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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

On behalf of the Regional Economic Development Center (REDC), I would like to recognize our partners in the publication of the 2024 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS), the fourth update to our 2020 CEDS. Without the advice and continued support of our many partners, this strategic plan and the support it provides for the region would not be possible.

REDC wishes to thank the United States Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration (EDA), for their continued support and funding. In addition, REDC would like to acknowledge the Philadelphia Regional EDA office and Katherine Trapani, Economic Development Representative, for their continued support and guidance.

The REDC staff would like to recognize the dynamic and active involvement of the CEDS Steering Committee, the REDC Board of Directors, and our economic development partners on the regional, state, and federal levels for their suggestions and helpful contributions to this year's strategic plan. This year, we tackled issues including the workforce housing and childcare crises along with the regulatory issues that exacerbate these challenges. You will see innovative projects highlighted in both of these sectors to show how the Granite State is adapting to current economic conditions.

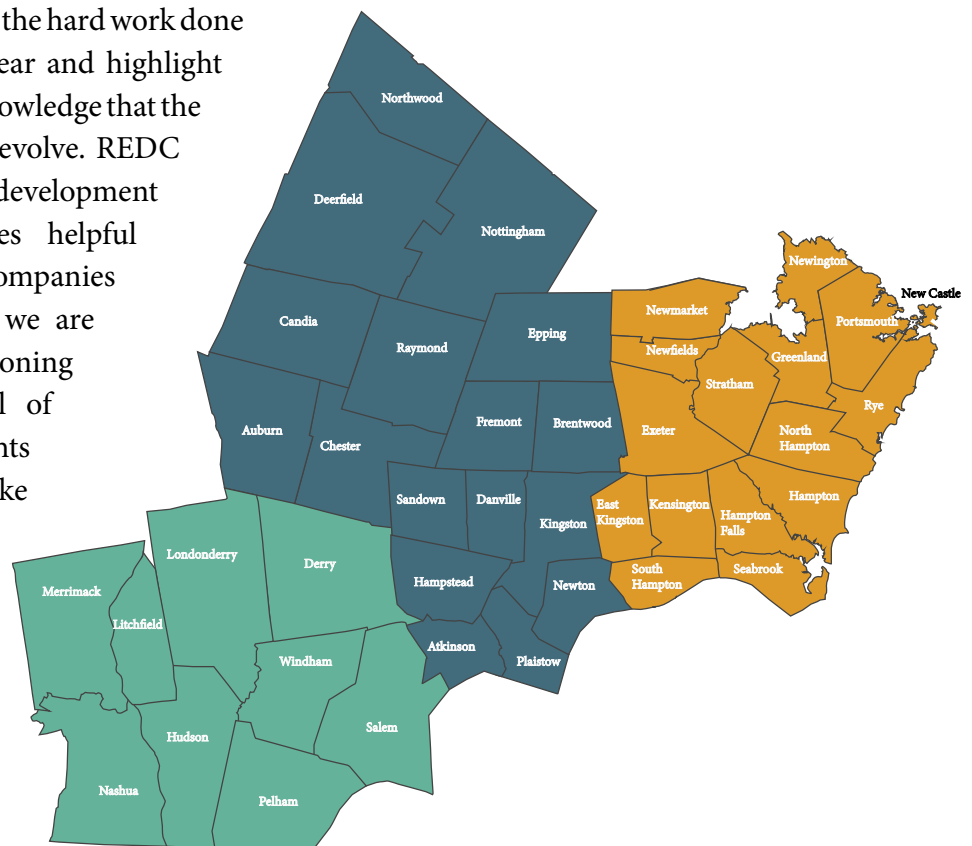
Sincere thanks go to the Regional Planning Commissions, Theresa Walker, the Workforce Housing Coalition, Scott Lemos, and the numerous volunteers who contributed to the CEDS process through authoring a section, providing photographs, or assembling data.

This publication is intended to report on the hard work done throughout the region over the past year and highlight areas that need increased focus. We acknowledge that the post-pandemic economy continues to evolve. REDC participates in regional economic development stakeholder groups and disseminates helpful information to communities and companies throughout our region. Additionally, we are preparing for our next five-year visioning CEDS, which will begin in the fall of 2024. I look forward to your thoughts and engagement as we all work to make southern New Hampshire a better place to live and work.

With gratitude,



Laurel Adams, REDC President,
and the REDC team



INTRODUCTION

The Regional Economic Development Center of Southern New Hampshire (REDC) is pleased to present the 2024 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS). This is the fourth update to the most recent five-year plan.

The REDC CEDS is an economic development master plan for the southern NH region. It emerges from a continuous planning process, developed with broad-based and diverse community participation, that addresses the economic challenges and opportunities of an area. The CEDS promotes sustainable economic development and opportunity, fosters effective transportation systems, enhances and protects the environment, and balances resources through sound management of development. The CEDS and its annual updates are submitted to, and approved by, the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration (EDA) each June. The CEDS process begins with the development of a broad-based Steering Committee. During the planning cycle, the REDC staff, its consultants, and the Steering Committee work to provide up-to-date demographics, information on regionally significant programs and projects, contact information on training and job development, disaster and resiliency planning, and address other regionally significant issues that impact the CEDS member communities, businesses, and citizens. Part of this process includes the identification of Priority Projects, potential public works and planning projects, as well as other projects with the potential to promote economic and community development that address the CEDS vision and goals.

Through the CEDS planning process, REDC and its partners develop a vision statement and set of regional goals and objectives over a five-year cycle. This was completed in 2020 through a set of public visioning sessions and with the help of our Regional Planning Commissions and the Consensus Building Institute. We then take the next four years to work on



Regional Economic Development Center Training Center, Raymond, NH.

achieving those goals and tracking our progress. As we move forward in this post-pandemic period, we continue to review our current goals and objectives with the help of our Steering Committee to ensure they remain relevant. We will have the opportunity to make changes during the 2025 visioning sessions, which will help prepare us for the coming five years.

The CEDS region is comprised of the 37 municipalities that make up Rockingham County, together with the towns of Hudson, Litchfield, Merrimack, Pelham, and the city of Nashua (all within eastern Hillsborough County). For the purposes of demographic analysis, the region is divided into three subregions, as shown on the previous page. While this is our official designated Economic Development District (EDD), we often report on things outside the region, as economic effect is not bound by municipal boundaries.

REDC, a nonprofit organization incorporated in 1994, seeks to promote responsible, sustainable economic development activities within its southern New Hampshire-based region. REDC's focus is on creating jobs for low- to moderate-income (LMI) people by accessing alternative financing for business and industrial expansion or relocation, which in turn provides tax relief for our communities and region. REDC operates several multi-million dollar loan funds, which facilitate our job creation and retention goals through alternative lending and business advising to NH businesses.

2020-2024 CEDS Goals and Objectives

The development of the Vision, Goals, and Objectives for the REDC CEDS for 2020-2024 was based upon the grassroots input provided at the in-person and online visioning sessions held throughout the region in 2020. REDC also incorporated its experience in the development of the previous five-year CEDS in 2000, 2005, 2010, and 2015. REDC reviewed the Economic Development Goals and Objectives draft with the CEDS Steering Committee electronically before finalizing the material as part of this CEDS document.

The Vision, Goals, and Objectives of the REDC CEDS are designed to promote and encourage responsible, diversified economic development that fosters high-skill, higher-wage jobs, supports innovative industry sectors and clusters, improves economic conditions, and strengthens the region's resiliency to economic disruption. REDC recognizes that economic development is varied and diverse, as is the support needed within our region.

Our vision for southern New Hampshire is a region rich in opportunity for all ages with a diverse business climate; a commitment to preserve our plentiful cultural, natural, and historic resources; a strong local identity; and convenient access to major thoroughfares and cities. Achieving this future will necessitate forward-thinking collaboration among individuals, businesses, communities, and the state to foster a diverse housing stock, a skilled workforce, robust and resilient infrastructure, a business-friendly environment, and strong communities.

The Economic Development Goals and Objectives for the 2020-2024 REDC CEDS are as follows:



INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT: To invest in infrastructure planning and improvements such as roads, bridges, walkable communities, water and wastewater systems, broadband,

energy networks, and multi-modal transportation systems that will strengthen and diversify the regional economy, promote economic resiliency, and strengthen the region's adaptation to climate change.

- Encourage project options with a focus on regional cooperation, working collaboratively, or shared services that will consolidate local services to create economic efficiencies and improve the effectiveness of service delivery;
- Facilitate collaboration between the private and public sectors to create more effective and

efficient public/private partnerships to address regional problems and expand the economy;

- Maintain and expand the region's infrastructure to address the needs of existing businesses and residences, as well as accommodate the needs of new and expanding businesses;
- Target infrastructure improvements to "pockets of distress" in accordance with sustainable development principles;
- Expand public transit systems through investments in bus and rail service as a means to maximize the mobility of the workforce;
- Encourage development of interconnected, multi-modal transportation systems with alternative travel networks and connections such as bike lanes, walkable communities, and ride share options;

- Incorporate the findings from municipal and regional vulnerability assessments focused on sea level rise, flooding, and the other projected impacts of climate change into infrastructure planning, design, and construction;
- Upgrade water, stormwater, sewer, septic, and wastewater treatment infrastructure to meet regulatory changes or as part of a local, regional, and/or state resiliency plan; and
- Encourage programs that focus on educating the general public and elected officials on what encompasses infrastructure.



WORKFORCE ATTRACTION & RETENTION: To attract and retain a skilled workforce by providing the necessary support in the form of housing, education and training,

networking, transportation options, and cultural/social opportunities.

- Leverage the resources available through the workforce development and university/community college systems to address the growing skill needs of the business community and regional workforce;
- Facilitate collaboration among stakeholders in the economic development, workforce development, and education sectors to address the current and future skill needs of the business community and regional workforce;
- Identify and address the employment and skill needs of firms within the specific growing industry sectors and innovative clusters in the region;

- Foster workforce development at the high school and vocational, trade, and technical school levels in an effort to retain New Hampshire talent;
- Create or promote spaces, forums, and events that provide opportunities for employers to connect with potential employees;
- Enhance and augment the existing support network for startups and small- and medium-sized enterprises;
- Improve local networks and connections among young professionals and businesses; and
- Encourage projects, businesses, and services that provide cultural and social opportunities for a younger, educated demographic.



HOUSING: To develop diversified housing options for people of all incomes, ages, and lifestyles.

- Work with communities and residents to identify the need for and benefits of a diversified housing stock, including homes of various sizes at multiple price points;
- Increase the availability and affordability of the region's housing supply to ensure the availability of workers for expanding businesses and new firms in the region;
- Work with employers, state and local housing and development entities, banks, and private developers to encourage the development of workforce housing on a regional basis;

- Support the development of financial incentives for communities to work together to address the region’s workforce housing needs;
- Partner with housing-focused organizations like Workforce Housing Coalition of the Greater Seacoast and New Hampshire Housing to support their work advocating for policy at the state and local levels that will facilitate the development of housing;
- Facilitate collaboration between the private and public sectors to create more effective and efficient public/private partnerships to address regional housing problems;
- Promote pedestrian-friendly, mixed-use (residential and commercial) developments in the downtowns and village centers of the region; and
- Increase broad-base knowledge of programs available to homebuyers such as USDA rural development, FHA, and NH Housing Finance Authority programs.
- Support the working landscape of farms, forestland, and fishing industries serving the region;
- Build and rebuild the energy infrastructure of the region through conservation initiatives, development of renewable energy sources, and working with the public utility companies while encouraging a diversity of energy options to insulate against fluctuations in the energy market;
- Engage and encourage local, regional, and state agencies, businesses, and conservation groups to work together in climate adaptation and resiliency planning;
- Identify and redevelop Brownfields sites to return them to productive economic use;
- Redevelop properties for industrial and commercial uses in “pockets of distress” areas, downtowns, and village centers through the use of targeted financial resources;
- Promote plans and activities that foster a sense of community across a diverse population; and
- Promote tourism and recreational plans, development, and activities that reflect the historic, cultural, and natural resources of the region.



SUSTAINABLE LIVING: To foster a strong sense of community and maintain the unique qualities of life in southern New Hampshire through sustainable living best management

practices, including the preservation of natural and historic resources and a balanced approach to economic development and resiliency.

- Encourage investment in environmentally sustainable development related to “green” products, processes, and buildings as part of the “green” economy;

REDC ANNUAL UPDATE

In the past year, REDC continued to build upon its partnership with the Economic Development Administration (EDA) and many other federal, state, and local partners. Working in collaboration with the Regional Planning Commissions, the CEDS Steering Committee, and our member communities, REDC has fulfilled its responsibilities as the designated administrator for the Rockingham Economic Development District, as assigned by the EDA. REDC has maintained its annual grassroots CEDS planning process, supported regional economic development projects, provided technical assistance to economic stakeholders at the local level, and increased funding opportunities for its members and clients. Below is a highlight of the past year's activities.

REDC Regional Business Development & Training Center

REDC continues its efforts to be accessible for all those seeking assistance. In 2023, REDC set up a plugin on our website to translate the top five languages spoken by non-English speaking people in New Hampshire. In the year since the program started, the tool has been used approximately 35 times. REDC's website and digital and physical marketing material are designed with accessibility in mind, especially for visually impaired, deaf, or hard of hearing people. To ensure we are not excluding people without access to the internet from our funding and advisory services, we have created and distributed physical flyers in libraries, community centers, cafés, and public spaces. REDC is open to learning more and implementing innovative ways to be inclusive.

REDC was honored to be named the 2023 Microloan Intermediary of the Year by the Small Business Administration New Hampshire District Office. The award was presented at a ceremony at the Manchester Historic Association's Millyard Museum in Manchester, NH on December 12th. REDC President Laurel Adams accepted the award, and is photographed with Congressman Chris Pappas and Amy Bassett, (NH District Director at the Small Business Administration).



Congressman Chris Pappas, REDC President Laurel Adams, and Amy Bassett, the NH District Director at the Small Business Administration.

The Business Training Center has been up and running for several years, and REDC continues to expand the education and training opportunities offered. REDC holds business startup classes and workshops, and hosts other groups whose purpose aligns with our CEDS goals. Recent events include regional Small Business Administration (SBA) roundtables, regional bank educational events and strategic planning sessions.

Technical Assistance and Lending

During the most recent fiscal year, REDC closed on 20 loans for 16 clients, with a dollar amount over \$1.34 million, which leveraged \$2.8 million in additional financing and created or retained more than 70 jobs. REDC's business advisors provided technical assistance to over 100 clients.



**Tropical Point
Restaurant &
Bar**
Nashua, NH



Tropical Point Restaurant & Bar was fully funded with a \$10,000 Kiva loan in January 2024 with support from 185 lenders.

REDC continues as the Hub for Kiva loans in New Hampshire. There were 69 new loan applicants during the past 12 months. We provided coaching to 21 applicants to assist them with their application, provided information about the loan process, and/or provided business management coaching. Eight of these loans were 100% funded during the past year.

CEDS

REDC kicked off the 2024 planning cycle with our first Steering Committee meeting on October 25, 2023, at C3I, a veteran-owned business in Exeter, NH. The committee and some of C3I's employees discussed the hot topics impacting our local economy, and we were treated to a tour of their facility which designs, develops, and manufactures sophisticated marine communication equipment for the federal government and military.

At our second meeting on February 7, 2024, the committee heard from housing developer Tom Monahan, and we discussed projects in the greater Nashua region. We also discussed a pilot program for Styrofoam recycling and potential priority projects for upcoming CEDS. Our third meeting was held on April 17, 2024 at the Derry, NH Municipal

Center. The focus of the meeting was reviewing and approving the 2024 Priority Project list. REDC held its final meeting on June 12, 2024, to approve the 2024 CEDS update. Additionally, Senior Planner Heather R. Shank from the NH Office of Planning and Development, presented an overview of the Housing Toolbox.

REDC started work on the CEDS Priority Project list in the winter months. Project requests were distributed via email to all committee members and each of the four Regional Planning Commissions within the REDC CEDS region in early 2024. We received proposals for 11 new projects as well as updates on each of the 2023 projects.

Earlier this year, REDC concluded its work as a grant administrator for the town of Seabrook, NH on its EDA Public Works grant to repair a failing seawall. This project was awarded an EDA Public Works grant in September 2019. The project went out to bid in the fall of 2022, with construction beginning in January 2023 and was completed at the end of 2023. The project finished under budget, and REDC closed out the grant in March 2024.

REDC staff collected the demographic and economic data for the 2024 CEDS update from January through April 2024, completed writing the document in May 2024, and submitted the 2024 CEDS update to the EDA in June 2024.



CEDS Steering Committee meeting on April 17, 2024 at the Derry, NH Municipal Center.

Events and Outreach

REDC staff participated in several events and programs throughout the year. Highlights include:

- The REDC CEDS planner participated in the monthly NH Seacoast Economic Development Stakeholders group, helping create meeting content.
- REDC Business Advisors attended as exhibitors at the SBA Start-up and Grow Funding Expo held in Nashua, NH.
- 21st Annual Governor's Advanced Manufacturing & High Technology Summit.
- SCORE Seacoast Women's Summit.
- Lender Event hosted at REDC in October 2023.
- Finance Your Business Panel.
- SBDC's Community Inclusivity Festival.
- SBA Roundtable hosted at REDC in December 2023.
- REDC presented "Credit Repair for Your Business", in Spanish.
- Business Education Series: Navigating E-Commerce for Small Business Success.
- REDC presented at the Veteran's Art Experience.
- REDC hosted a monthly Kiva Webinar starting in February.
- Center for Women & Enterprise Community Pop-up.
- SBA Small Business Fair in Rochester in April 2024.

REDC's outreach to businesses who can utilize our services involves a robust digital footprint with monthly newsletters, active social media channels through Facebook, LinkedIn, Instagram, Twitter, and video content through our YouTube channel. The Virtual Entrepreneur Resource Center is REDC's blog, in which we publish business planning and marketing advice, resources, client success stories, and opinions on important topics that impact the New Hampshire economy, businesses, and workforce.



REDC President Laurel Adams and REDC Business Advisor Liz Salas at the SBA Start-up and Grow Funding Expo held in Nashua, NH.



Lender Event hosted at the REDC Training Center in October 2023.

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www.redc.com/events



REDC
REGIONAL ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT CENTER

"Credit Repair for Your Business" event flyer, in Spanish.

Client Spotlight: The Nest Family Center

REDC provided funding to The Nest Family Center, New Hampshire's first and only fully-licensed drop-off child care center, in Londonderry, NH. The Nest Family Center will also have a café, coworking lounge for parents, and offers private party space rentals.

Owner Jamie Getchell and her husband Ryan Getchell created The Nest Family Center as a sister business that is being built alongside The Nest Family Cafe, which was created in June 2022 as a space for families to enjoy coffee, smoothies, and food in a welcoming space that fit the needs of parents, children, and the community.

An opportunity arose for The Nest Family Center to come to life when Santander Bank moved out of a free-standing building directly across the parking lot from The Nest Family Cafe. Jamie and Ryan had a unique vision for this childcare center, which was a membership-based hourly model of childcare. The Nest Family Center's hourly model allows clients to choose how many hours they need, from two hours to over 200 hours per month. The more hours purchased, the less a client pays per hour. Additionally, each membership tier has its own benefits.



Ryan and Jamie Getchell at The Nest Family Cafe, Londonderry, NH.

The Getchells are keenly aware of how important it is to invest in employees. Jamie stated, "We're also offering childcare discount for the people who work for us. It's not common that childcare centers will offer salaried positions with full benefits. Paid time off, paid vacation time, 401K, and health, vision, dental [insurance] – we're offering all of it because we think we need to be really encouraging people to go back into this line of work. And we want to practice what we preach and really make people feel like we are providing it for the community and for our employees."

Ryan stated, "We started looking to alternative financing and we were recommended REDC. And from the moment we met Dan and Laurel [REDC staff], they grabbed on to the idea. They said, 'This is great for the community. This is a great idea.' But not only that, they really dug into our business plan, to make sure that we were we were thinking things through and that, you know, they could be confident with it, and we could, too. So they they actually really improved our model, I think, as we were working with them. And then thankfully the [REDC] board approved our financing and our fit up is underway."

Construction at The Nest Family Center is scheduled to conclude this spring, with the facility opening a soft launch in late spring and then fully opening in the summer. Learn more at www.thenestfamilycenternh.com.

REGIONAL PRIORITIES

As the world moves into the post-pandemic economy, we recognize that there are many factors that influence the regional and statewide economy. Some factors, such as the need for more affordable housing, have been longstanding problems in our region. Others, such as workforce shortages and the lack of stable childcare, were exacerbated by the pandemic and remain challenges for the region. At our October 2023 CEDS Steering Committee meeting, the group worked to identify which issues presented the largest obstacles to continued economic growth. The committee and staff then fleshed out these topics at follow-up meetings. The following section highlights the identified priorities and needs of our region.

HOUSING

New Hampshire's housing shortage continues to pose a significant challenge to employers, municipalities, and anyone desiring to call this region home. Local and state policymakers are pursuing a range of policy solutions and new resources that continue to inform the discussion. This section provides an overview of relevant state and local policies being considered at the time of this writing in the spring of 2024 and new resources that have informed decisions made throughout the last year.

Public Opinion and Housing

As our region and state continue to grapple with the housing shortage, public opinion surveys are registering record-high support for more housing options. In August 2023, the Center for Ethics in Society at Saint Anselm College released their annual statewide survey on voter attitudes on affordable housing, which they have been conducting since 2020. The 2023 survey saw a significant increase in pro-housing attitudes. Support for more housing options was popular across all demographics, but young people and retirees were especially supportive. The survey found that, of voters:

- 78%** believe that their community needs more affordable housing.
- 58%** support more affordable homes in their neighborhood.
- 60%** believe that our towns and cities should change land use regulations to allow more housing to be built.

The University of New Hampshire's Granite State Poll found similar results with 92 percent of voters saying they believe affordable housing is a serious problem in New Hampshire. Respondents also cited housing as the top issue facing the state. These public opinion numbers echo what many organizations and businesses are hearing anecdotally about the need for more housing, and align with the concerning economic data around the availability and affordability of housing.

New Hampshire Zoning Atlas

In the spring of 2023, the Center for Ethics and Society at Saint Anselm College, along with New Hampshire Housing and the New Hampshire Department of Business and Economic Affairs, released the New Hampshire Zoning Atlas. The Atlas is a comprehensive database and interactive

online map that displays local zoning regulations that impact housing construction. Zoning ordinances regulate our region's built environment deciding what is allowed to be built and where. These regulations significantly impact our attainable housing supply as they often limit housing typologies that are more affordable (including manufactured housing, small-lot single-family homes, duplexes, accessory dwelling units, and multi-family developments).

Zoning ordinances can be very difficult to understand for the general public and are often difficult to visualize. The New Hampshire Zoning Atlas brings accessibility and transparency to this process by allowing anyone to see a visual representation of what is allowed to be built. The Atlas is sparking important, data-informed conversations at the state and local levels. The New Hampshire Zoning Atlas can be viewed here: <https://www.zoningatlas.org/new-hampshire>



New Hampshire Housing Toolbox

In 2023, the New Hampshire Office of Planning and Development and the New Hampshire Association of Regional Planning Commissions released the New Hampshire Housing Toolbox. This online resource describes planning and zoning tools that are available to New Hampshire's cities and towns as they seek policy solutions to our region's housing shortage. The toolbox is designed as a first step in the local planning process to spur local discussion.

It includes resources that apply to rural and urban communities and is sortable by key themes including redevelopment, sustainable housing, housing options, multi-general living, and more. The New Hampshire Housing Toolbox can be viewed here: www.nhhousingtoolbox.org

Legislative and Policy Updates

Local Policy and Housing Opportunity Planning Grants

Individual communities are the main driver of housing policy, as they set local zoning ordinances and local governing boards that approve or deny proposed projects. Through New Hampshire's InvestNH program, 17 REDC communities were awarded Housing Opportunity and Planning Grants (HOP Grants) to conduct a local housing needs assessment, regulatory audit, and/or assist in regulatory development. This program will continue through 2024; however, local communities are already seeing results with updated zoning ordinances and the localized data needed to make informed policy decisions. Communities have focused on a range of topics including accessory dwelling unit regulations, expanded mixed-use zoning districts, smaller lot sizes, and more.

State Legislation

In 2023, state legislators passed a bipartisan budget that allocated \$50 million in housing-related investments. This included \$25 million to the Affordable Housing Fund, \$10 million to InvestNH, \$5 million to launch a new Housing Champions program, and a \$10 million increase to the Department of Health and Human Services homeless services budget. The new Housing Champions program is an incentive-based initiative that rewards communities that take proactive steps through zoning or other infrastructure investments with access to additional state grants. The rules for the program are still in the development process and it is anticipated to launch within the next year.

The 2024 legislation is ongoing at the time of this writing. This session started with a record number of housing-related legislative proposals, which speaks to the urgency legislators feel as they seek to address this challenge. The New Hampshire House of Representatives passed legislation to remove barriers to accessory dwelling units (HB 1291), remove barriers to the construction of duplexes (HB 1399), limit residential parking requirements (HB 1400), and increase access to manufactured housing (HB 1361). The New Hampshire State Senate passed legislation to expand the 79-E Community Revitalization Tax Relief program to include office-to-residential conversion (SB 538) and legislation to increase the annual appropriation to the Affordable Housing Fund from \$5 million to \$10 million (SB 454). These proposals will advance to the other legislative chamber for continued debate and discussion.

Information on the current status of these proposals can be found on the New Hampshire General Court website: www.gencourt.state.nh.us.

Project Spotlight: Housing Fact or Fiction

New Hampshire Housing has partnered with filmmaker Jay Childs to create a new series of short films that looks at the attitudes and misperceptions of affordable housing in NH. Each episode examines both housing facts and fiction to explain why we have a significant shortage of housing in NH. The episodes also explain the implications that the housing shortfall has on the state's economy and its citizens. *HOUSING FACT* or *FICTION* episodes share data, facts, and stories from NH communities to debunk myths. The overall goals of the series are:

- Provide free, accessible video tools to engage citizens,
- Assist in advocating for housing at town and city meetings, and
- Provide a toolkit for community engagement and advocacy.

Currently, there are two episodes available: "Who Lives in Workforce Housing?" and "What is Workforce Housing?" You can view both episodes and learn more at <https://www.nhhfa.org/housing-fact-or-fiction/>.



Interview: Nick Taylor, Executive Director of the Workforce Housing Coalition of the Greater Seacoast

Earlier this spring, REDC talked with Nick Taylor, the Executive Director of the Workforce Housing Coalition of the Greater Seacoast. We talked with him about the issues surrounding housing and economic development in southern New Hampshire.



Nick Taylor, Executive Director, Workforce Housing Coalition of the Greater Seacoast

REDC: What is the biggest challenge facing potential homeowners?

Nick: The biggest challenge facing potential homeowners and anyone looking for housing right now is the lack of housing supply.

REDC: What resources are available to help potential homeowners?

Nick: There are a lot of really incredible resources available for potential homeowners. New Hampshire Housing has a number of resources, whether it's down payment assistance or just educational classes preparing folks to take that next step.

REDC: What about resources to help people who are looking for rental units?

Nick: There are some resources for anyone who's looking for rental units. The Community Action Partnerships have some rental assistance programs that help with the funding piece of that. But it is really challenging for anyone who is searching for an apartment, especially an affordable apartment, to find a listing. It's very difficult for anyone who's looking to find all the workforce or affordable housing units in one place.

REDC: What resources are available for developers wanting to create more housing?

Nick: For developers who are looking to create more housing there are a few different resources. If you are looking at the financing piece, there's the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit and the Affordable Housing Fund, which are two financing tools run by New Hampshire Housing that make a huge difference for developers who are looking to do below-market rate units.

If you're looking for someone to help navigate the challenge, or talk about community engagement, the Workforce Housing Coalition can be a really important resource for anyone looking to connect with the community or learn how to make a better impact in their region.

REDC: Why is housing an important issue for you?

Nick: Housing is a very important issue for me because I really believe that housing is the center of everything. If you're someone who's struggling with substance misuse or mental health challenges, the most important thing

is to get a roof over your head. If you're a community looking to build a vibrant downtown and attract the next generation or allow folks to downsize and stay in that community, they need housing. And for our businesses, housing is what drives the workforce. So housing is at the center of everything from individuals to our broader economy.

REDC: What is something you'd like to see changed in order to develop more workforce housing?

Nick: If I could wave a magic wand to develop more workforce housing, the two things would be loosening up zoning restrictions so we legalize the development of housing, and then having folks support it in their community. When projects come up, we need to support it. We need to move it forward. It's not good enough just to say 'I support it broadly'. You've got to support specific projects when they come forward so that we actually have a roof over people's heads.

REDC: If someone out there is interested in supporting housing but doesn't know what to do, are there resources for them?

Nick: If you're an individual who's looking for resources to support more housing, especially on the Seacoast, we at the Workforce Housing Coalition are here to help. We have a website with resources on how to advocate, we regularly lead training sessions on how to make your voice heard, and we work with communities to help them bring more people into the process through the community engagement process.

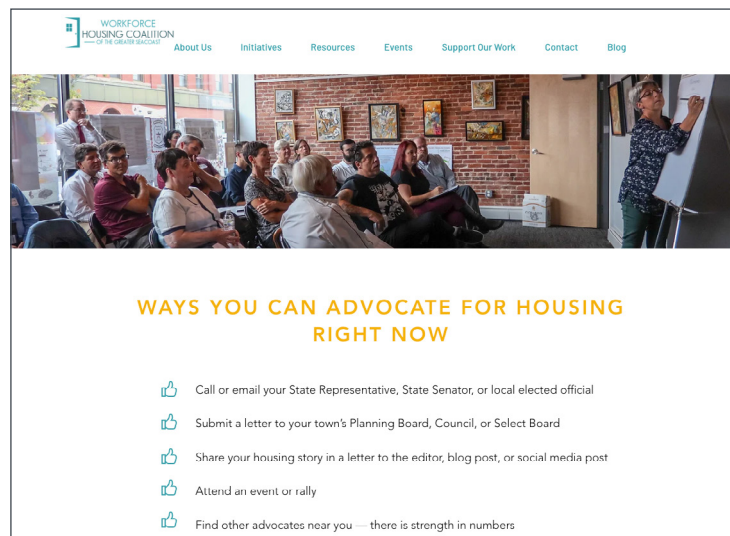
At the Workforce Housing Coalition, we work with a lot of communities on removing barriers to housing development, and that can look very different depending on the community. If you're talking about a downtown where there's dense apartments, that might be the best way forward. But that's not the only way forward for affordable and workforce housing options. You can legalize accessory dwelling units, duplexes, cottages, manufactured housing, etc.

REDC: What is one misconception about housing that you'd like to share?

Nick: The biggest misconception that I see is that housing is a burden. We treat it as something that the community either must do or has to get dragged to do. Housing is an asset. Housing brings people into your community. It helps build vibrant businesses. It keeps your school system vibrant and full, and it brings a next generation of families to your community.

Learn more about the Workforce Housing Coalition of the Greater Seacoast at www.seacoastwhc.org.

For more information about the interview, please visit www.redc.com/ceds.



Workforce Housing Coalition of the Greater Seacoast's website.

Challenges Facing Employers and Employees

New Hampshire businesses continue to face workforce challenges exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, primarily the lack and availability of affordable housing and childcare. As a result, participation in the workforce is lower than it would be without these challenges.

A workforce shortage is slowing the growth of the state's economy with several challenges facing employers and employees:

- **Shortage of Affordable Housing** – New Hampshire has a high housing cost and a deficit of affordable housing, making it difficult to recruit new workers from out of state and for residents to move to new job opportunities within the state.
- **Shortage of Affordable Childcare** – The average annual cost of infant care in New Hampshire is over \$14,245. Childcare for a four-year-old costs \$13,151 annually. Increasing affordable childcare options would help workers, particularly working mothers, rejoin the workforce. The lack of availability and affordability of childcare, as well as temporary disruptions associated with illness or staffing shortages at childcare agencies, can be significant barriers to the consistent employment of parents.
- **Affordability of Public Higher Education** – The affordability of public higher education in New Hampshire may be a factor in retaining potential members of the workforces, resulting in students leaving the state for opportunities in higher education and not returning after graduation.

- **Aging Out of the Workforce** – The pandemic accelerated retirement plans for many workers. The number of adults in the state that do not want a job increased post-pandemic in surveys conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, reducing the state's labor force.
- **Substance Abuse** – New Hampshire's opioid and heroin crisis is a public health emergency that is also challenging businesses. When a worker is unable to work because of a substance abuse disorder, it harms a company's ability to conduct business.

According to NH Employment Security, the state's labor force, which includes residents who are employed and those who are unemployed but actively seeking work, was 7,710 people larger in March 2024 than a year earlier. The labor force levels are still lower than their peak in 2019, before the pandemic.

SEDS/SoHo Creative Employer Toolkit

The Seacoast Economic Development Stakeholders (SEDS) is a collective entity of economic development stakeholders from Strafford and Rockingham counties who meet regularly to collaborate, share information and resources, and work together to promote the economic vitality of the region. SEDS was created by the Strafford Regional Planning Commission at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic and continues to meet and develop economic development resources, including the Creative Employer Toolkit.

The Creative Employer Toolkit was developed by SEDS and SoHo Creative Studio, in response to

requests from the business community for assistance with growing a reliable workforce. Grant funds to create the Toolkit were provided by the NH Department of Business and Economic Affairs. The Toolkit focuses on attracting, developing, and retaining talent, and provides a multifaceted approach for attracting new employees as well as retaining employees. Recommendations cover the hiring process, company culture, investing in employees, fostering trust, and employee recognition.

<https://www.sohocreativestudio.com/employer-toolkit>

In December 2023, SEDS sponsored an event at the Seacoast Repertory Theatre in Portsmouth featuring the Creative Employer Toolkit. The program showcased a panel of employers who participated in the creation of the Toolkit. The primary panel featured moderator Michael Cinquino of SoHo Creative, Diana Bourns of Ascendle, Krystal Hicks of JOBTALK, and Bill Stowell Jr. of Central Park Garage.

Project Spotlight: UNH Cooperative Extension

UNH Extension's Community & Economic Development team supports New Hampshire communities and organizations with needs assessment, engagement with residents and businesses, informed decision-making, and action planning. The results, which can include increased economic engagement, more vibrant and inclusive downtowns, a greater pride of place among residents, and increased access to community assets, are creating a stronger New Hampshire.

While our workshops and technical assistance are available to all, we also commit to deeper engagement and programming as our capacity allows. Whether in support of an existing economic development corporation or committee, a newly formed steering committee or other local and regional entity, we can conduct downtown and regional economic assessments, provide training for key informant interviews, focus groups and other engagement strategies, facilitate conversations and retreats, and assemble actionable reports. In many cases, our team will work with an organization or community as a first step preceding other actions, such as formal strategic planning and action planning processes, updating a master plan, standing up committees and working groups, pursuing funding, outreach campaigns, and forging partnerships.

If you are interested in the possibility of working with our team, please send an inquiry to community.development@unh.edu. We schedule our programs and services based on priority level, our capacity, and the degree of buy-in from the community or organization.

Nate Bernitz
UNH Cooperative Extension

<https://extension.unh.edu/community-economic-development/economic-development>





New England Young Fishermen's Alliance (NEYFA)

New England Young Fishermen's Alliance (NEYFA) was founded in 2022 as a 501(c)(3) organization that sustains community engagement among the younger generation of commercial fishing. NEYFA began its work far before inception when, in 2015, its founder and executive director, Andrea Tomlinson, noticed an apparent "Graying of the Fleet" that was leading to a dramatic decline in the number of fishing fleets in northern New England. Organized by Tomlinson in 2019, NH Community Seafood, NH Food Alliance, and NH Sea Grant held three focus groups called "Dock Talks: Next Generation" throughout the New Hampshire Seacoast. These meetings included commercial fishermen and women from various southern Maine, New Hampshire, and northern Massachusetts fisheries. In response to the needs and demands of local young fishermen and women, NEYFA was formed with a three-year grant funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Farmer's Market Promotion Program (FMPP) in cooperation with Yankee Fishermen's Cooperative.

Each year, NEYFA provides access to its Deckhand to Captain Training Program (DTC) for experienced deckhands and sternmen/women. DTC is a nine-month training program with a cohort size of six. It aims to support each class member with the proper knowledge and support to become an Owner-Operator of their own boat within the

commercial fishing industry of northern New England. During the program, cohorts learn about regulations and standards, fishing management and policy, collaborative research, safety training, and advocacy. Through a partnership with the Regional Economic Development Center (REDC), attendees of DTC learn about business management, budget development, marketing and branding, and funding sources to best prepare them for owning and operating their business post-graduation.

In a recent interview with Tomlinson, when asked about the current state of the fishing industry in New Hampshire, she replied: "The groundfish industry is in a state of collapse and decreased to three active boats fishing this season. Our industry is now primarily lobster fishermen and women who are threatened by upcoming regulations regarding ropeless gear, area closures and further gear modifications due to right whale entanglement concerns, as well as offshore windfarms taking over a potential two million acres of the Gulf of Maine. Climate change is also playing a factor in our local fisheries, with [changes to] migration patterns that we have not seen for many species. And regulations are not keeping up with climate change and stock assessments that incorporate this migration of species and allocation."

In addition to the externalities that impact the fishing industry, the constant changes in regulation and fishing geography continue to be a persistent barrier to many who attempt to join and grow in the industry. Many times, each amendment to industry standards and regulations has led to increasing costs of permits and gear with little revenue left for reinvestment or wealth potential. To many younger generations, the industry standards and regulations have served as a barrier to entry despite their interest in and familial association with the fishing industry. NEYFA continues to serve as an access point for the industry to keep the community motivated and informed of regulatory changes and standards, in addition to financing opportunities and education.



Photography courtesy of New England Young Fishermen's Alliance.

REDC business advisors facilitate a series of six two-hour-long classes for the NEYFA DTC program. Each cohort learns how to create a business plan, two-year financial projections, a budget, and public speaking skills, and is introduced to various lenders that support the local fishing community of northern New England. Following the graduation of each cohort, REDC business advisors continue to provide technical assistance to members of each class for two years or less.

As “stewards of the ocean,” Tomlinson sees NEYFA growing to not only provide education through their DTC program but also provide a direct apprenticeship program that introduces families and children to the fishing industry at a younger age to increase interest, awareness, and sustainability for northern New England fisheries.

Interview: Andrea Tomlinson, the founder and executive director of the New England Young Fishermen's Alliance

Earlier this year, we sat down with Andrea Tomlinson, the founder and executive director of the New England Young Fishermen's Alliance to discuss the state of the fishing industry in New Hampshire.

REDC: What is the current state of the fishing industry in New Hampshire?

Andrea: Well, the current state of the fishing industry in New Hampshire is one that is in pretty much a state of crisis. What's happened is we've lost a lot of groundfishing captains in our New England fishery, particularly in New Hampshire. We've gone from over 90 groundfishing captains 20 years ago to currently three people fishing for groundfish [fish such as cod and haddock verses lobster]. We have a lot of regulations that have been implemented over the past ten years that have greatly affected how the fishery is managed and regulated, and we've seen our fishery primarily transfer over from one that was really well mixed between both groundfishermen and lobster, to the majority of our fishermen and women fishing for lobster exclusively.

REDC: What are the biggest barriers for a young person who would like to become a commercial fisherperson in New Hampshire?

Andrea: There are huge access barriers for young men and women who are trying to get into this industry. The cost of a permit in 2024 is dramatically different than the cost of a permit to go fishing for fish even 12 years ago. We had a huge change in how groundfishing is regulated, called "the catch share system", in 2012. That made the groundfish permits incredibly competitive as far as being able to afford them as a young fisherman, because we saw corporate consolidation. The permits had quotas attached to them for each species of fish. And as we saw more corporations starting to group together to buy those permits, the cost went up.



Photography courtesy of New England Young Fishermen's Alliance.

A groundfish permit for a young fisherman or woman who is trying to get into this industry right now, that will allow them to make a living, is upwards of \$250,000. Now you add a modest, used vessel into the mix, [and] the cheapest you're going to get that is for \$150,000. So, you're looking at a minimum of a \$400,000 investment for a young person who's been fishing on the back of the boat to move into the captain's wheelhouse and become owner-operator of their own business.

The Young Fishermen's Alliance formed because of this disparity. In 2017, we had a young fisherman who had just purchased his captain's boat, and he was really my impetus to get this organization started. He had purchased his captain's boat and was living on the boat because he could only afford the mortgage for the boat and not an apartment, but he could not afford that permit to fish for enough types of species of fish in order to make a living.

We also see a real lack of interest in manual labor and trades in the United States. [Additionally,] there has been a litany of new regulations, and that is a real deterrent for young people getting involved. And one other deterrent is the physical and mental strain that the fishing industry plays on an average captain.

REDC: What are some things needed to remain working in the fishing industry?

Andrea: Keeping yourself healthy, both physically and mentally, is huge. You've got to be able to be very adaptable because fishing is seasonal, and you fish with the weather. So if it's windy, you don't fish. If it's not windy, you do fish. You've got to be able to be really versatile within your employment. The other thing is, here in northern New England, a lot of fishermen and women do not fish in the winter, so it's a seasonal job. And then money management comes into play. So, if you're working really hard eight to nine months out of the year and not working those three months out of the year, if you're a good money manager, you could possibly take a break during the winter.

REDC: Where do you see the Young Fishermen's Alliance in five years?

Andrea: I see the Young Fishermen's Alliance continuing with our deckhand to captain training program, and we are also implementing an apprentice program. We've just received some funding from the National Sea Grant. We're working with a group from Massachusetts and a group down in Rhode Island that has a very successful apprentice program, the Commercial Fisheries Center of Rhode Island, affiliated with the University of Rhode Island. For now, we're recruiting young people to participate in that program. But eventually, we'd like to adopt that program because not only are we seeing a lack of young captains coming into the wheelhouse, it's really hard to find experienced deckhands and sternmen working on the back of your fishing boat.

Another place I see us in five years, is offering a network and resourcing center for young fishermen and women and their families, where we can offer them various services like health insurance, substance abuse assistance, mental health counseling, business management, and networking opportunities like we get through REDC. We'd like to be able to offer tax assistance as well, and certainly advocacy and collaborative research opportunities.

REDC: Is there a misconception about the fishing industry that you would like to share?

Andrea: I really appreciate that question. The fishing industry is often stigmatized as being out there with no consideration about being stewards of the ocean, with no consideration about sustainable stocks of lobster and fish. And nothing could be further from the truth, particularly with this group of young fishermen and women that I'm working with, whom we define as 45 years and under. This is something we talk about a lot. We'd like to destigmatize the fishing industry and let the public know that no fisherman wants a right whale entangled in

their lobster gear. Fishermen take pictures of sunrises and whales more than anything. Being an environmentalist has become a dirty word for them. And it shouldn't be. A fisherman should be able to feel comfortable that they're actually an environmentalist who is a steward of their ocean, because that's their office, that's their fishery that they're dependent on for their livelihood.

Learn more at www.neyoungfishermen.org.

For more information about the interview, please visit www.redc.com/ceds.



Photography courtesy of New England Young Fishermen's Alliance.



Photography courtesy of New England Young Fishermen's Alliance.

Supporting Disabled Entrepreneurs Act (SDEA)

The National Disability Institute released a report in 2022 highlighting the challenges faced by business owners with disabilities. The report, *Small Business Ownership by People with Disabilities: Challenges and Opportunities*, finds that, with 62.5% of people with disabilities outside the labor force, entrepreneurship is an important option for this population. In the United States, one in four people live with disabilities.

Report highlights include:

- A higher percentage of self-employment in working-age people with disabilities in all age groups, as compared to working-aged people without disabilities.
- Lower labor force participation and higher self-employment rates among those with disabilities who are working.
- Barriers keep people with disabilities from pursuing work, and when they do pursue work, lack of accommodations and discrimination in the workplace may prompt them to launch their own businesses.
- The absence of disability data in most public and private surveys of small businesses renders business owners with disabilities invisible, creating an obstacle to building a case for developing targeted programs for this underserved and often overlooked population.

In response, Senators Jeanne Shaheen (NH) and Mike Braun (IN) introduced the bipartisan Supporting Disabled Entrepreneurs Act (SDEA) in the 2023-2024 Congressional session to increase awareness of disabled entrepreneurship. The bill directs the Small Business Administration (SBA) to designate a Coordinator for Disabled Small Business Concerns for disabled entrepreneurs, to gather data on a voluntary basis, on the disability status of small business owners participating in (SBA) programs, and, to publish data on the participation of disabled entrepreneurs in SBA programs. The bill challenges the assumption that people with disabilities can't or don't want to be entrepreneurs and supports a more inclusive economically empowered future. The bill has been referred to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship and awaits further action.

The State of Childcare in NH

Staffing shortages, affordability, and accessibility continue to be obstacles to finding quality childcare in the region, impacting the ability for parents and caregivers to enter the workforce. New Hampshire faced a shortage of childcare before the COVID-19 pandemic and that shortage continues as childcare providers struggle to recruit and retain workers. The NH Fiscal Policy Institute estimates there are approximately 16,000 New Hampshire residents out of the workforce because they are providing care for children.

In New Hampshire, the average cost of care for an infant is \$14,425 per year in a center-based setting, consuming over 37% of a single parent's income and 11% of a two-parent household that earns \$120,000 annually. These rates are unaffordable for many families. Further stress on the childcare system comes from an increased demand that far exceeds current capacity; there is an estimated gap of 21,000 licensed childcare slots, as well as the low wages earned by childcare workers exacerbating workforce recruitment and retention.

New Hampshire relies heavily on federal funding to support childcare services. The federal government provides childcare subsidies through the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF), which is administered by the Federal Health and Human Services' Office of Child Care in partnership with states. In New Hampshire, CCDF funds are used to support the NH Child Care Scholarship Program and Granite Steps for Quality, quality recognition and improvement systems for childcare. Since 2016, over \$555 million in federal and State funding has been, or is currently distributed by the State to support the childcare industry. 26 percent (\$146 million) of these funds are one-time federal relief dollars resulting

from the COVID-19 pandemic. An additional three percent (\$15 million) of the \$555 million are one-time State funds for the childcare workforce that will be distributed this year.

The state budget uses a combination of federal and state funds to support childcare. In the state FY 2024-2025 budget, the Granite Steps for Quality Program and support for the administration of New Hampshire's Child Care Scholarship Program (NHCCSP) are 100 percent federally funded. The scholarships for the NHCCSP are funded with both federal and State general funds. The NH Fiscal Policy Institute reports that with the ending of the one-time pandemic relief funds, the same challenges will likely continue to impact the childcare industry, the workforce, and the state's economy.



Classroom at A Place to Grow in Brentwood, NH.

Energy Infrastructure

ISO New England’s 2024 Regional Electricity Outlook, released in May 2024, outlines a complicated path for the region’s transition to renewable energy as the main source of power generation. Renewable sources of power are increasing in New England, but New Hampshire lags with most of the renewable energy produced being used where it is generated, rather than being sent to the power grid. Most of the electricity in New England is generated by burning natural gas. www.iso-ne.com/about/regional-electricity-outlook

Efforts to eliminate carbon emission are driving electrification of the heating and transportation sectors, resulting in a sharp increase in the region’s demand for electricity. Energy infrastructure changes are needed so the grid can incorporate wind and solar power and transmit electricity from new generating locations to where it is being consumed. This shift from centralized power generation to many dispersed resources increases the complexity of the energy infrastructure system. The ISO report also states there is a need for more and improved battery storage technology, but warns that when this storage is needed most, during winter months when natural gas for producing electricity can be costly and scarce, is when battery storage is not efficient.

In addition, reliable and inexpensive renewable hydro power from Hydro Quebec in Canada may not be as available, as the provincial government proposes retaining that electricity for use in the province by large industrial users that have moved to the province because of lower energy costs.

The Twin States Clean Energy Link, a proposed 1,200-megawatt transmission line through New Hampshire and Vermont that had been included in a federal program to improve the nation’s electric grid,

has recently been deemed not feasible by National Grid. The project was being proposed by National Grid, Citizens Energy, and Northeastern Vermont Development Association and was one of three projects nationwide earmarked for investment under the U.S. Bipartisan Infrastructure Law’s Transmission Facilitation Program. The project would have used existing transmission corridors and line burial under existing roads in both Vermont and New Hampshire and traveled from the Canadian border to Londonderry, New Hampshire. Power would have flowed both ways so that electricity generated by offshore wind in the Gulf of Maine could be directed to Quebec if needed.



**COMMUNITY
POWER COALITION**
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Community Power Coalition of New Hampshire

After five years of planning, New Hampshire’s community power law is delivering cost savings to member municipalities and counties. Sixteen municipalities have joined the Community Power Coalition, and an additional 29 communities are poised to join. Two counties have also joined the program. The Community Power Coalition of New Hampshire is a nonprofit Joint Powers Agency incorporated in October 2021 and authorized under NH RSA 53-E to enable municipalities and counties across the state to choose where their electricity comes from on behalf of their residents and businesses. The main goal of the Coalition is to save consumers money as electricity prices spike. Under

a Community Power Program, the utility company still manages the poles and wires, and charges the customers for delivering the electricity, but on the customers' bills the "supply" charge will come from the Community Power Program. As of February 1, 2024, residential and commercial customers in Coalition communities paid a base electricity rate of 8.1 cents per kilowatt hour, lower than the default residential rate offered by utilities in the state. The Coalition uses the collective buying power of all their residents and businesses to secure competitive rates in the wholesale market. www.cpcnh.org

Stormwater Infrastructure

Municipalities across the region are considering options for paying for stormwater management infrastructure as existing infrastructure ages and the climate changes and extreme precipitation events overwhelm existing stormwater management systems. Establishing a stormwater utility is one option communities have for generating funds to help pay for stormwater management. Municipalities were given the legal authority to form stormwater utilities in 2008 under NH RSA 149-I. The statute defines a stormwater utility "as a special assessment district established to generate funding specifically for stormwater management".

A stormwater utility generates funds through user fees that are assessed based on the amount of impervious surfaces of each property within the stormwater utility. Impervious surfaces include roofs, roads, driveways, and parking lots. Revenue generated from the user fees goes into a fund dedicated to upgrading and maintaining stormwater systems and flood control measures, as well as other water quality improvement programs such as street sweeping and catch basin cleaning. Stormwater utilities often offer reduced fees for property owners, creating and maintaining stormwater best management practices on their property, such as rain gardens, permeable pavement, and other low-impact development systems.

The benefits of establishing a stormwater utility include creating a dedicated, sustainable, and equitable source of funding for sharing the costs associated with stormwater management and water quality protection. The City of Dover is the first community in New Hampshire to consider establishing a stormwater utility. However, the City Council voted in December 2023 to not adopt the proposed ordinance establishing the utility, citing concerns expressed by property owners about the user fees.

Renewable Energy Initiatives

Recent changes in state policy have increased solar energy opportunities for New Hampshire municipalities. HB 281 passed into law last August and expands net metering opportunities by allowing any qualified governmental entity to participate in a solar farm located anywhere within their utility's service district, not just within the same municipality. Cities, towns, counties, school administrative units, water districts, sewer districts, and housing authorities are all qualified governmental entities.



Photography by Marco Bicca.

Renewable energy and energy conservation projects in the region and across the state continue, with two recently approved projects underway in the REDC region:

➤ Kingston has been selected as the home of a new solar energy project being developed by the utility company Unitil Corporation. The 4.9-megawatt solar project will be the first regulated utility-owned solar array in the state and include 11,232 panels on thirty-six acres of vacant land off Towle Road. Unitil selected Brentwood-based Revision Energy as the contractor for the project. The solar array is being constructed near an electrical substation and the electricity it produces will be sent into Unitil's distribution system. The project is expected to be online in 2025 and will generate approximately 9.7 million kWh of energy.

➤ Exeter has been selected to receive \$200,000 in grant funds from the U.S. Department of Energy's Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant. The funds will be used to make energy efficiency upgrades and lower bills in 100 low-income households in manufactured housing parks and will leverage funding from the NH Saves Weatherization Program.

In addition, the New Hampshire Department of Energy is planning to use \$1.4 million from the 2021 federal Bipartisan Infrastructure Act to award grant funds for the installation of solar projects of up to 60 kilowatts on municipal buildings or municipally owned land. The grant funds will cover up to 95 percent of the costs for lower income municipalities and 60 percent for other municipalities.

In April 2024, the U.S. EPA announced that New Hampshire has been selected to receive \$43,510,000 from the Solar for All competitive grant program. The funds will be used to help low-income households and communities develop solar energy



Photography by the American Public Power Association.

projects. The New Hampshire Community Loan Fund will help resident-owned communities install community solar and the New Hampshire Housing Finance Authority will use funding to install residential-serving community solar on workforce housing projects and public housing authority properties.

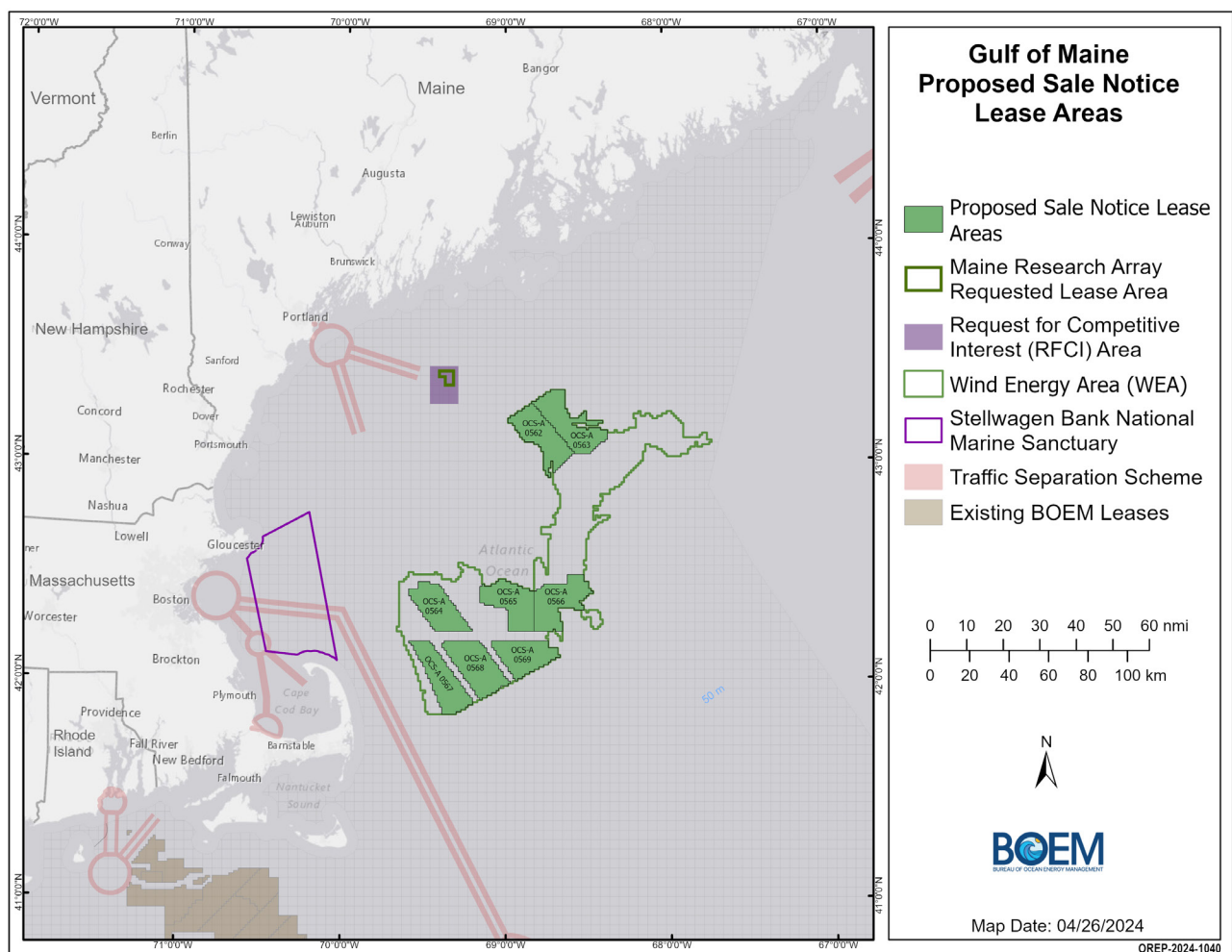
Offshore Wind

In 2020, the NH Legislature established the New Hampshire Commission to Study Offshore Wind and Port Development. The purpose of the Commission is to study the potential economic and environmental benefits and impacts of offshore wind development in the Gulf of Maine for the state, including economic development opportunities, supply chain needs, port capabilities, workforce development, energy procurement, transmission and storage, and fisheries and marine impacts. Findings and recommendations of the Commission are intended to assist the federal Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and the Gulf of Maine Intergovernmental Renewable Energy Task Force.

A September 2023 report prepared for the NH Department of Energy estimates the areas being considered for wind projects in the Gulf of Maine could produce enough power to meet the needs of New England states for approximately 40 percent of the year. 70 percent of the region's energy needs

could be met if large capacity storage is included. The report, "Potential Environmental, Economic, and Energy Impacts in New Hampshire from Development of Offshore Wind in the Gulf of Maine", focuses on five main topics: economic impacts to maritime industries and activities; energy sector and energy-related economic impacts; existing infrastructure and new infrastructure needs; environmental and biological impacts; and permitting and regulatory issues. The goal of the report is to provide elected officials, policymakers, stakeholders, and the public with the information necessary to evaluate economic development opportunities, potential environmental impacts, and offshore wind impact to New Hampshire's future energy needs.

In May 2024, the federal Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) proposed eight areas in the Gulf of Maine as possible sites for commercial offshore wind farms. The proposed lease areas cover about one million acres and have the potential to generate 15 gigawatts of energy. Two areas are off the coast of Maine and six areas are off the coast of Massachusetts. Members of the public have until July 1st to comment on the lease areas. It is expected the federal government will issue final lease areas in the summer of 2024.



Source: Potential Environmental, Economic, and Energy Impacts in New Hampshire from Development of Offshore Wind in the Gulf of Maine Report

Interview: Kim Reed, Planning and Zoning Administrator, Town of Rye, NH

Earlier this year, we sat down with Kim Reed, the Planning and Zoning Administrator for the town of Rye, NH, to discuss the impacts of climate change and storms on coastal infrastructure.

REDC: How does climate change impact roads and other infrastructure in Rye?

Kim: Roads and infrastructure, such as culverts and sidewalks in Rye and other coastal communities, are being impacted by climate change in a variety of ways. Storm surge, sea level rise, higher tides, and stormwater from heavy precipitation events are causing roads to crumble. Sinkholes are created as the land around roads erodes. Many roads in Rye abut salt marsh and so the rising water is coming from the ocean as well as the marsh. The large shale piles along Ocean Boulevard (NH Rt. 1A), which are there to keep seawater from coastal storm surge off the roads and abutting properties, are being driven onto the road and yards by storm surge. In some cases, the shale piles have been pushed across the road and against structures, moving them off their foundations.

REDC: How are these storms impacting water and sewer lines and other utilities that service Rye?

Kim: The utilities in Rye that are being affected by climate change are multiple. We're having storm drains that are saturated and unable to function and water pipes ruptured. Rising water levels also impact our sewer pumping stations. Water lines that run along Ocean Boulevard are the most vulnerable. Rye receives water from the City of Portsmouth, the Rye Water District, and Aquarion Water Company. When one of those water lines break because of a storm surge, we lose water and sewer service to many homes.

REDC: What are some programs or policies Rye has adopted to become more resilient and mitigate the impacts of climate change?

Kim: Rye has adopted a lot of climate adaptation policies. The town has been working since 2011 on land use regulations related to mitigation as well as resilience. Our 2016 local hazard mitigation plan identified sea-level rise and coastal storm surge as a hazard impacting Rye. That plan was updated in 2022. In 2015, we worked with Rockingham Planning Commission on the Tides to Storms Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment, which includes flood inundation maps for a variety of sea level rise and coastal storm surge scenarios. Based on that report, we were able to use grant funds to develop and adopt a Coastal



Kim Reed, the Planning and Zoning Administrator for the town of Rye, NH.



High water marker, Rye, NH.



Coastline in Rye, NH.

Hazards and Climate Adaptation Master Plan chapter. The flooding and storm surge risks that were identified in 2015 are impacting the town in the recent round of storms.

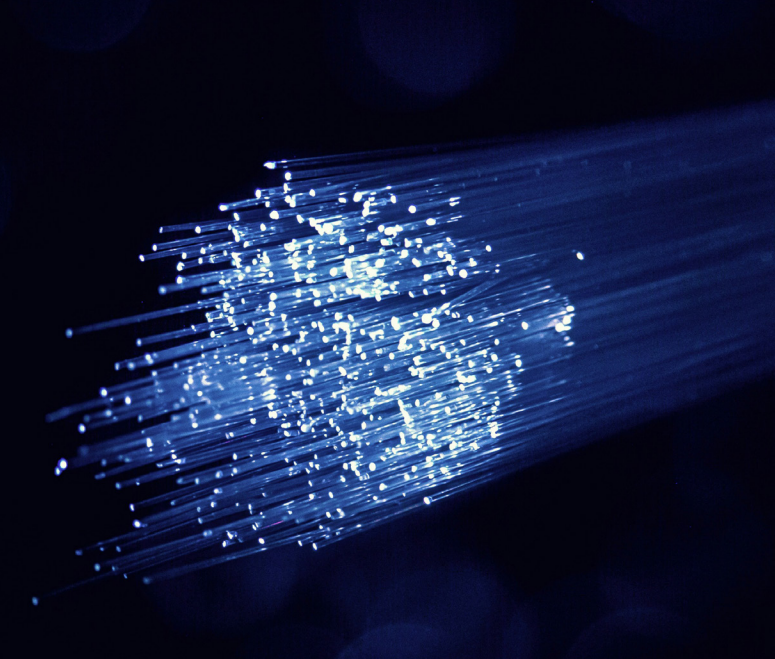
REDC: How is Rye involving residents in resiliency planning?

Kim: Resident involvement is key for resiliency and climate change preparation because you can't do ordinance changes unless you get buy-in from the residents and those living in its vulnerable path. We held a Master Plan visioning session in 2021 where we had over 150 people come out. Residents also submitted comments via email and a survey. Department heads and the public are working together as a team to not only bring awareness, but hopefully ideas.

REDC: How do you personally feel about the future?

Kim: I'm the planning and zoning administrator for the town of Rye. I'm also a resident, and I am a lifelong Seacoast native. I was born and raised here. I have seen a lot of changes, not only in Rye, but in the seacoast. I have two adult children and the future of Rye concerns me because we have an infrastructure that as our climate changes, how is it going to adapt? We've been talking a lot about flooding from the current storms, but we're also seeing drought. We're seeing more hot days. What I need is more buy-in and people supporting resiliency planning.

For more information about the interview, please visit www.redc.com/ceds.



Photography by Denny Müller.

Infrastructure Barriers to Economic Development and Housing

New Hampshire's housing shortage makes it difficult for employers to attract a skilled and diverse workforce. A 2023 report from *Up for Growth* ranks New Hampshire fourth among states where the need for owned and rental property has accelerated. The report, "2023 Housing Underproduction in the U.S." cited New Hampshire as needing 31,000 housing units.

Factors restricting the building of more affordable and diverse housing options include local land use regulations that encourage single family homes on larger lots and the lack of water and sewer infrastructure required for the development of greater housing density. Constructing and maintaining water and wastewater infrastructure encumber enormous costs for communities of any size, and applying a regional approach to providing these services has not been acted upon by most communities in the region.

Many municipalities in New Hampshire are reluctant to amend land use regulations or fund the costs associated with water and sewer infrastructure to enable greater housing density, because of the perception that more housing results in the added expense of educating school aged children, as well the provision of other municipal services. Additional concerns expressed against higher density residential construction include the loss of rural character and the negative impacts on wildlife and other natural resources. As a result, it has been difficult for local decision makers to find a balance between the desire for protecting small town character and making land available for the construction of diverse housing options. The 2024 state legislative session includes proposals designed to enable more housing development, including easing current regulations that impact housing density.

Broadband

The NH Department of Business and Economic Affairs (BEA) has established the Office of Broadband Initiatives to develop and implement plans to bring high-speed internet to underserved and unserved areas in the state. Using federal funds from the American Rescue Plan Act, the Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment program, and the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, New Hampshire is committing \$318 million to connect thousands of homes and businesses and strengthen digital equity. Digital equity is the principle that all individuals and communities have equitable access to and use of digital technologies and the internet, regardless of socioeconomic status, location, or background.

In the REDC region, most sectors of the economy perceive broadband service to be adequate. However, lack of competition is seen as preventing consumer choice and creating high costs for service. Statewide, 7.5% of households in New Hampshire have no internet subscription of any type, and 17% have no broadband access at all, as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey.

Project Spotlight: Hampton Beach Infrastructure

Hampton Beach is amid significant infrastructure improvements, including:

Ocean Boulevard (NH 1A) Reconstruction (Hampton 40797) – The 2018 Transportation Master Plan for the Hampton Beach Area detailed conceptual improvements to be made for the full reconstruction of Ocean Boulevard, NH Route 1A, in Hampton between Hampton Beach State Park and High Street. Design work based on that Master Plan effort has been ongoing with a goal of full reconstruction to improve bicycle and pedestrian connectivity, safety, and traffic operations through enhanced multimodal accommodations. Additionally, the purpose is to improve the overall function of the NH Route 1A transportation corridor while addressing climate change resiliency. NH DOT and the consultant team have reviewed the work from the 2018 Hampton Beach Area Master Plan, collected data and analyzed existing conditions, crafted the purpose and need statement, developed and considered a range of alternatives, and are currently in the process of evaluating environmental impacts and determining preferred alternatives. This has all been done with consistent input from the Project Advisory Committee (seven meetings) and the public (three meetings). The total funding needed for these improvements after accounting for inflation, engineering, right-of-way, and other development costs, is approximately \$40-60 million and will result in not only an improved roadway but a more effective drainage system; safe, convenient, and appropriately sized pedestrian and bicycle accommodations; and a more efficient traffic flow. Preliminary Engineering will encompass the full length of the project, however construction funding (\$7.3 million) is only currently available for a portion of the distance and so the project will likely be conducted in phases. Construction is scheduled to begin in fiscal year 2026 (October, 2025 – September, 2026).

<https://www.dot.nh.gov/projects-plans-and-programs/project-center/hampton-40797>

Neil R. Underwood Memorial Bridge - NH Route 1A Bridge (Seabrook-Hampton 15904) – This bridge over the Hampton River connects the towns of Hampton and Seabrook and ranks #1 on the State's priority list of "red-listed bridges". The structure is considered a "High Impact Bridge" by NH DOT due to the size of the structure and the lift component, and is slated to be replaced starting in 2023. Interim repairs were completed in 2018 and involved the removal, repair, and reinstallation of the operating machinery for the drawbridge to ensure continued function until the replacement project can be completed. Planning and design of a replacement structure has been completed and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Environmental Assessment was submitted in February 2022 with a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) issued in March 2022. The preferred alternative for construction is a fixed bridge located just west of the current structure and design is underway to implement that option. The new bridge will be approximately 45 feet off the water in the navigable channel, allowing all current boat traffic to pass under. The new bridge will be two lanes wide with eight-foot shoulders and wide sidewalks to improve safety for bicyclists and pedestrians and allow for emergency vehicle access. NH DOT anticipates completing preliminary engineering and permitting in 2023 with construction beginning as soon as late 2023 and extending through 2025. The project went out to bid in December 2023 and the winning bid of \$107.5 million was awarded to SPS New England, Inc.

<https://www.dot.nh.gov/projects-plans-and-programs/project-center/seabrook-hampton-15904>

Nashua-Manchester Passenger Rail

The Nashua-Manchester Passenger Rail (Capitol Corridor) project extends the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA) commuter rail service thirty miles from Lowell, MA to Manchester, NH. The proposed service will use approximately 10 miles of MBTA railway from Lowell to Nashua, NH, and 20 miles of MBTA trackage rights on Pan Am Railway's northern branch into Manchester. The project recommends four stations and a layover facility to serve southern New Hampshire. Proposed station locations are South Nashua near Pheasant Lane Mall, Nashua Crown Street near downtown, Bedford, near the Manchester-Boston Regional Airport, Manchester near downtown, and a Manchester layover facility.

In 2021 the New Hampshire Department of Transportation (NH DOT) began preliminary engineering and assessment on the Nashua to Manchester phase of the project. A financial analysis plan was completed in February 2023 to identify project costs and funding sources. NH DOT estimates up to 55 percent of construction funds to be provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation. The states of New Hampshire and Massachusetts would be expected to provide up to 34 - 39 percent of the construction funds. It is anticipated the remaining 10 percent would be provided by the cities of Manchester and Nashua to fund their downtown stations. Construction costs are estimated to be \$782 million.

Project supporters cite many benefits to expanding the commuter rail in the region, including expanding the sustainable transportation network in a congested highway corridor, supporting transit-oriented development, workforce attraction and retention, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

South Nashua Station Rendering



Nashua Crown Street Station Rendering



Bedford/ MHT Station Rendering



Manchester Station Rendering



Source: New Hampshire Department of Transportation

Arts and Economic Prosperity in Portsmouth

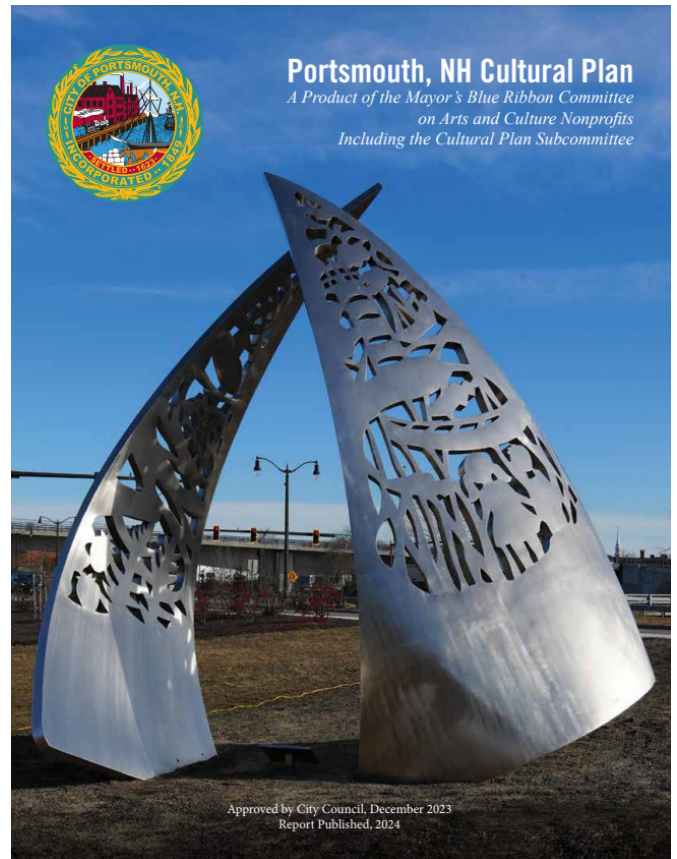
In 2023, the City of Portsmouth Arts and Nonprofits Committee assembled a subcommittee to create a new Cultural Plan for the city. The goal was to revisit the 2002 plan and create an updated plan to ensure that city leaders have a guide for funding the arts in the coming decade as well as a blueprint for preservation and expansion of arts and culture venues, activities, and initiatives.

In March 2024, the Portsmouth City Council approved the new Cultural Plan. The Arts and Nonprofits Committee and the Cultural Plan subcommittee worked with the Arts Consulting Group to engage with the community via surveys, focus groups, and one-on-one conversation. The subcommittee included a representational group of artists, nonprofit leaders, and longtime Portsmouth residents.

The Cultural Plan is designed to be a shared, forward-looking roadmap for future expansion and improvement, with a priority on diversity and inclusion to better understand how the community interacts with arts, culture, and history. The Plan outlines five pillars:

- Resources for Arts and Culture – understanding the City’s arts and culture community and addressing its needs and challenges by leveraging opportunities that align with the goals of the community at large.
- Diversity, Inclusion, and Access – creating an arts and culture environment that welcomes and supports the creative interests of all.
- Communication and Community Engagement – creating efficient, streamlined communication about arts and cultural events, programming, education, and resources.
- Education – increasing the availability, diversity, and accessibility to arts and cultural educational offerings in safe and inclusive environments.
- Preserving our Historical Identity – connecting diverse constituencies to our historic spaces and artifacts for the purpose of reflection, enjoyment, understanding, and inspiration, and to champion resources to ensure their long-term care and preservation.

The Cultural Plan references information reported in the Americans for the Arts (AFTA) Arts and Economic Prosperity Surveys taken every five years, which highlight the economic impact of the arts



Provided by Portsmouth Economic & Community Development.

and cultural sector on Portsmouth's economy. The survey found that arts and culture generated \$70 million in total economic activity during 2022 - \$29 million by arts and culture organizations and an additional \$41 million in event-related spending by their audiences. This local spending supports 1,250 jobs, generates \$50 million in household income for residents, and generates \$13 million in tax revenues to local, state, and federal government.

Project Spotlight: Creative Guts

Creative Guts is a New Hampshire nonprofit with a mission of awakening creativity within people of all ages by curating an environment for connection, collaboration, and the opportunity for gutsy creatives to share their stories with the world.



The organization was founded by Laura Harper Lake and Sarah Wrightsman in 2019 as a podcast. The interview-style podcast, which is still Creative Guts' signature program, explores the roots of creativity, dives into the hearts of creatives of all kinds, and examines how creativity connects us with the world around us. Creative Guts primarily conducts their interviews at Art Up Front Street Studios and Gallery, in Exeter, NH.

Creative Guts evolved into a nonprofit in 2021 after observing a need for further events and programming that would serve the creative community in New Hampshire. With no staff, Creative Guts is completely run by a working board of directors. In 2023, Creative Guts was honored as the recipient for the 2023 NH Governor's Arts Award for Creative Communities, which publicly recognize outstanding contributions to the state's arts and cultural life made by individuals, organizations, and communities and are given every other year.

Creative Guts uses storytelling as a primary means of inspiring people of all ages to tap into their own creativity. Beyond the podcast, Creative Guts does this through a rich program of work that includes zines, art exchanges, community events, and more. www.creativegutspodcast.com

Lionel Loveless of Officially Knotted Bowties being interviewed on the Creative Guts Podcast.



Creative Guts founders accepting their 2023 NH Governor's Arts Award.



Attendees at Art 'Round the Room, an event where participants explore art mediums at various stations.



Interview: Shannon Rogers, Associate Extension Professor and Nature-Based Economic Development Specialist, UNH Cooperative Extension

This past spring, REDC had the opportunity to sit down with Shannon Rogers, Associate Extension Professor and Nature-Based Economic Development Specialist for UNH Cooperative Extension. We talked about the importance of outdoor recreation on NH's economy.



Shannon Rogers, UNH Cooperative Extension.

REDC: There's new data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, what does it tell us about New Hampshire's outdoor recreation economy?

Shannon: The new data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis shows that the outdoor recreation economy is thriving in New Hampshire. We saw an increase in GDP [Gross Domestic Product] being spent on outdoor recreation from 2.7% to 3.2% over 1 year. And that represents over \$3 billion worth of the state's economy.

REDC: What types of outdoor recreation are most popular in New Hampshire?

Shannon: The most popular types of outdoor recreation in New Hampshire are some of the traditional ones you would think of: hiking, boating, fishing, but also things like scenic drives, night sky viewing, and wildlife, birdwatching, picnicking. So, it can be very low impact to more intense types of recreation.

REDC: Is employment in the outdoor recreation economy growing in the state?

Shannon: Employment in the outdoor recreation economy is growing in New Hampshire. We saw an increase of about 10% over last year's data. So, we're up to about 31,000 jobs, and that represented about 4,000 more jobs than just the previous year. It runs a spectrum of work in retail, hospitality, but also guiding, [and] manufacturing, we have some outdoor equipment brands in the state. So, a really diverse group of employment types, and we do see growth in that area.

There's also interest and commitment to looking at the types of jobs and the wages that they're providing. Granite Outdoor Alliance is a great partner in the state that has recently done a workforce survey and thinking about who is working in the outdoor rec industry, because it can be a very interdisciplinary and diverse field and [looking at] what the prospects for that are. So that's a great new resource we have as well.

REDC: What are other benefits the outdoor recreation economy contributes to New Hampshire?

Shannon: There are many other benefits that the outdoor recreation economy provides to New Hampshire aside from this data, which is very impressive on its own. But we all know that the outdoors is one of New Hampshire's greatest advantages in terms of promoting a vibrant economy. It's a way to promote workforce recruitment, retention, [and] location is a key factor for new entrepreneurs when they're thinking about where they want to



Town Landing on the Oyster River, Durham, NH.

set up shop or expand their business, someplace that has great outdoor and natural amenities we see is being very attractive to new business development.

We also see many co-benefits for residents who have access to the outdoors in terms of health and wellness. Also, if we think broadly about the benefits that nature provides to a lot of residents and visitors to New Hampshire, we can think about climate resilience, green infrastructure, [and] being more prepared and ready for flooding and other types of impacts of extreme weather. So, nature really packs a big punch for our economy and our quality of life in New Hampshire.

REDC: How can municipalities support the outdoor recreation economy?

Shannon: Municipalities can do a lot to support the outdoor recreation economy, and we already see them doing quite a bit across the state. At UNH Cooperative Extension, we have the privilege of working with many communities and municipalities on these topics. And, people are excited. It brings people together. It is often a nonpartisan issue. Many people are very proud of their natural assets and want to think about how to integrate them into their community and economic planning. We see a spectrum of activities happening in that space. The first step is just recognizing that these are economic assets and we can think about them in planning and often bring together people on conservation commissions, economic development committees, chambers of commerce, [and] recreation committees and departments. Communities are kind of where it is happening. We have programs at Extension to support some of these communities.

We also see work happening, everything from thinking about marketing and signage, like, do you have a trail? Do people know where that is? Do they know where local businesses are in relation to that trail? And then thinking long term planning about updating some of the infrastructure that's connected to natural assets: is there good parking, are there facilities for people who are coming to your community and want to stay longer?

So there is a lot happening, and, we're excited about what's taking place in this space and looking forward to continuing to support communities.

Note: To learn more about the New Hampshire's economy through nature, visit <https://extension.unh.edu/community-economic-development/tourism-outdoor-nature-economy/nature-economy>.

For more information about the interview, please visit www.redc.com/ceds.

Project Spotlight: Nashua Center for the Arts

Opened in April 2023, the Nashua Center for the Arts is New Hampshire's newest entertainment venue. Located in downtown Nashua, the Center has a seating capacity of 750, with retractable seating that allows for a standing room floor capacity of up to 1,000. The Center hosts musicians, live comedy, theatre, children's performances, weddings and more, and offers a Community Tickets Program to provide complimentary or reduced rate tickets to events for Nashua community-based groups that serve low- and moderate-income individuals.

Planning for the Nashua Center for the Arts began in 2015, with the purpose of establishing a cultural facility to strengthen the downtown and improve the quality of life in Nashua. A Steering Committee was established to gather input on the design of the building on Main Street and to research similar performing arts centers. A fundraising campaign was launched with the fundraising goal met in 2021, which included

an anonymous donation of \$1 million from a local family and a donation from the Bank of America for half a million. The new facility costs \$25 million and includes a gallery open to local artists. City leaders believe the Center will be a strong economic driver, expanding the tax base and bringing thousands of people to downtown Nashua to shop and dine.

www.nashuacenterforthearts.com

Nashua Center for the Arts, in Nashua, NH.



Economic resiliency and recovery planning continue to be priorities for municipalities and businesses in the REDC region, with an emphasis on learning from the economic disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, and transforming how businesses and municipalities conduct daily operations and adopt adaptive planning measures to mitigate the impacts of a changing climate. Economic resilience is defined as "the ability to recover quickly from a shock, the ability to withstand a shock, and the ability to avoid the shock all together". Strengthening economic resilience in our regional economy requires the ability of all stakeholders to think about a more equitable future, anticipating risk, evaluating how that risk may impact key economic assets, and building a responsive and resilient capacity that serves everyone.

Resiliency planning is:

- Locally driven – local governments, businesses, and community members have primary responsibility for many resiliency planning decisions, investments, and actions.
- Broad and inclusive – preparedness is a shared responsibility and deliberate planning is needed to ensure participation of all members of the community.
- Built upon and integrated with other community plans – master plans, hazard mitigation plans, housing plans, economic development strategies, and other planning documents that represent shared priorities and wide range of goals for the community are utilized in this process.



Photography by Anna Shvets.

Natural Disaster and Infectious Disease Planning

Municipalities in the REDC region, as well as the State of New Hampshire, have undertaken many forms of resiliency planning to mitigate the impact of natural hazards, including infectious diseases. Natural hazard mitigation is defined as "any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to life and property from hazard events, such as coastal storm surge, flooding, extreme temperatures, severe winter storms, infectious disease, and drought". It is an ongoing process that occurs before, during, and after disasters and serves to break the cycle of damage and repair in hazard-prone areas.

At the local level, municipalities are required by FEMA to develop Natural Hazard Mitigation Plans and to update these plans every five years. Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEM), regional planning commissions, and private consultants work closely with towns and cities in the region to update these plans, which document threats from natural hazards and town actions to mitigate and prevent hazard damage. Infectious

diseases, such as the COVID-19 pandemic are part of these plans. Regional Planning Commissions in the REDC region are leaders in assisting communities with planning for natural hazards, especially hazards posed by climate change such as increased flooding, rising tides, stormwater management, and extreme temperatures.

The NH Department of Safety's HSEM is responsible for coordinating the planning for, responding to, and recovery from major natural and manmade disaster. HSEM is responsible for developing the State's Hazard Mitigation Plan, most recently updated in 2023, <https://prd.blogs.nh.gov/dos/hsem/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/2023-NH-State-Hazard-Mitigation-Plan-Signed-10.5.23.pdf>.

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, hazard mitigation planners have strengthened working relationships with the New Hampshire Regional Public Health Networks (RPHNs). There are 13 RPHNs in the state, involving broad public health interests, including local health departments, healthcare providers, social service agencies, fire and police departments, behavioral health, and the business community. RPHNs are actively involved in strategic planning to mitigate the health impacts of natural hazards.

Climate Adaptation Planning

In August 2023, the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (DES) was awarded federal funding to update New Hampshire's 2009 Climate Action Plan to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. The four-year program runs from 2023-2027. Almost half of the climate-warming emissions that New Hampshire puts into the atmosphere come from transportation. The second biggest contributor are residential buildings, which often have heating systems that run on fossil fuels.

Objectives of the plan are to:

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions while supporting the creation of good jobs and lowering energy costs for families.
- Empower community-driven solutions in neighborhoods overburdened from pollution and impacts of climate change by directly seeking input from those communities.
- Deliver cleaner air by reducing harmful air pollution in places where people live, work, play, and go to school.

Between December 2023 and February 2024, a series of community conversations were held to provide people with an opportunity to learn, listen, and talk with each other to help develop priorities for the state's Climate Action Plan. The community conversations were hosted by DES and facilitated by NH Listens. Information gathered from the listening sessions was used by DES to identify priority projects.

In January 2024, DES, Rockingham Planning Commission, and NH Listens held a community conversation in Hampton to share information about the Climate Action Plan and discuss projects that can be implemented in the Seacoast. Community members worked together to identify priorities, barriers, and potential partnerships. Topics included:

- Transportation and the need for investment in developing reliable, sustainable modes of public transportation, including public buses and shuttles. Car-free designs, including rail trails, were identified as a priority for both recreational and non-recreational means.
- Electricity generation and the need for updating the grid, introducing sustainable sources of power, including solar and tidal power, and increasing energy storage.

- Commercial and residential building and the successful repurposing of buildings in the region and the need to expand weatherization programs.
- Natural and working land and agriculture and the need to prioritize green spaces.
- Waste management and wastewater and the need to mitigate waste at the local level through recycling and composting.

In March 2024, DES released the State of New Hampshire Priority Climate Action Plan (PCAP). The PCAP provides a summary of New Hampshire's past and present greenhouse gas emissions, an inventory of greenhouse gas emissions, a list of priority measures that could reduce the state greenhouse gas emissions, and an analysis of how those measures would benefit low-income, disadvantaged communities in the state. The selected measures occur primarily in the transportation, buildings, local government, and waste sectors and include a focus on workforce development. DES continues to work on the state's Comprehensive Climate Action Plan, which will be completed by August 2025, and will build upon the information in the PCAP but will include more in-depth analysis of benefits, projections of future reductions, and more detailed study of future implementation options. <https://www.des.nh.gov/climate-and-sustainability/climate-change/climate-pollution-reduction-grants>

Economic Disruption Planning

Economic disruption refers to significant changes or disturbances in the traditional economic system that result in the displacement of industries, jobs, and business models. Economic disruption planning involves assessing hazards and the risks they present, conducting vulnerability assessments, conducting impact analysis, developing mitigation plans, and determining how to estimate the costs of damages from disruptions.

Economic disruption and resiliency planning requires attention to distinct but intimately related systems – physical systems, including infrastructure, economic systems, and social systems. Resilience requires attention across all the elements that contribute to the REDC region, including economic development, housing availability, access to childcare, land use planning, and workforce attraction and retention. The REDC has developed a toolkit with recommendations and resources to assist municipalities and businesses with assessing hazards and incorporating resiliency planning into operations. "Building Economic Resilience in the REDC" is available on the REDC website, www.redc.com/resiliency.

The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in widespread economic disruption. As a result, the New Hampshire Department of Business and Economic Affairs (BEA) developed a strategic plan titled *Economic Recovery and Expansion Strategy* to serve as a roadmap for municipalities, economic development partners, chambers of commerce, and local organizations to be more collaborative and effective in planning for economic disruptions and creating a framework for long-term economic growth and success. The plan outlines several strategic goals:

- Goal 1 – Retain and Recruit a Modern Workforce
- Goal 2 – Connect New Hampshire's World Class Tourism Assets to Talent Recruitment
- Goal 3 – Focus on Building Resiliency in High-Growth Sectors
- Goal 4 – Build on New Hampshire's Entrepreneurial Legacy to Fuel Innovation
- Goal 5 – Recognize the Role of Infrastructure in Driving the Economy

BEA envisions partnering with the wide range of economic development stakeholders in the state to implement the strategic plan.



CEDS Steering Committee Meeting in October 2023 in Exeter, NH.

REDC's Role

The REDC's CEDS is a critical component for strengthening economic resiliency in the region. The REDC works closely with municipalities and the regional planning commissions that serve the region to identify vulnerabilities and opportunities and to prioritize projects that fill gaps in the regional economy. These partnerships enable the REDC to undertake both steady-state economic resilience initiatives and responsive economic resilience initiatives. Steady-state initiatives tend to be long-term efforts that seek to bolster the region's ability to withstand a shock. Responsive initiatives can include establishing capabilities for the REDC to be responsive to the region's recovery needs following a disruption.

The REDC will continue to be a leader in economic resilience initiatives including:

- Engaging in comprehensive planning efforts to develop the annual CEDS that involves extensive community involvement to define and implement a collective vision for the region's resilience, including integration with other planning efforts at the local and regional level.
- Targeting the development of emerging clusters or industries that build on the region's unique assets and competitive strengths and provide stability during downturns that disproportionately impact any single cluster or industry.
- Adapting a business advising program to assist clients with economic recovery post disruption, including promoting business continuity and preparedness.

Examples of REDC's responsive economic resilience initiatives include:

- Conducting pre-disaster recovery planning that identifies key stakeholders in the region and establishes REDC's role, responsibilities, and key actions.
- Establishing a process for regular communication, monitoring, and updating of business community needs and issues.
- Establishing and maintaining the capability to rapidly contact key local, regional, state, and federal officials to communicate business sector needs and coordinate impact assessment efforts.

The REDC is committed to implementing an inclusive economic development strategy that focuses on resiliency for both communities and businesses.

CHANGES IN THE REGION

Since the publication of the 2023 CEDS update, new demographic and economic data for the region, state, and country has become available. This section aims to provide an annual update of the best available data, which generally is no more than one to two years old, depending on the source. In addition, the new data has been incorporated into the appropriate data tables found in the Appendix. Specifically, updated or supplementary information has been added in the areas of population, housing counts, housing price data, rental data, foreclosures, employment, unemployment, wages, labor force, property valuations and tax rates, per capita income, poverty, and country of origin. This information is summarized in narrative form below.

Population Estimates

In 2020, the U.S. Census Bureau conducted its decennial data collection process. The U.S. Census is a count of each person in the United States on April 1 of the year of collection. It is mandated by the United States Constitution, and the results are used to allocate Congressional seats, electoral votes, and government program funding. REDC reported on the 2020 Census data in 2022; the information may be found in Table A-1 in the Appendix.

Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2023

Geographic Area	April 1, 2020 Estimates Base	Population Estimate (as of July 1 each year)				Rate of Growth 2020-2023
		2020	2021	2022	2023	
New Hampshire	1,377,524	1,378,702	1,387,494	1,399,003	1,402,054	1.7%
Hillsborough County	422,938	422,913	424,413	427,493	427,354	1.1%
Rockingham County	314,180	314,621	318,260	319,633	320,689	1.9%

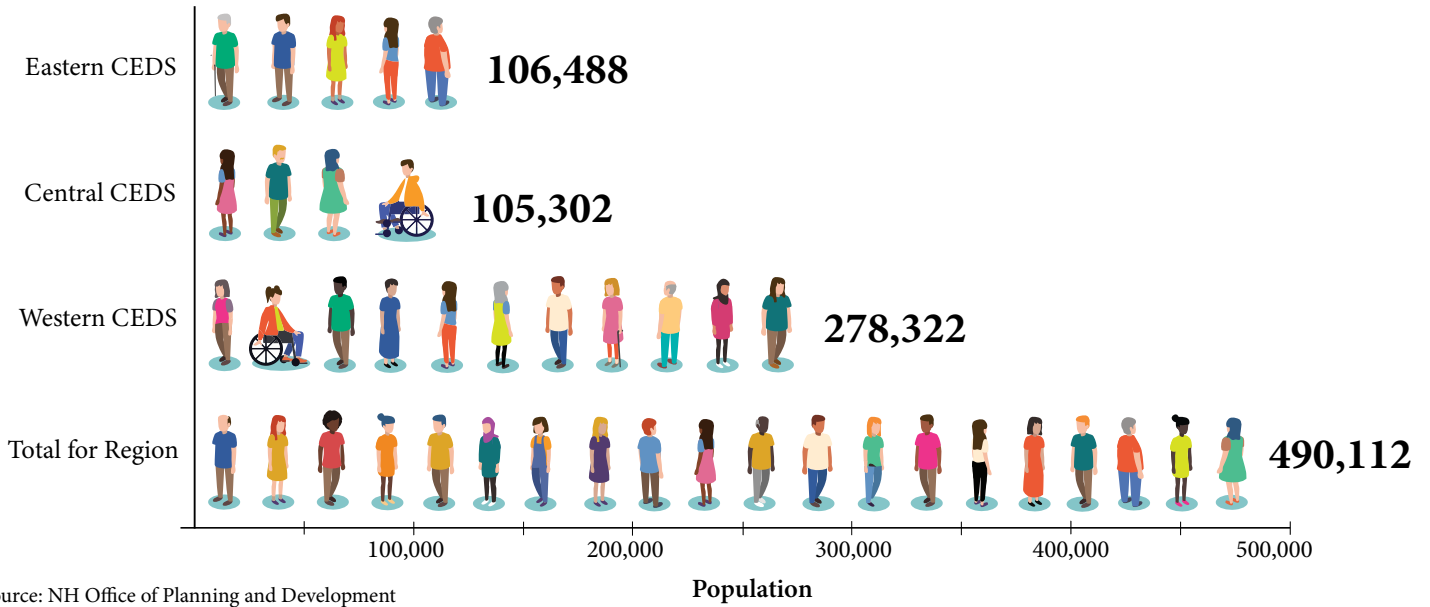
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, March 2024

Annually, the NH Office of Planning and Development (NH OPD) publishes population estimates based on building permits for New Hampshire cities and towns. The estimates are recalibrated to the decennial census every 10 years. Because the methodology for the estimates has changed over the years, population figures are not comparable, except for the U.S. Census data. A complete listing of the 2022 population estimates for each municipality within the REDC Region is located in Table A-1.

New Hampshire's population is increasing, although the rate of increase is slowing down. According to Census Bureau estimates, New Hampshire gained an estimated 3,051 residents from 2022 to 2023, compared to 11,509 and 8,792 in the two preceding years, respectively. According to Kenneth Johnson, a sociology professor and senior demographer with the UNH Carsey School of Public Policy, the state gained population even though it had 6,600 more deaths than births in the past three years, because nearly 31,000 more people moved to the state than left it.

Looking at the two counties in the REDC CEDS region, both gained population from 2020 to 2023. Hillsborough County remains the most populous county in NH; however, its rate of growth is less than that of Rockingham, the second most populous county in NH. A summary of the Census Bureau data is included below.

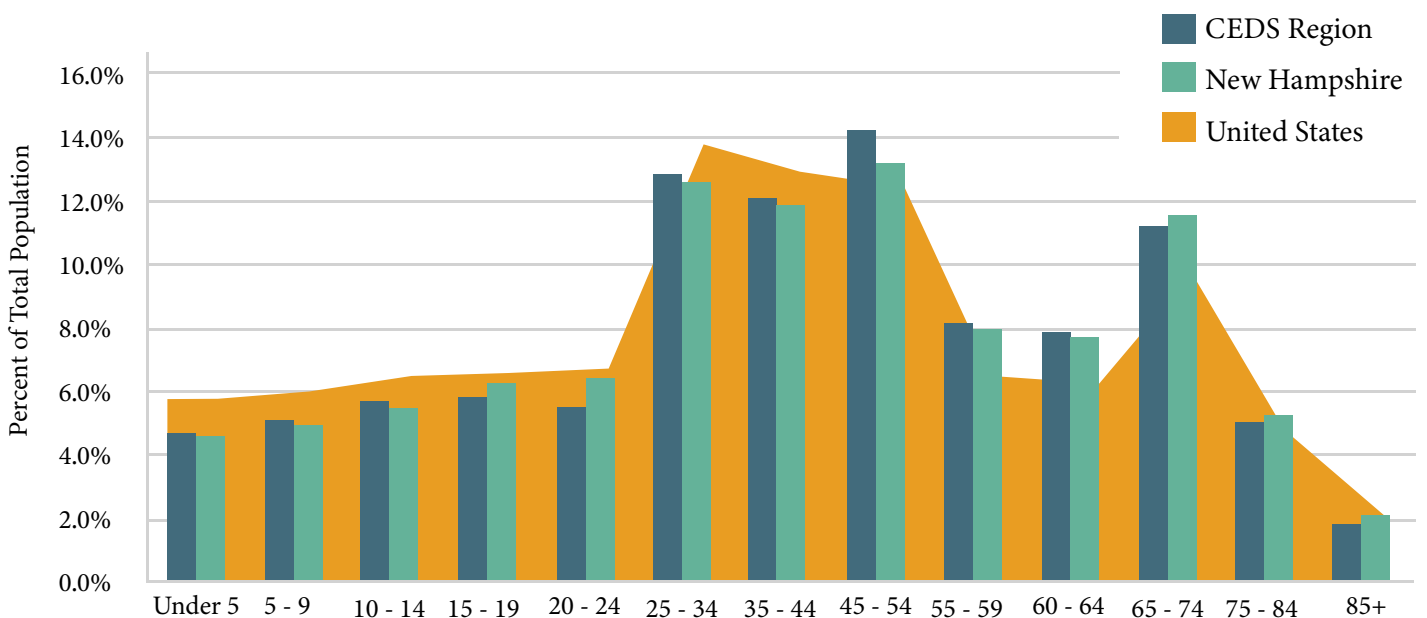
2022 Population Estimates for the CEDS Region



Gender and Age

Table A-3 in the Appendix shows both gender and age distributions for each municipality of the CEDS region, along with Rockingham and Hillsborough counties and the state of NH as published in the 2022 5-year American Community Survey (ACS). Below is a look at the age distribution within the CEDS Region in comparison to the state and country. The majority of the region and state's population falls within the 45-54 age cohort, whereas the largest cohort nationally is 25-34.

Age Distribution in 2022 - CEDS Region & State



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 5-year ACS estimates

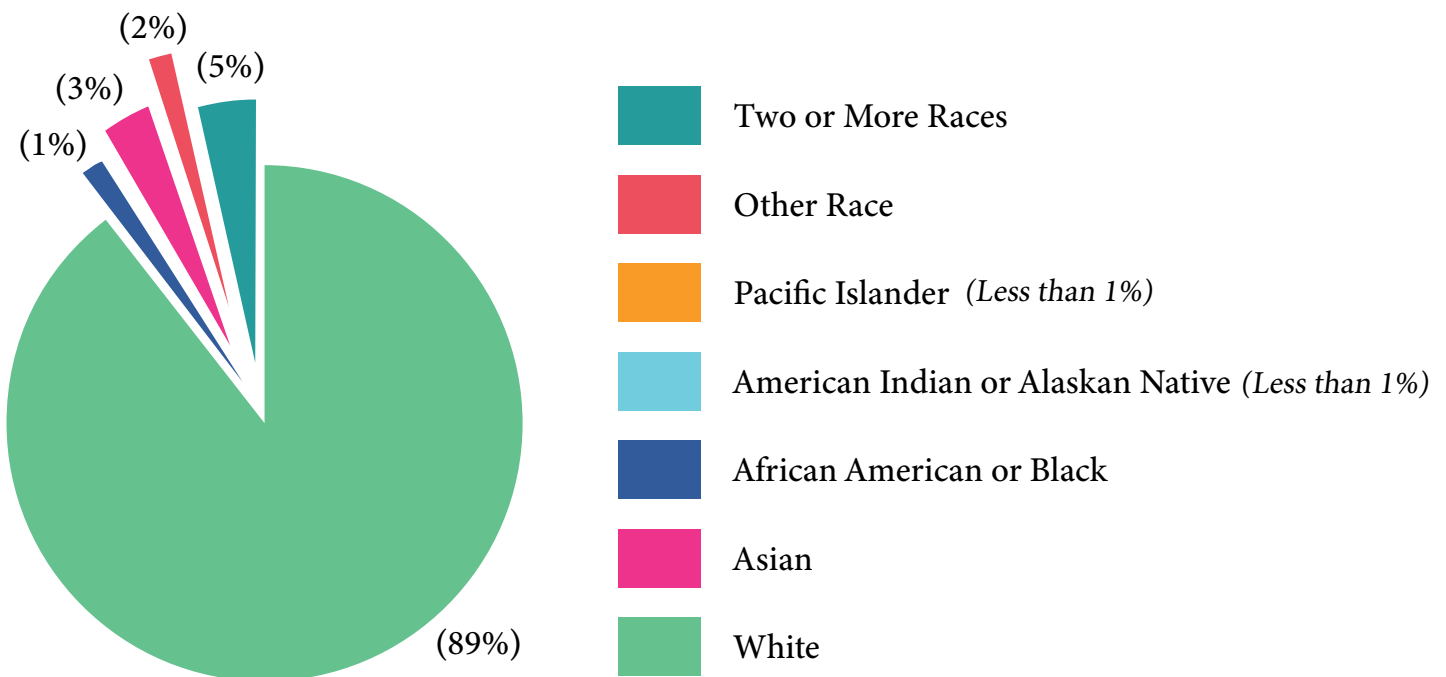
Race and Ethnic Origin

In addition to population counts, the U.S. Census Bureau collects data for race and ethnic origin. With the 2020 Census, the U.S. Census Bureau made improvements and changes to the way it asked questions about race identity. The 2020 Census used the required two separate questions (one for Hispanic or Latino origin and one for race) to collect the races and ethnicities, following the standards

set by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997. These changes enable a more complete and accurate depiction of how people self-identify. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, these changes reveal that the U.S. population is much more multiracial and more diverse than what was measured in the past.

A snapshot of race in 2022 within the CEDS region is shown below, with a full summary of the ACS data provided in Table A-4 in the Appendix.

2022 Distribution of Race within the REDC CEDS Region



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 5-year ACS estimates

Housing Availability

REDC uses the American Community Survey 5-year data for reporting on housing stock estimates. Table B-1 of the Appendix lists housing estimates for 2020 through 2022.

After experiencing a net loss of housing units from 2020 and 2021, New Hampshire rebounded, adding 3,855 units between 2021 and 2022, which is over 1,800 additional units from the 2020 level. With that said, the number of vacant units continues to decrease, and the housing stock available for purchase or rental remains at all-time lows. Fewer units, along with low rental vacancy rates, low for-purchase housing supply, and record

high prices suggests that new growth is not keeping up with demand. According to the Rockingham Planning Commission 2023 Regional Housing Needs Assessment, the RPC region is predicted to need an additional 14,563 housing units by 2040 to fulfill the projected demand and achieve a balanced housing market.

Housing Sales and Purchase Price

New Hampshire Housing Finance Authority (NH HFA) compiles a housing purchase price database annually for new and existing homes, condominiums, and non-condominium sales. Sales data from 2023 for all counties in the state is presented in Table B-4 of the Appendix, and individual community data for the REDC CEDS region is presented in Table B-5. As in the past several years, housing prices generally increased from 2022 to 2023.

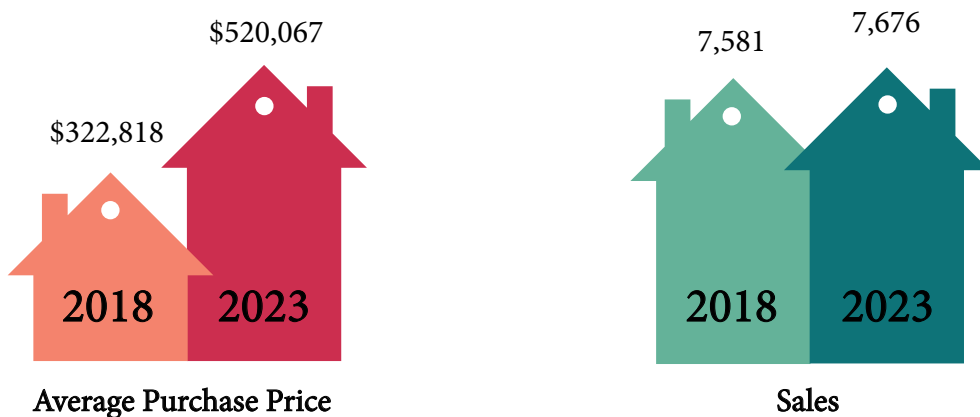
In 2023, the average sales price of all homes was up in every NH county. Hillsborough and Rockingham counties remain the most expensive counties to purchase a home, with an average purchase price of \$430,000 and \$530,000, respectively. The average

cost of a home in these two counties has increased by over 60% in the past five years. While the stock of new homes is minuscule when compared to existing homes, the average purchase price of a new build exceeded the cost of existing homes by an average of \$236,000 across the state.

When looking at the towns and cities that comprise the CEDS region, the median transaction price for all homes in the region was over \$520,000, up over 4% from 2022. In 2023, the highest median price for all sales was recorded in the town of New Castle at \$2,100,000, which saw 27 total transactions. During the same period, the lowest median sale price of \$400,000 occurred in both the towns of South Hampton (nine sales) and Merrimack (480 sales). It should be noted that calculations based on sample sizes less than 50 are considered highly volatile, and nine of the 42 communities reported fewer than 50 sales during 2023. Additionally, the REDC regional and subregion totals are based on weighted averages of all reporting communities.

Despite the continuing increase in prices and a shrinking market, sales were up in 2023, nearly reaching pre-COVID sales numbers. Within the CEDS region, over half of all home sales were made in the Western subregion, where the population is most dense.

Housing Activity in the REDC Region



Source: New Hampshire Housing

Housing Rental Prices

In addition to housing sales data, NH HFA collects data on average rental costs in towns and cities across the state. NH HFA sends rental cost surveys to landlords of rental units and summarizes the results annually each June. Completing the survey is voluntary; therefore, the data provided cannot be considered a comprehensive look at the rental picture in southern NH. The data for the CEDS region is summarized to the right, with the full data set located in Table B-8 in the Appendix.

According to New Hampshire Housing’s 2023 Residential Rental Cost Survey, rising rental costs and low vacancy rates continued to be the trend for most of the state. The statewide average monthly rent increased from \$1,510 to \$1,644 between 2022 and 2023. Hillsborough and Rockingham counties continue to be among the most expensive counties in the state. Supply continues to be a problem across the state with vacancy rates below 1%.

Deed Foreclosures

The Warren Group publishes summaries of New Hampshire real estate sales and other public records. This includes foreclosure data for both Hillsborough and Rockingham counties and the state of New Hampshire. Table B-7 of the Appendix lists the foreclosure data in a town-by-town format.

Employment and Wages

Note: *the most current available data is used in this section, which is from 2022. The Regional Economy section has a more complete picture of the region's current economic situation.*

Hillsborough and Rockingham counties continued to be the hub of employment for the state of New Hampshire during 2022, providing 53% of the state’s total employment. Overall, the state gained 3,216 places of employment and 22,656 jobs, with 387 places of employment and 8,144 jobs coming from Hillsborough and Rockingham counties. A summary of employment units (establishments), average employment, and average weekly wages by industry classification for Hillsborough and Rockingham counties and the state of NH is found in Table C-2 of the Appendix.

Average Monthly Rental Prices


TOWN/AREA	2022	2023	One-Year increase
REDC CEDS Region	\$1,607	\$1,774	10%
Hillsborough County	\$1,658	\$1,847	11%
Rockingham County	\$1,578	\$1,911	21%
State of NH	\$1,510	\$1,644	9%


Data Source: NH HFA, rental prices are the average as reported by each community for all rental units, regardless of size. The regional average is based on the average monthly rental rates for towns reporting rates.

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) underwent a significant revision in January 2022, with the release of NAICS 2022. NAICS is updated every five years to ensure the classification system remains up to date with the evolving economic landscape. NAICS 2022 replaces the previous revision, NAICS 2017, and incorporates several changes. One notable change is the shift from emphasizing the delivery method as an industry function within the NAICS classification. This adjustment reflects the recognition that the mode of delivery, such as online or in-store/print, is no longer a primary criterion for defining industries in the Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, and Information sectors. Table C-2 compares the two classification systems using 2021 and 2022 data.

Top Industries Based on Employment in 2022


Hillsborough County

 Health Care and Social Assistance
29,912 jobs

 Manufacturing
25,561


Rockingham County


 Retail Trade
23,989

 Health Care and Social Assistance
17,103 jobs

Top Industries Based on Average Weekly Wage in 2022


Hillsborough County

 Finance and Insurance
\$2,605/week

 Utilities
\$2,517/week

Rockingham County

 Management of Companies/Enterprises
\$3,004/week

 Information
\$2,864//week

Source: NH Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau

Tables C-3 and C-5 in the Appendix look at similar data for establishments (places of employment), employment, and wages, but at the local level rather than by industry class. A summary of that information for the region, counties, and state is provided in the table below.

Annual Employment and Wages in 2021 and 2022

Town/Area	2021			2022		
	Establishments	Avg. Annl. Employment	Average Weekly Wage	Establishments	Avg. Annl. Employment	Average Weekly Wage
REDC CEDS region	15,112	229,586	\$1,363	15,411	234,790	\$1,420
Hillsborough County	11,510	196,932	\$1,407	11,632	200,919	\$1,452
Rockingham County	10,598	147,153	\$1,267	10,863	151,310	\$1,327
New Hampshire	52,118	647,978	\$1,387	55,334	670,634	\$1,389

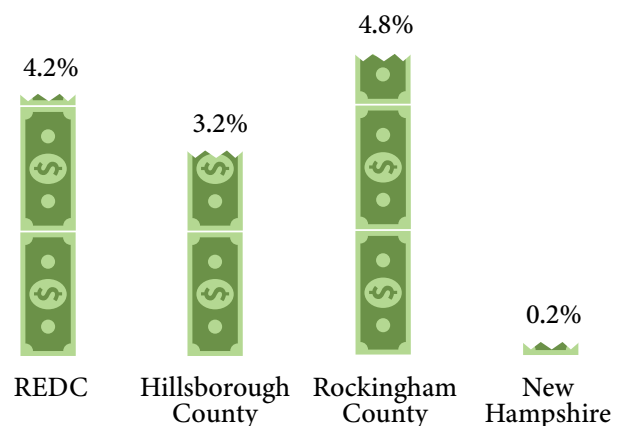
Source: NH Dept. of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Bureau

Note: Regional average wage is a weighted average.

Looking at the annual changes from 2021 to 2022, employers, employment, and wages increased across the region and state, indicating continued economic recovery during the post-pandemic era.

Annual Increase in Weekly Wages 2021-2022

Source: NH Dept. of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Bureau
Note: Regional average wage is a weighted average.

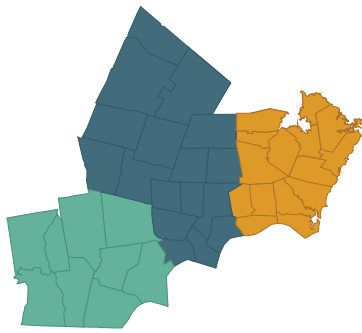


Unemployment Rates and Trends

Table C-4 in the Appendix includes town-by-town annual unemployment data from 2013 through 2023. Over this 10-year period, rates continually decreased until 2020, when the COVID-19 pandemic caused significant disruptions to the regional, state, and national economies. In 2023, rates averaged below pre-pandemic levels.

Within the CEDS region, the lowest annual unemployment rate for 2023 was in the Eastern subregion (2.2%), followed by the Central (2.3%) and Western (2.5%) subregions. The region had ten communities with rates below 2% for 2023, all located in the Eastern and Central subregions. There were four communities with rates above 3%; however, all communities were below the unemployment rate for the nation (3.6%). Most communities in the region decreased 0.1 to 0.5 points year-over-year, while the annual unemployment rate in the U.S. remained flat from 2022 to 2023.

2023 Annual Unemployment Rates (Rates not seasonally adjusted)



CEDS REGION 2.3%
(DOWN 0.3%)



NH 2.2%
(DOWN 0.3%)



U.S. 3.6%

Source: NH Department of Employment Security

Labor Force

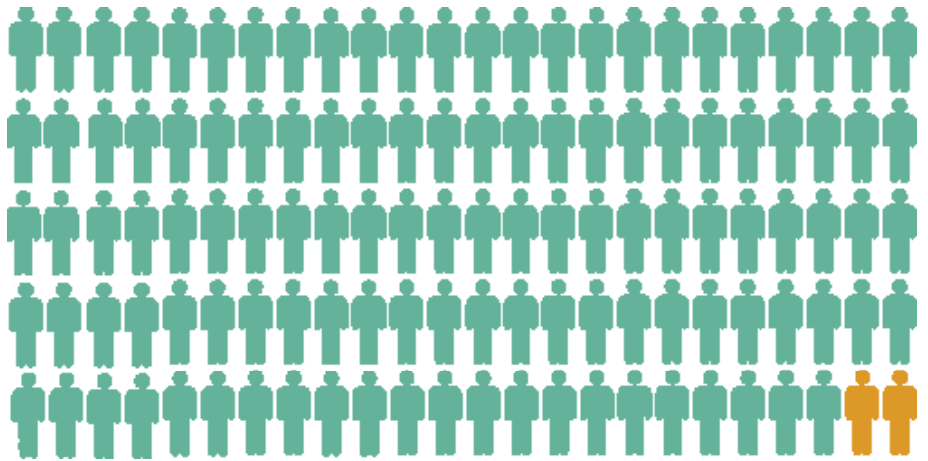
The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics defines Civilian Labor Force as "all people age 16 and older who are classified as either employed or unemployed". Conceptually, the labor force level is the number of people who are either working or actively looking for work. Table C-6 in the Appendix tracks the annual averages for civilian labor force data at the county and state level, along with the other New England states.

While a low unemployment rate is one indication of a healthy economy, it is not the whole picture. The labor market is another important indicator of the overall health of our economy because it indicates how many people are tied to the workforce. Regionally and nationally, the labor force decreased during the pandemic and continued to remain below pre-pandemic levels until recently.

A shrinking labor force is typically caused by an aging population that retires, young people staying in school, others leaving work to return to school, or migration to another region or state. However, over the past couple of years, workers dissatisfied with working conditions and parents unable to find reliable childcare have also contributed to a smaller workforce.

In 2023, the U.S. added over 2.8 million people to the labor force, bringing levels well above those from before the pandemic. However, New England is a bit slower to recover, and remains below pre-pandemic levels. More locally, NH's labor force was reduced by 700 workers from 2022 to 2023.

2023 Labor Force in Hillsborough and Rockingham Counties



TOTAL LABOR FORCE 426,600

HAVE A JOB
416,700 (97.7%)

UNEMPLOYED
9,800 (2.3%)

Source: NH Department of Employment Security

The total labor force for Hillsborough and Rockingham counties decreased by 3,400 workers from 2022 to 2023.

Source: NH Department of Employment Security

Income and Poverty

The U.S. Census Bureau collects data regarding income and poverty, and categorizes it by factors such as ethnicity, gender, age, family type, etc. For the purposes of the annual CEDS updates, REDC narrowed down the scope of data to look solely at the per capita income, since this is the factor that is often used in various reports and distress criteria. The Census Bureau defines per capita income (PCI) as the mean money income received in the past 12 months computed for every man, woman, and child in a geographic area. It is derived by dividing the total income of all people 15 years old and over in a geographic area by the total population in that area and rounded to the nearest whole dollar. Although total population includes those under the age of 15, income data is not collected for people under 15 years.

Poverty is calculated as a percentage of the population below the poverty threshold, rather than giving a numerical dollar value. The Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty. If a family's total income is less than the family's threshold, that family and every individual in it is considered to be in poverty. The official poverty thresholds do not vary

geographically, but they are updated for inflation using the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). The official poverty definition uses money income before taxes and does not include capital gains or noncash benefits (such as public housing, Medicaid, and food stamps).

Table F-3 in the Appendix lists the PCI for annual 12-month periods from 2017 through 2022 for the municipalities within the CEDS region, as well as Hillsborough and Rockingham counties, New Hampshire, and the United States. Similarly, Table F-4 lists the percentage of the population considered below the poverty threshold for the same period and locations. The subregional and regional values of both tables are based on population counts.

The entire region experienced over a 9% increase in PCI from 2021 to 2022. Within the region, the highest per capita incomes were found in the Eastern subregion, with an average of \$64,366 per person for 2022. The Western subregion had an average PCI of \$51,664 and the Central subregion had an average PCI of \$51,523 in 2022.

Although per capita incomes continued to increase across the region and state from 2021 to 2022, poverty levels continued to remain fairly flat. A summary of the PCI and poverty levels for our region, state, and the U.S. are listed below. As one might expect, New Hampshire residents experience a much lower poverty rate than that of the U.S. Similarly, most of the CEDS region fared better than the state.

Per Capita Income and Poverty Rates for 2021 and 2022

	PCI		Poverty Rate	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
REDC CEDS Region	\$49,799	\$54,396	5.2%	5.2%
State of NH	\$43,877	\$48,250	7.4%	7.3%
United States	\$37,638	\$41,261	12.6%	12.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ASC 5-Year estimates

THE REGIONAL ECONOMY

By Scott Lemos, PhD, Lecturer, Economics and Management, University of New Hampshire

New Hampshire Overview

2023: Resilience and Growth Amidst New Challenges in New Hampshire

In 2023, the New Hampshire economy demonstrated resilience and adaptability, continuing its trajectory of growth and recovery from the pandemic-induced downturn. The state not only maintained its regained employment levels but also witnessed expansion in key sectors such as technology, healthcare, and green energy, reflecting its commitment to economic diversification and innovation. The addition of new jobs, particularly in these high-growth industries, has further solidified New Hampshire's economic foundations, making it an attractive destination for businesses and workers alike. This growth has been supported by state and local government initiatives aimed at fostering a conducive environment for startups and established companies, emphasizing the importance of sustainable economic development.

However, the economic landscape of 2023 brought new challenges and uncertainties to the forefront. Rising global economic tensions and supply chain disruptions continued to exert inflationary pressures, impacting both businesses and consumers in New Hampshire. While the state's economy has shown a remarkable ability to adapt, these external factors have led to increased costs of living and operational challenges for local businesses, potentially dampening economic momentum. Additionally, the ongoing issue of workforce shortages became more pronounced in sectors requiring specialized skills, highlighting the critical need for strategic investments in education and workforce training programs.

The housing market, while remaining strong, also faced challenges with affordability, posing

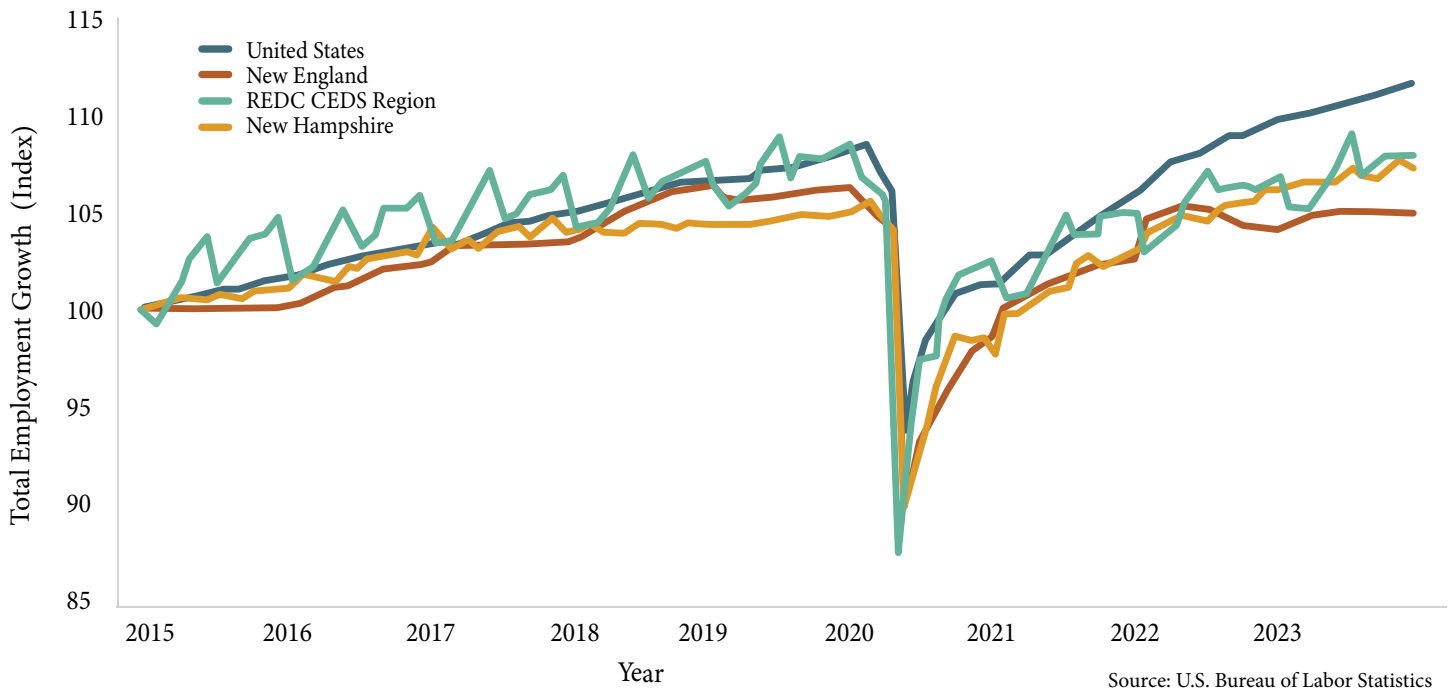
a significant barrier to attracting and retaining talent essential for sustaining economic growth. In response, New Hampshire is poised to leverage its economic achievements and address these challenges through innovative policies and programs designed to enhance workforce development, improve housing affordability, and support the sectors driving its economic expansion. These efforts are crucial for ensuring the state's economy not only navigates the complexities of the current global economic environment, but also lays a solid foundation for deeper, structural changes within the economy.

NH Economy in 2023: A Period of Slow Growth in the Face of Economic Uncertainty

Figure 1 provides a comprehensive overview of the economic trajectories of the REDC CEDS region (encompassing Rockingham County and five Hillsborough County communities), New Hampshire, New England, and the United States from 2015 through 2023, encapsulating the significant economic downturn of early 2020 followed by a period of recovery. Notably, New Hampshire and the REDC CEDS region have shown a more modest employment growth compared to the national average since 2015 and faced more pronounced impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite these challenges, the REDC CEDS region's growth trajectory has aligned more closely with the national trend by 2023. The initial shock of the pandemic saw New Hampshire's employment plummet by 16.4% from January to April 2020—a steeper decline than the 14.3% drop observed nationally, marking one of the most significant employment contractions since the Great Depression.

The narrative of recovery is also captured in Figure 1, charting the state's economic resurgence through

Figure 1: Change in Total Employment (Index; 2015 = 100)



2023. Over this year, New Hampshire successfully added 10,700 jobs, a 1.5% increase, with the REDC CEDS region contributing significantly to this rebound by generating 3,200 jobs. This accounts for nearly a third of the state's overall job growth and represents a 0.9% growth rate for the region. This detail underscores the region's role in the broader state economic recovery, highlighting its resilience and growing economic vitality in the aftermath of the pandemic's challenges.

Figure 2: Change in NH Employment: Total, Private, and Public (Index; 2015 = 100)

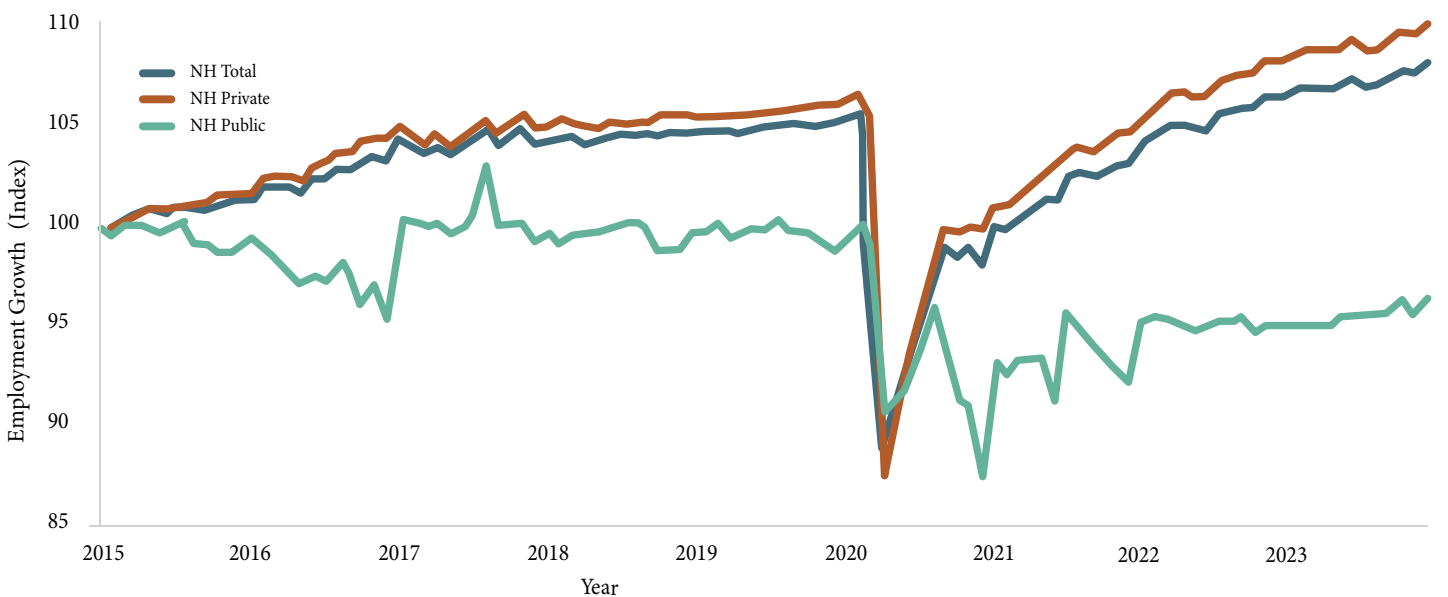
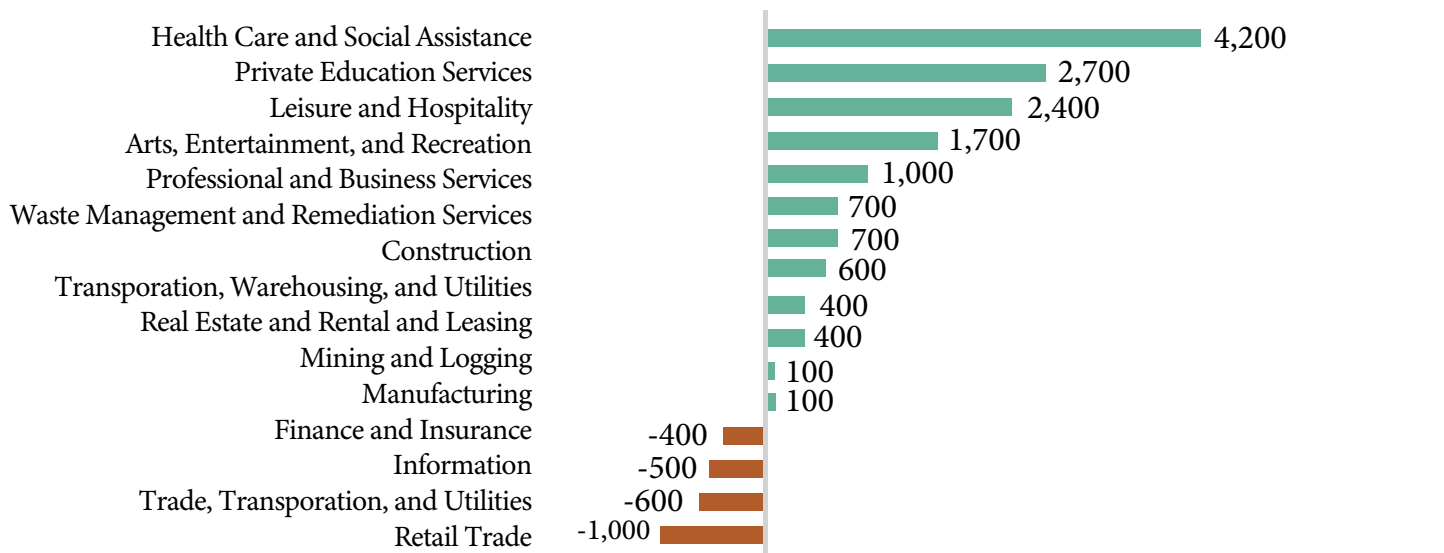


Figure 3: Year-Over-Year Private Sector Job Growth for New Hampshire (2022)



Source: NH Dept. of Employment Security, Economic & Labor Market Information Bureau

Employment by Industry

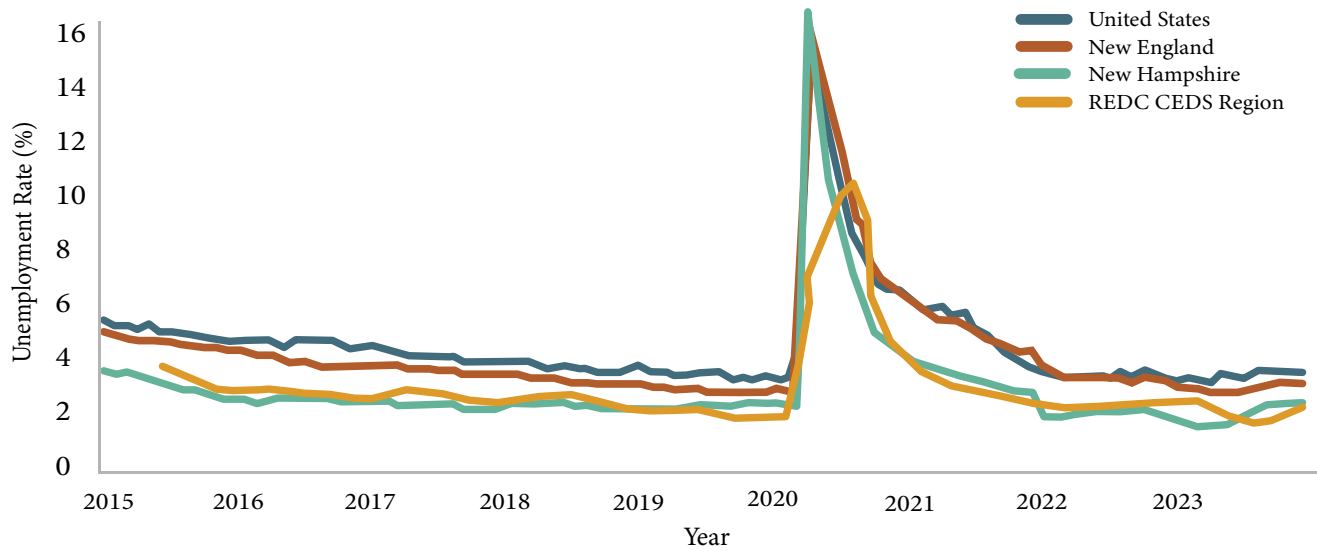
As Figure 3 shows, in New Hampshire most industries experienced continued employment gains over 2023. The largest gains in employment were experienced across three industries: Health Care and Social Assistance, which added 4,200 jobs over the period; Private Educational Services, adding 2,700 jobs; and finally Leisure and Hospitality, gaining 2,400 jobs during the same time. Those sectors with net job losses over the year include Retail Trade (-1,000 jobs); Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (-600 jobs); Information (-500 jobs); and Finance and Insurance (-400 jobs).

Unemployment

Figure 4 provides a detailed account of the unemployment trends in New Hampshire and the REDC CEDS region, illustrating a period of exceptionally low unemployment rates up until the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020. These rates were consistently one- to two- percentage points lower than those observed at the national and New England levels from 2007 to 2019. By the close of 2019, New Hampshire boasted a seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 2.6%, underscoring a robust employment landscape even surpassing the pre-recession period of 2008-2009.

The landscape shifted dramatically with the COVID-19 pandemic, as widespread employment layoffs triggered by economic shutdowns to enforce public safety measures led to a sharp rise in unemployment rates. The state experienced an unprecedented seasonally adjusted unemployment peak of 16.2% in the second quarter of 2020, marking the highest rate in modern history and surpassing both the REDC CEDS region's peak of 15.6% and the broader New England region's peak of 14.0%. This spike in unemployment, however, was transient, with rates for both the state and the REDC CEDS region quickly retracting to just above 4% by the end of 2020, and steadily declining thereafter to revert to pre-pandemic levels by January 2022. Throughout the latter half of 2023, the REDC CEDS region notably maintained lower unemployment rates than New Hampshire, New England, and the national average. Concluding 2023, both the state and region observed unemployment rates dip back to the encouraging figure of 2.6%, signifying exceptionally strong labor market conditions that have fully rebounded across New Hampshire and the REDC CEDS region.

Figure 4: Unemployment Rate (2015-2023)

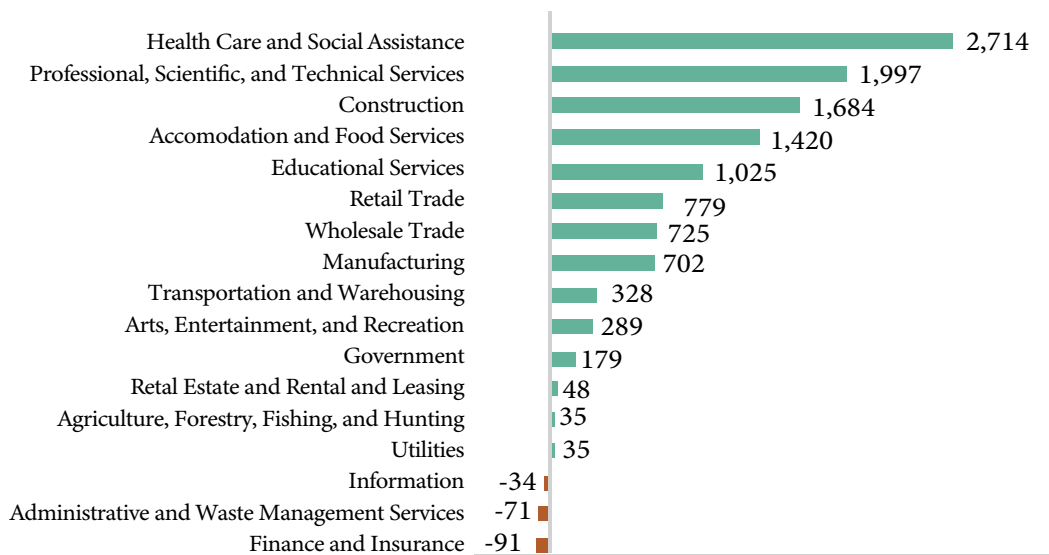


Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Note: Seasonally-adjusted data was not available for REDC CEDS region because of a change in BLS methodology. REDC CEDS region data was smoothed using a sixth order polynomial smoothing function.

NH Outlook: Employment Projections through 2025

While the long-term structural impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic remain somewhat uncertain, the sectors within New Hampshire most directly impacted by the initial lockdown measures have seen comprehensive recoveries by the year 2022. As we project towards 2025, anticipated growth within specific industries in New Hampshire is notable. The Health Care and Social Assistance sector is poised for the most significant expansion, with an expected increase of 2,714 jobs, marking the most substantial growth across all sectors. This is followed closely by the Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services industry, which is projected to grow by 1,997 jobs. The Construction sector is also on an upward trajectory with an anticipated addition of 1,684 jobs. Furthermore, the Accommodation and Food Services, along with the Educational Services sectors, are expected to grow by 1,420 and 1,025 jobs respectively, as detailed in Figure 5. This projected job growth across diverse sectors highlights the dynamic nature of New Hampshire's economy and its capacity for adaptation and growth post-pandemic.

Figure 5: NH Employment Projections (2022-2024), by Industry



Source: NH Dept. of Employment Security, Economic & Labor Market Information Bureau, Quarterly Employment & Wages

REDC CEDS Region Economy

NH and REDC CEDS Regional Economies Exceed Pre-Pandemic Peak Employment

There are historically substantial differences in growth rates in regions across New Hampshire. Over the past several years, the REDC CEDS region has experienced a stronger job growth than New Hampshire.

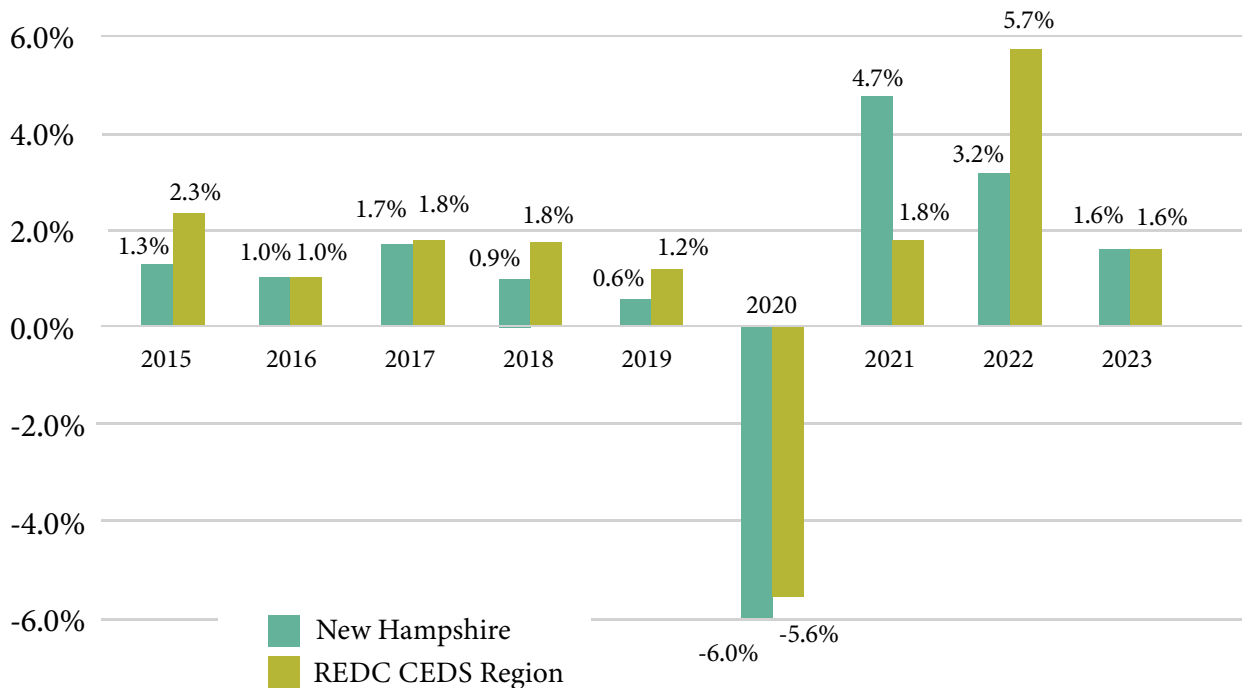
Figure 6 highlights private sector job growth trends in the REDC CEDS region. The region has experienced consistently stronger job growth than NH over the 10-year period from 2012 through 2022 and lost a smaller percentage of jobs through 2020 (5.6% as opposed to the 6.0% employment loss in the state overall).

Though the REDC CEDS region recovered at a slower pace than the state through 2021, 2022

brought rapid recovery and growth trends similar to those prior to the onset of the pandemic. Specifically, New Hampshire experienced job growth of 3.2% over 2022, whereas the REDC CEDS region experienced almost double that job growth during the same period (5.7%). Both NH and the REDC CEDS region are currently at employment levels beyond their pre-pandemic peak employment.

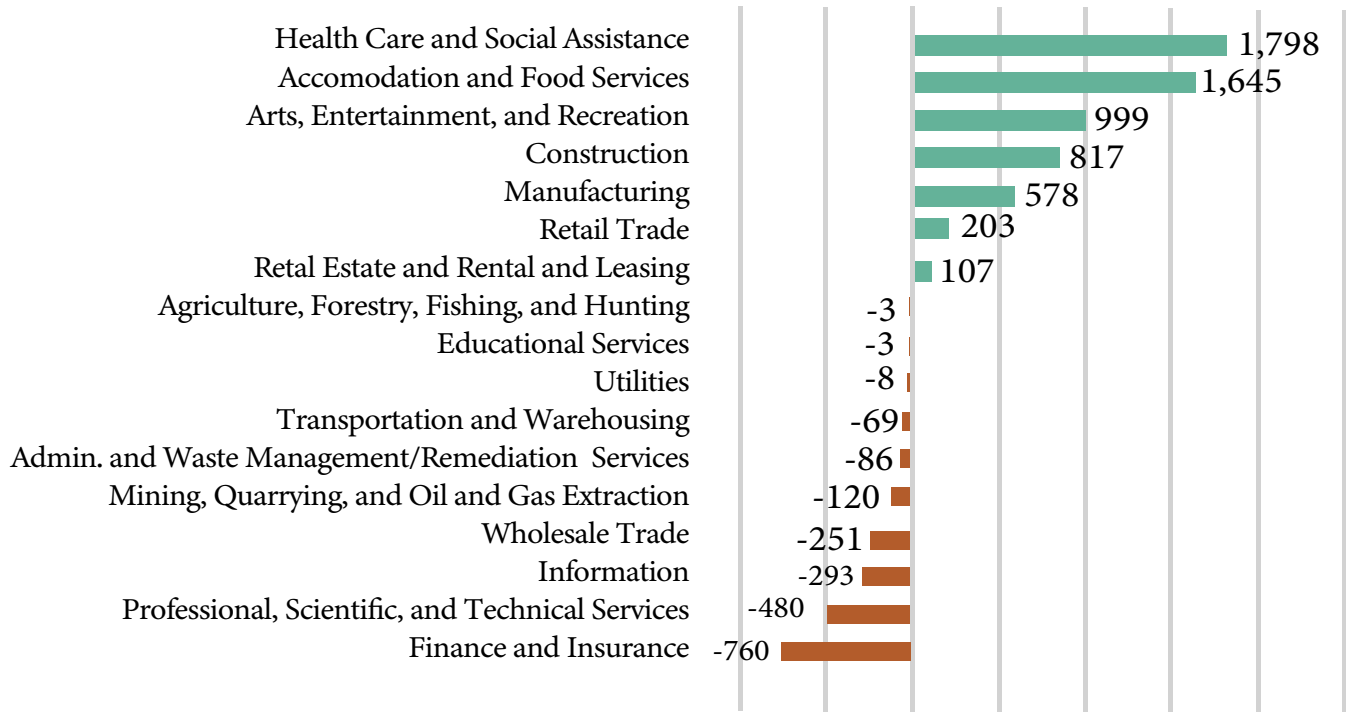
As Figure 7 highlights, the largest gains in private-sector employment over the region during 2022 were in Professional and Business Services, gaining 2,701 jobs; Manufacturing, which added by 1,407 jobs; and Education and Health Services, adding 1,399 jobs over the period. Both the NH and the REDC CEDS region experienced the most significant job gains across those industries that were most seriously affected by the statewide lockdowns intermittently throughout the past two years.

Figure 6: Private Sector Job Growth (%) for NH and REDC CEDS Region - 2022



Source: NH Dept. of Employment Security, Economic & Labor Market Information Bureau, Quarterly Employment & Wages.

Figure 7: Year-Over-Year Private Sector Job Growth for the REDC CEDS Region – 2022



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Note: Due to data constraints, these data include employment through Q3 2022 and thus do not represent a full year of growth.

Economic Outlook Conclusion

As 2023 unfolded, the REDC CEDS region, along with the broader New Hampshire economy, demonstrated remarkable resilience and adaptability in the face of ongoing global challenges. The lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, while profound, were increasingly integrated into a narrative of recovery and growth that saw both the state and region not only rebound from the economic downturn experienced in the early half of 2020 but also forge paths to new heights of economic vitality. This period of rapid expansion underscored the strength and robustness of New Hampshire's economic foundation, showcasing the region's ability to navigate the complexities of a post-pandemic landscape with agility and foresight.

Looking ahead, the sustainability of this growth trajectory for New Hampshire and the REDC CEDS region hinges on navigating several key challenges:

- Managing national economic pressures such as fluctuating interest rates and ongoing inflation, which remain significant considerations for the broader economic climate, and
- Addressing critical state and regional issues, including the need for a skilled workforce and the importance of enhancing housing affordability. The tight labor market, while indicative of a strong employment sector, poses potential constraints on the region's ability to attract and support new and expanding businesses. Similarly, the issue of housing affordability continues to be a pivotal factor that could influence the region's attractiveness to prospective residents and workers. Tackling these challenges effectively will be paramount in ensuring the continued economic prosperity of New Hampshire and the REDC CEDS region, setting the stage for a future characterized by sustained growth and enhanced resilience.

How is our State and Region Responding to COVID-19?

State Response

Significant, historic federal aid provided key resources to support New Hampshire's people, economy, and public services through the pandemic. In April 2020, Governor Sununu established the Governor's Office for Emergency Relief and Recovery (GOFERR) to oversee the deployment of the State's appropriation under the Coronavirus Relief Fund of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act). GOFERR created 24 programs to manage distribution of CARES Act funds. These programs provided funding across New Hampshire for a broad range of services, including emergency broadband expansion, local agriculture, mental health support, live venues, housing relief, childcare relief, and reimbursements to municipalities and counties for COVID-19 related expenses.

GOFERR continued administering the State's allocation of the 2022 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) State Fiscal Recovery Fund (SFRF). The State is using SFRF for two primary purposes: addressing immediate, short-term needs of communities and the economy, and supporting long-term strategies that focus on one-time investments to ensure the funds provide benefits beyond the short-term. Projects funded to date include state and municipal infrastructure, housing support, childcare stabilization, mental health, behavioral health, substance abuse, IT infrastructure, public safety, youth services, veteran services, and COVID-19 direct response. Going forward, the state plans to fund initiatives in line with these purposes, with a particular investment in programs serving vulnerable populations and those disproportionately impacted by COVID-19, including Emergency Rental Assistance, the Homeowners Assistance Fund, and the Capital Projects Fund for expanding high-speed broadband.

In July 2023, Governor Sununu released a report on the state's use of the funds, entitled New Hampshire Recovery Plan. The Plan details how

the state allocated the \$994 million in ARPA and SFRF funds it received from the federal government. New Hampshire used the funds to support over 200 projects and programs supporting housing, mental health services, water and infrastructure improvements, youth services, aids to tourism, workforce capacity and capabilities, state government efficiency improvements to adapt to workforce shortages, and more. The state maintains an interactive transparency dashboard to report on ARPA and SFRF authorizations, obligations, and expenditures.

The New Hampshire Department of Business and Economic Affairs (BEA) strategic plan, Economic Recovery and Expansion Strategy, identified eight functional areas to support economic recovery and development in the state:

- Business retention
- Business attraction
- Workforce development
- Entrepreneurship
- Advocacy and regulatory
- Financing
- Technical assistance
- Infrastructure



Provided by New Hampshire Department of Business and Economic Affairs.

BEA proposes the creation of Statewide Resource Networks to bring together economic development stakeholders to address these priorities. The networks will help build statewide capacity, knowledge, and mentorship to individuals seeking growth opportunities and facilitate information sharing and networking among individuals, communities, and government agencies.

Regional Response

Local government and businesses across the region have continued to adapt and innovate in response to the pandemic, working together to implement solutions designed to increase resiliency to economic disruptions. Municipalities and counties were the beneficiaries of a significant influx of federal funds via ARPA, with the amount of funding tied solely to population size. ARPA provided municipalities of all sizes flexible, extensive grant funding, a first for many of the small communities in the region. Funds were distributed in two equal allocations. Expenditures must be incurred by the end of 2024 and spent by the end of 2026. Projects must be intended to address the economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, including the costs of mitigating the impact of COVID-19 itself, such as premium pay and lost revenues, as well as addressing the consequent economic disruption and hardship fallen on individuals, households, businesses, and local governments, with an emphasis on those communities disproportionately affected. Spending areas include infrastructure, community aid, housing, public health, economic and workforce development, and public safety.

Regional Tech Hubs

In October 2023, the U.S. Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration selected southern New Hampshire as one of 31 Regional Innovation and Technology Hubs (Tech Hubs) across the country. The ReGen Valley Tech Hub, led by the Advanced Regenerative Manufacturing Institute and located in Nashua and Manchester, will focus on the manufacturing of regenerative tissues and organs,

such as livers, kidneys, lungs, hearts, and skin cells. The Tech Hub designation enables the ReGen Valley Tech Hub to compete for additional federal funding.

The Tech Hubs program was created by the 2022 federal CHIPS and Science Act to catalyze investment in technologies critical to economic growth, national security, and job creation. New Hampshire's ReGen Valley Tech Hub aims to make New Hampshire a global leader in biofabrication to produce cost-effective regenerative therapies that address chronic disease and organ failure. Biofabrication is at the intersection of key technologies, including biotechnology, medical technology, robotics, and advanced manufacturing. ReGen Valley Tech Hub investments will be made in manufacturing facilities, technology startups, and workforce attraction and training.



PRIORITY PROJECTS

Project Selection Criteria

Using the 2023 CEDS Priority Project List as the starting point for the 2024 List, REDC requested updates on existing projects from each project proponent starting in January 2024. Additionally, REDC utilized a comprehensive Request for Projects process to request new proposals from around the region.

After collecting the new and updated project proposals, REDC staff reviewed each to ensure compliance with at least one of the CEDS goals and objectives, which include Infrastructure Development (ID); Workforce Attraction and Retention (WF); Housing (H); and Sustainable Living (SL). Projects are also categorized by length of project/project start and end dates, which are: Short-term (less than 24 months), Intermediate-term (2-5 years), and Long-term (over 5 years).

REDC staff made recommendations for additions and changes to the CEDS Priority Project List based on its review of the materials submitted by the

municipalities and organizations. The project updates and new projects were presented to the CEDS Steering Committee at its April meeting, and following the presentation, the Steering Committee voted to approve the changes.

2024 Priority Project List Updates

During the 2024 planning cycle, three of the REDC CEDS Priority Projects were completed and removed from the list. One additional project was removed from the list at the request of the municipality. Additionally, there were 11 new projects added to the Priority Project List in 2024.

For detailed updates regarding each project, please refer to the Project Update Matrix, starting on page 64.

New Priority Projects

After extensive outreach, the Request for Proposal (RFP) process produced 11 new priority projects for the 2024 CEDS. Details on each are provided below.

Derry Route 28 Sewer Interception Extension

Location: Derry, NH

Time Frame: 2024

Goals Addressed: ID

Estimated Jobs: Unknown

Estimated Cost: \$4.2 million

Potential Funding Sources: Municipal bond, Water Wheeling revenues

Project Description: Extend the sewer line from Route 28 at Berry Rd south to Ryan's Hill as identified in the town's Master Plan. The extension includes 105+/- acres of commercially-zoned properties, much of which remains vacant. As Derry has very limited commercial land available for development, public sewer would maximize the economic development of this area. 3,600' of gravity sewer line and 1,925' of pressure line is proposed.

New Police Station and Fire Substation

Location: Exeter, NH

Time Frame: 2024-2026

Goals Addressed: ID

Estimated Jobs: Temporary

Estimated Cost: \$17,522,500

Potential Funding Sources: Municipal bond

Project Description: Construction of an approximately 23,000 square foot new police station and fire substation. The existing police department will be relocated to the new facility and a portion of the downtown fire station will be relocated to the new substation.

Kingston Landfill Community Solar Farm

Location: Kingston, NH

Time Frame: 2024-2026

Goals Addressed: ID, SL

Estimated Jobs: Temporary construction jobs

Estimated Cost: \$15-20 million

Potential Funding Sources: Private investors

Project Description: The construction of a 5-6 megawatt solar farm on its capped landfill property on Route 125 near the intersection with Route 107 (Marshall Road). The town has entered into a land Option Agreement with ReVision Energy that will allow ReVision to begin the due diligence and engineering portion of the project. The plan is to produce enough electricity for the grid to offset the power used by more than 1,000 homes, reduce the town's carbon footprint, and generate revenue from lease of the land for this purpose. ReVision Energy will develop the project.

Imagine Main Street

Location: Nashua, NH

Time Frame: 2025-2028

Goals Addressed: ID, WF, SL

Estimated Jobs: Unknown

Estimated Cost: Design/Planning: \$3.5 million; Construction: \$30+ million

Potential Funding Sources: Planning RAISE grant for design phase, unknown

Project Description: Designing Main Street to function as a destination instead of a thruway. The city is committed to building on the momentum from the significant recent and ongoing investments in the downtown and realize the community-led vision for Main Street as outlined in the recently adopted Master Plan, Imagine Nashua. Continued investment in downtown, comprised almost entirely of neighborhoods identified by the DOT as Areas of Persistent Poverty and Historically Disadvantaged Communities, will increase economic opportunities and improve quality of life for residents. The Imagine Main Street project will directly confront the inequities the current vehicle-oriented design of the corridor creates for those without personal vehicles, as well as incorporating green infrastructure to help mitigate the disproportionately negative environmental impacts on residents of the proposed project area. Nashua's downtown is an important economic driver of the city, and the city strives to make it a welcoming, walkable, and enticing destination for residents and visitors alike.

Nimco Redevelopment

Location: Nashua, NH

Time Frame: 2024+

Goals Addressed: WF, H, SL

Estimated Jobs: None

Potential Funding Sources: Private funding, Brownfields grants

Estimated Cost: Land: \$5 million; Remediation: unknown; Construction: \$15+ million

Project Description: The redevelopment of a city-owned parcel of land known as the "Nimco Property," a defunct building with adjacent land area on a Brownfield site. The property is approximately 3+ acres in land area. It is located in downtown Nashua off the Veterans Memorial Parkway and the Nashua River. It will need environmental cleanup, demolition of the existing mill building, and redevelopment of housing.

Nashua Public Library

Location: Nashua, NH **Time Frame:** 2024+ **Goals Addressed:** ID, SL
Estimated Jobs: Unknown **Estimated Cost:** \$25-30 million
Potential Funding Sources: Municipal, grants

Project Description: The Nashua Public Library Building is in need of a full renovation to bring the building up to code. This includes major improvements to the accessibility of the bathrooms, stairs, sprinklers, lighting, etc., as well as a complete overhaul of the building envelope inside and out. This will also include a programmatic study of what the modern library needs. It is currently being used for a library and a de facto community center and will need to make major improvements to the physical space in order to accommodate the modern uses of the library.

Mohawk Tannery Cleanup & Development

Location: Nashua, NH **Time Frame:** 10-year project after site clean-up is complete
Goals Addressed: H, SL **Estimated Jobs:** Unknown
Estimated Cost: Cleanup: \$21 million; Apartments: unknown; Condos: unknown; Public Space: \$5 million; Pedestrian Bridge: \$3 million
Potential Funding Sources: EPA, Brownfields, Housing Trust Fund, city loan, private

Project Description: The old Mohawk Tannery is being redeveloped into 540 housing units including some affordable units. The site is Brownfield, and the first step in this process is environmental cleanup from the tanning activities that have left toxic chemicals on most of the property. The next step is apartments, with 20% affordable, and then condos. There will be six buildings and a very large public open space and a pedestrian bridge over to Mine Falls Park.

Newington Port Roadway Improvements

Location: Newington and Portsmouth, NH **Time Frame:** As soon as funding is secured
Goals Addressed: ID, SL **Estimated Cost:** \$2.2+ million
Potential Funding Sources: Federal and state transportation grants, municipal funding
Estimated Jobs: Unknown

Project Description: The project involves the full depth reconstruction of approximately 2,700 LF or 74,800 SF of roadway along the eastern portion of Gosling Road, and 11,330 LF or 401,100 SF of Shattuck Way in order to improve the base material of each roadway resulting in improve load capacity. In addition, certain portions of Shattuck Way will be raised and the corresponding drainage improved to correct the flooding conditions that have been experienced. The proposed improvements will enhance the roadways' sustainability and reliability as the primary access route to other inland transportation corridors.

Yankee Fishermen's Cooperative Infrastructure Improvements

Location: Seabrook, NH **Time Frame:** 2024-2026+ **Goals Addressed:** ID, SL
Estimated Cost: Phase 1: \$70,000; Phase 2: \$92,000; Phase 3: \$30,000+
Potential Funding Sources: Grants, loans, unknown
Estimated Jobs: Save 40 small businesses, retain 18 jobs

Project Description: Yankee Fishermen's Cooperative requires a number of upgrades and infrastructure improvements in order to meet regulatory compliance and ensure revenue meets or exceeds expenses. Phases 1 and 2 include required repairs and upgrades, Phase 3 focuses on a business needs study.

Salem Master Plan Update

Location: Salem, NH

Time Frame: 2024-2025

Goals Addressed: ID, WF, H, SL

Estimated Cost: \$150,000

Estimated Jobs: Five

Potential Funding Sources: Municipal funding

Project Description: The town has initiated an update to its Comprehensive Master Plan. The current plan was last updated in 2017 by internal staff with little public involvement. In 2023, the town established a Master Plan Steering Committee with representatives from multiple boards and commissions throughout town to guide the process. The town's planning director staffs the committee. In December 2023, the committee selected Utile Design out of Boston, MA to be the town's consultant. In addition to a town-wide vision, the process will deliver an initial review of Salem's community profile, demographics, and key areas for consideration. These key areas include Salem's housing inventory and approach, commercial/residential balance, recreation, and land use.

Salem Police Station

Location: Salem, NH

Time Frame: 2024-2026

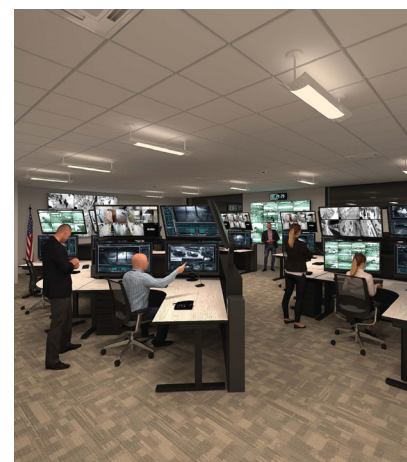
Goals Addressed: ID

Estimated Cost: \$38.6 million

Estimated Jobs: Retain 250 jobs

Potential Funding Sources: Impact fees, municipal bonds

Project Description: The proposed project includes design, demolition of the existing building, construction of the new facilities, and temporary relocation of the Police Department operations during construction. The new Police Station building will be situated on the same site as the existing facility. The new police station will encompass an operational area on two levels of approximately 31,600 SF, 4,000 SF Training Range, and a 4,000 SF K9 Outbuilding. This project is the first of a comprehensive plan to address the Town's inadequate public facility infrastructure. Significant problems exist in the current building, including lack of ADA compliance, inadequate space for 100+ PD employees, and other health / safety issues.



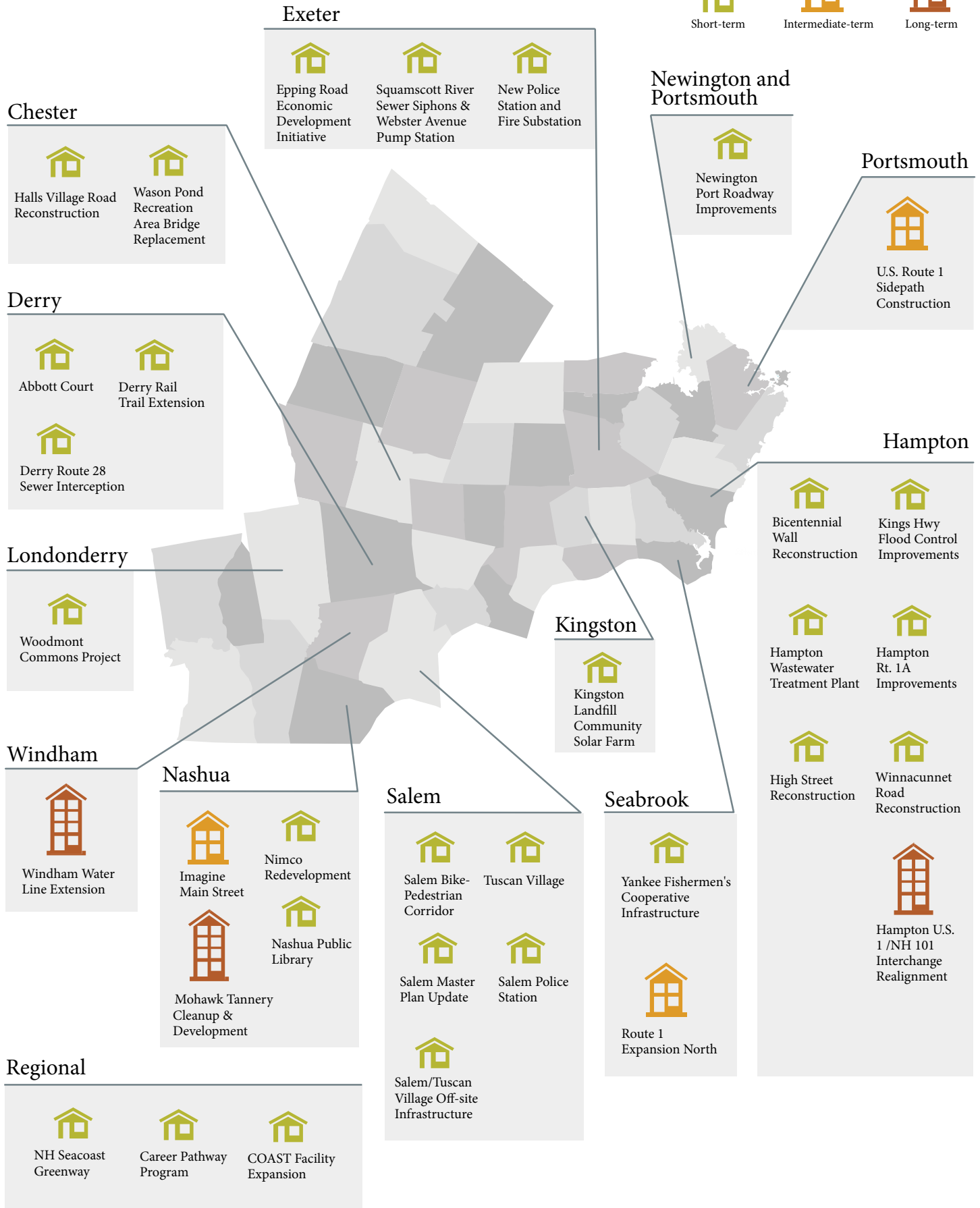
TGAS

Proposed Lobby Concept



Police station renderings provided by the town of Salem.

2024 Priority Project List Map by Location & Duration



2024 REDC / CEDS Priority Project Update Matrix

Infrastructure Development = ID Sustainable Living = SL
 Workforce Attraction & Retention = WF Housing = H

- Short-term
- Intermediate-term
- Long-term

CHESTER - Halls Village Road (HVR) Reconstruction

DESCRIPTION: The project is intended to upgrade approximately 1.2 miles of a narrow and poor condition Class V town road. The project also includes the upgrade of two undersized culvert locations for stream crossings which have occasionally overtopped the road. HVR is a bypass that is heavily used as a connector by the residents of Chester and the surrounding towns of Derry, Sandown, and Fremont, and also commercial trucking and contracting traffic operating regionally in this area.

UPDATE: The engineering plan continues to be updated. Costs were adjusted for inflation.

Goals: ID	Estimated Costs: Total cost: \$2,855,000	Estimated Jobs: 34 temporary jobs; retaining 14 for businesses on HVR	Funding Sources: Municipal
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CHESTER - Wason Pond Recreation Area Bridge Replacement

DESCRIPTION: Replace a 60+ year old, flood-damaged access bridge to the Wason pond Conservation and Recreation Area (WPCRA). The replacement bridge shall meet current environmental and climate change resiliency requirements and shall meet the needs of the fire department for weight and access. The project has three phases: 1) engineering, permitting, bid package preparation; 2) bid review; and 3) construction.

UPDATE: The studies and design have been completed. The project has secured funding and will be voted on at the May 2024 Town Meeting.

Goals: ID, WF, SL	Estimated Costs: \$384,000	Estimated Jobs: Unknown	Funding Sources: Phases 1&2: Recreation impact fees and Current Use penalty fees. Phase 3: 50% NH LWCF grant; 50% Conservation Commission fund (Municipal)
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DERRY - Abbott Court

DESCRIPTION: This project will provide a public parking garage with retail and workforce/affordable housing components above. A potential second commercial building is being considered.

UPDATE: Variances attained, planning and design underway. Financing under review.

Goals: ID, H	Estimated Costs: \$40+ million	Estimated Jobs: 25 new/ retained	Funding Sources: EDA Grant; Municipal Bond; Public/Private; Direct Sale
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DERRY - Derry Rail Trail Extension

DESCRIPTION: This project will extend the existing Derry Rail Trail to the Londonderry town line, tying into the regional trail system and Granite State Rail Trail system. The proposed extension is 1,900 feet.

UPDATE: Project approved by NH DOT and added to the 10-Year Plan. Engineering in 2026, with construction in 2027-28.

Goals: ID, SL	Estimated Costs: \$969,800	Estimated Jobs: Temporary construction jobs	Funding Sources: Federal Transportation Alternative Funds, Municipal
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DERRY - Derry Route 28 Sewer Interception Extension

DESCRIPTION: Extend the sewer line from Route 28 at Berry Rd south to Ryan's Hill as identified in the town's Master Plan. The extension includes 105+/- acres of commercially-zoned properties, much of which remains vacant. As Derry has very limited commercial land available for development, public sewer would maximize the economic development of this area. 3,600' of gravity sewer line and 1,925' of pressure line is proposed.

UPDATE: New Project.

Goals: ID	Estimated Costs: \$4.2 million	Estimated Jobs: Unknown	Funding Sources: \$1.0 million municipal bond, Water Wheeling revenues
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EXETER - Epping Road Economic Development Initiative

DESCRIPTION: Extend sewer and waterlines and improve the roadway and signalization of Epping Road, from Continental Drive to and through the Rte. 101 interchange using a TIF.

UPDATE: Construction of several private developments along the corridor are underway. Design of the roadway and utility improvements has been completed. The town anticipates awarding a contract and starting construction by summer 2024. Substantial completion is estimated to be reached by November 2024 and full completion in Spring 2025.

Goals: ID	Estimated Costs: \$4 - \$7 million for outstanding project components.	Estimated Jobs: Unknown	Funding Sources: TIF District
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EXETER - New Police Station and Fire Substation

DESCRIPTION: Construct of an approximately 23,000 square foot new police station and fire substation. The existing police department will be relocated to the new facility and a portion of the downtown fire station will be relocated to the new substation.

UPDATE: New Project.

Goals: ID	Estimated Costs: \$17,522,500	Estimated Jobs: Temporary construction jobs	Funding Sources: Municipal bond
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EXETER - Squamscott River Sewer Siphons & Webster Avenue Pump Station

DESCRIPTION: This is a two phase project to increase sewer capacity which will allow for future growth and prevent the likeliness of sanitary sewer overflows. The first phase includes replacing three parallel inverted sewer siphon pipes under the Squamscott River. The second phase includes upgrading the current flow capacity at the Webster Avenue sewage pump station.

UPDATE: After encountering some unexpected drilling issues, the Town and its engineers modified the design. To date, one 12-inch siphon has been installed. The Town called a Special Town Meeting in July 2023 to appropriate \$3.5 million in additional funding to complete the project. Drilling for the second siphon began in January 2024 and work is ongoing. Anticipated project completion is June 2024. Design for the Webster Avenue sewage pump station upgrade project has been completed. Construction bids were received in January 2024. An additional \$213,000 in funding was approved in 2024, and the the town anticipates awarding a contract and starting construction in 2024.

Goals: ID	Estimated Costs: Phase 1: Squamscott River Siphons \$3.36 million for the first; next two costs Unknown Phase 2: Webster Ave Pump Station \$6.5 million	Estimated Jobs: Unknown	Funding Sources: CDS (federal), NH ARPA, NH DES CWSRF Grants, Municipal
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HAMPTON - Bicentennial Wall Reconstruction

DESCRIPTION: Reconstruction of the existing seawall located at the northerly end of North Beach in Hampton (at Bicentennial Park). The project is designed and ready to bid.

UPDATE: The town is working to secure FEMA BRIC grants which requires an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan. The town has a plan pending approval from FEMA.

Goals: ID, SL	Estimated Costs: \$3 million	Estimated Jobs: Unknown	Funding Sources: FEMA, Municipal
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HAMPTON - Hampton Wastewater Treatment Plant

DESCRIPTION: Implementation of a three-phase design and construction project necessary to ensure continued reliable and efficient operation of the town's existing wastewater treatment plant and to comply with the town's effluent discharge permit.

UPDATE: Phase 1 is complete. Phase 2 is funded and under final design, with construction starting January 2025.

Goals: ID, SL	Estimated Costs: Phase 2: \$15,700,000	Estimated Jobs: Unknown, but will retain jobs and allow for future development	Funding Sources: Municipal, CWSRF, ARPA, SAG/SAG Plus
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HAMPTON - High Street Reconstruction

DESCRIPTION: Reconstruction of High Street from Lafayette Road to Mill Pond Lane. Includes replacement of failing utility infrastructure and sidewalks, as well as surfacing of the roadways.

UPDATE: Project construction began in 2023 and will be completed in 2024.

Goals: ID, SL	Estimated Costs: \$7,215,000	Estimated Jobs: N/A	Funding Sources: Municipal
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HAMPTON - Kings Highway Flood Control Improvements

DESCRIPTION: The project scope includes improving the drainage system on Greene Street, Gention Street, Meadow Pond Road, and Kings Highway to reduce the ongoing flooding associated with chronic tidal flooding and sea level rise. The improvements include new catch basins and gravity drain lines, and the reconstruction of an old sewer pump station to redirect collected water from Meadow Pond.

UPDATE: Funding is secured. Final design, bid, and construction starting in 2024. Construction completion estimated for 2025.

Goals: ID, SL	Estimated Costs: \$2,800,000	Estimated Jobs: N/A	Funding Sources: CFRING Grant/ARPA, Municipal
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HAMPTON - Winnacunnet Road Reconstruction

DESCRIPTION: Reconstruction of Winnacunnet Road from Lafayette Road to Ocean Boulevard. Includes replacement of failing utility infrastructure and sidewalks, as well as surfacing of the roadways.

UPDATE: Costs have increased. Anticipate putting the project on the 2025 Warrant for funding and approval.

Goals: ID, SL	Estimated Costs: \$12,274,065	Estimated Jobs: N/A	Funding Sources: TAP, CWSRF, Municipal
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HAMPTON / HAMPTON BEACH AREA COMMISSION - Hampton Route 1A Improvements (formerly one part of Hampton Route 1A reconstruction)

DESCRIPTION: Design, engineering, and complete reconstruction of the roadway, infrastructure, and sidewalks for critical sections of Ocean Blvd (Route 1A) from the new Seabrook-Hampton Bridge (currently known as the Neil R. Underwood Bridge) to the High Street intersection. Work shall be in concert with the design and construction of the new Seabrook-Hampton Bridge.

UPDATE: In the past 12 months, NH DOT has been holding public neighbors meetings and will hold another in June 2024. The project continues to be in the design phase. The south end of 1A will be redesigned to coordinate with the new Seabrook-Hampton Bridge.

Goals: ID	Estimated Costs: Phase 1: engineering & partial construction \$9.9 million Phase 2: construction \$52-70 million	Estimated Jobs: Unknown	Funding Sources: Unknown
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HAMPTON / RPC - Hampton U.S. 1 / NH 101 Interchange Realignment

DESCRIPTION: Realignment of the U.S. Route 1 and NH Route 101 interchange in Hampton.

UPDATE: The project is listed in the draft NH DOT 2025-2034 Ten Year Transportation Plan (TYP) submitted to the Legislature by the Governor in January 2024. Preliminary engineering is scheduled to begin in FY2024 with construction in FY2029.

Goals: ID, SL	Estimated Costs: \$8.1 million (2029 dollars)	Estimated Jobs: Unknown	Funding Sources: Federal Highway Administration (FHWA); Surface Transportation Block Grant (STBG)
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KINGSTON - Kingston Landfill Community Solar Farm

DESCRIPTION: The construction of a 5-6 megawatt solar farm on its capped landfill property on Route 125 near the intersection with Route 107 (Marshall Road). The town has entered into a land Option Agreement with ReVision Energy that will allow ReVision to begin the due diligence and engineering portion of the project. The plan is to produce enough electricity for the grid to offset the power used by more than 1,000 homes, reduce the town's carbon footprint, and generate revenue from lease of the land for this purpose. ReVision Energy will develop the project.

UPDATE: New Project.

Goals: ID, SL	Estimated Costs: \$15-\$20 million	Estimated Jobs: Temporary construction jobs	Funding Sources: Private investors
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LONDONDERRY - Woodmont Commons Project

DESCRIPTION: Development of a 600-acre mixed-use, approved Planned Unit Development (PUD) Master Plan. Permitted for up to 1.8 million square feet of commercial space, over 1,400 residential dwelling units, plus hotel, institutional, and civic uses.

UPDATE: Construction on Phase 1 continues. The Baldwin 240-unit independent living facility is nearly complete and has occupancy. Derry Medical Center is complete. Improvements to Route 102/Nashua Road are complete. Exit 4A has started construction which will provide additional access to the west side of Woodmont Commons. A 246-unit multifamily residential development consisting of eleven buildings has been approved and a second medical office building of 30,000 square feet has been approved.

Goals: ID, WF, H	Estimated Costs: Unknown	Estimated Jobs: Phase 1: 600 new jobs Remaining Phases: over 3,000 new jobs	Funding Sources: Private Developer
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NASHUA - Imagine Main Street

DESCRIPTION: Designing Main Street to function as a destination instead of a thruway. The city is committed to building on the momentum from the significant recent and ongoing investments in our downtown and realize the community-led vision for Main Street as outlined in the recently adopted Master Plan, Imagine Nashua. Continued investment in downtown, comprised almost entirely of neighborhoods identified by the DOT as Areas of Persistent Poverty and Historically Disadvantaged Communities, will increase economic opportunities and improve quality of life for residents. The Imagine Main Street project will directly confront the inequities the current vehicle-oriented design of the corridor creates for those without personal vehicles, as well as incorporating green infrastructure to help mitigate the disproportionately negative environmental impacts on residents of the proposed project area. Nashua's downtown is an important economic driver of the city, and the city strives to make it a welcoming, walkable, and enticing destination for residents and visitors alike.

UPDATE: New Project.

Goals: ID, WF, SL	Estimated Costs: Design/Planning: \$3.5 million Construction: \$30+ million	Estimated Jobs: Unknown / Indirect	Funding Sources: Planning RAISE grant for design phase, UNK
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NASHUA - Nimco Redevelopment

DESCRIPTION: The redevelopment of a city-owned parcel of land known as the "Nimco Property," a defunct building with adjacent land area on a Brownfield site. The property is approximately 3+ acres in land area. It is located in downtown Nashua off the Veterans Memorial Parkway and the Nashua River. It will need environmental cleanup, demolition of the existing mill building, and redevelopment of housing.

UPDATE: New Project.

Goals: WF, H, SL	Estimated Costs: Land: \$5 million; Remediation: UNK Construction: \$15+ million	Estimated Jobs: None	Funding Sources: Private funding, Brownfields grants
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NASHUA - Nashua Public Library

DESCRIPTION: The Nashua Public Library Building is in need of a full renovation to bring the building up to code. This includes major improvements to the accessibility of the bathrooms, stairs, sprinklers, lighting, etc., as well as a complete overhaul of the building envelope inside and out. This will also include a programmatic study of what the modern library needs. It is currently being used for a library and a de facto community center and will need to make major improvements to the physical space in order to accommodate the modern uses of the library.

UPDATE: New Project.

Goals: ID, SL	Estimated Costs: \$25-30 million	Estimated Jobs: Unknown	Funding Sources: Municipal, grants
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NASHUA - Mohawk Tannery Cleanup & Development

DESCRIPTION: The old Mohawk Tannery is being redeveloped into 540 housing units including some affordable units. The site is Brownfield, and the first step in this process is environmental cleanup from the tanning activities that have left toxic chemicals on most of the property. The next step is apartments, with 20% affordable, and then condos. There will be six buildings and a very large public open space and a pedestrian bridge over to Mine Falls Park.

UPDATE: New Project.

Goals: H, SL	Estimated Costs: Cleanup: \$21 mil; Apartments: UNK; Condos: UNK; Public Space: \$5 mil; Ped. Bridge: \$3 mil	Estimated Jobs: Unknown	Funding Sources: EPA, Brownfields, Housing Trust Fund, City Loan, Private
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NEWINGTON/ NEWINGTON AND PORTSMOUTH - Newington Port Roadway

DESCRIPTION: The project involves the full depth reconstruction of approximately 2,700 LF or 74,800 SF of roadway along the eastern portion of Gosling Road, and 11,330 LF or 401,100 SF of Shattuck Way in order to improve the base material of each roadway resulting in improve load capacity. In addition, certain portions of Shattuck Way will be raised and the corresponding drainage improved to correct the flooding conditions that have been experienced. The proposed improvements will enhance the roadways' sustainability and reliability as the primary access route to other inland transportation corridors.

UPDATE: New Project.

Goals: ID, SL	Estimated Costs: \$2.2+ million	Estimated Jobs: Unknown	Funding Sources: Federal and State transportation grants, municipal funding
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PORTSMOUTH - U.S. Route 1 Sidepath Construction

DESCRIPTION: Creation of a walkable and bikeable connection for neighborhoods and destinations along Route 1 through construction of ten ft. sidepaths on each side of road in available NH DOT right-of-way. This will be a phased project: the first phase is the design work from the intersection of Elwyn Road/Pevery Hill Road to Heritage Ave. to correspond with the NH DOT Route 1 Corridor. Additional sections will be designed as part of Phase 2, and construction of the project is Phase 3. Because of the corridor project and DOT involvement, final costs may be more that the city portion.

UPDATE: The city held public advisory meetings in February 2024, and NH DOT will schedule a public meeting in 2024. Delays have pushed the project back a couple years.

Goals: ID, WF, SL	Estimated Costs: Portsmouth cost: \$1,425,000 Phase 1: \$130,000 Phase 2: \$295,000 Phase 3: \$1,000,000	Estimated Jobs: Unknown / Indirect	Funding Sources: Capital Improvement Plan, Municipal
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SALEM - Salem Bike-Pedestrian Corridor

DESCRIPTION: The completion of a 5.1 mile rail trail on the former Manchester & Lawrence rail line. The Salem section is the most southern segment of the Granite State Rail Trail, which will run from Salem to Lebanon, NH. Currently the northern (approx.) two miles is paved and complete. Plans and funding are in place for the section from Main St. to Cluff Crossing Rd. Approx. two miles of trail south of Cluff Road remain. There are additional projects that will need to be developed to help support the corridor.

UPDATE: Phases 4 and 5 (Main Street to Rockingham Park Blvd) will begin design soon. Phase 6 (Rockingham Park Blvd to Cluff Crossing Road) is in final design, with construction expected to start in 2024.

Goals: ID, SL	Estimated Costs: Completed phases \$2+ million; Phases 4-6: \$1.9 million; Phases 7: Unknown Hampshire Road area improvements: \$240,000; Brunello Road Bridge: \$1.5 million	Estimated Jobs: Unknown	Funding Sources: CMAQ, TTAP, EDA, Impact Fees, Private Developer
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SALEM - Salem Master Plan Update

DESCRIPTION: The town has initiated an update to its Comprehensive Master Plan. The current plan was last updated in 2017 by internal staff with little public involvement. In 2023, the town established a Master Plan Steering Committee with representatives from multiple boards and commissions throughout town to guide the process. The town's planning director staffs the committee. In December 2023, the committee selected Utile Design out of Boston, MA to be the town's consultant. In addition to a town-wide vision, the process will deliver an initial review of Salem's community profile, demographics, and key areas for consideration. These key areas include Salem's housing inventory and approach, commercial/residential balance, recreation, and land use.

UPDATE: New Project.

Goals: ID, WF, H, SL	Estimated Costs: \$150,000	Estimated Jobs: Five	Funding Sources: Municipal
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SALEM - Salem Police Station

DESCRIPTION: The proposed project includes design, demolition of the existing building, construction of the new facilities, and temporary relocation of the Police Department operations during construction. The new Police Station building will be situated on the same site as the existing facility. The new police station will encompass an operational area on two levels of approximately 31,600 SF, 4,000 SF Training Range, and a 4,000 SF K9 Outbuilding. This project is the first of a comprehensive plan to address the Town's inadequate public facility infrastructure. Significant problems exist in the current building, including lack of ADA compliance, inadequate space for 100+ PD employees, and other health / safety issues.

UPDATE: New Project.

Goals: ID	Estimated Costs: \$38.6 million	Estimated Jobs: Retain 250 jobs	Funding Sources: Impact fees, municipal bonds
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SALEM / TUSCAN VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT - Tuscan Village

DESCRIPTION: Redevelopment of the former Rockingham Park Racetrack. The mixed-use project will include multifamily housing, retail, medical offices, office space, a hotel, restaurants, and a car dealership. The total project is 170 acres and will contain close to 2.5 million sq. ft. of development.

UPDATE: Work continues on multiple sites in the village. 18 Artisan Way, a multi-use building including the 160-room Artisan Hotel, 72 residential units and roughly 40,000 square feet of commercial space opened in late 2023. Shake Shack, a relocated Tuscan Kitchen, and other bars, restaurants, and retail also opened in 2023. In the next year, an additional mixed-use building including 230 residential units and roughly 50,000 square feet of commercial space will open and the Town will witness groundbreaking on yet another mixed-use building including 300 apartments and roughly 80,000 square feet of commercial space.

Goals: ID, WF	Estimated Costs: \$1 billion	Estimated Jobs: This project is anticipated to create and retain in roughly 5,000 permanent jobs in a wide variety of sectors, including retail, hospitality, food, healthcare, and professional sectors.	Funding Sources: Private Developer
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SALEM - Salem / Tuscan Village Off-site Infrastructure (Depot Village)

DESCRIPTION: This project covers a necessary off-site infrastructure improvement needed adjacent to, and in conjunction with, Tuscan Village. The Ring Road project will create three new roadway links with new intersections on Rt. 28.

UPDATE: Construction work at the intersection of Broadway (NH Route 28) with Main Street (NH Route 97, the "Depot") was completed in 2023. As a result of the intersection improvements, pedestrian and vehicular traffic are now safer and more efficient. Additionally, the project provides aesthetic features crucial to redevelopment and revitalization of the area, including wider concrete sidewalks, decorative light poles and signals, improved landscaping, street trees, and other streetscape aesthetics. In 2024, the Town will begin a Depot Master Plan process. Design and implementation of the Depot Master Plan will occur in future years. Additionally, design work on the remaining Ring Roads will continue in future years.

Goals: ID	Estimated Costs: \$10 million	Estimated Jobs: 250	Funding Sources: EDA Grant, NH DOT grant, Municipal, Private Developer
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SEABROOK - Route 1 Expansion North

DESCRIPTION: The proposal is to widen Route 1 from New Zealand Road north to the Hampton Falls town line from three lanes to four.

UPDATE: There have been no changes to the project, which is stalled until funding can be secured. Project moved from Short-Term List.

Goals: ID	Estimated Costs: \$5.2 million(2023)	Estimated Jobs: Unknown	Funding Sources: NH DOT, Municipal, Exaction Fees, Private Developer
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SEABROOK - Yankee Fishermen's Cooperative Infrastructure Improvements

DESCRIPTION: Yankee Fishermen's Cooperative requires a number of upgrades and infrastructure improvements in order to meet regulatory compliance and ensure revenue meets or exceeds expenses. Phases 1 and 2 include required repairs and upgrades. Phase 3 focuses on a business needs study.

UPDATE: New Project.

Goals: ID, SL	Estimated Costs: Phases 1) \$70,000 2) \$92,000 3) \$30,000+	Estimated Jobs: This project will save approx. 40 small businesses (fishing boats) and 18 employees	Funding Sources: Grants, Loans, Unknown
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WINDHAM - Windham Water Line Extension

DESCRIPTION: A water needs and assessment study to help the town determine the costs associated with extending the public water system, followed by implementation of recommendations as funding becomes available.

UPDATE: In the past 12 months, an additional 34 connections have been added to the waterline that was extended in 2022, bringing the total to 58. The town continues to work to extend the line down Route 111.

Goals: ID, SL	Estimated Costs: \$11+ million	Estimated Jobs: Unknown	Funding Sources: Grants, Municipal, TIF District, Private Investment
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SEACOAST - MANCHESTER AREAS / HAMPTON AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE - MANCHESTER AREAS - Career Pathway Program

DESCRIPTION: To provide initial job training in plumbing, electrical, oil/heat, and HVAC to 260 high school students over seven school semesters. The program, sponsored by the Hampton Area Chamber, creates a cooperative relationship with high schools in the Seacoast and greater Manchester areas, partnering with NH School of Mechanical Trades and ApprenticeshipNH.

UPDATE: The program continues to be successful with an average of 35 students participating in each class. Eight students continued on to be trained in a specific trade and there have been two hires to date.

Goals: WF	Estimated Costs: \$342,550 + \$2,000 for scholarships.	Estimated Jobs: Unknown	Funding Sources: State GOFERR Program funds; NH BEA/ Seacoast CEDR
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SEACOAST REGION / COAST - COAST Facility Expansion

DESCRIPTION: The Cooperative Alliance for Seacoast Transportation (COAST) existing facility in Dover is inadequate to meet system and regional needs. The project proposes to expand its existing facilities to include administration space, operations/dispatching space, a regional call center, maintenance bays, and indoor bus storage. Although located outside the REDC CEDS region, COAST services the Seacoast area, including the communities of Portsmouth and Newington.

UPDATE: Preliminary design and local and environmental permitting completed in 2023. Working on AoT state permitting and funding.

Goals: ID, WF, SL	Estimated Costs: \$17.2 million	Estimated Jobs: Unknown	Funding Sources: FTA Section 5339 grant program, state transit capital match program, CDFR tax credits, grants, municipal.
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SEACOAST REGION / RPC - NH Seacoast Greenway

DESCRIPTION: The NH Seacoast Greenway is part of the U.S. East Coast Greenway, running from Portsmouth to Seabrook.

UPDATE: The construction for Phase 1 (8.0 miles from Barberry Lane in Portsmouth to the North Hampton/Hampton town line) is on schedule for completion in fall 2024. Design for the remaining 1.6 miles of phase 1A from the Hampton/North Hampton town line to Drakeside Road is anticipated to advertise in fall 2024 with construction in 2025. The corridor communities of Portsmouth, Greenland, Rye, North Hampton, and Hampton are working with RPC on trailhead facilities, several of which will be in place for a fall 2024 trail opening. Phase 2 in Seabrook is programmed in the NH DOT Ten Year Plan (\$1.44M) for construction in 2030. Phase 3 through Hampton Falls and southern Hampton is in the Ten Year Plan (\$5.85M) for construction in 2032. RPC has submitted a USDOT RAISE grant application to accelerate engineering and permitting for Phase 3. The nonprofit NH Seacoast Greenway Alliance (NHSGA) is working with RPC and corridor communities to develop funding, recruit and trail volunteers for trail maintenance, and promote the trail once completed. The project remains a priority in MPO Long Range Transportation Plan.

Goals: ID, SL	Estimated Costs: Hampton-Portsmouth: \$9.6 million Seabrook-Hampton: \$7.5 million	Estimated Jobs: Unknown	Funding Sources: CMAQ, STBG, TAP, RTP, Private Sector
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Removed from List

HAMPTON / HAMPTON BEACH AREA COMMISSION - HBAC Master Plan (formerly one part of Hampton Route 1A reconstruction)

DESCRIPTION: Update of the HBAC Environmental/ Resilience sections of the HBAC Master Plan to ensure a complete picture and understanding of increasing coastal hazards.

UPDATE: The HBAC Master Plan was completed on schedule on July 1, 2023. The plan was incorporated into the Town Master Plan and accepted by the Planning Board in summer 2023.

HAMPTON FALLS - Intermunicipal Sewer Extension

DESCRIPTION: The project will extend a sewer line from an abutting town along Lafayette Road (Route 1) to provide municipal sewer to the approximately 55 properties that abut tidal marshes. The existing septic systems severely restrict the ability for the properties to be utilized at their highest and best use. The ability to develop or rebuild these lots will provide jobs and a more diverse business district.

UPDATE: The town did not receive funding for the project; therefore, they are withdrawing it from the list.

SEABROOK - Replacement of Harbor Seawall

DESCRIPTION: Replace appx. 575 linear feet of steel sheet pile on the existing bulkhead, repair the existing timber fender system, and regrade/repave the land behind the seawall.

UPDATE: Construction was completed and the project accepted by the town in 2023. REDC assisted the town in closing out the EDA grant in March 2024.

REGION-WIDE / NH SBDC - NH SBDC Inclusivity Project

DESCRIPTION: The NH SBDC Inclusivity Project is a statewide effort, with a focus on working more closely with REDC and local economic development partners to support minority entrepreneurs and minority owned businesses. The goal of the program is to cultivate new and existing businesses, create jobs, and provide enhanced opportunities for underserved minorities and new Americans.

UPDATE: In 2023 SBDC formalized partnerships with the Business Association for People of Color (BAPOC) and the Indonesian Community Connect (ICC) by signing MOUs with both. Over 100 people registered for Resiliency Academy's Inclusivity Day, bringing business, nonprofit, and community leaders together to interactively learn about inclusive belonging practices. SBDC hosted a listening and learning session with the help of Marnita's Table from Minneapolis, MN. 32 community and nonprofit leaders participated. The audience included leaders who work with New American and BIPOC businesses, and leaders who work in rural areas of the state or with people with disabilities and with those identifying as LGBTQ+. Although the initial Community Navigator project is finished, SBDC plans to bring stakeholders together and strengthen partnerships in 2024 using SBA funding. SBDC is committed to building bridges to underserved communities through partnerships, and have hired a part-time Inclusivity Commitment Director in 2024 who will focus on securing partnerships that have already begun, and identifying new stakeholders whose constituents would benefit from SBDC business advising and education services. Project is complete, but the work will continue.

PLAN OF ACTION

With the development of the region's CEDS, REDC will work to support and implement projects, programs, and activities that promote economic development and opportunity throughout southern New Hampshire. REDC will continue to meet its obligations as an Economic Development District (EDD) by (1) coordinating and implementing economic development activities in the district; (2) carrying out economic development research, planning, implementation, and advisory functions identified in the CEDS; and (3) coordinating the development and implementation of the CEDS with other local, state, federal, nonprofit, and private organizations.

In 2020, REDC developed a new set of Goals and Objectives, which will guide our activities during the five-year cycle from 2020-2024. REDC will use the following Plan of Action to direct our activities and implementation of the CEDS on an annual basis. The status of these action items is discussed in the Evaluation and Performance Measures sections of the CEDS.

Continue CEDS grassroots planning process:

- Implement the EDA Planning Investment grant on an annual basis and develop annual updates to the 2020 CEDS;
- Schedule two to four CEDS Steering Committee meetings as part of the program year;
- Identify, recruit, train, and orient both public and private sector representatives for the CEDS Steering Committee to maintain a balanced and active committee. Key areas of interest include municipal government, higher education, workforce groups, housing groups, chambers of commerce, new and emerging technologies, renewable and traditional energy suppliers, expertise in green technologies, banking and financing, and real estate development;
- Host, or partner with other agencies to host, events in order to keep stakeholders informed of the CEDS process and relevant economic development issues for our region; and
- Provide demographic data and information developed through the CEDS process to municipalities, businesses, nonprofit groups, and the public through an enhanced website and regular electronic updates.

Promote economic development and opportunities:

- Develop a program of classes and/or guest speakers for the REDC Business Training Center. Provide local entrepreneurs with access to instruction, computers, and reference materials to facilitate the creation of new businesses and the expansion of existing businesses;
- Continue to work with municipalities and private developers to redevelop Brownfield sites and encourage economic growth;
- Meet with representatives from distressed communities to identify infrastructure and community needs;
- Pursue microlending capacity and clients to build on our CDFI designation;
- Pursue and utilize additional funding sources and opportunities;
- Provide technical assistance and financing for expanding businesses that create jobs; and
- Assist other communities as requested.

Implement the CEDS Goals and Objectives:

- Identify projects, programs, and activities that address one or more of the CEDS Goals via the CEDS Priority Project process and by increasing outreach to local communities and stakeholders;
- Develop/sponsor forums that address one or more of the CEDS Objectives;
- Work with the Steering Committee to identify opportunities that address the CEDS Objectives;
- Continue to provide grant and loan opportunities to the region with the REDC - EDA Brownfields grant;
- Create opportunities that encourage local and regional interactions, including state agencies when appropriate; and
- Provide technical assistance to the proponents of Priority Projects as needed. Identify key Priority Projects that are eligible for EDA funding opportunities. Provide grant writing and management assistance as needed for these projects.

Performance Measures

REDC evaluates the success of its work in developing and implementing the CEDS using a variety of performance measures. The performance measures are divided into three categories: private sector investment, action plan items and objectives, and the EDA planning grant. REDC will report the progress in each of these performance measures on an annual basis in the Evaluation Section of the CEDS.

Private Sector Investment

One of the primary goals of the CEDS is to create economic development through private sector investment and growth. REDC gauges success using the following performance measures:

- Number of new jobs created in our region;
- Number of jobs retained in our region;
- Number and types of investments undertaken in the region; and
- Amount of private sector investments in our region.

Action Plan Items and Objectives

REDC has a comprehensive list of Goals and Objectives, which will be used to guide our Priority Projects, programs, and activities throughout the current 2020-2024 CEDS cycle. REDC gauges success based on the following performance measures:

- Number of Priority Projects started;
- Number of Priority Projects completed;
- Number of new Priority Projects added to the list;
- Number and types of investments in areas supporting the Goals and Objectives;

- Number and types of programs/activities implemented in areas supporting the Goals and Objectives; and
- Compliance with, and completion of, the CEDS Plan of Action.

EDA Planning Grant Scope of Work

Funding for the CEDS and its annual updates comes in part from the Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration (EDA). As part of the grant award, REDC agrees to complete the annual CEDS and provide semiannual Performance and Project Progress Reports. The EDA authorizes a Scope of Work with each grant award. REDC gauges success based on completing the annually approved EDA Scope of Work. For the 2024 fiscal year grant award, that includes:

- 1) Complete the 2024 CEDS update, the fourth update to the 2020 five-year CEDS. Continue the grassroots ongoing planning process, which includes the production, dissemination, and implementation of the annual update. Identify, recruit, and train private sector representatives for key CEDS committees. These members will represent new and emerging technologies, green technologies, banking and financing, small businesses, and real estate developers. The 2024 CEDS Update will be submitted to the EDA by June 30, 2024.
- 2) Identify projects, programs, and actions that will address the 2020-2024 CEDS goals and objectives.
- 3) Identify projects for inclusion on the Priority Project List. Provide technical support for projects on the region's Priority Project List, including identification of potential funding sources, assistance in grant writing, and providing grant management.
- 4) Continue to build upon and update the CEDS Resiliency components, which were initially integrated into the 2017 CEDS Update. Update the 2022 REDC Resiliency and Recovery plan as needed.

5) Active participation in the region's Brownfield Assessment and Brownfield Clean-up programs.

6) Provide financing and technical assistance to the private sector where job growth, emerging technologies, and/or green technology efforts are part of the outcome.

Annual Evaluation

REDC submits its annual evaluation based on the progress in each of the performance measures.

Private Sector Investment

During the past fiscal year, the Board of Directors at REDC closed on 20 loans for 16 clients, with a dollar amount over \$1.34 million. These loans have the potential to bring a total leveraged value of \$2.8 million into southern New Hampshire's job economy, creating and/or retaining more than 70 jobs. The approved loans will help fund businesses in a variety of industries, including food services, esthetician services, retail, manufacturing, medical services, recreation facilities, professional services, farming, and child care.



Kelly McCutcheon closed on a loan for her business Broken Boat Farm LLC, a livestock landscaping company in Henniker, NH.

Action Plan Items and Objectives

Goals, Objectives, and Priority Projects

During the past 12 months, progress was made on the following projects:

- Wason Pond Recreation Area Bridge Replacement, Chester: Funding has been secured.
- Abbott Court, Derry: Variances have been attained and design is underway.
- Epping Road Economic Development Initiative, Exeter: The project continues and substantial completion is anticipated for 2024.
- Squamscott River Siphons, Exeter: Funding for the project is secured, and bids will be received in early 2024.
- High Street Reconstruction, Hampton: Project construction started in 2023 and is scheduled for completion in Spring 2024.
- Woodmont Commons Project, Londonderry: Work continues with more residential and professional spaces opening.
- Career Pathway Program, Region-wide: The program continues to be successful with an average of 35 students participating in each class. Eight students continued on to be trained in a specific trade and there have been two hires to date.

During the 2024 planning cycle, three Priority Projects were completed:

- Hampton Beach Area Commission Master Plan, Hampton
- Replacement of Harbor Seawall, Seabrook
- NH SBDC Inclusivity Project, Region-wide

During the 2024 planning cycle, eleven new Priority Projects were added to the list:

- Derry Route 28 Sewer Interception Extension, Derry
- New Police Station and Fire Substation, Exeter
- Kingston Landfill Community Solar Farm, Kingston
- Imagine Main Street, Nashua
- Nimco Redevelopment, Nashua
- Nashua Public Library, Nashua
- Mohawk Tannery Cleanup & Development, Nashua
- Newington Port Roadway Improvements, Newington and Portsmouth
- Salem Master Plan Update, Salem
- Salem Police Station, Salem
- Yankee Fishermen's Cooperative Infrastructure Improvements, Seabrook

Continue CEDS grassroots planning process

During the past 12 months, REDC has met this action item by completing and filing the 2023 CEDS Update; working on the 2024 CEDS Update, which will be submitted to the EDA by its June 30, 2024 deadline; holding four Steering Committee meetings through the planning cycle, updating the Priority Project list; completing the evaluation for the past 12-month cycle; and updating all available demographic data. REDC continues to work with member communities on the recruitment of new Steering Committee representatives. In October 2023, the Steering Committee met at C3I in Exeter. Following the meeting, those present were invited to tour the facility and learn more about the company.

Promote economic development and opportunities

REDC continued to present at maker spaces, incubators, business expos, chamber of commerce events, Rotary meetings, planning boards and commissions, and economic development committee meetings. REDC hosted, participated in, or attended the following events:

- REDC CEDS planner participated in the monthly NH Seacoast Economic Development Stakeholders group, helping create meeting content.
- REDC Business Advisors attended as exhibitors at the SBA Start-up and Grow Funding Expo held in Nashua, NH.
- 21st Annual Governor's Advanced Manufacturing & High Technology Summit
- SCORE Seacoast Women's Summit.
- Lender Event hosted at REDC in October 2023.
- Finance Your Business Panel.
- SBDC's Community Inclusivity Festival.
- REDC presented: *Credit Repair for Your Business*, in Spanish.
- Business Education Series: Navigating E-Commerce for Small Business Success.
- REDC presented at the Veteran's Art Experience.
- REDC hosted monthly Kiva Webinar starting in February.
- Center for Women & Enterprise Community Pop-up.

During the most recent fiscal year, REDC closed on 20 loans for 16 clients, with a dollar amount over \$1.34 million, which leveraged \$2.8 million in additional financing and created or retained more than 70 jobs. REDC’s business advisors provided technical assistance to over 100 clients.

REDC continues as the Hub for Kiva loans in New Hampshire. There were 69 new loan applicants during the past 12 months. We provided coaching to 11 applicants to assist them with their application, provide information about the loan process, and/or provide business management coaching. Four of these loans were 100% funded during the past six months.

Implement the CEDS Goals and Objectives

REDC continued to tweak its Priority Project process to encompass more of the work proposed in member communities by enlisting the help of the four Regional Planning Commissions within our region. This year, eleven new projects were submitted for consideration.

Earlier this year, REDC concluded its work as a grant administrator for the town of Seabrook, NH, on its EDA Public Works grant to repair a failing seawall. This project was awarded an EDA Public Works grant in September 2019. The project went out to bid in the fall of 2022, with construction beginning in January 2023 and was completed at the end of 2023. The project finished under budget, and REDC closed out the grant in March 2024.

In February, the Nashua Regional Planning Commission hosted the CEDS meeting and created important connections between REDC and local municipalities.

EDA Planning Grant Scope of Work

Complete the 2023 CEDS update, the third update to the 2020 five-year CEDS.

REDC continues to work with its partners and member communities to update the 2020 CEDS. We held four planning meetings with the Steering Committee throughout the planning cycle. REDC is working with member communities to recruit private sector Steering Committee members. Finally, the 2024 CEDS update will be submitted to the EDA before the June 30, 2024 deadline.

Identify projects, programs, and actions that will address the 2020 CEDS goals and objectives.

REDC continues to work with local municipalities on infrastructure projects needed to improve building conditions, allowing for economic development. The REDC CEDS Planner worked with Seabrook, NH as grant manager for an EDA Public Works grant for the Seabrook Seawall project. Additionally, staff met with representatives from Derry, NH regarding EDA funding for an infrastructure project.

REDC CEDS Planner Jennifer Kimball sits on the Workforce Housing Coalition of the Greater Seacoast Board of Directors in an ex-officio capacity. Additionally, she represented REDC at the annual NH Housing Conference in October and the Greater Seacoast WHC Housing Summit in November.



Reconstructed Seabrook Seawall in Seabrook, NH. Photography by Derrick Feole Images.

Partnering with Strafford and Rockingham Regional Planning Commissions, REDC supported the work of SoHo Creative Studios in creating the Employer Toolkit for attracting, developing, and retaining talent.

Identify projects for inclusion on the Priority Project List.

REDC and the CEDS Steering Committee worked over the past several months on the evaluation and update of the Priority Project list for inclusion in the 2024 CEDS update. The Steering Committee finalized the 2024 Priority Project at its April 2024 meeting. Details on the Priority Project List are outlined in previous sections of this document.

Continue to build upon and update the CEDS Resiliency components which were initially integrated into the 2017 CEDS update.

The Resiliency and Recovery section was first included in the 2017 CEDS Update. This section was updated for the 2024 CEDS Update.


Active participation in the region's Brownfield Assessment and Brownfield Clean-up programs.

REDC closed out its \$1.875 million EPA Brownfields grant. The funds have been used to make loans and grants to clean up Brownfields sites throughout the region and state. REDC continues to support the clean-up and redevelopment of Brownfield sites with our loan and grant products.

Provide financing and technical assistance to the private sector where job growth, emerging technologies, and/or green technology efforts are part of the outcome.

During the most recent fiscal year, REDC closed on 20 loans for 16 clients, with a dollar amount over \$1.34 million, which leveraged \$2.8 million in additional financing and created or retained more than 70 jobs. REDC's business advisors provided technical assistance to over 100 clients.



 **Help this NH-based Kiva borrower by lending today!** **HYPE Mobility & Wellness, in Hooksett, NH**

Graphic used for promoting Kiva loan for HYPE Mobility & Wellness on social media.

REDC continues as the Hub for Kiva loans in New Hampshire. There were 69 new loan applicants during the past 12 months. We provided coaching to 11 applicants to assist them with their application, provide information about the loan process, and/or provide business management coaching. Four of these loans were 100% funded during the past six months.

STEERING COMMITTEE

The first step in creating a successful Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy is to form a steering committee that is a broad-based representation of the major interests of the region. REDC began with the previous year's CEDS Steering Committee as a starting point to develop this year's committee. REDC said goodbye to three Steering Committee members who changed jobs. All three were municipal members, and two were replaced by staff from their respective communities. We also added two new members from unrepresented communities and another from the University of New Hampshire Cooperative Extension. Additionally, we'd like to acknowledge George Sioras, the longtime representative from Derry, who will retire this fall after forty years of service. We will miss his dedication to economic development and work on the CEDS. REDC staff, the members of the 2024 Steering Committee, and support staff are listed below.

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Partnering Agencies

Nashua Regional Planning Commission Jay Minkarah, Executive Director jaym@nashuarpc.org
Rockingham Planning Commission Tim Roache, Executive Director troache@therpc.org
Southern New Hampshire Planning Commission Sylvia von Aulock, Executive Director SvonAulock@snhpc.org
Strafford Regional Planning Commission Jen Czysz, Executive Director jczysz@strafford.org

CEDS Steering Committee Members

Nate Bernitz	UNH Cooperative Extension
Crayton Brubaker	Town of Salem
Kellie Caron	Town of Londonderry
David Choate	Colliers International
Sean Clancy	City of Portsmouth
Tom Conaton	Primary Bank / BOD
Glenn Coppelman	Evergreen Farm / Kingston
Bev Donovan	Town of Derry
Andrew Hadik	Town of Chester
Liz Hannum	City of Nashua
Ashley Haseltine	Greater Salem Chamber
Craig Jewett	Jewett Construction / BOD
Joe Kenney	BankProv
Barbara Kravitz	Rockingham RPC
Robert McDonald	Londonderry / BOD
Bart McDonough	Town of Newmarket / WHC
Jon Morgan	Town of Brentwood
John Nyhan	Hampton Area Chamber
Peter Rayno	Enterprise Bank / Hudson-Nashua
George Sioras	Town of Derry / BOD
Amy Spencer	Town of Candia
Darren Winham	Town of Exeter
Scott Zeller	RallyMe.com / BOD

Meetings

Date	Meetings	Location	Agenda
10/25/2023	CEDS Steering Committee Meeting #1	C3I, Exeter	Welcome new members; Overview of 2024 CEDES Process; Discussion of top topics impacting the local economy; Tour of C3I.
02/7/2024	CEDS Steering Committee Meeting #2	Nashua Regional Planning Office, Nashua	Discussion on housing with developer Tom Monahan; On-going and prospective projects in the greater-Nashua area; Discussion of Styrofoam recycling pilot program.
04/17/2024	CEDS Steering Committee Meeting #3	Derry Municipal Center, Derry	Presentation of proposed projects and updates of existing projects for the 2024 Priority Project List; Approval of the 2024 Priority Project List.
06/12/2024	CEDS Steering Committee Meeting #4	REDC Training Center, Raymond	Presentation on the NH Housing Toolbox; Review and approval of the 2024 CEDES update.

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Table A-1: Population History and Estimates

Area	U.S. Census Population Counts										OPD Annual Population Estimates*							1-year change 2021-2022 % change
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2021-2022					
East Kingston	838	1,135	1,352	1,784	2,357	2,441	2,404	2,425	2,424	-	2,471	2,469	-2	-0.1%				
Exeter	8,892	11,024	12,481	14,058	14,306	16,049	15,108	15,365	15,382	-	16,253	16,263	10	0.1%				
Greenland	1,784	2,129	2,768	3,208	3,549	4,067	4,034	4,140	4,146	-	4,120	4,127	7	0.2%				
Hampton	8,011	10,493	12,278	14,937	14,976	16,214	15,134	15,236	15,207	-	16,556	16,482	-74	-0.4%				
Hampton Falls	1,254	1,372	1,503	1,880	2,236	2,403	2,296	2,312	2,428	-	2,429	2,420	-9	-0.4%				
Kensington	1,044	1,322	1,631	1,893	2,124	2,095	2,121	2,131	2,146	-	2,123	2,120	-3	-0.1%				
New Castle	975	936	840	1,010	968	1,000	964	969	968	-	1,009	1,009	0	0.0%				
Newfields	843	817	888	1,551	1,680	1,769	1,704	1,721	1,723	-	1,790	1,776	-14	-0.8%				
Newington	798	716	990	775	753	811	790	799	800	-	819	823	4	0.5%				
Newmarket	3,361	4,290	7,157	8,027	8,936	9,430	9,359	9,455	9,460	-	9,459	9,459	-37	-0.4%				
North Hampton	3,259	3,425	3,637	4,259	4,301	4,538	4,540	4,579	4,582	-	4,578	4,558	-20	-0.4%				
Portsmouth	25,717	26,254	25,925	20,784	21,233	21,956	21,898	22,166	22,206	-	22,252	22,175	-77	-0.3%				
Rye	4,083	4,508	4,612	5,182	5,298	5,543	5,454	5,494	5,479	-	5,590	5,626	36	0.6%				
Seabrook	3,053	5,917	6,503	7,934	8,693	8,401	8,860	8,909	8,904	-	8,491	8,448	-43	-0.5%				
South Hampton	558	660	740	844	814	894	814	826	826	-	905	897	-8	-0.9%				
Stratham	1,512	2,507	4,955	6,355	7,255	7,669	7,405	7,492	7,559	-	7,842	7,836	-6	-0.1%				
CEDS Eastern Communities	65,982	77,505	88,260	94,481	99,479	105,280	102,885	104,019	104,240	-	106,724	106,488	-236	-0.2%				
Atkinson	2,291	4,397	5,188	6,178	6,751	7,087	6,832	6,979	7,115	-	7,271	7,327	56	0.8%				
Auburn	2,035	2,883	4,085	4,682	4,953	5,946	5,492	5,607	5,653	-	6,074	6,085	11	0.2%				
Brentwood	1,468	2,004	2,590	3,197	4,486	4,490	4,596	4,531	4,610	-	4,660	4,662	2	0.0%				
Candia	1,997	2,989	3,557	3,911	3,909	4,013	3,922	3,956	3,967	-	4,154	4,200	46	1.1%				
Chester	1,382	2,006	2,691	3,792	4,768	5,232	5,100	5,263	5,298	-	5,305	5,339	34	0.6%				
Danville	924	1,318	2,534	4,023	4,387	4,408	4,479	4,519	4,553	-	4,512	4,495	-17	-0.4%				
Deerfield	1,178	1,979	3,124	3,678	4,280	4,855	4,543	4,624	4,659	-	4,942	4,955	13	0.3%				
Epping	2,356	3,460	5,162	5,476	6,411	7,125	6,944	7,025	7,031	-	7,282	7,511	229	3.1%				
Fremont	993	1,333	2,576	3,510	4,283	4,739	4,728	4,746	4,765	-	4,810	4,850	40	0.8%				
Hampstead	2,401	3,785	6,732	8,297	8,523	8,998	8,665	8,745	8,741	-	9,118	9,117	-1	0.0%				
Kingston	2,882	4,111	5,591	5,862	6,025	6,202	6,136	6,244	6,240	-	6,353	6,377	24	0.4%				
Newton	1,920	3,068	3,473	4,829	4,603	4,820	4,944	4,980	4,967	-	4,881	4,857	-24	-0.5%				
Northwood	1,525	2,175	3,124	3,640	4,241	4,641	4,240	4,283	4,300	-	4,698	4,684	-14	-0.3%				
Nottingham	952	1,952	2,939	3,701	4,785	5,229	5,035	5,099	5,144	-	5,331	5,371	40	0.8%				
Plaistow	4,712	5,609	7,316	7,747	7,609	7,830	7,705	7,756	7,749	-	7,914	7,888	-26	-0.3%				
Raymond	3,003	5,453	8,713	9,674	10,138	10,684	10,306	10,406	10,489	-	10,903	10,940	37	0.3%				
Sandown	741	2,057	4,060	5,143	5,986	6,548	6,268	6,449	6,473	-	6,621	6,644	23	0.3%				
CEDS Central Communities	32,760	50,579	73,455	86,800	96,138	102,847	99,935	101,212	101,754	-	104,829	105,302	473	0.5%				
Derry	11,712	18,875	29,603	34,021	33,109	34,317	33,037	33,308	33,249	-	34,749	34,627	-122	-0.4%				
Hudson	10,638	14,022	19,530	22,928	24,467	25,394	25,103	25,458	25,514	-	25,881	25,910	29	0.1%				
Litchfield	1,420	4,150	5,516	7,360	8,271	8,478	8,458	8,636	8,634	-	8,621	8,585	-36	-0.4%				
Londonderry	5,346	13,598	19,781	23,236	24,129	25,826	25,671	26,022	26,266	-	26,419	26,793	374	1.4%				
Merrimack	8,595	15,406	22,156	25,119	25,494	26,632	25,529	25,747	26,237	-	27,165	28,565	1,400	5.2%				
Nashua	55,820	67,865	79,662	86,605	86,494	91,322	88,143	88,706	88,872	-	92,043	92,515	472	0.5%				
Pelham	5,408	8,090	9,408	10,914	12,897	14,222	13,500	13,824	14,032	-	14,421	14,484	63	0.4%				
Salem	20,142	24,124	25,746	28,112	28,776	30,089	28,914	29,565	29,957	-	30,711	30,705	-6	0.0%				
Windham	3,008	5,664	9,000	10,709	13,592	15,817	14,490	14,707	14,792	-	16,057	16,138	81	0.5%				
CEDS Western Communities	122,089	171,794	220,402	249,004	257,229	272,097	262,845	265,973	267,553	-	276,067	278,322	2,255	0.8%				
REDC Region	220,831	299,878	382,117	430,285	452,846	480,224	465,665	471,204	473,547	-	487,620	490,112	2,492	0.5%				
Hillsborough County	223,941	276,608	336,073	380,841	400,721	422,937	408,296	412,198	413,413	-	427,541	429,895	2,354	0.6%				
Rockingham County	138,950	190,345	245,845	277,359	295,223	314,176	304,932	308,833	310,258	-	319,489	320,053	564	0.2%				
New Hampshire	737,681	920,475	1,109,252	1,235,550	1,316,470	1,377,529	1,342,795	1,356,458	1,359,711	-	1,388,992	1,395,007	6,015	0.4%				

Sources: U.S. Census and NH Office of Planning & Development

Table A-3: Population – Gender & Age – 2022 ACS

Town/Area	Total Population	Total Male Popl.	Total Female Popl.	Age Under 5		Age 5-9		Age 10-14		Age 15-19		Age 20-24		Age 25-34		Age 35-44		Age 45-54		Age 55-64		Age 65-74		Age 75-84		Age 85+		Median Age Under 18	Age 65+	Percent under 18	Percent 65+
				Popl.	Popl.	Popl.	Popl.	Popl.	Popl.	Popl.	Popl.	Popl.	Popl.	Popl.	Popl.	Popl.	Popl.	Popl.	Popl.	Popl.	Popl.	Popl.	Popl.	Popl.	Popl.	Popl.	Popl.				
East Kingston	2,209	1,102	1,107	36	102	118	159	72	136	260	261	276	192	245	245	328	24	540	376	597	17%	56%	27%								
Exeter	16,004	7,152	8,852	521	818	1,028	964	847	1,714	1,735	2,591	1,157	880	1,623	1,224	902	46.5	2,835	3,749	18%	59%	23%									
Greenland	4,052	2,098	1,954	157	348	231	222	118	356	417	761	332	625	154	47	46.9	874	826	22%	58%	20%										
Hampton	8,009	4,285	3,724	456	719	695	594	737	1,494	1,474	2,332	1,584	1,750	2,606	1,388	465	53.8	2,322	4,459	14%	58%	27%									
Hampton Falls	2,375	1,275	1,100	43	182	129	146	142	161	322	410	122	225	300	96	47.2	354	388	18%	63%	20%										
Kensington	1,979	919	1,060	79	92	96	155	88	161	260	319	147	194	211	112	65	47.9	175	327	19%	44%	36%									
New Castle	904	486	418	23	39	36	77	8	37	47	128	92	90	179	126	22	57.4	368	230	41%	34%	25%									
Newfields	904	486	418	58	132	123	94	183	187	213	367	259	139	159	62	9	45.1	368	230	41%	34%	25%									
Newington	964	544	420	18	83	22	7	41	49	79	194	117	81	149	69	55	53.7	128	273	13%	58%	28%									
Newmarket	9,400	4,921	4,479	444	407	509	324	718	1,822	1,346	1,198	343	765	959	495	70	38.5	1,575	1,524	17%	67%	16%									
North Hampton	4,526	2,221	2,305	52	182	366	381	140	330	290	889	320	441	678	380	77	50.9	907	1,135	20%	55%	25%									
Portsmouth	22,138	10,744	11,394	903	1,152	693	899	1,400	3,689	2,948	2,750	1,539	1,686	2,445	1,474	560	42.1	3,323	4,479	15%	65%	20%									
Rye	5,552	2,802	2,750	157	184	380	249	192	271	497	717	627	540	1,221	310	207	55.9	912	1,738	16%	52%	31%									
Seabrook	8,443	4,322	4,121	239	439	338	421	284	1,038	811	1,267	539	651	1,310	949	157	50.3	1,206	2,416	14%	57%	29%									
South Hampton	977	546	431	47	76	50	29	75	105	93	150	114	76	98	36	28	47.6	191	162	20%	64%	17%									
Stratham	7,715	3,611	4,104	498	646	319	448	176	676	1,253	976	648	659	751	368	297	41.5	1,758	1,416	23%	59%	18%									
CEDS Eastern Communities	104,436	51,243	53,193	3,731	5,601	5,133	5,169	5,221	12,226	12,045	15,310	8,168	8,701	13,559	7,571	3,082	47.0	17,758	24,212	17%	60%	23%									
Atkinson	7,154	3,749	3,405	187	228	311	505	454	681	404	1,090	586	986	1,277	397	48	53.2	998	1,722	14%	62%	24%									
Auburn	5,949	3,492	2,457	201	395	328	318	422	589	675	945	851	501	513	102	109	45.8	1,155	724	19%	68%	12%									
Brentwood	4,538	2,420	2,118	242	317	307	236	125	482	663	562	453	336	499	215	101	43.5	1,063	815	23%	59%	18%									
Candia	4,046	2,128	1,918	235	155	50	207	330	470	382	618	303	493	544	175	84	47.6	544	803	13%	67%	20%									
Chester	5,237	2,711	2,526	267	229	295	424	456	402	503	881	556	493	475	233	23	46.2	988	731	19%	67%	14%									
Dartmouth	4,465	2,119	2,346	207	246	412	179	116	544	556	610	460	535	399	179	22	44.8	960	600	22%	65%	13%									
Deerfield	4,856	2,300	2,556	171	298	271	326	390	529	651	694	383	379	582	138	44	41.9	977	764	20%	64%	16%									
Epping	7,180	3,855	3,325	415	455	233	352	199	1,007	835	1,190	556	502	1,125	210	101	46.1	1,297	1,436	18%	62%	20%									
Fremont	4,738	2,350	2,388	266	266	276	360	364	487	562	777	275	339	429	208	129	43.3	998	766	21%	63%	16%									
Hampstead	9,018	4,260	4,758	535	428	604	330	415	1,116	919	994	1,026	802	999	725	125	47.5	1,793	1,849	20%	60%	21%									
Kingston	6,226	3,385	2,841	80	237	329	427	393	548	878	618	796	880	351	143	424	50.6	975	1,374	16%	62%	22%									
Newton	4,808	2,394	2,414	151	107	376	235	266	669	488	764	540	448	580	156	28	47.0	804	764	17%	67%	16%									
Northwood	4,632	2,196	2,436	272	162	139	224	388	672	572	428	493	308	781	116	77	43.5	748	974	16%	63%	21%									
Plainstow	7,843	3,754	4,089	549	442	461	341	366	955	1,090	1,113	581	618	933	204	190	42.3	1,637	1,327	21%	62%	17%									
Raymond	10,773	5,190	5,583	590	404	653	712	480	1,491	1,398	1,050	1,258	879	1,340	458	60	42.6	2,144	1,858	20%	63%	17%									
Sandown	6,536	3,086	3,450	404	266	569	489	361	738	806	1,080	683	400	573	149	18	38.8	1,544	740	24%	65%	11%									
CEDS Central Communities	103,252	51,971	51,281	5,183	5,074	5,905	5,803	5,561	12,259	11,683	14,402	10,002	9,125	12,674	4,226	1,355	45.1	19,845	18,255	19%	63%	18%									
Derry	34,300	16,532	17,768	1,990	1,799	1,653	2,641	1,946	5,056	4,771	4,316	2,545	2,711	3,220	1,228	424	39.2	7,132	4,872	21%	65%	14%									
Hudson	25,385	13,141	12,244	792	985	1,584	1,965	1,628	2,302	3,204	4,199	2,050	1,926	2,972	1,339	439	45.6	4,556	4,750	18%	63%	19%									
Litchfield	8,484	4,250	4,234	416	676	568	541	306	1,078	1,060	1,363	583	620	752	446	75	41.8	2,009	1,273	24%	61%	15%									
Londonderry	25,986	13,183	12,803	1,299	1,233	1,562	2,117	1,893	2,685	3,347	3,876	2,458	1,658	2,468	1,100	290	42.2	5,435	3,858	21%	64%	15%									
Merrimack	27,187	13,860	13,327	1,384	1,384	2,235	1,642	1,223	3,389	3,438	3,818	2,246	1,865	3,009	1,244	310	41.8	6,068	4,563	22%	61%	17%									
Nashua	90,943	46,635	44,308	5,151	4,393	4,721	4,583	5,627	15,407	11,165	11,866	5,930	7,147	8,946	4,053	1,954	40.1	17,091	14,953	19%	65%	16%									
Pelham	14,221	6,942	7,279	520	876	1,181	962	826	1,748	1,502	2,267	1,257	880	1,521	532	149	42.5	3,165	2,202	22%	62%	15%									
Salem	30,350	15,434	14,916	1,274	1,423	1,405	1,560	1,775	4,419	3,576	4,015	2,806	2,303	3,304	1,678	812	44.2	5,134	5,794	17%	64%	19%									
Windham	15,764	8,216	7,548	741	1,118	1,596	1,052	715	938	2,425	2,629	991	1,017	1,363	921	258	42.1	4,261	2,542	27%	57%	16%									
CEDS Western Communities	272,620	138,193	134,427	13,567	13,887	16,505	17,063	15,939	37,022	34,488	38,349	20,866	20,127	27,555	12,541	4,711	41.6	54,851	44,807	20%	63%	16%									
Hillsborough County	480,808	241,407	239,401	22,481	24,562	27,543	28,035	26,721	61,507	58,216	68,061	39,036	37,953	53,788	24,338	9,148	43.5	92,454	87,274	19%	63%	18%									
Rockingham County	422,733	212,276	210,457	21,362	22,513	24,749	25,520	26,716	58,992	53,257	57,466	31,974	31,259	41,394	19,516	8,015	40.9	84,377	68,925	20%	64%	16%									
New Hampshire	1,379,610	689,725	689,885	62,919	68,560	75,858	86,238	88,682	173,694	163,615	181,684	110,209	106,402	158,814	73,391	29,544	43.1	256,188	261,749	19%	62%	19%									

Source: 5-YEAR ACS estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

Table A-4: Race and Ethnic Origin – 2022 ACS

Town/Area	Total Population	Two or More Races		One Race							% All Other Races/more than race				
		One Race	Races	White	African American or Black	American or Alaskan Native	Asian	Pacific Islander	Other Race						
East Kingston	2,209	2,152	57	2,152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%
Exeter	16,004	15,357	647	14,344	187	0	740	0	86	86	86	89.6%	1.2%	4.6%	4.6%
Greenland	4,052	3,948	104	3,641	127	0	136	0	44	44	44	89.9%	3.1%	3.4%	3.7%
Hampton	16,294	15,951	343	15,715	27	0	143	43	23	23	23	96.4%	0.2%	0.9%	2.5%
Hampton Falls	2,375	2,258	117	2,206	5	6	34	0	7	7	7	92.9%	0.2%	1.4%	5.5%
Kensington	1,979	1,920	59	1,839	0	0	81	0	0	0	0	92.9%	0.0%	4.1%	3.0%
New Castle	904	884	20	880	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	97.3%	0.0%	0.4%	2.2%
Newfields	1,985	1,892	93	1,874	3	0	15	0	0	0	0	94.4%	0.2%	0.8%	4.7%
Newington	964	943	21	873	0	4	13	1	52	52	52	90.6%	0.0%	1.3%	8.1%
Newmarket	9,400	9,037	363	8,754	90	0	130	0	63	63	63	93.1%	1.0%	1.4%	4.5%
North Hampton	4,526	4,387	139	4,099	4	0	236	0	48	48	48	90.6%	0.1%	5.2%	4.1%
Portsmouth	22,138	21,232	906	19,540	331	10	939	8	404	404	404	88.3%	1.5%	4.2%	6.0%
Rye	5,552	5,474	78	5,474	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
Seabrook	8,443	7,973	470	7,758	213	0	2	0	0	0	0	91.9%	2.5%	0.0%	5.6%
South Hampton	977	960	17	933	4	1	22	0	0	0	0	95.5%	0.4%	2.3%	1.8%
Stratham	7,715	7,484	231	7,251	0	0	233	0	0	0	0	94.0%	0.0%	3.0%	3.0%
CEDS Eastern Communities	105,517	101,852	3,665	97,333	991	21	2,728	52	727	727	727	92.2%	0.9%	2.6%	4.2%
Atkinson	7,154	6,975	179	6,788	0	0	102	0	85	85	85	94.9%	0.0%	1.4%	3.7%
Auburn	5,949	5,609	340	5,551	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	93.3%	1.0%	0.0%	5.7%
Brentwood	4,538	4,387	151	4,304	19	0	40	0	24	24	24	94.8%	0.4%	0.9%	3.9%
Candia	4,046	3,967	79	3,922	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	96.9%	1.1%	0.0%	2.0%
Chester	5,237	5,211	26	5,125	9	1	58	0	18	18	18	97.9%	0.2%	1.1%	0.9%
Danville	4,465	4,345	120	4,275	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	95.7%	0.0%	1.6%	2.7%
Deerfield	4,856	4,719	137	4,602	28	0	30	0	59	59	59	94.8%	0.6%	0.6%	4.0%
Epping	7,180	6,946	234	6,801	27	0	41	0	77	77	77	94.7%	0.4%	0.6%	4.3%
Fremont	4,738	4,587	151	4,526	0	0	43	0	18	18	18	95.5%	0.0%	0.9%	3.6%
Hampstead	9,018	8,551	467	8,407	30	0	106	0	8	8	8	93.2%	0.3%	1.2%	5.3%
Kingston	6,226	5,969	257	5,950	1	0	18	0	0	0	0	95.6%	0.0%	0.3%	4.1%
Newton	4,808	4,622	186	4,434	44	0	0	0	144	144	144	92.2%	0.9%	0.0%	6.9%
Northwood	4,632	4,476	156	4,308	87	7	33	0	41	41	41	93.0%	1.9%	0.7%	4.4%
Nottingham	5,253	4,838	415	4,742	22	0	74	0	0	0	0	90.3%	0.4%	1.4%	7.9%
Plaistow	7,843	7,241	602	6,787	60	0	35	0	359	359	359	86.5%	0.8%	0.4%	12.3%
Raymond	10,773	10,330	443	9,860	313	0	103	0	54	54	54	91.5%	2.9%	1.0%	4.6%
Sandown	6,536	6,388	148	6,273	39	0	0	0	76	76	76	96.0%	0.6%	0.0%	3.4%
CEDS Central Communities	103,252	99,161	4,091	96,655	782	8	753	0	963	963	963	93.6%	0.8%	0.7%	4.9%
Derry	34,300	33,176	1,124	31,603	312	27	592	0	642	642	642	92.1%	0.9%	1.7%	5.2%
Hudson	25,385	24,673	712	23,287	438	0	846	0	102	102	102	91.7%	1.7%	3.3%	3.2%
Litchfield	8,484	8,245	239	8,179	239	24	25	0	239	239	239	96.4%	0.0%	0.3%	3.3%
Londonderry	25,986	25,048	938	24,441	250	0	310	15	32	32	32	94.1%	1.0%	1.2%	3.8%
Merrimack	27,187	26,302	885	24,294	337	0	1,238	2	431	431	431	89.4%	1.2%	4.6%	4.8%
Nashua	90,943	82,790	8,153	70,763	2,645	180	6,946	0	2,256	2,256	2,256	77.8%	2.9%	7.6%	11.6%
Pelham	14,221	13,734	487	13,062	189	8	238	0	237	237	237	91.9%	1.3%	1.7%	5.1%
Salem	30,350	29,017	1,333	26,612	378	99	1,187	0	741	741	741	87.7%	1.2%	3.9%	7.2%
Windham	15,764	14,888	876	13,633	101	0	896	0	258	258	258	86.5%	0.6%	5.7%	7.2%
CEDS Western Communities	27,260	25,787	1,473	23,587	4,650	338	12,278	17	4,938	4,938	4,938	86.5%	1.7%	4.5%	7.3%
CEDS Region	481,389	458,886	22,503	429,862	6,423	367	15,759	69	6,628	6,628	6,628	89.3%	1.3%	3.3%	6.1%
Hillsborough County	422,733	395,622	27,111	358,618	10,912	604	17,708	64	7,716	7,716	7,716	84.8%	2.6%	4.2%	8.4%
Rockingham County	315,169	303,142	12,027	290,277	2,814	155	6,466	67	3,363	3,363	3,363	92.1%	0.9%	2.1%	5.0%
New Hampshire	1,379,610	1,316,293	63,317	1,241,594	20,920	2,070	36,352	348	15,009	15,009	15,009	90.0%	1.5%	2.6%	5.9%

Source: 5-year ACS estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

Table B-1: Housing Units – Census Counts and Housing Estimates

AREA	Housing Units (U.S. Census counts)		Avg. Annual Growth Rate '00-'10	Housing Counts			Number Occupied Units	Number Occupied Units	Number Occupied Units	Number Vacant Units	Number Vacant Units	Number Vacant Units
	2010	2020		2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
East Kingston	907	943	0.4%	842	880	880	812	838	821	30	42	59
Exeter	6,496	7,459	1.4%	7,210	7,380	7,370	6,693	6,739	6,851	517	641	519
Greenland	1,443	1,648	1.3%	1,649	1,597	1,572	1,576	1,566	1,540	73	31	32
Hampton	9,921	10,153	0.2%	9,454	9,666	9,794	7,058	7,252	7,412	2,396	2,414	2,382
Hampton Falls	900	977	0.8%	872	918	930	829	861	874	43	57	56
Kensington	806	804	0.0%	768	762	759	723	703	710	45	59	49
New Castle	537	525	-0.2%	568	533	544	418	395	430	150	138	114
Newfields	591	622	0.5%	627	644	647	617	637	637	10	7	10
Newington	322	353	0.9%	439	402	388	423	389	379	16	13	9
Newmarket	4,139	4,398	0.6%	4,293	4,501	4,350	4,066	4,322	4,203	227	179	147
North Hampton	1,914	2,032	0.6%	2,094	2,108	2,263	1,906	1,924	1,990	188	184	273
Portsmouth	10,625	11,161	0.5%	10,676	11,093	11,184	10,097	10,462	10,435	579	631	749
Rye	2,852	2,906	0.2%	3,026	3,059	3,060	2,304	2,407	2,446	722	652	614
Seabrook	4,544	4,436	-0.2%	4,714	4,398	4,234	3,870	3,724	3,695	844	674	539
South Hampton	504	340	-3.9%	391	399	385	332	341	344	59	58	41
Stratham	2,864	3,017	0.5%	2,970	3,088	3,047	2,886	3,046	3,047	84	42	0
CEDS Eastern Communities	49,365	51,774	0.5%	50,593	51,428	51,407	44,610	45,606	45,814	5,983	5,822	5,593
Atkinson	2,788	3,002	0.7%	3,029	2,966	3,000	2,838	2,821	2,908	191	145	92
Auburn	1,814	2,138	1.7%	1,923	1,989	2,004	1,923	1,989	2,004	0	0	0
Brentwood	1,350	1,496	1.0%	1,631	1,582	1,629	1,541	1,501	1,548	90	81	81
Candia	1,494	1,574	0.5%	1,505	1,589	1,548	1,478	1,567	1,548	27	22	0
Chester	1,596	1,848	1.5%	1,847	1,837	1,828	1,744	1,719	1,736	103	118	92
Danville	1,684	1,717	0.2%	1,769	1,745	1,787	1,717	1,719	1,721	52	26	66
Deerfield	1,743	1,920	1.0%	1,893	1,908	1,873	1,653	1,682	1,663	240	226	210
Epping	2,723	2,985	0.9%	3,021	2,920	3,074	2,730	2,681	2,841	291	239	233
Fremont	1,573	1,810	1.4%	1,768	1,704	1,728	1,686	1,638	1,689	82	66	39
Hampstead	3,727	3,860	0.4%	3,678	3,807	3,901	3,559	3,675	3,746	119	132	155
Kingston	2,480	2,592	0.4%	2,975	2,899	2,953	2,747	2,687	2,751	228	212	202
Newton	1,751	1,946	1.1%	1,808	1,840	1,842	1,763	1,769	1,789	45	71	53
Northwood	2,129	2,244	0.5%	2,200	2,262	2,283	1,691	1,746	1,770	509	516	513
Nottingham	1,986	2,139	0.7%	2,128	2,118	2,220	1,967	1,988	2,022	161	130	198
Plaistow	3,016	3,196	0.6%	3,382	3,324	3,283	3,311	3,242	3,207	71	82	76
Raymond	4,254	4,500	0.6%	4,356	4,362	4,582	4,115	4,093	4,274	241	269	308
Sandown	2,214	2,483	1.2%	2,337	2,287	2,274	2,261	2,211	2,206	76	76	68
CEDS Central Communities	38,322	41,450	0.8%	41,250	41,139	41,809	38,724	38,728	39,423	2,526	2,411	2,386
Derry	13,277	14,009	0.5%	13,370	13,582	13,748	12,708	12,956	13,089	662	626	659
Hudson	9,212	9,839	0.7%	9,515	9,881	9,920	9,214	9,542	9,550	301	339	370
Litchfield	2,912	3,148	0.8%	3,108	3,012	3,016	3,060	2,967	2,974	48	45	42
Londonderry	8,771	9,849	1.2%	9,912	9,615	9,823	9,569	9,369	9,529	343	246	294
Merrimack	9,818	10,517	0.7%	10,078	10,063	10,380	9,993	10,009	10,234	85	54	146
Nashua	37,168	39,663	0.7%	37,933	38,664	39,085	36,534	37,119	37,478	1,399	1,545	1,607
Pelham	4,598	5,258	1.4%	5,089	5,165	5,252	4,832	4,884	5,029	257	281	223
Salem	11,810	12,681	0.7%	12,532	12,888	13,031	11,885	12,138	12,258	647	750	773
Windham	5,164	5,575	0.8%	5,579	5,801	5,767	5,024	5,283	5,351	555	518	416
CEDS Western Communities	102,730	110,539	0.7%	107,116	108,671	110,022	102,819	104,267	105,492	4,297	4,404	4,530
REDC CEDS Region	190,417	203,763	0.7%	198,959	201,238	203,238	186,153	188,601	190,729	12,806	12,637	12,509
Hillsborough County	166,053	175,571	0.6%	172,201	174,456	175,630	162,843	165,309	166,344	9,358	9,147	9,286
Rockingham County	126,709	135,338	0.7%	133,236	134,453	135,585	122,520	124,080	125,464	10,716	10,373	10,121
State of NH	614,754	638,795	0.4%	638,611	636,480	640,335	539,116	540,498	545,116	99,495	95,982	95,219

Sources: U.S. Census and American Community Survey 5-year data

Table B-4: Housing Purchase Prices – NH Counties

All Homes										
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	1-yr change 2022 to 2023	% Change 1-YR	5-yr change 2018 to 2023	% Change 5-YR
Hillsborough County	\$265,000	\$282,000	\$317,000	\$372,266	\$415,000	\$430,000	\$15,000	4%	\$165,000	62%
Rockingham County	\$330,000	\$349,000	\$395,000	\$449,933	\$501,266	\$530,000	\$28,734	6%	\$200,000	61%
Belknap County	\$219,993	\$240,000	\$268,000	\$315,833	\$380,000	\$399,000	\$19,000	5%	\$179,007	81%
Carroll County	\$218,000	\$239,000	\$270,000	\$329,000	\$379,933	\$420,000	\$40,067	11%	\$202,000	93%
Cheshire County	\$181,000	\$199,800	\$233,000	\$265,000	\$280,000	\$309,400	\$29,400	11%	\$128,400	71%
Coos County	\$110,000	\$120,000	\$145,000	\$160,000	\$195,000	\$216,000	\$21,000	11%	\$106,000	96%
Grafton County	\$200,000	\$207,533	\$231,000	\$275,000	\$326,500	\$355,000	\$28,500	9%	\$155,000	78%
Merrimack County	\$240,000	\$249,900	\$280,500	\$327,000	\$365,000	\$390,000	\$25,000	7%	\$150,000	63%
Strafford County	\$244,933	\$255,000	\$284,533	\$320,000	\$365,000	\$390,000	\$25,000	7%	\$145,067	59%
Sullivan County	\$172,000	\$175,566	\$212,766	\$238,000	\$275,000	\$300,000	\$25,000	9%	\$128,000	74%
New Hampshire Statewide	\$254,000	\$270,000	\$302,333	\$350,000	\$400,000	\$418,000	\$18,000	5%	\$164,000	65%

Existing Homes										
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	1-yr change 2022 to 2023	% Change 1-YR	5-yr change 2018 to 2023	% Change 5-YR
Hillsborough County	\$262,000	\$280,000	\$315,000	\$370,000	\$410,000	\$425,000	\$15,000	4%	\$163,000	62%
Rockingham County	\$325,000	\$347,000	\$390,000	\$440,000	\$500,000	\$512,533	\$12,533	3%	\$187,533	58%
Belknap County	\$217,533	\$239,966	\$265,000	\$315,000	\$375,000	\$380,000	\$5,000	1%	\$162,467	75%
Carroll County	\$215,000	\$239,000	\$267,766	\$328,000	\$376,000	\$415,000	\$39,000	10%	\$200,000	93%
Cheshire County	\$181,000	\$199,000	\$232,000	\$265,000	\$280,000	\$305,000	\$25,000	9%	\$124,000	69%
Coos County	\$110,000	\$120,000	\$145,000	\$160,000	\$190,000	\$215,500	\$25,500	13%	\$105,500	96%
Grafton County	\$197,000	\$207,090	\$230,000	\$275,000	\$325,000	\$350,000	\$25,000	8%	\$153,000	78%
Merrimack County	\$239,993	\$248,000	\$280,000	\$325,000	\$362,000	\$385,000	\$23,000	6%	\$145,007	60%
Strafford County	\$240,000	\$253,933	\$280,000	\$315,000	\$361,000	\$380,000	\$19,000	5%	\$140,000	58%
Sullivan County	\$170,000	\$175,000	\$212,533	\$235,000	\$275,000	\$300,000	\$25,000	9%	\$130,000	76%
New Hampshire Statewide	\$250,000	\$269,933	\$300,000	\$350,000	\$396,000	\$410,000	\$14,000	4%	\$160,000	64%

New Homes										
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	1-yr change 2022 to 2023	% Change 1-YR	5-yr change 2018 to 2023	% Change 5-YR
Hillsborough County	\$359,933	\$420,000	\$396,500	\$462,500	\$612,000	\$649,000	\$37,000	6%	\$289,067	80%
Rockingham County	\$427,000	\$481,100	\$478,533	\$560,000	\$665,000	\$635,000	-\$30,000	-5%	\$208,000	49%
Belknap County	\$280,000	\$315,500	\$374,933	\$486,733	\$490,000	\$671,000	\$181,000	37%	\$391,000	140%
Carroll County	\$390,000	\$338,966	\$539,000	\$344,966	\$440,000	\$602,500	\$162,500	37%	\$212,500	54%
Cheshire County	n/a	\$313,500	\$295,000	\$355,000	\$495,000	\$760,600	\$265,600	54%	n/a	n/a
Coos County	n/a	n/a	\$241,933	\$223,200	\$675,500	\$500,000	-\$175,500	-26%	n/a	n/a
Grafton County	\$373,000	\$402,500	\$369,000	\$351,000	\$454,266	\$799,533	\$345,267	76%	\$426,533	114%
Merrimack County	\$332,916	\$362,333	\$324,933	\$482,000	\$492,266	\$658,533	\$166,267	34%	\$325,617	98%
Strafford County	\$352,500	\$364,933	\$386,266	\$420,466	\$564,000	\$599,933	\$35,933	6%	\$247,433	70%
Sullivan County	n/a	n/a	\$675,000	\$555,766	\$727,500	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
New Hampshire Statewide	\$374,266	\$410,000	\$424,933	\$500,000	\$620,000	\$646,300	\$26,300	4%	\$272,034	73%

Source: NH HFA Purchase Price Database, median price

Table B-5: Home Sales Data, REDC CEDS Region

Area	2023 All Home Sales		2023 Existing Home Sales		2023 New Home Sales		Med. Sales Price Change 2022-2023		
	Med Sales Price	Sample Size	Med Sales Price	Sample Size	Med Sales Price	Sample Size	All Sales	Existing	New
East Kingston	\$480,000	34	\$480,000	32	\$500,000	2	-27.8%	-27.8%	n/a
Exeter	\$507,266	302	\$499,000	267	\$619,933	35	1.5%	0.0%	12.7%
Greenland	\$794,166	54	\$855,000	49	\$694,533	5	13.5%	22.1%	26.3%
Hampton	\$545,000	358	\$527,500	336	\$634,533	22	-6.7%	-7.5%	-18.1%
Hampton Falls	\$845,000	38	\$845,000	38	n/a	0	5.3%	5.3%	n/a
Kensington	\$679,500	30	\$679,500	30	n/a	0	15.8%	15.8%	n/a
New Castle	\$2,100,000	27	\$2,100,000	27	n/a	0	2.4%	2.4%	n/a
Newfields	\$550,000	17	\$550,000	17	n/a	0	-12.0%	-12.0%	n/a
Newington	\$1,350,000	11	\$1,350,000	11	n/a	0	125.0%	131.1%	n/a
Newmarket	\$500,000	122	\$445,000	109	\$559,933	13	1.0%	-9.6%	-21.7%
North Hampton	\$630,000	75	\$630,000	75	n/a	0	-35.7%	-35.7%	n/a
Portsmouth	\$700,000	417	\$660,000	369	\$969,933	48	21.7%	14.8%	51.6%
Rye	\$1,150,000	90	\$1,200,000	83	\$719,933	7	27.0%	32.5%	-52.0%
Seabrook	\$607,500	94	\$599,933	91	\$700,000	3	26.8%	25.8%	26.1%
South Hampton	\$400,000	9	\$400,000	9	n/a	0	-48.9%	-48.9%	n/a
Stratham	\$700,000	131	\$700,000	131	n/a	0	18.2%	19.0%	n/a
CEDS Eastern Communities	\$661,669	1,809	\$651,082	1,674	\$748,930	135	7.9%	6.7%	-9.6%
Atkinson	\$585,000	101	\$565,000	70	\$597,133	31	9.9%	6.6%	11.0%
Auburn	\$627,500	64	\$627,500	63	\$777,933	1	14.1%	19.0%	-25.9%
Brentwood	\$627,466	34	\$559,933	30	\$705,000	4	14.1%	-2.8%	34.3%
Candia	\$455,000	36	\$452,500	766	\$584,766	2	-9.0%	-9.5%	n/a
Chester	\$635,000	82	\$605,000	79	\$724,933	3	15.5%	10.0%	10.0%
Danville	\$506,000	58	\$485,000	51	\$565,000	7	8.8%	4.3%	-14.3%
Deerfield	\$525,000	65	\$525,000	64	\$609,933	1	1.9%	2.4%	8.8%
Epping	\$506,733	173	\$475,000	115	\$563,000	58	3.6%	-2.7%	-10.0%
Fremont	\$485,000	69	\$470,000	48	\$682,000	21	16.9%	13.3%	6.2%
Hampstead	\$515,000	171	\$515,000	166	\$900,000	5	3.4%	3.9%	63.6%
Kingston	\$475,000	144	\$475,000	137	\$305,000	7	-19.1%	-19.1%	n/a
Newton	\$519,000	64	\$519,000	64	n/a	0	8.1%	8.1%	n/a
Northwood	\$405,000	66	\$405,000	61	\$540,000	5	8.0%	8.0%	n/a
Nottingham	\$474,000	94	\$489,933	78	\$391,000	16	-5.2%	0.0%	-32.3%
Plaislow	\$402,500	126	\$385,000	123	\$929,000	3	-8.9%	-12.9%	23.5%
Raymond	\$405,000	167	\$400,000	161	\$569,966	6	2.5%	2.6%	2.7%
Sandown	\$560,000	85	\$550,000	72	\$710,000	13	9.8%	10.0%	-2.8%
CEDS Central Communities	\$500,656	1,599	\$476,660	2,148	\$590,285	183	2.9%	-1.5%	-2.6%
Derry	\$412,533	560	\$410,000	547	\$500,000	13	5.8%	5.1%	n/a
Hudson	\$464,500	400	\$450,000	351	\$556,600	49	7.3%	4.7%	29.4%
Litchfield	\$545,000	96	\$538,500	94	\$553,000	2	9.0%	7.7%	n/a
Londonderry	\$526,000	454	\$525,000	442	\$698,366	12	5.2%	6.1%	5.4%
Merrimack	\$400,000	480	\$392,000	467	\$693,333	13	-3.6%	-5.5%	32.8%
Nashua	\$417,500	1,351	\$415,000	1,323	\$681,200	28	4.4%	3.3%	50.5%
Pelham	\$562,466	196	\$550,000	180	\$662,500	16	2.3%	0.2%	-20.9%
Salem	\$500,000	485	\$494,500	456	\$760,000	29	-2.0%	-1.1%	-11.7%
Windham	\$722,766	246	\$720,000	253	\$750,000	11	6.3%	5.9%	-55.9%
CEDS Western Communities	\$467,322	4,268	\$462,194	4,113	\$648,767	173	2.6%	2.0%	35.6%
REDC CEDS Region	\$520,067	7,676	\$505,959	7,935	\$654,510	491	4.4%	2.2%	23.6%
Hillsborough County	\$430,000	6,102	\$425,000	5,879	\$649,000	223	3.6%	3.7%	6.0%
Rockingham County	\$530,000	5,171	\$512,533	4,788	\$635,000	383	5.7%	2.5%	-4.5%
New Hampshire	\$418,000	22,112	\$410,000	21,172	\$646,300	940	4.5%	3.5%	4.2%

Source: NH Housing Finance Authority Purchase Price Database, median prices
 Note: Calculations based on sample sizes less than 50 are considered highly volatile; CEDS Subregion Sales Prices based on weighted averages.

Table B-7: Foreclosure Data

Area										Pre- and Post-Pandemic	5-Year Change
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019 & 2022	2018-2023
East Kingston	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-1	0
Exeter	17	15	5	3	8	3	0	2	0	-6	-3
Greenland	3	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	-2	0
Hampton	15	12	7	9	6	1	0	2	3	-4	-6
Hampton Falls	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kensington	1	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	-2	0
New Castle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newfields	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-1	0
Newington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newmarket	7	5	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	-1	-1
North Hampton	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Portsmouth	7	1	5	0	5	0	1	0	3	-5	3
Rye	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	-1	-1
Seabrook	4	8	5	4	3	0	0	0	0	-3	-4
South Hampton	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stratham	7	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CEDS Eastern Communities	71	59	38	18	30	7	1	4	9	-26	-9
Atkinson	4	3	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Auburn	8	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	-2	-2
Brentwood	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Candia	6	4	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	-2	-1
Chester	5	3	5	3	2	1	2	1	0	-1	-3
Danville	11	8	8	3	2	1	0	1	3	-1	0
Deerfield	12	10	5	0	6	2	0	3	0	-3	0
Epping	10	10	6	6	3	4	0	3	3	0	-3
Fremont	5	4	6	0	3	1	2	1	0	-2	0
Hampstead	10	10	7	5	1	0	1	0	0	-1	-5
Kingston	12	15	11	3	2	0	1	2	0	0	-3
Newton	6	6	10	0	5	0	1	0	3	-5	3
Northwood	10	7	8	3	7	3	0	0	0	-7	-3
Nottingham	3	10	4	6	2	0	0	0	4	-2	-2
Plaistow	11	11	14	4	5	0	0	3	6	-2	2
Raymond	29	17	17	11	6	2	0	5	8	-1	-3
Sandown	14	12	6	5	5	2	0	2	3	-3	-2
CEDS Central Communities	160	134	118	52	55	16	7	23	30	-32	-22
Derry	58	37	29	16	24	8	4	2	14	-22	-2
Hudson	30	28	18	10	13	4	0	1	4	-12	-6
Litchfield	5	6	7	2	4	0	0	0	0	-4	-2
Londonderry	27	22	19	10	14	5	4	4	12	-10	2
Merrimack	28	28	15	11	15	2	1	2	4	-13	-7
Nashua	79	74	50	34	23	10	4	9	11	-14	-23
Pelham	16	10	11	9	3	0	1	1	0	-2	-9
Salem	27	23	25	7	9	5	4	3	3	-6	-4
Windham	11	9	10	3	4	1	0	0	0	-4	-3
CEDS Western Communities	281	237	184	102	109	35	18	22	48	-87	-54
REDC CEDS Region	512	430	340	172	194	58	26	49	87	-145	-85
Hillsborough County	493	436	334	200	195	53	25	45	76	-150	-124
Rockingham County	354	284	239	107	134	42	20	36	68	-98	-39
New Hampshire	1,724	1,555	1,305	860	731	262	159	287	333	-444	-527

Source: the Warren Group via New Hampshire Housing

Notes: Foreclosure Deeds were suspended from March 15, 2020 through June 30, 2020 due to the pandemic.

*The Federal Foreclosure Moratorium ended on July 31, 2021. Data for 2020 and 2021 should not be compared with any other year.

Table B-8: NH HFA Housing Rental Survey

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	1 Year Change	% Change
East Kingston	\$2,104	n/a	\$2,132	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Exeter	\$1,243	\$1,266	\$1,809	\$1,801	\$1,381	\$1,897	\$2,049	\$152	8.0%
Greenland	\$1,089	\$1,311	\$1,396	\$1,434	\$1,467	\$1,579	\$1,607	\$28	1.8%
Hampton	\$1,225	\$1,355	\$1,367	\$1,518	\$1,529	\$1,523	\$1,758	\$235	15.4%
Hampton Falls	\$1,526	n/a	\$1,646	\$1,651	\$1,375	\$1,754	\$2,803	\$1,049	59.8%
Kensington	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
New Castle	\$2,500	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Newfields	\$1,430	\$1,987	n/a	\$2,006	\$1,974	\$1,080	\$2,681	\$1,601	148.2%
Newington	\$1,797	\$1,791	\$1,869	\$1,173	\$2,155	\$1,014	n/a	n/a	n/a
Newmarket	\$1,409	\$1,456	\$1,481	\$1,548	\$1,566	\$1,634	\$1,941	\$307	18.8%
North Hampton	\$1,117	\$1,121	\$1,132	\$1,132	\$1,107	\$1,050	\$1,050	\$0	0.0%
Portsmouth	\$1,522	\$1,464	\$1,729	\$1,761	\$1,881	\$1,595	\$2,347	\$752	47.1%
Rye	\$1,818	\$1,000	\$1,350	\$2,218	\$2,178	\$2,198	\$1,700	-\$498	-22.7%
Seabrook	\$1,063	\$1,596	\$1,497	\$1,808	\$1,586	\$1,994	\$2,289	\$295	14.8%
South Hampton	\$1,397	n/a	\$1,443	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Stratham	\$1,787	\$955	\$1,856	\$1,852	\$1,942	\$1,971	\$1,179	-\$792	-40.2%
CEDS Eastern Communities	\$1,535	\$1,391	\$1,593	\$1,659	\$1,678	\$1,607	\$1,946	n/a	n/a
Atkinson	n/a	\$760	n/a	n/a	\$885	\$1,050	\$1,107	\$57	5.4%
Auburn	\$926	\$993	\$910	\$910	\$906	\$1,039	\$1,328	\$289	27.8%
Brentwood	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Candia	\$1,182	n/a	n/a	\$1,286	\$1,526	\$2,691	\$1,626	-\$1,065	-39.6%
Chester	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Danville	\$1,047	\$1,292	\$1,312	\$1,114	\$1,642	\$1,821	\$1,272	-\$549	-30.1%
Deerfield	\$1,144	n/a	n/a	\$1,314	n/a	\$1,649	\$1,775	\$126	7.6%
Epping	\$914	\$943	\$1,000	\$999	\$835	\$1,100	\$1,400	\$300	27.3%
Fremont	n/a	n/a	\$1,798	\$1,328	n/a	\$1,877	\$1,800	-\$77	-4.1%
Hampstead	n/a	\$783	\$1,223	n/a	\$881	\$1,164	n/a	n/a	n/a
Kingston	\$1,207	n/a	\$1,271	\$2,269	\$1,413	\$1,451	\$2,246	\$795	54.8%
Newton	\$996	\$980	\$995	\$1,216	\$1,186	\$1,197	n/a	n/a	n/a
Northwood	\$1,617	\$1,143	\$1,272	\$1,397	n/a	\$1,728	\$1,901	\$173	10.0%
Nottingham	\$1,636	n/a	n/a	\$1,889	\$1,849	\$1,879	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plaistow	\$1,036	\$1,041	\$1,048	\$1,086	\$1,070	\$1,331	\$1,599	\$268	20.1%
Raymond	\$1,291	\$1,225	\$1,350	\$1,190	\$1,378	\$1,526	\$1,944	\$418	27.4%
Sandown	\$1,184	\$1,925	\$1,993	\$1,458	\$2,012	\$2,450	\$1,614	-\$836	-34.1%
CEDS Central Communities	\$1,182	\$1,109	\$1,288	\$1,343	\$1,336	\$1,636	\$1,682	n/a	n/a
Derry	\$1,107	\$1,121	\$1,132	\$1,202	\$1,407	\$1,446	\$1,544	\$98	6.8%
Hudson	\$1,272	\$1,418	\$1,431	\$1,236	\$1,450	\$1,454	\$1,521	\$67	4.6%
Litchfield	\$1,072	\$1,038	\$1,971	\$1,448	\$1,503	\$1,923	\$2,215	\$292	15.2%
Londonderry	\$1,333	\$1,566	\$1,346	\$1,428	\$1,494	\$1,554	\$1,741	\$187	12.0%
Merrimack	\$1,517	\$1,546	\$1,725	\$1,951	\$1,819	\$2,400	\$2,382	-\$18	-0.8%
Nashua	\$1,395	\$1,473	\$1,282	\$1,631	\$1,652	\$1,944	\$2,008	\$64	3.3%
Pelham	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$1,776	\$1,954	\$178	10.0%
Salem	\$1,043	\$1,321	\$1,587	\$1,485	\$1,754	\$2,112	\$2,384	\$272	12.9%
Windham	\$1,368	\$1,421	n/a	\$2,195	\$2,739	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CEDS Western Communities	\$1,266	\$1,309	\$1,496	\$1,572	\$1,727	\$1,826	\$1,969	n/a	n/a
REDC CEDS Region Average	\$1,314	\$1,243	\$1,417	\$1,469	\$1,501	\$1,607	\$1,774	n/a	n/a
Hillsborough County Average	\$1,280	\$1,346	\$1,350	\$1,412	\$1,526	\$1,658	\$1,847	\$189	11.4%
Rockingham County Average	\$1,268	\$1,245	\$1,534	\$1,548	\$1,556	\$1,578	\$1,911	\$333	21.1%
State of NH Average	\$1,143	\$1,177	\$1,303	\$1,283	\$1,373	\$1,510	\$1,644	\$134	8.9%

Source: New Hampshire Housing Finance Authority

Notes: Rental prices are average as reported by each community for all rental units, regardless of size. The subregion averages are based on the average monthly rental rates for those towns reporting rates. A comparison of rental rates from year to year for the REDC CEDS region and subregions cannot be made due to the fact that the towns reporting rates are not the same from year to year.

Calculations based on a sample size of less than 20 are highly volatile and not considered valid.

Table C-2: Employment and Wages for Hillsborough County

NAICS Code Industry		Hillsborough County 2021			NAICS Code Industry		Hillsborough County 2022		
		Units	Average Annual Empl.	Average Weekly Wage			Units	Average Annual Empl.	Average Weekly Wage
ALL	Total, Private plus Government	11,510	196,932	\$1,407	ALL	Total, Private plus Government	11,632	200,919	\$1,452
	Total Private	11,232	176,563	\$1,426		Total Private	11,354	180,392	\$1,472
101	Goods-Producing Industries	1,793	33,764	\$1,745	101	Goods-Producing Industries	1,820	34,516	\$1,832
11	Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	35	246	\$718	11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	35	228	\$816
111	Crop Production	14	170	\$579	111	Crop production	14	164	\$653
112	Animal Production	n	n	n	112	Animal production and aquaculture	n	n	n
113	Forestry and Logging	12	47	\$1,225	113	Forestry and logging	13	46	\$1,469
114	Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping	0	0	\$0	114	Fishing, hunting and trapping	0	0	\$0
115	Agriculture and Forestry Support Activities	n	n	n	115	Agriculture and forestry support activities	n	n	n
21	Mining	8	57	\$1,464	21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	7	61	\$1,572
211	Oil and Gas Extraction	0	0	\$0	211	Oil and gas extraction	0	0	\$0
212	Mining (except Oil and Gas)	8	57	\$1,464	212	Mining, except oil and gas	7	61	\$1,572
213	Support Activities for Mining	0	0	\$0	213	Support activities for mining	0	0	\$0
23	Construction	1,185	8,387	\$1,425	23	Construction	1,220	8,667	\$1,518
236	Construction of Buildings	307	1,663	\$1,643	236	Construction of buildings	318	1,695	\$1,663
237	Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	30	373	\$1,609	237	Heavy and civil engineering construction	34	390	\$1,805
238	Specialty Trade Contractors	849	6,352	\$1,357	238	Specialty trade contractors	868	6,581	\$1,464
31-33	Manufacturing	565	25,074	\$1,863	31	Manufacturing	559	25,561	\$1,949
311	Food Manufacturing	32	547	\$869	311	Food manufacturing	35	578	\$968
312	Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	16	416	\$1,610	312	Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	14	447	\$1,661
313	Textile Mills	n	n	n	313	Textile mills	5	484	\$1,292
314	Textile Product Mills	n	n	n	314	Textile product mills	8	47	\$900
315	Apparel Manufacturing	3	50	\$1,201	315	Apparel manufacturing	n	n	n
316	Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	3	12	\$746	316	Leather and allied product manufacturing	n	n	n
321	Wood Product Manufacturing	12	221	\$1,237	321	Wood product manufacturing	11	224	\$1,307
322	Paper Manufacturing	6	311	\$1,558	322	Paper manufacturing	6	280	\$1,667
323	Printing and Related Support Activities	43	552	\$1,417	323	Printing and related support activities	42	572	\$1,394
324	Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	n	n	n	324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	n	n	n
325	Chemical Manufacturing	16	363	\$1,628	325	Chemical manufacturing	16	362	\$1,720
326	Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	30	1,727	\$1,232	326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	28	1,694	\$1,294
327	Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	21	381	\$1,335	327	Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	20	388	\$1,454
331	Primary Metal Manufacturing	10	1,081	\$1,333	331	Primary metal manufacturing	10	1,073	\$1,486
332	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	99	3,159	\$1,362	332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing	99	3,201	\$1,426
333	Machinery Manufacturing	44	1,041	\$1,808	333	Machinery manufacturing	47	1,086	\$1,828
334	Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	128	11,505	\$2,217	334	Computer and electronic product manufacturing	124	11,876	\$2,475
335	Electrical Equipment/Appliances Manufacturing	19	1,004	\$1,800	335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	19	985	\$1,725
336	Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	6	49	\$1,792	336	Transportation equipment manufacturing	n	n	n
337	Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	8	68	\$892	337	Furniture and related product manufacturing	9	75	\$942
339	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	54	2,037	\$2,427	339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	54	2,074	\$1,650
102	Service-Providing Industries	9,439	142,800	\$1,350	102	Service-Providing Industries	9,535	145,876	\$1,386
22	Utilities	17	332	\$2,275	22	Utilities	15	404	\$2,517
221	Utilities	17	332	\$2,275	221	Utilities	15	404	\$2,517
42	Wholesale Trade	739	6,730	\$2,165	42	Wholesale Trade	736	7,165	\$2,280
423	Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	358	4,421	\$2,319	423	Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	364	4,685	\$2,420
424	Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	104	1,381	\$1,487	424	Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	109	1,440	\$1,657
425	Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	277	929	\$2,436	425	Wholesale trade agents and brokers	263	1,041	\$2,513
44-45	Retail Trade	1,437	26,163	\$882	44	Retail Trade	1,430	24,974	\$897
441	Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	180	3,630	\$1,828	441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	178	3,700	\$1,744
442	Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	66	979	\$889	442	Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	100	2,270	\$926
443	Electronics and Appliance Stores	71	870	\$1,339	443	Food and beverage retailers	166	5,460	\$554
444	Building Material and Garden Supply Stores	106	2,370	\$870	444	Furniture, home furnishings, electronics, and appliance retailers	143	2,051	\$1,230
445	Food and Beverage Stores	155	5,947	\$460	445	General merchandise retailers	70	3,350	\$573
446	Health and Personal Care Stores	129	1,310	\$805	446	Health and personal care retailers	131	2,113	\$1,026
447	Gasoline Stations	135	891	\$568	447	Gasoline stations and fuel dealers	155	1,218	\$866
448	Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	188	1,971	\$578	448	Clothing, clothing accessories, shoe, and jewelry retailers	196	2,050	\$608
451	Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores	85	1,005	\$535	449	Sporting goods, hobby, musical instrument, book, and miscellaneous retailers	293	2,763	\$690
452	General Merchandise Stores	66	3,260	\$565	48	Transportation and Warehousing	230	4,352	\$1,019
453	Miscellaneous Store Retailers	169	1,456	\$579	481	Air transportation	17	207	\$1,603
454	Nonstore Retailers	86	2,473	\$1,486	482	Rail transportation	0	0	\$0
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	227	4,570	\$971	483	Water transportation	0	0	\$0
481	Air Transportation	16	207	\$1,424	484	Truck transportation	80	716	\$1,297
482	Rail Transportation	0	0	\$0	485	Transit and ground passenger transportation	35	792	\$705
483	Water Transportation	0	0	\$0	486	Pipeline transportation	0	0	\$0
484	Truck Transportation	81	735	\$1,265	487	Scenic and sightseeing transportation	0	0	\$0
485	Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	31	743	\$647	488	Support activities for transportation	34	366	\$987
486	Pipeline Transportation	0	0	\$0	491	Postal service (non-government)	0	0	\$0
487	Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	0	0	\$0	492	Couriers and messengers	41	1,697	\$991
488	Support Activities for Transportation	34	323	\$1,004	493	Warehousing and storage	22	576	\$996

Source: NH Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau
 Note: NAICS underwent a revision in 2022, altering the industry classifications and codes.
 n = data do not meet disclosure standards

Table C-2: Employment and Wages for Hillsborough County Continued

		Hillsborough County 2021					Hillsborough County 2022		
NAICS Code	Industry	Average Annual Units	Average Annual Empl.	Average Weekly Wage	NAICS Code	Industry	Average Annual Units	Average Annual Empl.	Average Weekly Wage
491	Postal Service	0	0	\$0	51	Information	220	5,379	\$2,322
492	Couriers and Messengers	42	1,942	\$948	512	Motion picture and sound recording industries	21	441	\$1,499
493	Warehousing and Storage	22	620	\$914	513	Publishing industries	117	2,195	\$2,731
51	Information	207	5,526	\$2,233	516	Broadcasting and content providers	10	232	\$1,735
511	Publishing Industries (except Internet)	95	2,275	\$2,655	517	Telecommunications	39	2,112	\$2,017
512	Motion Picture and Sound Recording	18	332	\$1,342	518	Computing infrastructure providers, data processing, web hosting, and related services	30	375	\$3,011
515	Broadcasting (except Internet)	5	190	\$1,481	519	Web search portals, libraries, archives, and other information services	3	25	\$1,733
517	Telecommunications	36	2,323	\$1,913	52	Finance and Insurance	611	10,206	\$2,605
518	Data Processing and Related Services	29	341	\$2,891	521	Monetary authorities - central bank	0	0	\$0
519	Other Information Services	24	65	\$2,177	522	Credit intermediation and related activities	n	n	n
52	Finance and Insurance	619	10,244	\$2,794	523	Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	180	5,081	\$3,063
521	Monetary Authorities - Central Bank	0	0	\$0	524	Insurance carriers and related activities	231	3,074	\$2,370
522	Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	202	2,094	\$2,023	525	Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	n	n	n
523	Financial Investment and Related Activities	181	5,109	\$3,391	53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	349	2,172	\$1,407
524	Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	232	3,029	\$2,325	531	Real estate	297	1,693	\$1,443
525	Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles	5	13	\$1,804	532	Rental and leasing services	n	n	n
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	352	2,148	\$1,351	533	Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	n	n	n
531	Real Estate	297	1,670	\$1,385	54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	1,451	14,795	\$2,317
532	Rental and Leasing Services	n	n	n	541	Professional, scientific, and technical services	1,451	14,795	\$2,317
533	Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets	n	n	n	5411	Legal services	217	1,592	\$2,155
54	Professional and Technical Services	1,436	13,908	\$2,282	5412	Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping, and payroll services	167	1,788	\$2,033
541	Professional and Technical Services	1,436	13,908	\$2,282	5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services	204	3,390	\$2,343
5411	Legal Services	227	1,637	\$2,300	5414	Specialized design services	32	139	\$1,242
5412	Accounting and Bookkeeping Services	164	1,798	\$2,003	5415	Computer systems design and related services	410	4,396	\$2,898
5413	Architectural and Engineering Services	202	2,909	\$2,229	5416	Management, scientific, and technical consulting services	242	1,291	\$2,118
5414	Specialized Design Services	31	133	\$1,212	5417	Scientific research and development services	35	971	\$2,086
5415	Computer Systems Design and Related Services	409	4,261	\$2,853	5418	Advertising, public relations, and related services	62	414	\$1,606
5416	Management and Technical Consulting Services	232	1,157	\$2,147	5419	Other professional, scientific, and technical services	83	813	\$1,137
5417	Scientific Research and Development Services	30	837	\$1,953	55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	134	3,479	\$1,897
5418	Advertising, PR, and Related Services	57	368	\$1,621	551	Management of companies and enterprises	134	3,479	\$1,897
5419	Other Professional and Technical Services	84	808	\$1,064	56	Administrative/Support and Waste Management/Remediation Services	884	11,469	\$1,167
55	Management of Companies/Enterprises	130	3,047	\$1,829	561	Administrative and support services	847	11,236	\$1,168
551	Management of Companies/Enterprises	130	3,047	\$1,829	5611	Office administrative services	150	1,147	\$2,045
56	Administrative and Waste Services	883	10,965	\$1,065	5612	Facilities support services	5	35	\$1,127
561	Administrative and Support Services	850	10,724	\$1,065	5613	Employment services	136	4,356	\$1,149
5611	Office Administrative Services	144	1,022	\$1,944	5614	Business support services	59	798	\$1,195
5612	Facilities Support Services	4	35	\$1,037	5615	Travel arrangement and reservation services	21	164	\$1,342
5613	Employment Services	127	3,914	\$1,025	5616	Investigation and security services	50	937	\$1,299
5614	Business Support Services	61	916	\$1,151	5617	Services to buildings and dwellings	403	3,533	\$867
5615	Travel Arrangement and Reservation Services	23	144	\$1,105	5619	Other support services	24	266	\$1,036
5616	Investigation and Security Services	49	879	\$1,188	562	Waste management and remediation services	36	233	\$1,144
5617	Services to Buildings and Dwellings	416	3,552	\$812	61	Educational Services	203	6,297	\$1,062
5619	Other Support Services	27	262	\$938	611	Educational services (non-government)	203	6,297	\$1,062
562	Waste Management and Remediation Services	33	241	\$1,064	62	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,116	29,912	\$1,310
61	Educational Services	200	6,438	\$1,047	621	Ambulatory health care services	705	11,018	\$1,710
611	Educational Services	200	6,438	\$1,047	622	Hospitals	17	8,996	\$1,371
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,122	29,388	\$1,243	623	Nursing and residential care facilities	123	4,803	\$910
621	Ambulatory Health Care Services	733	11,001	\$1,660	624	Social assistance	272	5,095	\$711
622	Hospitals	16	9,004	\$1,256	71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	194	3,299	\$509
623	Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	119	4,713	\$853	711	Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	37	298	\$943
624	Social Assistance	254	4,671	\$632	712	Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	8	120	\$644
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	186	2,883	\$492	713	Amusements, gambling, and recreation industries	149	2,881	\$458
711	Performing Arts and Spectator Sports	36	229	\$980	72	Accommodation and Food Services	909	15,196	\$527
712	Museums, Historic Sites, Zoos, and Parks	8	109	\$619	721	Accommodation	59	1,012	\$627
713	Gambling, Recreation, Amusement Industries	143	2,545	\$443	722	Food services and drinking places	850	14,184	\$520
72	Accommodation and Food Services	878	14,076	\$493	81	Other Services (Except Public Administration)	991	6,556	\$904
721	Accommodation	59	869	\$582	811	Repair and maintenance	368	2,129	\$1,170
722	Food Services and Drinking Places	818	13,207	\$487	812	Personal and laundry services	343	2,515	\$779
81	Other Services Except Public Admin	974	6,316	\$861	813	Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	168	1,749	\$774
811	Repair and Maintenance	355	2,074	\$1,124	814	Private households	113	163	\$752
812	Personal and Laundry Services	334	2,476	\$704	99	Unclassified Establishments	63	221	\$839
813	Membership Associations and Organizations	165	1,602	\$780	999	Unclassified Establishments	0	0	\$0
814	Private Households	120	163	\$690	Total Government	278	20,527	\$1,276	
99	Unclassified Establishments	32	66	\$1,024	Federal Government	67	4,340	\$1,863	
999	Unclassified Establishments	32	66	\$1,024	State Government	96	1,534	\$1,016	
Total Government	279	20,368	\$1,243	Local Government	116	14,654	\$1,130		
Federal Government	69	4,251	\$1,799						
State Government	94	1,655	\$958						
Local Government	116	14,462	\$1,112						

Source: NH Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau
 Note: NAICS underwent a revision in 2022, altering the industry classifications and codes.
 n = data do not meet disclosure standards

Table C-2: Employment and Wages for Rockingham County

		Rockingham County 2021					Rockingham County 2022		
NAICS Code	Industry	Units	Average Annual Empl.	Average Weekly Wage	NAICS Code	Industry	Units	Average Annual Empl.	Average Weekly Wage
ALL	Total, Private plus Government	10,598	147,153	\$1,267	ALL	Total, Private plus Government	10,863	151,310	\$1,327
	Total Private	10,303	133,559	\$1,282		Total Private	10,573	137,387	\$1,345
101	Goods-Producing Industries	1,558	23,930	\$1,480	101	Goods-Producing Industries	1,584	24,619	\$1,543
11	Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	33	274	\$550	11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	32	270	\$586
111	Crop Production	16	206	\$480	111	Crop production	14	203	\$524
112	Animal Production	6	30	\$517	112	Animal production and aquaculture	7	29	\$539
113	Forestry and Logging	4	15	\$1,640	113	Forestry and logging	n	n	n
114	Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping	n	n	n	114	Fishing, hunting and trapping	n	n	n
115	Agriculture and Forestry Support Activities	n	n	n	115	Agriculture and forestry support activities	7	24	\$501
21	Mining	9	132	\$1,237	21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	8	152	\$1,207
211	Oil and Gas Extraction	0	0	\$0	211	Oil and gas extraction	0	0	\$0
212	Mining (except Oil and Gas)	n	n	n	212	Mining, except oil and gas	n	n	n
213	Support Activities for Mining	n	n	n	213	Support activities for mining	n	n	n
23	Construction	1,049	7,520	\$1,424	23	Construction	1,075	7,633	\$1,477
236	Construction of Buildings	266	1,396	\$1,440	236	Construction of buildings	275	1,508	\$1,515
237	Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	52	1,247	\$1,851	237	Heavy and civil engineering construction	52	1,229	\$1,840
238	Specialty Trade Contractors	730	4,877	\$1,311	238	Specialty trade contractors	748	4,896	\$1,374
31-33	Manufacturing	467	16,004	\$1,524	31	Manufacturing	469	16,564	\$1,592
311	Food Manufacturing	30	1,511	\$1,666	311	Food manufacturing	34	1,561	\$1,645
312	Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	27	602	\$922	312	Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	29	665	\$904
313	Textile Mills	n	n	n	313	Textile mills	n	n	n
314	Textile Product Mills	n	n	n	314	Textile product mills	n	n	n
315	Apparel Manufacturing	n	n	n	315	Apparel manufacturing	n	n	n
316	Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	n	n	n	316	Leather and allied product manufacturing	0	0	\$0
321	Wood Product Manufacturing	17	169	\$1,259	321	Wood product manufacturing	17	172	\$1,242
322	Paper Manufacturing	6	38	\$891	322	Paper manufacturing	6	40	\$974
323	Printing and Related Support Activities	33	451	\$1,071	323	Printing and related support activities	32	381	\$1,024
324	Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	4	148	\$1,905	324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	4	166	\$1,861
325	Chemical Manufacturing	16	1,646	\$1,975	325	Chemical manufacturing	18	1,787	\$2,078
326	Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	18	1,280	\$1,188	326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	20	1,401	\$1,315
327	Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	19	836	\$1,427	327	Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	18	812	\$1,456
331	Primary Metal Manufacturing	5	253	\$1,110	331	Primary metal manufacturing	5	255	\$1,241
332	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	113	2,889	\$1,509	332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing	114	3,057	\$1,731
333	Machinery Manufacturing	31	1,710	\$1,637	333	Machinery manufacturing	29	1,739	\$1,708
334	Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	58	1,790	\$1,737	334	Computer and electronic product manufacturing	54	1,785	\$1,575
335	Electrical Equipment/Appliances Manufacturing	18	1,177	\$1,422	335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	18	1,191	\$1,497
336	Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	n	n	n	336	Transportation equipment manufacturing	11	162	\$1,187
337	Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	15	242	\$1,255	337	Furniture and related product manufacturing	14	228	\$1,346
339	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	31	683	\$1,634	339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	32	750	\$1,705
102	Service-Providing Industries	8,745	109,629	\$1,239	102	Service-Providing Industries	8,990	112,767	\$1,301
22	Utilities	18	648	\$2,708	22	Utilities	20	629	\$2,645
221	Utilities	18	648	\$2,708	221	Utilities	20	629	\$2,645
42	Wholesale Trade	802	6,685	\$1,842	42	Wholesale Trade	777	7,131	\$1,933
423	Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	354	3,388	\$1,726	423	Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	370	3,808	\$1,833
424	Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	158	2,214	\$1,680	424	Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	152	2,232	\$1,777
425	Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	290	1,082	\$2,538	425	Wholesale trade agents and brokers	255	1,091	\$2,597
44-45	Retail Trade	1,426	24,236	\$762	44	Retail Trade	1,425	23,989	\$828
441	Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	196	2,443	\$1,416	441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	198	2,486	\$1,493
442	Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	80	836	\$820	442	Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	117	3,072	\$869
443	Electronics and Appliance Stores	72	1,188	\$2,172	443	Food and beverage retailers	138	5,750	\$537
444	Building Material and Garden Supply Stores	117	3,112	\$824	444	Furniture, home furnishings, electronics, and appliance retailers	168	2,164	\$1,693
445	Food and Beverage Stores	128	6,250	\$431	445	General merchandise retailers	67	4,045	\$553
446	Health and Personal Care Stores	111	1,013	\$781	446	Health and personal care retailers	117	1,110	\$831
447	Gasoline Stations	122	855	\$607	447	Gasoline stations and fuel dealers	149	1,216	\$877
448	Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	162	1,255	\$512	448	Clothing, clothing accessories, shoe, and jewelry retailers	163	1,308	\$536
451	Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores	84	889	\$486	449	Sporting goods, hobby, musical instrument, book, and miscellaneous retailers	310	2,838	\$634
452	General Merchandise Stores	62	3,933	\$536	48	Transportation and Warehousing	221	5,747	\$1,143
453	Miscellaneous Store Retailers	204	1,726	\$607	481	Air transportation	n	n	n
454	Nonstore Retailers	87	736	\$1,292	482	Rail transportation	0	0	\$0
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	212	5,533	\$1,068	483	Water transportation	n	n	n
481	Air Transportation	n	n	n	484	Truck transportation	92	1,009	\$1,296
482	Rail Transportation	0	0	\$0	485	Transit and ground passenger transportation	30	880	\$622
483	Water Transportation	n	n	n	486	Pipeline transportation	n	n	n
484	Truck Transportation	94	1,042	\$1,242	487	Scenic and sightseeing transportation	n	n	n
485	Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	29	850	\$508	488	Support activities for transportation	39	572	\$1,527
486	Pipeline Transportation	n	n	n	491	Postal service (non-government)	0	0	\$0
487	Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	n	n	n	492	Couriers and messengers	26	1,265	\$908
488	Support Activities for Transportation	33	574	\$1,423	493	Warehousing and storage	20	1,721	\$1,217

Source: NH Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau
 Note: NAICS underwent a revision in 2022, altering the industry classifications and codes.
 n = data do not meet disclosure standards

Table C-2: Employment and Wages for Rockingham County Continued

		Rockingham County 2021			Rockingham County 2022				
NAICS Code	Industry	Units	Average Annual Empl.	Average Weekly Wage	NAICS Code	Industry	Units	Average Annual Empl.	Average Weekly Wage
491	Postal Service	0	0	\$0	51	Information	166	2,172	\$2,864
492	Couriers and Messengers	25	1,244	\$848	512	Motion picture and sound recording industries	17	157	\$634
493	Warehousing and Storage	18	1,546	\$1,218	513	Publishing industries	84	1,271	\$3,745
51	Information	160	2,224	\$2,187	516	Broadcasting and content providers	7	23	\$1,753
511	Publishing Industries (except Internet)	76	1,376	\$2,491	517	Telecommunications	23	391	\$1,900
512	Motion Picture and Sound Recording	16	105	\$849	518	Computing infrastructure providers, data processing, web hosting, and related services	30	304	\$1,805
515	Broadcasting (except Internet)	4	25	\$1,454	519	Web search portals, libraries, archives, and other information services	5	25	\$1,093
517	Telecommunications	26	424	\$1,812	52	Finance and Insurance	499	5,428	\$2,569
518	Data Processing and Related Services	28	244	\$1,873	521	Monetary authorities - central bank	0	0	\$0
519	Other Information Services	10	50	\$1,680	522	Credit intermediation and related activities	167	2,361	\$2,214
52	Finance and Insurance	492	5,506	\$2,578	523	Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	n	n	n
521	Monetary Authorities - Central Bank	0	0	\$0	524	Insurance carriers and related activities	153	2,149	\$1,966
522	Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	168	2,380	\$2,146	525	Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	n	n	n
523	Financial Investment and Related Activities	n	n	n	53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	344	1,769	\$1,510
524	Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	151	2,264	\$2,300	531	Real estate	289	1,295	\$1,435
525	Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles	n	n	n	532	Rental and leasing services	n	n	n
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	326	1,639	\$1,787	533	Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	n	n	n
531	Real Estate	270	1,207	\$1,344	54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	1,359	10,778	\$2,075
532	Rental and Leasing Services	n	n	n	541	Professional, scientific, and technical services	1,359	10,778	\$2,075
533	Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets	n	n	n	5411	Legal services	136	702	\$1,697
54	Professional and Technical Services	1,295	10,607	\$1,993	5412	Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping, and payroll services	176	1,191	\$1,439
541	Professional and Technical Services	1,295	10,607	\$1,993	5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services	197	2,693	\$1,876
5411	Legal Services	140	692	\$1,677	5414	Specialized design services	28	229	\$1,383
5412	Accounting and Bookkeeping Services	160	1,209	\$1,333	5415	Computer systems design and related services	332	2,763	\$2,643
5413	Architectural and Engineering Services	194	2,565	\$1,835	5416	Management, scientific, and technical consulting services	308	1,612	\$2,545
5414	Specialized Design Services	27	203	\$1,237	5417	Scientific research and development services	32	226	\$2,690
5415	Computer Systems Design and Related Services	314	2,842	\$2,478	5418	Advertising, public relations, and related services	47	191	\$1,583
5416	Management and Technical Consulting Services	296	1,546	\$2,375	5419	Other professional, scientific, and technical services	103	1,172	\$1,514
5417	Scientific Research and Development Services	26	245	\$3,517	55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	146	2,615	\$3,004
5418	Advertising, PR, and Related Services	43	188	\$1,562	551	Management of companies and enterprises	146	2,615	\$3,004
5419	Other Professional and Technical Services	95	1,117	\$1,375	56	Administrative/Support and Waste Management/Remediation Services	819	9,056	\$1,395
55	Management of Companies/Enterprises	132	2,533	\$2,875	561	Administrative and support services	754	8,337	\$1,374
551	Management of Companies/Enterprises	132	2,533	\$2,875	5611	Office administrative services	140	1,294	\$2,108
56	Administrative and Waste Services	800	8,876	\$1,273	5612	Facilities support services	n	n	n
561	Administrative and Support Services	736	8,186	\$1,251	5613	Employment services	123	2,537	\$1,674
5611	Office Administrative Services	140	1,274	\$2,152	5614	Business support services	49	1,046	\$1,066
5612	Facilities Support Services	n	n	n	5615	Travel arrangement and reservation services	21	169	\$1,723
5613	Employment Services	118	2,240	\$1,398	5616	Investigation and security services	30	686	\$1,026
5614	Business Support Services	50	1,218	\$983	5617	Services to buildings and dwellings	376	2,446	\$892
5615	Travel Arrangement and Reservation Services	17	144	\$1,527	5619	Other support services	n	n	n
5616	Investigation and Security Services	32	735	\$1,039	562	Waste management and remediation services	64	719	\$1,632
5617	Services to Buildings and Dwellings	365	2,388	\$839	61	Educational Services	164	3,055	\$985
5619	Other Support Services	n	n	n	611	Educational services (non-government)	164	3,055	\$985
562	Waste Management and Remediation Services	64	690	\$1,527	62	Health Care and Social Assistance	946	17,103	\$1,256
61	Educational Services	158	2,871	\$971	621	Ambulatory health care services	676	7,713	\$1,573
611	Educational Services	158	2,871	\$971	622	Hospitals	12	3,912	\$1,334
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	902	16,667	\$1,197	623	Nursing and residential care facilities	61	2,493	\$942
621	Ambulatory Health Care Services	647	7,302	\$1,530	624	Social assistance	197	2,986	\$594
622	Hospitals	10	3,996	\$1,244	71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	209	3,195	\$566
623	Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	60	2,492	\$890	711	Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	46	329	\$779
624	Social Assistance	185	2,876	\$554	712	Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	15	166	\$503
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	198	2,871	\$519	713	Amusements, gambling, and recreation industries	149	2,700	\$544
711	Performing Arts and Spectator Sports	40	255	\$737	72	Accommodation and Food Services	891	15,272	\$556
712	Museums, Historic Sites, Zoos, and Parks	13	135	\$539	721	Accommodation	81	1,527	\$706
713	Gambling, Recreation, Amusement Industries	144	2,480	\$495	722	Food services and drinking places	810	13,745	\$539
72	Accommodation and Food Services	871	14,254	\$529	81	Other Services (Except Public Administration)	944	4,603	\$922
721	Accommodation	78	1,288	\$678	811	Repair and maintenance	325	1,578	\$1,220
722	Food Services and Drinking Places	793	12,966	\$514	812	Personal and laundry services	349	1,976	\$663
81	Other Services Except Public Admin	920	4,384	\$873	813	Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	115	858	\$1,013
811	Repair and Maintenance	316	1,561	\$1,156	814	Private households	156	191	\$721
812	Personal and Laundry Services	335	1,818	\$611	99	Unclassified Establishments	61	227	\$816
813	Membership Associations and Organizations	105	809	\$947	999	Unclassified Establishments	61	227	\$816
814	Private Households	165	196	\$748	Total Government	290	13,923	\$1,149	
99	Unclassified Establishments	36	98	\$950	Federal Government	64	1,427	\$1,642	
999	Unclassified Establishments	36	98	\$950	State Government	83	1,086	\$818	
Total Government	295	13,593	\$1,111	Local Government	143	11,410	\$1,118		
Federal Government	65	1,229	\$1,488						
State Government	86	1,180	\$766						
Local Government	144	11,184	\$1,106						

Source: NH Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau
 Note: NAICS underwent a revision in 2022, altering the industry classifications and codes.
 n = data do not meet disclosure standards

Table C-2: Employment and Wages for State of NH

		State of NH - 2022				
NAICS Code	Industry	Units	Average Annual Empl.	Average Weekly Wage	Hills. Co. share of employmt	Rock. Co. share of employmt
ALL	Total, Private plus Government	55,334	670,634	\$1,389	30.0%	22.6%
	Total Private	53,328	589,201	\$1,423	30.6%	23.3%
101	Goods-Producing Industries	6,965	102,750	\$1,549	33.6%	24.0%
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	254	2,129	\$874	10.7%	12.7%
111	Crop production	86	1,073	\$767	15.3%	18.9%
112	Animal production and aquaculture	55	527	\$814	n	5.5%
113	Forestry and logging	76	370	\$1,135	12.4%	n
114	Fishing, hunting and trapping	n	n	n	n	n
115	Agriculture and forestry support activities	n	n	n	n	n
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	55	604	\$1,398	10.1%	25.2%
211	Oil and gas extraction	0	0	\$0	n	n
212	Mining, except oil and gas	48	457	\$1,415	13.3%	n
213	Support activities for mining	7	147	\$1,343	0.0%	n
23	Construction	4,716	30,071	\$1,447	28.8%	25.4%
236	Construction of buildings	1,242	6,567	\$1,483	25.8%	23.0%
237	Heavy and civil engineering construction	240	3,515	\$1,840	11.1%	35.0%
238	Specialty trade contractors	3,234	19,990	\$1,366	32.9%	24.5%
31	Manufacturing	1,941	69,946	\$1,614	36.5%	23.7%
311	Food manufacturing	125	2,947	\$1,326	19.6%	53.0%
312	Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	91	1,523	\$1,050	29.3%	43.7%
313	Textile mills	20	1,559	\$1,469	31.0%	n
314	Textile product mills	40	237	\$1,024	19.8%	n
315	Apparel manufacturing	15	445	\$988	n	n
316	Leather and allied product manufacturing	10	181	\$946	n	0.0%
321	Wood product manufacturing	101	1,652	\$1,204	13.6%	10.4%
322	Paper manufacturing	20	646	\$1,607	43.3%	6.2%
323	Printing and related support activities	138	1,966	\$1,161	29.1%	19.4%
324	Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	16	258	\$1,779	n	64.3%
325	Chemical manufacturing	66	2,666	\$1,867	13.6%	67.0%
326	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	81	5,294	\$1,246	32.0%	26.5%
327	Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	92	1,913	\$1,370	20.3%	42.4%
331	Primary metal manufacturing	29	2,112	\$1,397	50.8%	12.1%
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing	372	11,518	\$1,409	27.8%	26.5%
333	Machinery manufacturing	153	7,736	\$1,661	14.0%	22.5%
334	Computer and electronic product manufacturing	271	15,815	\$2,267	75.1%	11.3%
335	Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	56	3,952	\$1,457	24.9%	30.1%
336	Transportation equipment manufacturing	46	2,182	\$1,429	n	7.4%
337	Furniture and related product manufacturing	54	822	\$1,157	9.1%	27.7%
339	Miscellaneous manufacturing	146	4,522	\$1,463	45.9%	16.6%
102	Service-Providing Industries	46,363	486,451	\$1,396	30.0%	23.2%
22	Utilities	104	2,050	\$2,437	19.7%	30.7%
221	Utilities	104	2,050	\$2,437	19.7%	30.7%
42	Wholesale Trade	5,282	31,289	\$2,369	22.9%	22.8%
423	Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	2,479	15,584	\$2,285	30.1%	24.4%
424	Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	913	8,672	\$1,784	16.6%	25.7%
425	Wholesale trade agents and brokers	1,890	7,033	\$3,277	14.8%	15.5%
44	Retail Trade	5,478	89,086	\$840	28.0%	26.9%
441	Motor vehicle and parts dealers	762	11,907	\$1,560	31.1%	20.9%
444	Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	462	10,338	\$877	22.0%	29.7%
445	Food and beverage retailers	599	20,341	\$549	26.8%	28.3%
449	Furniture, home furnishings, electronics, and appliance retailers	530	5,893	\$1,368	34.8%	36.7%
455	General merchandise retailers	301	14,473	\$558	23.1%	27.9%
456	Health and personal care retailers	445	4,870	\$942	43.4%	22.8%
457	Gasoline stations and fuel dealers	701	6,540	\$876	18.6%	18.6%
458	Clothing, clothing accessories, shoe, and jewelry retailers	553	5,074	\$626	40.4%	25.8%
459	Sporting goods, hobby, musical instrument, book, and miscellaneous retailers	1,125	9,650	\$661	28.6%	29.4%
48	Transportation and Warehousing	958	16,262	\$1,077	26.8%	35.3%
481	Air transportation	45	496	\$2,079	41.7%	n
482	Rail transportation	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
483	Water transportation	n	n	n	n	n
484	Truck transportation	389	3,107	\$1,273	23.0%	32.5%
485	Transit and ground passenger transportation	131	2,896	\$665	27.3%	30.4%
486	Pipeline transportation	n	n	n	n	n
487	Scenic and sightseeing transportation	21	317	\$687	0.0%	n
488	Support activities for transportation	150	1,535	\$1,332	23.8%	37.3%
491	Postal service (non-government)	3	54	\$941	0.0%	0.0%
492	Couriers and messengers	134	4,334	\$941	39.2%	29.2%
493	Warehousing and storage	83	3,511	\$1,189	16.4%	49.0%

Source: NH Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau

Note: NAICS underwent a revision in 2022, altering the industry classifications and codes.

n = data do not meet disclosure standards

Table C-2: Employment and Wages for State of NH Continued

NAICS Code Industry		State of NH - 2022				
		Units	Average Annual Empl.	Average Weekly Wage	Hills. Co. share of emplmt	Rock. Co. share of emplmt
51	Information	1,318	11,936	\$2,504	45.1%	18.2%
512	Motion picture and sound recording industries	107	883	\$1,140	49.9%	17.8%
513	Publishing industries	644	5,348	\$3,062	41.0%	23.8%
516	Broadcasting and content providers	101	640	\$1,565	36.3%	3.6%
517	Telecommunications	161	3,273	\$1,965	64.5%	11.9%
518	Computing infrastructure providers, data processing, web hosting, and related services	265	1,562	\$2,788	24.0%	19.5%
519	Web search portals, libraries, archives, and other information services	39	231	\$3,120	10.8%	10.8%
52	Finance and Insurance	2,618	27,247	\$2,488	37.5%	19.9%
521	Monetary authorities - central bank	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
522	Credit intermediation and related activities	855	8,273	\$1,870	n	28.5%
523	Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	771	7,233	\$3,882	70.2%	n
524	Insurance carriers and related activities	960	11,679	\$2,066	26.3%	18.4%
525	Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	31	62	\$1,518	n	n
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,423	7,013	\$1,665	31.0%	25.2%
531	Real estate	1,166	5,038	\$1,333	33.6%	25.7%
532	Rental and leasing services	246	1,952	\$2,504	n	n
533	Lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	11	24	\$3,088	n	n
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	9,225	46,851	\$2,338	31.6%	23.0%
541	Professional, scientific, and technical services	9,225	46,851	\$2,338	31.6%	23.0%
5411	Legal services	736	3,943	\$2,007	40.4%	17.8%
5412	Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping, and payroll services	834	4,668	\$1,792	38.3%	25.5%
5413	Architectural, engineering, and related services	986	8,487	\$2,119	39.9%	31.7%
5414	Specialized design services	149	522	\$1,361	26.6%	43.9%
5415	Computer systems design and related services	3,351	15,058	\$2,935	29.2%	18.3%
5416	Management, scientific, and technical consulting services	1,949	6,207	\$2,524	20.8%	26.0%
5417	Scientific research and development services	313	2,597	\$2,777	37.4%	8.7%
5418	Advertising, public relations, and related services	385	1,573	\$1,486	26.3%	12.1%
5419	Other professional, scientific, and technical services	523	3,794	\$1,359	21.4%	30.9%
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	871	10,608	\$2,432	32.8%	24.7%
551	Management of companies and enterprises	871	10,608	\$2,432	32.8%	24.7%
56	Administrative/Support and Waste Management/Remediation Services	4,974	38,263	\$1,366	30.0%	23.7%
561	Administrative and support services	4,745	36,207	\$1,363	31.0%	23.0%
5611	Office administrative services	1,349	5,591	\$2,113	20.5%	23.1%
5612	Facilities support services	22	110	\$1,280	31.8%	n
5613	Employment services	1,052	13,133	\$1,543	33.2%	19.3%
5614	Business support services	380	2,871	\$1,278	27.8%	36.4%
5615	Travel arrangement and reservation services	112	693	\$1,530	23.7%	24.4%
5616	Investigation and security services	174	2,147	\$1,186	43.6%	32.0%
5617	Services to buildings and dwellings	1,567	10,684	\$826	33.1%	22.9%
5619	Other support services	90	978	\$1,058	27.2%	n
562	Waste management and remediation services	229	2,056	\$1,426	11.3%	35.0%
61	Educational Services	1,031	20,602	\$1,282	30.6%	14.8%
611	Educational services (non-government)	1,031	20,602	\$1,282	30.6%	14.8%
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	3,907	92,146	\$1,329	32.5%	18.6%
621	Ambulatory health care services	2484	35,494	\$1,713	31.0%	21.7%
622	Hospitals	55	28,323	\$1,393	31.8%	13.8%
623	Nursing and residential care facilities	365	13,319	\$924	36.1%	18.7%
624	Social assistance	1,003	15,010	\$662	33.9%	19.9%
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	852	12,686	\$574	26.0%	25.2%
711	Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	210	1,483	\$984	20.1%	22.2%
712	Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	65	556	\$571	21.6%	29.9%
713	Amusements, gambling, and recreation industries	576	10,647	\$517	27.1%	25.4%
72	Accommodation and Food Services	3,652	57,890	\$545	26.2%	26.4%
721	Accommodation	543	8,285	\$640	12.2%	18.4%
722	Food services and drinking places	3,109	49,605	\$529	28.6%	27.7%
81	Other Services (Except Public Administration)	4,005	20,810	\$944	31.5%	22.1%
811	Repair and maintenance	1,421	7,202	\$1,254	29.6%	21.9%
812	Personal and laundry services	1,141	6,852	\$712	36.7%	28.8%
813	Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	879	5,980	\$866	29.2%	14.3%
814	Private households	564	776	\$722	21.0%	24.6%
99	Unclassified Establishments	670	1,713	\$1,958	12.9%	13.3%
999	Unclassified Establishments	670	1,713	\$1,958	0.0%	13.3%
Total Government		2,006	81,433	\$1,148	25.2%	17.1%
Federal Government		398	8,461	\$1,732	51.3%	16.9%
State Government		821	18,850	\$1,196	8.1%	5.8%
Local Government		787	54,123	\$1,040	27.1%	21.1%

Source: NH Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau
 Note: NAICS underwent a revision in 2022, altering the industry classifications and codes.
 n = data do not meet disclosure standards

Table C-3: Employers, Employment, and Wages by Community

Area	2020			2021			2022			# Change: 2021-2022			% Change: 2021-2022		
	Estab-lishments	Avg. Annl. Employ-ment	Average Weekly Wage	Estab-lishments	Avg. Annl. Employ-ment	Average Weekly Wage	Estab-lishments	Avg. Annl. Employ-ment	Average Weekly Wage	Estab-lishments	Avg. Annl. Employ-ment	Average Weekly Wage	Estab-lishments	Avg. Annl. Employ-ment	Average Weekly Wage
East Kingston	41	238	\$937	41	227	\$962	44	230	\$1,001	3	3	\$39	7.3%	1.3%	4.1%
Exeter	587	10,441	\$1,330	623	10,834	\$1,386	637	11,312	\$1,447	14	478	\$61	2.2%	4.4%	4.4%
Greenland	172	1,887	\$1,138	185	2,039	\$1,178	184	2,019	\$1,356	-1	-20	\$178	-0.5%	-1.0%	15.1%
Hampton	538	5,611	\$1,273	553	5,937	\$1,445	578	6,111	\$1,374	25	174	-\$71	4.5%	2.9%	-4.9%
Hampton Falls	81	479	\$1,018	84	499	\$1,113	93	537	\$1,163	9	38	\$50	10.7%	7.6%	4.5%
Kensington	41	288	\$1,144	38	333	\$1,637	40	347	\$1,791	2	14	\$154	5.3%	4.2%	9.4%
New Castle	25	205	\$991	27	249	\$975	28	309	\$991	1	60	\$16	3.7%	24.1%	1.6%
Newfields	60	575	\$942	66	680	\$998	66	701	\$1,071	0	21	\$73	0.0%	3.1%	7.3%
Newington	184	4,882	\$1,436	173	5,079	\$1,490	171	5,349	\$1,610	-2	270	\$120	-1.2%	5.3%	8.0%
Newmarket	169	1,466	\$1,017	173	1,533	\$1,071	173	1,600	\$1,106	0	67	\$35	0.0%	4.4%	3.3%
North Hampton	251	2,198	\$1,152	250	2,236	\$1,187	249	2,260	\$1,492	-1	24	\$305	-0.4%	1.1%	25.7%
Portsmouth	1,940	31,873	\$1,483	1,952	32,352	\$1,567	1,978	33,269	\$1,670	26	917	\$103	1.3%	2.8%	6.6%
Rye	162	1,209	\$1,190	160	1,261	\$1,311	169	1,317	\$1,254	9	56	-\$57	5.6%	4.4%	-4.4%
Seabrook	334	6,216	\$1,106	350	6,380	\$1,152	362	6,503	\$1,149	12	123	-\$3	3.4%	1.9%	-0.2%
South Hampton	32	188	\$786	36	214	\$822	36	192	\$953	0	-22	\$131	0.0%	-10.3%	16.0%
Stratham	267	4,046	\$1,245	275	4,203	\$1,351	286	4,276	\$1,388	11	73	\$37	4.0%	1.7%	2.8%
CEDS Eastern Communities	4,884	71,802	\$1,348	4,986	74,056	\$1,427	5,094	76,332	\$1,501	108	2,276	\$74	2.2%	3.1%	5.2%
Atkinson	118	1,162	\$1,081	126	1,245	\$1,109	132	1,263	\$1,157	6	18	\$48	4.8%	1.4%	4.4%
Auburn	145	1,770	\$1,288	145	1,799	\$1,330	146	1,793	\$1,454	1	-6	\$124	0.7%	-0.3%	9.3%
Brentwood	157	2,048	\$1,050	158	1,894	\$1,180	159	1,885	\$1,266	1	-9	\$86	0.6%	-0.5%	7.3%
Candia	94	815	\$948	95	883	\$982	101	962	\$999	6	79	\$17	6.3%	8.9%	1.7%
Chester	72	411	\$999	77	426	\$995	81	458	\$1,029	4	32	\$34	5.2%	7.5%	3.4%
Danville	45	202	\$859	50	229	\$894	57	242	\$965	7	13	\$71	14.0%	5.7%	7.9%
Deerfield	90	571	\$851	96	556	\$873	93	541	\$916	-3	-15	\$43	-3.1%	-2.7%	4.9%
Epping	213	3,048	\$752	216	3,278	\$792	221	3,312	\$819	5	34	\$27	2.3%	1.0%	3.4%
Fremont	68	581	\$806	68	591	\$831	70	652	\$941	2	61	\$110	2.9%	10.3%	13.2%
Hampstead	257	2,177	\$1,056	268	2,234	\$1,142	269	2,264	\$1,137	1	30	-\$5	0.4%	1.3%	-0.5%
Kingston	178	1,461	\$943	179	1,533	\$985	189	1,583	\$1,038	10	50	\$53	5.6%	3.3%	5.4%
Newton	76	506	\$1,170	84	643	\$1,151	86	622	\$1,194	2	-21	\$43	2.4%	-3.3%	3.7%
Northwood	101	1,033	\$823	112	1,174	\$872	116	1,159	\$882	4	-15	\$10	3.6%	-1.3%	1.1%
Nottingham	60	339	\$1,030	66	368	\$1,077	66	352	\$1,123	0	-16	\$46	0.0%	-4.3%	4.3%
Plaistow	337	4,601	\$884	347	4,834	\$899	360	4,844	\$951	13	10	\$52	3.7%	0.2%	5.7%
Raymond	178	3,092	\$993	191	3,175	\$1,099	194	3,294	\$1,089	3	119	-\$10	1.6%	3.7%	-0.9%
Sandown	68	313	\$828	70	355	\$829	75	348	\$906	5	-7	\$77	7.1%	-2.0%	9.3%
CEDS Central Communities	2,257	24,130	\$960	2,348	25,217	\$1,008	2,415	25,574	\$1,049	67	357	\$41	2.9%	1.4%	4.0%
Derry	672	8,234	\$972	682	8,683	\$1,014	696	8,847	\$1,065	14	164	\$51	2.1%	1.9%	5.0%
Hudson	644	11,382	\$1,312	649	12,072	\$1,339	655	12,446	\$1,439	6	374	\$100	0.9%	3.1%	7.5%
Litchfield	92	846	\$1,001	95	928	\$1,094	99	974	\$1,236	4	46	\$142	4.2%	5.0%	13.0%
Londonderry	801	14,621	\$1,166	822	14,957	\$1,192	836	15,608	\$1,244	14	651	\$52	1.7%	4.4%	4.4%
Merrimack	780	16,750	\$2,196	809	17,717	\$2,112	821	17,858	\$2,014	12	141	-\$98	1.5%	0.8%	-4.6%
Nashua	2,616	48,664	\$1,323	2,656	49,021	\$1,399	2,663	49,254	\$1,481	7	233	\$82	0.3%	0.5%	5.9%
Pelham	290	2,372	\$1,171	306	2,695	\$1,299	307	2,945	\$1,590	1	250	\$291	0.3%	9.3%	22.4%
Salem	1,278	19,546	\$1,105	1,326	20,370	\$1,176	1,360	20,787	\$1,211	34	417	\$35	2.6%	2.0%	3.0%
Windham	404	3,541	\$1,207	433	3,870	\$1,216	465	4,165	\$1,274	32	295	\$58	7.4%	7.6%	4.8%
CEDS Western Communities	7,577	125,956	\$1,355	7,778	130,313	\$1,396	7,902	132,884	\$1,445	124	2,571	\$49	1.6%	2.0%	3.5%
REDC CEDS Region	14,718	221,888	\$1,309	15,112	229,586	\$1,363	15,411	234,790	\$1,420	299	5,204	\$57	2.0%	2.3%	4.2%
Hillsborough County	11,276	192,746	\$1,350	11,510	196,932	\$1,407	11,632	200,919	\$1,452	122	3,987	\$45	1.1%	2.0%	3.2%
Rockingham County	10,294	141,876	\$1,204	10,598	147,153	\$1,267	10,863	151,310	\$1,327	265	4,157	\$61	2.5%	2.8%	4.8%
New Hampshire	48,912	624,442	\$1,247	52,118	647,978	\$1,387	55,334	670,634	\$1,389	3,216	22,656	\$2	6.2%	3.5%	0.2%

Source: NH Dept. of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Bureau. Total Private plus Government data.
 Note: These figures represent employers located within the region and not employees who reside within the region.
 Subregion and Region average weekly wages are a weighted average.

Table C-4: Current and Historic Unemployment Data

Area	Annual Unemployment Rate -- Not Seasonally Adjusted											10-yr change from 2013 to 2023	5-yr change from 2018 to 2023	1-yr change from 2022 to 2023
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 *	2021	2022	2023			
East Kingston	5.6%	4.4%	3.0%	2.4%	2.8%	2.5%	2.4%	6.2%	3.5%	3.0%	2.3%	-3.3%	-0.2%	-0.7%
Exeter	5.1%	4.1%	3.2%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%	2.4%	6.1%	3.3%	2.3%	2.0%	-3.1%	-0.5%	-0.3%
Greenland	4.3%	3.9%	3.0%	3.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.5%	5.4%	2.7%	2.3%	2.1%	-2.2%	0.0%	-0.2%
Hampton	5.9%	5.3%	4.1%	2.7%	3.1%	3.1%	2.9%	8.0%	4.1%	2.7%	2.2%	-3.7%	-0.9%	-0.5%
Hampton Falls	6.1%	4.2%	3.1%	2.8%	2.7%	2.7%	2.3%	5.6%	3.4%	2.5%	2.3%	-3.8%	-0.4%	-0.2%
Kensington	5.3%	3.9%	2.7%	2.4%	2.5%	2.1%	2.8%	6.0%	3.3%	2.8%	2.6%	-2.7%	0.5%	-0.2%
New Castle	4.3%	3.2%	2.6%	2.4%	2.0%	2.0%	1.8%	3.7%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	-2.2%	0.1%	-0.1%
Newfields	5.0%	3.4%	2.8%	2.5%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	5.2%	2.2%	1.9%	1.8%	-3.2%	-0.4%	-0.1%
Newington	4.8%	3.8%	2.9%	2.4%	2.0%	1.9%	2.1%	4.6%	2.4%	1.8%	1.7%	-3.1%	-0.2%	-0.1%
Newmarket	4.1%	3.5%	2.8%	2.4%	2.0%	2.0%	2.3%	6.4%	2.8%	2.1%	1.7%	-2.4%	-0.3%	-0.4%
North Hampton	5.0%	4.1%	2.8%	2.8%	2.6%	2.3%	2.3%	5.8%	3.3%	2.4%	2.2%	-2.8%	-0.1%	-0.2%
Portsmouth	4.1%	3.5%	2.4%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	6.2%	3.0%	2.0%	1.9%	-2.2%	-0.1%	-0.1%
Rye	5.0%	3.6%	2.8%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	5.1%	2.5%	1.8%	1.7%	-3.3%	-0.3%	-0.1%
Seabrook	7.9%	7.1%	5.5%	4.3%	4.1%	4.1%	3.8%	9.9%	5.2%	3.5%	3.3%	-4.6%	-0.8%	-0.2%
South Hampton	6.0%	4.4%	4.0%	3.6%	2.6%	2.9%	2.9%	8.5%	3.8%	3.1%	3.1%	-2.9%	0.2%	0.0%
Stratham	4.5%	3.4%	2.6%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	5.0%	2.8%	2.0%	1.7%	-2.8%	-0.5%	-0.3%
CEDS Eastern Communities	5.2%	4.1%	3.1%	2.7%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	6.1%	3.2%	2.4%	2.2%	-3.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%
Atkinson	5.9%	5.4%	4.1%	3.4%	3.2%	3.3%	3.1%	8.2%	3.5%	2.9%	2.6%	-3.3%	-0.7%	-0.3%
Auburn	4.0%	3.7%	2.9%	2.4%	2.5%	2.1%	2.2%	5.5%	2.3%	2.1%	2.0%	-2.0%	-0.1%	-0.1%
Brentwood	5.4%	3.4%	2.6%	2.0%	2.4%	1.9%	2.3%	5.6%	2.7%	2.3%	1.9%	-3.5%	0.0%	-0.4%
Candia	4.5%	3.6%	3.0%	2.6%	2.1%	2.1%	1.8%	5.7%	2.8%	2.1%	1.8%	-2.7%	-0.3%	-0.3%
Chester	5.0%	4.3%	3.1%	2.7%	2.9%	2.6%	2.4%	6.6%	3.1%	2.5%	2.1%	-2.9%	-0.5%	-0.4%
Danville	6.7%	5.4%	4.2%	3.0%	3.0%	3.1%	3.0%	8.4%	3.9%	2.8%	2.6%	-4.1%	-0.5%	-0.2%
Deerfield	5.3%	4.0%	3.0%	2.5%	2.3%	2.0%	2.2%	5.5%	2.6%	2.3%	1.8%	-3.5%	-0.2%	-0.5%
Epping	5.9%	4.4%	3.5%	2.9%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%	6.7%	3.4%	2.8%	2.3%	-3.6%	0.0%	-0.5%
Fremont	5.7%	4.8%	3.7%	3.1%	2.8%	2.4%	2.6%	6.8%	3.1%	2.7%	2.2%	-3.5%	-0.2%	-0.5%
Hampstead	6.3%	5.1%	4.0%	3.1%	3.3%	2.9%	3.0%	7.3%	4.0%	2.9%	2.5%	-3.8%	-0.4%	-0.4%
Kingston	7.3%	5.9%	4.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.4%	3.2%	8.0%	3.8%	2.8%	2.3%	-5.0%	-1.1%	-0.5%
Newton	6.0%	4.8%	3.9%	3.2%	3.3%	3.0%	2.1%	7.2%	3.5%	2.9%	2.5%	-3.5%	-0.5%	-0.4%
Northwood	5.0%	4.2%	3.4%	2.8%	2.3%	2.1%	2.4%	6.2%	3.1%	2.3%	2.0%	-3.0%	-0.1%	-0.3%
Nottingham	4.5%	3.5%	2.7%	2.2%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	5.4%	2.4%	2.1%	1.8%	-2.7%	-0.4%	-0.3%
Plaistow	7.5%	6.5%	5.1%	4.2%	3.7%	3.8%	3.7%	9.8%	5.1%	3.6%	3.3%	-4.2%	-0.5%	-0.3%
Raymond	5.7%	4.8%	3.9%	3.2%	2.9%	3.0%	2.9%	7.0%	3.5%	2.6%	2.3%	-3.4%	-0.7%	-0.3%
Sandown	6.5%	5.2%	4.2%	3.3%	3.0%	2.8%	2.8%	7.4%	3.2%	2.5%	2.3%	-4.2%	-0.5%	-0.2%
CEDS Central Communities	5.7%	4.6%	3.6%	2.9%	2.8%	2.6%	2.6%	6.9%	3.3%	2.6%	2.3%	-3.5%	-0.4%	-0.3%
Derry	6.1%	5.1%	4.1%	3.5%	3.4%	3.2%	2.9%	8.0%	3.9%	2.8%	2.5%	-3.6%	-0.7%	-0.3%
Hudson	5.8%	5.2%	4.3%	3.4%	3.3%	3.2%	3.1%	7.8%	3.9%	2.9%	2.5%	-3.3%	-0.7%	-0.4%
Litchfield	5.1%	4.9%	3.9%	3.2%	3.0%	2.9%	2.5%	6.8%	3.5%	2.7%	2.2%	-2.9%	-0.7%	-0.5%
Londonderry	5.3%	4.5%	3.6%	2.8%	2.7%	2.8%	2.8%	6.6%	3.2%	2.6%	2.3%	-3.0%	-0.5%	-0.3%
Merrimack	4.9%	4.0%	3.4%	2.9%	2.6%	2.5%	2.4%	6.1%	3.0%	2.3%	2.2%	-2.7%	-0.3%	-0.1%
Nashua	5.9%	5.1%	4.0%	3.3%	3.2%	2.9%	3.0%	8.0%	4.2%	2.9%	2.7%	-3.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%
Pelham	7.2%	6.0%	4.7%	4.0%	3.7%	3.5%	3.2%	8.4%	4.1%	3.4%	3.2%	-4.0%	-0.3%	-0.2%
Salem	7.6%	5.5%	4.3%	3.5%	3.6%	3.3%	3.4%	8.6%	4.2%	2.5%	2.8%	-4.8%	-0.5%	0.3%
Windham	5.2%	4.7%	3.9%	3.0%	3.1%	2.9%	2.9%	6.7%	3.2%	2.5%	2.4%	-2.8%	-0.5%	-0.1%
CEDS Western Communities	5.9%	5.0%	4.0%	3.3%	3.2%	3.0%	2.9%	7.4%	3.7%	2.7%	2.5%	-3.4%	-0.5%	-0.2%
REDC CEDS Region	5.6%	4.5%	3.5%	2.9%	2.8%	2.6%	2.6%	6.7%	3.3%	2.6%	2.3%	-3.3%	-0.4%	-0.3%
Hillsborough County	5.4%	4.5%	3.6%	3.0%	2.8%	2.6%	2.6%	7.0%	3.6%	2.6%	2.3%	-3.1%	-0.3%	-0.3%
Rockingham County	5.7%	4.7%	3.6%	3.0%	2.9%	2.8%	2.7%	7.1%	3.5%	2.6%	2.3%	-3.4%	-0.5%	-0.3%
New Hampshire	5.3%	4.3%	3.4%	2.8%	2.7%	2.5%	2.5%	6.7%	3.5%	2.5%	2.2%	-3.1%	-0.3%	-0.3%

* COVID-19 Pandemic declared March 11, 2020, with significant business shutdowns and layoffs.

Source: NH Dept. Employ. Security - Economic & Labor Market Information Bureau

Note: Subregion and region values are the averages of the communities comprising the region.

Table C-5: Employment and Weekly Wages

Area	Private Employers, 2021				Total Number of Employees, 2021				Avg. Weekly Wage Total Pvt + Gov't 2021	Private Employers, 2022				Avg. Weekly Wage Total Pvt + Gov't 2022	
	Private Goods-Producing	Private Service-Providing	Total Private	Gov't	Private Goods-Producing	Private Service-Providing	Total Private	Gov't		Private Goods-Producing	Private Service-Providing	Total Private	Gov't		
East Kingston	11	26	38	74	32	122	156	210	\$962	15	26	41	76	230	\$1,001
Exeter	66	542	608	850	1,384	8,600	10,834	10,834	\$1,386	63	558	621	859	11,312	\$1,447
Greenland	30	149	179	158	325	1,556	2,039	2,039	\$1,178	31	147	178	167	2,019	\$1,356
Hampton	60	476	536	906	1,010	4,021	5,937	5,937	\$1,445	62	499	561	926	6,111	\$1,374
Hampton Falls	12	69	81	64	64	337	376	376	\$1,113	12	78	90	95	537	\$1,163
Kensington	6	30	36	65	12	256	333	333	\$1,637	6	32	38	67	347	\$1,791
New Castle	0	23	23	49	0	200	249	249	\$975	0	23	23	68	309	\$991
Newfields	16	44	60	65	362	253	680	680	\$998	17	43	60	79	701	\$1,071
Newington	18	153	171	164	2,542	2,373	5,079	5,079	\$1,490	20	149	169	145	5,349	\$1,610
Newmarket	24	143	167	306	224	1,002	1,533	1,533	\$1,071	25	142	167	303	1,600	\$1,106
North Hampton	33	211	244	105	227	1,904	2,236	2,236	\$1,187	31	211	242	99	2,260	\$1,492
Portsmouth	121	1,777	1,898	2,026	3,211	27,116	32,352	32,352	\$1,567	122	1,806	1,928	3,409	33,269	\$1,670
Rye	12	139	151	195	17	1,049	1,261	1,261	\$1,311	11	150	161	195	1,317	\$1,254
Seabrook	50	291	342	493	956	4,932	6,380	6,380	\$1,152	52	302	353	509	6,503	\$1,149
South Hampton	10	24	34	40	69	105	214	214	\$822	10	24	34	37	192	\$953
Stratham	28	240	269	412	786	3,006	4,203	4,203	\$1,351	30	250	280	422	4,276	\$1,388
CEDS Eastern Communities	497	4,337	4,837	6,006	11,221	56,832	74,056	74,056	\$1,427	507	4,440	4,946	6,266	76,332	\$1,501
Atkinson	35	89	124	66	372	808	1,245	1,245	\$1,109	37	93	130	68	1,157	\$1,263
Auburn	45	97	142	173	605	1,020	1,799	1,799	\$1,330	45	99	143	169	1,793	\$1,454
Brentwood	42	102	144	549	430	916	1,894	1,894	\$1,180	43	101	145	524	1,885	\$1,266
Candia	27	63	90	97	294	492	883	883	\$982	28	69	96	108	962	\$999
Chester	26	48	74	170	99	156	426	426	\$985	29	49	78	176	458	\$1,029
Danville	22	26	48	49	101	79	229	229	\$894	26	30	55	55	242	\$965
Deerfield	33	60	94	75	144	336	556	556	\$873	31	60	91	73	541	\$916
Epping	33	174	208	378	228	2,672	3,278	3,278	\$792	30	183	212	364	3,312	\$819
Fremont	21	44	65	130	117	343	591	591	\$831	22	45	67	135	652	\$941
Hampstead	66	198	264	105	438	1,692	2,234	2,234	\$1,142	70	194	264	111	2,264	\$1,137
Kingston	40	130	170	322	168	1,042	1,533	1,533	\$985	41	138	180	322	1,583	\$1,038
Newton	32	47	79	144	174	324	444	444	\$1,151	34	48	81	153	622	\$1,194
Northwood	34	72	107	174	165	835	1,174	1,174	\$872	37	74	111	164	1,159	\$882
Nottingham	20	42	62	165	73	131	368	368	\$1,077	20	42	62	144	352	\$1,123
Plaistow	58	282	340	947	598	3,288	4,834	4,834	\$899	62	293	354	934	4,844	\$951
Raymond	42	144	186	301	429	2,445	3,175	3,175	\$1,099	39	150	189	303	3,294	\$1,089
Sandown	24	43	68	66	85	204	355	355	\$829	27	46	72	66	348	\$906
CEDS Central Communities	600	1,661	2,265	3,911	4,520	16,783	25,217	25,217	\$1,008	621	1,714	2,330	3,869	25,574	\$1,049
Derry	102	569	671	951	780	6,952	8,683	8,683	\$1,014	102	584	686	985	8,847	\$1,065
Hudson	174	464	637	947	4,548	6,577	12,072	12,072	\$1,339	175	469	643	957	12,446	\$1,439
Litchfield	31	59	90	330	246	353	928	928	\$1,094	31	63	94	335	974	\$1,236
Londonderry	138	670	808	999	4,456	9,502	14,957	14,957	\$1,192	137	685	822	1,068	15,608	\$1,244
Merrimack	141	652	793	1,018	3,410	13,288	17,717	17,717	\$2,112	147	658	805	1,041	17,858	\$2,014
Nashua	279	2,340	2,619	4,621	7,885	36,515	49,021	49,021	\$1,399	299	2,327	2,626	4,662	49,254	\$1,481
Pelham	81	217	298	466	762	1,467	2,695	2,695	\$1,299	81	218	299	474	2,945	\$1,590
Salem	163	1,139	1,302	1,159	2,656	16,554	20,370	20,370	\$1,176	160	1,177	1,336	2,744	20,787	\$1,211
Windham	58	366	424	566	298	3,005	3,870	3,870	\$1,216	62	394	456	552	4,165	\$1,274
CEDS Western Communities	1,167	6,476	7,642	11,057	25,041	94,213	130,313	130,313	\$1,396	1,194	6,575	7,767	11,262	132,884	\$1,445
REDC CEDS Region	2,264	12,474	14,744	20,974	40,782	167,828	229,586	229,586	\$1,155	2,322	12,729	15,043	21,397	234,790	\$1,420
Hillsborough County	1,793	9,439	11,232	20,368	33,764	142,800	196,932	196,932	\$1,407	1,820	9,535	11,354	20,527	200,919	\$1,452
Rockingham County	1,558	8,745	10,303	13,593	23,930	109,629	147,153	147,153	\$1,267	1,584	8,990	10,573	13,923	151,310	\$1,327
New Hampshire	6,775	43,338	50,114	80,404	99,578	467,996	647,978	647,978	\$1,387	6,965	46,363	53,328	81,433	670,634	\$1,389

Source: NH Employment Security, Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau
 Note: These figures represent employers located within the region and not employees who reside within the region.
 Subregion and region average weekly wages are a weighted average.

Table C-6: Civilian Labor Force and Employment: Hillsborough and Rockingham Counties, New Hampshire, and New England

REGION/STATE (in thousands)	2018			2019			2020		
	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed Rate (%)	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed Rate (%)	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed Rate (%)
Hillsborough County	238.7	232.1	6.6	245.0	238.5	6.5	241.2	224.4	16.8
Rockingham County	185.8	180.4	5.4	190.4	185.1	5.2	187.0	173.8	13.2
New Hampshire	764.6	744.3	20.2	780.5	760.5	20.0	764.1	713.1	51.0
Connecticut	1931.5	1856.0	75.5	1938.6	1868.8	69.9	1884.1	1734.5	149.6
Maine	703.1	681.3	21.8	697.8	677.5	20.3	670.6	636.7	33.9
Massachusetts	3809.9	3678.4	131.4	3841.3	3725.1	116.2	3750.2	3399.4	350.8
Rhode Island	571.2	548.0	23.2	574.3	554.1	20.3	570.2	517.9	52.2
Vermont	356.5	347.1	9.3	353.5	346.0	7.5	339.8	320.5	19.3
New England	8139.7	7858.3	281.5	8186.1	7932.0	254.2	7979.0	7322.1	656.8
United States	162075	155761	6314	163539	157538	6001	160742	147795	12947
REGION/STATE (in thousands)	2021			2022			2023		
Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed Rate (%)	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed Rate (%)	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed Rate (%)	
Hillsborough County	237.4	229.1	8.3	241.3	235.1	6.2	239.1	233.6	5.5
Rockingham County	185.3	179.1	6.2	188.7	183.8	4.9	187.5	183.1	4.3
New Hampshire	753.2	727.6	25.6	760.3	743.0	17.4	759.6	742.9	16.7
Connecticut	1842.2	1724.5	117.6	1912.0	1834	78.3	1893.2	1822.1	71.1
Maine	688.5	656.1	32.4	681.2	661.8	19.3	687.3	667.6	19.7
Massachusetts	3731.4	3530.2	201.2	3743.6	3603.3	137.3	3751.7	3625.3	126.4
Rhode Island	572.5	540.9	31.6	571.8	553.6	18.2	573.8	556.6	17.2
Vermont	336.3	324.2	12.1	343.6	335.5	8.0	350.9	343.8	7.0
New England	7924.1	7503.6	420.6	8012.4	7733.9	278.5	8016.5	7758.3	258.2
United States	161204	152581	8623	164287	158291	5996	167116	161037	6080

Source: NH Employment Security, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
NOTE: Data for years 2021-2022 were revised and updated in 2024.

Table E-1: Property Valuation and Taxes

Area	2022 Population	Property Valuation and Taxes			
		2022 Total Equalized Valuation	2022 Valuation per Capita	Full Value Tax Rate	State Rank Tax Rate (1=lowest)
East Kingston	2,469	\$ 567,985,531	\$ 230,047	\$ 16.05	160
Exeter	16,263	\$ 3,585,599,864	\$ 220,476	\$ 15.44	139
Greenland	4,127	\$ 1,471,394,338	\$ 356,529	\$ 10.85	58
Hampton	16,482	\$ 5,854,150,572	\$ 355,184	\$ 10.57	53
Hampton Falls	2,420	\$ 782,419,307	\$ 323,314	\$ 13.51	92
Kensington	2,120	\$ 598,536,462	\$ 282,329	\$ 13.36	90
New Castle	1,009	\$ 1,212,374,324	\$ 1,201,560	\$ 3.99	9
Newfields	1,776	\$ 434,077,854	\$ 244,413	\$ 14.79	128
Newington	823	\$ 1,282,795,460	\$ 1,558,682	\$ 7.07	21
Newmarket	9,459	\$ 1,547,173,739	\$ 163,566	\$ 17.37	190
North Hampton	4,558	\$ 2,017,612,578	\$ 442,653	\$ 10.21	50
Portsmouth	22,175	\$ 9,336,287,605	\$ 421,028	\$ 10.65	54
Rye	5,626	\$ 3,827,393,251	\$ 680,305	\$ 5.92	15
Seabrook	8,448	\$ 4,462,439,855	\$ 528,224	\$ 10.28	51
South Hampton	897	\$ 248,446,076	\$ 276,974	\$ 13.85	102
Stratham	7,836	\$ 2,314,357,069	\$ 295,349	\$ 13.09	84
CEDS Eastern Communities	106,488	\$ 39,543,043,886	\$ 371,338	NA	NA
Atkinson	7,327	\$ 1,794,119,025	\$ 244,864	\$ 10.71	55
Auburn	6,085	\$ 1,429,251,100	\$ 234,881	\$ 11.38	66
Brentwood	4,662	\$ 1,010,668,987	\$ 216,789	\$ 15.98	156
Candia	4,200	\$ 784,938,919	\$ 186,890	\$ 13.94	106
Chester	5,339	\$ 1,096,025,081	\$ 205,287	\$ 14.43	116
Danville	4,495	\$ 736,376,844	\$ 163,821	\$ 15.47	140
Deerfield	4,955	\$ 1,105,420,690	\$ 223,092	\$ 12.78	80
Epping	7,511	\$ 1,436,274,318	\$ 191,223	\$ 15.47	140
Fremont	4,850	\$ 808,831,601	\$ 166,769	\$ 15.77	149
Hampstead	9,117	\$ 1,971,323,952	\$ 216,225	\$ 16.28	165
Kingston	6,377	\$ 1,402,112,423	\$ 219,870	\$ 14.02	109
Newton	4,857	\$ 914,830,752	\$ 188,353	\$ 16.03	158
Northwood	4,684	\$ 947,366,031	\$ 202,256	\$ 12.43	77
Nottingham	5,371	\$ 1,173,888,089	\$ 218,560	\$ 13.45	91
Plaistow	7,888	\$ 1,768,018,681	\$ 224,140	\$ 14.68	127
Raymond	10,940	\$ 1,714,174,647	\$ 156,689	\$ 14.34	113
Sandown	6,644	\$ 1,165,940,982	\$ 175,488	\$ 16.88	178
CEDS Central Communities	105,302	\$ 21,259,562,124	\$ 201,891	NA	NA
Derry	34,627	\$ 5,289,742,213	\$ 152,764	\$ 17.16	184
Hudson	25,910	\$ 5,117,302,853	\$ 197,503	\$ 13.65	94
Litchfield	8,585	\$ 1,667,723,488	\$ 194,260	\$ 13.79	98
Londonderry	26,793	\$ 7,149,120,732	\$ 266,828	\$ 13.27	88
Merrimack	28,565	\$ 6,043,013,806	\$ 211,553	\$ 14.46	117
Nashua	92,515	\$ 15,601,670,357	\$ 168,639	\$ 16.09	161
Pelham	14,484	\$ 3,092,001,291	\$ 213,477	\$ 15.19	137
Salem	30,705	\$ 7,985,891,331	\$ 260,084	\$ 13.08	83
Windham	16,138	\$ 4,673,961,892	\$ 289,625	\$ 13.18	86
CEDS Western Communities	278,322	\$ 56,620,427,965	\$ 203,435	NA	NA
REDC CEDS Region	490,112	\$ 117,423,033,974	\$ 239,584	NA	NA
Hillsborough County	429,895	\$ 76,210,614,829	\$ 177,277	NA	NA
Rockingham County	320,053	\$ 85,901,322,178	\$ 268,397	NA	NA
New Hampshire	1,395,007	\$ 311,943,812,323	\$ 223,615	NA	NA

Sources: NH Department of Revenue Administration; NH Office of Strategic Initiatives Notes: Total Valuation includes utilities. State Rank includes unincorporated areas.

Table F-3: ACS Data: Per Capita Income

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	1-year	% change	5-year	% change
							change	2021-2022	change	2017-2022
East Kingston	\$43,202	\$45,440	\$44,142	\$43,603	\$47,797	\$60,298	\$12,501	26.2%	\$17,096	39.6%
Exeter	\$46,827	\$49,549	\$50,642	\$57,384	\$55,454	\$59,626	\$4,172	7.5%	\$12,799	27.3%
Greenland	\$49,777	\$51,331	\$52,504	\$58,583	\$62,127	\$62,868	\$741	1.2%	\$13,091	26.3%
Hampton	\$47,475	\$51,748	\$55,233	\$53,154	\$56,144	\$59,862	\$3,718	6.6%	\$12,387	26.1%
Hampton Falls	\$71,221	\$69,656	\$69,789	\$66,371	\$65,651	\$67,887	\$2,236	3.4%	-\$3,334	-4.7%
Kensington	\$49,538	\$50,583	\$50,343	\$48,085	\$53,484	\$62,011	\$8,527	15.9%	\$12,473	25.2%
New Castle	\$92,842	\$105,175	\$134,049	\$120,230	\$130,336	\$156,894	\$26,558	20.4%	\$64,052	69.0%
Newfields	\$53,753	\$59,001	\$62,419	\$62,058	\$65,843	\$72,195	\$6,352	9.6%	\$18,442	34.3%
Newington	\$48,688	\$51,110	\$55,154	\$62,933	\$66,988	\$76,826	\$9,838	14.7%	\$28,138	57.8%
Newmarket	\$37,848	\$39,386	\$39,407	\$42,844	\$49,086	\$51,411	\$2,325	4.7%	\$13,563	35.8%
North Hampton	\$66,817	\$60,176	\$59,427	\$61,967	\$66,784	\$73,769	\$6,985	10.5%	\$6,952	10.4%
Portsmouth	\$47,836	\$50,351	\$53,344	\$54,967	\$62,756	\$67,924	\$5,168	8.2%	\$20,088	42.0%
Rye	\$62,850	\$75,666	\$86,541	\$78,448	\$86,232	\$98,421	\$12,189	14.1%	\$35,571	56.6%
Seabrook	\$32,492	\$35,356	\$39,976	\$42,621	\$45,605	\$50,664	\$5,059	11.1%	\$18,172	55.9%
South Hampton	\$49,709	\$50,633	\$49,448	\$49,723	\$54,285	\$61,475	\$7,190	13.2%	\$11,766	23.7%
Stratham	\$54,956	\$56,673	\$56,070	\$62,776	\$62,761	\$62,781	\$20	0.0%	\$7,825	14.2%
CEDS Eastern Communities	\$48,614	\$51,347	\$53,938	\$55,749	\$59,526	\$64,366	\$4,840	8.1%	\$15,752	32.4%
Atkinson	\$49,765	\$51,869	\$53,300	\$54,905	\$58,084	\$63,210	\$5,126	8.8%	\$13,445	27.0%
Auburn	\$45,996	\$46,223	\$49,610	\$47,519	\$51,738	\$55,418	\$3,680	7.1%	\$9,422	20.5%
Brentwood	\$46,081	\$48,686	\$51,757	\$54,898	\$61,277	\$64,299	\$3,022	4.9%	\$18,218	39.5%
Candia	\$43,962	\$46,302	\$46,034	\$46,316	\$46,775	\$50,684	\$3,909	8.4%	\$6,722	15.3%
Chester	\$48,760	\$51,699	\$51,890	\$48,914	\$50,043	\$51,947	\$1,904	3.8%	\$3,187	6.5%
Danville	\$34,596	\$35,616	\$40,246	\$40,800	\$43,758	\$50,144	\$6,386	14.6%	\$15,548	44.9%
Deerfield	\$39,158	\$42,445	\$47,204	\$46,937	\$47,170	\$49,671	\$2,501	5.3%	\$10,513	26.8%
Epping	\$35,538	\$35,459	\$36,355	\$37,017	\$42,556	\$53,323	\$10,767	25.3%	\$17,785	50.0%
Fremont	\$42,883	\$41,059	\$44,269	\$40,897	\$42,720	\$46,410	\$3,690	8.6%	\$3,527	8.2%
Hampstead	\$43,995	\$46,028	\$46,554	\$47,175	\$51,099	\$53,919	\$2,820	5.5%	\$9,924	22.6%
Kingston	\$46,706	\$43,961	\$45,291	\$45,916	\$49,643	\$53,342	\$3,699	7.5%	\$6,636	14.2%
Newton	\$40,544	\$42,777	\$45,871	\$48,792	\$55,383	\$61,314	\$5,931	10.7%	\$20,770	51.2%
Northwood	\$36,565	\$38,756	\$38,707	\$39,479	\$41,174	\$44,875	\$3,701	9.0%	\$8,310	22.7%
Nottingham	\$43,474	\$42,070	\$43,193	\$44,858	\$42,609	\$46,150	\$3,541	8.3%	\$2,676	6.2%
Plaistow	\$37,397	\$38,504	\$41,239	\$43,473	\$45,384	\$52,551	\$7,167	15.8%	\$15,154	40.5%
Raymond	\$31,401	\$34,132	\$33,813	\$33,888	\$35,806	\$40,632	\$4,826	13.5%	\$9,231	29.4%
Sandown	\$41,569	\$39,865	\$40,199	\$40,437	\$39,998	\$44,041	\$4,043	10.1%	\$2,472	5.9%
CEDS Central Communities	\$41,235	\$42,264	\$43,856	\$44,308	\$46,868	\$51,523	\$4,655	9.9%	\$10,287	24.9%
Derry	\$33,208	\$34,002	\$36,531	\$37,471	\$40,381	\$44,446	\$4,065	10.1%	\$11,238	33.8%
Hudson	\$40,725	\$42,146	\$45,140	\$47,122	\$51,705	\$55,921	\$4,216	8.2%	\$15,196	37.3%
Litchfield	\$39,208	\$41,622	\$46,036	\$45,272	\$47,975	\$55,305	\$7,330	15.3%	\$16,097	41.1%
Londonderry	\$42,266	\$43,412	\$44,753	\$46,674	\$49,342	\$53,861	\$4,519	9.2%	\$11,595	27.4%
Merrimack	\$42,470	\$45,836	\$45,886	\$47,040	\$50,525	\$53,049	\$2,524	5.0%	\$10,579	24.9%
Nashua	\$35,288	\$38,435	\$39,844	\$40,111	\$43,262	\$48,083	\$4,821	11.1%	\$12,795	36.3%
Pelham	\$40,888	\$42,718	\$45,142	\$43,892	\$47,566	\$52,755	\$5,189	10.9%	\$11,867	29.0%
Salem	\$40,689	\$42,460	\$44,585	\$46,380	\$46,490	\$52,109	\$5,619	12.1%	\$11,420	28.1%
Windham	\$54,080	\$57,419	\$57,251	\$62,702	\$68,175	\$71,367	\$3,192	4.7%	\$17,287	32.0%
CEDS Western Communities	\$38,952	\$41,238	\$42,955	\$44,074	\$47,145	\$51,664	\$4,519	9.6%	\$12,712	32.6%
REDC CEDS Region	\$41,565	\$43,676	\$45,555	\$46,679	\$49,799	\$54,396	\$4,597	9.2%	\$12,830	30.9%
Hillsborough County	\$37,622	\$39,478	\$40,955	\$42,081	\$45,238	\$49,675	\$4,437	9.8%	\$12,053	32.0%
Rockingham County	\$43,474	\$45,242	\$47,222	\$48,675	\$51,627	\$56,321	\$4,694	9.1%	\$12,847	29.6%
New Hampshire	\$36,914	\$38,548	\$40,003	\$41,234	\$43,877	\$48,250	\$4,373	10.0%	\$11,336	30.7%
United States	\$31,177	\$32,621	\$34,103	\$35,384	\$37,638	\$41,261	\$3,623	9.6%	\$10,084	32.3%

Sources: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

Note: Subregion and region values are weighted averages based on population.

Table F-4: ACS Data: Poverty Rates

Area	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	1-year change		5-year change	
							2021-2022	2017 - 2022	2021-2022	2017 - 2022
East Kingston	3.5%	5.6%	5.5%	16.2%	15.2%	17.0%	1.8%	13.5%		
Exeter	5.9%	5.5%	5.7%	5.9%	6.3%	7.0%	0.7%	1.1%		
Greenland	2.7%	4.7%	4.2%	5.2%	4.6%	3.9%	-0.7%	1.2%		
Hampton	4.5%	4.9%	4.5%	4.4%	4.5%	4.9%	0.4%	0.4%		
Hampton Falls	5.8%	3.5%	3.6%	2.3%	4.1%	2.4%	-1.7%	-3.4%		
Kensington	3.9%	4.0%	2.2%	2.6%	1.5%	1.5%	0.0%	-2.4%		
New Castle	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	1.2%	3.2%	3.5%	0.3%	2.7%		
Newfields	2.4%	3.0%	3.2%	1.0%	0.8%	1.2%	0.4%	-1.2%		
Newington	2.8%	4.4%	4.8%	4.0%	4.3%	4.3%	0.0%	1.5%		
Newmarket	7.4%	5.9%	6.8%	6.7%	5.5%	4.0%	-1.5%	-3.4%		
North Hampton	4.2%	5.2%	5.9%	3.7%	3.9%	5.5%	1.6%	1.3%		
Portsmouth	6.9%	6.1%	6.7%	6.6%	6.0%	6.0%	0.0%	-0.9%		
Rye	4.6%	3.6%	4.4%	4.1%	4.8%	5.6%	0.8%	1.0%		
Seabrook	5.8%	4.9%	4.8%	5.6%	7.1%	6.9%	-0.2%	1.1%		
South Hampton	3.5%	5.3%	3.4%	2.9%	2.8%	4.0%	1.2%	0.5%		
Stratham	0.7%	1.1%	1.7%	2.4%	3.9%	3.1%	-0.8%	2.4%		
CEDS Eastern Communities	5.1%	4.9%	5.1%	5.3%	5.4%	5.5%	0.1%	0.4%		
Atkinson	2.1%	1.7%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%	-0.1%		
Auburn	2.1%	1.8%	1.4%	1.1%	0.6%	1.1%	0.5%	-1.0%		
Brentwood	2.6%	2.5%	2.7%	1.1%	1.9%	2.7%	0.8%	0.1%		
Candia	6.3%	4.3%	4.4%	3.4%	2.1%	1.4%	-0.7%	-4.9%		
Chester	3.1%	3.2%	2.7%	2.2%	2.8%	1.4%	-1.4%	-1.7%		
Danville	3.9%	2.1%	2.3%	10.9%	11.4%	10.9%	-0.5%	7.0%		
Deerfield	5.2%	5.6%	6.1%	5.0%	5.7%	5.4%	-0.3%	0.2%		
Epping	5.5%	8.9%	5.3%	7.0%	6.6%	7.7%	1.1%	2.2%		
Fremont	2.7%	2.6%	1.8%	1.9%	3.6%	4.0%	0.4%	1.3%		
Hampstead	6.9%	6.5%	4.2%	4.3%	3.4%	1.8%	-1.6%	-5.1%		
Kingston	4.9%	6.3%	8.1%	7.4%	6.3%	5.0%	-1.3%	0.1%		
Newton	3.9%	4.3%	3.6%	3.9%	2.8%	3.2%	0.4%	-0.7%		
Northwood	8.5%	4.3%	4.8%	7.0%	6.6%	3.3%	-3.3%	-5.2%		
Nottingham	1.3%	4.4%	5.0%	5.1%	5.1%	6.1%	1.0%	4.8%		
Plaistow	2.1%	3.9%	4.1%	3.5%	3.8%	4.4%	0.6%	2.3%		
Raymond	9.7%	8.1%	7.5%	7.6%	7.8%	5.7%	-2.1%	-4.0%		
Sandown	2.9%	2.3%	2.2%	6.8%	9.8%	10.3%	0.5%	7.4%		
CEDS Central Communities	4.6%	4.6%	4.2%	4.9%	5.0%	4.5%	-0.4%	0.0%		
Derry	6.9%	7.9%	8.1%	6.4%	6.8%	8.1%	1.3%	1.2%		
Hudson	5.4%	4.7%	4.0%	4.0%	3.7%	3.9%	0.2%	-1.5%		
Litchfield	3.2%	3.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	1.4%	1.2%	-1.8%		
Londonderry	2.9%	2.9%	2.3%	2.0%	2.2%	1.6%	-0.6%	-1.3%		
Merrimack	5.0%	3.7%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	4.0%	0.1%	-1.0%		
Nashua	10.8%	9.9%	9.3%	9.3%	8.0%	7.6%	-0.4%	-3.2%		
Pelham	3.5%	3.9%	1.8%	1.8%	2.2%	2.8%	0.6%	-0.7%		
Salem	4.5%	4.4%	4.6%	3.2%	4.7%	4.4%	-0.3%	-0.1%		
Windham	2.9%	0.7%	0.7%	1.1%	2.1%	2.0%	-0.1%	-0.9%		
CEDS Western Communities	6.7%	6.2%	5.8%	5.4%	5.2%	5.3%	0.0%	-1.5%		
REDC CEDS Region	5.9%	5.6%	5.3%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	-0.1%	-0.8%		
Hillsborough County	8.6%	8.1%	7.8%	7.4%	7.2%	6.9%	-0.3%	-1.7%		
Rockingham County	4.8%	4.7%	4.6%	4.6%	4.9%	4.8%	-0.1%	0.0%		
New Hampshire	8.1%	7.9%	7.6%	7.4%	7.4%	7.3%	-0.1%	-0.8%		
United States	14.6%	14.1%	13.4%	12.8%	12.6%	12.5%	-0.1%	-2.1%		

Sources: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

Note: Subregion and region values are weighted averages based on population.

Table F-5: ACS Data: Citizenship Data

Area	2022 Total Population	2022 U.S. Citizen				2022 Not a U.S. Citizen *	2022 Percentage Foreign-Born Population
		Born in U.S.	Born in Puerto Rico/U.S. Islands	Born Abroad to U.S. Parents	Naturalized Citizen *		
East Kingston	2,209	2,163	0	12	15	19	2%
Exeter	16,004	14,892	0	124	689	299	6%
Greenland	4,052	3,789	0	27	136	100	6%
Hampton	16,294	15,683	33	97	401	80	3%
Hampton Falls	2,375	2,106	0	0	80	189	11%
Kensington	1,979	1,846	0	13	105	15	6%
New Castle	904	854	0	37	13	0	1%
Newfields	1,985	1,920	0	29	25	11	2%
Newington	964	870	0	33	61	0	6%
Newmarket	9,400	9,040	0	103	119	138	3%
North Hampton	4,526	4,179	29	84	181	53	5%
Portsmouth	22,138	19,869	56	259	1,110	844	9%
Rye	5,552	5,225	0	70	194	63	5%
Seabrook	8,443	8,094	0	52	144	153	4%
South Hampton	977	926	0	6	36	9	5%
Stratham	7,715	7,192	16	47	356	104	6%
CEDS Eastern Communities	105,517	98,648	134	993	3,665	2,077	5%
Atkinson	7,154	6,944	16	35	93	66	2%
Auburn	5,949	5,834	6	49	59	1	1%
Brentwood	4,538	4,274	0	19	153	92	5%
Candia	4,046	3,958	0	18	70	0	2%
Chester	5,237	5,013	0	47	132	45	3%
Danville	4,465	4,389	9	26	41	0	1%
Deerfield	4,856	4,655	0	34	90	77	3%
Epping	7,180	6,919	41	113	67	40	1%
Fremont	4,738	4,534	0	57	147	0	3%
Hampstead	9,018	8,685	1	47	108	177	3%
Kingston	6,226	6,043	0	0	142	41	3%
Newton	4,808	4,616	0	37	92	63	3%
Northwood	4,632	4,526	0	15	54	37	2%
Nottingham	5,253	4,966	0	87	97	103	4%
Plaistow	7,843	7,446	1	129	192	75	3%
Raymond	10,773	10,331	45	47	294	56	3%
Sandown	6,536	6,199	0	60	152	125	4%
CEDS Central Communities	103,252	99,332	119	820	1,983	998	3%
Derry	34,300	32,151	415	74	1,081	579	5%
Hudson	25,385	23,557	69	289	926	544	6%
Litchfield	8,484	8,068	0	80	187	149	4%
Londonderry	25,986	24,745	103	140	706	292	4%
Merrimack	27,187	25,096	20	313	1,357	401	6%
Nashua	90,943	74,010	1,792	789	7,289	7,063	16%
Pelham	14,221	13,430	9	190	472	120	4%
Salem	30,350	27,077	115	206	1,938	1,014	10%
Windham	15,764	14,339	18	192	1,113	102	8%
CEDS Western Communities	272,620	242,473	2,541	2,273	15,069	10,264	9%
REDC CEDS Region	481,389	440,453	2,794	4,086	20,717	13,339	7%
Hillsborough County	426,594	376,763	2,694	3,746	25,331	18,060	10%
Rockingham County	319,424	299,987	799	1,624	11,056	5,958	5%
Concord	44,049	39,844	189	385	2,020	1,611	8%
Dover	32,849	30,267	229	438	1,075	840	6%
Durham	15,073	14,142	0	103	512	316	5%
Hanover	11,205	9,226	2	263	804	910	15%
Laconia	16,898	16,159	19	136	487	97	3%
Lebanon	14,515	12,924	119	108	736	628	9%
Manchester	115,037	95,316	1,715	818	9,527	7,661	15%
Rochester	32,573	31,214	102	384	565	308	3%
Somersworth	11,994	10,994	36	248	448	268	6%
New Hampshire	1,379,610	1,278,220	6,054	11,968	50,200	33,168	6%
United States	331,097,593	280,288,133	2,074,396	3,453,993	23,666,167	21,614,904	14%

Source: 5-year American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

* For additional information on Country of Origin, refer to Table F-6.

Table F-6: ACS Data: Country of Origin

Area	2022 Naturalized U.S. Citizen, place of birth							2022 Not a U.S. Citizen, place of birth							2022 Total Foreign-Born Residents
	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania	Latin America	Northern America		Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania	Latin America	Northern America		
East Kingston	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	34	
Exeter	248	335	0	10	59	37	0	192	71	0	0	36	0	988	
Greenland	0	68	36	9	16	7	0	35	33	9	0	23	0	236	
Hampton	216	116	3	0	49	17	0	0	36	6	7	7	24	481	
Hampton Falls	78	0	0	0	0	2	0	168	9	0	0	7	5	269	
Kensington	17	80	0	0	5	3	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	120	
New Castle	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	
Newfields	9	8	3	0	5	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	36	
Newington	5	18	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	
Newmarket	15	85	8	0	37	7	0	20	14	6	0	68	30	257	
North Hampton	51	118	0	0	12	0	0	11	31	0	0	4	7	234	
Portsmouth	450	482	21	0	133	24	0	263	424	3	0	71	83	1,954	
Rye	116	50	16	0	0	12	0	32	0	20	0	19	0	257	
Seabrook	29	22	0	0	83	10	0	0	0	0	0	101	0	297	
South Hampton	4	13	0	0	19	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	45	
Stratham	161	155	0	0	25	15	0	43	61	0	0	0	0	460	
CEDS Eastern Communities	1,423	1,554	87	19	447	135	0	829	688	44	34	317	165	5,742	
Atkinson	0	26	0	0	33	34	0	44	17	0	0	0	5	159	
Auburn	0	8	0	0	28	23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	60	
Brentwood	68	70	0	0	15	0	0	53	0	0	0	32	7	245	
Candia	0	9	0	0	44	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	
Chester	53	58	0	0	9	12	0	0	0	0	0	20	25	177	
Danville	0	32	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	
Deerfield	52	13	0	0	15	10	0	52	25	0	0	0	0	167	
Epping	27	40	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	26	0	107	
Fremont	86	50	0	0	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	147	
Hampstead	14	8	37	12	20	17	0	76	94	0	0	76	0	285	
Kingston	39	76	0	0	1	26	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	183	
Newton	50	0	0	0	0	42	0	37	0	0	0	0	26	155	
Northwood	21	33	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	24	0	91	
Nottingham	58	39	0	0	0	0	0	22	81	0	0	0	0	200	
Plaistow	52	35	0	0	105	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	267	
Raymond	73	89	60	0	40	32	0	26	14	0	0	0	16	350	
Sandown	69	9	0	0	0	74	0	70	0	0	0	18	37	277	
CEDS Central Communities	662	595	97	12	317	300	0	523	231	1	0	120	123	2,981	
Derry	337	312	176	0	126	130	0	169	250	1	0	154	5	1,660	
Hudson	208	383	177	0	114	44	0	0	294	97	0	3	150	1,470	
Litchfield	101	15	0	0	0	71	0	134	0	0	0	0	15	336	
Londonderry	252	185	0	0	217	52	0	82	31	0	0	156	23	998	
Merrimack	275	680	27	11	295	69	0	134	224	1	0	13	29	1,758	
Nashua	1,062	2,887	524	8	2,325	483	0	442	2,739	419	0	2,941	522	14,352	
Pelham	160	163	26	0	101	22	0	77	15	0	7	16	5	592	
Salem	248	894	15	6	701	74	0	74	362	26	9	484	59	2,952	
Windham	425	575	0	0	60	53	0	15	69	0	0	18	0	1,215	
CEDS Western Communities	3,068	6,094	945	25	3,939	998	0	1,127	3,984	544	16	3,785	808	25,333	
REDC CEDS Region	5,153	8,243	1,129	56	4,703	1,433	0	2,479	4,903	589	50	4,222	1,096	34,056	
Hillsborough County	5,403	8,030	2,554	44	6,036	2,017	0	2,142	6,146	1,115	7	7,550	1,349	42,393	
Rockingham County	3,347	4,115	375	37	1,868	744	0	1,692	1,631	72	43	1,249	375	15,548	
Concord	522	721	251	0	398	128	0	93	790	580	0	89	59	3,631	
Dover	288	445	85	0	127	130	0	185	483	17	8	86	61	1,915	
Durham	161	261	31	1	41	17	0	78	117	13	5	0	103	828	
Hanover	341	236	99	1	92	35	0	106	482	76	4	88	154	1,714	
Laconia	229	168	0	0	60	30	0	47	0	0	0	1	49	584	
Lebanon	209	394	70	15	33	15	0	126	398	7	0	77	20	1,364	
Manchester	2,159	2,424	1,688	0	2,398	858	0	730	2,447	545	0	3,701	238	17,188	
Rochester	114	243	25	48	96	39	0	76	142	0	0	26	64	873	
Somersworth	98	273	0	0	62	15	0	19	188	0	0	44	17	716	
New Hampshire	13,749	17,410	4,347	245	9,790	4,659	0	6,181	11,866	2,246	194	9,717	2,964	83,368	
United States	3,196,787	8,609,820	1,499,751	121,234	9,821,000	417,422	0	1,623,500	5,496,113	1,080,421	172,225	12,828,518	413,889	45,280,680	

Source: 5-year American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

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