# Vital Signs:

# New Hampshire Economic and Social Indicators

# 1996-1999

*a Labor Market Information Report*

*Prepared by*

Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau
New Hampshire Employment Security
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# Introduction

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

Some data items have been drawn from published reports or unpublished records of many state and federal government agencies and private organizations. Other data was retrieved from the Internet. We are indebted to the numerous individuals who contributed special information or provided advice on evaluating reported data. Sources are identified by abbreviations in the right hand column in the tables of indicators. Attention should be paid to notations included with the line titles about data size and time intervals used. Fiscal year numbers are displayed under the second calendar year involved. For example, enrollments for the 1998-1999 school year are shown under 1999. Whenever possible, 2000 updates are reported along with other information in the summary analysis.

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

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

## Population

New Hampshire had an estimated population of 1,201,134, up 15,311 over 1998 and an increase of 89,303 since July 1990. Over the past decade, New Hampshire's population growth of 8.0 percent surpassed the other New England states in percentage gain in population. The birthrate for teenage mothers (ages 15-19) in New Hampshire (per thousand population) has fallen by 27.1 percent.

## Income & Wages

Total wages paid by New Hampshire employers reached $19.0 billion in 1999, an over-the-year increase of nearly $1.2 billion. This follows an increase of over $1.5 billion in 1998 and annual increases near or above $1.0 billion in the previous three years. The state's total personal income was $37.4 billion in 1999, an over-the-year increase of 6.2 percent. Over-the-year increases among the states ranged from 8.0 percent in Idaho to 2.1 percent in North Dakota. Nationwide, total personal income increased 5.8 percent.

## Labor Force & Unemployment

New Hampshire's average annual unemployment rate of 2.7 percent for 1999 was again the lowest it has been since 1988. This put the state ranking at number 2 in the country. The average unemployment rate for the first eight months of 2000 equaled that of 1999's annual average of 2.7 percent. New Hampshire's unemployment rate has consistently fallen below both New England and the nation since 1992.

## Employment by Industry

The Current Employment Statistics program estimate of 604,600 nonfarm jobs in 1999 was an increase of 15,600 jobs from 1998. The two largest divisions, Retail trade and Services, again produced the largest number of new jobs with 5,900 and 4,900 respectively. If the second quarter is any indication, it looks as though the increase for 2000 will be similar. Preliminary total covered employment showed growth of 16,942 over second quarter 1999.

## Private Enterprise

Over the year growth of private firms for the period 1998-1999 showed a slight slowdown from previous year's increases. In 1999 there were just over 1.5 percent more firms (510) added. The total for 2000 has also grown, albeit at a lessening pace of 0.9 percent over 1999, bringing it to 32,735 firms for 2000. High tech firms grew a sizeable 33.3 percent from 3,271 firms in 1995 to 4,360 firms in 1999. Although slowing slightly, limited liability companies grew by 328.2 percent from the 617 LLCs in 1995 to the 1999 figure of 2,642.

## Transportation & Traffic

The number of passengers using Manchester Airport has increased 214.5 percent since 1995. In 1999 alone, 2.8 million passengers used the airport. Amtrak is expected to increase its service in New Hampshire in 2001. They plan on running what they call "event trains" (off-peak runs to Boston's North Station) starting in January or February. The Boston to Portland service should begin in April 2001.

# 1999 Highlights

## Energy
New Hampshire did not pay the highest electric rates in 1996 and 1997, but did pay the second highest. The state's largest electric company lowered rates by five percent in October 2000 and more relief may follow when competition begins after January 2001. Oil and natural gas prices rose considerably in 1999, strongly impacting New Hampshire's heating bills as winter approached.

## Production
New Hampshire ranked first in New England in export growth for 1999 with an 11.7 percent increase over 1998. This follows a sizeable increase of 9.5 percent the previous year. Canada remained the largest trading partner for New Hampshire, receiving $652,699,891 in exported goods in 1999, followed by Ireland with $176,431,753. More than half of New Hampshire's total exports were to Canada, Ireland, the United Kingdom, and the Republic of Korea in 1999.

## Trade, Recreation, & Hospitality
New Hampshire's annual retail sales increased to $23.0 billion in 2000. Total estimated spending for travelers and tourists increased 3.5 percent to $3.4 billion, in 1999. New Hampshire International Speedway is the largest sports facility in New England.

## Construction & Housing
New Hampshire's existing home sales increased 500 over-the-year. The average selling price increased 8.3 percent over-the-year to $145,263 in 1999. Median monthly rent increased 4.6 percent to $665 in 1998. This follows a 5.0 percent increase in the previous year.

## Finance - Private
The four largest New Hampshire commercial and savings banks held 79.1 percent of the assets and 76.9 percent of the deposits at the end of 1999. This represented an increase of nearly 50 percent over the comparable percentages in 1995.

## Finance - Government
Taxation upon motor vehicle rentals became official in mid-1999. The State total equalized property valuation increased from $70.2 billion in 1998 to $76.1 billion in 1999. A temporary statewide property tax of $6.60 per $1,000 of assessed valuation has been enacted for education funding. The legislature will be called upon to decide a permanent solution.

## Education
Competency-based transcripts combine traditional grades, test scores, and class rankings with a place and method for recording a student's performance-based proficiency in a number of skill areas. Core performance standards include competencies of self-management, communication skills, ability to work with others, decision-making and problem-solving skills, and information use.

## Health
New Hampshire was rated healthiest state in 2000 by both Morgan Quitno Press and the UnitedHealth Group Center for Health Care Policy and Evaluation. Emergency room visits increased by nearly 49,000 from 1996 to 1999. The number of inpatient surgeries increased while outpatient surgeries decreased.

## Social Assistance

The average annual number of TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) cases open on the last day of the month declined almost 40 percent from 1995 to 1999. The number of cases with a non-parent relative caretaker increased more than 23 percent.

## Crime & Accidents

New Hampshire had the lowest total crime index in the nation for the second year in a row. For the ninth consecutive year New Hampshire's total crime index was lower than the other New England states and the nation.

## Environment

New Hampshire became the first state to ban the sale of mercury fever thermometers and mercury-added novelty items. As of January 1, 2000, the use of small lead sinkers and jigs is prohibited on any freshwater lake or pond in the state.

Change in Key Economic Indicators

| Indicator | 1997 to 1998 | | 1998 to 1999 | | Section |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Change | % Change | Change | % Change | |
| Population | 12,584 | 1.0% | 16,134 | 1.4% | 1 |
| Income, per capita personal | $1,734 | 6.2% | $1,425 | 4.8% | 2 |
| Wages, average weekly | $34.94 | 6.2% | $24.08 | 4.0% | 2 |
| Labor Force: | | | | | 3 |
| Employment | 8,000 | 1.3% | 15,000 | 2.4% | 3 |
| Unemployment | (1,000) | -5.0% | (1,000) | -5.3% | 3 |
| Nonfarm jobs | 18,800 | 3.3% | 15,600 | 2.6% | 4 |
| Vehicle registrations | (7,859) | -0.8% | (1,409) | -0.1% | 6 |
| Electricity sales (million KWH) | 173 | 1.9% | 477 | 5.2% | 7 |
| Gross state product (1996 dollars-millions) | $3,172 | 8.4% | $1,895 | 4.6% | 8 |
| Meals and rooms receipts (millions) | $189.3 | 12.0% | $80.5 | 4.6% | 9 |
| Existing home sales (total units per year) | 4,800 | 13.6% | 500 | 1.2% | 10 |
| Bank assets (millions) | $2,545 | 11.8% | $6,480 | 26.8% | 11 |
| Non-current loans (millions) | $70.2 | 56.3% | $215.7 | 110.7% | 11 |
| Bankruptcy filings | 92 | 1.9% | -890 | -17.8% | 11 |
| School enrollment (K-12) | 3,967 | 1.8% | 2,626 | 1.2% | 13 |
| Poverty rate* | 1.5 | 21.7% | 0.5 | 5.9% | 15 |
| Criminal offenses | -2,288 | -7.4% | -1,269 | -4.4% | 16 |
| Traffic accidents | 2,749 | 8.9% | 1,872 | 5.6% | 16 |

* 3 - year moving average rate

As of July 1999, New Hampshire had an estimated population of 1,201,134, up 15,311 over 1998 and an increase of 89,303 since July 1990. Over the past decade, New Hampshire's population growth surpassed the other New England states in percentage gain in population. New Hampshire had an increase of 8.0 percent. Maine had an increase of 1.8 percent for the 1990s. Vermont has the smallest total population in New England at 593,740. It increased by 29,214 during the decade, up 5.2 percent. Massachusetts, the most populous state in New England, saw their population rise by 156,505, a modest 2.6 percent gain. Both Connecticut and Rhode Island experienced a decrease in total population for the 1990s. Connecticut decreased by 0.2 percent and Rhode Island by 1.4 percent.

New Hampshire was ranked 41st in the nation in terms of total population, 32nd in absolute numerical growth, and 11th in percent change in growth in 1999.

Population change is the result of two factors: net migration (in-migration minus out-migration) and natural change (births minus deaths). Net migration has been a significant factor in New Hampshire's population growth during the 90s. In 1991, at the height of the recession, net migration was –12,470. Since then net migration has significantly increased. Over the past four years, 1995 to 1999, net migration has accounted for over 60 percent of the states population growth. Throughout the 1990s, the natural increase rate

**(Between 1990 and 1999) the birthrate of 15 to 19 year olds in New Hampshire fell by 27.1 percent.**

(per thousand population) has been decelerating from 7.8 in 1991 to 3.8 in 1999. Contributing to this deceleration has been the decrease in live births from 17,519 in 1990 to 14,026 in 1999.

For the tenth consecutive year, New Hampshire had the youngest population in New England with a median age of 35.9 in 1999. The other five New England states ranged from a low of 36.5 to a high of 37.8. The U.S. was slightly lower than New Hampshire's at 35.5. Utah had the lowest at 26.7 and West Virginia had the highest at 38.9. In 1990, New Hampshire had a median age of 32.8 and the U.S. was at 32.9, indicating that the population is getting older both nationally and in New Hampshire. The percentage of citizens in New Hampshire, age 65 and older, increased by 9.8 percent from 1990 to 1999.

New Hampshire's Population Has Increased 8.0 Percent Since 1990

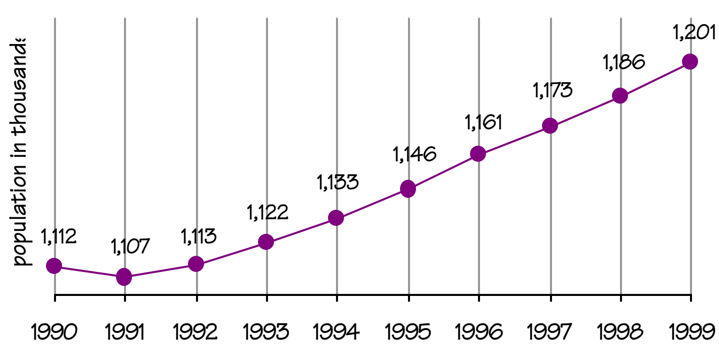


Figure 1.a:
State Population Growth, 1990 - 1999

The number of marriages reached 10,301 in 1999. This was the highest figure since 1990 when the number was 10,535. The divorce rate (per one thousand population) has grown from 4.5 in 1990 to 5.2 in 1999. The number of resident deaths over the decade has ranged from 8,455 in 1991 to 9,457 in 1999, an increase of 1,002. New Hampshire ranked 41st in deaths in the nation from July 1, 1998 to July 1, 1999.

From 1998 to 1999, New Hampshire was also ranked 41st in the nation in births. Births to teenage mothers have fallen both at the national level and in New Hampshire. According to the National Center for Health Statistics,[1] birthrates to teenage mothers, 15 to 19 years old, have fallen 20.1 percent between 1990 and 1999 nationally. Over the same time period, the New Hampshire Office of State Planning estimates that the birthrate of 15 to 19 years olds, in New Hampshire fell by 27.1 percent. This is particularly noteworthy given that the population segment of females ages 15 to 19 years old grew by 10.8 percent in New Hampshire from 1990 to 1999.[2] The number of births to all teenage mothers (less than 20 years old) has fallen from 1,262 in 1990 to 996 in 1999. Factors believed to be associated with the decline in teenage pregnancy are "decreased sexual activity, increased condom use and adoption of the implant and injectable contraceptives."[3]

*Dana Cudworth*

New Hampshire's Population Growth from 1990 to 1999 Surpassed All Other New England States

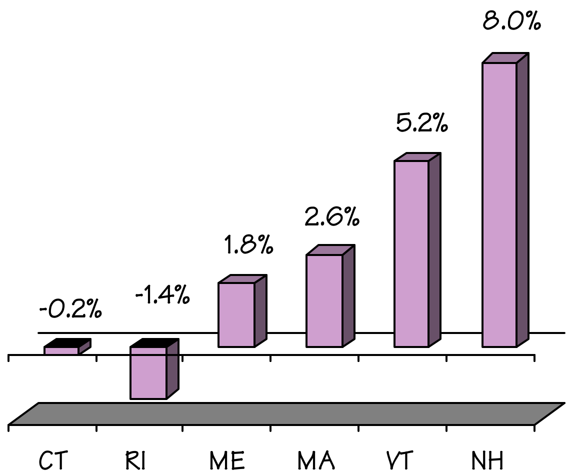


Figure 1.b:
Percent Change in Population 1990 - 1999, for the New England States

1 *Births: Preliminary Data for 1999*, National Vital Statistics Reports, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Volume 48, Number 14, August 8, 2000, page 3

2 U.S. Census Bureau. "Population Estimates for the U.S. and States by Single Year of Age and Sex." Release date March 9, 2000 <www.census.gov/population/estimates/state/stats/st-99-19.txt.>, Accessed: October 12, 2000

3 National Center for Health Statistics , "State Data on Teen Births Now Available" Release date April 24, 2000 <www.cdc.gov/nchs/releases/00facts/statebrt.htm>, Accessed: October 5, 2000

**Resident Population**

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Population, July 1st (000s) | 1,160 | 1,173 | 1,185 | 1,201 | CB/OSP |
| Annual percent change | 1.2% | 1.1% | 1.0% | 1.3% | CB/NHES |
| United States rank of annual percent change | 14 | 17 | 17 | 11 | CB/NHES |
| Percent of change since last census | 4.8% | 5.8% | 6.8% | 8.0% | CB/NHES |
| Population, Males | 571,000 | 576,600 | 583,000 | 590,900 | CB/OSP |
| Population, Females | 589,100 | 596,400 | 602,100 | 610,200 | CB/OSP |

## Distribution by Age

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 5 years | 6.5% | 6.3% | 6.2% | 6.2% | CB |
| 5 to 17 years | 18.9% | 19.0% | 19.0% | 19.2% | CB |
| 18 to 24 years | 8.1% | 8.0% | 8.1% | 8.2% | CB |
| 25 to 44 years | 34.7% | 34.5% | 34.1% | 33.4% | CB |
| 45 to 64 years | 19.7% | 20.2% | 20.6% | 21.1% | CB |
| 65 years and over | 12.0% | 12.0% | 12.0% | 12.3% | CB |

## Median Age

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 34.7 | 34.9 | 35.2 | 35.5 | CB |
| New England | 35.9 | 36.2 | 36.5 | 36.7 | CB |
| New Hampshire | 35.1 | 35.5 | 35.7 | 35.9 | CB |
| Connecticut | 36.3 | 36.7 | 37.0 | 37.0 | CB |
| Maine | 36.5 | 37.0 | 37.4 | 37.8 | CB |
| Massachusetts | 35.5 | 35.9 | 36.2 | 36.5 | CB |
| Rhode Island | 35.8 | 36.1 | 36.4 | 36.6 | CB |
| Vermont | 35.8 | 36.3 | 36.7 | 37.2 | CB |

## Vital Records

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Marriages | 9,950 | 9,996 | 9,921 | 10,301 | VS |
| Marriage rate (per 1,000 population) | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.6 | VS |
| Divorces | 5,274 | 5,700 | 6,078 | 6,188 | VS |
| Divorce rate (per 1,000 population) | 4.5 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.2 | VS |
| Components of Population Change: | | | | | |
| Live births | 14,520 | 14,275 | 14,433 | 14,026 | VS |
| Birth rate (per 1,000 population) | 12.5 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 11.7 | VS |
| Births to teenage mothers (less than 20 years old) | 1,078 | 1,115 | 1,097 | 996 | VS |
| Percent of total live births | 7.4% | 7.8% | 7.6% | 7.1% | VS |
| Non-marital births (percent of total) | 23.2% | 23.8% | 24.2% | 24.2% | VS |
| Late or no prenatal care (percent of live births) | 1.5% | 1.6% | 1.8% | 1.4% | VS |
| Resident deaths | 9,392 | 9,451 | 9,489 | 9,457 | VS |
| Crude death rate (per 1,000 population) | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 7.9 | VS |
| Infant death rate (per 1,000 live births) | 5.0 | 4.4 | 4.3 | n/a | VS |
| Natural increase rate (per 1,000 population) | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 3.8 | VS |
| Net in-migration rate (per 1,000 population) | 8.8 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 8.6 | NHES |

Total wages paid by New Hampshire employers reached $19.0 billion in 1999, an over-the-year increase of nearly $1.2 billion. This follows an increase of over $1.5 billion in 1998 and annual increases near or over $1.0 billion in the previous three years. This gives a five-year total of nearly $6.0 billion added to New Hampshire's economy from this single source. This total represents a 36.0 percent increase over the five years.

Part of this increase is from a rise in employment of 59,154, but the balance is from a jump in the average weekly wage paid by New Hampshire employers. Over the five years the average weekly wage has gone from $510.10 to $623.12. The 1999 average weekly wage was up $24.08 over 1998, a 4.0 percent increase. Finance, insurance, and real estate employees enjoyed the largest increase in pay - more than $65; while those in Wholesale trade saw a hike of over $49. Retail trade employees received the smallest pay hike with an increase of just over $11 a week.

**Total wages paid by New Hampshire employers reached $19.0 billion in 1999**

## Personal Income

The state's total personal income was $37.4 billion in 1999, an over-the-year increase of 6.2 percent. Over-the-year increases among the states ranged from 8.0 percent in Idaho to 2.1 percent in North Dakota. Nationwide, total personal income increased 5.8 percent.

### Per Capita Personal Income

Per capita personal income is total personal income divided by the mid-year population for the state. Although New Hampshire's 1999 per capita personal income increased 4.8 percent over-the-year to $30,905, it still dropped from seventh to eighth highest in the nation. Per capita personal income for the nation was $28,518, a like increase of 4.8 percent. New England per capita income increased by 5.8 percent to $34,264 for 1999.

After adjusting for inflation using the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U), 1999 real per capita personal income (PCPI) in New Hampshire increased 2.1 percent over the year.

### Per Capita Disposable Income

Per capita disposable income is a person's total income less charitable donations and taxes and fees paid to the government. In 1999 New Hampshire dropped from fifth to sixth highest in the nation with per capita disposable income of $26,732. The 1999 difference between personal income and disposable income per capita was $4,173 in New Hampshire. When deflated using the CPI, real disposable income per capita increased 1.9 percent in 1998.

## Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U) is a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a fixed market basket of consumer goods and services. The CPI-U provides a way for consumers to compare

New England's 1998-1999 Increase in Per Capita Personal Income Surpassed New Hampshire's By More Than $450

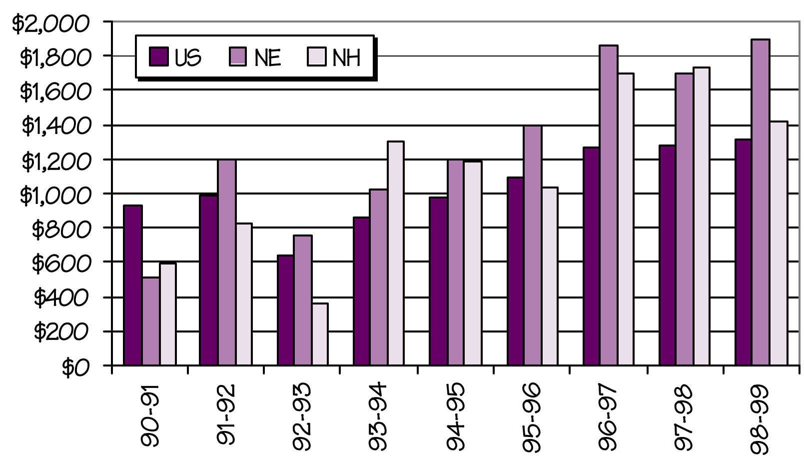


Figure 2.a:
Per Capita Personal Income Changes Over-The-Year

what the same market basket of goods cost a month or a year ago.

The December 1998 to December 1999 change in the CPI-U was 2.7 percent. The CPI-U consists of eight components. The other goods and services category, which includes both tobacco and smoking products and personal care products, grew the fastest, 8.7 percent. Medical care increased 3.5 percent, followed by housing (2.2 percent), food and beverages (2.2 percent), transportation (2.0 percent), education and communication (0.9 percent), and recreation (0.9 percent). Apparel recorded the only decrease among the components, -1.3 percent.

*Elisabeth E Picard*

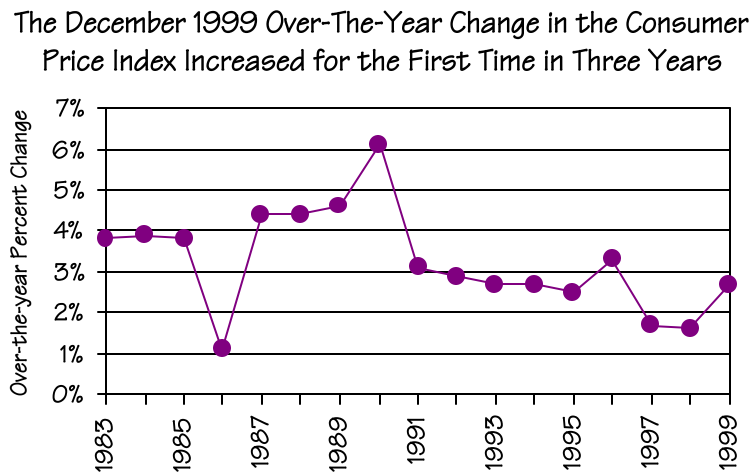


Figure 2.b:
December Over-the-year Percent Change, Consumer Price Index, 1983-1999

**Total Personal Income**

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Hampshire ($ millions) | $30,228 | $32,389 | $35,194 | $37,372 | BEA |
| Components: | | | | | |
| Net Earnings* | 69.2% | 69.4% | 70.0% | 71.0% | BEA |
| Dividends, interest, rent | 19.0% | 18.4% | 17.6% | 18.5% | BEA |
| Transfer payments | 13.5% | 12.9% | 12.4% | 10.5% | BEA |

*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**

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Hampshire | $26,042 | $27,746 | $29,480 | $30,905 | BEA |
| United States rank (excluding D.C.) | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 | BEA |
| Annual percent change | 4.1% | 6.5% | 6.2% | 4.8% | BEA |
| Percent change after adjusting for inflation using CPI | 0.8% | 4.8% | 4.6% | 2.1% | NHES/BLS |

## Per Capita Disposable Income

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Hampshire | $22,924 | $24,175 | $25,542 | $26,732 | BEA |
| United States rank (excluding D.C.) | 7 | 5 | 5 | 6 | BEA |
| Annual percent change | 3.0% | 5.5% | 5.7% | 4.7% | NHES/BEA |
| Percent change after adjusting for inflation using CPI | -0.3% | 3.7% | 4.0% | 1.9% | NHES/BEA |

## Median Household Income

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Hampshire | $39,407 | $40,854 | $42,511 | $44,981 | CB |
| Connecticut | $42,119 | $43,151 | $44,978 | $47,997 | CB |
| Maine | $34,696 | $34,641 | $34,989 | $36,459 | CB |
| Massachusetts | $39,494 | $41,016 | $42,017 | $43,697 | CB |
| Rhode Island | $36,986 | $36,623 | $38,150 | $40,213 | CB |
| Vermont | $32,358 | $34,592 | $36,196 | $39,419 | CB |

## Wages

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL WAGES in employment covered by unemployment compensation ($ millions) | | | | | |
| Private and public employers | $15,004 | $16,344 | $17,823 | $19,002 | NHES |
| Annual percent change | 7.3% | 8.9% | 9.0% | 6.6% | NHES |
| AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES IN PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT covered by unemployment compensation | | | | | |
| All industries (annual average) | $531.68 | $564.10 | $599.04 | $623.12 | NHES |
| Annual percent change | 4.2% | 6.1% | 6.2% | 4.0% | NHES |
| Manufacturing | $699.88 | $746.70 | $778.17 | $799.34 | NHES |
| Construction | $577.86 | $624.28 | $674.67 | $700.44 | NHES |
| Mining | $642.21 | $657.07 | $698.12 | $745.43 | NHES |
| Transportation, communications, and utilities | $660.46 | $681.94 | $713.27 | $728.72 | NHES |
| Wholesale trade | $815.19 | $855.48 | $905.06 | $954.61 | NHES |
| Retail trade | $298.87 | $316.72 | $337.58 | $348.65 | NHES |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | $676.95 | $744.81 | $813.95 | $879.17 | NHES |
| Services | $498.53 | $520.68 | $554.39 | $589.93 | NHES |
| AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS | | | | | |
| Production Workers in Manufacturing Employment | $511.21 | $527.10 | $528.23 | $534.70 | BLS |
| United States rank (including D.C.) [1 = highest] | 26 | 30 | 32 | 34 | BLS |

## U.S. Price Indices

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, All Urban Consumers, Year End | | | | | |
| (December each year) | 158.6 | 161.3 | 163.9 | 168.3 | BLS |
| December to December percent change | | | | | |
| (U.S., 1982-4 = 100) | 3.3% | 1.7% | 1.6% | 2.7% | BLS |

New Hampshire's 1999 average annual unemployment rate of 2.7 percent put the state ranking at number two in the country, second only to Iowa's 2.5 percent. Following the trend of the last several years, the rate was again the lowest it has been since 1988. Minnesota, first in 1998 with 2.5 percent, came in third in 1999 with 2.8 percent.

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (otherwise known as LAUS) showed an estimated 15,000 more people employed and 1,000 fewer unemployed in 1999 than in 1998. In other words, the labor force expanded by 14,000 putting the 1999 civilian labor force at 666,000. This is a 2.1 percent increase over 652,000 in 1998.

New Hampshire ranked first (lowest) of all the New England states. Vermont was second at 3.0 percent and Connecticut was third with 3.2 percent. Next in order were Massachusetts, Maine, and Rhode Island with 3.2, 4.1, and 4.1 percent, respectively. New Hampshire has had the lowest unemployment rate of all New England States since 1994.

Additionally, New Hampshire's unemployment rate has consistently fallen below both the New England Region's and the national unemployment figure since 1992. New England's 1999 rate was 0.9 percent higher and the national rate was 1.5 percent higher. At the beginning of the decade, New Hampshire's rate was 5.7 percent, matching New England's but higher than the United States rate of 5.6 percent.

Preliminary estimates for 2000 show an average for the first eight months of the year of an additional 17,500 employed residents and 700 more unemployed, as the labor force grew by 18,200. The average unemployment rate for the first eight months this year stayed close to 1999's average of 2.7 percent.

**New Hampshire's average annual unemployment rate of 2.7 percent is again this year the lowest it has been since 1988.**

Total weeks for unemployment insurance compensation decreased in 1999 by 0.1 percent to 147,597 weeks. Unemployment insurance benefits paid, however, increased by 14.3 percent to $30,173,000. Individuals receiving benefit payments could expect to have received 10 weeks of payments during 1999. This ranked the state as second lowest in the nation. The U. S. average was 15. The

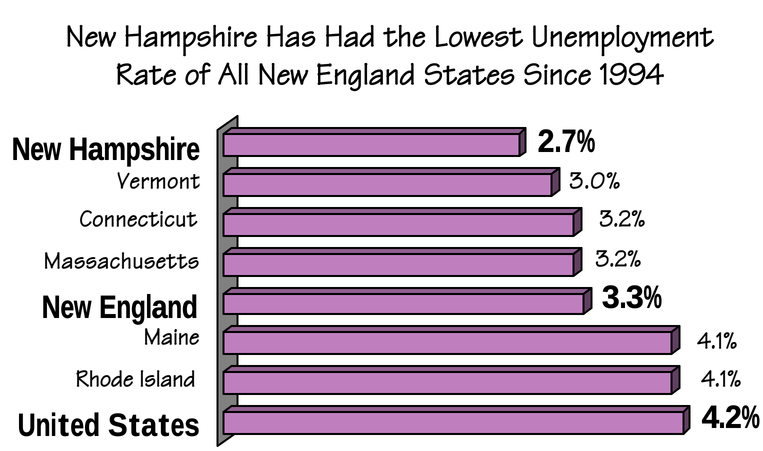


Figure 3.a:
1999 Unemployment Rate for the United States and New England

average weekly benefit amount was $208, up 6.7 percent from $195 the previous year. The national average weekly benefit amount was $212.

New Hampshire ranked second lowest in the nation on the amount of average benefits paid per covered worker. The average was $58, 22.8 percent higher than the year before. Nationally, the average was more than double the state amount at $166 per covered worker.

During 1999, New Hampshire saw one labor dispute. It idled 65 workers from the W.W. Cross, Inc. All employees returned to work after 19 days when a settlement was reached. The company has since closed.

*Rick Ricker*

New Hampshire's Civilian Labor Force Jumped About Seven Percent from 1996 to 1999

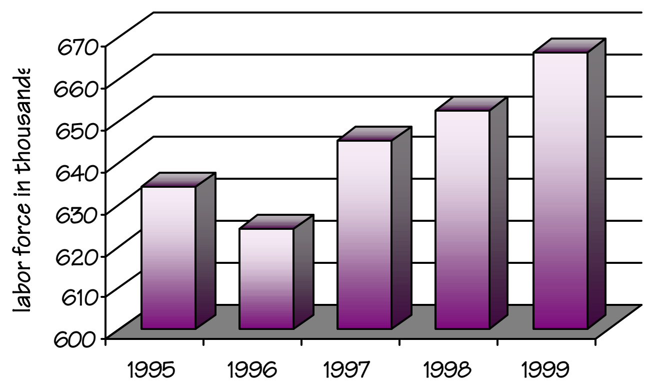


Figure 3.b:
Civilian Labor Force, Annual Averages, 1995 - 1999

New Hampshire's Total Unemployment Saw a 33 Percent Decrease From 1996

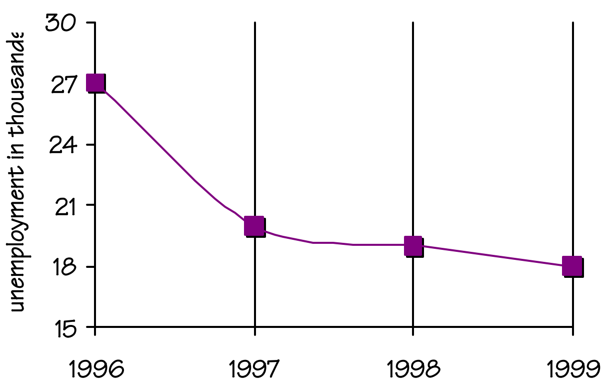


Figure 3.c:
New Hampshire Unemployed, Annual Average 1996 - 1999

## Employment

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EMPLOYED (annual average) | 597,000 | 625,000 | 633,000 | 648,000 | BLS |
| Annual percent change | -2.0% | 4.7% | 1.3% | 2.4% | BLS/NHES |
| Work full-time - 35 hours or more per week | 80.6% | 80.0% | 80.1% | n/a | BLS |

## Unemployment

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNEMPLOYED (annual average) | 27,000 | 20,000 | 19,000 | 18,000 | BLS |
| Unemployment rate (annual average) | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | 4.3% | 3.1% | 2.9% | 2.7% | BLS |
| United States rank (1=lowest) | Tie 10 | 3 | Tie 4 | 2 | BLS |
| New England | 4.8% | 4.4% | 3.5% | 3.3% | BLS |
| United States | 5.4% | 4.9% | 4.5% | 4.2% | BLS |
| Men | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | 3.9% | 3.0% | 2.8% | 2.9% | BLS |
| New England | 5.0% | 4.8% | 3.8% | n/a | BLS |
| United States | 5.4% | 4.9% | 4.4% | 4.1% | BLS |
| Women | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | 4.5% | 3.3% | 3.0% | 2.5% | BLS |
| New England | 4.5% | 4.0% | 3.1% | n/a | BLS |
| United States | 5.4% | 5.0% | 4.6% | 4.3% | BLS |
| Teenagers (16-19) | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | 15.3% | 11.5% | 9.7% | 11.1% | BLS |
| New England | 14.6% | 13.4% | 11.0% | n/a | BLS |
| United States | 16.7% | 16.0% | 14.6% | 13.9% | BLS |

## Civilian Labor Force

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (annual average) | 624,000 | 645,000 | 652,000 | 666,000 | BLS |
| Annual percent change | -1.6% | 3.4% | 1.1% | 2.1% | BLS/NHES |
| Labor force participation rate | 70.2% | 71.8% | 71.6% | 72.3% | BLS |
| United States rank | 13 | 8 | Tie 11 | Tie 6 | BLS |
| Male participation rate | 78.2% | 79.0% | 77.5% | 78.7% | BLS |
| United States rank | 10 | 6 | Tie 12 | 6 | BLS |
| Female participation rate | 62.9% | 64.9% | 66.1% | 66.2% | BLS |
| United States rank | 18 | 13 | Tie 8 | 9 | BLS |

## Labor Disputes

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of companies | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | NHES |
| Employees involved | 0 | 830 | 178 | 65 | NHES |

## Unemployment of the "experienced" civilian labor force

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unemployment of the "experienced" civilian labor force | 4.0% | 3.0% | 2.9% | n/a | BLS |
| By occupation: | | | | | |
| Executive, administrative, and managerial | 2.2% | 0.6% | 1.5% | n/a | BLS |
| Professional specialty | 1.9% | 1.8% | 2.1% | n/a | BLS |
| Technicians and related support | 3.2% | NP | NP | n/a | BLS |
| Sales | 4.4% | 3.0% | 2.7% | n/a | BLS |
| Administrative support, including clerical | 2.7% | 2.6% | 1.9% | n/a | BLS |
| Service occupations | 8.3% | 5.2% | 5.0% | n/a | BLS |
| Precision production, craft, and repair | 2.9% | 2.7% | 3.5% | n/a | BLS |
| Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors | 4.1% | 2.1% | 3.3% | n/a | BLS |
| Transportation and material moving | 7.8% | NP | NP | n/a | BLS |
| Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, laborers | 10.9% | NP | NP | n/a | BLS |
| By industry: | | | | | |
| Construction | 7.6% | 6.0% | NP | n/a | BLS |
| Manufacturing | 2.9% | 2.4% | 2.7% | n/a | BLS |
| Durable goods | 2.5% | 2.6% | 2.3% | n/a | BLS |
| Nondurable goods | 3.9% | 2.1% | 4.0% | n/a | BLS |
| Transportation, communication, and utilities | 3.9% | NP | 2.1% | n/a | BLS |
| Trade | 6.2% | 4.8% | 4.0% | n/a | BLS |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 2.5% | 1.2% | 2.2% | n/a | BLS |
| Services | 3.9% | 3.1% | 3.3% | n/a | BLS |
| Government | 3.2% | 1.6% | 0.6% | n/a | BLS |
| Percent of total unemployed: | | | | | |
| Unemployed 15 weeks or more | 29.4% | NP | NP | n/a | BLS |
| United States rank (of 51, 1=lowest) | 27 | n/a | n/a | n/a | BLS |
| Unemployed because lost job | 45.2% | NP | NP | n/a | BLS |
| United States rank (1=lowest) | 28 | n/a | n/a | n/a | BLS |

NP = not publishable, does not meet BLS standards

## Unemployment Insurance

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Weeks compensated for unemployment (UI) | 232,796 | 189,837 | 147,742 | 147,597 | NHES |
| Benefits paid, unemployment insurance (000) | $35,180 | $30,591 | $26,399 | $30,173 | NHES |
| Average duration, benefit payments (weeks) | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 | UIS |
| United States average | 15 | 15 | 14 | 15 | UIS |
| United States rank (1=lowest) | 3 | 7 | 3 | 2 | UIS/NHES |
| Average benefits paid per covered worker | $65.92 | $55.23 | $47.23 | $58.00 | UIS |
| United States rank (including D.C., 1=lowest) | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | UIS/NHES |
| National average | $189.54 | $168.18 | $161.93 | $166.00 | UIS |
| Average weekly benefit amount | $153.29 | $165.26 | $195.00 | $208.00 | UIS |
| United States | $189.39 | $192.77 | $199.98 | $212.00 | UIS |

The Current Employment Statistics program estimate of 604,600 nonfarm jobs in 1999 was an increase of 15,600 jobs from 1998. With this increase, employment in New Hampshire has exceeded the previous year's total every year since 1991. This equates to a jump of over 100,000 jobs added since 1991. The 1999 increase was only somewhat less than 1998's when nonfarm jobs grew by 18,800. It looks as though the increase for 2000 will be similar, if the second quarter is any indication. Preliminary total covered employment showed growth of 16,942 over second quarter 1999.

The two largest divisions are Retail trade and Services. They again produced the largest number of new jobs with 5,900 and 4,900 respectively. Growth in Retail trade more than doubled the number of jobs added from 1998 to 1999. The rate of growth for Services, however, was lower than in 1998 when a sizeable 7,800 jobs were added. Within Services, the Health services industry added 1,900 jobs with few coming from hospital employment. Second quarter 2000 data showed equally impressive growth in these areas with Services and Retail trade expanding over second quarter 1999 by 9,940 and 3,928 jobs respectively.

Overall growth in jobs was up during 1999 in all divisions except Manufacturing. For the first time in several years, Goods producing saw a decline showing total employment for 1999 of 131,500. This is attributed mainly to the decline in Manufacturing.

This decline in Manufacturing employment was the first seen since 1992. While 1992's job loss was mainly because of a drop in durable goods production, this more recent decline can be attributed largely to the loss of nearly 2,000 jobs in nondurable goods manufacturing. The majority of this decline came from Rubber and miscellaneous plastics as well as "all other" nondurable goods areas not published. Durable goods manufacturing showed relatively little change from 1998's total of 76,200.

Within Manufacturing, Industrial machinery and equipment has lost jobs consistently every year but two since 1989. This past year continued that trend with a loss of another 800 jobs in 1999. Instruments and related products dropped by 700, this group's first decline in five years.

Although Printing and publishing had seen somewhat of a recovery in jobs back in 1994, it has since been on a descending slope with the exception of 1998. In 1999 it lost another 100 jobs bringing it to 7,600.

**Growth in Retail trade more than doubled the number of jobs added from 1998 to 1999.**

The annual employment percentage change for all industries was 2.6 percent. This was down slightly from the pace of 3.3 percent in 1998. All industries still enjoyed increased employment except, as stated earlier, manufacturing at –1.8 percent change. Construction enjoyed the greatest change in employment with 6.1 percent over 1998 or 1,400 more jobs. Wholesale and Retail Trade came


Figure 4.a:
Retail Trade Jobs Added, 1998 and 1999

in second and third with next highest employment level changes of 5.3 and 4.8 percent, respectively. Government jobs grew the least with 2.0 percent change.

While the 1999 rate of employment growth in New Hampshire dropped to 2.6 percent from 3.3 percent, it was still greater than the rates for both New England (1.9 percent) and the nation (2.2 percent). New Hampshire's employment growth rate was also second highest of all the New England states. Maine's rate was 2.9 percent; Rhode Island had the lowest rate at 1.4 percent.

*Rick Ricker*

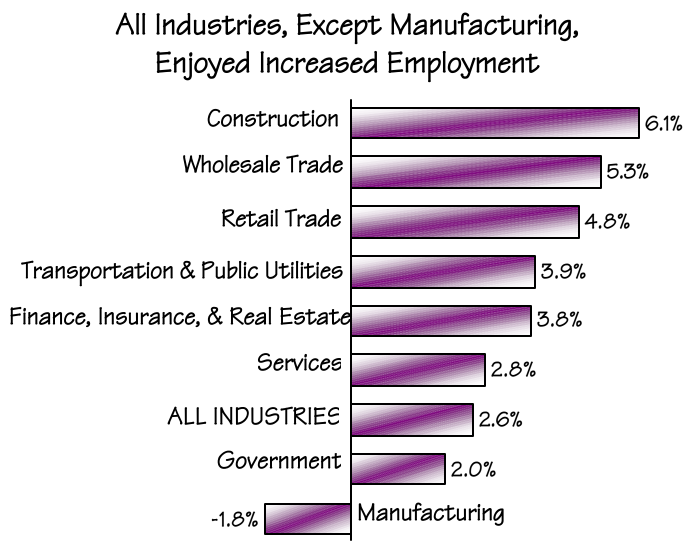


Figure 4.b:
Annual Employment Percentage Change by Industry, 1999

**Annual Employment Averages (1998 preliminary)**

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All industries | 553,600 | 570,200 | 589,000 | 604,600 | NHES |
| Private | 475,700 | 491,400 | 509,300 | 523,200 | NHES |
| Goods producing | 125,100 | 128,600 | 132,100 | 131,500 | NHES |
| Construction | 20,200 | 20,900 | 23,000 | 24,400 | NHES |
| Manufacturing | 104,400 | 107,200 | 108,600 | 106,600 | NHES |
| Durable goods manufacturing | 71,600 | 73,900 | 76,200 | 76,100 | NHES |
| Industrial machinery and equipment | 18,400 | 18,200 | 18,200 | 17,400 | NHES |
| Electronic & other electric equipment | 18,400 | 19,500 | 19,800 | 19,900 | NHES |
| Instruments and related products | 11,200 | 11,500 | 11,500 | 10,700 | NHES |
| Nondurable goods manufacturing | 32,800 | 33,300 | 32,400 | 30,500 | NHES |
| Paper | 4,500 | 4,400 | 4,300 | 4,400 | NHES |
| Printing and publishing | 7,700 | 7,600 | 7,700 | 7,600 | NHES |
| Rubber and misc. plastics products | 9,100 | 9,500 | 9,200 | 8,500 | NHES |
| Service Producing | 428,600 | 441,700 | 457,000 | 473,100 | NHES |
| Transportation and public utilities | 19,300 | 19,400 | 20,500 | 21,300 | NHES |
| Wholesale trade | 26,700 | 29,200 | 30,300 | 31,900 | NHES |
| Retail trade | 116,300 | 119,500 | 122,300 | 128,200 | NHES |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 28,300 | 29,800 | 31,400 | 32,600 | NHES |
| Services | 160,100 | 165,000 | 172,800 | 177,700 | NHES |
| Health services | 47,100 | 47,800 | 49,100 | 50,600 | NHES |
| Hospitals | 19,100 | 19,500 | 19,500 | 19,700 | NHES |
| Federal, state, and local government | 77,900 | 78,800 | 79,800 | 81,400 | NHES |

## Annual Employment Percent Changes

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All industries | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | 2.6% | 3.0% | 3.3% | 2.6% | NHES |
| New England | 1.7% | 2.2% | 2.3% | n/a | NHES/BLS |
| United States | 2.1% | 2.6% | 2.6% | 2.2% | NHES/BLS |
| Private | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | 2.6% | 3.3% | 3.6% | 2.7% | NHES |
| New England | 1.8% | 2.4% | 2.4% | n/a | NHES/BLS |
| United States | 2.4% | 2.9% | 2.8% | 2.3% | NHES/BLS |
| Manufacturing | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | 1.8% | 2.7% | 1.3% | -1.8% | NHES |
| New England | -0.8% | 0.5% | 0.3% | n/a | NHES/BLS |
| United States | -0.2% | 1.0% | 0.5% | -1.8% | NHES/BLS |
| Durable goods | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | 3.0% | 3.2% | 3.1% | -0.1% | NHES |
| United States | 1.0% | 2.0% | 1.5% | -1.6% | NHES/BLS |
| Nondurable goods | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | -0.9% | 1.5% | -2.7% | -5.9% | NHES |
| United States | -1.7% | -0.5% | -0.8% | -2.1% | NHES/BLS |
| Construction | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | 4.1% | 3.5% | 10.0% | 6.1% | NHES |
| United States | 5.0% | 5.0% | 5.2% | 4.8% | NHES/BLS |
| Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | -1.0% | 0.5% | 5.7% | 3.9% | NHES |
| United States | 2.0% | 2.5% | 3.0% | 2.9% | NHES/BLS |
| Wholesale Trade | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | 3.5% | 9.4% | 3.8% | 5.3% | NHES |
| United States | 1.6% | 2.6% | 2.8% | 2.5% | NHES/BLS |
| Retail Trade | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | 1.0% | 2.8% | 2.3% | 4.8% | NHES |
| United States | 1.9% | 1.7% | 1.5% | 2.2% | NHES/BLS |
| Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | -1.0% | 5.3% | 5.4% | 3.8% | NHES |
| United States | 1.5% | 2.9% | 4.2% | 3.1% | NHES/BLS |
| Services | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | 5.3% | 3.1% | 4.7% | 2.8% | NHES |
| United States | 4.0% | 4.6% | 4.1% | 3.9% | NHES/BLS |
| Federal, State, and Local Government | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | 2.2% | 1.2% | 1.3% | 2.0% | NHES |
| United States | 0.6% | 0.7% | 1.3% | 1.7% | NHES/BLS |

Private firms in New Hampshire grew 11.3 percent from 29,129 in 1995 to 32,427 in 1999. Over-the-year growth for private firms during the period 1998-1999, however, showed a slight slowdown from previous year's increases. In 1999 additional firms over-the-year amounted to just over 1.5 percent (510). This compares to growth in the previous three-year period of around three to five percent each year.

**High tech firm employees now total close to 73,000, a 17 percent increase**

Growth in firms by size is determined as of March each year, thus a preliminary total for the number of private firms in 2000 is also available. The total again grew, albeit at a lessening pace of 0.9 percent, bringing it to 32,735 firms in March 2000. This total closely resembled the slowed growth over 1998-1999. The previous five-year period, however, still showed an almost nine percent increase in total numbers of private firms.

New Incorporations in New Hampshire Are Decreasing While New Limited Liability Companies (LLC) Are on the Increase (Overall, New Companies Still Rising)

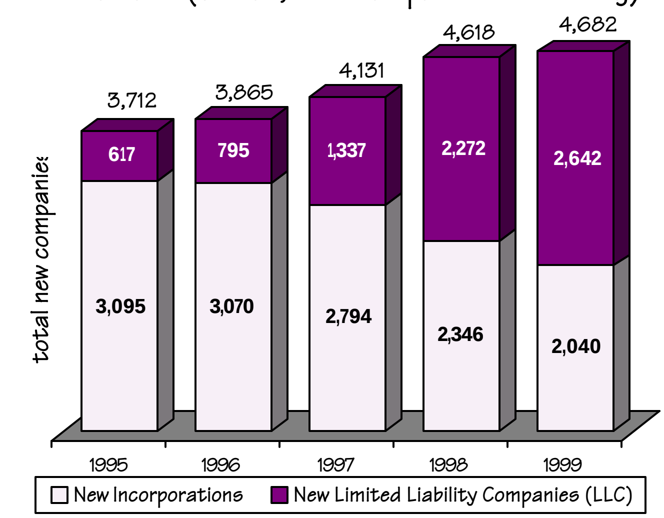


Figure 5.a:
New Incorporations and New Limited Liability Companies as a Portion of Total New Companies

Firms with 1-49 employees added 483 units for a 1999 total of 30,879. This is an increase of 1.6 percent over the 30,396 in 1998. Total firms with 50-99 employees decreased by 12 units and 1,363 employees, and those with over 1000 employees decreased by one unit. This category also lost 267 employees. All other categories increased in numbers. The overall net increase in employees was 12,822, a 2.6 percent increase over-the-year.

Close to 11,000 of the net increase came from firms with between 1 to 499 employees. Firms with 100-249 employees added 26 businesses, 5.9 percent more than in 1998, and 3,071 employees. Total firms with 250-499 employees grew from 135 units in 1998 to 148 units and 3,998 more workers in 1999. Firms with 500-999 employees added one unit while increasing total employees by 2,174. This is significantly more than the 1998 net of 4 and 1997's –574. If you are wondering how the addition of one company sized 500-999 can add over 2,000 more employees, keep in mind that many, if not all other companies that size would be adding employees during the same period.

The average annual number of high tech firms has grown a sizeable 33.3 percent from 3,271 firms in 1995 to 4,360 firms in 1999. High tech firm employees now total close to 73,000, a 17 percent increase in that period. With this ever-increasing number of employees, high tech firms can now boast of providing jobs to 15 percent of all those employed within New Hampshire. These same employees now enjoy an average weekly wage that is 26 percent higher than the $771.91 they received in 1995. In each of the past five years, these employees have seen an annual increase in their average weekly wage of four to seven percent.

Since first being introduced in 1993, new limited liability companies (LLC) in New Hampshire continue to thrive as an alternative to incorporation. As explained in last year's Vital Signs, LLCs "enjoy the asset protection of a corporation without the disadvantage of both corporation and stockholder taxes. Their attraction was further encouraged in August 1997 by the reduction in the minimum number of persons required in a limited liability company, from two or more to one or more in August 1997." The numbers of LLCs in New Hampshire continued on their upward path surpassing numbers of incorporations in 1999.

Although slowing slightly, the number of new limited liability companies each year has grown by 328.2 percent from the 617 LLCs in 1995 to the 1999 figure of 2,642. Not surprisingly, the numbers of new incorporations in the state have been on the decline during this same period. Since 1995 when new incorporations were at 3,095, they have dropped to only 66 percent of that in 1999.

New Hampshire's favorable tax status in addition to its welcoming environment still seem to appeal to many out-of-state organizations searching for that place to call home. The numbers of out-of-state new incorporations in New Hampshire showed a 30 percent increase over 1995. From the 1,104 then, 329 more out-of-state companies incorporated here ending at 1,433 in 1999. The pace has slowed somewhat, however, with 1999's number showing a decline of 28 new out-of-state incorporations from the 1,461 in 1998.

Out-of-state limited liability companies showed a similar impressive growth to those in state. The total climbed a sizeable 470 percent over 1995's number of 43 companies ending at 245 in 1999.

*Rick Ricker*

### Total Employment & Wages, High Technology Industries

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average annual number of employing units | 3,542 | 3,770 | 4,124 | 4,360 | NHES |
| Average annual employment | 66,023 | 67,824 | 70,473 | 72,796 | NHES |
| Total wages (millions of dollars) | 2,871 | 3,157 | 3,509 | 3,764 | NHES |
| Average weekly wages | $836.14 | $894.99 | $957.43 | $994.28 | NHES |
| R&D Intensive | | | | | |
| Average annual number of employing units | 3,213 | 3,440 | 3,650 | 4,030 | NHES |
| Average annual employment | 53,551 | 55,491 | 57,935 | 60,355 | NHES |
| Total wages (millions of dollars) | 2,440 | 2,699 | 3,042 | 3,288 | NHES |
| Average weekly wages | $876.26 | $935.50 | $1,009.83 | $1,047.64 | NHES |

### Percent of Establishments with 100 or More Workers (ranked from highest among fifty states)[2]

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Hampshire | 2.05% | 2.10% | 2.12% | n/a | CB/NHES |
| United States rank | 34 | 33 | 34 | n/a | CB/NHES |
| Connecticut | 2.41% | 2.47% | 2.48% | n/a | CB/NHES |
| United States rank | 15 | 13 | 14 | n/a | CB/NHES |
| Maine | 1.66% | 1.69% | 1.70% | n/a | CB/NHES |
| United States rank | 44 | 44 | 44 | n/a | CB/NHES |
| Massachusetts | 2.74% | 2.79% | 2.79% | n/a | CB/NHES |
| United States rank | 4 | 3 | 4 | n/a | CB/NHES |
| Rhode Island | 2.05% | 2.10% | 2.17% | n/a | CB/NHES |
| United States rank | 35 | 31 | 31 | n/a | CB/NHES |
| Vermont | 1.36% | 1.44% | 1.51% | n/a | CB/NHES |
| United States rank | 49 | 48 | 47 | n/a | CB/NHES |

[2]from County Business Patterns based on March sample data

## Firms by Size[1]

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Number of Firms with employment | 30,149 | 30,825 | 31,917 | 32,427 | NHES |
| 1 - 4 employees | 17,227 | 17,615 | 18,301 | 18,488 | NHES |
| 5 - 9 employees | 5,863 | 5,977 | 6,080 | 6,196 | NHES |
| 10 - 19 employees | 3,451 | 3,517 | 3,618 | 3,713 | NHES |
| 20 - 49 employees | 2,205 | 2,246 | 2,397 | 2,482 | NHES |
| 50 - 99 employees | 776 | 821 | 846 | 834 | NHES |
| 100 - 249 employees | 403 | 423 | 441 | 467 | NHES |
| 250 - 499 employees | 132 | 132 | 135 | 148 | NHES |
| 500 - 999 employees | 58 | 58 | 59 | 60 | NHES |
| 1,000 & over employees | 34 | 36 | 40 | 39 | NHES |
| Net Annual Change in Number of Firms | 1,020 | 676 | 1,092 | 510 | NHES |
| | | | | | |
| Net Annual Change in Number of Employees | 10,383 | 14,242 | 20,500 | 12,822 | NHES |
| 1 - 4 employees | 1,277 | 711 | 825 | 466 | NHES |
| 5 - 9 employees | 370 | 823 | 731 | 675 | NHES |
| 10 - 19 employees | 1,790 | 1,105 | 1,004 | 1,332 | NHES |
| 20 - 49 employees | 1,446 | 1,038 | 4,984 | 2,736 | NHES |
| 50 - 99 employees | 1,198 | 2,792 | 2,170 | -1,363 | NHES |
| 100 - 249 employees | 622 | 3,940 | 3,343 | 3,071 | NHES |
| 250 - 499 employees | 1,949 | 477 | 990 | 3,998 | NHES |
| 500 - 999 employees | 1,895 | -574 | 4 | 2,174 | NHES |
| 1,000 & over employees | -164 | 3,930 | 6,449 | -267 | NHES |
| | | | | | |
| Percent of Total Employment (by size of firm) | | | | | |
| 1 - 4 employees | 7.6% | 7.5% | 7.4% | 7.3% | NHES |
| 5 - 9 employees | 8.5% | 8.4% | 8.2% | 8.1% | NHES |
| 10 - 19 employees | 10.2% | 10.1% | 9.9% | 9.9% | NHES |
| 20 - 49 employees | 14.7% | 14.5% | 14.9% | 15.1% | NHES |
| 50 - 99 employees | 11.8% | 12.1% | 12.0% | 11.4% | NHES |
| 100 - 249 employees | 13.1% | 13.5% | 13.6% | 13.9% | NHES |
| 250 - 499 employees | 9.9% | 9.7% | 9.5% | 10.0% | NHES |
| 500 - 999 employees | 8.9% | 8.5% | 8.2% | 8.4% | NHES |
| 1,000 & over employees | 15.3% | 15.7% | 16.4% | 15.9% | NHES |

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

## New Firms

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New incorporations in New Hampshire | 3,070 | 2,794 | 2,346 | 2,040 | SST |
| Out-of-state incorporations new to New Hampshire | 1,381 | 1,455 | 1,461 | 1,433 | SST |
| | | | | | |
| New Limited Liability companies (LLC) in New Hampshire | 795 | 1,337 | 2,272 | 2,642 | SST |
| Out-of-State (LLC) companies new to New Hampshire | 66 | 458 | 253 | 245 | SST |

## New & Terminated Firms Covered by Unemployment Compensation

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New firms | 4,961 | 6,135 | 5,976 | 5,064 | NHES |
| Terminated firms | 5,049 | 6,025 | 5,261 | 6,165 | NHES |

## Three-Digit SIC Industries Classified as High Tech

| SIC* | Industry | Level I (R&D Intensive) | Level II (R&D Moderate) | Manufacturing** Civilian | Manufacturing** Defense |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 131 | Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Operations*** | X | | | |
| 211 | Cigarettes*** | X | | X | |
| 229 | Miscellaneous Textile Goods | | X | | |
| 261 | Pulp Mills*** | | X | | |
| 267 | Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products | | X | | |
| 281 | Industrial Inorganic Chemicals*** | X | | X | |
| 282 | Plastics Materials and Synthetics | X | | X | |
| 283 | Drugs | X | | X | |
| 284 | Soap, Cleaners, and Toilet Goods | X | | X | |
| 285 | Paints and Allied Products | X | | X | |
| 286 | Industrial Organic Chemicals | X | | X | |
| 287 | Agricultural Chemicals*** | X | | X | |
| 289 | Miscellaneous Chemical Products | X | | X | |
| 291 | Petroleum Refining*** | X | | X | |
| 299 | Miscellaneous Petroleum and Coal Products | X | | X | |
| 335 | Nonferrous Rolling and Drawing | X | | X | |
| 348 | Ordnance and Accessories, Not Elsewhere Classified | | X | | |
| 351 | Engines and Turbines*** | | X | | |
| 355 | Special Industry Machinery | X | | X | |
| 356 | General Industrial Machinery | | X | | |
| 357 | Computer and Office Equipment | X | | X | |
| 359 | Industrial Machinery, Not Elsewhere Classified | | X | | |
| 362 | Electrical Industrial Apparatus | X | | X | |
| 365 | Household Audio and Video Equipment | | X | | |
| 366 | Communications Equipment | X | | X | |
| 367 | Electronic Components and Accessories | X | | X | |
| 369 | Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies | | X | | |
| 371 | Motor Vehicles and Equipment | X | | X | |
| 372 | Aircraft and Parts | X | | | X |
| 376 | Guided Missiles, Space Vehicles, Parts*** | X | | | X |
| 379 | Miscellaneous Transportation Equipment | | X | | |
| 381 | Search and Navigation Equipment | X | | | X |
| 382 | Measuring and Controlling Devices | X | | X | |
| 384 | Medical Instruments and Supplies | X | | X | |
| 386 | Photographic Equipment and Supplies | X | | X | |
| 737 | Computer and Data Processing Services | X | | | |
| 871 | Engineering and Architectural Services | X | | | |
| 873 | Research and Testing Services | X | | | |
| 874 | Management and Public Relations | X | | | |
| 899 | Services, Not Elsewhere Classified | X | | | |

TABLE SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Monthly Labor Review*, "High technology employment, another view", July 1991

*Standard Industrial Classification code assigned to all establishments to classify each by type of activity in which they are engaged.

**Manufacturing (Civilian- and Defense-Related) High Tech industries taken from Level I (R&D intensive) industries only.

***New Hampshire has no employment posted in these industries.

The new millennium finds New Hampshire's Department of Transportation completing some major construction projects, continuing work on some, and starting work on new ones. Their top transportation projects for the start of the new millennium are:

- Completing the widening of NH Route 101. This $200 million project involved the construction of 17.6 miles of divided highway between Epping and Hampton.

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**The number of passengers using Manchester Airport has increased 214.5 percent since 1995**

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- Continuing construction on the New Hampshire Route 9 bypass around downtown Hillsborough. The bypass should be done in spring 2002.
- Building passenger rail stations in Dover, Durham, and Exeter to allow rail passengers to board the upcoming Portland to Boston Amtrak train.
- Constructing Manchester Airport's access road (awaiting regulatory approval).
- Constructing a multi-use recreational path on an abandoned railroad corridor from Rindge to Peterborough.

Other projects for the start of the millennium include:

- Reconstructing I93 at Exits 13 and 16 in Concord.
- Rehabilitating bridges on I93 in Manchester over Cohas Brook and Bodwell Road.
- Reconstructing US Route 3 and replacing the bridge over I93 at Exit 20 in Tilton.
- Rehabilitating US Route 302 from the junction of NH 16 to the junction of NH 113

## Traffic Counts

The busiest permanent traffic counter in the state was on I93 at the state line in Salem where more than 38 million vehicles passed in 1999, an increase of 100,000 from 1998. Interstate 293 in Manchester at Exits 2 and 3 recorded the second highest traffic count — nearly 32 million cars. (The traffic counter in Nashua between Exits 4 and 5 on the F.E. Everett Turnpike usually ranks second highest, but traffic counts were not available.)

Weekday vehicle counts are considerably higher than weekend counts in Manchester between exits 2 and 3 on I293 and in Salem at the state line. The opposite is true on I95 in Hampton at exit 2 where 14 percent more cars traveled on weekends in 1999 than during the week. The largest over-the-year increase in traffic, 10.8 percent, was on I93 in Littleton at the Vermont state line. The largest over-the-year decrease was on US 302 in Bartlett, two miles east of Hart's location.

## Transportation by Air

The number of passengers using Manchester Airport has increased 214.5 percent since 1995. In 1999 alone, 2.8 million passengers used the airport. The departure and arrival counts were fairly even with about 1.4 million each in 1999.

According to airport officials, seven new airlines have started service at the airport since 1998 — Southwest, Northwest, Continental, Metrojet, ASA Delta Connection, Air Canada, and Delta Airlines — bringing the total number of airlines to twelve.

Manchester Airport is in the middle of a $320 million capital improvement program.[1] In 1999 they expanded the existing passenger terminal by about 70,000 square feet and built a new six-level parking garage that holds 4,800 cars. A 30-ft wide by 520-ft long elevated

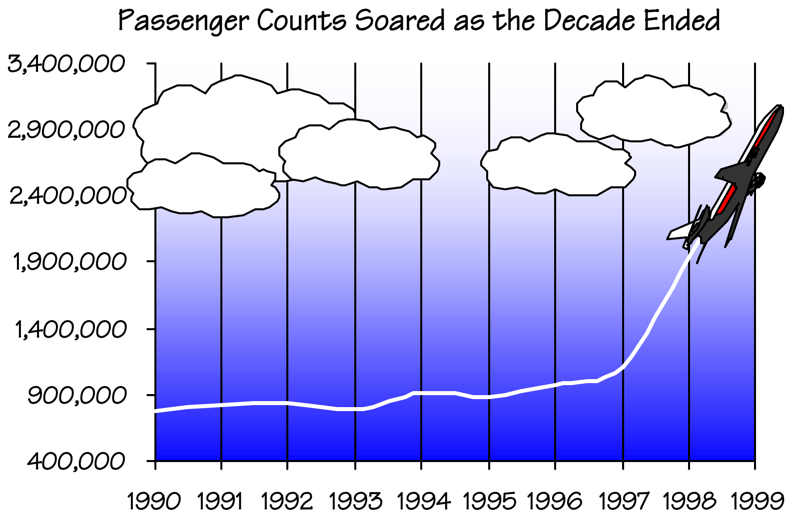


Figure 6.a:
Total Number of Passengers Manchester Airport, 1990 - 1999

pedestrian walkway connects the parking garage to the passenger terminal.

Other projects in the works include:

- Reconstructing and lengthening both runways. This project should be done in 2004.
- Building a new multi-lane airport access road to further improve traffic flow and access to the airport. This new road will include a connecting point for the New Hampshire Department of Transportation's airport access road.

## Transportation by Rail

Amtrak is expected to begin its Boston to Portland service in April 2001. They started advertising for employees in September 2000. The original service was scheduled to begin in 1993, but a series of setbacks have made it the longest-delayed passenger rail project in Amtrak history. Amtrak plans to run what they call "event trains" (off-peak runs to Boston's North Station) starting in January or February 2001.[2]

As of Fall 2000, the only passenger rail service in New Hampshire was Amtrak's New York City to St. Alban's, Vermont run. The train leaves New York City and stops in Claremont at 5:58 p.m. en route to St. Albans, VT. The train actually enters the Granite State in Walpole and exits in Cornish. The return trip has the railroad leaving St. Albans, Vermont and stopping in Claremont at 11:04 a.m. en route back to New York City.[3]

Nine freight railroads also do business in New Hampshire, both interstate and internationally. Some carry freight in containers to tractor-trailer trucks and others carry bulk freight like coal.

## Transportation by Sea

Nearly 5.3 million tons of cargo entered or exited Portsmouth Harbor in 1999, an increase of 22.5 percent over 1998. Vessels of all types visit the Port Authority, including general purpose liners, bulk carriers, passenger ships, container carriers, feeder vessels, and barges.

## Bridges

The November 2000 issue of Better Roads magazine ranks the states according to the percent of bridges that are substandard. Substandard is defined as having a federal deficiency rating of 80 percent or below. Of the 2,383 bridges in New Hampshire, 765 (32.1 percent) are substandard.

New Hampshire Department of Transportation regularly monitors every bridge and keeps a "red list" of those bridges that must be inspected more than the normal rotation. As of April 2000, the red list consisted of 144 state owned bridges. Twenty-four bridges were added to the list in 1999 while twenty-two others were removed.

## Postal Service

In 1999 the number of first handling pieces of mail of all classes and origin at the Manchester and Portsmouth Post Offices was just under 1.1 billion pieces. Except for 1992, this number has grown steadily over the past ten years, increasing almost 40 percent since 1990.

*Elisabeth E Picard*

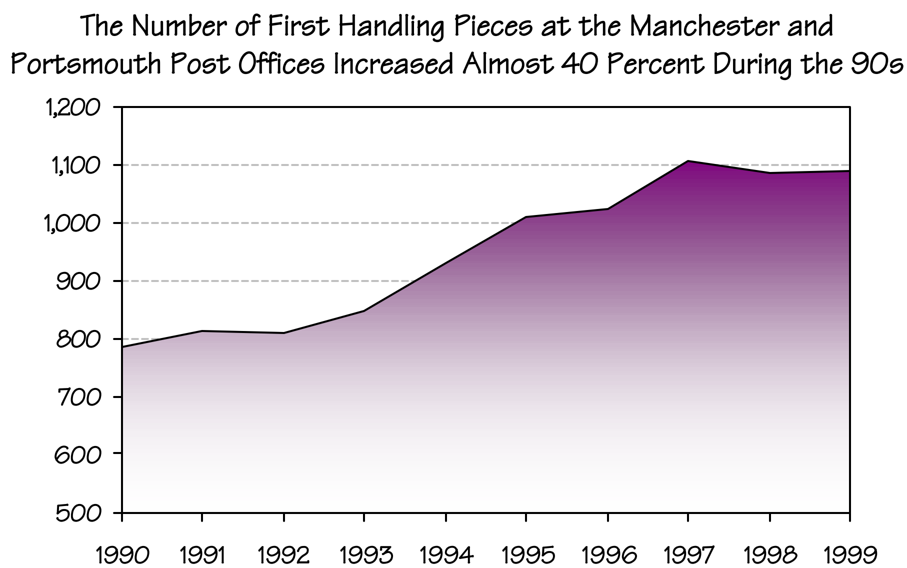


Figure 6.b:
First Handling Pieces Manchester and Portsmouth Facilities, 1990 to 1999

[1] "Manchester Airport - Airport Info," www.flymanchester.com/p_airport_news.htm, September 12, 2000

[2] "Amtrak Hiring for April Start of Service", Portsmouth Herald, <www.seacoastonline.com/news>, September 7, 2000

[3] Amtrak Train Schedules, <www.amtrak.com>, accessed October 5, 2000

## Highway Traffic - Annual totals (vehicles-000s)

| Interstates, NH - Mass. State line | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (from traffic counters at Salem and Seabrook) | 65,297 | 64,124 | 68,328 | 67,943 | DT |
| Annual percent change | 3.4% | -1.8% | 6.6% | -0.6% | DT/NHES |
| Rural traffic, annual percent change | 2.7% | 2.7% | 3.9% | 3.2% | DT |
| Annual vehicle miles (millions of miles) | na | 12,436 | 12,673 | 12,978 | DT |
| Annual percent change | na | na | 1.9% | 2.4% | DT/NHES |

## Registrations, Licenses, and Fuel Consumption

| Vehicle Registrations | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Passenger cars | 921,563 | 954,178 | 946,319 | 944,910 | DS |
| Annual percent change | 1.6% | 3.5% | -0.8% | -0.1% | DS/NHES |
| Trucks (commercial and passenger) | 10,697 | 10,434 | 9,626 | 8,714 | DS |
| Annual percent change | 0.7% | -2.5% | -7.7% | -9.5% | DS/NHES |
| Persons per passenger car (population/# of vehicle) | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | DT/NHES |
| Boat Registrations | 87,866 | 90,408 | 92,646 | 96,062 | DS |
| Annual percent change | 1.4% | 2.9% | 2.5% | 3.7% | DS/NHES |
| Total driver licenses on issue | 924,506 | 899,273 | 909,598 | 923,648 | DS |
| Motor Fuel Consumption (FY) | | | | | |
| Millions of gallons of gasoline and diesel fuel | 625.2 | 733.3* | 754.6 | 782.4 | DT |
| Annual percent change | 0.5% | 17.3% | 2.9% | 3.7% | DT/NHES |

* Not strictly comparable to prior years because of a change in fuel tax laws

## Aircraft Travel

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manchester Airport | | | | | |
| Total Passengers | 984,130 | 1,108,216 | 1,938,177 | 2,809,200 | MA |
| Annual percent change | 10.2% | 12.6% | 74.9% | 44.9% | MA/NHES |
| Departing | 500,322 | 559,741 | 971,821 | 1,412,880 | MA |
| Annual percent change | 10.9% | 11.9% | 73.6% | 45.4% | MA/NHES |
| Arriving | 483,808 | 548,475 | 966,356 | 1,396,320 | MA |
| Annual percent change | 9.4% | 13.4% | 76.2% | 44.5% | MA/NHES |

## Seaport Traffic, Portsmouth Harbor

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total shipping (public & private facilities) | | | | | |
| Dead weight capacity tonnage (tons-000s) | 5,578 | 5,692 | 6,002 | 7,352 | PA |
| Export & import total (short tons-000s) | 4,078 | 4,339 | 4,657 | 5,296 | PA |
| Annual percent change | -3.7% | 6.4% | 7.3% | 13.7% | PA/NHES |

## Postal Service

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First handling pieces - Manchester and Portsmouth (millions) (FY ending 9/30) | 1,024.8 | 1,105.2 | 1,084.9 | 1,090.0 | PS |

New Hampshire has had an eventful year regarding energy issues. Electricity deregulation and customer choice on a large scale is finally taking place. Petroleum supplies have decreased and prices have risen considerably. The new pipelines have increased the supply of natural gas, although prices have increased sharply. Overall, big things are happening.

## Electricity

In 1996 and 1997, New Hampshire did not pay the highest electric rates in the country. Hawaii did. In both of those years, New Hampshire came in second of the fifty states. Currently, Hawaii's electric utilities are regulated monopolies, and the possibility of competition is being investigated.[1] Since 1997 the two states seem to have been running neck and neck, although final numbers are not yet available. It will be interesting to see where New Hampshire ranks after customer choice is fully implemented.

**The state's largest electric company, Public Service of New Hampshire, lowered its rates by 5 percent on October 1, 2000. It will further reduce its rates by an additional 10-12 percent in January 2001.**

From 1993 to 1995, New Hampshire Had The Highest Percent Change of the New England States

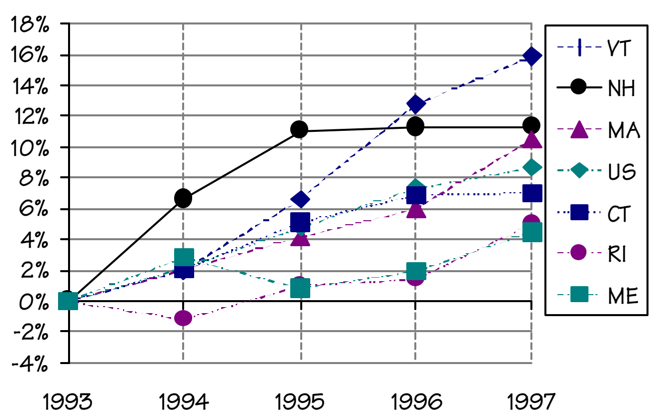


Figure 7.a:
Electricity Expenditures, Percent Change from 1993

The state's largest electric company, Public Service of New Hampshire (PSNH), lowered its rates by five percent on October 1, 2000. It will further reduce its rates by an additional 10-12 percent in January 2001. The Public Utilities Commission (PUC) approved the deal in early September. It allows PSNH to refinance up to $670 million of its $2.3 billion debt, and the company must sell off its power generating plants within a year of January 1, 2001, also known as "competition day."[2]

The actual start of competition is dependent on completion of financing of the rate reduction and resolution of possible legal challenges to the PUC orders by other parties.

In September 2000, Granite State Electric Company asked the PUC for an 18.4 percent "fuel index adjustment." This was needed to offset the rising costs of oil and natural gas. The Salem-based company has spent an estimated $1.4 million in additional power supply costs since April 2000.

In early December 2000, Unitil asked for a rate increase that will raise homeowner electric bills by 25 percent and those of business customers by 30-32 percent. If approved, the increase will take effect on January 1, 2001.[3]

## Natural Gas

On January 1, 2000, the Maritimes & Northeast Pipeline Project in the U.S. received delivery of the first natural gas produced from Sable Offshore Energy, Inc. The delivery from near Sable Island, off the coast of Nova Scotia, marked the first time in more than twenty years that a major new natural gas supply basin in North America has been brought to market.

The completion of the Portland Natural Gas Transmission System (PNGTS) pipelines offers approximately 236,000 MMBtu/day of new incremental capacity from Western Canada to the Northeast Region. In November 1999 EnergyNorth (a PNGTS customer) began service to Berlin, New Hampshire.

With the extra supply of natural gas being piped in, why have prices gone up? The U.S. Energy Information Administration said natural gas prices have doubled since last year because of a general falloff in production, short supplies, and high demand by industry and utilities. The agency also said that industrial demand nationwide has increased nearly 10 percent this year. The unusually hot weather in Texas and California was also a factor, since natural gas is heavily used to produce electricity in those states.[4]

Also, as of the end of July 2000, the American Gas Association reported 1,920 billion cubic feet of natural gas in storage, or 17 percent less than the previous year.[5]

## Petroleum

Speaking of low supplies, late summer 2000 found U.S. crude-oil supplies at a 24-year low, and oil prices surging to the highest levels since the Gulf War. In New England, supplies of heating oil are 65 percent lower than last year. The effect on future heating oil prices is unknown, although New Hampshire residents could be paying 20-25 percent more this year than last year. The average retail price of heating oil in October 2000 was $1.46 per gallon, while the average retail price for regular self-serve gasoline was $1.598 per gallon.[6]

In September 2000 the Clinton Administration announced that it would release 30 million barrels of oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserves, in an attempt to make heating oil more affordable. This move was also expected to lower the price of gasoline and diesel fuel. The administration is not selling oil from the reserve, but exchanging it for oil in the future. The solicitation calls for moving the crude oil to successful offerors during November 2000. Eventually, the reserve will end up with more oil than it has now, according to Energy Secretary Bill Richardson.[7]

*Don Kelley*

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[1] State of Hawaii, HES2000 Chapter 9 – Electricity Competition and Hawaii, <http://www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/ert/hes2000/ch09.html>

[2] McConnell, Amy, "PSNH plan gets final blessing," *Concord Monitor*, September 6, 2000

[3] Wickham, Shawne K., "Electric rates continue to confuse, frustrate," *New Hampshire Sunday News*, September 17, 2000

[4] Hebert, H. Josef, "Natural gas prices seen rising 50 percent or more," Associated Press, August 15, 2000.

[5] Ibid.

[6] Governor's Office of Energy and Community Service, Monthly Fuel Prices, <http://www.state.nh.us/governor/energycomm/price.html>

[7] Hamilton, Martha McNeil, "Strategic oil reserve to be tapped," *The Washington Post*, September 23, 2000

**Energy Expenditures and Prices**

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENERGY EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA ($ per capita) | $2,129 | $2,154 | n/a | n/a | EIA |
| United States rank | 30 | 28 | n/a | n/a | EIA |
| ENERGY PRICES (dollars per million Btu) | $11 | $12 | n/a | n/a | EIA |
| United States rank | 5 | 5 | n/a | n/a | EIA |
| Petroleum prices (dollars per million Btu) | $8 | $8 | n/a | n/a | EIA |
| United States rank | 32 | 27 | n/a | n/a | EIA |
| Electric prices (dollars per million Btu) | $34 | $34 | n/a | n/a | EIA |
| United States rank | 2 | 2 | n/a | n/a | EIA |

## Energy Purchased and Generated

| Electric Energy Sales to Ultimate Customers (million KWH) | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Hampshire: | | | | | |
| Total | 9,127 | 9,081 | 9,254 | 9,731 | PSNH |
| Percent change | 1.3% | -0.5% | 1.9% | 5.2% | PSNH/NHES |
| Residential | 3,427 | 3,368 | 3,384 | 3,576 | PSNH |
| Percent change | 1.3% | -1.7% | 0.5% | 5.7% | PSNH/NHES |
| Commercial | 3,239 | 3,248 | 3,328 | 3,511 | PSNH |
| Percent change | 0.5% | 0.3% | 2.5% | 5.5% | PSNH/NHES |
| Industrial | 2,334 | 2,339 | 2,415 | 2,497 | PSNH |
| Percent change | 2.1% | 0.2% | 3.2% | 3.4% | PSNH/NHES |
| New England: | | | | | |
| Total | 108,408 | 109,137 | 110,647 | 114,613 | PSNH |
| Percent change | 1.7% | 0.7% | 1.4% | 3.6% | PSNH/NHES |
| Residential | 38,792 | 38,639 | 38,769 | 40,851 | PSNH |
| Percent change | 1.6% | -0.4% | 0.3% | 5.4% | PSNH/NHES |
| Commercial | 42,224 | 42,967 | 44,276 | 46,111 | PSNH |
| Percent change | 2.6% | 1.8% | 3.0% | 4.1% | PSNH/NHES |
| Industrial | 26,007 | 26,085 | 26,059 | 26,260 | PSNH |
| Percent change | 0.5% | 0.3% | -0.1% | 0.8% | PSNH/NHES |
| Net Energy Generated (million KWH) | 15,419 | 14,264 | 14,238 | 13,871 | PSNH |
| As percentage of energy purchased | 169.2% | 157.1% | 153.9% | 142.5% | PSNH |
| As percentage of total generated by type | | | | | |
| Hydroelectric | 9.2% | 8.2% | 6.8% | 2.4% | PSNH |
| Fossil fuel | 26.9% | 35.4% | 34.2% | 35.0% | PSNH |
| Nuclear | 63.8% | 55.9% | 58.9% | 62.5% | PSNH |

## Energy and Fuel Consumption

| Energy Consumption | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total consumption (trillion Btu) | 302.0 | 304.0 | n/a | n/a | EIA |
| Annual percent change | 6.2% | 0.7% | n/a | n/a | EIA/NHES |
| United States rank (percent change) | 45 | 45 | n/a | n/a | EIA/NHES |
| Types of energy consumption (percent of total) | | | | | |
| Residential | 27.8% | 27.2% | n/a | n/a | EIA |
| Commercial | 18.5% | 18.4% | n/a | n/a | EIA |
| Industrial | 26.2% | 25.3% | n/a | n/a | EIA |
| Transportation | 27.8% | 29.0% | n/a | n/a | EIA |
| Energy consumption per capita (million Btu) | 260.5 | 259.0 | n/a | n/a | EIA |
| United States rank (including D.C.) | 43 | 43 | n/a | n/a | EIA |
| Net Interstate flow of electricity and associated losses | -23,847 | -20,652 | n/a | n/a | EIA |
| Fuel Consumed to Generate Electricity ( in equivalent barrels of oil) | | | | | |
| New Hampshire total (thousand barrels) | 22,337 | 20,954 | 21,223 | 21,602 | PSNH |
| Oil | 1,508 | 1,843 | 2,372 | 2,663 | PSNH |
| Coal | 4,960 | 6,156 | 5,308 | 4,859 | PSNH |
| Gas | 1 | 95 | 25 | 96 | PSNH |
| Nuclear | 15,868 | 12,861 | 13,518 | 13,984 | PSNH |

New Hampshire ranked first in New England in export growth for 1999 with an 11.7 percent increase over 1998. This follows a sizeable increase of 9.5 percent the previous year. Maine's 1999 exports increased by 10.3 percent over-the-year, followed by Massachusetts with 5.8 percent and Rhode Island with 1.1 percent. Connecticut showed the only decrease in exports, -2.6 percent. Total U.S. exports increased 1.8 percent in 1999.

Canada remained the largest trading partner for New Hampshire, receiving $652,699,891 in exported goods in 1999, followed by Ireland with $176,431,753. More than half of New Hampshire's total exports were to Canada, Ireland, the United Kingdom, and the Republic of Korea in 1999.

Almost half of New Hampshire's total exports for 1999 were in two industry groups - Industrial machinery and equipment, and Electronic and other electrical equipment.

## Gross State Product / Gross Domestic Product

New Hampshire ranked first in percentage change in real Gross State Product (GSP) growth from 1997 to 1998 according to the Bureau of Economic Analysis. GSP is the market value of all goods and services produced in a state. It is the state counterpart of the nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Real GSP (or constant dollar GSP) is adjusted for inflation back to 1996 dollars. This adjusted GSP for New Hampshire increased 8.4 percent over-the-year. The U.S. real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew 5.1 percent during that period.

**More than half of New Hampshire's total exports were to Canada, Ireland, the United Kingdom, and the Republic of Korea in 1999.**

In 1998 the Granite State's adjusted GSP was $41.0 billion, third highest dollar amount among the New England states. Maine's adjusted GSP was lower than the Granite State's with $31.4 billion. Rhode Island's 1998 GSP was $29.4 billion and Vermont's was $15.9 billion. Both Massachusetts' and Connecticut's adjusted GSP were higher than New Hampshire's, with $232.9 billion and $138.1 billion, respectively.

NH Exports by Country (Top 10)

| Country | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Change 1998-1999 | Percent of 1999 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | $1,750,063,722 | $1,915,510,544 | $2,140,003,905 | 11.7% | 100.0% |
| Canada | 543,372,003 | 571,604,956 | 652,699,891 | 14.2% | 30.5% |
| Ireland | 151,953,052 | 154,112,881 | 176,431,753 | 14.5% | 8.2% |
| United Kingdom | 117,954,816 | 147,536,062 | 175,887,768 | 19.2% | 8.2% |
| Republic of Korea | 39,532,557 | 63,940,334 | 155,594,645 | 143.3% | 7.3% |
| Germany | 122,500,201 | 129,377,074 | 106,003,516 | -18.1% | 5.0% |
| Singapore | 54,699,005 | 70,249,989 | 98,963,410 | 40.9% | 4.6% |
| Japan | 101,592,262 | 110,231,890 | 83,716,604 | -24.1% | 3.9% |
| Mexico | 78,781,345 | 84,152,276 | 80,806,891 | -4.0% | 3.8% |
| Netherlands | 54,792,937 | 59,827,180 | 78,842,773 | 31.8% | 3.7% |
| Hong Kong | 41,901,912 | 54,202,687 | 56,193,144 | 3.7% | 2.6% |

Source: International Trade Resource Center, prepared by Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research (MISER)

# Production

Almost half of New Hampshire's total adjusted GSP was in Manufacturing and Finance, insurance, and real estate. Services claimed another 18 percent of the total while Trade claimed almost 17 percent.

Estimates provided by Public Service of New Hampshire show New Hampshire's 1999 adjusted GSP increasing to $42.9 billion.

*Elisabeth E Picard*

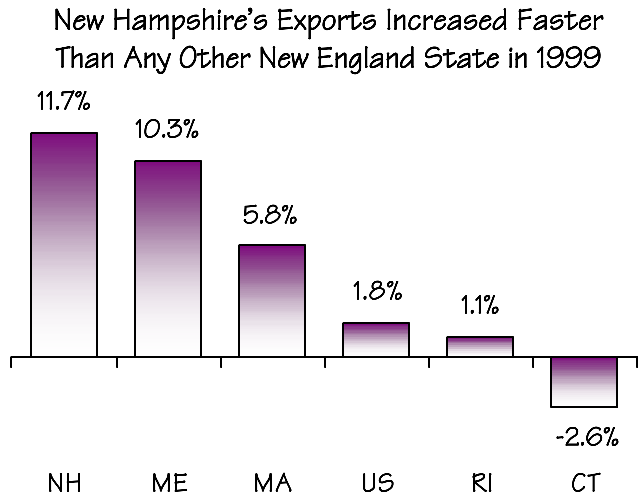


Figure 8.a:
Percent Change for Exports, 1998-1999

[1] NH Office of International Commerce; New Hampshire 1998 Report, <www.umass.edu/miser>

## Gross State Product

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In Current Dollars ($ millions) | $35,106 | $38,106 | $40,541 | $43,870* | BEA/PSNH |
| Annual percentage change | 8.9% | 8.5% | 6.4% | 8.2% | NHES |
| In Real Chained 1996 Dollars($ millions) | $35,047 | $37,864 | $41,036 | $42,931* | BEA/PSNH |
| Annual percentage change | 7.5% | 8.0% | 8.4% | 4.6% | NHES |

* Estimated by PSNH

## Gross Domestic Product

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In Current Dollars($ billions) | $7,813 | $8,318 | $8,790 | $9,299 | BEA |
| Annual percentage change | 5.6% | 6.5% | 5.7% | 5.8% | NHES |
| In Real Chained 1996 Dollars($ billions) | $7,813 | $8,160 | $8,516 | $8,876 | BEA |
| Annual percentage change | 3.6% | 4.4% | 4.4% | 4.2% | NHES |

## New Capital Expenditures

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ($ millions) | $529.0 | $704.9 | n/a | n/a | CB |
| As a Percentage of Payroll | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | 14.8% | n/a | n/a | n/a | CB |
| Connecticut | 13.8% | n/a | n/a | n/a | CB |
| Maine | 27.7% | n/a | n/a | n/a | CB |
| Massachusetts | 15.0% | n/a | n/a | n/a | CB |
| Rhode Island | 15.6% | n/a | n/a | n/a | CB |
| Vermont | 47.6% | n/a | n/a | n/a | CB |
| United States | 26.8% | n/a | n/a | n/a | CB |

## Defense Contracts

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ($ thousands) | $566,876 | $388,128 | $423,073 | $359,662 | CB |

## Value Added

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE | | | | | |
| Total ($ millions) | $10,814.9 | $11,320.1 | n/a | n/a | CB |
| | | | | | |
| VALUE ADDED PER PAYROLL DOLLAR | | | | | |
| United States | $2.71 | na | n/a | n/a | CB |
| New Hampshire | $3.02 | $2.73 | n/a | n/a | CB |
| United States rank (including D.C.) | 19 | na | n/a | n/a | CB |
| Connecticut | $1.94 | $1.95 | n/a | n/a | CB |
| United States rank (including D.C.) | 51 | na | n/a | n/a | CB |
| Maine | $2.50 | $2.30 | n/a | n/a | CB |
| United States rank (including D.C.) | 41 | na | n/a | n/a | CB |
| Massachusetts | $2.32 | $2.19 | n/a | n/a | CB |
| United States rank (including D.C.) | 45 | na | n/a | n/a | CB |
| Rhode Island | $2.08 | $2.06 | n/a | n/a | CB |
| United States rank (including D.C.) | 48 | na | n/a | n/a | CB |
| Vermont | $2.69 | $2.53 | n/a | n/a | CB |
| United States rank (including D.C.) | 33 | na | n/a | n/a | CB |
| | | | | | |
| INDUSTRY SHARE OF TOTAL VALUE ADDED | | | | | |
| Industrial Machinery and Equipment | n/a | 43.6% | n/a | n/a | CB |
| Instruments and Related Products | n/a | 8.6% | n/a | n/a | CB |
| Electronic and Related Products | n/a | 8.2% | n/a | n/a | CB |
| Printing and Publishing | n/a | 5.0% | n/a | n/a | CB |
| Paper and Allied Products | n/a | 4.4% | n/a | n/a | CB |
| Rubber and Miscellaneous Products | n/a | 4.3% | n/a | n/a | CB |
| Fabricated Metal Products | n/a | 4.0% | n/a | n/a | CB |
| | | | | | |
| Total Manufacturer's Shipments ($ millions) | $19,348.2 | $20,196.3 | n/a | n/a | CB |
| Annual percentage change | 19.2% | 4.4% | n/a | n/a | CB |

## Export Sales to the World

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ($ thousands) | $1,642,811 | $1,750,064 | $1,915,511 | $2,140,003 | CB |
| INDUSTRY SHARE OF TOTAL EXPORTS | | | | | |
| Industrial Machinery and Equipment | 33.5% | 33.3% | 31.8% | 27.2% | CB/NHES |
| Electronic and Related Products | 16.1% | 19.0% | 18.6% | 22.2% | CB/NHES |
| Transportation Equipment | 3.7% | 4.1% | 3.6% | 10.1% | CB/NHES |
| Leather Products | 8.0% | 6.7% | 5.9% | 7.6% | CB/NHES |
| Instruments and Related Products | 3.9% | 3.7% | 3.3% | 4.7% | CB/NHES |
| Rubber and Miscellaneous Products | 8.8% | 8.2% | 8.2% | 4.0% | CB/NHES |
| Fabricated Metal Products | 9.5% | 8.1% | 5.9% | 2.5% | CB/NHES |

Annual retail sales in New Hampshire increased to $23.0 billion in 2000, according to the *2000 Survey of Buying Power*. Motor vehicle and Parts dealers grew to $6.8 billion. Food and beverage stores now total $3.2 billion, while Food services and drinking establishments increased to $1.5 billion. General merchandise stores rose to $2.9 billion, while Furniture, home furnishings, electronics, and appliances grew to $1.3 billion.

**New Hampshire International Speedway (NHIS) is tied with the Los Angeles Coliseum as the fifteenth largest sports facility in the country.**

Over each of the past four years liquor sales have increased at roughly the same rate. A significant increase came in fiscal year 1996, with a gain of 6.6 percent. Prior years growth ranged from 0.1 percent to 2.0 percent. The increase in fiscal year 1996 is mainly the result of adding a new liquor store in Hampton. It has been the number one liquor store in sales for three years.

*Sales and Marketing Management* has made some significant changes to the *2000 Survey of Buying Power*. The major change is the time frame. The *1999 Survey of Buying Power* gathered the prior year's data, while the *2000 Survey of Buying Power* estimates the current year's data. Therefore, no data is available for 1999. Additionally, starting with the *2000 Survey of Buying Power*, retail sales categories are being classified using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). This system allows for more of an industry breakdown than the previous Standard Industrial Classification system (SIC). The changes are so significant that it makes it impossible to compare the latest two years.

*Sales and Marketing Management* developed Effective Buying Income (EBI), an indicator of the ability to buy. It is estimated by personal income less personal tax and nontax payments, and closely resembles disposable income. New Hampshire's total EBI for 2000 was $23.9 billion; the median household EBI was $44,667. Total EBI by county ranged from $0.5 billion in Coos County to $7.7 billion in Hillsborough County. Median household EBI by county ranged from $29,579 in Coos County to $53,967 in Rockingham County.

## Recreation and Hospitality

Tourism is an important part of the state's economy and ranks New Hampshire in the top ten throughout the United States, according to the Institute for New Hampshire Studies at Plymouth State College. In 1999 total estimated spending by tourists increased 3.5 percent, to $3.4 billion. Meals and rooms spending rose 4.6 percent to $1.8 billion.

A new tax was added to the Meals & Rooms Tax Law, effective July 1, 1999. This created an 8.0 percent tax on the gross receipts from the rental of motor vehicles. The motor vehicle rental tax is an amendment to RSA 78-A, which established new and additional taxes for the purpose of funding public education.

Except For Rooms All Components of Meals and Rooms Receipts Continued to Increase

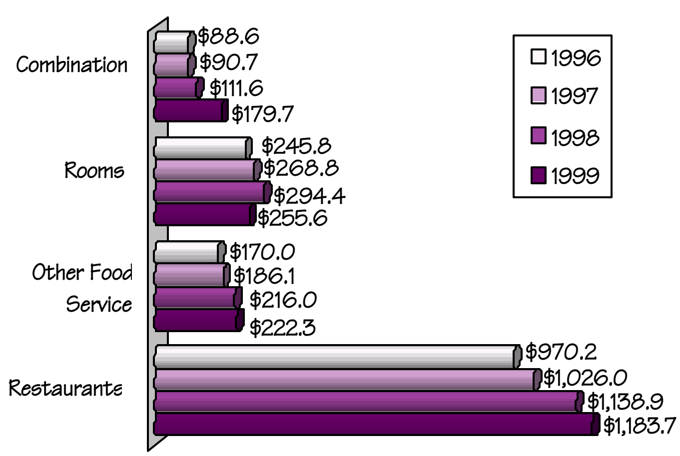


Figure 9.a:
Meals and Rooms Receipts (in millions), 1996 - 1999

New Hampshire Division of Travel and Tourism Development (DTTD) had 42,705 requests for guidebooks on their Web site for fiscal year 2000. This was a 2.4 percent gain over fiscal year 1999. During fiscal year 2000 DTTD received 220,715 total requests for guidebooks, down 3.5 percent over fiscal year 1999.

General inquiries received by DTTD dropped to 209,728, in 1999, a 3.1 percent decrease from 1998. This decline can be attributed to the increased use of the Internet. More people are gathering information via the Internet rather than requesting information via phone or mail from DTTD. Inquiries for 1998 were revised downward from 225,569 to 216,513.

Total betting at live races has been dropping significantly since simulcast racing was added in 1991. Account wagering began in the spring of 2000. It allows people to telephone in their bets rather than going to the racetrack. In the six months that this program has been running it has already raised $2 million.

## Winter Recreation

The 1999-2000 ski season ran from mid-November through mid-April. The warm weather in late November temporarily closed all but one ski resort. The end of January until the end of February saw lots of natural snowfall, which kept the ski resorts considerably busy. Eight alpine ski areas set all time one day attendance records on the Sunday of Presidents Weekend (February 20th), according to SKINH. Despite this busy month, ski resorts saw an overall decline in skier visits. New Hampshire's ski resorts saw a total of 2,067,136 visits. Alpine visits declined 2.8 percent, to 1,866,204, while cross-country visits decreased 11.0 percent. Ski resorts also hosted 90,950 snowtubing enthusiasts.

## Summer Recreation

The largest sports facility in New England is located right here in the Granite State. New Hampshire International Speedway (NHIS) is tied with the Los Angeles Coliseum as the fifteenth largest sports facility in the country. NHIS continued to expand through 1999 and into 2000. An additional nine thousand seats were added before the 2000 season got started. A total of 92,000 seats are now located in the Grandstand.

Approximately 101,000 fans attended each New Hampshire Winston Cup Race in 1999.

**Recreation/Tourism**

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Division of Travel & Tourism Development Inquiries | 186,363 | 200,762 | 216,513 | 209,728 | OTTD |
| Hotel Occupancy Rate | 56.4% | 55.8% | 54.2% | 54.0% | OTTD |
| Fish and Game licenses (non-resident) | 72,855 | 74,232 | 72,106 | 70,648 | F & G |
| Out-of-State Snowmobile Registrations | 10,994 | 15,061 | 11,466 | 13,251 | F & G |
| Skiing season, (state owned Cannon Mountain) | 1995-1996 | 1996-1997 | 1997-1998 | 1998-1999 | |
| Number of skiers | 95,642 | 93,078 | 115,009 | 105,817 | P & R |
| Lift sales, excluding concessions, schools ($ thousands) | $1,729 | $1,615 | $1,873 | $1,704 | P & R |
| Racing (pari-mutuel pool) ($ millions) | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | |
| Thoroughbred track: | | | | | |
| Simulcast | $111.7 | $114.0 | $125.3 | $129.3 | PM |
| Live | $20.8 | $18.7 | $18.2 | $16.8 | PM |
| Greyhound tracks: | | | | | |
| Simulcast | $32.8 | $34.6 | $36.7 | $42.7 | PM |
| Live | $34.6 | $33.4 | $32.5 | $27.2 | PM |

# Trade, Recreation & Hospitality

During Winston Cup races, Loudon continues to be the second largest city in New Hampshire, falling short of Manchester's total population by 545 people. Slightly over three-quarters of the fans attending events at NHIS were from out of state.

*Gail Houston*

## Retail Sales ($ millions)

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Hampshire total * | $14,175 | $14,577 | $15,379 | n/a | SMM |
| Annual percent change | 9.1% | 2.8% | 5.5% | n/a | SMM/NHES |
| Food stores | $2,861 | $2,825 | $2,906 | n/a | SMM |
| Annual percent change | 1.9% | -1.3% | 2.9% | n/a | SMM/NHES |
| Eating and drinking places | $950 | $963 | $1,020 | n/a | SMM |
| Annual percent change | -1.0% | 1.4% | 5.9% | n/a | SMM/NHES |
| General merchandise stores | $1,796 | $1,914 | $2,041 | n/a | SMM |
| Annual percent change | 2.4% | 6.6% | 6.6% | n/a | SMM/NHES |
| Furniture, home furnishings, appliance stores | $669 | $653 | $679 | n/a | SMM |
| Annual percent change | 13.0% | -2.4% | 4.0% | n/a | SMM/NHES |
| Automotive dealers | $3,035 | $3,310 | $3,626 | n/a | SMM |
| Annual percent change | 20.2% | 9.1% | 9.5% | n/a | SMM/NHES |
| United States, total ($ billions) | $2,465 | $2,546 | $2,696 | n/a | SMM |
| Annual percent change | 4.7% | 3.3% | 5.9% | n/a | SMM/NHES |
| New England, total ($ millions) | $131,602 | $134,588 | $141,604 | n/a | SMM |
| Annual percent change | 7.2% | 2.3% | 5.2% | n/a | SMM/NHES |
| Per Household Retail Sales | | | | | |
| United States | $24,992 | $25,437 | $26,544 | n/a | SMM |
| New England | $26,126 | $26,618 | $27,759 | n/a | SMM |
| Connecticut | $28,275 | $28,193 | $29,466 | n/a | SMM |
| Maine | $25,929 | $26,023 | $26,707 | n/a | SMM |
| Massachusetts | $25,075 | $25,680 | $26,901 | n/a | SMM |
| New Hampshire | $32,526 | $33,016 | $34,289 | n/a | SMM |
| Rhode Island | $21,037 | $21,094 | $21,798 | n/a | SMM |
| Vermont | $25,153 | $22,510 | $26,434 | n/a | SMM |
| Liquor Sales | 1995-1996 | 1996-1997 | 1997-1998 | 1998-1999 | |
| Retail and Wholesale ($ millions) | $224.2 | $241.1 | $255.6 | $273.0 | LC |
| Fiscal percent change | 6.6% | 7.5% | 6.0% | 6.8% | LC/NHES |
| Percent retail | 72.6% | 71.8% | 70.9% | 71.2% | LC/NHES |

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## Hospitality: Hotel, Restaurant Activity

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Meals & Rooms Receipts ($ millions) | $1,474.6 | $1,571.5 | $1,760.8 | $1,841.3 | RA |
| Annual percent change | 5.5% | 6.6% | 12.0% | 4.6% | RA/NHES |
| Restaurants | $970.2 | $1,026.0 | $1,138.9 | $1,183.7 | RA |
| Other food service | $170.0 | $186.1 | $216.0 | $222.3 | RA |
| Rooms | $245.8 | $268.8 | $294.4 | $255.6 | RA |
| Combination | $88.6 | $90.7 | $111.6 | $179.7 | RA |

New Hampshire in the year 2000 reminds many of New Hampshire 1986. One hears lines such as "anyone who can hold a hammer can get a job in construction." Communities are struggling with zoning laws. The economy needs new and/or growing businesses to continue the upward spiral. These employers need additional workers. The workers need available housing. Newspapers feature articles about housing shortages.

Given this cycle, it is not surprising that residential construction was indexed at 330.9 in 1999. (The index reports the dollar value of contracts indexed to 1980.) This compared favorably to the New England index of 268.6 and the surprisingly high 306.9 for the entire U.S. New Hampshire's residential rate has been on a steady climb since 1995 when it was 189.6. Nonresidential construction likewise increased, but at a much slower rate. Since 1995 the index has increased by about 100 points every two years. The 12-point gain in 1999 was on the heels of an 88-point gain in 1998. Total construction was down from 1998, precipitated by a large, predictable drop in nonbuilding construction. The construction of a gas pipeline had driven that category to a record level in 1998. Nonbuilding was the only category where New Hampshire lagged either the region or the nation.

The latest data available, September 2000, had New Hampshire total construction indexed at 473.4. This lagged only Connecticut in New England. Connecticut's nonbuilding index was the reason for the total index being larger than that of New Hampshire. In every other category, New Hampshire led the other New England states. Massachusetts, where nonbuilding was indexed at 1,003.8 in August, experienced a drop to 142.9 in October. The Big Dig, a massive construction project rebuilding Boston's highways, caused, in large part, this roller coaster.

**The not seasonally adjusted repeat sales home price index for New Hampshire . . . has advanced in every quarter since second quarter 1996.**

The number of housing permits authorized in New Hampshire also took a notable jump in 1999, up 9.6 percent. New England as a whole actually had fewer permits authorized. Rhode Island and Vermont joined New Hampshire with large increases (29.2 and 18.3 percent, respectively). The three states combined for 1,729 additional starts. The regional total,

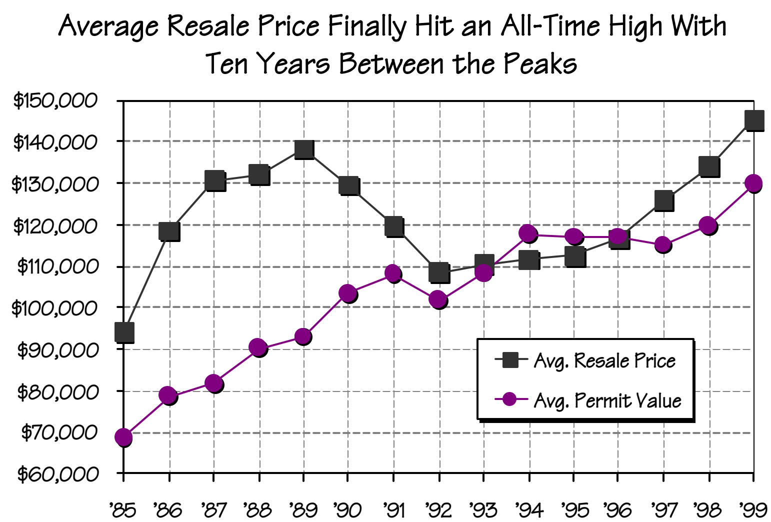



Figure 10.a:
Average Value of Single Family Housing, 1985-1999

however, was dictated by declines in the larger states. Connecticut alone dropped over 1,200 with Massachusetts falling by nearly 600.

## Home Price Index

The not seasonally adjusted repeat sales home price index for New Hampshire in second quarter of 1999 was 125.64. This is a quarterly price measure derived from mortgage loans purchased by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac between January 1975 and the present. The index has advanced in every quarter since second quarter 1996. It surpassed 110 for the first time in second quarter 1999. Since then increases of three to four points per quarter has been the rule.

## Existing Home Sales

Total existing home sales in New Hampshire were up 500 in 1999. In 1998 the percentage increases in existing home sales hit double digits for the U.S., New Hampshire, and all other New England states except Vermont. In New England in 1999 only Maine and Rhode Island surpassed the U.S. increase of 6.1 percent. The National Association of Realtors (NAR) maintains the database for these numbers. In 1999 they rebenchmarked the database and some of the changes were dramatic. The 1997 estimate for New Hampshire, for example, jumped from 21,900 to 35,400. Since the rebenchmark there has been quite a discrepancy. An explanation of the rebenchmark can be found at <http://www.nar.realtor.com/research/home.htm>. Prior to the rebenchmark, sales reported by the state's Multiple Listing Service (MLS) and the NAR were similar. For 1999 MLS reported slightly under 20,000 home sales in New Hampshire.

MLS also reported a sales volume for 1999 over $450 million above 1998. This led to the fourth year of double digit increases in volume. Much of this figure is in the average sale price. It escalated another 8.3 percent to over $145 thousand. This was on the heels of three years where the price went from $112 thousand to nearly $134 thousand.

*Martin Capodice*

The Average Selling Price of Homes in the Seacoast Region Surpassed $200,000 in 1999

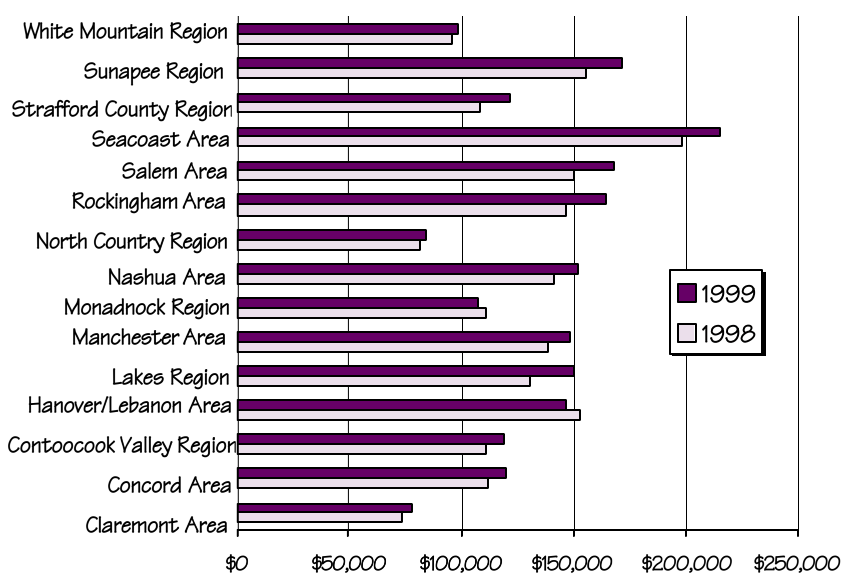



Figure 10.b:
Regional Average Selling Price, 1998-1999

## Contract Value Indices (base = 1980)

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total construction: | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | 259.0 | 291.0 | 372.9 | 355.3 | FR/FWD |
| New England | 255.0 | 320.6 | 316.5 | 322.4 | FR/FWD |
| United States | 223.9 | 244.6 | 273.0 | 299.9 | FR/FWD |
| Non-building construction | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | 214.2 | 232.6 | 365.9 | 228.8 | FR/FWD |
| New England | 283.9 | 433.3 | 289.5 | 271.3 | FR/FWD |
| United States | 202.5 | 217.3 | 221.3 | 253.8 | FR/FWD |
| Nonresidential construction | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | 350.5 | 407.5 | 495.4 | 507.4 | FR/FWD |
| New England | 292.8 | 358.1 | 361.5 | 419.8 | FR/FWD |
| United States | 229.1 | 264.8 | 292.8 | 320.0 | FR/FWD |
| Residential construction | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | 223.6 | 250.2 | 309.0 | 330.9 | FR/FWD |
| New England | 206.4 | 230.4 | 293.9 | 268.6 | FR/FWD |
| United States | 223.9 | 242.3 | 283.6 | 306.9 | FR/FWD |

## Housing Permits Authorized (not seasonally adjusted)

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total New Hampshire | 4,926 | 5,404 | 5,771 | 6,326 | CB |
| Annual percent change: | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | 11.4% | 9.7% | 6.8% | 9.6% | CB |
| New England | 4.0% | 2.9% | 16.8% | -0.8% | CB |
| United States | 7.0% | 1.1% | 11.9% | 3.2% | CB |
| Single units | 4,233 | 4,598 | 5,310 | 5,696 | CB |
| Annual percent change: | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | 1.7% | 8.6% | 15.5% | 7.3% | CB |
| New England | 2.8% | 1.5% | 13.8% | -0.3% | CB |
| United States | 7.2% | -0.7% | 11.8% | 5.0% | CB |

## Changes to the New Hampshire Housing Stock

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| from residential building permit data | | | | | |
| Net change in units (permitted units less demolitions) | 5,200 | 5,971 | 6,630 | 7,286 | OSP |
| Total Hillsborough and Rockingham Counties | 2,908 | 3,586 | 3,747 | 3,856 | OSP |
| Total multifamily | 629 | 1,152 | 738 | 948 | OSP |

## Homes Financed by NH Housing Financing Authority

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 985 | 1,200 | 1,049 | 1,219 | HFA |
| Percent new | 7.5% | 5.9% | 3.5% | 3.6% | HFA |
| Percent condo | 7.0% | 10.0% | 11.5% | 16.6% | HFA |
| NHHFA BOND ISSUES ($ millions) | $75 | $75 | $75 | $105 | HFA |

## Assisted Rental Housing Construction

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total units (NHHFA, HUD, FMHA, & local programs) | 282 | 188 | 425 | 439 | HFA |
| For elderly tenants | 82 | 63 | 282 | 169 | HFA |

## Home Sales

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total existing home sales seasonally adjusted - single family, apartment condos, and coops (000) | 30 | 35 | 40 | 41 | AR |
| Percent change: | | | | | |
| Connecticut | -5.8% | 6.6% | 14.2% | 2.6% | FR/NAR |
| New Hampshire | 14.4% | 18.4% | 13.6% | 1.2% | FR/NAR |
| Maine | 6.6% | 4.7% | 16.8% | 8.6% | FR/NAR |
| Massachusetts | 16.6% | 11.0% | 10.9% | -1.4% | FR/NAR |
| Rhode Island | 8.9% | 8.0% | 19.5% | 8.9% | FR/NAR |
| Vermont | -8.9% | -9.7% | 3.1% | 0.0% | FR/NAR |
| New England | 8.1% | 9.3% | 13.2% | 2.0% | FR/NAR |
| United States | 8.4% | 4.3% | 13.8% | 6.1% | FR/NAR |
| Repeat-Sales Home Price Index (not seasonally adjusted) | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | 93.8 | 96.9 | 103.6 | 113.5 | FR/FM |
| New England | 107.5 | 110.9 | 118.2 | 128.6 | FR/FM |
| United States | 140.9 | 146.0 | 154.3 | 163.6 | FR/FM |
| New Hampshire Multiple Listing Service data on Sales of Existing Homes | | | | | |
| Total Sales Volume (millions) | $1,604.2 | $2,056.5 | $2,486.8 | $2,830.6 | AR |
| Annual percent change | 22.3% | 28.2% | 20.9% | 13.8% | AR/NHES |
| Average sale price | $116,485 | $125,941 | $134,146 | $145,263 | AR |
| Annual percent change | 3.5% | 8.4% | 6.5% | 8.3% | AR/NHES |

## Mortgage Rates and Housing Rentals

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CONTRACT MORTGAGE RATES (December, 30-year fixed) | 7.6% | 7.1% | 6.7% | 7.9% | MBA/FHLMC |
| HOUSING UNIT RENTALS | | | | | |
| Median monthly rent (including utilities) | $596 | $606 | $636 | $665 | HFA |
| Annual percent change | 5.9% | 1.7% | 5.0% | 4.6% | HFA/NHES |

The Private financial sector in New Hampshire maintained, in 1999, the robust growth recorded during 1998. The New England region in general continued to report stable conditions in the banking industry, according to a recent edition of the Regional Outlook released by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Even so, the number of FDIC-insured banking institutions in New Hampshire declined by two more to 38 during 1999. From 1995 to 1999 the total number of banks shrank by 22.5 percent. This followed a decrease of 47.3 percent, from 93 banks in 1990 to 49 in 1995. During the first half of the 1990s the drop was due mainly to the recession and associated bank crisis. Over the latter half mergers and acquisitions persisted in driving down the number of insured institutions.

An effect of the shrinkage on industry concentration is demonstrated by the change exhibited in the percentage of assets and deposits held by the four largest banks: in 1995, 53.0 percent of the assets and 52.0 percent of the deposits; in 1999, 79.1 percent of the assets and 76.9 percent of the deposits. The long-term effects on the financial and banking industries remains an open question.

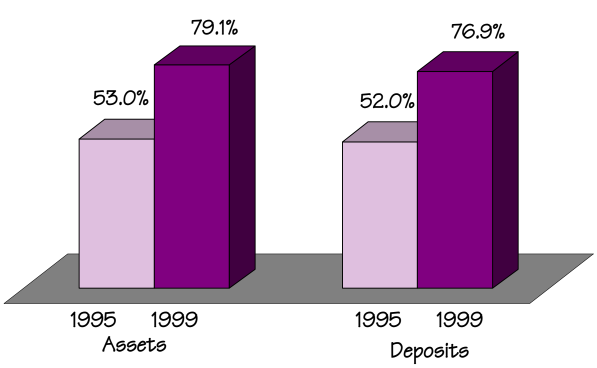
## Commercial Banks

As noted earlier, the Granite State's FDIC-insured banks experienced solid growth again in 1999. As of December 31, 1999, commercial banks' total assets had expanded to $22.1 billion, 37.2 percent more than on December 31, 1998. This followed a jump of 37.5 percent during 1998. At the same time FDIC-insured commercial banks' total deposits increased 38.8 percent, following a gain in the prior year of 30.5 percent. Return on assets ratio rose to 3.92 for a 31.1 percent boost subsequent to a 16.3 percent gain in 1998. FDIC data ranked New Hampshire banks number one in the United States for having the highest return on assets ratio as of December 31, 1999.

**Commercial bank and trust company assets increased $964 million from 1996 to 1997**

The growth trend has continued through the first half of calendar year 2000. As of June 30, 2000, FDIC-insured commercial banks' deposits showed a gain of $413 million, up 2.7 percent since December 31, 1999, and up 31.7 percent over June 30, 1999.

Assets and Deposits Held by New Hampshire's FDIC-Insured Commercial Banks and Savings Banks Revealed the Effects of Banking Industry Concentration from 1995 to 1999




Number of Banks: 1995 = 49 1999 = 38

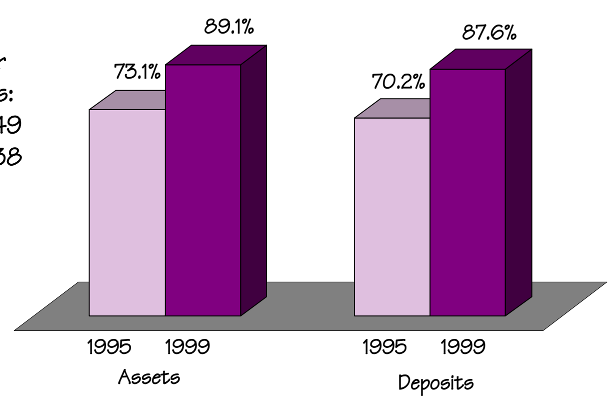



Figure 11.a 1:
Percent of Assets and Deposits Held by the Top Four Largest Banks, 1995 and 1999

Figure 11.a 2:
Percent of Assets and Deposits Held by the Top Ten Largest Banks, 1995 and 1999

31.7 percent over June 30, 1999. Total assets as of June 30, 2000, rose 14.8 percent over June 30, 1999.

## Savings Institutions

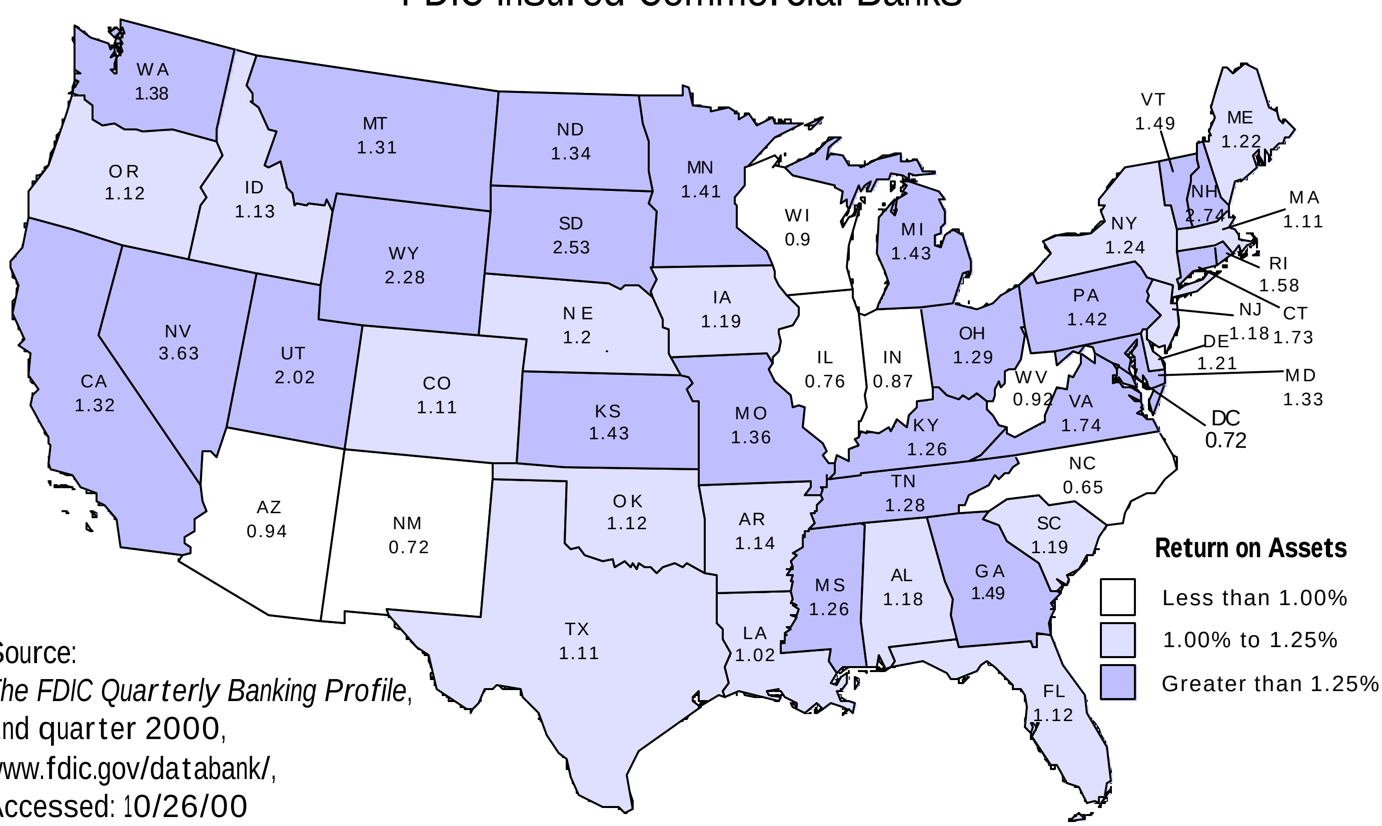
After recording a drop of 18.6 percent in total assets from 1997 to 1998, FDIC–insured savings institutions recorded 6.3 percent in asset growth from 1998 to 1999. Total deposits at the same institutions increased 3.2 percent during this time. As with the commercial banks, assets and deposits at savings banks maintained their upward movement with gains of 4.7 percent and 2.7 percent, respectively, from December 31, 1999, through June 30, 2000.

## Credit Unions

The 34 federally-insured credit unions in New Hampshire had total assets of $2.0 billion as of June 30, 1999, up 10.2 percent from the same period in 1998. Total shares and deposits also expanded by more than 10 percent to $1.7 billion from June 30, 1998 to June 30, 1999.

Total loans outstanding increased $119 million (9.4 percent) concurrently. The ratio of equity to assets, a strong barometer of financial institution health, was 13.1 percent, exceeding the national average ratio of 10.7 percent.

### Return on Assets (ROA)— June 30, 2000
### FDIC Insured Commercial Banks




Source:
*The FDIC Quarterly Banking Profile*, 2nd quarter 2000, www.fdic.gov/databank/, Accessed: 10/26/00

## Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy filings in New Hampshire fell from 4,941 in calendar year 1998 to 4,044 in 1999. The decrease in 1999 followed four years of increasing bankruptcy filings in the state. In addition, during the federal Fiscal Year (FY) 1999 the filing rate fell to 3.4 per thousand population from its 1998 rate of 4.2 filings per thousand population. In FY1999 New Hampshire ranked first nationally both in percentage decrease in total filings with 17.8 percent and in filings per thousand population drop of 18.9 percent. During calendar year 2000, this trend has continued with an 11.0 percent drop as of October 31st, from the same ten-month period in 1999. An even larger 11.8 percent decrease occurred during the current rollover year of November 1, 1999, through October 31, 2000, compared to the prior rollover year.

More good financial news was found in a recent FDIC report showing the New Hampshire mortgage delinquency rate declined an additional 73 basis points to 3.04 as of December 31, 1999, after a drop of 17 basis points at the end of 1998.

On August 30, 2000, Mortgage Bankers Association of America noted the northeast census region mortgage delinquency rate had fallen 15 basis points at the end of second quarter 2000, when compared to second quarter 1999. Foreclosure rates had also fallen to 1.13 percent, down 26 basis points compared to second quarter 1999.

*Rosanne Marney-Hay*

### Banking Data

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FDIC Insured Banks ($ millions) | | | | | |
| Bank Assets - Total All Banks | $19,996 | $21,598 | $24,143 | $30,623 | FDIC |
| Commercial Banks and Trust Companies | $10,724 | $11,688 | $16,073 | $22,046 | FDIC |
| Savings Institutions | $9,272 | $9,910 | $8,070 | $8,577 | FDIC |
| Annual percent change in Assets: Total | 2.8% | 8.0% | 11.8% | 26.8% | FDIC/NHES |
| Commercial Banks and Trust Companies | 6.6% | 9.0% | 37.5% | 37.2% | FDIC/NHES |
| Savings Institutions | -1.3% | 6.9% | -18.6% | 6.3% | FDIC/NHES |
| Bank Deposits - Total All Banks | $15,964 | $15,697 | $17,086 | $21,603 | FDIC |
| Commercial Banks and Trust Companies | $8,997 | $8,534 | $11,137 | $15,462 | FDIC |
| Savings Institutions | $6,967 | $7,163 | $5,949 | $6,141 | FDIC |
| Annual percent change in Deposits: Total | 7.4% | -1.7% | 8.8% | 26.4% | FDIC/NHES |
| Commercial Banks and Trust Companies | 18.0% | -5.1% | 30.5% | 38.8% | FDIC/NHES |
| Savings Institutions | -3.8% | 2.8% | -16.9% | 3.2% | FDIC/NHES |
| Equity Capital: Total | $1,920 | $2,326 | $2,277 | $2,695 | FDIC |
| Commercial Banks and Trust Companies | $944 | $1,324 | $1,407 | $1,849 | FDIC |
| Savings Institutions | $976 | $1,002 | $870 | $846 | FDIC |
| Number of Banking Institutions | 45 | 42 | 39 | 38 | FDIC |
| Number of Banking Offices (including branches) | 404 | 409 | 413 | 413 | FDIC |

## Credit Unions

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assets | $1,553 | $1,662 | $1,839 | $2,026 | NCUA |
| Annual percent change | 4.5% | 7.0% | 10.6% | 10.2% | NCUA/NHES |
| Shares and Deposits | $1,348 | $1,441 | $1,583 | $1,743 | NCUA |
| Annual percent change | 3.6% | 6.9% | 9.9% | 10.1% | NCUA/NHES |
| Number of Credit Unions | 35 | 35 | 34 | 34 | NCUA |

## Industrial Financing

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bond issues ($ millions) - fiscal year ending 6/30 | | | | | |
| NH Industrial Development Authority | $50.6 | $34.2 | $113.6 | $78.9 | BFA |

## Non-Current Loans and Leases ($ millions)

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FDIC commercial banks, Dec. 31st totals | $131.4 | $124.7 | $194.9 | $410.6 | FDIC |
| Percent change from previous year | 44.7% | -5.1% | 56.4% | 110.7% | FDIC |
| Rank by percent of total (net) loans/leases (from smallest)* | 45 | 46 | 46 | 51 | FDIC |

* Includes the fifty states and the District of Columbia

## Bankruptcy Filings

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Filings (Calendar year) | 3,692 | 4,902 | 4,994 | 4,104 | BKR |
| Percent change from previous year | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | 15.1% | 32.8% | 1.9% | 17.8% | BKR |
| Connecticut | 23.6% | 19.4% | 3.4% | 15.0% | BKR |
| Maine | 40.2% | 37.3% | 7.0% | 7.5% | BKR |
| Massachusetts | 19.0% | 34.6% | -6.6% | 16.7% | BKR |
| Rhode Island | 29.8% | 26.4% | 0.1% | 7.7% | BKR |
| Vermont | 29.6% | 39.7% | 2.8% | 10.6% | BKR |
| New England | 22.6% | 29.8% | -1.2% | 14.4% | BKR |
| United States | 27.2% | 19.1% | 2.7% | 8.7% | BKR |

## Delinquency Rates

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mortgage Delinquency Rate | 3.67% | 3.94% | 3.77% | 3.04% | FDIC |
| Percent Change | 0.15% | 0.27% | -0.17% | -0.73% | FDIC/NHES |

New Hampshire could be described as a "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" state if one were to survey headlines over the last couple years. On a positive note, one read about the state being in the top tier for fastest economic growth, lowest ranking in state tax collections, fewest people living in poverty, and the healthiest population. Congressional Quarterly reported New Hampshire obtained a grade of B- for financial management in 1997 by The Government Performance Project. Negative items included the highest living costs in northern New England, a need to review the tax structure based on the Claremont School lawsuit decision, potential loss of much of the expected Medicaid federal funds, and a lawsuit involving the interest and dividends tax. All in all, New Hampshire has a great economy, employment is increasing, the unemployment rate is very low, but funding education and its effect on taxes is still an uncertainty.

Selected unrestricted revenue sources include the Business Profits Tax (BPT), the Meals/Rooms and Rental tax, and the Tobacco tax. The BPT is an 8 percent tax levied on businesses with activity within the state. Organizations with less than $50,000 of gross income are exempt. An 8 percent Meals and Rentals tax is applied toward patrons of hotels and restaurants, for rooms and meals costing at least $0.36, and on motor vehicle rentals as well. Taxation upon motor vehicle rentals became official in mid-1999. The Tobacco tax is a tax of $0.52 on each pack of 20 cigarettes, and a tax of $0.65 on each pack of 25 cigarettes. As a result of a settlement of the State's lawsuit against major tobacco producers, the state expects to receive in excess of $40 million a year in perpetuity.

## General Fund Revenues

General government operational revenue continued to increase because of the strong economy. General Fund unrestricted revenues rose from $973.0 million in Fiscal Year (FY) 1998 to $1.0 billion in FY99. The largest revenue item was the BPT. The BPT collected about $164.8 million in FY99, a decrease of about 1.6 percent. The second largest unrestricted revenue source was the Meals and Rooms tax with an increase of about $8.6 million from FY98 to FY99, reaching $137.3 million. Revenue from liquor sales and distribution continued to increase for the fourth consecutive year.

One needs to be careful in comparing revenue (and expenditure) data as the "apples and oranges" scenario can often happen. The tables illustrate differences between Census Bureau figures and numbers annotated in the state's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). The Census Bureau publishes numbers based on a modified accrual basis of accounting. They are not necessarily the final, audited numbers reflected in the CAFR. Figures for the same year can differ depending on the basis of accounting, audit status, inclusion or exclusion of transfers, and breakdown or roll-up of government type funds.

**A temporary statewide property tax of $6.60 per $1,000 of assessed valuation has been enacted for education funding.**

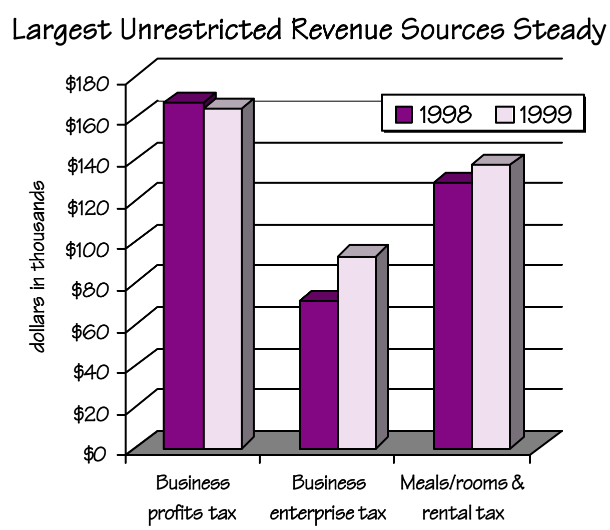



Figure 12.a:
Unrestricted Revenue Sources, 1998 & 1999

## General Fund Expenditures

General operational expenditures were $2.44 billion for FY99, up $127 million from FY98. General operational expenditures include general government, justice and public protection, resource protection and development, transportation, health and social services, education, debt service and capital outlay. The largest increase in expenditures from FY98 to FY99 was in health and social services ($62 million over-the-year increase). The largest percentage increase over the FY98-FY99 period was in capital outlay (17.3 percent increase). Typically the largest portion of the expenditure side of the budget (48 percent for FY99) is for health and social services.

## Property Tax

The state total equalized property valuation increased from $70.2 billion in 1998 to $76.1 billion in 1999. The latter figure is the largest level of valuation in ten years. This is mainly attributed to the extreme real estate market fluctuations from the boom in the 1980s through the recession period in the early 1990s. Real estate has recovered since the mid-1990s. Over half of all real estate value lies in Hillsborough and Rockingham counties. The two smallest counties for total equalized valuation are Sullivan and Coos counties.

## Other Notes

The average unemployment insurance (UI) tax paid per covered worker increased from $106 in 1998 to $110 in 1999. For a few years in the mid-90s, the UI tax per worker decreased by about 40 percent. In recent years UI tax rates were reduced because of the high level of fund balances, and low unemployment resulted in better experience rates.

There have been some fairly significant events over the last couple years. According to the Commerce Department, New Hampshire ranked first in percentage change in real Gross State Product (GSP) from 1997 to 1998. New Hampshire's GSP increased by 8.4 percent, after adjusting for inflation. The New Hampshire economy was rated as fifth best in the nation in 1998 according to the *1998 Development Report Card for the States* produced annually by the Corporation for Enterprise Development. This past year, however, the Josiah Bartlett Center for Public Policy, in concert with the North Country Council Inc., the UNH Office of Economic Initiatives, the NH Small Business Development Center, and USDA Rural Development, reported findings from its North Country Labor Study, *New Hampshire Basic Needs and a Living Wage*, showing that New Hampshire has the highest living costs in the northern New England region. According to the study, "New Hampshire has the most robust economy of the New England states, which will tend to increase prices."

The CAFR took note of the State Supreme Court Claremont decision in December 1997 affecting education finances, "…the New Hampshire Supreme Court ruled in favor of the plaintiffs and found that property taxes in support of education are state taxes and that such taxes must be proportional and reasonable throughout the state, and that the current system failed to meet this standard."[1] A temporary statewide property tax of $6.60 per $1,000 of assessed valuation has been enacted for education funding. The legislature will be called upon to decide a permanent solution. The landmark education funding law created a deficit in the Education Trust Fund as it did not provide for full funding.


Figure 8.a:
Total Equal Property Valuations in Millions, Statewide, 1996 - 1999

In concert with a potential budget shortfall, the Governor imposed a temporary hiring freeze for state agencies. A special commission, appointed by the Governor, is looking at various funding alternatives including an income tax, a capital gains tax, a sales tax, or increased gambling to provide sufficient revenue.

For years the state has relied upon Medicaid enhancement revenues in balancing the budget. Some states, including New Hampshire, may lose millions in Medicaid payments if the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) alters regulations to halt some accounting practices. Until now, states have been able to increase federal matching dollars while not spending their own resources. It may not cause an immediate problem, as the proposed rules will be phased in over five years.

In 1999 New Hampshire had the nation's lowest per capita state tax burden, $891 per person, according to the Census Bureau. For 1999 New Hampshire's general operational revenues exceeded expenditures. Education funding still appears to be the major issue to be resolved.

*Scott Gessis*

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[1] NH Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1999

## State Government General Revenue

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General operations ($ millions) (FY ending 6/30) | $2,706.3 | $2,795.6 | $2,968.1 | n/a | CB |
| General operations: audited ($ millions) (FY ending 6/30) | $2,051.1 | $2,177.0 | $2,316.9 | $2,535.0 | AS |
| Taxes | $826.0 | $909.0 | $1,003.1 | $1,073.0 | AS |
| From Federal Government | $814.6 | $786.1 | $822.6 | $914.3 | AS |
| Per $1,000 Personal Income: | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | $92.11 | $90.68 | $84.34 | n/a | CB |
| United States | $126.77 | $133.96 | $117.13 | n/a | CB |
| United States rank: | | | | | |
| Total general revenue | 50 | 50 | 50 | n/a | CB |
| From taxes | 50 | 50 | 50 | n/a | CB |
| From Federal Government | 31 | 33 | 35 | n/a | CB |
| Per Capita: | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | $2,329 | $2,383 | $2,505 | n/a | CB |
| United States | $2,909 | $3,050 | $3,206 | n/a | CB |
| Total general revenue (rank) | 48 | 48 | 48 | n/a | NHES |

## State Government General Expenditures

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General operations ($ millions) (FY ending 6/30) | $2,841.1 | $2,891.5 | $3,039.4 | n/a | CB |
| General operations: audited ($ millions) (FY ending 6/30) | $2,095.3 | $2,141.4 | $2,249.4 | $2,373.9 | AS |
| Per $1,000 Personal Income: | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | $96.70 | $93.79 | $86.36 | n/a | CB |
| United States | $124.23 | $129.65 | $112.09 | n/a | CB |
| United States rank: | | | | | |
| Total general expenditures | 50 | 49 | 49 | n/a | CB |
| Education | 50 | 50 | 50 | n/a | CB |
| Public welfare | 18 | 27 | 25 | n/a | CB |
| Highways | 47 | 32 | 33 | n/a | CB |
| Per Capita: | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | $2,445 | $2,465 | $2,565 | n/a | CB |
| United States | $2,853 | $2,951 | $3,068 | n/a | CB |
| Total general expenditures (rank) | 42 | 46 | 46 | n/a | NHES |

## Unrestricted Revenue to State General Fund

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ($000s)(FY ending 6/30) | | | | | |
| Total unrestricted revenue | $818,806 | $897,453 | $973,030 | $1,039,340 | AS |
| Selected unrestricted general fund revenues | | | | | |
| Business profits tax | $152,683 | $171,990 | $167,471 | $164,833 | AS |
| Business enterprise tax | $24,969 | $38,239 | $71,036 | $93,021 | AS |
| Meals and rooms tax | $113,369 | $118,984 | $128,688 | $137,258 | AS |
| Liquor sales and distribution tax | $65,971 | $71,713 | $75,440 | $77,444 | AS |
| Insurance tax & securities revenue | $66,110 | $75,244 | $75,178 | $85,379 | AS |
| Tobacco tax | $44,537 | $50,436 | $76,128 | $73,784 | AS |
| Interest and dividends tax | $51,878 | $52,683 | $61,799 | $63,134 | AS |
| Board and care revenue | $13,628 | $13,992 | $12,966 | $11,196 | AS |
| Estate and legacy tax | $33,270 | $40,734 | $43,274 | $54,744 | AS |
| Telephone/communication tax | $35,519 | $39,253 | $40,134 | $46,219 | AS |
| Real estate transfer tax | $30,192 | $33,330 | $44,162 | $52,925 | AS |
| Utilities tax | $17,488 | $17,562 | $17,731 | $10,402 | AS |
| Uncompensated care pool | ($10,483) | $43,482 | $9,204 | $15,839 | AS |

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

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total general revenue | $159.04 | $122.38 | n/a | n/a | CB/NHES |
| United States rank | 50 | n/a | n/a | n/a | CB |
| Total taxes | $89.13 | $84.95 | n/a | n/a | CB/NHES |
| United States rank | 50 | n/a | n/a | n/a | CB |
| Property tax | $60.10 | $56.04 | n/a | n/a | CB/NHES |
| United States rank | 1 | n/a | n/a | n/a | CB |
| Percent of total taxes | 67.4% | 66.0% | n/a | n/a | CB/NHES |
| Percent of general revenue | 37.8% | 45.8% | n/a | n/a | CB/NHES |
| United States rank | 1 | n/a | n/a | n/a | CB |

## Property Valuations, Equalized

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State total equalized valuation ($ millions) | $62,883 | $65,332 | $70,240 | $76,155 | RA |
| Annual percent change | 2.5% | 3.9% | 7.5% | 8.4% | RA/NHES |
| Percent in Hillsborough & Rockingham Counties | 52.5% | 52.9% | 53.8% | 54.2% | RA |
| Property tax assessment ratio | 1.03 | 1.01 | 0.97 | 0.92 | RA |
| Full value tax rate per $1,000 | $26.38 | $26.22 | $24.87 | $20.97 | RA |

## Unemployment Insurance Tax

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average tax per worker (federal & state) in private covered employment | $138 | $104 | $106 | $110 | NHES |

The recommendation from the Governor's Education Summit of 1997 led to the formation of the Best Schools Initiative (BSI). Based on the summit's findings, the BSI incorporated a six-point agenda as a focus for school improvement plans:

- ❖students ready to learn
- ❖high quality learning environments
- ❖excellence in teaching
- ❖strong educational programs
- ❖technology as an educational tool
- ❖parents, citizens, educators and business working together

The State Department of Education supports, through the Best Schools Leadership Institute (BSLI), school-based teams responsible for developing strategies specific to their own community needs, especially as the needs relate to the six agenda items. Goals must have real, measurable effects such as improved school attendance, fewer dropouts, or improved test results.

Twenty schools attended the first BSLI in 1999. During the summer of 2000, 38 additional teams from schools and school districts participated. The teams attended intensive, weeklong academy sessions. Teams may be single school focussed - working on a specific local school improvement plan, or district focussed - geared toward policy issues for a SAU. During the ensuing three-years, the teams, with help from state education experts, develop strategies to achieve their goals.

**The State Board of Education hosted a statewide symposium . . . on how best to attract and retain quality educators in the state.**

Several programs support the teams and their work. Among others there is a Statewide Support Center for Community Engagement Strategies at Franklin Pierce College; a print materials and computer materials (Internet resources, education search engines, etc.) Resource Center through the New Hampshire State Library; and a Student Leadership program through New England College.

As of November 2000 the Number of Planned Education Construction Projects in 2002 Are Less Than the Previous Year, While the Costs of Those Projects Are Higher

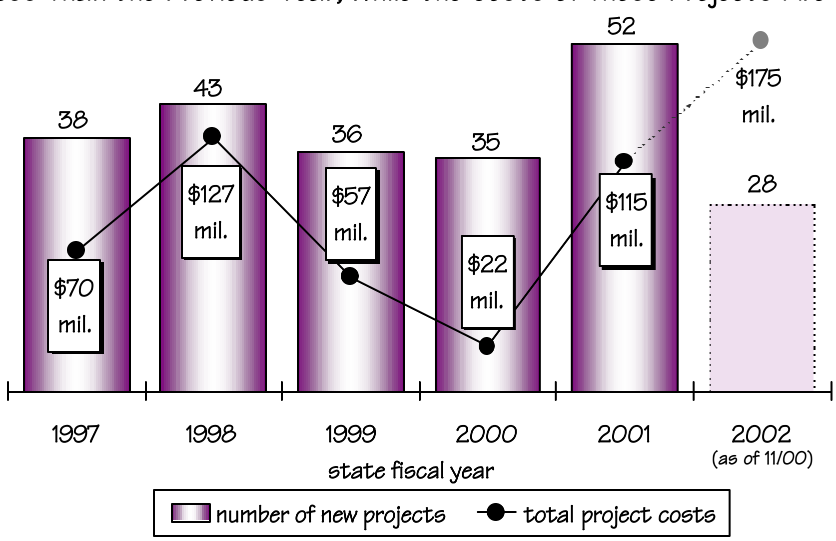


Figure 13.a:
Education Construction Projects and Related Costs, 1997 - Projected 2002

The BSLI has been funded in part by a grant for $1,000,000 over the next five years from the Nellie Mae Foundation, a national organization that makes loans to college students. Nellie Mae will be assessing this effort as one that could apply to other statewide school improvement efforts. According to Governor Jeanne Shaheen's Web site, the Foundation cited Best Schools as a model for the nation.

## Teacher Retention

The State Board of Education hosted a statewide symposium attended by 150 educators, business people, parents, students and legislators from around the state. At issue was how best to attract and retain quality educators in the state. A steering committee will study the questions and make recommendations. The primary issues include:

- ❖Teacher recruitment and retention
- ❖Compensation
- ❖Certification and professional development
- ❖Public perception of the education profession
- ❖Administrator quality
- ❖Pre-service education
- ❖Support for new teachers
- ❖School culture, climate, and organization

## School-to-Work

School-to-Work (STW) prepares students for post high school activities, whether that be extended education or career. Students learn through real example and practice and apply it in the classroom, at work, as an intern, or through a service learning project. STW was a five-year grant now on a one-year extension. The Competency-based Performance Transcript (CBT) is an extension of STW. CBT is a system of documenting and communicating student competencies beyond traditional tests and grades.

During the 2000-2001 school year the New Hampshire Department of Education, together with fourteen school districts, will implement a CBT pilot program. In addition to attendance records and letter grades, this transcript includes a summary of career-related high-performance skills and academic competencies. The skills assessment includes:

- ❖Decision-making and problem solving
- ❖Self-management
- ❖Communication skills
- ❖Ability to work with others
- ❖Information Use (Technology, Research, Analysis)

Academic competencies include:

- ❖English Language Arts
- ❖Science
- ❖Social Studies
- ❖Mathematics

## Integrated Education Technology

Supporting teachers is an important part of integrating educational technology into the

### 2000 New Hampshire Educational Improvement and Assessment Program Test Results

Grade Three - 16,484 Students

| Subject | Advanced | Proficient | Basic | Novice |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Language Arts | 9% | 29% | 37% | 22% |
| Mathematics | 9% | 31% | 36% | 22% |

Grade Six - 16,844 Students

| Subject | Advanced | Proficient | Basic | Novice |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| English Language Arts | 6% | 23% | 39% | 30% |
| Mathematics | 4% | 23% | 39% | 32% |
| Science | 3% | 15% | 35% | 46% |
| Social Studies | 4% | 20% | 37% | 37% |

Grade Ten - 14,186 Students

| Subject | Advanced | Proficient | Basic | Novice |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| English Language Arts | 7% | 27% | 37% | 24% |
| Mathematics | 7% | 20% | 36% | 33% |
| Science | 3% | 18% | 36% | 39% |
| Social Studies | 2% | 16% | 34% | 44% |

schools and classrooms. The thrust of Integrated Educational Technology (IET) remains focused on the four national pillars:

- ❖Modern technology in the classroom
- ❖Connectivity to the Internet
- ❖Effective and engaging software
- ❖Support for teachers

The Technology Literacy Fund functions as an important asset available to the IET program by providing funding to accomplish its goals. Approximately two-thirds of the grant is applied to hardware costs with one-third to professional development for teachers.
The New Hampshire Department of Education, Office of Educational Technology, surveyed New Hampshire schools about existing technology.

Highlights of the results included:

### 1. Modern Technology

The goal is a ratio of 10 students to each modern multimedia computer. More than 35 percent of the responding schools surpassed that ratio. An additional four to six percent of the schools reported a ratio of somewhere between 25:1 and 10:1.

### 2. Connectivity

Of those classrooms or libraries connected to the Internet, 82.1 percent had 56 KB or high speed Internet access, with 12.0 percent using dial up access. This was up from 67.0 percent and 20.7 percent respectively in 1999.

### 3. Effective & engaging software

Nearly four out of five schools reported that in school year 1999-2000 at least 31 percent of their students used basic authoring applications such as word processors, spreadsheets, and drawing programs on a regular basis as part of the curriculum. This was up seven percentage points from 1998-1999. About a third of the schools reported more than 80 percent of their students used basic authoring programs on a regular basis, up from 25 percent in 1998-1999.

### 4. Supporting teachers/professional development

Over the 1999-2000 school year 46.8 percent of the teachers in responding schools completed six or more hours in technology-related professional development. During the previous school year, 37.0 percent had done so. In the 2000 survey 64.0 percent of teachers had been frequents users of technology for two or more years, in contrast to 39.9 percent of teachers in 1999.

## New Hampshire Educational Improvement and Assessment Program

The basis for goal development resides in assessments/evaluations of the school or school district, available in measurable indicators or factors. The New Hampshire Educational Improvement and Assessment Program (NHEIAP) results function as one indicator used by school improvement teams to determine where change may be needed to meet curriculum framework standards.

In acknowledgment of the diverse set of factors that influence student learning and achievement, the assessment tool kit has been expanded to include school profiles. The profiles contain enrollment, graduation, safety, and community data such as pupil population, teacher salaries, school tax rate, poverty rates, and pupil-teacher ratios, in addition to test scores.

To ensure New Hampshire schools can prepare all students to meet the standards of these assessments, the state applied for, and was awarded the Project New Teachers II grant. It is a three-year, $2.1 million, catalyst grant designed to prepare teachers to use the technology necessary for success. All New Hampshire institutions that prepare teachers will develop rigorous technology courses. The grant began in June 2000.

*Rosanne Marney-Hay*
*Martin Capodice*

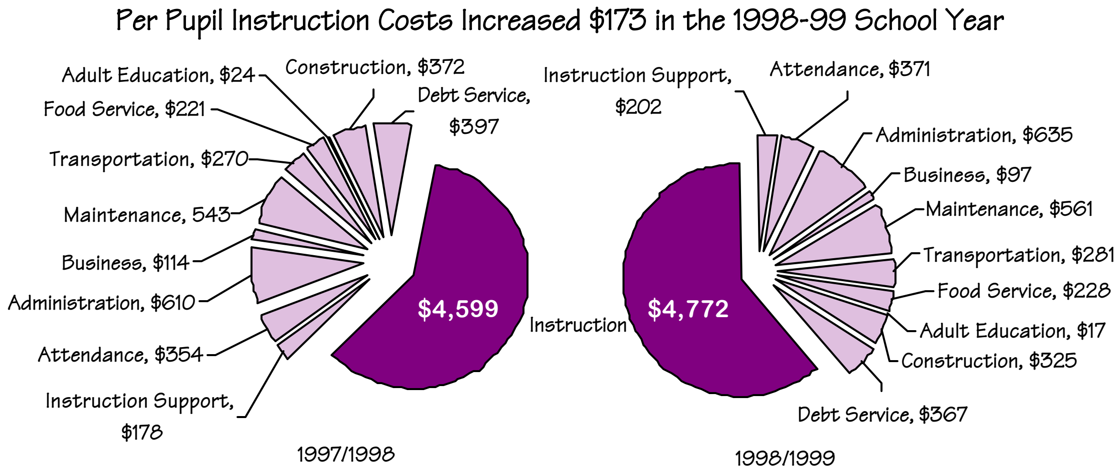


Figure 13.b:
Per Pupil Expenditures for 1997-1998 and 1998-1999 School Years

## Elementary and Secondary Education

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Enrollment, fall, public & private (includes preschool) | 219,771 | 223,723 | 227,690 | 230,316 | DE |
| Growth rates:Total | 2.4% | 1.8% | 1.8% | 1.2% | DE/NHES |
| First grade | 2.6% | -3.8% | 4.5% | -3.5% | DE/NHES |
| Twelfth grade | 1.3% | 4.3% | 4.8% | 3.9% | DE/NHES |
| Voc-tech enrollment (secondary) public schools | 11,037 | 10,158 | n/a | n/a | DE |
| Percent of 9th & 10th grade | 8.6% | 8.8% | n/a | n/a | DE/NHES |
| Percent of 11th & 12th grade | 31.0% | 29.6% | n/a | n/a | DE/NHES |
| Pupil-teacher ratio (public schools) * | 15.6 | 15.6 | 15.4 | 14.8 | UED |
| United States rank (including D.C.) | 18 | 20 | 22 tie | n/a | UED/NHES |
| Average Salary of Instructional Staff (public schools) | $42,188 | $43,455 | $45,187 | $46,161 | UED |
| United States rank | 13 | 13 | 12 | 14 | UED/NHES |
| High School Graduates (Public schools) | | | | | |
| Graduation rate (not adjusted for migration) | 74.9% | 74.7% | 74.5% | n/a | UED |
| United States rank (including D.C.) | 19 | n/a | 18 | n/a | UED |
| Total number of graduates (public) | 10,046 | 10,376 | 10,669 | 10,706 | DE |
| Enrolled in four-year college | 51.5% | 51.9% | 52.0% | 53.7% | DE |
| Enrolled in less-than four year college | 15.8% | 16.1% | 16.1% | 15.3% | DE |
| Employed or in armed forces | 32.8% | 27.2% | 28.3% | 26.8% | DE |
| Voc-Tech Program Secondary Completers | 2,601 | n/a | n/a | n/a | DE |
| Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) | 1,034 | 1,039 | 1,043 | 1,038 | UED |
| National average | 1,016 | 1,016 | 1,017 | 1,016 | UED |
| Rank (among the 23 states & D.C. who administer test) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | UED |
| Percent of high school graduates taking test | 70% | 70% | 72% | 72% | UED |

* Pupil-teacher ratio for 1999-2000 from New Hampshire Dept. of Education

## Expenditures Per Pupil (average)

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total, Net, all purposes (school year) | 7,268 | 7,600 | 7,682 | 7,857 | DE |
| Annual percent change | 4.5% | 4.6% | 1.1% | 2.3% | DE/NHES |
| Instruction expenditures | 4,258 | 4,385 | 4,599 | 4,772 | DE |
| Current expenditures per pupil in ave. daily attn. | $6,458 | $6,557 | n/a | $6,009 | UED |
| Expenditures per capita | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | $1,096 | $1,117 | n/a | $1,184 | UED/NHES |
| United States | $1,100 | $1,162 | n/a | n/a | UED/NHES |
| United States rank (1=highest) | 16 | 17 | n/a | n/a | UED/NHES |
| Revenue sources, percent of total school revenues: | | | | | |
| State funds | 7.0% | 7.4% | 9.3% | n/a | UED |
| National average | 47.5% | 48.6% | 48.4% | n/a | UED |
| United States rank (D.C. not included) | 50 | 50 | 50 | n/a | UED |
| Local and other* funds | 87.1% | 89.2% | 86.8% | n/a | UED |
| National average | 43.2% | 43.6% | 44.5% | n/a | UED |
| United States rank (D.C. not included) | 1 | 1 | 1 | n/a | UED |
| Federal funds | 3.3% | 3.5% | 3.5% | n/a | UED |
| National average | 6.6% | 7.1% | 6.8% | n/a | UED |
| United States rank (D.C. not included) | 50 | 50 | 50 | n/a | UED |

*Includes gifts, tuition, and fees from patrons.

## Postsecondary Education

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Community Technical College Graduates | 1,533 | 1,546 | 1,364 | n/a | CTC |
| Number employed full-time six months after graduating | 997 | 885 | 834 | n/a | CTC |
| Percent working full-time | 65.0% | 57.2% | 61.1% | n/a | CTC |
| Percent of those working in New Hampshire | 84.0% | 87.0% | 86.0% | n/a | CTC |
| Number continuing education | 169 | 155 | 160 | n/a | CTC |
| Percent continuing education | 11.0% | 10.0% | 11.7% | n/a | CTC |
| Enrollment, fall total, 2 & 4 year institutions | 64,487 | 65,631 | n/a | n/a | PEC |
| Degrees Granted by NH Colleges | 13,809 | 13,286 | 13,193 | n/a | PEC |
| Associate degrees | 3,282 | 2,904 | 2,926 | n/a | PEC |
| Bachelor degrees | 7,787 | 7,602 | 7,473 | n/a | PEC |
| Postgraduate degrees including first professional degrees | 2,740 | 2,780 | 2,794 | n/a | PEC |
| By Selected Concentration: | | | | | |
| Business management and administration | 3,486 | 3,346 | 3,095 | n/a | PEC |
| Health sciences including M.D. | 1,531 | 1,248 | 1,264 | n/a | PEC |
| Engineering | 547 | 532 | 573 | n/a | PEC |
| Computer and information sciences | 323 | 408 | 447 | n/a | PEC |

# 14. Health

According to two assessments, New Hampshire was rated healthiest state in the nation in 2000. It was awarded the Healthiest State Award by Morgan Quitno Press, an independent research and publishing company and the UnitedHealth Group Center for Health Care Policy and Evaluation. Morgan Quitno ranks states on 21 factors. The Granite State regained this title which it had last won in 1995. During the interim New Hampshire had been among the four healthiest states three times and in seventh place once.

**The number of emergency room visits (in New Hampshire hospitals) annually is approaching a half million**

Morgan Quitno did not rate New Hampshire number one in any single category, but gave the state high marks in many areas. The state's strengths were:

- ✓ Sexually Transmitted Disease Rate – second lowest rate to Vermont (Vermont's aggregate was $2^{\text{nd}}$ healthiest)
- ✓ Infant Mortality Rate – second lowest rate to Wyoming
- ✓ Births of Low Birthweight as a Percent of All Births – tied with Washington as second lowest percentage to Oregon
- ✓ Births to Teenage Mothers as a Percent of Live Births – third fewest to Massachusetts and New Jersey
- ✓ Percent of Mothers Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care – third smallest percentage to Maine and Rhode Island

The three poorest categories for New Hampshire were:

- ✓ Per Capita Personal Health Expenditures – $12^{\text{th}}$ lowest
- ✓ Beds in Community Hospitals per 100,000 Population – $12^{\text{th}}$ fewest
- ✓ Percent of Adults Who Are Binge Drinkers – $13^{\text{th}}$ highest

New England not only locked up the top two slots, three other states in the region ranked in the top ten. Rhode Island ranked $13^{\text{th}}$.

New Hampshire became the third state to be designated healthiest two times during the eight-year history of the award. Minnesota and Hawaii have both had double wins. The other two states to carry the title are Utah and Iowa.

In the UnitedHealth study, New Hampshire deposed Minnesota, which had been on a four-year run as healthiest.[1] Like with the Morgan Quitno ranking, New Hampshire was a repeat winner. It previously held this honor in 1994 and 1995. Unlike the Morgan Quitno study, here New Hampshire gathered in four firsts: lowest Violent Crimes (107 offenses per 100,000 population), Highest Adequacy of Prenatal Care (87.3 percent of population), Highest support for Public Health Care (ratio of 3.49), and Lowest Infant Mortality (4.3 per 1,000 live births). The two areas with the biggest improvement, and probably the indicators that allowed the state to leap past Minnesota, were Limited Activity Days (days in which work and/or household activities are restricted as a result of a physical or mental impairment) and High School Graduation Rate. In 1999 New Hampshire ranked $16^{\text{th}}$ and $31^{\text{st}}$, respectively. They rose to a much stronger $2^{\text{nd}}$ and $19^{\text{th}}$ in 2000.

The New Hampshire Hospital Association published a paper *Present and Future Challenges Affecting New Hampshire Hospitals*. The paper, viewable at <www.nhha.org>, points out the important role of a hospital in its community. More than 20,000 people work in hospitals. The number of emergency room visits annually is approaching a half million and there are nearly two million outpatient visits. Over five percent of all charges are uncompensated either as charity care or bad debt.

There are a number of issues emerging or expanding:

- ✓ Despite New Hampshire's strong economy and low unemployment rate, about nine percent of the population is uninsured.
- ✓ The same low unemployment rate means a shorter supply of healthcare workers as the demand for all levels of workers increases.
- ✓ As medical technology expands, demands on resources rise.
- ✓ The percentage of the population over 65 is projected to increase from 12 to 19 by 2025.
- ✓ Tightened belts by both the federal government and private insurance companies, along with higher accountability standards, have pinched operating margins.

The Community Benefit law requires hospitals and other not-for-profit organizations to report their community needs and how they are being addressed to the Attorney General of New Hampshire. The report must include the types of services, who is being served, and a dollar amount of the services. The needs of each community are to be updated every three years.

*Martin Capodice*

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[1] UnitedHealth continues the report previously done by ReliaStar.

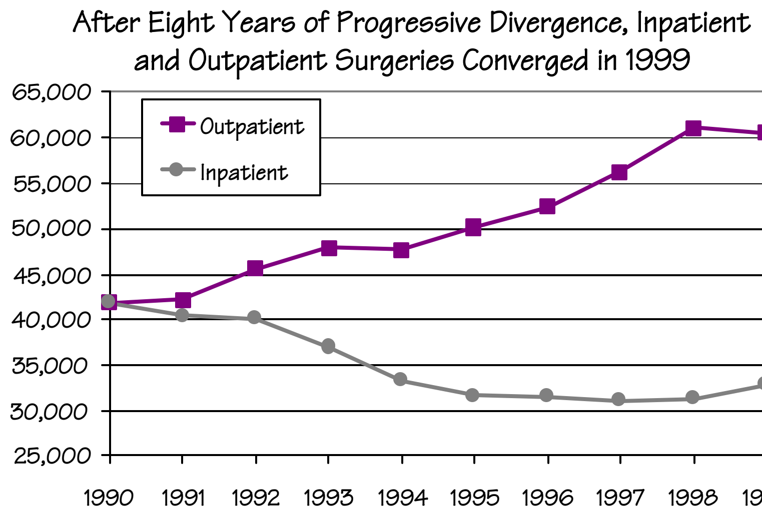



Figure 14.a:
Inpatient and Outpatient Surgeries, 1990 - 1999

**Hospital Insurance**

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Medicare: (000's) | | | | | |
| Aged | 140 | 142 | 143 | 145 | SSA |
| Disabled | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | SSA |
| Average covered charge per day of care | | | | | |
| Short-stay hospitals: | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | $1,847 | $2,011 | $2,177 | n/a | SSA |
| New England | $1,916 | $2,051 | $2,185 | n/a | SSA |
| United States | $2,082 | $2,254 | $2,419 | n/a | SSA |
| Skilled Nursing Facilities | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | $422 | $451 | $479 | n/a | SSA |
| New England | $390 | $431 | $459 | n/a | SSA |
| United States | $443 | $487 | $523 | n/a | SSA |
| Medicaid: | | | | | |
| Average payments per recipient | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | $5,496 | $5,818 | $6,449 | n/a | SSA |
| New England | $4,919 | $5,814 | $5,272 | n/a | SSA |
| United States | $3,369 | $3,679 | $3,501 | n/a | SSA |

## Workers' Compensation Payments

| | 1995-96 | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reported injuries & compensable disabilities | | | | | |
| Injuries per 100 in employment | 10.3 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 9.5 | LD |
| Compensable injuries per 100 in employment | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.9 | LD |
| Benefits paid by insurance companies and self insurers | | | | | |
| (Calendar year, $ millions) | $158.7 | $149.3 | $146.4 | n/a | LD |
| Annual percent change | -1.0% | -5.9% | -1.9% | n/a | LD/NHES |

## Health Services

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| General hospitals, acute care only (excludes nursing home beds) | | | | | |
| Total admissions | 108,340 | 110,193 | 108,942 | 109,110 | HA |
| Percent change | -1.2% | 1.7% | -1.1% | 0.2% | HA |
| Gross revenue ($millions) | $1,727.2 | $1,835.5 | $1,978.6 | $2,114.7 | HA |
| Uncompensated Care | | | | | |
| (Bad Debt plus Charity Care)($millions) | $93.4 | $94.0 | $91.9 | $111.2 | HA |
| Admissions per 1,000 population | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | 93.4 | 94.0 | 91.9 | 90.8 | HA |
| New England | 112.2 | 114.0 | 110.9 | 111.2 | HA |
| United States | 117.3 | 117.9 | 117.7 | 118.7 | HA |
| Total number of inpatient days | 706,396 | 682,841 | 658,884 | 599,777 | HA |
| Percent change | -6.3% | -3.3% | -3.5% | -9.0% | HA |
| Inpatient days per 1,000 population: | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | 609.2 | 582.6 | 556.0 | 499.3 | HA |
| New England | 677.9 | 650.9 | 632.9 | 649.9 | HA |
| United States | 730.6 | 719.0 | 708.2 | 703.4 | HA |
| Average length of stay (in days): | | | | | HA |
| New Hampshire | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.5 | HA |
| New England | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.8 | HA |
| United States | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.9 | HA |
| Emergency Room Visits | 443,088 | 450,857 | 476,050 | 491,840 | HA |
| Inpatient Surgeries | 31,482 | 31,078 | 31,291 | 32,864 | HA |
| Outpatient Surgeries | 52,332 | 56,233 | 61,163 | 60,607 | HA |

## Total Expense Per Capita

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Hampshire | $988.7 | $1,009.0 | $1,055.0 | $1,072.7 | HA |
| Annual percent change | 1.0% | 2.1% | 4.6% | 1.7% | HA/NHES |
| New England | $1,257.1 | $1,334.2 | $1,415.2 | $1,463.1 | HA |
| Annual percent change | 0.3% | 6.1% | 6.1% | 3.4% | HA/NHES |
| United States | $1,107.7 | $1,142.0 | $1,179.6 | $1,229.4 | HA |
| Annual percent change | 1.9% | 3.1% | 3.3% | 4.2% | HA/NHES |

A recent release from the U.S. Census Bureau showed New Hampshire had the tenth lowest poverty rate in the nation, with a 1997-to-1999 three-year moving average rate of 8.9 percent. This is a drop from the lowest rate in the nation the previous year. New Hampshire's poverty rate has been consistently lower than both the U.S. and the Northeast region rates since 1980. The only other New England state with a lower rate in 1999 was Connecticut with 8.4 percent. Because there is a relatively large standard error in year-to-year changes, the three-year moving average is the most accurate method of evaluating changes over time. Poverty data is compiled from the Current Population Survey (CPS) and is defined by a poverty threshold based on size of family and the Consumer Price Index. The 1999 U.S. poverty threshold for a family of four was defined as $17,029 annual income, an increase of $216 over 1998.

## Social Security

In December 1999 Social Security benefits nationwide were paid to 44,598,890 persons. This group represented 16.4 percent of the total population and 91.0 percent of the population 65 years or older. New Hampshire Social Security beneficiaries numbered 194,930 persons in 1999. They included 16.2 percent of the state's population. Monthly payments to New Hampshire residents in December 1999 totaled $147 million.

A total of 11,404 New Hampshire citizens received Federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in December 1999, of which 1,055 were aged and 10,349 were disabled and/or blind. Of the SSI recipients, 1,443 were aged 65 or older, 8,366 were between 18 and 64 years, and 1,595 were under 18 years old.

Congress amended the Social Security law, effective January 2000, to allow workers,

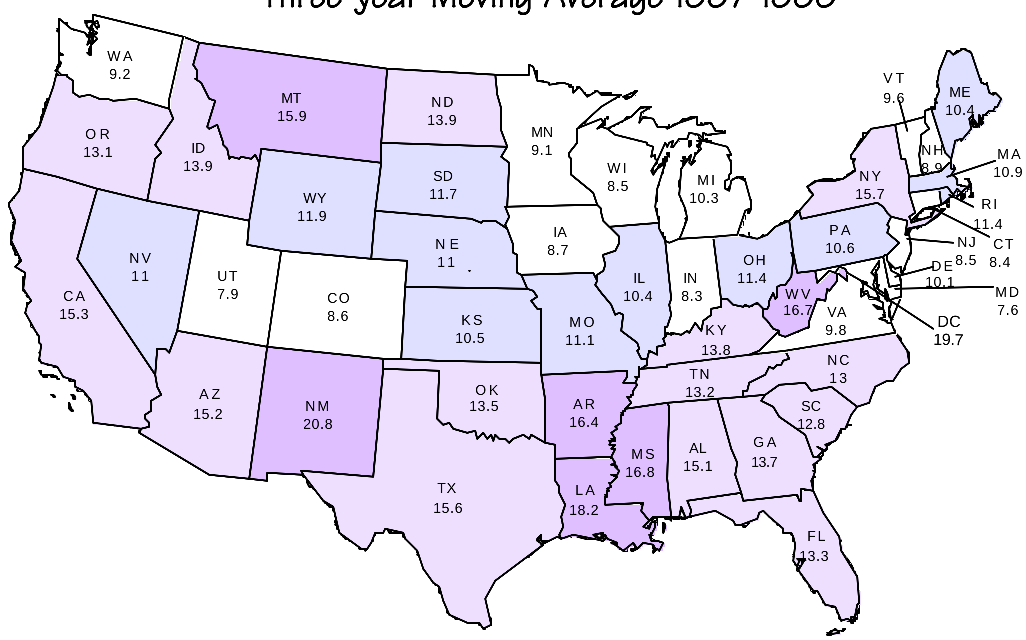
**The New Hampshire Employment Program (NHEP) is both the financial assistance program that replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program and a work program**

aged 65 to 69, to continue to work, and still collect all their Social Security benefits. Prior to this, they had lost $1 in benefits for every $3 earned over $17,000 annual earnings.

The law change did not change early retirement issues. If your full retirement age is older than 65 (that is, you were born after 1937), you will still be able to take your retirement at age 62, but the reduction in your

### Percent of Persons in Poverty

Three-year Moving Average 1997-1999



benefit amount will be greater than it is for people retiring now. Still confused? Here's an example from the Social Security Administration…"If your full retirement age is 67, the reduction for starting your benefits at 62 is about 30 percent; at age 63, it's about 25 percent; at age 64, about 20 percent; at age 65, about 13.34 percent; and at age 66, about 6.67 percent."[1] The earlier you retire, the smaller your annual benefits will be over the course of your retirement.

According to the Social Security Administration, as a general rule, "Early retirement will give you about the same total Social Security benefits over your lifetime, but in smaller amounts to take into account the longer period you will receive them."

On October 18, 2000, the Social Security Commissioner announced an increase in the Social Security and Supplemental Security Income (SSI). This 3.5 percent increase, based on the third quarter over-the-year change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), will begin in January 2001. For Social Security beneficiaries, the average monthly benefit amount for all retired workers will rise from $816 to $845 nationally. The maximum federal SSI monthly payments to an individual will increase from $512 to $530. For a couple, the maximum federal SSI payment will increase from $769 to $796.[2]

## New Hampshire Employment Program

The New Hampshire Employment Program (NHEP) is both the "financial assistance program that replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program and a work program."  NHEP's focus is "Work First." The NHEP program has two 26-week cycles. The first 26-week cycle is the Job Search Component where the client actively looks for work. Those participants who do not obtain full-time work in the first 26 weeks of intensive job search are required to enter the second 26-week cycle, the Work for Benefits Component. Here clients have to work at least 20 hours a week in a paying job, a volunteer job, or a paying job where he/she will also receive on-the-job training.[3]

Employment teams consist of a New Hampshire Employment Security (NHES) Employment Counselor, a Division of Family Assistance (DFA) Social Worker, and a New Hampshire Job Training Council (NHJTC) Case Manager. These teams, located in NHES local offices, work as a collaborative team by offering employment and training services to help participants prepare for and obtain jobs.

*Elisabeth E Picard*

1 Social Security Administration, Retirement Chart, www.ssa.gov/pubs/retirechart.htm, accessed October 19, 2000.
2 Social Security Administration Press Release, October 18, 2000, www.ssa.gov/pressoffice/colapress2000.htm, accessed October 18, 2000.
3 *The New Hampshire Employment Program*, New Hampshire Employment Security, November 1998.

### Poverty

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Persons below poverty (percent of population)* | | | | | |
| Caution: relatively large standard errors | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | 6.5% | 6.9% | 8.4% | 8.9% | CB |
| Connecticut | 10.7% | 10.0% | 9.9% | 8.4% | CB |
| Maine | 10.6% | 10.9% | 10.6% | 10.4% | CB |
| Massachusetts | 10.3% | 11.1% | 10.3% | 10.9% | CB |
| Rhode Island | 10.6% | 11.5% | 11.8% | 11.4% | CB |
| Vermont | 10.2% | 10.7% | 10.6% | 9.6% | CB |
| United States | 14.0% | 13.6% | 13.2% | 12.6% | CB |

*3-year moving average

## Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) - annual averages

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total cases (average open on last day of each month) | 7,745 | 6,529 | 6,123 | 5,581 | DHS |
| Percent annual change | -14.6% | -15.7% | -6.2% | -8.9% | DHS |
| Average case size | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | DHS |
| Percent with earned income | 9.2% | 13.3% | 12.2% | 14.1% | DHS |
| Number with non-parent relative in case | 1,430 | 1,482 | 1,550 | 1,686 | DHS |
| Annual percent change | 4.8% | 3.6% | 4.6% | 8.8% | DHS |

## TANF/AFDC Cases per 1,000 Population (July data)

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Hampshire | na | na | na | 4.9 | OFA/NHES |
| United States rank (1=lowest) | na | na | na | 14 | OFA/NHES |
| Connecticut | na | na | na | 8.9 | OFA/NHES |
| United States rank | na | na | na | 38 | OFA/NHES |
| Maine | na | na | na | 8.9 | OFA/NHES |
| United States rank | na | na | na | 39 | OFA/NHES |
| Massachusetts | na | na | na | 7.5 | OFA/NHES |
| United States rank | na | na | na | 31 | OFA/NHES |
| Rhode Island | na | na | na | 18.2 | OFA/NHES |
| United States rank | na | na | na | 50 | OFA/NHES |
| Vermont | na | na | na | 10.5 | OFA/NHES |
| United States rank | na | na | na | 44 | OFA/NHES |

## Social Security Recipients (December data)

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total OASDI including spouses and children | 188,350 | 190,280 | 192,320 | 194,930 | SSA |
| Annual percent change | 1.1% | 1.0% | 1.1% | 1.4% | SSA |
| Retirement (Retired workers) [a] | 125,580 | 127,020 | 128,380 | 130,320 | SSA |
| Survivor [b] | 18,820 | 18,220 | 18,230 | 18,130 | SSA |
| Disability (Disabled workers) [a] | 18,630 | 19,650 | 20,270 | 21,080 | SSA |
| Age 65 and over | 138,030 | 139,670 | 141,460 | 142,680 | SSA |
| Percent of total OASDI recipients | 73.3% | 73.4% | 73.6% | 73.2% | SSA/NHES |
| Age 65-69 years | 38,810 | 38,810 | 38,360 | 38,030 | SSA |
| Age 70-74 years | 36,520 | 36,860 | 37,770 | 37,500 | SSA |
| Age 75 years and older | 62,700 | 64,000 | 64,330 | 67,150 | SSA |
| Percent women | 58.7% | 58.6% | 58.4% | 52.8% | SSA/NHES |
| Children aged 17 and under | 11,790 | 11,990 | 11,940 | 11,880 | SSA |
| Monthly OASDI benefit amount total (000) | $101,586 | $105,959 | $109,741 | $114,340 | SSA |
| Retired workers (median) | $754.00 | $776.80 | $795.50 | $821.50 | SSA |
| Non-disabled widows and widowers (median) | $731.80 | $762.90 | $789.50 | $813.50 | SSA |
| Disabled workers (median) | $667.00 | $689.90 | $693.00 | $716.40 | SSA |

[a] Excludes spouses and children

[b] Excludes children

For the second consecutive year New Hampshire had the lowest crime rate in the nation. The Granite State's estimated total crime index (the number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants) was 2,281.9, down 5.7 percent from 1998.[1] For the ninth consecutive year, New Hampshire's total crime index was lower than the other

**For the second consecutive year New Hampshire had the lowest crime rate in the nation.**

New England states and the nation. The Northeast region, comprising New England, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania had the lowest total crime index in the country at 3,232.5, a decline of 6.9 percent from 1998.

The crime index is composed of selected offenses used to measure changes in the overall volume and rate of crime reported to law enforcement agencies. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson are the offenses incorporated in the total crime index.

New Hampshire's total crime index decreased by 37.4 percent from 3,645.2 in 1990 to 2,281.9 in 1999. Over the same time period, New Hampshire's violent crime index fell from 131.5 to 96.5, a decline of 26.6 percent. Since 1995 New Hampshire's property crime index has fallen by 16.7 percent.

While New Hampshire's population grew by 1.3 percent from 1998 to 1999, the number of crime offenses fell. Total crime offenses, violent crime offenses, and property crime offenses decreased by 4.4 percent, 8.7 percent, and 4.2 percent, respectively.

Nationally, the total crime index fell for the eighth year in a row. From 1991 to 1999 the United States total crime index decreased by 27.7 percent from 5,897.8 to 4,266.8. The violent crime index decreased from 758.1 in 1991 to 524.7 in 1999, a 30.8 percent decline.

## Incarceration

The U.S. incarceration rate (prisoners per 100,000 population) rose from 461 in 1998 to 476 in 1999, an increase of 3.3 percent. This latest increase continued a decade long growth trend as the U.S. incarceration rate grew by 63 percent from 1990 to 1999. New Hampshire's incarceration rate, which had remained virtually flat since 1994, increased 7.1 percent from 182 in 1998 to 195 in 1999.

The total number of inmates in New Hampshire state prisons increased from 2,154 in 1998 to 2,342 in 1999, an 8.7 percent gain. Although New Hampshire's incarceration rate was relatively unchanged from 1994 to 1998, the number of inmates increased as the state's population grew. To meet the increased need for prison cells the Northern New Hampshire Correctional Facility in Berlin opened in April 2000. The facility can hold 500 inmates and can be expanded to

New Hampshire's Total Crime Index Was the Lowest in the Nation and Three of the Six New England States Ranked in the Top Ten

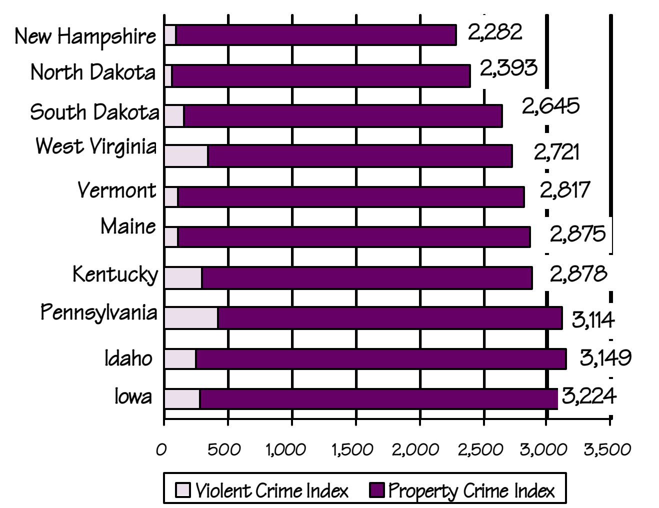



Figure 16.a:
Total Crime Index
(number of offenses per 100,000 population)

house 1,000 inmates. Furthermore, in July 1999 the state legislature mandated an increase in inmate capacity for the Lakes Region Facility in Laconia from 300 to 600 prisoners. As of October 2000, the populations in the Berlin and Laconia facilities were 229 and 403 inmates respectively.

## Traffic Accidents

Total accidents reported in New Hampshire increased 5.6 percent, from 33,686 in 1998 to 35,558 in 1999. Since 1995 the number of total accidents reported rose by 25.6 percent. Concurrently, the number of total injuries reported increased by 5.6 percent from 13,772 in 1998 to 14,010 in 1999, and rose by 21.7 percent since 1995. The growth in both accidents and injuries can be attributed in part to increased driver distraction. Fast food meals, car stereos, and cellular phone use are major factors contributing to driver inattention.[2] Excessive speed and driving while intoxicated are the primary causes of fatal automobile accidents.[3]

From 1998 to 1999 fatal motor vehicle accidents increased by 13.9 percent and the number of fatalities increased by 10.2 percent. The number of fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles increased by 4.9 percent from 1.02 in 1998 to 1.07 in 1999.

After declining last year for the first time since 1993, the total personal and commercial auto insurance claims reported in New Hampshire increased by 3.3 percent, from $359.2 million in 1998 to $371.2 million in 1999.

*Kevin Coyne*

For Ten Straight Years New Hampshire's Crime Index Was Lower Than Each of the Other New England States and the National Index

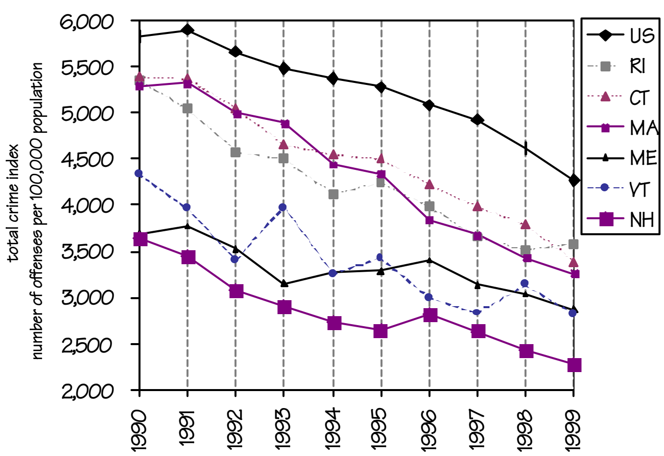



Figure 16.b:
Total Crime Index, United States and New England States, 1990-1999

[1] U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States, 1999 Uniform Crime Reports (Washington D.C.:GPO, 15 October 2000), 66-82.

[2] Thompson, Peter. Coordinator, New Hampshire Highway Safety Agency. Interview on WMUR Channel 9 Television, October 2, 2000.

[3] New Hampshire Department of Safety: "The Fatal Crashes in New Hampshire," 1999 Annual Summary Report.

**Crime Offenses**

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total crime offenses | 32,809 | 30,963 | 28,675 | 27,406 | FBI |
| Annual percent change | 7.6% | -5.6% | -7.4% | -4.4% | FBI |
| Violent crime offenses | 1,373 | 1,328 | 1,270 | 1,159 | FBI |
| Annual percent change | 4.5% | -3.3% | -4.4% | -8.7% | FBI |
| Property crime offenses | 31,436 | 29,635 | 27,405 | 26,247 | FBI |
| Annual percent change | 7.8% | -5.7% | -7.5% | -4.2% | FBI |

## Total Crime Index (Rate per 100,000 population)

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Hampshire | 2,823.5 | 2,639.6 | 2,419.8 | 2,281.9 | FBI |
| Connecticut | 4,227.7 | 3,984.3 | 3,786.5 | 3,389.3 | FBI |
| Maine | 3,394.1 | 3,131.7 | 3,040.7 | 2,875.0 | FBI |
| Massachusetts | 3,837.1 | 3,675.2 | 3,435.9 | 3,262.5 | FBI |
| Rhode Island | 3,993.5 | 3,654.4 | 3,517.8 | 3,581.9 | FBI |
| Vermont* | 3,002.9 | 2,828.2 | 3,139.1 | 2,817.3 | FBI |
| United States | 5,086.6 | 4,922.7 | 4,619.3 | 4,266.8 | FBI |

* Vermont reporting practices changed in 1998, invalidating comparisons to previous years

## Violent Crime Index (Rate per 100,000 population)

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Hampshire | 118.2 | 113.2 | 107.2 | 96.5 | FBI |
| Connecticut | 412.0 | 390.9 | 366.3 | 345.6 | FBI |
| Maine | 124.9 | 120.8 | 125.8 | 112.2 | FBI |
| Massachusetts | 642.2 | 644.2 | 621.3 | 551.0 | FBI |
| Rhode Island | 347.2 | 333.5 | 312.1 | 286.6 | FBI |
| Vermont* | 121.2 | 119.7 | 106.3 | 113.8 | FBI |
| United States | 636.5 | 610.8 | 567.5 | 524.7 | FBI |

* Vermont reporting practices changed in 1998, invalidating comparisons to previous years

## State Prison Population (June 30th)

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of prisoners in State prison | 2,064 | 2,136 | 2,154 | 2,342 | DC |
| Incarceration rate (prisoners/100,000 population) | 178 | 182 | 182 | 195 | DC/NHES |
| U.S. incarceration rate (federal and state jurisdiction) | 427 | 445 | 461 | 476 | DJ |
| Probation and parole caseload (FY ending 6/30) | 5,360 | 5,959 | 6,316 | 5,400 | DC |

## Traffic Accidents

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total accidents reported | 30,925 | 30,937 | 33,686 | 35,558 | DS |
| Annual percent change | 9.3% | 0.0% | 8.9% | 5.6% | DS/NHES |
| Total injuries reported | 12,712 | 11,651 | 13,272 | 14,010 | DS |
| Annual percent change | 10.5% | -8.3% | 13.9% | 5.6% | DS/NHES |
| Fatal motor vehicle accidents | 125 | 120 | 115 | 131 | DS |
| Number of fatalities | 134 | 124 | 128 | 141 | DS |
| Percent alcohol involved | 28.0% | 38.0% | 34.0% | 37.0% | DS |
| Fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles | 1.22 | 1.00 | 1.02 | 1.07 | DT |

## Auto Insurance Claims Loss - Personal and Commercial

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Claims ($ millions) | $349.60 | $367.30 | $359.20 | $371.20 | ID |

New Hampshire does not exist in a vacuum. Our population is fluid as people leave and return. The products from our manufacturers are sold statewide, regionally, nationally, and internationally. People come to our state to purchase in a sales tax-free domain and stay to enjoy our beautiful environment. Nor does the environment exist in a vacuum.

## Mercury

One of the most critical environmental issues is mercury contamination – both in the waterways and airborne. The Department of Health and Human Services has recommended limiting consumption of freshwater fish from New England waters to a maximum of four fish per month. A significant amount of mercury is transported pollution – airborne residue from coal-fired power plants in the Midwest and the South. Nationally, coal-fired power plants are responsible for the bulk of airborne mercury. In New England, however, trash incinerators produce about 45 percent of airborne mercury, compared to 13 percent for coal-fired power plants.[1]

Statewide emissions of mercury have ebbed by 37 percent. Much of this reduction resulted from the mercury scrubbing equipment added to the trash incinerator in Concord. The process reduced emissions by 96 percent – from approximately 400 pounds a year to about 15.

New Hampshire became the first state to ban the sale of mercury fever thermometers and mercury-added novelty items. It also has banned the use of mercury in schools.

## Air Quality

- Finer particulate matter presents greater health hazards. New Hampshire has new standards for fine particulate matter – 65 micrograins of matter, 2.5 microns or smaller, per cubic meter on a 24 hour basis. (For scale, a human hair is 70 microns wide.)
- Beginning in 2004, more stringent emission limits for cars and light-duty trucks, including SUVs, minivans, and pickup trucks will be phased in.[2]
- There is a pending rule to reduce sulfur in diesel fuel engine emissions. Heavy-duty trucks and buses using diesel fuel emit up to 20 times more pollution per mile than do cars. Reducing sulfur will allow the use of new control technologies to meet new standards.[2]

**In 2000 New Hampshire reduced the state standard for MtBE to 13 parts per billion, . . . the most protective standard in the nation.**

- An Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) rule, enacted in 2000, required reductions of industrial pollution Nitrogen Oxide (NOx) by 35 to 45 percent.
- New Hampshire has reduced $NO_x$ emissions over the past decades by 76.3 percent, the largest reduction among the eight states participating in the regional Ozone Transport Commission. The total reduction of all participants was 242,416 tons, 58.1 percent reduction.[3]
- New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (DES) initiated a strategy of methods aimed at reducing dioxin emissions, with goals and target dates.
- Public Service of New Hampshire extended existing technology to a smaller boiler in the Merrimack station in Bow to control $NO_x$ emissions.

## MtBE

The Clean Air Act required areas where the ozone levels were high to increase the oxygen level in gasoline. The individual states handled this dictum with different solutions. While Midwestern states tended to reformulate using ethanol, states on the coasts gravitated toward increasing the amount of Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MtBE) in gasoline. In 1979 MtBE emerged as a lead substitute additive in gasoline. It increases the octane rating, making engines burn cleaner, which in turn would reduce air pollution.

MtBE is now being detected in public and private water supplies. It is highly soluble in water and breaks down slowly. It has a low odor threshold, 20 micrograms per liter (mg/L), and taste threshold, 40 mg/L. In 2000 New Hampshire reduced the state standard for MtBE to 13 parts per billion (ppb). This was down from 70 ppb and, with California, was the most protective standard in the nation. There are three ways to remove MtBE from water: aeration, adsorption using activated carbon, and oxidation. To assist individuals with wells consistently not meeting the 13 ppb standard, DES will provide bottled water. If the condition continues, DES may install a filtration system in the well.[4]

In 2000 there was heightened legislative activity around MtBE:

- ❖ HB1414 (Chapter Law 293) authorized DES to discuss with other states the use of a regional gasoline containing less or no MtBE, promoting the use of less polluting marine engines by the state and others, extending the reporting date of the committee to study the requirements for usage of MtBE, and addressing municipal purchase, construction, or operation of certain fossil fuel facilities.
- ❖ HB1569 (Chapter Law 299) required DES to develop a voluntary MtBE testing program of state water supplies and to study the amount of MTBE in gasoline in the state.
- ❖ HJR24 (Chapter Law 220) urged the EPA and Congress to work with the northeastern states and gasoline refiners to authorize the use of a regional gasoline containing less or no MtBE additive and to promptly eliminate Clean Air Act requirements for oxygenates in gasoline.

## Water Quality

The New Hampshire legislature adopted the Water Supply Land Conservation Matching Grant Program. It creates the means for every community to protect not only its water supply, but also the land surrounding the water supply. DES will make grants to municipalities for purchasing land and easements around sources of drinking water.

As of January 1, 2000, the use of small lead sinkers and jigs is prohibited on any freshwater lake or pond in the state. Loons and other small birds ingest these along with the small stones necessary for their digestion process. Upon dissolution, the lead poisons the bird within a few weeks.

Exotic weeds, introduced usually accidentally into lakes and ponds, impair boating, fishing, and swimming activities. DES tracks and manages these infestations. Because well established infestations are difficult to eradicate, the agency emphasizes prevention and

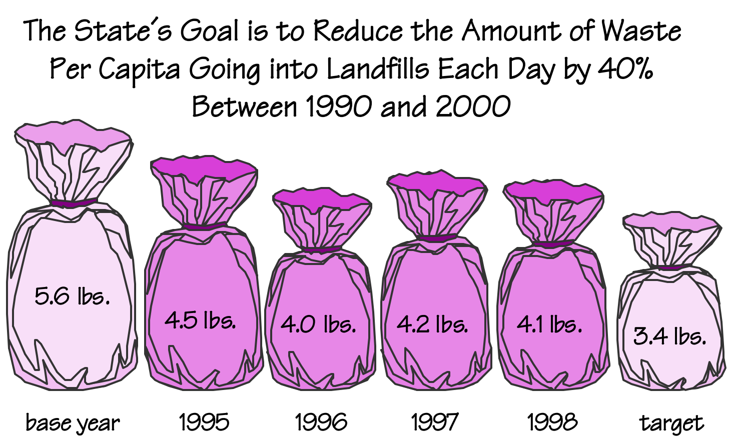



Figure 17.a:
Pounds of Waste Per Capita Per Day
Base Year 1990 to Projected Year 2000

## Status of New Hampshire Federal Superfund Sites (1/00)

| Site Name | National Priorities Listing | Lead | Record of Decision | Current Status (Estimated Remedial Action Cost, Including Long-term operation & maintenance) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Auburn Road Landfill - Londonderry | 9/83 | PRP | 9/86-9/89 | RA in progress. Cap completed. Natural attenuation and monitoring. ($8.0 million) |
| Beede Waste Oil - Plaistow | 1996 | State | 1998 | RI/FS in progress. ROD by 2001 |
| Coakley Landfill - North Hampton | 12/83 | PRP | 6/90 | OU-1 RA cap completed 8/98. Groundwater monitoring and evaluation. ($24.4 million) |
| Dover Municipal Landfill - Dover | 9/83 | PRP | 9/91 | RA based on CD requirements placed on hold while operation of pilot scale treatment zone evaluated. |
| Fletcher's Paint Works - Milford | 3/89 | EPA | 1997 | RD anticipated to begin in 2000. ($14.7 million) RA anticipated to begin in 2001. |
| Gilson Road - Nashua | 9/83 | State | 7/82-9/83 | RA complete. Soil and groundwater treatment shutdown & evaluation of cleanup. ($33.3 million) |
| Kearsarge Metallurgical - Conway | 9/84 | State | 9/90 | RA in progress. Groundwater treatment. ($7.2 million) |
| Keefe Environmental - Epping | 9/83 | State | 11/83-3/88 | RA in progress. Groundwater treatment ($4.0 million) |
| Mottolo Pig Farm - Raymond | 7/87 | State | 3/91 | RA in progress. Natural attenuation and monitoring. Soil treatment completed. ($1 million) |
| NH Plating - Merrimack | 10/92 | EPA | 1997 | RD is scheduled to be completed in 2000. Soil fixation/natural attenuation & monitoring. ($9.9 million) |
| Ottati & Goss - Kingston | 9/83 | EPA | 1/87 | RD completed. RA schedule to begin in 2000. Soil and groundwater treatment. ($15.2 million) |
| Pease Air Force Base - Newington | 2/90 | Dept. of Defense | On-going | RA in progress. Soil and groundwater treatment. ($140.0 million) |
| Savage Well - Milford | 9/84 | PRP & State | 9/91 | RA in progress. Soil and groundwater treatment. ($15.5 million) |
| Somersworth Municipal Landfill - Somersworth | 9/83 | PRP | 6/94 | RA in progress. Groundwater treatment using an innovative in-stu treatment wall. ($15.0 million) |
| South Municipal Well - Peterborough | 9/84 | PRP | 9/89 | RA in progress. Groundwater treatment for containment. Sediment removal completed. ($7.4 million) |
| Tibbetts Road - Barrington | 6/86 | PRP | 9/92 | RA in progress. Groundwater treatment. ($3.8 million) |
| Tinkham's Garage - Londonderry | 9/83 | PRP | 9/86-3/89 | RA in progress. Groundwater treatment. ($9.9 million) |
| Town Garage/Radio Beacon - Londonderry | 3/89 | PRP | 9/92 | RA in progress. Natural attenuation and monitoring. ($1.3 million) |

Abbreviations:
RA-Remedial Action PRP-Potentially Responsible Party
RD-Remedial Design Investigation/Feasibility Study

source: www.des.state.nh.us/supfun99.htm, updated September 27, 2000.

education. Classes in identification and control measures give residents around a lake some assistance to this end.

## Toxic Release Inventory

Since 1990 the Environmental Protection Agency has required all manufacturers to report toxic releases. In 1994 federal facilities began reporting. The 1998 data reflect seven additional industries: metal mining, coal mining, electric utilities that combust coal and/or oil, hazardous waste refuse systems, chemical wholesalers, petroleum terminal and bulk stations, and solvent recovery services. These additions effectively increased the New Hampshire release by a factor of nearly two and a half. No other New England state was so affected. Massachusetts' release nearly doubled, while Vermont added zero as a result of adding these industries.

*Martin Capodice*

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[1] Steve Ericson, "Regulators trying to lower state's unsafe mercury levels," NH.com posted Sept. 22, 2000.

[2] "New federal standards ensure less-polluting vehicles and cleaner gasoline," *Environmental News*, Newsletter of N.H. Department of Environmental Services, January/February 2000

[3] "New Hampshire leads Northeast and Mid-Atlantic states in reducing smog forming NOx emissions" *Environmental News*, Newsletter of N.H. Department of Environmental Services, March/April 2000

[4] "State proposes tighter water quality standard for MtBE" *Environmental News*, Newsletter of N.H. Department of Environmental Services, March/April 2000

### Toxic Release Inventory

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| On-site and Off-site Releases in Pounds | | | | | |
| New Hampshire (000s) | 2,928.5 | 2,786.9 | 7,061.0[a] | n/a | EPA |
| Percent Change | 0.6% | -4.8% | n/a | n/a | NHES/EPA |
| New England (000s) | 32,260.7 | 32,025.6 | 44,405.9[a] | n/a | EPA |
| Percent Change | -19.6% | -0.7% | n/a | n/a | NHES/EPA |
| U.S. (000s) | 2,510,930 | 2,568,180 | 7,307,274[a] | n/a | EPA |
| Percent Change | -3.6% | 2.3% | n/a | n/a | NHES/EPA |
| SOLID WASTE Residential and Commercial (tons per year-000s) | | | | | |
| Generated | 1,103.1 | 1,301.7 | 1,283.8 | n/a | WMD |
| Recycling | 259.9 | 309.0 | 259.8 | n/a | WMD |
| Disposed of[b] | 756.7 | 901.4 | 884.3 | n/a | WMD |
| Pounds per person per day | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 | n/a | WMD |
| Exported | 86.5 | 91.2 | 93.7 | n/a | WMD |
| Imported (for incineration and landfill) | 760.5 | 820.0 | 742.0 | n/a | WMD |

[a] 1998 TRI data reflects the first year of reporting by seven additional industries

[b] generated less recycling and divergence

### Carbon Monoxide

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Second maximum eight-hour concentration [NAAQS standard 9 ppm] | | | | | |
| Manchester | 7.6 | 4 | 3.6 | 3.5 | EPA |
| Nashua | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | EPA |

## Ozone Levels

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (ozone season April 1 to October 31): | | | | | |
| Average four highest maximum hourly values | | | | | |
| in parts per million, selected monitoring sites | | | | | |
| [National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) 0.12 ppm (parts per million)] | | | | | |
| Manchester | 0.1015 | 0.104 | 0.079 | 0.056 | EPA |
| Nashua | 0.0975 | 0.11225 | 0.102 | 0.1 | EPA |
| Portsmouth | 0.0975 | 0.1135 | 0.107 | 0.11 | EPA |
| Rye | 0.107 | 0.1325 | 0.108 | 0.116 | EPA |
| Estimated Days above NAAQS standard (0.125 ppm) | 0.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | EPA |

## Water Quality - Lakes and Ponds

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aquatic Life: | | | | | |
| Total acres assessed | n/a | 161,464 | n/a | 160,570 | WSP |
| Acres Fully Supporting | n/a | 156,256 | n/a | 155,560 | WSP |
| Acres Partially Supporting | n/a | 2,810 | n/a | 3,231 | WSP |
| Acres Not Supporting | n/a | 2,398 | n/a | 1,779 | WSP |
| Acres Not Assessed | n/a | 8,545 | n/a | 7,432 | WSP |
| Fish Consumption: | | | | | |
| Acres Fully Supporting | n/a | 170,009 | n/a | 168,002 | WSP |
| Swimming: | | | | | |
| Total acres assessed | n/a | 161,464 | n/a | 160,406 | WSP |
| Acres Fully Supporting | n/a | 159,815 | n/a | 159,119 | WSP |
| Acres Partially Supporting | n/a | 1,386 | n/a | 1,287 | WSP |
| Acres Not Supporting | n/a | 0 | n/a | 0 | WSP |
| Acres Not Assessed | n/a | 8,808 | n/a | 7,596 | WSP |

## Water Quality - Rivers and Streams

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aquatic Life: | | | | | |
| Total miles assessed | n/a | 2,542 | n/a | 2,714 | WSP |
| Miles Fully Supporting | n/a | 2,407 | n/a | 2,558 | WSP |
| Miles Partially Supporting | n/a | 128 | n/a | 134 | WSP |
| Miles Not Supporting | n/a | 7 | n/a | 22 | WSP |
| Miles Not Assessed | n/a | 8,339 | n/a | 8,167 | WSP |
| Fish Consumption: | | | | | |
| Total miles assessed | n/a | 279 | n/a | 279 | WSP |
| Miles Fully Supporting | n/a | 0 | n/a | 0 | WSP |
| Miles Partially Supporting | n/a | 265 | n/a | 265 | WSP |
| Miles Not Supporting | n/a | 14 | n/a | 13 | WSP |
| Miles Not Assessed | n/a | 10,602 | n/a | 10,602 | WSP |
| Swimming: | | | | | |
| Total miles assessed | n/a | 2,566 | n/a | 2,769 | WSP |
| Miles Fully Supporting | n/a | 2,478 | n/a | 2,657 | WSP |
| Miles Partially Supporting | n/a | 50 | n/a | 43 | WSP |
| Miles Not Supporting | n/a | 38 | n/a | 69 | WSP |
| Miles Not Assessed | n/a | 8,315 | n/a | 8,112 | WSP |

# Directory of Sources

| Abbreviation | Provider |
|---|---|
| **AS** | New Hampshire Department of Administrative Services |
| **AR** | New Hampshire Association of Realtors |
| **BEA** | Bureau of Economic Analysis, United States Department of Commerce |
| **BFA** | New Hampshire Business Finance Authority |
| **BKR** | U.S. Bankruptcy Courts, Administrative Office of United States Courts |
| **BLS** | Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor |
| **CB** | Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce |
| **CTC** | NH Department of Community Technical Colleges |
| **DC** | New Hampshire Department of Corrections |
| **DE** | New Hampshire Department of Education |
| **DHS** | Division of Human Services, NH Department of Health and Human Services |
| **DJ** | United States Department of Justice |
| **DS** | New Hampshire Department of Safety |
| **DT** | New Hampshire Department of Transportation |
| **EC** | Electric Council of New England |
| **EEI** | Edison Electric Institute Statistical Yearbook |
| **EIA** | Energy Information Administration, United States Department of Energy |
| **EPA** | United States Environmental Protection Agency |
| **F&G** | New Hampshire Department of Fish and Game |
| **FBI** | Federal Bureau of Investigation |
| **FDIC** | Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation |
| **FHLMC** | Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation |
| **FM** | Fannie Mae & Fannie Mac |
| **FR** | Federal Reserve Bank of Boston |
| **FWD** | F.W. Dodge, McGraw Hill Publishing Company |
| **HA** | New Hampshire Hospital Association |
| **HFA** | New Hampshire Housing Finance Authority (NHHFA) |
| **ID** | New Hampshire Insurance Department |
| **LC** | New Hampshire Liquor Commission |
| **LD** | New Hampshire Department of Labor |
| **MA** | Manchester Airport |

| Abbreviation | Provider |
|---|---|
| **MBA** | Mortgage Bankers Association of America |
| **NAR** | National Association of Realtors |
| **NCUA** | National Credit Union Administration |
| **NEEP** | New England Economical Projects |
| **NHES** | New Hampshire Employment Security |
| **OFA** | Office of Family Assistance, Administration of Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services |
| **OBID** | Office of Business and Industrial Development, NH Dept of Resources & Economic Development |
| **OSP** | New Hampshire Office of State Planning |
| **OTTD** | Office of Travel and Tourism Development, NH Dept of Resources & Economic Development |
| **P&R** | Div. of Parks & Recreation, NH Dept of Resources & Economic Development |
| **PA** | New Hampshire Port Authority |
| **PEC** | New Hampshire Postsecondary Education Commission |
| **PM** | New Hampshire Pari-mutuel Commission |
| **PS** | United States Postal Service, Manchester Field Division |
| **PSM** | Pease International Tradeport |
| **PSNH** | Public Service Company of New Hampshire |
| **RA** | New Hampshire Department of Revenue Administration |
| **SMM** | Sales and Marketing Management |
| **SSA** | United States Social Security Administration |
| **SST** | New Hampshire Office of Secretary of State |
| **TRI** | Toxic Release Inventory |
| **UED** | United States Department of Education |
| **UIS** | United States Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Service |
| **VS** | Bureau of Vital Records/Health Statistics, Division of Public Health Services, NH Department of Health and Human Services |
| **WMD** | Waste Management Division, NH Department of Environmental Services |
| **WSP** | Water Supply and Pollution Control Division, NH Department of Environmental Services |

**Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC):** A federal/state program replaced by TANF.
*(Section 15)*

**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 17)*

**Alcohol-Involved Traffic Accident:** Either driver, biker, or pedestrian reported consuming alcohol prior to the accident (blood alcohol level of .04 or above).
*(Section 16)*

**Assisted-Rental Housing:** Several programs provide both project-based and certificate-based financial assistance for low income housing renters including NHHFA (New Hampshire Housing Finance Authority), HUD (U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development), FmHA (Farmers' Home Administration), and local housing agencies.
*(Section 10)*

**Average Weekly Earnings, Production Workers:** Average total money earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers in the survey week, including overtime, paid vacation, and sick leave. This data is based on a monthly sample.
*(Section 2)*

**Average Weekly Wage:** Total wages paid divided by average employment divided by number of weeks for a given time period.
*(Section 2)*

**Benefits Paid, Unemployment Insurance:** Money payable to an unemployed individual as compensation for wage loss. Includes benefits paid on wages earned in private industry, state and local government, and nonprofit organizations; 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 (midyear).
*(Section 1)*

**British Thermal Units (Btu):** The quantity of heat needed to raise the temperature of one pound of water by one degree Fahrenheit at or near 39.2 degrees Fahrenheit.
*(Section 7)*

**Civilian Labor Force:** The noninstitutional civilian population age sixteen and over who are willing and able to work and who are either employed or actively seeking employment.
*(Section 3)*

**Company**: economic unit where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. A company may consist of one or more establishments.
*(Section 5)*

**Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers (CPI-U):** A measure of the average change in the prices paid by urban consumers for a fixed market basket of goods and services. This index represents the buying habits of about 80 percent of the noninstitutional population of the United States. The current index uses a basket of goods and services surveyed in 1982 through 1984; the bundle's cost in 1982-84 prices is set equal to 100 and all price changes are relative to the base prices. A CPI is not prepared specifically for New Hampshire, so generally the index for the entire United States is used.
*(Section 2)*

**Constant Dollars:** Figures that are estimates representing an effort to remove the effects of price changes as if the dollar had constant purchasing power. *See Current Dollars*.
*(Section 8)*

**Contract Value Indices:**
Value of construction contracts.
*Total Construction*: Index of value of contracts let for new construction, additions, and major alterations, but not for maintenance.

*Nonbuilding Construction*: highways, bridges, dams, utility systems, airports, etc. *Nonresidential Building Construction*: stores, factories, offices, hospitals, schools, etc. *Residential Construction*: single and multiple unit houses, hotels, motels, and dormitories.
*(Section 10)*

**Current Dollars:** Figures reflecting actual prices or costs prevailing during the specified year(s).
*See Constant Dollars.*
*(Section 8)*

**Death Rate, Crude:** Number of resident deaths per 1,000 resident population (midyear).
*(Section 8)*

**Defense Contracts:** Awards made in fiscal year specified; related expenditures may extend over several years.
*(Section 8)*

**Disability Benefits under Social Security:** For purposes of entitlement to benefits, disability is defined as the inability to engage in any substantial gainful activity, by reason of medically determinable physical or mental impairment severe enough to render the person unable to engage in any kind of substantial gainful work, regardless of availability of such work.
*(Section 15)*

**Disposable Income:** see *Personal Income*

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

**Durable/Nondurable Goods:** In both the manufacturing division and the wholesale trade division of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, products are classified according to the estimated length of the life of the product. Durable goods are normally expected to last longer than three years.
*(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)*

**Earnings:** see *Average Weekly Earnings*

**Effective Buying Income (EBI):** Personal income less personal tax and non-tax payments - similar to disposable income. Developed by *Sales and Marketing Management*, it is an indicator of the ability to buy.
*(Section 9)*

**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 7)*

**Energy Consumption:** Statistics include use of various forms of petroleum, natural gas, coal, nuclear fuels, and hydroelectric generation but exclude wood, waste, wind, solar, and photovoltaic sources. Physical units are converted to Btus. Adjustments to state data are made for interstate sales and include electrical system energy losses incurred in generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity plus plant use and unaccounted for electrical system energy losses. Data is gathered from a variety of surrogate measures selected on the basis of availability, applicability as an indicator of consumption, continuity over time, and consistency. *(Section 7)*

**Establishments in Private Covered Employment:** Any employer whose workers are covered by New Hampshire Unemployment Compensation law. In general, covered employers include any individual or organization who employs one or more workers within the state during the year. Examples of those exempted from unemployment compensation coverage are the self-employed, the employees of railroads, and the employees of religious organizations.
*(Section 5)*

**Energy Generated, Net:** The total amount of electric energy (kilowatt-hours) produced by the generating units in a generating station less the kilowatt-hours consumed for station use.
*(Section 7)*

**FmHA:** Farmers' Home Administration.
*(Section 10)*

**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. Oil is shown in 42 gallon barrels. One barrel of oil equals 0.276 tons of coal or 5.965 mcf (thousand cubic feet) of gas.
*(Section 7)*

**Food Stamp Program:** A federal government-sponsored program to increase the buying power and the nutritional level of low income families.
*(Section 15)*

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP):** The total output of goods and services produced by labor and property located in the United States, valued at market prices.
*(Section 8)*

**Gross State Product**: Gross output (sales or receipts and other operating income, commodity taxes, and inventory change) minus its intermediate inputs (consumption of goods and services purchased from other US industries or imported).
*(Section 8)*

**High School Graduation Rate:** The percentage of ninth graders who receive a regular high school diploma four years later. For example: the graduation rate for 1995 is for students who were in the ninth grade in the fall of 1991. Graduation rates have been adjusted for interstate migration and unclassified secondary school enrollment.
*(Section 13)*

**High Tech Industries:** Industries with a significant concentration of research and development (R&D) employment, where the proportion of R&D employment is at least equal to the average proportion for all industries.
*(Section 5)*

**Home Sales of 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 10)*

**HUD:** Department of Housing and Urban Development. See *Assisted-Rental Housing*
*(Section 10)*

**Inadequate Prenatal Care:** A pregnancy with no care or where care began during the third trimester.
*(Section 1)*

**Incarceration Rate:** The number of persons confined in prison per 100,000 people in the state's resident population. Department of Justice rates pertain to prisoners from New Hampshire with sentences over one year, including those under either federal or state jurisdiction.
*(Section 16)*

**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 man slaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault; and the property crimes of burglary, larceny/theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
*(Section 16)*

**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.
*(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 14)*

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

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

**Manufacturers' Shipments:** The received or receivable net selling values, FOB plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, 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 8)*

**Marriage Rate:** Number of marriages per 1,000 resident population (midyear).
*(Section 1)*

**Meals and Rooms Receipts:** Estimate of sales by hotels, motels, and eating and drinking establishments based on taxes received under the Meals and Rooms authority.
*(Section 9)*

**Medicaid:** A joint governmental program known as Title XIX of the Social Security Act. The program provides medical assistance to low income individuals and families. Currently it is the largest jointly funded cooperative program between federal and state governments to assist states in the provision of health services to the poor.
*(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. Medicare's official name is Title XVIII of the Social Security Act.
*(Section 15)*

**Natural Increase Rate:** The number of resident births minus deaths per 1,000 total resident population.
*(Section 1)*

**Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment:** Place of work employment that does not include private household workers, self-employed, unpaid familyworkers, and domestics or agricultural workers.
*(Section 4)*

**Nondurable Goods:** see *Durable Goods*.

**Noncurrent Loans:** Loans and leases 90 days or more past due or in nonaccrual status.
*(Section 11)*

**OASDI:** Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Disability Insurance. See *Social Security* .
*(Section 15)*

**Occurrences:** Births, deaths, and other vital events that are recorded regardless of residence.
*(Section 1)*

**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 9)*

**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.
*Per Capita Personal Income* is personal income divided by the July 1st resident population. *Disposable Personal Income* is personal income less tax and nontax payments.
*(Section 2)*

**Poverty:** Total money income (wages, transfer payments, unearned income, etc.) for a year, below designated poverty thresholds based on the cost of a nutritionally adequate food plan, with variations for family size, adjusted annually according to the Consumer Price Index.
*(Section 15)*

**Property Tax Rates, Equalized:** A uniform standard for comparing tax rates between towns and counties.
*(Section 12)*

**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 12)*

**Property Tax Assessment Ratio:** The full value assessment ratio is a comparison between current assessments (local tax rate) and full market value (full value tax rate).
*(Section 12)*

**Rural Traffic Count:** Automatic traffic counter data recorded on New Hampshire and U.S. roadways designated as rural areas. Data is collected and reported by the Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Planning.
*(Section 6)*

**Scholastic Assessment Test Score:** Mean test score for all students in the state who took the SAT exam during the designated academic year.
*(Section 2)*

**Social Security:** National Old-Age and Survivors Insurance 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 ninety-five percent of the jobs in this country. Funds come primarily from taxes on earnings in covered jobs and matching funds paid by employers and the self-employed.
*(Section 15)*

**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 15)*

**Total Equalized Valuation:** The true market value of all taxable property in the state as determined by the Department of Revenue Administration.
*(Section 12)*

**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 *12)*

**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 8)*

**Vehicle Registration:** A count of the registration certificates on file at the Department of Safety at the end of each calendar year. The definitions of passenger autos versus trucks are now based on body styles and not usage. Included in passenger auto registrations are two- and four-door cars, hatchbacks, station wagons, and all-purpose autos. Truck registrations consist of motor vehicles with body styles to carry cargo. Some of the styles incorporated are pickups, vans, school buses, and tractor trailers. Trucks are no longer assigned a commercial registration unless intended for business use.
*(Section 6)*

**Wages:**see *Average Weekly Earnings, Production Workers*

**Water Quality Classification:** Water quality status of the state's surface and ground waters, as reported to Congress per the requirements of Section 305(b) of the Water Quality Act.
*(Section 17)*

**Weekly Benefit Amount, Average:** Benefits paid for total unemployment during the year divided by the number of weeks compensated. Payments for partial unemployment are excluded. State and local government benefits are included.
*(Section 3)*

**Weeks Compensated for Unemployment:** Number of weeks of unemployment for which benefits were paid including both total and partial unemployment. Includes state and local government.
*(Section 3)*

**Workers' Compensation:** Specifies the level of medical and disability income benefits to be paid to injured workers and bars the employee from suing the employer for the injury.
*(Section 15)*