



STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
DIVISION OF FAMILY ASSISTANCE

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Nicholas A. Toumpas
Commissioner

Terry R. Smith
Director

April 27, 2011

MAY - 2 2011

Bonnie Brathwaite, Director
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
USDA/FNS, Northeast Region
10 Causeway Street
Boston, MA 02222

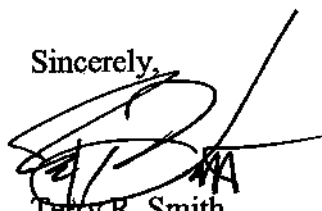
Dear Ms. Brathwaite:

Enclosed you will find New Hampshire's request to implement a waiver that would excuse our state from reapplying time limits for the ABAWD population.

In anticipation of the expected return of ABAWD time limits on October 1, 2011, New Hampshire is submitting a waiver request that would continue to excuse our state from reapplying time limits to the ABAWD population. New Hampshire, like most states, has experienced a higher than usual unemployment rate and a lack of sufficient jobs due to declining occupations.

If you have any questions, please contact Sarah Chappelow, Work Programs Outcome Specialist, at (603) 271-7191.

Sincerely,



Terry R. Smith
Director

Enclosures

cc: Mary Ann Marshall
Mark Jewell
Lynn Wilder
Sarah Chappelow

Waiver Request

1. Waiver serial number:
2. Type of request: Initial
3. Primary regulation citation, if any: 7 CFR 273.24(f)(1)(i) and (ii)
4. Secondary regulation citation, if any:
5. State: New Hampshire
6. Region: NERO
7. Regulatory requirements: 7 CFR 273.24(f)(1) states "On the request of a State agency, FNS may waive the time limit for a group of individuals in the State if we determine that the area in which the individuals reside: (i) Has an unemployment rate of over 10 percent and (ii) Does not have a sufficient number of jobs to provide employment for the individuals."
8. Proposed alternative procedures: The State of New Hampshire is requesting to waive ABAWD requirements statewide. New Hampshire would continue to offer the voluntary FSET program to all Food Stamp recipients who meet the eligibility criteria.
9. Justification for request: To support that New Hampshire has an unemployment rate of over 10%, NH looked to the Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization, prepared by New Hampshire Employment Security (NHES) in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. These data indicate that for "total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force, plus all marginally attached workers"- that is, those who are unemployed, underemployed or who have given up looking for work- NH had a 12.5% labor underutilization rate for 2009, and 11.8% labor underutilization rate for 2010. These percentages are at least four percentage points higher than the labor underutilization rates for 2007 (6.5%) and 2008 (7.8%). Data charts are enclosed.

New Hampshire has also experienced a lack of sufficient jobs in declining occupations or industries as described in the enclosed data produced by NHES Economic Labor Market Information Bureau. This request references data and publications supporting this.

Three publications are being provided. The first is the **Local Area Unemployment Statistics Report** for all 10 New Hampshire counties, for calendar years 2009 and 2010. This report provides a monthly measure of civilian labor force levels. Each month, estimates are produced on the number of individuals employed and unemployed, and then summed to obtain the estimated labor force. Additional calculations apportion the employment, unemployment, and the labor force totals to the counties. The unemployment rate is a calculation of the estimated number of unemployed divided by the estimated labor force number. Data charts are enclosed.

Focusing on the number of available employment slots for 2009, every county lost employment slots throughout the State, with a statewide average of 1.56% decline. Three counties lost

additional jobs in 2010. Recovering from the recession, in addition to the loss of manufacturing jobs, has provided little job growth in the state.

The second publication being provided as required data is **Vital Signs 2011**, Chapter 4, also produced by NHES, Economic Labor Market Information Bureau. This publication highlights a number of disturbing trends for declining industries. Chapter 4 is enclosed. To quote the report:

- “According to a report released by the Economic Policy Institute (EPI), New Hampshire lost a higher percentage of jobs to China in the last ten years than any other state, especially in the high-tech industry, specifically Computer and electronic product manufacturing.”
- Additionally, the report states, “According to the report, the growing trade deficit with China has eliminated or displaced an estimated 2.4 million jobs in the United States between 2001 and 2008. The losses have been distributed throughout all fifty states, with the hardest hit, as a share of total state employment, being New Hampshire, North Carolina, Massachusetts, and California. Since 2001 employment in the Computer and electronic products industry has declined by 8,200 jobs, from 25,800 in 2001 to 17,600 in 2008. Employment in this industry has continued to decline, to an average annual employment in 2009 of 16,000.”
- Also, “In 2009 manufacturing employment in the state declined to 67,600 from a pre-recession level of 78,300 in 2006.”

The report also provides a picture of employment for nonfarm, private and other occupations:

- Annual employment averages have dropped for New Hampshire from 2006 to 2009 as follows:
 - Total nonfarm jobs – from 641,900 to 624,100, a 3% drop
 - Total private jobs – from 549,800 to 527,300, a 4% drop
- In 2009, when New Hampshire, New England and United States all experienced negative employment percent changes, New Hampshire exceeded or equaled the percentage for the United States in the loss of jobs: for Natural Resource and Mining (NH -10.0% and US -8.7%), Nondurable goods (NH -10.0% and US -7.5%), Wholesale trade (NH -5.3% and US -5.3%) and Leisure & Hospitality (NH -2.5% and US -2.5%).

Many of the jobs lost, especially in the computer and electronic product manufacturing fields, can be higher wage positions. Although the unemployment rate might be lower in the New Hampshire compared to other states, New Hampshire's replacement jobs do not always pay the same wages as manufacturing jobs.

Lastly, NHES' Economic Labor Market Information Bureau provides another publication, **The Road to Recovery, NH's Economy 2010** that indicates the following:

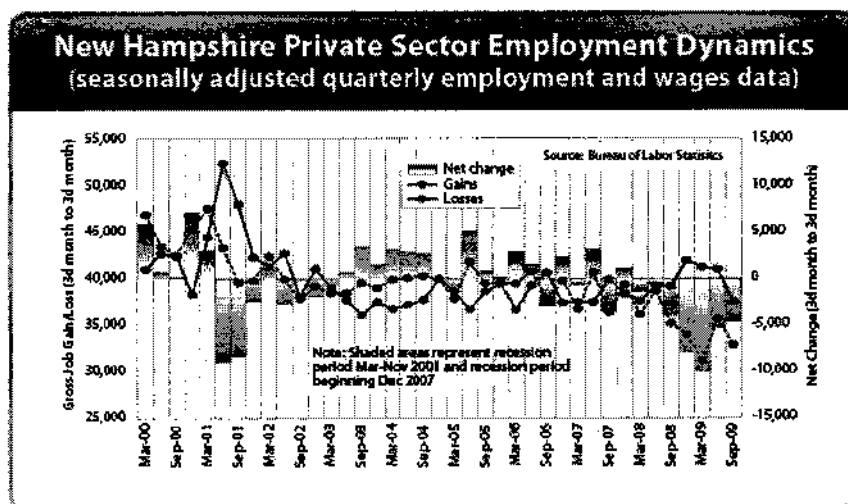
- “One available state-specific component of the coincident indicator index, total nonfarm employment, showed signs of faltering in June 2008. Comparing corresponding months of the previous year, June 2008 showed a decline of 100 jobs (seasonally adjusted). Nonfarm employment continued comparable over-the-year declines from corresponding months in 2007 through September 2008, then in October employment slipped 300 jobs from October 2007. Employment continued this downward trend for each of the next nine months, losing a total of 27,000 jobs through July 2009. The disturbing part of dropping to 618,200 jobs in July 2009, the lowest employment level since May 2002, was that typical summer hiring of

construction and seasonal workers in New Hampshire did not take place. Then employment waffled through December 2009 before showing some month-to-month improvement. While higher seasonally adjusted employment through February 2010 is viewed as positive, the lack of steady continued increases through May 2010 adds a cautionary reminder that several months of continued employment growth will be needed before confirming a trend.”

- “Building permits are a leading economic indicator, and the poor housing market impacted employment in Construction prior to the recession. By first quarter 2007, total employment change was below that of first quarter 2004. Seasonal boosts in employment during second and third quarters helped increase employment during the next two years (2007 and 2008), however, each quarter after third quarter 2008 has had employment lower than first quarter 2004.”
- Job loss increases coupled with job gain decreases accounted for New Hampshire’s decline in private sector jobs as follows:

During the recent economic downturn, as gross job losses started to increase, gross job gains declined leading to a prolonged period of net job losses. This divergence of these two elements illustrates the reason for New Hampshire’s sharp decline in employment - jobs were being eliminated at the same time as fewer jobs were being created.

New Hampshire Employment Security, Economic & Labor Market Information Bureau



Source: NHES, Economic & Labor Market Information Bureau, “Road to Recovery”

It will take some time for NH to reabsorb all the job losses it has experienced as a result of the latest recession.

10. Anticipated impact on households and State agency operations: New Hampshire’s supply of available jobs has not recovered from the recession. More highly qualified people have been competing for the lower-wage jobs, reducing the supply of employment opportunities available to the demography receiving Food Stamps and the ABAWD population.
11. Caseload information, including percent, characteristic, and quality control error rate for affected portion: The population of Food Stamp recipients receiving Food Stamps only (which would include ABAWDs, and not include those receiving a cash grant or medical assistance) increased at

a higher rate than the general Food Stamp population between December 2008 and December 2010.

New Hampshire's SNAP (Food Stamps) Snapshot caseload report shows the total number of Food Stamp cases increased by 62% between December 2008 and December 2010 (from 32,142 to 53,426), and the number of individuals receiving Food Stamps increased by 72% for the same time period (from 65,272 to 112,293). The number of SNAP-only cases increased by 159% (from 4,916 to 12,722), and the number of SNAP-only recipients increased by 167% (from 6,062 to 16,212).

ABAWDs have not historically been a significant factor in the quality control error rate.

12. Anticipated implementation data and time period for which waiver is needed? New Hampshire is requesting the waiver be effective October 1st, 2011.
13. Proposed quality control review procedures: There are no special quality control procedures needed in conjunction with this waiver.
14. Signature and title of requesting official: See attached letter.
15. Date of request: April 27, 2011

Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization -- New Hampshire vs United States

Alternative Measure	Previous calendar year annual average		Latest calendar year annual average	
	2009 New Hampshire	2009 United States	2010 New Hampshire	2010 United States
U-1, persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.2%	4.7%	3.3%	5.7%
U-2, job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	4.5%	5.9%	4.1%	6.0%
U-3, total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (<i>this is the definition used for the official unemployment rate</i>) *	6.4%	9.3%	6.0%	9.6%
U-4, total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	6.8%	9.7%	6.3%	10.3%
U-5, total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other marginally attached workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	7.6%	10.5%	6.9%	11.1%
U-6, total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	12.5%	16.2%	11.8%	16.7%

* Due to small state sample sizes, monthly state Current Population Survey (CPS) data do not meet Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) publication standards, and moving average estimates of alternative measures for states had not been tabulated until recently. These data were developed by BLS from quarterly tabulations in which the components of each measure are rounded to the nearest hundred. As a result, the newly tabulated estimates contain slightly more rounding error than that found in typical CPS annual average tabulations (in which rates are based on unrounded data). Note that the unemployment rates (U-3) that are shown in the table are derived directly from the CPS. As a result, these U-3 measures may differ from the official state unemployment rates for the latest 4-quarter average period. The latter are monthly estimates developed from models used by the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program that incorporate CPS estimates, as well as input data from other sources.

For further explanation of these Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization, please see *Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization May 2009*, on the NHES ELMI website at www.nh.gov/nhes/elmi/pdf/econanalys/articles/Underutilization.pdf

For historical New Hampshire Alternative Measures of Unemployment, please see next page

Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization - New Hampshire

Measure	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
U-1, persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	1.2%	3.2%	3.3%
U-2, job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force	1.8%	1.5%	1.8%	2.1%	4.5%	4.1%
U-3, total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (<i>this is the definition used for the official unemployment rate</i>) *	3.7%	3.4%	3.6%	3.8%	6.4%	6.0%
U-4, total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers	3.8%	3.5%	3.7%	4.0%	6.8%	6.3%
U-5, total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other marginally attached workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	4.4%	4.0%	4.2%	4.6%	7.6%	6.9%
U-6, total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers	6.8%	6.1%	6.5%	7.8%	12.5%	11.8%

* Due to small state sample sizes, monthly state Current Population Survey (CPS) data do not meet Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) publication standards, and moving average estimates of alternative measures for states had not been tabulated until recently. These data were developed by BLS from quarterly tabulations in which the components of each measure are rounded to the nearest hundred. As a result, the newly tabulated estimates contain slightly more rounding error than that found in typical CPS annual average tabulations (in which rates are based on unrounded data). Note that the unemployment rates (U-3) that are shown in the table are derived directly from the CPS. As a result, these U-3 measures may differ from the official state unemployment rates for the latest 4-quarter average period. The latter are monthly estimates developed from models used by the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program that incorporate CPS estimates, as well as input data from other sources.

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Prepared by:
New Hampshire Employment Security
Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau
32 South Main Street, Concord, NH 03301
(603) 228-4124

2009 Local Area Unemployment Statistics Report

These Benchmark Estimates are awaiting final review by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C., and are subject to change.

Prepared by N.H. Employment Security, Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau, 32 South Main Street, Concord, New Hampshire 03301..... March 16, 2011

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Area	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Ann Avg
New Hampshire													
Labor Force	743,140	743,220	742,690	740,970	742,970	753,210	759,690	754,990	740,890	740,000	741,460	735,480	744,980
Employment	699,990	696,810	695,890	697,020	697,670	704,630	711,550	705,950	693,450	693,360	694,440	689,050	698,320
Unemployment Rate	43,150	46,410	46,800	43,950	45,300	48,580	48,140	49,040	47,440	46,640	47,020	47,430	46,660
	5.8%	6.2%	6.3%	5.9%	6.1%	6.4%	6.3%	6.5%	6.4%	6.3%	6.3%	6.4%	6.3%
Belknap County													
Labor Force	31,790	31,950	32,120	31,300	32,290	33,710	35,490	35,080	32,630	31,930	31,290	31,310	32,570
Employment	29,610	29,640	29,750	29,220	30,270	31,550	33,400	32,920	30,500	29,750	29,100	29,020	30,390
Unemployment Rate	2,180	2,310	2,370	2,080	2,020	2,160	2,090	2,160	2,130	2,180	2,190	2,290	2,180
	6.8%	7.2%	7.4%	6.6%	6.2%	6.4%	5.9%	6.1%	6.5%	6.8%	7.0%	7.3%	6.7%
Carroll County													
Labor Force	25,080	24,930	24,820	24,190	24,990	26,880	29,450	29,160	26,210	25,390	24,580	24,890	25,880
Employment	23,620	23,410	23,200	22,620	23,570	25,420	28,090	27,810	24,880	24,060	23,120	23,390	24,430
Unemployment Rate	1,460	1,520	1,620	1,570	1,420	1,460	1,360	1,350	1,330	1,330	1,460	1,500	1,450
	5.8%	6.1%	6.5%	6.5%	5.7%	5.4%	4.6%	4.6%	5.1%	5.2%	5.9%	6.0%	5.6%
Cheshire County													
Labor Force	41,970	42,250	42,080	41,950	41,900	42,190	43,470	43,040	41,390	41,570	41,600	41,530	42,080
Employment	39,740	39,860	39,630	39,690	39,620	39,680	40,920	40,330	38,900	39,190	39,220	39,120	39,660
Unemployment Rate	2,230	2,390	2,450	2,260	2,280	2,510	2,550	2,710	2,490	2,380	2,380	2,410	2,420
	5.3%	5.6%	5.8%	5.4%	5.4%	5.9%	5.9%	6.3%	6.0%	5.7%	5.7%	5.8%	5.8%
Cook County													
Labor Force	16,260	16,580	16,450	15,880	16,120	16,560	17,140	17,060	16,380	16,260	15,910	16,130	16,390
Employment	15,060	15,050	14,970	14,470	14,770	15,270	16,000	15,870	15,230	15,120	14,610	14,720	15,090
Unemployment Rate	1,200	1,530	1,480	1,410	1,350	1,290	1,140	1,190	1,150	1,140	1,300	1,410	1,300
	7.4%	9.2%	9.0%	8.9%	8.3%	7.8%	6.7%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	8.2%	8.7%	7.9%
Grafton County													
Labor Force	48,830	48,990	48,860	47,540	47,930	49,240	51,330	50,860	48,590	48,520	48,020	48,440	48,930
Employment	46,480	46,500	46,380	45,020	45,420	46,620	48,850	48,270	46,050	46,030	45,460	45,860	46,410
Unemployment Rate	2,350	2,490	2,480	2,520	2,510	2,620	2,480	2,590	2,540	2,490	2,560	2,580	2,520
	4.8%	5.1%	5.1%	5.3%	5.2%	5.3%	4.8%	5.1%	5.2%	5.1%	5.3%	5.3%	5.1%
Hillsborough County													
Labor Force	231,540	230,660	230,650	231,520	230,370	231,720	229,550	228,660	227,830	228,560	230,080	228,010	229,930
Employment	218,350	216,230	216,130	217,630	215,870	215,960	213,850	212,600	212,300	213,240	214,930	212,800	214,990
Unemployment Rate	13,190	14,430	14,520	13,890	14,500	15,760	15,700	16,060	15,530	15,320	15,150	15,210	14,940
	5.7%	6.3%	6.3%	6.0%	6.3%	6.8%	6.8%	7.0%	6.8%	6.7%	6.6%	6.7%	6.5%
Merrimack County													
Labor Force	81,610	81,770	81,810	81,400	81,300	82,460	83,620	83,170	81,200	80,900	81,260	81,130	81,800
Employment	77,200	77,100	77,070	77,020	76,890	77,590	78,890	78,440	76,470	76,320	76,630	76,420	77,170
Unemployment Rate	4,410	4,670	4,740	4,380	4,410	4,870	4,730	4,730	4,730	4,580	4,630	4,710	4,630
	5.4%	5.7%	5.8%	5.4%	5.4%	5.9%	5.7%	5.7%	5.8%	5.7%	5.7%	5.8%	5.7%
Rockingham County													
Labor Force	174,020	173,640	173,470	174,450	174,840	176,870	176,470	175,450	174,460	174,570	175,560	173,330	174,760
Employment	163,140	162,180	162,150	163,960	163,560	164,930	164,400	163,240	162,600	162,870	163,790	161,510	163,200
Unemployment Rate	10,880	11,460	11,320	10,490	11,280	11,940	12,070	12,210	11,860	11,700	11,770	11,820	11,560
	6.2%	6.6%	6.5%	6.0%	6.4%	6.7%	6.8%	7.0%	6.8%	6.7%	6.7%	6.8%	6.6%
Strafford County													
Labor Force	69,510	69,890	69,740	70,160	70,570	70,450	69,320	69,020	69,690	69,720	70,510	69,190	69,810
Employment	65,450	65,590	65,270	66,080	66,290	65,820	64,630	64,390	65,350	65,520	66,270	65,020	65,470
Unemployment Rate	4,060	4,300	4,470	4,080	4,280	4,630	4,690	4,630	4,340	4,200	4,240	4,170	4,340
	5.8%	6.1%	6.4%	5.8%	6.1%	6.6%	6.8%	6.7%	6.2%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.2%
Sullivan County													
Labor Force	22,550	22,570	22,680	22,580	22,670	23,140	23,860	23,500	22,510	22,580	22,640	22,530	22,820
Employment	21,350	21,250	21,350	21,310	21,400	21,800	22,520	22,100	21,170	21,260	21,310	21,200	21,500
Unemployment Rate	1,200	1,320	1,330	1,270	1,270	1,340	1,340	1,400	1,340	1,320	1,330	1,330	1,320
	5.3%	5.8%	5.9%	5.6%	5.6%	5.8%	5.6%	5.9%	6.0%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	5.8%

2010 Local Area Unemployment Statistics Report

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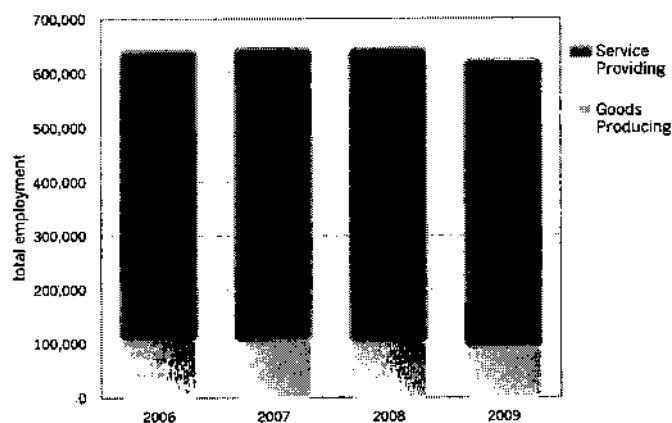
Area	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Ann Avg
New Hampshire													
Labor Force	741,740	741,460	742,850	741,210	741,290	748,480	754,870	752,980	741,320	740,010	741,690	739,540	743,960
Employment	687,520	687,680	691,360	694,700	697,300	704,190	711,030	709,540	701,080	701,040	700,710	700,140	698,860
Unemployment Rate	54,220 7.3%	53,780 7.3%	51,490 6.9%	46,510 6.3%	43,990 5.9%	44,290 5.9%	43,840 5.8%	43,440 5.8%	40,240 5.4%	38,970 5.3%	40,980 5.5%	39,400 5.3%	45,100 6.1%
Belknap County													
Labor Force	31,620	31,720	31,510	31,270	31,760	33,300	34,670	34,340	31,900	31,260	30,840	30,900	32,090
Employment	28,770	28,860	28,770	29,010	29,730	31,300	32,760	32,430	30,120	29,550	29,010	29,070	29,960
Unemployment Rate	2,850 9.0%	2,860 9.0%	2,750 8.4%	2,260 7.2%	2,030 6.4%	2,000 6.0%	1,910 5.5%	1,910 5.6%	1,780 5.6%	1,710 5.5%	1,830 5.9%	1,830 5.9%	2,130 6.7%
Carroll County													
Labor Force	25,180	25,040	24,760	24,430	25,060	26,610	28,700	28,580	25,960	25,330	24,390	24,750	25,730
Employment	23,390	23,190	22,980	22,770	23,580	25,210	27,370	27,240	24,650	24,020	22,950	23,320	24,220
Unemployment Rate	1,790 7.1%	1,850 7.4%	1,780 7.2%	1,660 6.8%	1,480 5.9%	1,400 5.3%	1,330 4.6%	1,340 4.7%	1,310 5.1%	1,310 5.2%	1,440 5.9%	1,430 5.8%	1,510 5.9%
Cheshire County													
Labor Force	41,980	41,740	41,670	41,550	41,700	41,690	42,530	42,330	41,030	41,240	41,310	41,340	41,680
Employment	39,140	38,860	38,860	39,090	39,350	39,270	40,100	39,900	38,880	39,160	39,150	39,240	39,250
Unemployment Rate	2,840 6.8%	2,880 6.9%	2,810 6.7%	2,460 5.9%	2,350 5.6%	2,420 5.8%	2,430 5.7%	2,430 5.7%	2,150 5.2%	2,080 5.0%	2,160 5.2%	2,100 5.1%	2,430 5.8%
Coccos County													
Labor Force	16,390	16,360	16,420	15,790	15,930	16,320	16,320	16,680	16,070	15,800	15,700	15,970	16,180
Employment	14,880	14,880	14,970	14,270	14,610	15,140	15,740	15,620	15,000	14,850	14,340	14,660	14,910
Unemployment Rate	1,510 9.2%	1,480 9.0%	1,450 8.8%	1,520 9.6%	1,320 8.3%	1,180 7.2%	1,060 6.4%	1,060 6.3%	1,070 6.6%	950 6.0%	1,360 8.7%	1,310 8.2%	1,270 7.9%
Grafton County													
Labor Force	49,420	49,300	49,250	47,730	47,870	49,450	50,920	50,560	48,420	48,290	47,870	48,540	48,970
Employment	46,420	46,380	46,480	45,150	45,480	47,050	48,600	48,210	46,350	46,270	45,710	46,520	46,550
Unemployment Rate	3,000 6.1%	2,920 5.9%	2,770 5.6%	2,580 5.4%	2,390 5.0%	2,400 4.9%	2,320 4.6%	2,350 4.6%	2,070 4.3%	2,020 4.2%	2,160 4.5%	2,020 4.2%	2,420 4.9%
Hillsborough County													
Labor Force	229,640	228,720	229,360	229,910	228,710	229,440	228,620	228,930	228,580	228,840	230,300	229,030	229,170
Employment	212,470	211,720	213,140	215,170	214,650	215,170	214,450	214,710	215,400	216,180	217,290	216,430	214,730
Unemployment Rate	17,170 7.5%	17,000 7.4%	16,240 7.1%	14,740 6.4%	14,060 6.1%	14,270 6.2%	14,160 6.2%	14,220 6.2%	13,180 5.8%	12,660 5.5%	13,010 5.6%	12,600 5.5%	14,440 6.3%
Merimack County													
Labor Force	82,030	81,950	82,110	81,120	80,840	81,490	82,710	82,370	80,910	80,520	80,970	81,160	81,510
Employment	76,540	76,460	76,910	76,560	76,600	77,120	78,330	78,010	76,800	76,680	76,930	77,270	77,020
Unemployment Rate	5,490 6.7%	5,490 6.7%	5,200 6.3%	4,560 5.6%	4,240 5.2%	4,370 5.4%	4,380 5.3%	4,360 5.3%	4,010 5.0%	3,860 4.8%	4,040 5.0%	3,890 4.8%	4,490 5.5%
Rockingham County													
Labor Force	174,480	174,210	174,920	176,320	176,190	177,570	177,260	176,960	175,940	175,980	177,110	175,490	176,040
Employment	161,260	161,300	162,540	165,070	165,290	166,600	166,320	166,400	166,060	166,300	166,940	165,790	164,990
Unemployment Rate	13,220 7.5%	12,910 7.4%	12,380 7.1%	11,250 6.4%	10,900 6.2%	10,970 6.2%	10,940 6.2%	10,560 6.0%	9,880 5.6%	9,680 5.5%	10,170 5.7%	9,700 5.5%	11,050 6.3%
Strafford County													
Labor Force	68,140	69,760	70,020	70,510	70,640	69,840	69,350	69,260	70,290	70,570	71,060	70,220	69,970
Employment	63,320	64,880	65,260	66,350	66,630	65,800	65,310	65,310	66,660	67,010	67,430	66,810	65,900
Unemployment Rate	4,820 7.1%	4,880 7.0%	4,760 6.8%	4,160 5.9%	4,010 5.7%	4,040 5.8%	4,040 5.8%	3,950 5.7%	3,630 5.2%	3,560 5.0%	3,630 5.1%	3,410 4.9%	4,070 5.8%
Sullivan County													
Labor Force	22,860	22,660	22,830	22,590	22,630	22,810	23,290	22,980	22,210	22,180	22,150	22,140	22,610
Employment	21,320	21,390	21,370	21,260	21,390	21,550	22,040	21,710	21,040	21,040	20,970	21,040	21,320
Unemployment Rate	1,540 6.7%	1,500 6.6%	1,460 6.4%	1,330 5.9%	1,240 5.5%	1,260 5.5%	1,250 5.4%	1,270 5.5%	1,170 5.3%	1,140 5.2%	1,180 5.3%	1,100 5.0%	1,290 5.7%

In September 2010, the National Bureau of Economic Research's (NBER) Business Cycle Dating Committee announced that the latest recession officially ended in June 2009. By common definition, recession generally refers to two consecutive quarters of decline in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the amount of goods and services produced by the United States. Therefore, according to this definition a recession would be considered over when growth in GDP resumes. The NBER's Business Cycle Dating Committee, however, looks at the amount of business activity in the economy, such as employment, industrial production, real income and wholesale-retail sales. When the Committee declared that the recession had ended in June 2009, it meant that the economy had reached its lowest point, not that economic activity had returned to its pre-recession levels. The recession from which the country is slowly emerging was determined not only to be the longest post-World War II recession, but also the deepest in terms of job losses, and the recovery has been slow.

Despite the jobless recovery (when employment growth lags significantly behind growth in GDP) nationwide, New Hampshire has demonstrated slow, but consistent job growth after dropping to 614,400 nonfarm jobs in January 2010, the lowest January nonfarm estimate (not seasonally adjusted) since 2004. Seasonally adjusted nonfarm employment estimates placed New Hampshire's job growth at 1.43 percent, or 8,900 jobs from June 2009 to June 2010. Nationally, as of June 2010, nonfarm payrolls were more than 500,000 jobs below the level that they were when the recession officially ended in June 2009.

According to a report released by the Economic Policy Institute (EPI), New Hampshire lost a higher percentage of jobs to China in the last ten years than any other state, especially in the high-tech industry, specifically *Computer and electronic product manufacturing*. An estimated 16,300 jobs were shifted to China between 2001 and 2008 which equates to approximately 2.35 percent of the average employment in the state between 2005 and 2007, according to the EPI report. This number includes jobs that were held by New Hampshire residents whether the jobs were located in the state, or were located in other states to which New Hampshire residents commuted. According to the report, the growing trade deficit with China has eliminated or displaced an estimated 2.4 million jobs in the United States between 2001 and 2008. The losses have been distributed throughout all fifty states, with the hardest hit, as a share of total state employment, being

Total New Hampshire Nonfarm Employment,
Goods Producing and Service Providing



Source: New Hampshire Employment Security,
Current Employment Statistics

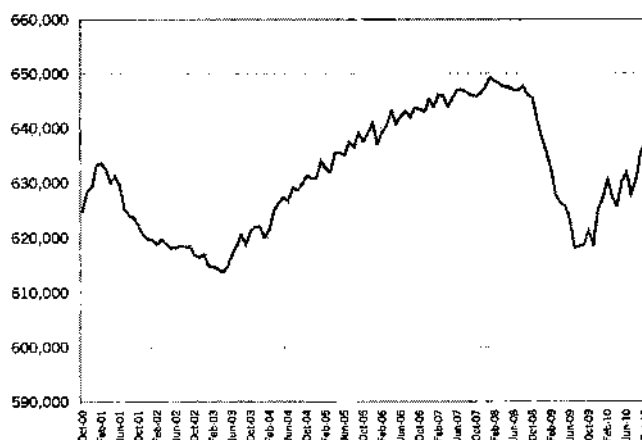
New Hampshire, North Carolina, Massachusetts, and California.¹ Since 2001 employment in the *Computer and electronic products* industry has declined by 8,200 jobs, from 25,800 in 2001 to 17,600 in 2008. Employment in this industry has continued to decline, to an average annual employment in 2009 of 16,000.

The average number of nonfarm jobs in 2009, not seasonally adjusted, was 624,100, a decrease of 3.4 percent from the previous year's level of 646,100. Preliminary October 2010 nonfarm employment estimates placed the total number of nonfarm jobs at 643,300, up 16,400 from October 2009. Employment in private industry, at 541,900 in October, also increased from its level of 525,600 a year earlier, a gain of 16,300 jobs. Private industry employment began to decline in 2008, losing 1,900 jobs from 2007. The jobs loss in 2009 was far more significant, with a reduction of 23,500, bringing total private industry employment down to 527,300. The latest data indicate that New Hampshire has gained almost half of the private industry employment lost during the recession.

Total Government employment in New Hampshire rose modestly from 2006 to 2009, and the preliminary October 2010 estimates showed continued employment growth, with 101,400 jobs. This is an increase of 100 jobs from October 2009. This small over-the-year change was driven by a loss of 500 jobs in Federal government, and a gain of 200 jobs in both State and Local government.

The Goods-producing domain of the New Hampshire economy consists of

**Total New Hampshire Nonfarm Employment
(seasonally adjusted)**



Source: New Hampshire Employment Security,
Current Employment Statistics

the *Mining and logging*, *Construction*, and *Manufacturing* supersectors.

Employment in *Mining and logging* stayed stable from 2006 to October 2010, fluctuating between 900 and 1,100 jobs. *Construction* employment gained 600 jobs over-the-year. *Manufacturing* had gained 2,200 jobs from October 2009 to October 2010. In 2009 *Manufacturing* employment in the state declined to 67,600 from a pre-recession level of 78,300 in 2006. Preliminary October 2010 estimates indicated that the current level of *Manufacturing* employment is 67,100.

Transportation, trade, and utilities is the second largest employing supersector in the state's economy and posted a 2,400 job gain over the past twelve months. In October 2009 employment was estimated at 134,400, and by October 2010 this total had increased to 136,800.

The largest component, *Retail trade*,

1. Scott, Robert E. "FPI Briefing Paper #260: Unfair China Trade Costs Local Jobs." *Economic Policy Institute*. 23 Mar. 2010. Accessed 20 Dec. 2010. <www.epi.org/publications/entry/bp260>.

gained 1,500 jobs over-the-year. *Wholesale trade* gained about half that amount during this period with 700 jobs added.

The largest employing supersector in the state's economy is *Education and health services*. This group added 1,100 jobs from October of 2009 to October 2010. *Educational services* gained 800 jobs over-the-year, while *Health services* gained 2,200 during the same period. Since 2006 this supersector has experienced employment growth each year, with a high of 2.6 percent growth in 2006 down to a 1.5 percent growth rate from 2008 to 2009. Thus far in 2010, *Education and health services* has grown 3.2 percent since 2009, putting it on track to post the largest gain in employment since 2006.

New Hampshire is showing signs of a slow but steady recovery. There are projects on the horizon that have the potential to bring jobs to the state. The proposed Northern Pass project, a cooperative endeavor between Hartford, Connecticut-based Northern Utilities, Boston-based NSTAR, and Hydro-Quebec, is expected to create at least 1,200 jobs in the Franklin area according to the Chief Economist for Gallagher,

Callahan & Gartrell, the Concord-based law firm hired by Northeast Utilities to study the economic impact of the project.² The project would bring hydroelectric power from Canada to a proposed facility in Franklin which will convert the direct-current (DC) power to alternating current (AC) power to be distributed over the New England power grid.

Albany Engineered Composites (AEC), a subsidiary of Albany International, plans to expand its Rochester facility and construct a new building at its current site. The construction project is expected to create 300 jobs, while the new investment in AEC's existing operations is expected to create 500 new jobs by 2015. The company's corporate headquarters and leadership team from New York is expected to be transferred to Rochester over the course of the next several years. AEC makes lightweight, high-strength composite parts for aircraft engines.³

Such projects represent positive signs for New Hampshire's economy.

Eleanor Goodbread

2. Ballenger, Tara. "Job estimate at over 1,200." 13 Oct. 2010. *Concord Monitor*. Accessed 14 Oct. 2010. <www.concordmonitor.com/print/220298>.

3. "Governor Lynch, State and Rochester City Officials Announce Creation of Hundreds of Jobs." *Press Release*. 15 Oct. 2010. Office of the Governor of New Hampshire. Accessed 29 Oct. 2010. <www.governor.nh.gov/medial/news/2010/101510-rochester-jobs.htm>.

Annual Employment Averages	2006	2007	2008	2009	Source
TOTAL NONFARM	641,900	646,000	646,100	624,100	NHES
TOTAL PRIVATE	549,800	552,700	550,800	527,300	NHES
Goods Producing	108,700	106,200	103,000	91,100	NHES
Mining & Logging	1,100	1,100	1,000	900	NHES
Construction	29,400	27,400	26,000	22,600	NHES
Manufacturing	78,300	77,600	75,900	67,600	NHES
Durable Goods	59,600	59,300	57,900	51,400	NHES
Primary Metal Manufacturing	3,200	3,100	3,100	2,700	NHES
Computer & Electronic Product	18,400	18,300	17,400	16,000	NHES
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, & Component	4,800	4,900	4,800	4,000	NHES
Nondurable Goods	18,700	18,300	18,000	16,200	NHES
Service Providing	533,200	539,900	543,200	533,000	NHES
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	141,600	141,400	139,900	134,200	NHES
Wholesale Trade	28,000	28,300	28,100	26,600	NHES
Retail Trade	98,000	97,700	96,700	93,100	NHES
Food & Beverage Stores	20,000	20,400	21,200	21,600	NHES
Transportation and Utilities	15,600	15,400	15,100	14,500	NHES
Information	12,500	12,400	12,600	12,500	NHES
Financial Activities	39,400	38,400	38,100	36,400	NHES
Professional & Business Services	61,800	65,500	66,400	62,700	NHES
Educational & Health Services	100,300	102,900	105,100	106,700	NHES
Educational Services	22,600	23,000	23,000	22,900	NHES
Health Care & Social Assistance	77,600	79,900	82,100	83,800	NHES
Hospitals	26,100	26,800	27,700	28,300	NHES
Leisure & Hospitality	63,900	64,000	63,800	62,200	NHES
Accommodation & Food Services	52,900	53,100	52,700	51,400	NHES
Food Services & Drinking Places	43,800	43,900	43,700	42,700	NHES
Other Services	21,500	22,000	22,000	21,500	NHES
Total Government	92,200	93,300	95,400	96,800	NHES

Annual Employment Percent Changes		2006	2007	2008	2009	Source
TOTAL NONFARM						
	New Hampshire	0.9%	0.6%	0.0%	-3.4%	NHES
	New England	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	-3.8%	NHES/BLS
	United States	1.8%	1.1%	-0.6%	-4.3%	NHES/BLS
Private						
	New Hampshire	0.9%	0.5%	-0.3%	-4.3%	NHES
	New England	1.0%	0.9%	-0.2%	-4.3%	NHES/BLS
	United States	2.0%	1.1%	-1.0%	-5.2%	NHES/BLS
Government						
	New Hampshire	0.9%	1.2%	2.3%	1.5%	NHES
	New England	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	-0.5%	NHES/BLS
	United States	0.8%	1.1%	1.3%	0.2%	NHES/BLS

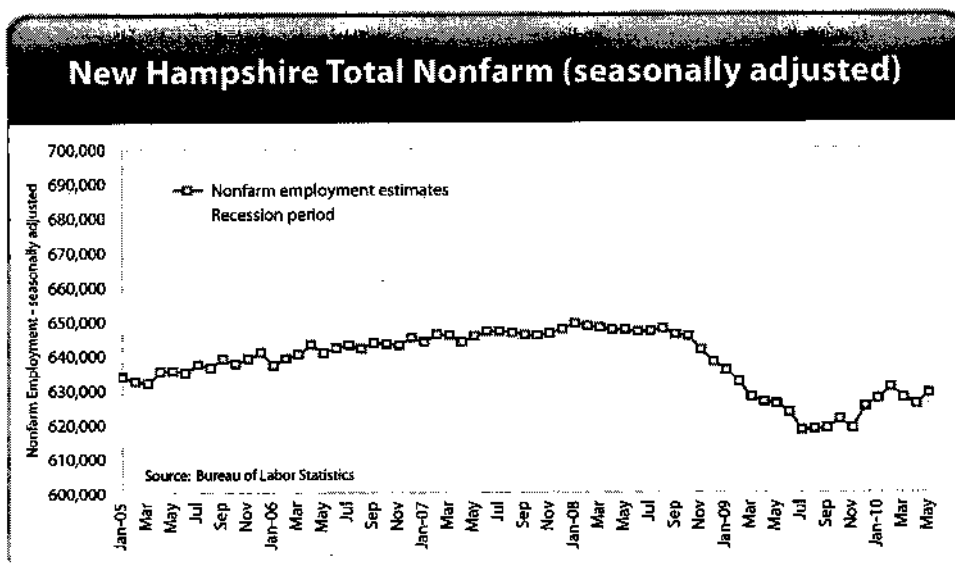
Annual Employment Percent Changes		2006	2007	2008	2009	Source
Goods Producing						
	New Hampshire	-1.7%	-2.3%	-3.0%	-11.6%	NHES
	New England	-0.8%	-1.6%	-3.2%	-11.5%	NHES/BLS
	United States	1.5%	-1.3%	-4.0%	-12.7%	NHES/BLS
Natural Resources & Mining						
	New Hampshire	10.0%	0.0%	-9.1%	-10.0%	NHES
	New England	1.3%	-5.3%	-2.8%	-11.4%	NHES/BLS
	United States	8.9%	5.8%	5.9%	-8.7%	NHES/BLS
Construction						
	New Hampshire	0.0%	-6.8%	-5.1%	-13.1%	NHES
	New England	1.6%	-1.8%	-4.7%	-15.5%	NHES/BLS
	United States	4.8%	-0.8%	-6.1%	-15.7%	NHES/BLS
Manufacturing						
	New Hampshire	-2.4%	-0.9%	-2.2%	-10.9%	NHES
	New England	-1.8%	-1.5%	-2.5%	-9.8%	NHES/BLS
	United States	-0.5%	-1.9%	-3.4%	-11.4%	NHES/BLS
Durable goods						
	New Hampshire	-2.3%	-0.5%	-2.4%	-11.2%	NHES
	New England	-1.1%	-1.0%	-2.0%	-10.1%	NHES/BLS
	United States	0.3%	-1.9%	-3.9%	-13.6%	NHES/BLS
Nondurable goods						
	New Hampshire	-2.1%	-2.1%	-1.6%	-10.0%	NHES
	New England	-2.8%	-2.6%	-3.6%	-9.1%	NHES/BLS
	United States	-1.8%	-2.0%	-2.5%	-7.5%	NHES/BLS

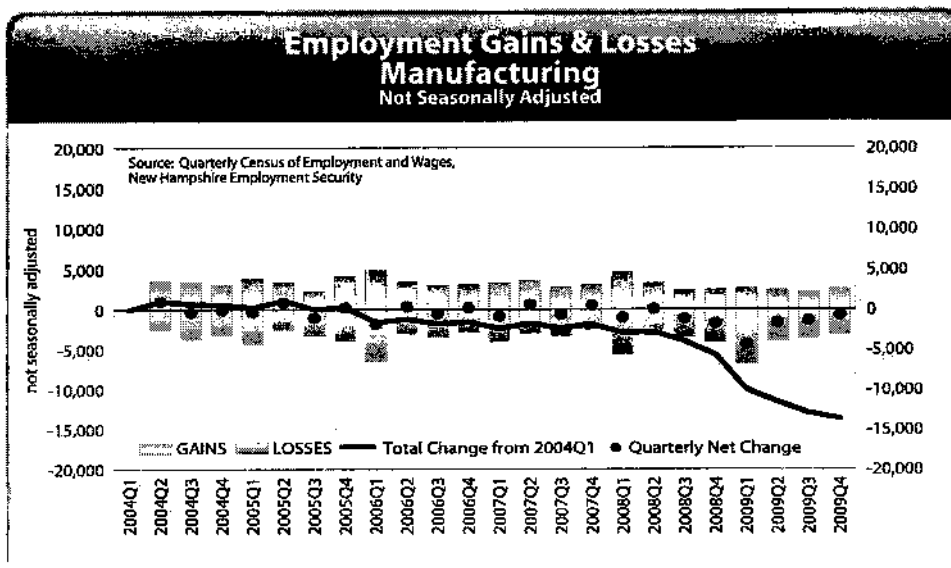
Annual Employment Percent Changes		2006	2007	2008	2009	Source
Service Providing						
	New Hampshire	1.4%	1.3%	0.6%	-1.9%	NHES
	New England	1.3%	1.3%	0.5%	-2.5%	NHES/BLS
	United States	1.8%	1.6%	0.1%	-2.7%	NHES/BLS
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities						
	New Hampshire	0.7%	-0.1%	-1.1%	-4.1%	NHES
	New England	0.2%	0.1%	-0.8%	-5.0%	NHES/BLS
	United States	1.2%	1.3%	-1.3%	-5.1%	NHES/BLS
Wholesale trade						
	New Hampshire	1.8%	1.1%	-0.7%	-5.3%	NHES
	New England	2.0%	0.6%	-0.7%	-6.1%	NHES/BLS
	United States	2.4%	1.9%	-1.2%	-5.3%	NHES/BLS
Retail trade						
	New Hampshire	0.5%	-0.3%	-1.0%	-3.7%	NHES
	New England	-0.5%	-0.3%	-0.9%	-4.6%	NHES/BLS
	United States	0.5%	1.1%	-1.5%	-4.9%	NHES/BLS
Transportation and Utilities						
	New Hampshire	0.0%	-1.3%	-1.9%	-4.0%	NHES
	New England	0.6%	1.0%	-0.3%	-5.4%	NHES/BLS
	United States	2.1%	1.5%	-0.5%	-5.3%	NHES/BLS
Information						
	New Hampshire	-1.6%	-0.8%	1.6%	-0.8%	NHES
	New England	-0.2%	0.9%	-0.3%	-5.6%	NHES/BLS
	United States	-0.8%	-0.2%	-1.6%	-5.9%	NHES/BLS
Financial Activities						
	New Hampshire	0.0%	-2.5%	-0.8%	-4.5%	NHES
	New England	1.0%	-0.2%	-1.5%	-4.1%	NHES/BLS
	United States	2.1%	-0.3%	-1.9%	-4.8%	NHES/BLS
Professional & Business Services						
	New Hampshire	4.4%	6.0%	1.4%	-5.6%	NHES
	New England	2.5%	2.1%	0.7%	-5.8%	NHES/BLS
	United States	3.6%	2.1%	-1.2%	-6.5%	NHES/BLS
Educational & Health Services						
	New Hampshire	2.6%	2.6%	2.1%	1.5%	NHES
	New England	2.4%	2.9%	2.4%	1.6%	NHES/BLS
	United States	2.6%	2.8%	2.8%	1.9%	NHES/BLS
Leisure & Hospitality						
	New Hampshire	0.9%	0.2%	-0.3%	-2.5%	NHES
	New England	1.4%	1.6%	0.7%	-2.6%	NHES/BLS
	United States	2.3%	2.4%	0.1%	-2.5%	NHES/BLS
Other Services						
	New Hampshire	0.9%	2.3%	0.0%	-2.3%	NHES
	New England	0.6%	1.1%	-0.5%	-2.2%	NHES/BLS
	United States	0.8%	1.0%	0.4%	-2.7%	NHES/BLS

Nonfarm Employment

One available state-specific component of the coincident indicator index, total nonfarm employment, showed signs of faltering in June 2008. Comparing corresponding months of the previous year, June 2008 showed a decline of 100 jobs (seasonally adjusted). Nonfarm employment continued comparable over-the-year declines from corresponding months in 2007 through September 2008, then in October employment slipped 300 jobs from October 2007. Employment continued this downward trend for each of the next nine months, losing a total of 27,000 jobs through July 2009. The disturbing part of dropping to 618,200 jobs in July 2009, the lowest employment level since May 2002, was that typical summer hiring of construction and seasonal workers in New Hampshire did not take place. Then employment waffled through December 2009 before showing some month-to-month improvement. While higher seasonally adjusted employment through February 2010 is viewed as positive, the lack of steady continued increases through May 2010 adds a cautionary reminder that several months of continued employment growth will be needed before confirming a trend.

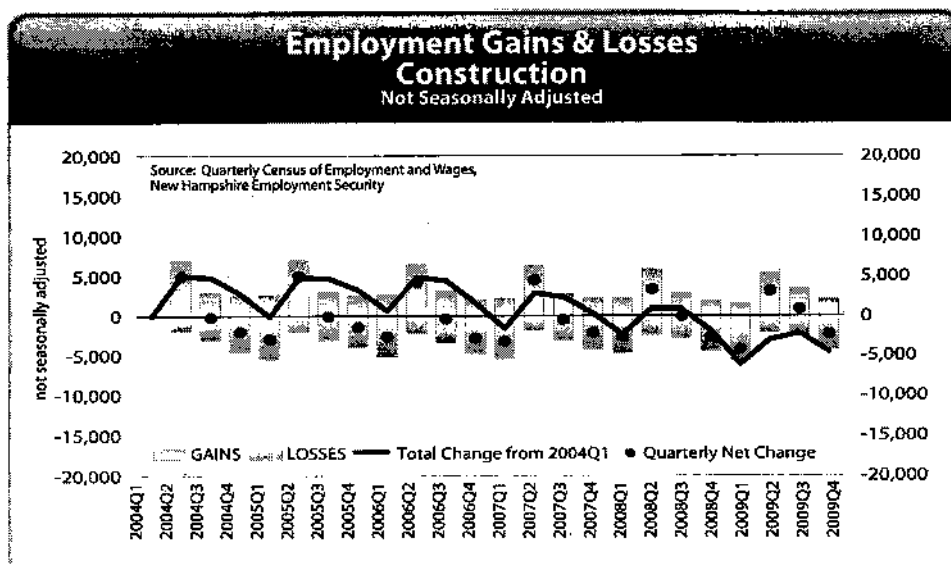
Nationally, nonfarm employment peaked at 137,951,000 in December 2007, later designated as the end of the economic expansion. Employment embarked on a downhill journey through December 2009 when it reached its low of 129,588,000 jobs. That represented a loss of over eight million jobs during the 24-month period. Since that time, the employment level has held fairly steady, not indicating either significant growth or losses. It remains to be seen if employment will begin to grow or slip again, with the risk of a double-dip recession.





There are obvious downward trends in the two largest goods producing industries, *Manufacturing* and *Construction*. There were minor net fluctuations in *Manufacturing's* employment from first quarter 2004 to fourth quarter 2005. Then larger gross job losses contributed to a net decline in first quarter 2006, with minor fluctuations continuing through fourth quarter 2007. These were followed by a string of quarterly net losses, beginning with first quarter 2008. By the end of fourth quarter 2009, employment was almost 14,000 jobs below that of first quarter 2004.

Building permits are a leading economic indicator, and the poor housing market impacted employment in *Construction* prior to the recession. By first quarter 2007, total employment change was below that of first quarter 2004. Seasonal boosts in



employment during second and third quarters helped increase employment during the next two years (2007 and 2008), however, each quarter after third quarter 2008 has had employment lower than first quarter 2004.

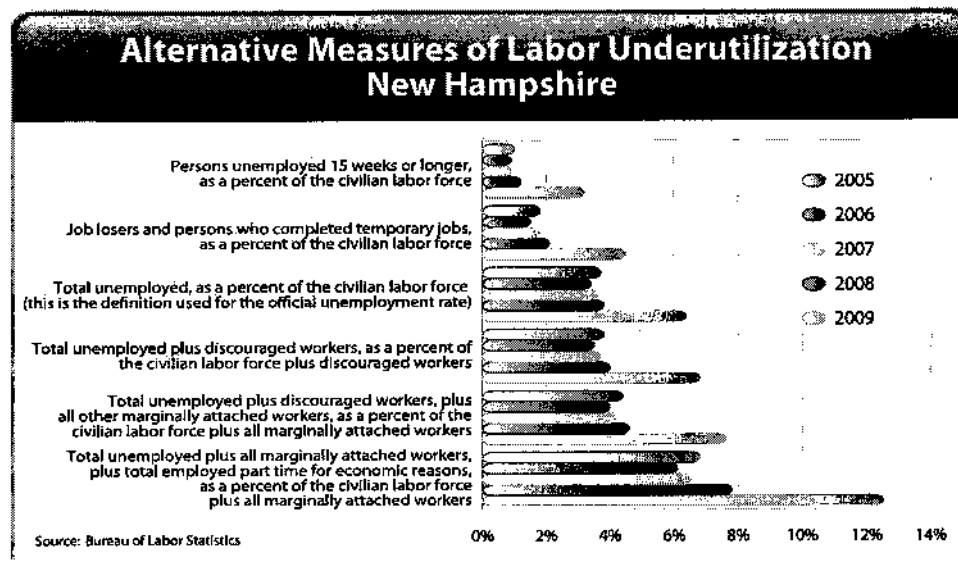
Labor Underutilization

The official measure of unemployment defines an unemployed individual as someone who is not working but is looking and available for work. During economic downturns, especially over a prolonged period, many individuals may become discouraged and stop looking for work, because they feel there is no work available. Others may decide to wait to join the labor force until the economy improves, by extending educational pursuits, for example, before seeking employment. And yet others accept part time work because they cannot find full time employment. In any of these three instances, the individuals would no longer be counted as unemployed.

Alternative Measures

A recession period often highlights the population of individuals who are not included as part of the official estimate of the unemployed. This is one reason alternative measures of labor underutilization were developed. These measures have been available on a national level for many years, and recently became available at the state level.

In many ways New Hampshire was delayed in joining the recession that officially began in December 2007. Therefore changes in the annual averages of the alternative measures of labor underutilization increased only slightly from 2007 to 2008. Pronounced changes in the 2009 measures reflected decreased hiring levels among all industry sectors, increased duration of unemployment, and persons dropping out of the labor force. New Hampshire's official unemployment rate for 2008 (U-3



STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
DIVISION OF FAMILY ASSISTANCE

SNAP (FOOD STAMPS) SNAPSHOT REPORT

SNAP CASES AND RECIPIENTS WITH AN OPEN STATUS AS OF END OF DECEMBER 2008

	Total SNAP		NPA SNAP Only †		SNAP and Grant ‡		SNAP and MA Only §	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Recipients :								
Total Individuals	65272	100.0%	6062	100.0%	18769	100.0%	40441	100.0%
Adults	37569	57.6%	5411	89.3%	11058	58.9%	21100	52.2%
Children	27703	42.4%	651	10.7%	7711	41.1%	19341	47.8%
Other Non-Individuals	1791		188		441		1162	
Number of Individuals by Age Group :								
0 - 5	11377	17.4%	232	3.8%	3542	18.9%	7603	18.8%
6 - 12	10527	16.1%	231	3.8%	2621	14.0%	7675	19.0%
13 - 17	5695	8.7%	183	3.0%	1526	8.1%	3986	9.9%
18 - 59	31677	48.5%	4522	74.6%	9556	50.9%	17599	43.5%
60 - 64	1921	2.9%	505	8.3%	528	2.8%	888	2.2%
65+	4075	6.2%	389	6.4%	996	5.3%	2690	6.7%
Total Cases	32142	100.0%	4916	100.0%	9695	100.0%	17531	100.0%
Average Case Size	2.03		1.23		1.94		2.31	
FS Cases with Other Open Programs :								
TANF/Family	14216		0		4178		10038	
OAA	2029		0		889		1140	
ANB	90		0		61		29	
APTD	8247		0		5103		3144	
QMB/SLMB/QDWI	6325		0		0		6325	
Child Care	4900		59		1600		3241	
Healthy Kids Silver	27		0		0		27	
Food Stamps Only	4857		4857		0		0	
Number of Cases by Living Arrangement :								
Drug and Alcohol (Substance Abuse)	97	0.3%	84	1.7%	9	0.1%	4	0.0%
Residential Care	14	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	0.1%	4	0.0%
Homeless	598	1.9%	351	7.1%	140	1.4%	107	0.6%
Independent Housing	31069	96.7%	4437	90.3%	9409	97.1%	17223	98.2%
Domestic Violence	19	0.1%	5	0.1%	8	0.1%	6	0.0%
Community Residence	86	0.3%	2	0.0%	51	0.5%	33	0.2%

Created on December 2008

New HEIGHTS Report from the EDW

	Total SNAP		NPA SNAP Only †		SNAP and Grant ‡		SNAP and MA Only §	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Average Housing Cost	\$491.05		\$543.13		\$428.58		\$511.56	
Average Private Rent	\$691.95		\$649.18		\$646.65		\$725.54	
Number of Cases with Subsidized Housing	7797	24.3%	311	6.3%	2787	28.7%	4699	26.8%
Number of Cases with Shared Shelter	6030	18.8%	882	17.9%	2411	24.9%	2737	15.6%
Earned Income Average	\$1060.29		\$826.55		\$733.72		\$1142.30	
Number of Individuals Receiving Earnings Grouped by Age:								
0 - 5	6		0		0		6	
6 - 12	1		0		1		0	
13 - 17	78		1		15		62	
18 - 59	7493		801		799		5893	
60 - 64	142		83		11		48	
65+	74		16		5		53	
Unearned Income Average	\$753.48		\$968.70		\$648.26		\$787.60	
Number of Individuals with Unearned Income Grouped by Age :								
0 - 5	2235		52		325		1858	
6 - 12	3669		57		490		3122	
13 - 17	2368		47		366		1955	
18 - 59	13027		1341		4790		6896	
60 - 64	1616		335		454		827	
65+	3920		382		860		2678	
Average Cash Grant Amount Grouped by Other Program Category :								
TANF/Family	\$503.43		\$0.00		\$503.43		\$0.00	
OAA	\$143.25		\$0.00		\$143.25		\$0.00	
ANB	\$150.38		\$0.00		\$150.38		\$0.00	
APTD	\$171.10		\$0.00		\$171.10		\$0.00	
Average Food Stamp Allotment Before Recoupment Grouped by Target and Non-Target :								
Target	\$155.57		\$138.92		\$157.64		\$157.05	
Non-Target	\$320.74		\$188.98		\$379.96		\$352.14	
Total Number of Adults with Sanctions	527	1.4%	20	0.4%	95	0.9%	412	2.0%

Total SNAP		NPA SNAP Only †		SNAP and Grant ‡		SNAP and MA Only §	
#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Number of Adults by Work Registration Status							
Exempt	97.9%	5092	94.1%	10979	99.3%	20717	98.2%
Mandatory	11.6%	1969	36.4%	371	3.4%	2025	9.6%
Education Level of Adults :							
No Formal Schooling/Unknown	4.5%	161	3.0%	699	6.3%	826	3.9%
Less than HS/GED	26.5%	1247	23.0%	3537	32.0%	5184	24.6%
HS/GED Graduate	55.1%	3058	56.5%	5588	50.5%	12065	57.2%
Some College	10.1%	618	11.4%	928	8.4%	2263	10.7%
4 Yrs. College +	3.1%	292	5.4%	249	2.3%	610	2.9%
1 - 4 Yrs Post Sec Training	0.6%	35	0.6%	57	0.5%	151	0.7%
Counts by Open Reason :							
Loss of Employment	4.4%	395	8.0%	274	2.8%	750	4.3%
Other Financial Changes	64.6%	3060	62.2%	5817	60.0%	11895	67.9%
Family Reasons	4.0%	64	1.3%	461	4.8%	752	4.3%
Moved to New Hampshire	1.8%	57	1.2%	265	2.7%	245	1.4%
No Health Coverage/ill/Incap	22.5%	1157	23.5%	2652	27.4%	3413	19.5%
Residence Issues/Homelessness	0.7%	120	2.4%	48	0.5%	41	0.2%
Disaster Relief-Katrina	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Other	2.1%	63	1.3%	177	1.8%	434	2.5%

* The cases counted under the "SNAP Cases Breakdown (Duplicated) *" section may be counted under more than one program. For example, if a case is receiving TANF/Family and APTD (in addition to SNAP), the case will be counted in both the TANF/Family and the APTD rows.

† "NPA SNAP Only" figures represent open SNAP Only or open SNAP with Child Care AGs.

‡ "SNAP and GRANT" figures represent open SNAP and Cash AGs.

§ "SNAP and MA Only" figures represent open SNAP and MA/QMB/SLMB AGs (not including cash-related MA)

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
DIVISION OF FAMILY ASSISTANCE

SNAP (FOOD STAMPS) SNAPSHOT REPORT

SNAP CASES AND RECIPIENTS WITH AN OPEN STATUS AS OF END OF DECEMBER 2010

	Total SNAP		NPA SNAP Only †		SNAP and Grant ‡		SNAP and MA Only §	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Cases	53,426	100.0%	12,722	100.0%	12,088	100.0%	28,616	100.0%
By Type								
Regular	35,675	66.8%	11,930	93.8%	1,741	14.4%	22,004	76.9%
Categorically Eligible	13,708	25.7%	563	4.4%	10,195	84.3%	2,950	10.3%
Expanded Cat Eligible	4,044	7.6%	229	1.8%	152	1.3%	3,663	12.8%
By Issuance								
Regular	50,552	94.6%	11,405	89.6%	11,759	97.3%	27,388	95.7%
Expedited	1,956	3.7%	1,265	9.9%	209	1.7%	482	1.7%
EFS	918	1.7%	52	0.4%	120	1.0%	746	2.6%
Average Case Size	2.10		1.27		1.97		2.53	
Recipients								
Total Individuals	112,293	100.0%	16,212	100.0%	23,789	100.0%	72,292	100.0%
Adults	65,853	58.6%	14,251	87.9%	14,160	59.5%	37,442	51.8%
Children	46,440	41.4%	1,961	12.1%	9,629	40.5%	34,850	48.2%
Non-Recipients	2,177		318		429		1,430	
Number of Individuals by Age Group:								
0-5	18,271	16.3%	672	4.1%	4,378	18.4%	13,221	18.3%
6-12	17,847	15.9%	791	4.9%	3,289	13.8%	13,767	19.0%
13-17	10,083	9.0%	485	3.0%	1,916	8.1%	7,682	10.6%
18-59	57,942	51.6%	12,555	77.4%	12,466	52.4%	32,921	45.5%
60-64	2,783	2.5%	954	5.9%	618	2.6%	1,211	1.7%
65+	5,367	4.8%	755	4.7%	1,122	4.7%	3,490	4.8%
SNAP Cases Breakdown (Duplicated)*								
TANF/Family	23,800		0		5,209		18,591	
OAA	2,195		0		987		1,208	
APTD	10,478		0		6,617		3,861	
ANB	107		0		69		38	
QMB/SLMB/QDWI	8,982		0		0		8,982	
Child Care	2,557		20		891		1,646	
Healthy Kids Silver	47		0		0		47	
Refugee/Alien	79		0		38		41	
SNAP Only	12,702		12,702		0		0	

Number of Cases by Living Arrangement and Shelter Type:	Total SNAP		NPA SNAP Only †		SNAP and Grant ‡		SNAP and MA Only §	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Independent	51,028	95.5%	11,150	87.6%	11,740	97.1%	28,138	98.3%
Private Rental	17,712	33.2%	3,652	28.7%	3,576	29.6%	10,484	36.6%
Shared Shelter	13,210	24.7%	3,814	30.0%	3,895	32.2%	5,501	19.2%
Subsidized	10,160	19.0%	649	5.1%	3,099	25.6%	6,412	22.4%
Own Home	5,626	10.5%	1,425	11.2%	519	4.3%	3,682	12.9%
Unknown	4,320	8.1%	1,610	12.7%	651	5.4%	2,059	7.2%
Homeless	1,869	3.5%	1,425	11.2%	200	1.7%	244	0.9%
Private Rental	38	0.1%	25	0.2%	8	0.1%	5	0.0%
Shared Shelter	85	0.2%	53	0.4%	13	0.1%	19	0.1%
Subsidized	7	0.0%	2	0.0%	1	0.0%	4	0.0%
Own Home	2	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
Unknown	1,737	3.3%	1,344	10.6%	178	1.5%	215	0.8%
Community Residence	113	0.2%	3	0.0%	65	0.5%	45	0.2%
Private Rental	10	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	0.1%	2	0.0%
Shared Shelter	21	0.0%	3	0.0%	5	0.0%	13	0.0%
Subsidized	40	0.1%	0	0.0%	27	0.2%	13	0.0%
Own Home	3	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.0%
Unknown	39	0.1%	0	0.0%	25	0.2%	14	0.0%
Drug and Alcohol	104	0.2%	93	0.7%	2	0.0%	9	0.0%
Private Rental	4	0.0%	3	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
Shared Shelter	10	0.0%	7	0.1%	1	0.0%	2	0.0%
Subsidized	2	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
Own Home	2	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
Unknown	86	0.2%	81	0.6%	1	0.0%	4	0.0%
Domestic Violence	18	0.0%	8	0.1%	8	0.1%	2	0.0%
Private Rental	3	0.0%	1	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
Shared Shelter	2	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Subsidized	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	12	0.0%	4	0.0%	6	0.0%	2	0.0%

	Total SNAP		NPA SNAP Only †		SNAP and Grant ‡		SNAP and MA Only §	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Residential Care	18	0.0%	1	0.0%	12	0.1%	5	0.0%
Private Rental	3	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.0%	0	0.0%
Shared Shelter	5	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.0%	2	0.0%
Subsidized	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
Own Home	2	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	6	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.0%	3	0.0%
Other	276	0.5%	42	0.3%	61	0.5%	173	0.6%
Private Rental	21	0.0%	7	0.1%	5	0.0%	9	0.0%
Shared Shelter	21	0.0%	7	0.1%	5	0.0%	9	0.0%
Subsidized	186	0.3%	4	0.0%	44	0.4%	138	0.5%
Own Home	6	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	5	0.0%
Unknown	42	0.1%	24	0.2%	6	0.0%	12	0.0%
Shelter Expenses								
Cases with Shelter Expense	44,099	82.5%	8,284	65.1%	10,889	90.1%	24,926	87.1%
Average Cost of Shelter Expense	\$547.12		\$567.43		\$467.31		\$575.24	
Cases with Zero Shelter Expense	9,327	17.5%	4,438	34.9%	1,199	9.9%	3,690	12.9%
Shelter Expenses Breakdown								
Private Rental								
Cases	17,077	32.0%	3,395	26.7%	3,516	29.1%	10,166	35.5%
Average Cost	\$721.91		\$672.26		\$656.27		\$761.20	
Shared Shelter								
Cases	11,140	20.9%	2,709	21.3%	3,619	29.9%	4,812	16.8%
Average Cost	\$446.12		\$403.11		\$475.92		\$447.92	
Subsidized								
Cases	9,658	18.1%	566	4.4%	3,049	25.2%	6,043	21.1%
Average Cost	\$235.30		\$229.42		\$213.85		\$246.67	
Own Home								
Cases	5,602	10.5%	1,417	11.1%	520	4.3%	3,665	12.8%
Average Cost	\$768.50		\$791.82		\$633.09		\$778.69	
Unknown								
Cases	622	1.2%	197	1.5%	185	1.5%	240	0.8%
Average Cost	\$405.24		\$377.48		\$418.98		\$417.45	
Employment Income Average	\$1,315.57		\$873.69		\$827.04		\$1,463.54	
Number of Individuals Receiving Earnings Grouped by Age:								

	Total SNAP		NPA SNAP Only †		SNAP and Grant ‡		SNAP and MA Only §	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-5	6		1		1		4	
6-12	1		0		0		1	
13-17	77		7		13		57	
18-59	15,974		2,489		1,093		12,392	
60-64	249		158		15		76	
65+	130		33		11		86	
Unearned Income Average	\$827.46		\$912.14		\$696.67		\$861.13	
Number of Individuals with Unearned Income Grouped by Age:								
0-5	3,245		114		360		2,771	
6-12	6,105		254		577		5,274	
13-17	4,270		144		445		3,681	
18-59	20,448		3,093		6,187		11,168	
60-64	2,273		640		536		1,097	
65+	5,200		743		1,009		3,448	
Average Cash Grant Amount Grouped by Other Program Category:								
TANF/Family	\$505.90		\$0.00		\$505.90		\$0.00	
OAA	\$133.08		\$0.00		\$133.08		\$0.00	
ANB	\$172.78		\$0.00		\$172.78		\$0.00	
APTD	\$179.25		\$0.00		\$179.25		\$0.00	
Refugee	\$417.38		\$0.00		\$417.38		\$0.00	
Average SNAP Allotment Before Recoupment Grouped by Target and Non-Target:								
Target	\$183.48		\$158.56		\$191.66		\$184.42	
Non-Target	\$326.92		\$215.09		\$437.26		\$371.33	
Total Number of Adults with Sanctions	73	0.1%	4	0.0%	26	0.1%	43	0.1%
Total Number of Potential Work Registrants:								
Exempt	54,099	82.2%	8,402	59.0%	13,492	95.3%	32,205	86.0%
Mandatory	11,721	17.8%	5,837	41.0%	663	4.7%	5,221	13.9%
Voluntary	31	0.0%	10	0.1%	5	0.0%	16	0.0%
Unknown	2	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Education Level of Adults								
No Formal Schooling	666	1.0%	86	0.6%	259	1.8%	321	0.9%
Less than HS/GED	15,497	23.5%	3,130	22.0%	4,406	31.1%	7,961	21.3%

	Total SNAP		NPA SNAP Only †		SNAP and Grant ‡		SNAP and MA Only §	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
HS/GED Graduate	38,260	58.1%	8,241	57.8%	7,467	52.7%	22,552	60.2%
Some College	7,069	10.7%	1,630	11.4%	1,203	8.5%	4,236	11.3%
4 Yrs. College +	2,370	3.6%	766	5.4%	356	2.5%	1,248	3.3%
1 - 4 Yrs Post Sec Training	382	0.6%	86	0.6%	68	0.5%	228	0.6%
Unknown	1,609	2.4%	312	2.2%	401	2.8%	896	2.4%
Counts by Open Reason:								
Loss of Employment	2,056	3.8%	892	7.0%	227	1.9%	937	3.3%
Other Financial Changes	38,024	71.2%	8,827	69.4%	7,870	65.1%	21,327	74.5%
Family Reasons	1,537	2.9%	138	1.1%	450	3.7%	949	3.3%
Moved to New Hampshire	741	1.4%	153	1.2%	268	2.2%	320	1.1%
Illness/Incapacity	7,736	14.5%	1,756	13.8%	2,768	22.9%	3,212	11.2%
No Health Coverage	1,556	2.9%	186	1.5%	239	2.0%	1,131	4.0%
Residence Issues/Homelessness	806	1.5%	633	5.0%	77	0.6%	96	0.3%
Other	970	1.8%	137	1.1%	189	1.6%	644	2.3%

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