bean: Layoffs possible in new year." Boston.com. December 23, 2008. Accessed December 29, 2008. <www.boston.com/news/local/maine/articles/2008/12/23/ll_bean_layoffs_possible_in_new_year/>.

Change in Accommodations & Food Employment



Accommodation and Food Services Employment

Businesses in New Hampshire's hospitality industries have been promoting the "Vacation in your own back yard" concept which was introduced by the state travel and tourism board a few years

10. Trade, Recreation & Hospitality

ago, prompting residents to spend their money locally. The idea of home-based vacation, also known as a "staycation," are promoted as a great alternative to expensive vacations. The big savings from a home-based vacation are transportation costs and lodging, but there are others. Even dining out every day, is typically limited to dinner.[2]

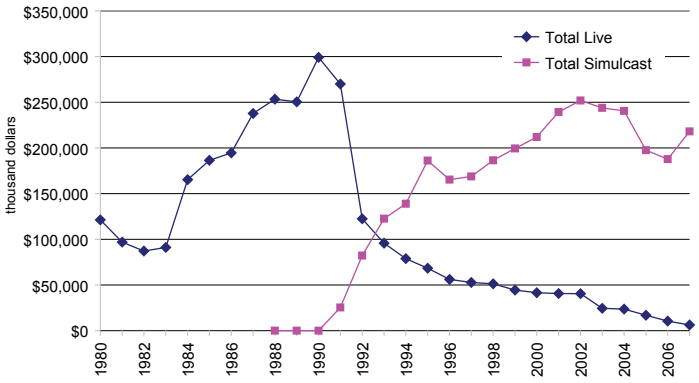
Employment levels in the *Accommodation and food services* sector can also be used to measure changing demands for the industry. From 2000 through 2002, employment in the industry grew by close to 1,000 jobs each year. The after-effects of the 2001 recession period showed, the increase was only 300 jobs in 2003. Jobs rebounded over-the-year 2004 to 2005, by almost 1,700 more jobs. The economic slowdown started to become more evident as industries in both the *Accommodations* and the *Food services* industries pared back hiring to around 500 jobs. Employers tightened their hiring even further in 2007 to fewer than 200 more jobs than the prior year.

Racing and Gambling

In mid December 2008, Hinsdale Greyhound Park filed for bankruptcy and announced it would close. The closure of the park was somewhat anticipated as the control and care of the greyhounds had been transferred to several non-profits. In addition to the loss of 49 jobs, the town of Hinsdale and the New Hampshire Racing and Charitable Gaming Commission lose a revenue source. The bankruptcy filing indicated that the company owed taxes to both authorities as well.

Evaluation of the money placed on live racing in the state over the last couple of years helps explain why the industry is hurting. The total amount handled for live racing in the state dropped from $300 million in 1990 to $6.2 million in 2007. On the other hand, there was no simulcast racing in the state until 1990, and total amount handled from simulcast racing was up more than $30 million from 2006 to 2007, totaling more than $224 million. With the closing of Hinsdale Greyhound Park, there are only three racetracks left in New Hampshire. Racetrack owners have long proposed that the state adopt casino gambling so slot machines could be added and the state would gain tax revenue. Others believe that the closing of Hinsdale Greyhound Park is a sign that the gambling industry is the wrong "horse to bet on."

Total amount Wagered on Live and Simulcast Racing in New Hampshire



Source: New Hampshire Racing and Charitable Gaming Commission

2 Brown, Jeff. "Avoiding high gas prices with a 'staycation' It's not hard to find fun things to do a bit closer to home." MSNBC.com. May 29, 2008. Accessed December 31, 2008. <www.msnbc.msn.com/id/24859538/>.

10. Trade, Recreation & Hospitality

Liquor Sales

The State of New Hampshire also receives tax revenue from liquor sales. Despite a continued increase in the liquor sales, State Liquor Commission Chairman Mark Bodi believes that sales have reached the peak and suggests that the state expand the sale of liquor from only state-run stores to include grocery and convenience stores. It is the Liquor Commission Chairman's idea to close unprofitable state stores and to make up sales through grocery stores and other retailers who will purchase liquor supplies from the state. One reason this suggestion works, is that rents have gone up and the state only owns 11 of its 77 locations. Opponents to expanding the sales of liquor to grocery stores fear that it will make liquor more accessible to minors.[3]

3 Monitor Staff. "Time to bring liquor stores into 21st century." Concord Monitor. December 15, 2008. Accessed December 22, 2008. <www.concordmonitor.com>.

Retail Employment	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
New Hampshire total	96,994	97,553	98,320	97,697	NHES
Annual percent change	0.9%	0.6%	0.8%	-0.6%	NHES
Food and beverage stores	19,267	19,429	20,021	20,340	NHES
Annual percent change	1.3%	0.8%	3.0%	1.6%	NHES
General merchandise stores	15,024	14,914	14,769	15,199	NHES
Annual percent change	-1.5%	-0.7%	-1.0%	2.9%	NHES
Furniture and home furnishings stores	3,616	3,404	3,254	2,969	NHES
Annual percent change	-3.1%	-5.9%	-4.4%	-8.8%	NHES
Electronics and appliance stores	3,550	3,670	3,731	3,726	NHES
Annual percent change	2.6%	3.4%	1.7%	-0.1%	NHES
Building material & garden supply stores	9,132	9,721	10,236	9,889	NHES
Annual percent change	6.7%	6.4%	5.3%	-3.4%	NHES
Health and personal care stores	3,950	4,136	4,267	4,492	NHES
Annual percent change	-5.3%	4.7%	3.2%	5.3%	NHES
Motor vehicle & parts dealers	12,771	12,785	12,614	12,377	NHES
Annual percent change	-0.7%	0.1%	-1.3%	-1.9%	NHES
Gasoline stations	5,243	5,190	5,241	5,121	NHES
Annual percent change	0.5%	-1.0%	1.0%	-2.3%	NHES
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	7,480	7,632	7,734	7,854	NHES
Annual percent change	9.7%	2.0%	1.3%	1.6%	NHES
Nonstore retailers	5,649	5,627	5,644	5,564	NHES
Annual percent change	-2.0%	-0.4%	0.3%	-1.4%	NHES
New England total	826,400	825,424	819,806	817,445	BLS/NHES
Annual percent change	0.7%	-0.1%	-0.7%	-0.3%	BLS/NHES
United States total	15,060,686	15,256,340	15,370,040	15,507,891	BLS
Annual percent change	0.9%	1.3%	0.7%	0.9%	BLS/NHES

10. Trade, Recreation & Hospitality

Accommodation And Food Services Employment	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
New Hampshire total	51,995	52,443	52,939	53,124	NHES
Annual percent change	3.4%	0.9%	0.9%	0.3%	NHES
Accommodation	9,590	9,304	9,136	9,257	NHES
Annual percent change	4.1%	-3.0%	-1.8%	1.3%	NHES
Food services	42,405	43,139	43,803	43,867	NHES
Annual percent change	3.2%	1.7%	1.5%	0.1%	NHES
New England	522,133	527,128	534,856	543,262	BLS/NHES
Annual percent change	1.5%	1.0%	1.5%	1.6%	BLS/NHES
United States total	10,614,677	10,871,471	11,123,421	11,373,174	BLS/NHES
Annual percent change	2.6%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%	BLS/NHES

Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation Employment	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
New Hampshire total	11,703	10,851	11,038	10,774	BLS/NHES
Annual percent change	3.8%	-7.3%	1.7%	-2.4%	BLS/NHES
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related	2,002	1,753	1,853	1,769	BLS/NHES
Annual percent change	8.7%	-12.4%	5.7%	-4.5%	BLS/NHES
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	562	560	534	537	BLS/NHES
Annual percent change	-5.2%	-0.4%	-4.6%	0.6%	BLS/NHES
Amusement, gambling, and recreation	9,140	8,538	8,651	8,469	BLS/NHES
Annual percent change	3.3%	-6.6%	1.3%	-2.1%	BLS/NHES
New England	101,450	100,435	101,202	103,288	BLS/NHES
Annual percent change	1.5%	-1.0%	0.8%	2.1%	BLS/NHES
United States total	1,852,920	1,867,996	1,901,194	1,953,865	BLS/NHES
Annual percent change	2.0%	0.8%	1.8%	2.8%	BLS/NHES

10. Trade, Recreation & Hospitality

Winter Recreation

New Hampshire's ski industry started a "Ski NH 2008-09 Ski More, Drive Less Sweepstakes" to attract skiers and snowboarders to state resorts. Giveaways associated with the promotion include multi day/night ski pass packages or ski gear, clothing and day pass combinations. The goal is to encourage those in the vicinity to partake in activities provided locally, thus keeping dollars spent closer to home.[4]

Each mountain is trying to come up with ideas that can increase the pool of skiers. This year, Loon Mountain and New England Action Sports started a new service, the Loon Express. This bus service runs twice a week (Friday and Sunday) from Providence, R.I. to Loon, stopping several places en route including Boston, catering to young college students who do not have access to a car or just want to save money on gas expenses.[5]

4 "Ski NH 2008-09 Ski More, Drive Less Sweepstakes." SkiNH.com. Accessed December 29, 2008. <www.skinh.com/survey/index.cfm>.

5 Leo, Roger. "All Aboard For Twice-Weekly Bus Trips To Loon Mountain." OnTheSnow.com. December 22, 2008. Accessed December 29, 2008.<www.onthesnow.com/news/a/5037/all-aboard-for-twice-weekly-bus-trips-to-loon-mountain>.

Hospitality: Hotel, Restaurant Sales (millions)[a]	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**Source**
Restaurants	$1,340.7	$1,366.6	$1,288.8	$1,539.9	RA/NHES
Annual percent change	3.8%	1.9%	-5.7%	19.5%	RA/NHES
Other food service	$369.8	$391.1	$382.6	$420.8	RA/NHES
Annual percent change	9.7%	5.7%	-2.2%	10.0%	RA/NHES
Rental of accommodations – short term (includes combinations[b])	$484.8	$476.4	$450.4	$515.3	RA/NHES
Annual percent change	6.7%	-1.7%	-5.5%	14.4%	RA/NHES
Motor vehicle rentals (millions)	$88.0	$90.4	$83.0	$96.3	RA/NHES
Annual percent change	-0.6%	2.7%	-8.2%	16.0%	RA/NHES

[a] Calculated using meals and rentals tax receipt data.
[b] Combinations are lodging packages that include meals where the room and the meal(s) are not priced separately.

Liquor Sales (state fiscal year – July 1 to June 30)	**2003-04**	**2004-05**	**2005-06**	**2006-07**	**Source**
Retail and wholesale (millions)	$377.2	$401.3	$422.3	$443.8	LC
Fiscal percent change	7.5%	6.4%	5.2%	5.1%	LC/NHES
Percent retail	69.8%	70.1%	70.1%	71.6%	LC/NHES

Recreation/Tourism (fiscal year – July 1 to June 30)	**2003-04**	**2004-05**	**2005-06**	**2006-07**	**Source**
Skiing, state owned Cannon Mountain					
Number of skiers	109,562	104,695	81,533	94,250	P&R
Lift sales, including season passes	$3,101,821	$2,132,319	$1,943,044	$2,063,929	P&R
Snowmobile Registrations, non-resident	20,880	19,304	13,567	15,945	F&G

10. Trade, Recreation & Hospitality

Based on a robust number of pre-season sales for season passes (up nearly 100 percent over last year), officials at Cannon Mountain are anticipating a strong ski season 2008-2009. It is hard to say whether buying season passes is a way for skiers to save money or if it is due to the enticement of record snow last winter. Many would argue that a good ski season for the mountains is more dependent on Mother Nature than the health of the economy. A tight economy may give an advantage to local ski resorts, as people will ski locally instead of flying to ski resorts out west.

In early December, Mount Sunapee, along with two other properties owned by the Mueller family — Okemo, Vermont and Crested Butte, Colorado — was part of a sales agreement to CNL Lifestyle Properties, Inc., a real estate investment trust. The Mueller family-owned company will lease the properties back from CNL Lifestyle Properties, INC. in order to manage the operation of the mountains under a long-term lease. CNL Lifestyle Properties, Inc. already owns two other New Hampshire ski resorts: Bretton Woods and Loon Mountain.

Recreation/Tourism	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Division of Travel & Tourism web site visits	1,093,787	911,091	1,010,266	1,872,871	DTTD
Fish and Game licenses, non-resident – hunting, fishing, and combination	67,527	66,113	64,055	66,114	F&G
Racing, pari-mutuel pool (handle) ($ thousands)					
Live					
Thoroughbred	$62.6	no races	no races	no races	RCGC
Harness	$3,527.0	$3,260.3	$2,541.9	$1,842.0	RCGC
Greyhound	$20,097.9	$13,660.5	$7,958.3	$4,377.1	RCGC
Total live	$23,687.5	$16,920.8	$10,500.2	$6,219.1	RCGC/NHES
Simulcast					
Thoroughbred	$146,035.6	$140,464.1	$136,586.8	$161,917.6	RCGC
Harness	$25,807.9	$21,534.1	$19,236.6	$20,529.9	RCGC
Greyhound	$68,609.4	$35,582.7	$31,924.0	$35,608.3	RCGC
Total simulcast	$240,452.9	$197,580.9	$187,747.4	$218,055.9	RCGC/NHES
Total pari-mutuel pool	$264,140.4	$214,501.7	$198,247.6	$224,275.0	RCGC/NHES

11. Construction & Housing

Construction and housing indicators pointed in the wrong direction during the summer of 2008. Median price and residential permits were down, and days on the market and foreclosures were up. Rental costs also rose, but only slightly.

Numbers for New Hampshire reflected the national headlines: the economy was slowing, and having a drastic effect on construction and housing. While housing prices in all states were declining, New England's declines were not as steep as those in California, Florida, Nevada, Arizona, and the Midwest.[1]

Also in the national headlines were the financial difficulties of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, which are stockholder-owned corporations chartered as government sponsored enterprises. Both were placed under conservatorship of the Federal Housing Finance Authority (FHFA) in September 2008. Fannie provides liquidity in mortgage markets, while Freddie Mac buys mortgages on the secondary market and resells them as mortgage-backed securities to investors.

1 "Significant Recession Anticipated Across New England; Slow, Weak Recovery to Follow." Press Releases. New England Economic Partnership (NEEP). November 20, 2008. Accessed December 5, 2008. <www.neepecon.org/Press.htm>.

Purchase Price and Sales

The median purchase price of a primary home in New Hampshire in the first eight months of 2008 was $242,000, a drop of 4.2 percent from 2007, when the median price was $252,500. Data compiled by the New Hampshire Housing Finance Authority showed it was the first time that the median price had declined year-to-year since 1992.[2]

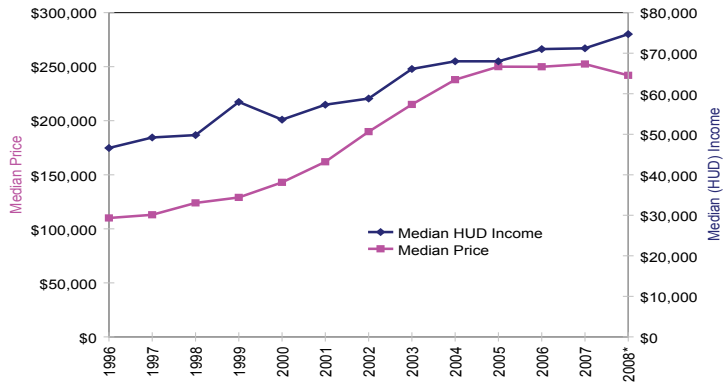
According to the National Realtors Association, distressed sales, including foreclosure and short sales (where the lender agrees to accept a discounted payoff), accounted nationally for 35 to 40 percent of transactions during the third quarter of 2008. Because a very large portion of distressed home sales take place at discounted prices, compared to more normal conditions a year ago, they tend to drag down average prices. It then becomes very challenging to assess the difference in valuation between distressed sales and traditional homes in sound condition.[3]

In a related indicator, the New Hampshire Association of Realtors reported the number of

2 "Purchase Price Trends." Housing Characteristics. New Hampshire Housing Finance Authority. Accessed December 5, 2008. <www.nhhfa.org/demographic_housing.cfm>. *Primary homes defined as all homes, including existing, new, and condominiums.*

3 Jackson, Paul. "NAR: Home Sales Fall, Despite Increase in Distressed Sales." HousingWire.com. November 19, 2008. Accessed December 22, 2008. <www.housingwire.com/2008/11/19/nar-home-sales-fall-despite-increase-in-distressed-sales/>.

Price to income comparisons can indicate housing affordability



Source: www.nhhfa.org/demographic_housing.cfm

11. Construction & Housing

sales of single-family residential homes fell from 9,457 in the first nine months of 2007 to 7,825 in the first nine months of 2008.[4]

Days on Market

The time it takes between listing a property for sale and when an offer to buy has been accepted by the seller is known as "days on market." Over a given period of time, an increase in the days on market can indicate a weakening real estate market. The New Hampshire Association of Realtors (NHAR) compiles average days on market data over a nine-month period (January through September) each year.

Days on market for properties in New Hampshire jumped from 82 days in 2005 to 107 days in 2006 to 125 days in 2007. During the first nine months of 2008, the days on market increased further to 132. In the eleven years of data available from NHAR, the longest nine-month average days on market was in 1998 with 151 days, and the shortest was in 2003, with 76 days on market.

Upside Down Mortgages

A home is an investment, and many homeowners have used the equity in their homes to pay for renovations, medical bills or a child's college education. Home equity loans which are secured by the equity value in the borrower's home, are usually fixed rate, but may have a balloon payment due at the end of the term. Home equity lines of credit are a limited credit line similar to a credit card that is based on the value of a home. The terms are frequently variable rate interest.

Early in 2008, dropping real estate values combined with increases in variable rate interest caused sharp increases in loan payment amounts for many mortgage holders. In short order, many found themselves owing more than their home was worth. This situation of negative equity is known as an upside down mortgage. When this occurs, homeowners cannot pay off the complete amount owed on the home simply by selling it at its current value. Data on the numbers of New Hampshire residents with upside down mortgages is not available.

Residential Building Permits

Residential building permits are frequently used as an indicator of economic health. Every month, the U.S. Census Bureau releases the number of permits for the construction of new residential housing, which includes single-family and multi-family units. There was a marked difference between 2007 and 2008 in the

Building permits have been trending down

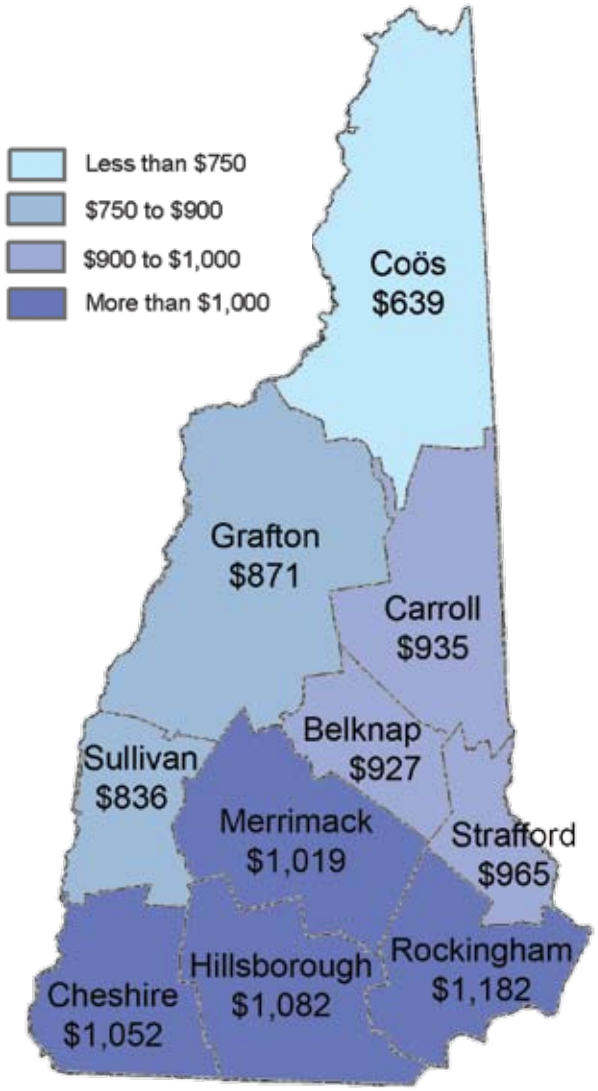
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

4 Nine-month New Hampshire Residential Sales Data. New Hampshire Association of Realtors. Accessed December 5, 2008. <www.nhar.org/3Q08data.htm>.

11. Construction & Housing

number of permits issued. As of November 2008, there were 123 permits issued by New Hampshire municipalities, 70 percent of which were for single-family units. This was more than 60 percent of the 204 permits issued in November 2007. Over the first eleven months of 2008, the number of permits issued dropped nearly 30 percent from the same time in 2007. In comparison, there was a 35 percent decrease in the number of permits issued throughout the nation, and a 33 percent decrease in the number of permits issued in the New England states over the same eleven months.

2008 Median Monthly Gross Rent for 2-Bedroom Units



Source: 2008 Residential Rental Cost Survey, New Hampshire Housing Finance Authority

In addition to building permits, the Census Bureau compiles data on housing starts and completions. These data represent housing units that were actually started, and housing units that were actually completed. Once a permit has been issued, there are several reasons why the status of the proposed building may change, including reclassification of the type of building, abandonment of the construction project, changes in design, or dwellings that were incorrectly classified. Housing starts and completions data is not compiled at the state level.[5]

Residential Rental Costs

While most housing indicators were trending down in New Hampshire through 2008, rents in most counties rose. Based on the Residential Rental Cost Survey published by the New Hampshire Housing Finance Authority, median gross rents rose in eight of the ten counties. Comparative rental costs are for two-bedroom units, including utilities. Carroll County had the largest percentage increase over 2007, as rents climbed from $815 per month to

5 "Relationship between building permits, housing starts, and housing completions," U.S. Census Bureau, Accessed December 29, 2008. <www.census.gov/const/www/nrcdatarelationships.html>.

11. Construction & Housing

$935. The most expensive rents were in Rockingham County at $1,182 per month. This was a 6.9 percent increase over 2007. Rental costs declined slightly in Merrimack and Sullivan counties.

Housing Permits Authorized

(not seasonally adjusted)	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Total New Hampshire	8,653	7,586	5,677	4,561	CB
Annual percent change:					
New Hampshire	0.1%	-12.3%	-25.2%	-19.7%	CB/NHES
New England	10.4%	1.5%	-20.4%	-19.8%	CB/NHES
United States	9.6%	4.1%	-14.7%	-24.0%	CB/NHES
Single units	7,002	6,432	4,826	3,772	CB
Annual percent change:					
New Hampshire	6.4%	-8.1%	-25.0%	-21.8%	CB/NHES
New England	10.8%	-4.4%	-20.6%	-21.5%	CB/NHES
United States	10.4%	4.2%	-18.1%	-28.9%	CB/NHES

New Hampshire Housing Stock	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
From residential building permit data					
Net change in units (permitted units less demolitions)	9,067	7,697	5,750	4,447	OEP
Total Hillsborough and Rockingham Counties	4,158	3,368	2,304	1,820	OEP
Total multifamily	2,044	1,999	1,631	1,143	OEP

Contract Value Indices (base = 1980)	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Total construction:					
New Hampshire	549.2	576.1	475.9	509.4	FR/NHES
New England	390.9	440.2	406.1	428.3	FR/NHES
United States	399.6	452.4	464.4	426.4	FR/NHES
Non-building construction					
New Hampshire	341.2	364.3	361.9	465.9	FR/NHES
New England	222.0	322.7	284.4	336.7	FR/NHES
United States	295.8	323.0	400.7	419.2	FR/NHES
Nonresidential construction					
New Hampshire	594.7	677.5	562.5	733.0	FR/NHES
New England	395.3	445.7	485.0	504.6	FR/NHES
United States	312.5	347.0	413.1	443.8	FR/NHES
Residential construction					
New Hampshire	613.6	610.5	476.3	401.8	FR/NHES
New England	476.5	497.7	403.8	379.2	FR/NHES
United States	524.2	604.3	539.0	415.7	FR/NHES
Residential construction (seasonally adjusted)					
New Hampshire	609.2	597.3	476.6	397.5	FR/NHES
New England	474.1	483.1	407.2	377.2	FR/NHES
United States	518.3	596.8	532.1	409.3	FR/NHES

11. Construction & Housing

Assisted Rental Housing Funded	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Total units (NHHFA only)	370	620	409	388	HFA
For elderly and special needs tenants	110	278	102	260	HFA

Homes Financed by NH Housing Finance Authority	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Total	1,560	1,212	1,228	1,380	HFA
Percent new	5.7%	7.0%	5.4%	56.0%	HFA
Percent condo	27.4%	30.7%	29.5%	28.3%	HFA
NHHFA Bond Issues ($ millions)	$180	$180	$210	$210	HFA

Home Sales	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Conventional Mortgage Home Price Index (1987=100), NSA[a]					
New Hampshire	202.7	220.7	223.8	220.3	FR/FM
New England	231.2	253.3	257.3	255.1	FR/FM
United States	245.5	276.5	292.7	293.9	FR/FM
New Hampshire Multiple Listing Service data on Sales of Existing Homes[b]					
Total Sales Volume (millions)	$5,985.7	$2,872.7	n/a	n/a	NNEREN
Annual percent change	19.2%	-52.0%	n/a	n/a	NNEREN/NHES
Average sale price	$253,879	$264,517	n/a	n/a	NNEREN
Annual percent change	9.9%	4.2%	n/a	n/a	NNEREN/NHES
Total existing home sales seasonally adjusted					
Single family, apt. condos. and coops	23,861	23,476	19,397	17,235	NHAR
Mobile/manufactured	22,475	22,129	18,207	16,181	NHAR
Annual percent change	9.4%	-1.6%	-17.4%	-11.1%	NHAR/NHES

[a] Data for fourth quarter as published by Federal Reserve Bank Boston from Freddie Mac.

[b] Data for 2005 represents the first six months of the year. No further data is currently available.

Mortgage Rates and Housing Rentals	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
30-Year Fixed Mortgage Rates (Annual average)	5.84%	5.87%	6.41%	6.34%	MBA/FHLMC
Housing Unit Rentals					
Median monthly rent (including utilities)	$896	$901	$928	$946	HFA
Annual percent change	4.9%	0.6%	3.0%	1.9%	HFA/NHES

12. Finance & Banking

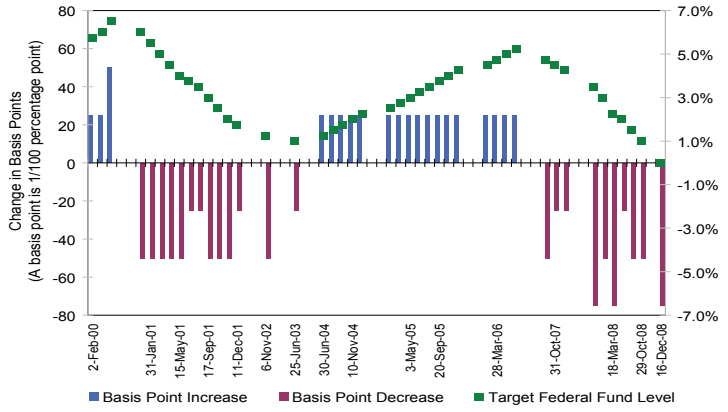
In *Vital Signs 2008*, discussions included weakening financial markets and tightening credit conditions. No one could have predicted the series of events that would follow. The year 2008 started with global financial apprehension. The financial crisis hit tsunami proportions by September as global credit markets lost liquidity and investment banks were threatened with insolvency. Multiple large mortgage, insurance, and investment firms faced liquidity problems, bankruptcy, takeovers, or were either seized or placed in conservatorship of government agencies. As a result, several recovery packages were enacted overseas and a $700 billion U.S. government bailout of American financial markets was signed into law in early October 2008.

In response to these volatile markets throughout 2008, the Federal Reserve System's Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) decreased its target federal funds rate seven times, down to 0.0 to 0.25 percent by the end of the year. Additionally, primary and secondary interest rates were lowered eight times during the year.

For the American public, one of the biggest points of confusion about the economic crisis was the link between "Wall Street" and "Main Street." It seemed to be a familiar concept for legislators and financial gurus, but John Q. Public, the taxpayer, did not have a clear understanding of the issues. In the fear and rush to get the rescue package legislation passed, an explanation of why this action was necessary was left missing until later.

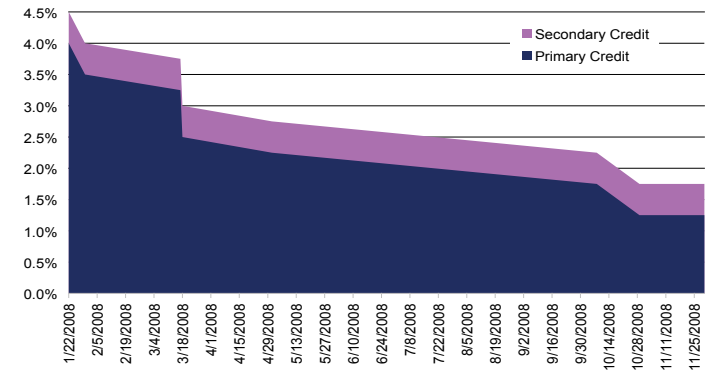
The panic that spread down Main Street was exemplified by the case of Sovereign Bank. On September 29, 2008, Sovereign Bank, which has multiple branches in New Hampshire, was in distress. In the midst of financial market failures, Sovereign's stock price dropped below $3 a share by mid-afternoon. Simultaneously, large account holders began to withdraw millions of dollars in deposits. This was the beginning of the run on the bank. As a result of the day's financial activity, the company's chief executive was fired, and the bank was sold for a fraction of its worth to the Spanish bank, Banco

Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) rate changes in response to economic conditions



Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Federal Open Market Committee

FOMC changes in primary & secondary credit



Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Federal Open Market Committee

12. Finance & Banking

Santander. Sovereign's customers had withdrawn nearly nine percent of the bank's deposits in the quarter ending September 30, 2008.[1]

Amid all the financial chaos of autumn 2008, New Hampshire's financial sector seemed to be holding its own. Even as national banks struggled with liquidity problems, local banks in the state had been relatively unaffected. Most of New Hampshire's banks are owned by depositors, and not shareholders. For the most part, these financial institutions have maintained traditional lending practices, prudently protecting the assets of depositors. That methodology helped insulate them from the effects of sub-prime lending practices and the Wall Street fallout.[2]

Even so, there is a realization that there has been some negative impact on loan holders in the state. Two nonprofit organizations, New Hampshire Housing and New Hampshire Bankers Association, organized a campaign to bring awareness of an initiative for citizens facing foreclosure, the HOPE Hotline. The hotline provides free, confidential services to teach loan holders on how to work and communicate effectively with lenders to avoid foreclosure.

Alternative methods are also being used by bank management, to improve efficiency, including mergers and selling branches.[3] Some banks find themselves being a little more lenient with automobile and recreational vehicle repossessions as well.[4]

1 Healy, Beth and Syre, Steven. "Cautionary tale in Sovereign's sudden decline." The Boston Globe. October 15, 2008. Accessed October 30, 2008. <www.boston.com>.

2 Mullen, Shannon. "New Hampshire Community Banks are Still Pretty Healthy." New Hampshire Public Radio. October 3, 2008. Accessed October 30, 2008. <www.nhpr.org/node/17982>.

3 Sanders, Bob. "Laconia Savings buys two Ocean branches." New Hampshire Business Review. October 16, 2008. Accessed October 30, 2008. <www.nhbr.com>.

4 Carey, Meghan. "New Hampshire sees increase in repossessions, but also in leniency." The Eagle-Tribune. October 20, 2008. <www.eagletribune.com/punewsnh/local_story_294030552.html/resources_printstory>. Accessed October 30, 2008.

Bankruptcy Filings[a]	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Total New Hampshire Filings	4,651	6,097	1,925	2,983	BKRNH
Percent change from previous year					
New Hampshire	5.1%	31.1%	-68.4%	55.0%	ABI/NHES
Connecticut	-6.7%	33.7%	-67.1%	17.2%	ABI/NHES
Maine	-3.3%	46.7%	-80.0%	74.1%	ABI/NHES
Massachusetts	1.0%	44.8%	-68.6%	63.2%	ABI/NHES
Rhode Island	-9.1%	40.9%	-72.2%	73.8%	ABI/NHES
Vermont	-10.8%	54.4%	-75.0%	36.6%	ABI/NHES
New England	-2.6%	40.8%	-70.0%	50.9%	ABI/NHES
United States	-3.3%	29.7%	-71.0%	40.3%	ABI/NHES

[a] Enactment of the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act in 2005 caused a sharp drop in the number of bankruptcies declared in 2006.

Delinquency Rates (FDIC Insured Institutions)	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Mortgage delinquency rate (1-4 family residential)	0.61%	0.69%	0.77%	1.53%	FDIC/NHES
Consumer loan delinquency rate[a]	4.25%	1.31%	1.53%	1.91%	FDIC/NHES
Credit card delinquency rate[a]	4.87%	1.16%	1.72%	4.56%	FDIC

[a] Prior to 2005 rates for NH were inflated by the presence of Providian's credit card operations.

12. Finance & Banking

It remains unknown how long New Hampshire's financial profile can remain healthy in the middle of the turmoil.

The connection between Wall Street and Main Street has become a little more transparent. New Hampshire's banks are primarily community based banks, so even though lending standards may be tighter, credit is still flowing.[5]

Personal Debt

New Hampshire ranked second among the fifty states (and the District of Columbia). That's not a good thing, because the ranking was for the state's median credit card debt per borrower. This ranking was based on the volume of revolving debt, a type of credit which typically comes with higher interest rates. In many cases it has been easy to obtain this type of credit and over use of revolving credit can limit the ability to build assets. Results were published in the 2007 - 2008 Assets and Opportunity Scorecard which used fourth quarter 2006 data from TransUnion. These data showed New Hampshire's median credit card debt per borrower was $2,109.[6] Additional data reported on the scorecard included: New Hampshire's installment debt of $14,687 ranked 33 among the states. Ranking 36, the median mortgage debt in New Hampshire was $140,109.

Another type of debt commonly incurred by younger people is student loan debt. Seventy-four percent of New Hampshire's graduating class of 2007 had student loan debt. This was the second highest share of federal student loan debt in the nation, averaging $25,211. This does not include any private loans, Pell Grants or loans taken out by parents to help pay for tuition.[7]

5 Smith, Ashley. "Amid crisis, NH economy stays sturdy." Nashua Telegraph. October 27, 2008. Accessed October 30, 2008. <www.nashuatelegraph.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20081027/BUSINESS/310279926>.

6 "2007 – 2008 Assets & Opportunity Scorecard." Corporation for Enterprise Development. Accessed October 31, 2008. <www.cfed.org/focus.m?parentid=31&siteid=2471&id=2471>.

7 "Student Debt and the Class of 2007." Project on Student Debt: New Hampshire. The Institute for College Access & Success. October 2008. Accessed November 5, 2008. <projectonstudentdebt.org>.

Credit Unions	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Assets (millions)	$3,213	$3,438	$3,571	$3,785	NCUA
Annual percent change	5.7%	7.0%	3.9%	6.0%	NCUA/NHES
Shares and Deposits (millions)	$2,625	$2,745	$2,900	$3,046	NCUA
Annual percent change	4.0%	4.6%	5.6%	5.0%	NCUA/NHES
Number of Credit Unions	27	26	25	24	NCUA

Non-Current Loans and Leases	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
FDIC commercial banks, Dec. 31st totals (millions)	$210.0	$24.2	$39.7	$53.0	FDIC
Percent change from previous year	-16.8%	-88.5%	64.0%	33.5%	FDIC
Rank by non-current/net loans and leases (from smallest)[a]	49	49	45	41	FDIC

[a] Includes the fifty states and D.C. Prior to Washington Mutual Bank absorbing Providian during 2005 ranks for NH was inflated by the presence of large credit card operations.

12. Finance & Banking

Credit card debt is frequently acquired by young adults. While state specific data is not available, on average nationally, 41 percent of students have a credit card. Of the students with cards, about 65 percent pay their bills in full every month. Among the 35 percent that do not pay their balance in full every month, the average balance is $452. This is down 19 percent from 2007.[8]

A presentation for the younger generation, titled "Campaign for Financial Literacy" specifically addressed the volume of credit card debt as well as student loan debt accumulated by New Hampshire students.[9]

Banking data

Reported assets and deposits for savings banks in New Hampshire dropped from 2006 to 2007. This is less worrisome than it sounds. All data are collected and reported based on the location of each reporting institution's main office. Reported data may include assets and liabilities located outside of the reporting institution's home state. Because of mergers and acquisitions, some familiar New Hampshire banks now have a home office located in another state. So some bank deposits in New Hampshire are now officially counted in another state (where the home office is located).[10]

8 Woolsey, Ben and Schulz, Matt. "Credit card industry facts, 2006-2008." CreditCards.com. Accessed November 5, 2008. <www.creditcards.com/credit-card-news/credit-card-industry-facts-personal-debt-statistics-1276.php#demographics.>.

9 Berube, Tori and Palmer, Rebecca. "The NHHEAF Network Organizations' Campaign for Financial Literacy Presented for EASFAA." Conference 2009. Eastern Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators. May 20, 2008. Accessed November 4, 2008. <www.easfaa.org/docs/toc_conference.html>.

10 "Disclaimer and Notes, Reporting Basis." Banking Statistics. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Accessed December 30, 2008. <www2.fdic.gov/SDI/main4.asp>.

12. Finance & Banking

Banking Data - FDIC Insured Banks	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Bank Assets - Total All Banks (millions)	$31,162	$19,396	$19,661	$9,870	FDIC
Commercial Banks and Trust Companies	$17,615	$4,266	$3,943	$3,974	FDIC
Savings Institutions	$13,547	$15,130	$15,718	$5,923	FDIC
Annual percent change:					
Total	5.1%	-37.8%	1.4%	-49.8%	FDIC/NHES
Commercial Banks and Trust Companies	2.9%	-75.8%	-7.6%	0.8%	FDIC/NHES
Savings Institutions	8.0%	11.7%	3.9%	-62.3%	FDIC/NHES
Bank Deposits - Total All Banks (millions)	$23,061	$13,347	$13,411	$7,446	FDIC
Commercial Banks and Trust Companies	$13,049	$3,424	$3,108	$3,034	FDIC
Savings Institutions	$10,013	$9,923	$10,302	$4,412	FDIC
Annual percent change:					
Total	4.8%	-42.1%	0.5%	-44.5%	FDIC/NHES
Commercial Banks and Trust Companies	1.9%	-73.8%	-9.2%	-2.4%	FDIC/NHES
Savings Institutions	8.8%	-0.9%	3.8%	-57.2%	FDIC/NHES
Equity Capital (millions)					
Total	$4,871	$1,872	$2,036	$1,307	FDIC
Commercial Banks and Trust Companies	$3,666	$548	$546	$632	FDIC
Savings Institutions	$1,205	$1,323	$1,490	$675	FDIC
Equity Capital to Asset Ratio					
Total	15.63%	9.65%	10.36%	13.24%	FDIC/NHES
Commercial Banks and Trusts	20.81%	12.85%	13.85%	15.90%	FDIC/NHES
Savings Institutions	8.89%	8.75%	9.48%	11.40%	FDIC/NHES
Number of Banking Institutions					
Total	30	27	26	24	FDIC
Commercial Banks and Trusts	13	10	10	9	FDIC
Savings Institutions	17	17	16	15	FDIC
Number of Banking Offices (Including branches)					
Total	421	427	n/a	344	FDIC
Commercial Banks and Trusts	224	219	n/a	n/a	FDIC
Savings Institutions	197	208	n/a	n/a	FDIC

Industrial Financing ($ millions)	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Total bond issues (millions)	$64.5	$124.3	$42.9	$123.2	BFA
Industrial revenue bonds, initial issues (millions)	$0.0	$6.8	$2.0	$5.8	BFA

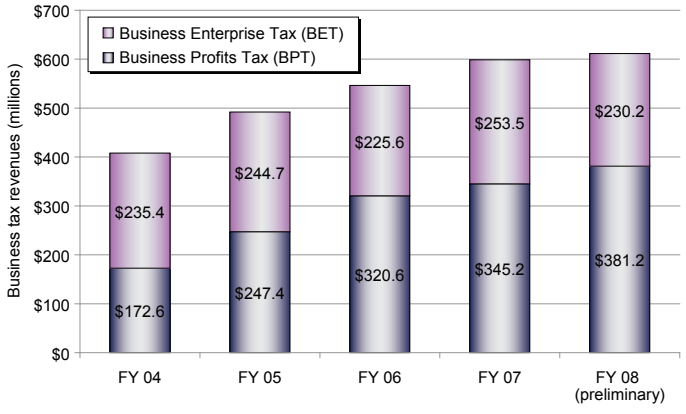
13. Government Revenues & Expenditures

As the first part of Fiscal Year 2009 (FY 09) passed by, some analysts predicted that in the next three years New Hampshire's budget deficit could be significant. The New Hampshire Center for Public Policy Studies reported that between FY 09 and FY 11 the deficit might range between $156 million and $495 million.[1] The primary problem is the effect of a slumping economy, which results in falling revenues but spending is set. Factors that could drive the state budget include retirement costs, labor contract increases, education funding, and increases in those seeking Medicaid or other state-funded assistance.[2] The ongoing credit crisis and increasing energy prices have also affected New Hampshire's revenues. The state will likely need to weather the storm for the rest of the decade.

1 Love, Norma. "Group says NH could see $495m deficit." Nashua Telegraph. September 5, 2008. <www.nashuatelegraph.com>.

2 Dorgan, Lauren. "Budget outlook: bad and soon to be worse." Concord Monitor. September 14, 2008. <www.concordmonitor.com>.

Business tax trends: taxes flatten out in the latter years



Source: New Hampshire Department of Administrative Services

With the prospect of a deep and/or long-lasting recession intertwined with the credit crisis, lawmakers may need to be creative in addressing looming deficits.[3] Facing the biggest economic crisis in some 20 years, the burst of the housing "bubble" resulted in declines in home values, increases in foreclosures, and subsequent drops in the real estate transfer tax in both FY 06 and 07. Preliminary FY 08 fell by another $21.1 million. Although the state total equalized valuation did go up each year (FY 04 through FY 07), the rate of increase was lower each time (over-the-year increases of 15.2 percent to 12.0 percent to 4.8 percent then 0.3 percent the last four fiscal years). At the time of this article there are no equalization values for FY 08.

So far in FY 09 (through November 2008) unrestricted revenues for the General and Education Funds, were some $100 million below planned levels. A major portion of unrestricted revenues comes from business taxes, which were well below the plan, down by $58.2 million. From FY 04 through FY 07, total business taxes went up $190.7 million (prior to allotting Education Fund portion). This surpassed the plan requirements for each of those years. Preliminary FY 08 showed total business taxes increased another $12.7 million, but fell short of the state budget plan amount by $26.6 million.

The Business Profits Tax (BPT) is an 8.5 percent tax assessed on income from conducting business

3 Associated Press (AP). "U.S. confronts possibility of long, deep recession." Foster's Daily Democrat. October 16, 2008: B3.

13. Government Revenues & Expenditures

activity within the state. It applies to any business organized for profit; however, organizations with $50,000 or less of gross business income are exempt from filing. The Business Enterprise Tax (BET) is a 0.75 percent tax assessed on the enterprise value tax base, which is the sum of all compensation paid or accrued, interest and dividends paid, after special adjustments. The BET applies to enterprises with more than $150,000 gross receipts from all activities, or an enterprise value tax base more than $75,000.

Tobacco tax revenue fell dramatically in FY 07. The New Hampshire Department of Revenue had legislation directing

State Government General Revenue
(FY ending 6/30)

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Source
As reported by Administrative Services (millions) (Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)	$4,092.91	$4,179.01	$4,169.61	$4,229.57	AS
Grants from Federal Government (millions)	$1,380.61	$1,415.07	$1,414.10	$1,409.25	AS
As reported by Census Bureau (millions)	$5,024	$5,041	$5,186	$5,472	CB
From Taxes (millions)	$2,005	$2,022	$2,081	$2,175	CB
General Revenue per $1,000 Personal Income:					
New Hampshire	$106.47	$103.57	$99.54	$100.34	CB/BEA
United States	$122.95	$125.07	$126.19	$124.72	CB/BEA
United States rank	41	41	41	41	CB/BEA
Rank in General revenue from taxes	50	50	50	47	CB/BEA
General Revenue per Capita					
New Hampshire	$3,868	$3,858	$3,953	$4,158	CB
United States	$4,074	$4,325	$4,637	$4,809	CB
United States rank	40	40	41	41	CB/NHES

State Government General Expenditures
(FY ending 6/30)

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Source
As reported by Administrative Services (millions) (Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)	$4,282.5	$4,382.4	$4,433.5	$4,502.1	AS
As reported by Census Bureau (millions)	$4,942.2	$5,050.0	$5,212.2	$5,381.9	CB
General Expenditures per $1,000 Personal Income:					
New Hampshire	$104.73	$103.57	$99.54	$100.34	CB/BEA
United States	$124.54	$124.90	$122.72	$122.37	CB/BEA
United States rank	42	46	45	45	CB/BEA
For Education	44	41	44	44	CB/BEA
For Public welfare	35	37	44	41	CB/BEA
For Highways	41	40	39	40	CB/BEA
General Expenditures per Capita					
New Hampshire	$3,805	$3,864	$3,973	$4,719	CB
United States	$4,126	$4,319	$4,509	$4,090	CB
United States rank	32	37	39	41	CB/NHES

13. Government Revenues & Expenditures

that should revenues from cigarette sales not reach $50 million between July 1 and September 30, 2008, there would be an automatic increase in the tax levied on each pack. The revenues did not hit the projected amount. Effective October 15, 2008, the tax went up by 25 cents per pack.[4] At $1.33 tax per pack of cigarettes, the price for cigarettes was still lower than any other surrounding state.

About half of states are experiencing shrinkage in existing revenues and cannot keep pace with growing expenses. This condition puts states at risk of a structural deficit.[5] A think tank in New Hampshire has offered basic options to address gaps including spending reductions, raising existing tax rates, creating new revenue sources (e.g., gambling, new tax vehicle, user fees) and bonding. The "Rainy Day" fund (i.e., Revenue Stabilization Reserve Account) can also be used, although at some point it would need to be replenished.

4 "Tobacco Tax Rate Increase Update." Press Release. New Hampshire Department of Revenue Administration. October 15, 2008. Accessed October 16, 2008. <www.nh.gov/revenue/publications/pr/documents/PR101508.doc>.

5 "New Hampshire's Next Budget Conversation: Spending and Revenues in 2010-2011." New Hampshire Center for Public Policy Studies. August 2008. Accessed October 28, 2008. <www.nhpolicy.org/report.php?report=181>.

Property Valuations, Equalized not including Utilities and Railroad
(Equalization Year – October 1 to September 30)

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Source
State total equalized valuation (millions)	$147,484	$165,223	$173,177	$173,624	RA
Annual percent change	15.2%	12.0%	4.8%	0.3%	RA/NHES
Percent in Hillsborough & Rockingham Counties	53.8%	53.3%	52.4%	51.7%	RA
Equalization ratio	81.2	82.5	92.1	94.7	RA
Full value tax rate per $1,000	$15.90	$14.96	$15.32	$15.94	RA

State & Local Government General Revenue Per $1,000 Personal Income (FY ending 6/30)

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Source
Total general revenue	$157.69	$158.19	$155.30	n/a	CB/BEA
United States rank	50	50	50	n/a	CB/BEA
Total taxes	$86.24	$87.16	$86.69	n/a	CB/BEA
United States rank	47	47	50	n/a	CB/BEA
Property tax	$53.39	$53.48	$53.36	n/a	CB/BEA
United States rank	2	1	1	n/a	CB/BEA
Percent of total taxes	61.9%	61.5%	61.6%	n/a	CB/BEA
Percent of general revenue	33.9%	34.4%	34.4%	n/a	CB/BEA
United States rank	1	1	1	n/a	CB/BEA

Unemployment Insurance Tax (Calendar Year)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Average tax (federal + state) per worker in covered employment	$191	$187	$159	$141	NHES

13. Government Revenues & Expenditures

Unrestricted Revenue to State General and Education Funds (State Fiscal Year, ending Jun 30)	**2003-04**	**2004-05**	**2005-06**	**2006-07**	**Source**
Total unrestricted revenue General and Education Funds (millions)	$2,158.7	$2,161.9	$2,182.3	$2,291.3	AS
Total General Fund Revenue	$1,310.7	$1,391.6	$1,329.5	$1,421.6	AS
Total Education Fund Revenue	$848.0	$770.3	$852.8	$869.6	AS
Selected unrestricted general and education funds revenues					
Business profits tax	$172.6	$247.4	$320.6	$345.2	AS
Education Fund Portion	$41.0	$50.7	$56.6	$57.8	AS
Business enterprise tax	$235.4	$244.7	$225.6	$253.5	AS
Education Fund Portion	$116.9	$130.6	$150.4	$174.2	AS
Meals/rooms & rental tax	$185.4	$193.6	$200.9	$209.8	AS
Education Fund Portion	$6.9	$7.2	$7.1	$7.2	AS
Liquor sales and distribution tax	$106.7	$112.6	$120.6	$124.7	AS
Sweepstakes transfers	$73.7	$70.3	$82.0	$80.5	AS
Education Fund Portion	$73.7	$70.3	$82.0	$80.5	AS
Insurance tax	$86.2	$88.7	$90.5	$97.9	AS
Tobacco tax	$100.1	$101.4	$150.8	$143.6	AS
Education Fund Portion	$28.6	$28.2	$80.9	$78.3	AS
Tobacco settlement	$41.8	$42.4	$39.0	$40.8	AS
Education Fund Portion	$40.0	$40.0	$39.0	$40.8	AS
Interest and dividends tax	$55.6	$67.9	$80.5	$108.1	AS
Estate and legacy tax	$27.0	$11.7	$3.2	$0.6	AS
Telephone/communication tax	$65.8	$70.0	$70.5	$73.0	AS
Real estate transfer tax	$142.7	$159.8	$158.7	$137.4	AS
Education Fund Portion	$47.5	$52.0	$52.5	$45.7	AS
Utilities property tax	$20.2	$20.1	$20.9	$21.8	AS
Education Fund Portion	$20.2	$20.1	$20.9	$21.8	AS
Statewide property tax (not retained locally)	$29.8	$20.9	$0.0	$0.0	AS
Education Fund Portion	$29.8	$20.9	$0.0	$0.0	AS
Statewide property tax (retained locally)	$443.4	$350.4	$363.4	$363.3	AS
Education Fund Portion	$443.4	$350.4	$363.4	$363.3	AS
Other Medicaid Enhancement Revenue to Fund Net Appropriations (Uncompensated care pool)	$35.1	$39.1	a	a	AS

[a] Beginning in Fiscal Year 2006, these revenues are recorded as restricted revenues rather than unrestricted revenues

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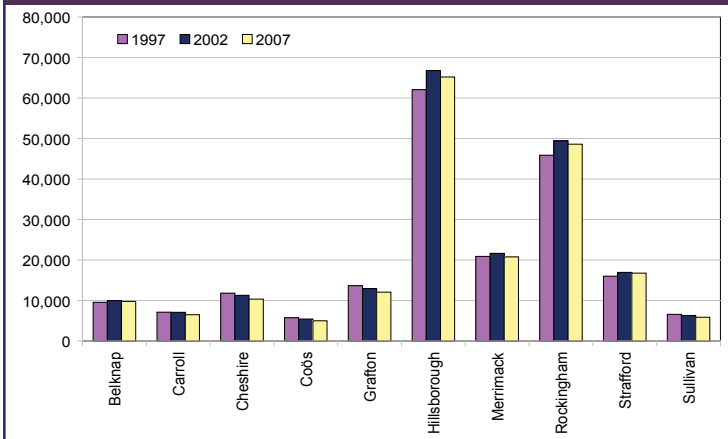
The total number of students (public, private, and home schooled) in New Hampshire has decreased over the last five years. The number of students enrolled in New Hampshire schools peaked in the 2000-2001 school year with 236,801 students, as the echo boomers reached their teenage years. In the 2007-2008 school year, the number of students enrolled receded to the 1998-99 level, of about 225,000. Enrollment data by county shows that student enrollment in all ten counties declined over the last five years. In four of the counties, Cheshire, Coös, Grafton and Sullivan, there has been a steady decline as far back as the last ten years. The shrinking enrollment numbers have school districts considering whether or not to consolidate schools.

In more densely populated areas of the state, consolidation of schools is a possibility. But with the high cost of transportation and the inconvenience of long traveling time on the bus for the children, smaller isolated school districts might require a different solution. A special legislative committee charged with recommending changes to the school aid formula has generally agreed to the statement that smaller schools cost more to operate but recommend that more time and information is needed to study the issue.[1] The New Hampshire School Administrators Association stated that schools in the western and northern areas of New Hampshire could benefit from regional arrangements.[2]

Regional cooperation is already taking place between many of the school districts in the state. The advantage of consolidations is that a bigger school can offer specialized staff positions such as music and art teachers. On the other hand smaller schools might offer a more intimate learning experience. For some remote areas of the state re-inventing the one-classroom schoolhouse might be a solution. Teachers in such a school need to teach a wide span of subjects to a broader range of age groups. With a continued decline in the number of students in remote rural areas, the idea of collapsed classrooms may take on more merit as time goes on.[3]

Enrollment in Public Schools, Grades K1-12



Source: New Hampshire Department of Education, Bureau of Data Management, Division of Program Support

1 "Chapter 173, SB 539-FN-LOCAL – FINAL VERSION." New Hampshire General Court 2008. Accessed January 2, 2009. <www.gencourt.state.nh.us/legislation/2008/SB0539.html>.

2 Love, Norma. "Small schools may get more aid." Concord Monitor. October 23, 2008. Accessed October 23, 2008 <www.concordmonitor.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20081022/NEWS01/810220404>.

3 Education Resources information Center. ED018312 - PATTERNS OF EXPENDITURES AMONG RURAL NEW HAMPSHIRE SCHOOL DISTRICTS. http://eric.ed.gov/ERICWebPortal/contentdelivery/servlet/ERICServlet?accno=ED018312.

14. Education

Despite the decline in total enrollment over the last five years, data show that the number of children enrolled in public pre-school and kindergarten has grown. Over the last ten years the number of students enrolled in public pre-school has increased by 66 percent and kindergarten enrollment went up 20 percent to 1,530. The steep increase in the pre-school enrollment was mirrored by a 70 percent decline of 525 students enrolled in readiness.

County data show that the increase in kindergarten enrollment is mainly due to an increase in kindergarten enrollment in Strafford County, from 307 in 1997 to more than 1,000 students in 2002. There is no data available to determine if this increase was driven by a shift from newly instituted kindergarten programs or from changes in population.

One of the results of the educational lawsuits in the state has been a focus on the availability of equitable educational services in all New Hampshire school districts. The legislature has since been required to determine what is necessary for an adequate education. This pressure culminated in June 2007 when the law defining a constitutionally adequate education in New Hampshire included "substantive education programs from kindergarten through twelfth grade."[4] In summer 2008, a bill was signed extending the kindergarten construction aid program and providing transition grants as well as requiring all school districts to provide public kindergarten no later than the beginning of the 2009-2010 school year.[5] As part of this legislation, school districts that were not providing a public kindergarten program should submit a timeline for implementation of such a program to the Commissioner of Education no later than December 1, 2008. Instead of meeting the deadline, Hudson School District sued the state, alleging that the law requiring school districts to offer kindergarten violates the state constitution because it is an unfunded mandate. The school district has informed the Education Commissioner that if the lawsuit fails, they intend to petition for an extension to 2010.[6]

As of October 1, 2007 there were only 11 school districts not offering public kindergarten and 141 school districts that did. Two of the school districts not offering public kindergarten as of October 1, 2007 (Auburn and Derry), opened their doors to public kindergarten in September 2008.

During the 2007 session, the legislature passed a bill to change the age of compulsory school attendance from 16 to 18 years. It was subsequently signed by the Governor, and will go into effect

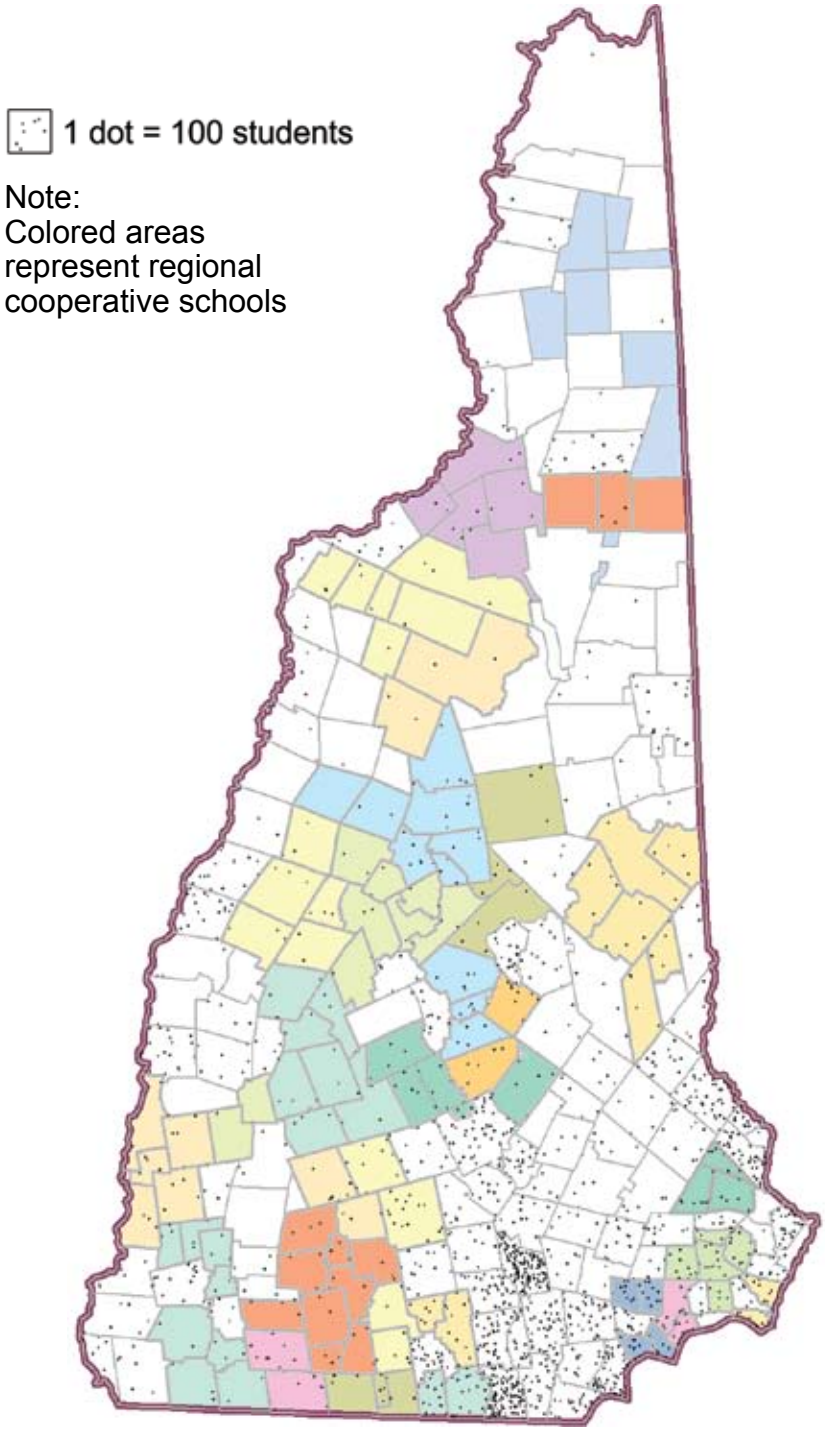
4 House Bill 927. Accessed December 15, 2008. <www.gencourt.state.nh.us/legislation/2007/HB0927.html>.

5 Senate Bill 530. Accessed December 15, 2008. <www.gencourt.state.nh.us/legislation/2008/SB0530.html>.

6 Cote, Joseph G. "Hudson pushes ahead with kindergarten suit." Nashua Telegraph. December 9, 2008. Accessed December 9, 2008. <www.nashuatelegraph.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20081209/NEWS01/312099152>.

14. Education

Total Fall Enrollment by District 2007



Source: New Hampshire Department of Education, Bureau of Data Management, Division of Program Support

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NH Elementary and Secondary Education

(school year)	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Source
Enrollment					
Enrollment, fall, public and private (includes preschool)[a]	230,887	229,588	228,004	225,233	DE
Total Home Schooled	4,343	4,503	4,506	4,599	DE
Total all enrollments	235,230	234,091	232,510	229,832	DE/NHES
Growth rates, all enrollments	-0.2%	-0.5%	-0.7%	-1.2%	DE/NHES
First grade, public and private	16,411	16,244	15,960	15,765	DE
First grade Home Schooled	352	347	338	335	DE
Total all first grade enrollments	16,763	16,591	16,298	16,100	DE/NHES
Growth rate, first grade	-1.2%	-1.0%	-1.8%	-1.2%	DE/NHES
Twelfth grade, public and private	16,502	16,854	17,096	17,543	DE
Twelfth grade home schooled	55	69	78	48	DE
Total all twelfth grade enrollments	16,557	16,923	17,174	17,591	DE/NHES
Growth rate, twelfth grade	1.2%	2.2%	1.5%	2.4%	DE/NHES
Career Technology Education Enrollment	11,109	12,321	12,782	12,311	DE
Percent of 9th & 10th grade	5.7%	6.4%	8.2%	6.8%	DE
Percent of 11th & 12th grade	29.2%	31.9%	30.8%	30.3%	DE
High School Career Tech. Education Completers	2,904	3,144	3,286	2,775	DE
Average Salary of Instructional Staff (public schools)	$42,689	$43,941	$45,263	n/a	UED
United States rank	25	24	24	n/a	UED/NHES
Post Graduation					
Total number of New Hampshire public school completers [a]	13,428	13,847	14,062	14,550	DE
Entering a four-year college or university	52.0%	51.4%	51.4%	53.1%	DE
Entering other than a four year college	20.7%	20.9%	21.0%	21.6%	DE
Total Non-College (includes status unknown)	27.3%	27.7%	27.6%	25.3%	DE
Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT)[b]	1,043	1,050	1,553	1,554	DE
National average	1,026	1,028	1,518	1,511	DE
Percent of high school graduates taking test	80.0%	81.0%	82.0%	83.0%	DE

[a] Includes those graduating the summer following their class' graduation.
[b] SAT expanded in 2006 to include writing section.

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July 1, 2009. This should have an impact on school enrollment.[7]

Testing

The results of the first New England Common Assessment Program (NECAP) science test scores were released in September 2008. This test was administered to students in grades 4, 8 and 11 and measured students' knowledge and ability in the areas of Earth & Space Science, Physical Science, Life Science and Inquiry. The NECAP science test was developed in response to requirements established under the federal No Child Left Behind Act. Annual assessments of students in reading and mathematics have been required since 2005 but the assessment of the students' knowledge of science was not required prior to 2008. New Hampshire's students did not score very well on this new test. Only 22 percent of students in eleventh grade and 26 percent of students in eighth grade demonstrated proficiency in science. In comparison, students in fourth grade showed much better results with 51 percent scoring at the proficient level or higher. One of the reasons given for these somewhat disappointing science test scores was that the state had not tested students in science during the last five years. Another factor is that the state revised its science framework curriculum

7 Senate Bill 18. Accessed December 15, 2008. <www.gencourt.state.nh.us/legislation/2007/SB0018.html>.

NH Education Expenditures and Revenue	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Source
Expenditures per pupil (average)					
Net Total, all purposes (school year)[a]	$8,496	$9,099	$9,710	$10,305	DE
Annual percent change	8.8%	7.1%	6.7%	6.1%	DE/NHES
Current expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance, public, elementary, and secondary schools (unadjusted dollars)	$9,391	$10,043	n/a	n/a	UED
Revenue sources, percent of total school revenues:					
State funds	45.8%	39.2%	n/a	n/a	UED
National average	47.1%	46.9%	n/a	n/a	UED
United States rank (District of Columbia not included)	29	39	n/a	n/a	UED
Local and other funds[b]	48.5%	53.7%	n/a	n/a	UED
National average	43.9%	41.7%	n/a	n/a	UED
United States rank (District of Columbia not included)	18	7	n/a	n/a	UED
Federal funds	5.7%	5.7%	n/a	n/a	UED
National average	9.1%	9.2%	n/a	n/a	UED
United States rank (District of Columbia not included)	50	48	n/a	n/a	UED

[a] Prior to 2004, home schooled students were included in Average Daily Attendance, so approximately $200 of the 2003 to 2004 increase is attributable to this change.

[b] Includes gifts, tuition, and fees from patrons.

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in 2006 and the school districts are still in the process of aligning their science curriculum to that of the state.[8] The Commissioner of Education cautioned against using a single annual assessment as a way to measure the overall student success and stated that this first time NECAP science test score should be viewed as baseline information.[9]

The Transition to Higher Education

Assessment of New Hampshire students begs the question of how American students will be better able to compete in the global economy. A new report, published by the National Center on Education and the Economy and authored by the Commission on the Skills of the American Workforce, entitled "Tough Choices or Tough Times" discusses the issue of how the next generation of workers can better compete. This is a follow up to the report "America's Choice: high skills or low wages" that was released by the Commission in 1990. One of the main assumptions presented in the new report is that 16-year-olds in many other countries are ready to enter college. According to the authors, an examination at the 10th-grade level would be used to determine the qualification of a student to continue in the Upper Secondary Program (similar to Advanced Placement or International Baccalaureate exams) or to pursue a career-oriented path at a community college.[10]

New Hampshire was the first state recruited to test the theory presented by the Commission. State education officials are in the beginning phase of designing an examination for 10th-graders to determine if a student qualifies to graduate early and move on to a community or technical college, or to continue academic coursework in preparation for a university program. This project is still in its very early phase, and there are plenty of questions to be addressed. Even though most do agree with the concept of flexibility and choice, educators in New Hampshire believe that the option of graduating early in order to pursue a career will only be beneficial to a small niche of children.[11]

In this context, it should be mentioned that New Hampshire students already have some opportunities to start their college education while still in high school. For example, Running Start is a partnership enabling high school students to enroll in college courses at a significant reduction in tuition. These college courses are offered during the daytime currently at 70 high schools and Career and Technical Education Centers throughout the state.

8 Brindley, Michael. "NH students score low on science exam" Nashua Telegraph. September 19, 2008. Accessed September 23, 2008 <www.nashuatelegraph.com>

9 "New England Common Assessment Program Science Test Results Released." News & Events. New Hampshire Department of Education. September 18, 2008. Accessed September 24, 2008 <www.ed.state.nh.us/education/News/NECAP_Science.htm>.

10 "Tough Choices or Tough Times." The New Commission on the Skills of the American Workforce. National Center on Education and the Economy. Accessed December 3, 2008. <www.skillscommission.org/study.htm>.

11 Heckman, Meg. "State plans pilot program for early graduation." Concord Monitor. November 24, 2008. Accessed November 24, 2008. <www.concordmonitor.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20081124/FRONTPAGE/811240302>.

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Higher Education

A report released in early December by the National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education revealed that college tuition in New Hampshire is growing less affordable. The report, "Measuring Up 2008" is a series of report cards that evaluates states on different measures related to access and quality of higher education. To determine affordability, incomes of state populations were broken out into five groups, ranging from low to high incomes. Affordability was then measured as the average of family incomes from the two lowest income groups in relation to college expenses including tuition, room, and board. New Hampshire scored an "F" on affordability, along with all other states with the exception of California, which received a "C". And like most other states, New Hampshire has become less affordable when comparing 1999 to 2007 data, according to the organization.

The report compared states on four additional performance categories. New Hampshire received "B" in preparation, "C-" in participation, "A" in completion, and "B" in benefits. New Hampshire showed improvement since the early 1990s.[12]

In October 2008, the presidents of Franklin Pierce Law Center and University of New Hampshire announced that their institutions had formed working groups to explore the feasibility of merging the only law school in the state with the state's largest university. The working group will examine the benefits and barriers for merging the two schools. From the perspective of University of New Hampshire, the advantage is the integration of the law school's expertise in intellectual property with the outcomes of the research produced at the university. For Franklin Pierce the benefit of the merger is the University's breadth of knowledge. For faculty and students at the law school, being part of a full-scale university will expand their opportunities for interdisciplinary research and degrees (such as a joint MBA-JD).[13] One of the challenges will be to figure out how to merge a private school with a public institution. The recommendations from the working groups will go to the University President and the Law Center's Board of Trustees in early spring. In the case of University of New Hampshire, both the University System of New Hampshire and the Legislature may have to be involved in the final decision.

12 "Performance Categories." Measuring Up 2008 – New Hampshire. The National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education. Accessed December 12, 2008 <http://measuringup2008.highereducation.org/states/report_cards/index.php?state=NH>

13 Namuo, Clynton. "UNH, Franklin Pierce Law eye merger." Union Leader. October 10, 2008. Accessed on October 29, 2008. <www.unionleader.com>.

14. Education

New Hampshire Postsecondary Education	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	Source
Community College System of New Hampshire Graduates	1,747	1,772	n/a	n/a	CTC
Number employed full-time after six months	921	992	n/a	n/a	CTC
Percent working full-time after six months[a]	52.7%	56.0%	n/a	n/a	CTC
Percent of those working in New Hampshire[a]	68.3%	71.0%	n/a	n/a	CTC
Percent continuing education[a]	42.9%	39.0%	n/a	n/a	CTC
College and University Enrollment – Fall (two & four-year institutions)	69,848	69,864	69,962	70,249	PEC
Full-time	45,523	46,546	47,714	47,923	PEC
Part-time	24,325	23,318	22,248	22,326	PEC
Degrees Granted by NH Colleges	14,331	14,724	14,729	15,065	PEC
Associate degrees	3,289	3,498	3,239	3,346	PEC
Bachelor degrees	7,918	8,125	8,041	8,306	PEC
Postgraduate degrees including first professional degrees[b]	3,124	3,101	3,449	3,413	PEC
By Selected Concentration:[c]					
Biological and Biomedical Sciences	401	331	354	378	PEC
Business Management and Sciences	3,386	3,437	3,500	3,714	PEC
Communications and Journalism	421	375	344	321	PEC
Computer and Information Sciences	611	479	436	385	PEC
Education	1,209	1,317	1,385	1,426	PEC
Engineering and Engineering Related	304	295	294	304	PEC
English Language and Literature	495	500	487	511	PEC
History	231	251	233	267	PEC
Health Professions	1,207	1,497	1,510	1,613	PEC
Psychology	726	780	725	803	PEC
Social Sciences	965	959	1,109	1,071	PEC
Visual and Performing Arts	601	685	636	673	PEC

[a] Percentages are based on a survey.

[b] Tables from 2002 - 2004 revised by PEC

[c] Degress granted totals include Associate, Bachelor, Masters, Doctoral, and First Professional degrees.

15. Health

Results from the *2007 New Hampshire Benefits Survey* showed that while almost 84 percent of businesses offered medical insurance to full time workers, this was a decline from 2004 when about 88 percent of firms offered it. Almost 97 percent of workers in 2007 were eligible for the insurance plans offered, and over 80 percent of them enrolled in coverage.

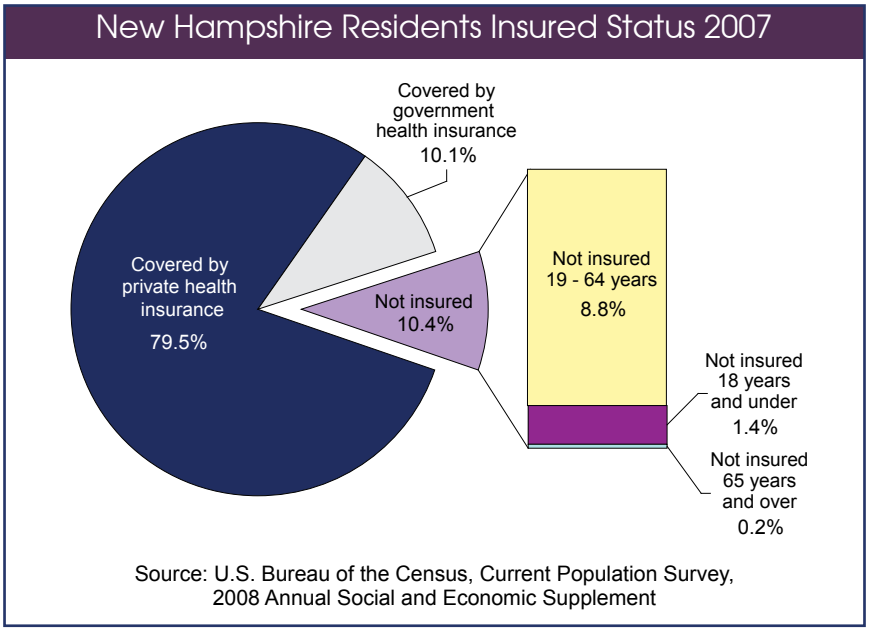
So how many people in the state have insurance coverage? According to 2007 Census information, approximately 1.18 million people, 89.5 percent, in the state have some sort of insurance coverage. About 80 percent have private insurance, either through an employer or purchased directly, and the remaining 10 percent have coverage through the government, either Medicare or Medicaid or military coverage.

That means that in the state roughly 137,000 people were not covered by any insurance in 2007. Of those uninsured, 19,000 were under the age of 18 years (almost 14 percent), and 2,000, or 1.5 percent, were 65 years and older.[1]

Medical Insurance Premiums

One growing difficulty for employers in making medical insurance available is the cost of premiums. New Hampshire employers that offer medical insurance have seen the average cost of premiums for single person coverage inflate by over 75 percent from 2000 to 2007. Those

1 "Table HI05. Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage by State and Age for All People: 2007." Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) Supplement. U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey. Accessed October 10, 2008. <http://pubdb3.census.gov/macro/032008/health/toc.htm>.



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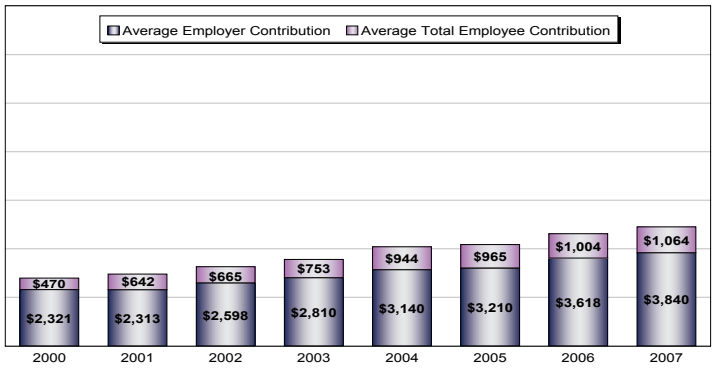
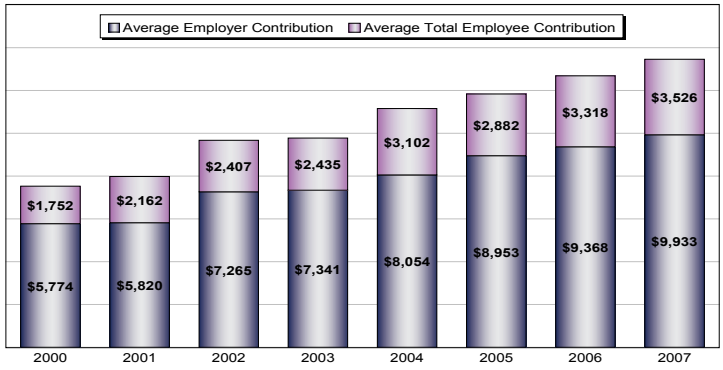
New Hampshire Single Insurance Premiums



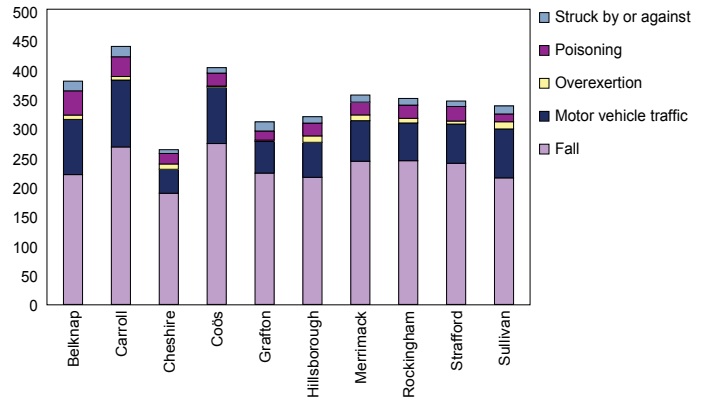
Source: Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS)

New Hampshire Family Insurance Premiums



Source: Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS)

New Hampshire Resident Inpatient Discharges for Unintentional Injury 2004



Graph based on standardized rate from New Hampshire Resident Inpatient Discharges for Unintentional Injury by Mechanism, County, and Year, 2004. The statndardized rate is age adjusted to the standard U.S. population and allows for truer comparisons of conditions in an area as opposed to having the incidents be population driven.

Source: New Hampshire Health and Human Services, Health Statistics and Data Management

premiums averaged $2,790 in 2000 and expanded to $4,904 in 2007.[2] While employers have shouldered a majority of the cost, in the neighborhood of 80 percent of the premium, the share of the cost paid by workers has been growing, from less than $500 in 2000 to more than $1,000 in 2007.

Medical insurance premiums for family plans in the state have experienced a similar growth trend. In 2000 premiums averaged $7,526 for family coverage. While employers have typically assumed three-quarters of the expense, the amount paid by workers for family coverage has more than doubled in that timeframe, from $1,752 in 2000 to $3,526 in 2007. By 2007, the average premium for family plan medical insurance was $13,460.[3]

The availability of medical health insurance poses a concern because studies have indicated that when people have no medical insurance, they delay obtaining medical treatment. Adults with this lack of care often are diagnosed with a disease in the advanced stages before detection.[4]

The importance of available medical insurance is evident when a hospital stay is required as a result of an accident or emergency with no prior financial arrangements.

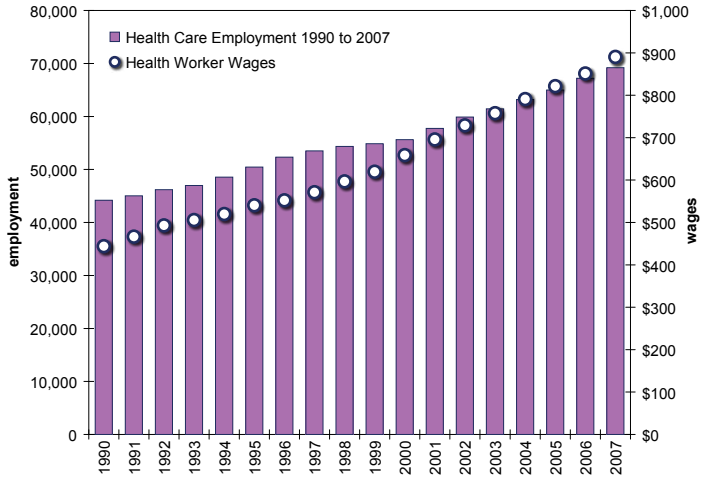
2 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS). U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ). Accessed October 10, 2008. <www.meps.ahrq.gov/mepsweb/>.

3 Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS).

4 "The Uninsured: A Primer." Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured. Accessed October 15, 2008. <www.kff.org/uninsured/7451.cfm>.

15. Health

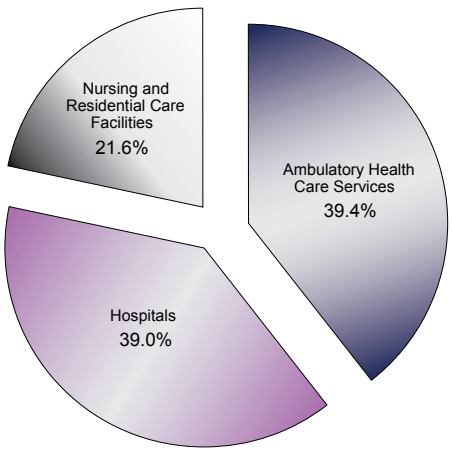
Health Care Employment and Wages



As an example, New Hampshire had 4,450 inpatient stays from unintentional injuries in 2004.[5] Assuming that roughly ten percent of those patients were uninsured (if there were no repeat patients during the year), hospital facilities would seek payment for services from 445 people who had no insurance coverage.

[5] Health Statistics and Data Management. New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services. Accessed October 10, 2008. <www.dhhs.nh.gov/DHHS/HSDM/default.htm>.

Employment Shares in Health Care and Social Assistance 2007



Health care as New Hampshire's economic engine

Health care industries are gaining attention as the new driver in a struggling economy. While other industry sectors are battling through economic cycles, health care is more influenced by population demands than by the economy. Employment in health related industries is growing, and is promising to continue to grow as the baby boomer population ages. The interesting, unanswered question, is how long will this engine continue to go if the ability to pay evaporates?

In most communities that have a hospital, the *Hospital* industry is generally one of the largest employers. Since at least 1990, New Hampshire health care workers have made up over 85 percent of the employment of the *Heath care and social assistance* supersector. New Hampshire health workers, from both the private and public sectors, numbered 44,185 in 1990 and expanded to 69,200 workers by 2007.[6] That was an increase of over 56 percent. Wages of these workers followed a similar trend, starting at an average weekly wage of $444 in 1990 and doubling to $890 by 2007.[7]

[6] New Hampshire Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) annual averages 1990 through 2007, private, local, and state ownerships.

[7] QCEW.

15. Health

Accelerating population levels and advancing technology combine to present an environment in which medical facilities need to update amenities to keep pace with patient expectations. Part of these updates can be tracked through the CON (Certificate of Need) application process. New Hampshire law mandates that if a medical facility wants to add an expensive expansion, or add an expensive piece of medical equipment, an application process must be completed. More than $1.2 billion was approved for hospital and medical facility improvements between 1990 and 2007. Over one billion of that amount was specifically for construction and renovation projects. Although some medical equipment may have been included in the renovation and construction requests, the remaining $200 million was specifically for equipment acquisition.

Hospital Insurance	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Medicare: (number of enrollees, in thousands)					
Aged 65 or older	156	160	163	n/a	SSA
Disabled	30	32	34	n/a	SSA
Average covered charge per day of care					
Short-stay hospitals (NH facilities)					
New Hampshire	$3,676	$4,069	$4,388	n/a	SSA
New England	$3,512	$3,766	$4,066	n/a	SSA
United States	$4,603	$5,043	$5,508	n/a	SSA
Skilled nursing facilities (of NH beneficiaries)					
New Hampshire	$454	$458	$477	n/a	SSA
New England	$453	$474	$501	n/a	SSA
United States	$443	$454	$469	n/a	SSA
Medicaid:					
Average payments per recipient					
New Hampshire	$6,898	$5,853	n/a	n/a	SSA
United States	$4,686	$4,781	n/a	n/a	SSA

Workers' Compensation Payments	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Reported injuries & compensable disabilities (fiscal year)					
Injuries per 100 in employment	8.1	7.5	7.3	7.3	LD
Compensable disabilities per 100 in employment	0.63	0.59	0.57	0.55	LD
Benefits paid by insurance companies and self insurers					
(Calendar year, millions)	$176.4	$178.9	$179.2	$175.3	LD
Annual percent change	-2.7%	1.4%	0.2%	-2.2%	LD/NHES

15. Health

Health Services	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
General hospitals, acute care only (excludes nursing home beds)					
Total admissions	117,130	117,468	118,956	n/a	HA
Percent change	-0.6%	0.3%	1.3%	n/a	HA
Gross revenue (millions)	$4,394	$5,025	$6,190	n/a	HA
Uncompensated (bad debt plus charity) care (millions)	$237	$267	$302	n/a	HA
Uncompensated care as a percent of gross revenue	5.4%	5.3%	4.9%	n/a	HA/NHES
Admissions per 1,000 population					
New Hampshire	90	90	91	n/a	HA
New England	115	116	118	n/a	HA
United States	120	119	118	n/a	HA
Total number of inpatient days	648,454	647,457	644,096	n/a	HA
Percent change	1.7%	-0.2%	-0.5%	n/a	HA
Inpatient days per 1,000 population:					
New Hampshire	499	494	490	n/a	HA
New England	643	647	648	n/a	HA
United States	673	666	656	n/a	HA
Average length of stay (in days):					
New Hampshire	5.5	5.5	5.4	n/a	HA
New England	5.6	5.6	5.5	n/a	HA
United States	5.6	5.6	5.6	n/a	HA
Emergency room visits	563,318	621,217	604,317	n/a	HA
Inpatient surgeries	37,755	35,584	33,612	n/a	HA
Outpatient surgeries	94,192	90,385	86,761	n/a	HA

Total Hospital Expense Per Capita	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
New Hampshire	$1,684	$1,945	$2,166	n/a	HA
Annual percent change	8.7%	15.5%	11.4%	n/a	HA/NHES
New England	$2,048	$2,208	$2,437	n/a	HA
Annual percent change	8.6%	7.8%	10.4%	n/a	HA/NHES
United States	$1,639	$1,744	$1,843	n/a	HA
Annual percent change	5.9%	6.4%	5.7%	n/a	HA/NHES

16. Social Assistance

Poverty

Typically New Hampshire has one of the lowest poverty rates in the nation, and that continued through 2007, with New Hampshire having just over seven percent of the population with an income below the poverty level. Nationally the rate was 13 percent.[1]

The economy has been tough on everyone this year. People have been losing income, losing jobs, losing benefits, and losing homes. This creates a higher demand for those in the state who provide avenues of social assistance and greater demand for social assistance funds.

Homelessness

Reports have been made of homeless shelters in the state being filled to capacity and having to turn people away.[2] The New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Homeless, Housing and Transportation Services, has multiple programs administered through the state, and some have specific demographic groups targeted by the funding.[3] According to the 2007 annual report of the Emergency Shelter and Homeless Commission, over 5,600 individuals were provided shelter through one of the programs available to the New Hampshire's homeless population. More recently, preliminary 2008 state fiscal year data indicated 5,209 people had been provided shelter from state funded facilities. Just over two-thirds were single adults and the remainder were individuals in families. Of the individuals in families, 17 percent were children in families.[4]

Most cases where people are displaced from their homes are handled at the municipal level. One example of the growing need for assistance came from the City

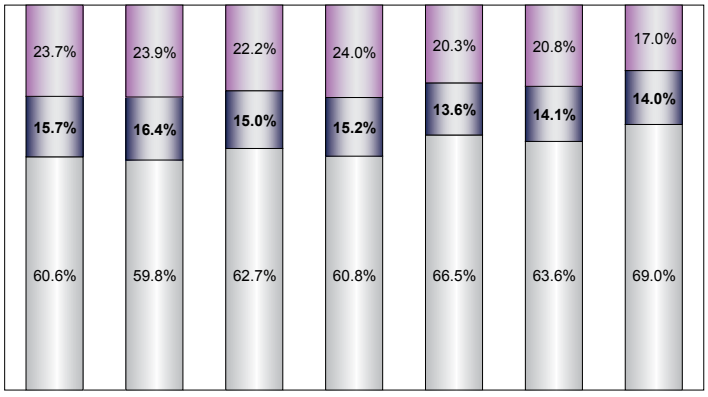
1 "Table B17001. Poverty Status In The Past 12 Months By Sex By Age - Universe: Population For Whom Poverty Status Is Determined." American Community Survey. U.S. Census Bureau. Accessed November 14, 2008. <http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DTTable?_bm=y&-context=dt&-ds_name=ACS_2007_1YR_G00_&-CONTEXT=dt&-mt_name=ACS_2007_1YR_G2000_B17001&-tree_id=307&-redoLog=false&-geo_id=01000US&-geo_id=04000US33&-search_results=04000US33&-format=&-_lang=en&-SubjectID=15235933>.

2 Associated Press. "NH Shelters fear resources aren't enough." Nashua Telegraph. October 20, 2008. Accessed November 14, 2008. <www.nashuatelegraph.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20081020/NEWS02/310209966/-1/news>.

3 "Continuum of Care Resources." Homeless Assistance Programs. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Home and Communities. Accessed November 13, 2008. <www.hud.gov>.

4 Phone message November 13, 2008 from Maureen Ryan, NH Department of Health and Human Services, Emergency Assistance Program.

Share of individuals provided emergency shelter in New Hampshire



Source: Emergency Shelter and Homeless Coordination Commission Annual Reports

16. Social Assistance

of Concord, where its welfare office issued about 50 percent more vouchers for help with food and rent from July 1 through November 10, 2008 compared to to the same period in 2007.

Requests for vouchers associated with utilities typically drop off from December through February because other fuel assistance programs are available to provide assistance. The harshness of the overall economic situation just in Concord became evident as the number of clients at risk of homelessness (either homeless or with an eviction notice) increased 17 percent over 2007. Reasons cited for the increases were that employed people were working fewer hours, and that individuals were not leaving shelters once they got in, causing shelters to remain full even through the slower summer months. This causes a greater strain on available resources as the weather turns colder and more people are seeking refuge from the elements.[5]

Concord City Welfare Vouchers

Issued for:	July-Nov 2007	July-Nov 2008	Percent Change
Rent	217	340	56.7% ↑
Food	81	100	23.5% ↑
Utilities	34	49	44.1% ↑
Electric	25	41	64.0% ↑
Gas	9	7	22.2% ↓

Food Assistance

Food pantries in the state have also been stretched during the year. Unusually high gas prices and rising food expenses resulted in food pantries answering requests for help much earlier in the year than usual. Food reserves were

[5] Jackie Whatmough, City of Concord Welfare Office. Telephone interview November 14, 2008.

Poverty	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Persons below poverty (percent of population) - Caution: relatively large standard errors					
New Hampshire	7.6%	7.5%	8.0%	7.1%	ACS
Connecticut	7.6%	8.3%	8.3%	7.9%	ACS
Maine	12.3%	12.6%	12.9%	12.0%	ACS
Massachusetts	9.2%	10.3%	9.9%	9.9%	ACS
Rhode Island	12.8%	12.3%	11.1%	12.0%	ACS
Vermont	9.0%	11.5%	10.3%	10.1%	ACS
United States	13.1%	13.3%	13.3%	13.0%	CB

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) - annual average	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Total cases (average open on last day of December)	5,997	6,058	5,415	n/a	DHHS
Percent annual change	1.8%	1.0%	-10.6%	n/a	DHHS
Average case size	2.3	2.3	2.2	n/a	DHHS
Percent of cases closed due to increased earnings	37.8%	36.0%	35.0%	n/a	DHHS
Number with non-parent relative in case	1,989	2,115	2,177	n/a	DHHS
Annual percent change	7.7%	6.3%	2.9%	n/a	DHHS
Individuals meeting 60 month benefit limit (as of Sept. 30)	147	146	151	n/a	DHHS

16. Social Assistance

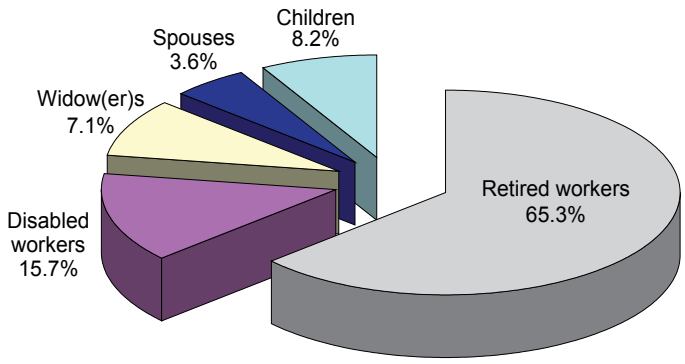
depleted even before the holiday wave of requests came in. Some locations attribute part of the shortage to better computerized inventory systems at grocery stores, eliminating excess stock that would otherwise be donated to the food pantries.

Keeping warm during winter

During late summer, the New Hampshire Legislature was proactive in addressing the effects that rising energy prices and tightening energy supplies would have on residents with limited incomes. Legislation enacted allows for additional funding of up to $12.1 million to be available to the Office of Energy and Planning for fuel assistance and weatherization services to income-eligible residents. The state is expecting $27.5 million from federal aid. It is expected that these funds will assist some 39,000 households in the state.[6]

6 "House Bill 1653-FN-A-Local." New Hampshire General Court. September 24, 2008. Accessed November 18, 2008. <www.gencourt.state.nh.us/legislation/2008/HB1653.html>.

2007 New Hampshire Social Security Beneficiaries



Source: Social Security Administration

Social Security Recipients (December data)	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Total OASDI including spouses and children	219,080	225,550	226,313	n/a	SSA
Annual percent change	2.6%	3.0%	0.3%	n/a	SSA
Retirement (Retired workers) [a]	143,580	147,350	148,322	n/a	SSA
Survivor [b]	18,050	17,890	16,603	n/a	SSA
Disability (Disabled workers) [a]	30,090	32,250	34,310	n/a	SSA
Age 65 and over	154,380	157,110	156,927	n/a	SSA
Percent of total OASDI recipients	70.5%	69.7%	69.3%	n/a	SSA/NHES
Age 65-69 years	42,360	42,670	43,704	n/a	SSA
Age 70-74 years	36,620	36,680	36,846	n/a	SSA
Age 75 years and older	75,400	77,760	76,377	n/a	SSA
Percent women	57.2%	57.0%	56.7%	n/a	SSA/NHES
Children aged 17 and under	14,820	15,400	15,113	n/a	SSA
Monthly OASDI benefit amount total (thousands)[c]	$148,172	$158,773	$166,368	n/a	SSA
Retired workers (median)	$981.20	$1,032.50	$1,081.50	n/a	SSA
Non-disabled widows and widowers (median)	$971.20	$1,015.50	$1,068.50	n/a	SSA
Disabled workers (median)	$829.00	$879.00	$924.50	n/a	SSA

[a] Excludes spouses and children [b] Excludes children [c] Beneficiaries aged 65 or older

16. Social Assistance

Social Security

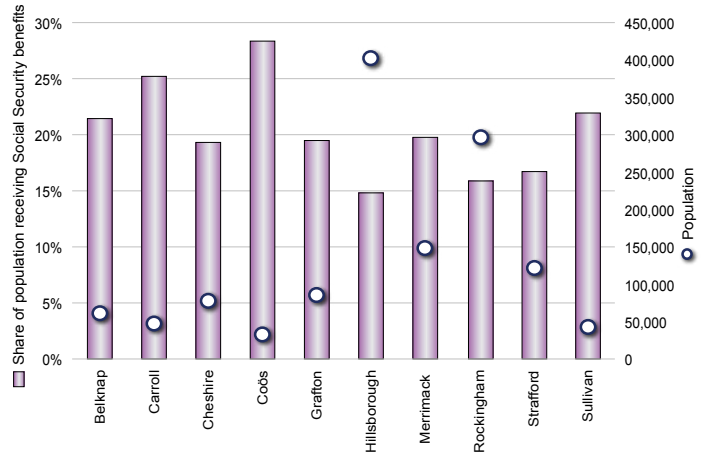
Over 63 percent of New Hampshire's Social Security beneficiaries in 2007 were retired workers.[6] The next largest group was disabled workers, with almost 16 percent. Barely seven percent of beneficiaries were widow(er)s and one of every 12 was a child. Less than four percent were the spouse of a beneficiary. Because almost two of every three beneficiaries are retired workers, that share will most likely grow as the baby boomer population bubble continues to age.

The concentration of Social Security beneficiary recipients follows the same pattern as the share of population concentrations, with the largest number of recipients in the most populous counties. Since the majority of beneficiaries are retired workers, there is a relationship between the share of a county's population that receives Social Security benefits and the median age of the population in the county.

For example, Hillsborough County has the largest population and also has the largest number of Social Security beneficiaries. But when comparing the share of beneficiaries to median age, it has the smallest share, less than 15 percent, and the lowest median age, 38.8 years, among the counties. The same holds true for the opposite end of the spectrum. Coös County had the largest share, over 28 percent, of Social Security beneficiaries and the oldest median age of 44 years. There are three counties that don't follow this trend: Rockingham, Carroll, and Belknap counties.

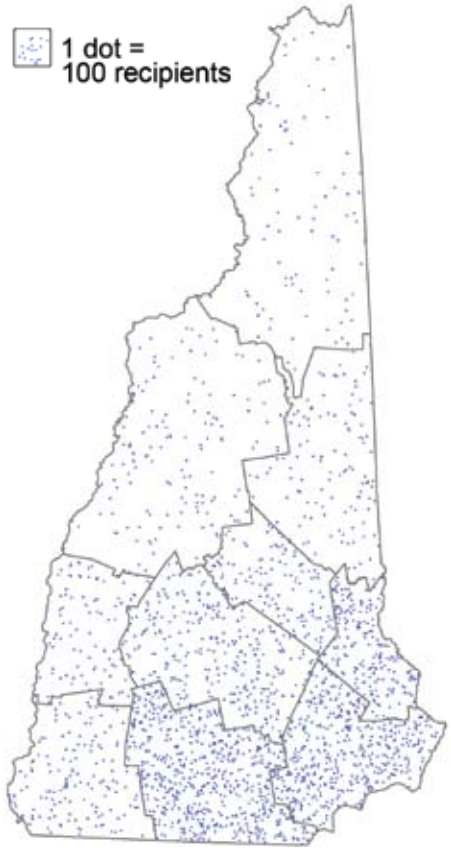
6 OASDI Beneficiaries by State and ZIP Code, 2007. Social Security Administrations Office of Policy. Accessed November 17, 2008. <www.socialsecurity.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/oasdi_zip/2007/index.html>.

2007 Share of New Hampshire Social Security Beneficiaries Compared to Population by County



Source: Social Security Administration and U.S. Census Bureau

2007 Concentration of Social Security Beneficiaries by County



Source: Social Security Administration

17. Crime & Crashes

In spring 2008, New Hampshire was named the "safest state" in the nation for 2008 by CQ Press. Rankings are based on the FBI uniform crime reports. New Hampshire had the lowest murder rate and the second-lowest rates for aggravated assault and burglary. In addition, the state passed a strict law to protect children from sexual predators in 2006, and increased the number of state police and state prosecutors.[1]

High Profile Criminal Cases

In December 2008, a New Hampshire jury handed down the first death sentence since 1959. This case involved the shooting death of a Manchester police officer. It remains to be seen how New Hampshire will handle updating rules, regulations, and procedures pertaining to prisoner execution. The last time a prisoner was executed in New Hampshire was in 1939.

There was a second capital murder case in the state eligible for a death sentence. In this, murder for hire, the defendant eluded the death penalty with a sentence of life in prison.

New Hampshire gained the national stage in late November 2007, when a man held hostages at the Rochester campaign office of Senator Hillary Rodham Clinton. The man had strapped a bomb-like device to his chest and seized several hostages. He has been sentenced to three years in jail for the hostage takeover.

1 "New Hampshire Named Safest State in the Nation." Press Release. Office of the Governor of New Hampshire. March 17, 2008. Accessed December 5, 2008. <www.governor.nh.gov/news/2008/031708.html.>

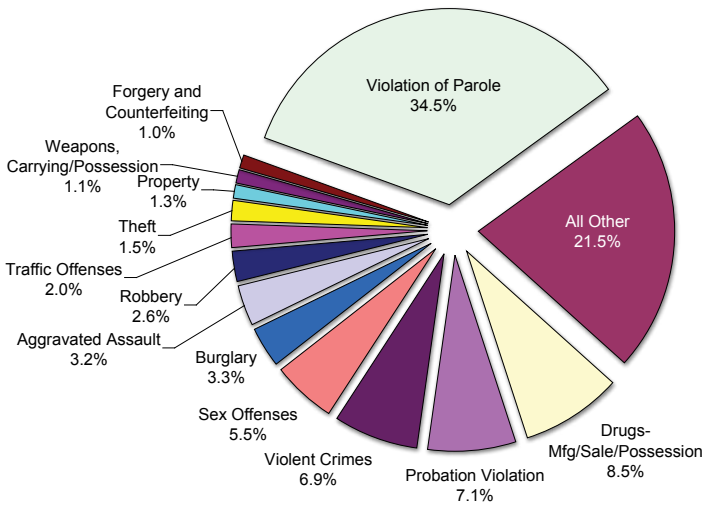
Another high profile case concluded with a life sentence for a woman convicted of murdering and cremating two men on her farm. After the conviction, she was transferred to a correctional facility out-of-state. Department of Corrections officials state that reasons for a transfer are not part of public record but could be related to access to services for specific needs of the inmate.[2]

U.S. Marshals Service Apprehensions

In July 2007, a Massachusetts man was the first person in New Hampshire arrested on federal charges for failing to register as a sex offender under the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006. This federal act was passed in July 2006 with the intent of protecting the public from sex offenders and offenders against

2 "LaBarre Moved to Massachusetts Prison. No Reason Given For Move Out Of State." WMUR.com. December 1, 2008. Accessed December 2, 2008. <www.wmur.com/news/18180869/detail.html>.

FY-07 NH State Prison Admissions by Crime



Source: New Hampshire Department of Corrections

children. In New Hampshire, the U.S. Marshals Service assists jurisdictions in locating and apprehending sex offenders who violate sex offender registration requirements.[3]

Another high profile case handled by the U.S. Marshals Service was that of Ed and Elaine Brown. The Plainfield couple who were wanted for tax evasion, were convicted at trial in January 2007 and sentenced. Following their April sentencing, the Browns elected to stage a standoff at their home, refusing to surrender. After a six-month ordeal, during which power and telephone service was cut to the home, U.S. Marshals posed as supporters and peacefully carried out the arrests in October 2007. The peaceful resolution was a great relief to Plainfield residents, whose small town had been inundated with supporters, protesters, reporters, and constant police surveillance.[4]

Shoplifting

Generally, with the holidays, there is an increase in the number of thefts and shoplifting incidents. This holiday season is no different, except police are estimating that the sagging economy is contributing to the rise in shoplifting cases. Concord police estimated that shoplifting arrests had climbed nearly 20 percent, while other theft arrests had grown by about 44 percent over the year.[5]

The increase in incidents may not just be related to an increase in criminal activity, but may be the result of an increase in security procedures. Police agencies worked with shop owners to increase awareness of illicit behaviors. Retail associations throughout New England joined efforts to fight organized theft by creating the Law Enforcement Retailer Alliance of New England (LERANE), which is an information-sharing network of law enforcement and retailers. The goal is to achieve a multi-state, multi-jurisdictional method of identifying and tracing theft rings.[6]

3 "First Person Charged in NH Under the Adam Walsh Act." Press Release, United States Marshals Service, July 17, 2007. Accessed December 30, 2008. <www.usmarshals.gov/news/chron/2007/071707.htm>

4 "Couple Arrested After Lengthy Standoff in Plainfield Home." WMUR.com. October 4, 2007. Accessed December 30, 2008. <www.wmur.com/print/14274183/detail.html>

5 Timmins, Annmarie. "Arrests up for thefts, shoplifting. Failing economy is part of the problem." Concord Monitor. November 21, 2008. Accessed December 2, 2008. <www.concordmonitor.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20081121/FRONTPAGE/811210305>.

6 Feingold, Jeff. "Retailers join to fight organized theft." New Hampshire Business Review. September 25, 2008. Accessed December 8, 2008. <www.nhbr.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20080925/NEWS06/809249917&SearchID=73338435172064>.

17. Crime & Crashes

Traffic reports

The Thanksgiving holiday weekend report for 2008 was released December 1st. The New Hampshire State Police logged 938 speeding citations throughout the state, down from last year's 1,043. Authorities attribute the declines in speeding violations to the changing costs of gasoline. Motorists had developed slower driving habits as prices of gasoline rose, therefore reducing the number of summons.

Thanksgiving Holiday Weekend Report	2007	2008
DWIs	23	20
Vehicle Stops	3,925	4,188
Speed Citations	1,043	938
Other Court	219	216
Warnings	2,363	2,347
Defective Equipment	83	82
Accidents	52	74

Source: New Hampshire Department of Safety, Division of State Police

Total Crime Index (Rate per 100,000 population)	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
United States	3,977.3	3,900.5	3,808.1	3,730.4	FBI
New Hampshire	2,221.4	1,973.7	2,012.8	2,029.3	FBI
Connecticut	2,973.9	2,851.2	2,784.9	2,655.9	FBI
Maine	2,517.4	2,531.6	2,634.2	2,546.8	FBI
Massachusetts	2,928.4	2,819.2	2,838.0	2,823.0	FBI
Rhode Island	3,131.5	2,980.4	2,814.4	2,849.9	FBI
Vermont	2,420.2	2,495.3	2,441.3	2,447.0	FBI

Violent Crime Index (Rate per 100,000 population)	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
United States	463.2	469.0	473.6	466.9	FBI
New Hampshire	169.5	134.8	138.7	137.3	FBI
Connecticut	289.0	272.6	280.8	256.0	FBI
Maine	103.7	112.5	115.5	118.0	FBI
Massachusetts	460.2	460.8	447.0	431.5	FBI
Rhode Island	247.5	252.4	227.5	227.3	FBI
Vermont	114.8	125.6	136.6	124.3	FBI

Property Crime Index (Rate per 100,000 population)	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
United States	3,514.1	3,431.5	3,334.5	3,263.5	FBI
New Hampshire	2,051.9	1,838.9	1,874.1	1,892.0	FBI
Connecticut	2,684.9	2,578.6	2,504.1	2,399.9	FBI
Maine	2,413.7	2,419.1	2,518.7	2,428.8	FBI
Massachusetts	2,468.2	2,358.4	2,391.0	2,391.5	FBI
Rhode Island	2,886.0	2,728.0	2,586.9	2,622.6	FBI
Vermont	2,343.6	2,369.7	2,304.7	2,322.7	FBI

17. Crime & Crashes

Crime Offenses	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Total crime offenses	28,860	25,792	26,466	26,703	FBI
Annual percent change	1.6%	-10.6%	2.6%	0.9%	FBI
Violent crime offenses	2,202	1,761	1,824	1,807	FBI
Annual percent change	13.7%	-20.0%	3.6%	-0.9%	FBI
Property crime offenses	26,658	24,031	24,642	24,896	FBI
Annual percent change	0.8%	-9.9%	2.5%	1.0%	FBI

Criminal Arrests	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Total	43,769	46,351	46,100	38,396	UCR/NHES
Annual percent change	16.7%	5.6%	-0.5%	-16.7%	UCR/NHES
Total Drug Offenses	3,389	3,209	3,228	2,570	UCR/NHES
Annual percent change	37.6%	-5.6%	0.6%	-20.4%	UCR/NHES
Total DWI Offenses	5,582	5,035	4,783	4,146	UCR/NHES
Annual percent change	9.3%	-10.9%	-5.3%	-13.3%	UCR/NHES
Adult Total	35,957	37,934	37,786	31,794	UCR/NHES
Annual percent change	16.9%	5.2%	-0.4%	-15.9%	UCR/NHES
Total Drug Offenses	2,694	2,491	2,513	2,000	UCR/NHES
Annual percent change	39.0%	-8.1%	0.9%	-20.4%	UCR/NHES
Total DWI Offenses	5,462	4,944	4,681	4,049	UCR/NHES
Annual percent change	9.5%	-10.5%	-5.6%	-13.5%	UCR/NHES
Juvenile Total	7,812	8,417	8,314	6,602	UCR/NHES
Annual percent change	15.8%	7.2%	-1.2%	-20.6%	UCR/NHES
Total Drug Offenses	695	718	715	570	UCR/NHES
Annual percent change	32.4%	3.2%	-0.4%	-20.3%	UCR/NHES
Total DWI Offenses	120	91	102	97	UCR/NHES
Annual percent change	0.8%	-31.9%	10.8%	-4.9%	UCR/NHES

State Prison Population	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Number of prisoners in state prisons (December 31)	2,448	2,520	2,805	NA	USDJ
New Hampshire's incarceration rate[a] (fiscal year)	187	192	207	212	USDJ
Probation and parole caseload	5,497	6,017	6,211	NA	USDJ/NHES
U.S. incarceration rate (federal and state jurisdiction)[b]	486	491	501	509	USDJ
State jurisdiction incarceration rate[b]	432	435	445	451	USDJ
Federal jurisdiction incarceration rate[b]	54	56	58	59	USDJ

[a] Number of inmates on June 30th, sentenced for more than one year.
[b] Sentenced prisoners with more than 1 year per 100,000 residents.

17. Crime & Crashes

Traffic Crashes	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Total crashes reported	38,444	39,189	34,801	37,376	DMV
Annual percent change	-0.1%	1.9%	-11.2%	7.4%	DMV/NHES
Total injuries reported	15,585	15,965	13,712	14,726	DMV
Annual percent change	-5.5%	2.4%	-14.1%	7.4%	DMV/NHES
Fatal motor vehicle crashes	158	156	116	122	NHTSA
Number of fatalities	171	166	127	129	NHTSA
Annual percent change	34.6%	-2.9%	-23.5%	1.6%	NHTSA/NHES
Percent alcohol involved, victims[a]	35%	37%	41%	30%	NHTSA/NHES
Fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles	1.26	1.24	NA	NA	NHTSA

[a]Based on a Blood Alcohol Content of 0.4% alcohol level or above.

Auto Insurance Claims Loss - Personal and Commercial	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Total Claims ($ millions)	$450.7	$469.8	$467.1	$465.2	ID
Annual percent change	-4.4%	4.2%	-0.6%	-0.4%	ID/NHES
Personal Claims ($ millions)	$388.9	$403.1	$405.9	$404.5	ID
Annual percent change	-3.8%	3.7%	0.7%	-0.3%	ID/NHES
Percent Personal	86.3%	85.8%	86.9%	87.0%	ID/NHES
Commercial Claims ($ millions)	$61.7	$66.7	$61.2	$60.7	ID
Annual percent change	-8.5%	8.1%	-8.2%	-0.8%	ID/NHES

18. Environment

In March 2008, Business NH Magazine inaugurated its first annual Lean and Green Awards. Seven New Hampshire companies won awards in three categories: Green Processes, Green Building, and Green Products/Services. The idea is to promote and reward green practices that help save the environment and natural resources while improving the bottom line. The University of New Hampshire won the Overall Judges Award for its extensive green practices, such as switching to a cogeneration plant for electricity and heat, and transitioning its fleet of vehicles from diesel to low-sulfur biodiesel.

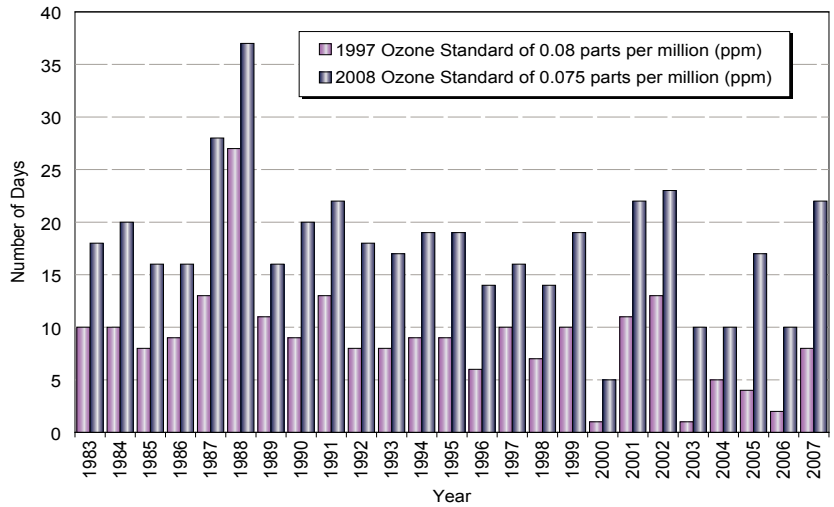
Pay as you Throw

Residents of some New Hampshire communities have a decision to make. Do they reduce the amount of garbage produced or change to a 'pay as you throw' system to pay for higher tipping rates for disposal of trash? For example, fees based on the Concord Regional Solid Waste Cooperative's contract with Wheelabrator Technologies will jump from $43.50 per ton to $56 in 2010 and $65 in 2011.[1] Many communities have already made the switch while others ponder the idea. With pay as you throw, the customer is charged by the bag, so that those who throw away the most pay the most.

One intended result of pay as you throw is the incentive to recycle. Taking plastic, glass, aluminum, tin, paper and cardboard out of the general trash stream can reduce volume greatly. Recycling has generated revenue for cash-starved towns, while keeping solid waste disposal costs down. Although this source of revenue has largely dissolved as the global economic downturn has decreased the demand for recycled materials.

1 Schoenberg, Shira. "All of that trash could go at a price." October 6, 2008. Concord Monitor. Accessed October 21, 2008. <www.concordmonitor.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20081006/FRONTPAGE/810060302>.

Days Exceeding the 8-Hour Ozone Standard in New Hampshire



Source: Lisa Landry, New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services

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"Pay as you throw" is already in place in 43 New Hampshire communities, requiring purchase of special trash bags and/or a fee per bag disposed. Recycling is mandatory in about 125 communities and voluntary in over 90 more.[2]

Air Quality

The standard limit for ground-level ozone defining an unhealthy day has changed. The New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services now uses the EPA standard of .075 parts per million. By this standard, there were 22 unhealthy days in 2007. Under the old standard of .08 parts per million, there were only eight. The number of unhealthy days increased each year from 1983 through 2007 when evaluated with the new standard measurement.

The EPA estimates that revising the standard will improve the air quality enough to provide benefits valued between $2 and $17 billion by reducing bronchitis, asthma, nonfatal heart attacks, and other health risks. Ground level ozone not only affects people, but also plants, trees and crops.

Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative

Ten states, including New Hampshire, participate in the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI). These states have agreed to cap carbon emissions from power plants, reducing them by ten percent by 2019. This cap and trade program, simply put, is an allowance system. The RGGI agrees on a capped level of carbon emissions. Each of the states in the agreement is provided enough allowances to cover their current emissions. The emission levels are scheduled to be reduced annually until the prescribed reduction of 10 percent is reached by 2019. Emission producing entities can either sell or purchase "allowances" to cover the quantity of their emissions. The cap-and-trade

Water Quality (assessed biennially)	2008 Site Specific*	2008 (PBM)**
Lakes and ponds		
Total Acres	164,615	In process
Aquatic Life		
Acres Fully Supporting	258	In process
Acres Not Supporting	101,238	In process
Insufficient Information	39,640	In process
Acres Not Assessed	23,479	In process
Swimming		
Acres Fully Supporting	115,865	In process
Acres Not Supporting	12,081	In process
Insufficient Information	24,639	In process
Acres Not Assessed	12,030	In process
Rivers and streams		
Total Miles	9,659	9,659
Aquatic Life		
Miles Fully Supporting	105	3,429
Miles Not Supporting	2,480	1,298
Insufficient Information	1,064	3,910
Miles Not Assessed	6,009	413
Swimming		
Miles Fully Supporting	835	7,527
Miles Not Supporting	898	556
Insufficient Information	421	554
Miles Not Assessed	7,506	413

* Because the site-specific assessments tend to focus on rivers and streams with known water quality issues, the results of the assessments are not indicative of water quality statewide with respect to the recreation and aquatic life uses. To create a more representative picture of water quality in the state's rivers for those uses, DES also conducted a probabilistic assessment of wadeable (fourth order and smaller) streams for 2008 that covers 94% of out river miles.

** Probability Based Monitoring

Source: New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, Water Division

[2] New Hampshire Community Profiles Survey. Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau, New Hampshire Employment Security. 2008.

system for carbon is as yet untested in the nation, but has the potential of keeping electric costs down as well as improving air quality.

The first auction for carbon emissions offsets was held on September 25. The result? Thirty-nine million dollars were raised, with the price per ton of carbon emitted settling at $3.07.[2] New Hampshire did not participate in this auction, but most likely will in the future. The next auction is planned for December 2008.

Water Quality

To assess the quality of surface waters, the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) uses two data collection methods. The first is site-specific assessments that focus on rivers, streams, lakes and ponds with known quality issues. The other is a probabilistic assessment of these bodies of water, using Probability Based Monitoring (PBM). This involves sampling a portion of the number of bodies of water. Random sampling ensures that no particular portion of the population is favored over another. The PBM method data is now complete for rivers and streams; the study of lakes and ponds is now in process.

I-93 Rebuilding and Widening

As rebuilding work continues on the 20-mile stretch of Interstate 93 from Salem to Manchester, several environmental issues are being considered and steps being taken to reduce the impact of construction.[3]

Stormwater Management

After a rain, stormwater runoff contains suspended solids and other particles that might be injurious to streams, rivers, ponds and wetlands. The EPA and the NHDES have set standards for stormwater treatment. These may include use of grass swales, infiltration and other basins, and the creation of gravel wetlands. Gravel wetlands technology is relatively new and will be used throughout the Salem to Manchester corridor.

Chloride Surface Water

The largest source of chlorides is presumed to be road salt. Winter road maintenance is one source, but chlorides may also come from commercial parking lots, septic, and water softening systems. The New Hampshire Department of Transportation (NH DOT) and the EPA are now involved in a study to conduct water quality monitoring along I-93.

Environmental Mitigation

The improvements along I-93 directly affect 77 acres of wetland. NH DOT uses three methods to mitigate the impact of construction near wetlands: avoidance, minimization (steeper slope sides or construction of retaining walls) and compensation (creation of new wetlands). Mitigation efforts will protect over a thousand acres of land and create 27 acres of

[2] Salmon, Felix. "Cap and Trade in the US." Market Movers. October 7, 2008. Accessed October 21, 2008. <www.portfolio.com/views/blogs/market-movers/2008/10/07/cap-and-trade-in-the-us>.

[3] "Environmental." Rebuilding I93, Salem to Manchester. New Hampshire Department of Transportation. Accessed October 21, 2008. <www.rebuildingi93.com/content/environmental/>.

new wetlands when the project is complete.

Mount Washington Cog Railway

Every little bit helps when it comes to keeping air clean. For 139 years, Old Peppersass, a coal-fired steam engine and others like it have been chugging to the summit of Mount Washington, leaving trails of black smoke. But in September, a new, greener locomotive was introduced, one that runs on biodiesel and ordinary diesel fuel. The name of the new train is Wajo Nanatasis, pronounced "Wadzo Nanna-tassis." It is Abenaki for "Mountain Hummingbird" and was selected from several entries in a "Name That Train" Contest.[4] The new engine is expected to diminish emissions and conserve fossil fuel.

4 "Governor Dedicates the Mount Washington Cog Railway's First Biodiesel Locomotive." The Mount Washington Cog Railway. September 6, 2008. Accessed October 21, 2008. <www.thecog.com/nametrain>.

18. Environment

Toxic Release Inventory	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
On-site and Off-site Disposal and Other Releases in Pounds					
New Hampshire	5,326,521	5,256,977	4,173,403	n/a	EPA
Percent Change	-7.9%	-1.3%	-20.6%	n/a	NHES/EPA
New England	30,405,654	30,236,122	27,725,988	n/a	EPA
Percent Change	-6.9%	-0.6%	-8.3%	n/a	NHES/EPA
U.S. (thousands)	4,238,737	4,353,946	4,248,865	n/a	EPA
Percent Change	-4.6%	2.7%	-2.4%	n/a	NHES/EPA

Ozone Levels	2004	2005	2006	2007	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	0.104	0.101	0.087	0.092	EPA
Nashua	0.110	0.105	0.091	0.104	EPA
Portsmouth	0.116	0.097	0.092	0.096	EPA
Rye	0.114	0.106	0.100	0.115	EPA
Estimated Days above NAAQS standard (0.125 ppm)	0	0	0	0	EPA
Unhealthy Days (days above 0.08 ppm/8 hours, state)	10	17	10	22	DES-ARD

Solid Waste	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
SOLID WASTE Residential and Commercial (tons per year-thousands)					
Generated	1,451	1,443	1,336	1,330	DES-WMD
Diversion (recycling + composting)	519	466	412	445	DES-WMD
Disposed of	941	878	866	844	DES-WMD
Pounds per person per day	6.1	7.7	7.1	6.9	DES-WMD
Exported	43	99	28	40	DES-WMD
Imported (for incineration and landfill)	644	395	546	243	DES-WMD

Carbon Monoxide	2004	2005	2006	2007	Source
Highest maximum eight-hour concentration in part per million (ppm)					
Manchester	1.7	1.9	5.8	1.8	EPA
Nashua	2.8	3.3	2.7	2.3	EPA

Sources

ABI . . . . . American Bankruptcy Institute

ACS . . . . . American Community Survey, Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce

AS . . . . . New Hampshire Department of Administrative Services

BEA . . . . . Bureau of Economic Analysis, United States Department of Commerce

BFA . . . . . New Hampshire Business Finance Authority

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 College System

DE . . . . . New Hampshire Department of Education

DES-ARD . . Air Resources 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

DVRA . . . . Division of Vital Records Administration, New Hampshire Department of State

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

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

Sources

NHAR . . . . New Hampshire Association of Realtors
NHES . . . . New Hampshire Employment Security
NHTSA . . . National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
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
RA . . . . . New Hampshire Department of Revenue Administration
RCGC . . . . New Hampshire Racing and Charitable Gaming Commission
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
USDOL . . . United States Department of Labor
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)***

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

Bond Issue
A certificate of debt (usually interest-bearing or discounted) that is issued by a government or corporation in order to raise money. . . . . ***(Section 12)***

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)***

Cohort
A group of subjects — most often humans from a given population — defined by experiencing an event (typically birth) in a particular time span. . . . . ***(Section 1)***

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 . . . . . ***Section 2)***

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Covered Employment
Employment in any industry insured under the provisions of the New Hampshire Unemployment Compensation Law or subject to the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employee (UCFE) program . . . . . ***(Section 2)***

Current Dollars
Figures reflecting actual prices or costs prevailing during the specified year(s) . . ***(Section 9)***

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)***

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)***

Glossary & Index

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
Money raised by a business in exchange for a share of ownership in the company ***(Section 12)***

Equity Capital to Asset Ratio
A measure to assess the financial health of lending institutions.. . . . . ***(Section 12)***

Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac)
A shareholder-owned corporation that invests in home mortgages, ultimately providing lower housing costs and access to home financing. . . . . ***(Section 11)***

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)***

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 Domestic Product by State (GDP)
The market value of all final goods and services produced by resources located in a state, regardless of ownership. GDP by State for the United States differs from GDP for the following reasons: GDP by State excludes – and GDP includes – the compensation of federal civilian and military personnel stationed abroad and government consumption of fixed capital for military structures located abroad and for military equipment, except office equipment. . . . . ***(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)***

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

Glossary & Index

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

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)***

In-migration
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 or from outside the U.S. . . . . ***(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)***

Limited Liability Company (LLC)
A legal form of business company offering limited liability to its owners. It is similar to a corporation, and is often a more flexible form of ownership, especially suitable for smaller companies with a limited number of owners . . . . . ***(Section 6)***

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)***

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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)***

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)***

New Hampshire Housing Finance Authority (NHHFA)
A non-profit corporation that operates programs designed to assist low and moderate income persons and families to obtain decent, safe and affordable 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)***

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

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
Multinational organization that was established to coordinate the petroleum policies of its members and to provide member states with technical and economic aid . . . . . ***(Section 8)***

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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)***

Per Capita Personal Income
Total personal income divided by total population. . . . . ***(Section 2)***

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)***

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)***

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 Domestic Product by State
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 8)***

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

Short Tons (S/T)
A unit of mass equal to 2,000 lb (exactly 907.18474 kg). . . . . ***(Section 7)***

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)***

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)***

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Weekly Benefit Amount, Average

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

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)***