



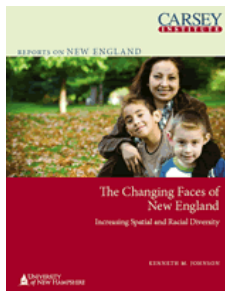
RESOURCES ON NEW ENGLAND REPORTS, BRIEFS, AND FACT SHEETS

The Carsey Institute conducts research and analysis on the challenges facing families and communities, providing information to policy makers, practitioners, the media, and the general public.

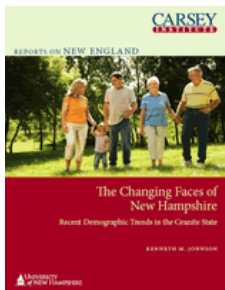
All publications, national and regional, are available on our Web site: www.carseyinstitute.unh.edu.
Click on a thumbnail to view a PDF of the publication.

To request printed copies, please contact the Communications Department at (603) 862-2821 or at Carsey.communications@unh.edu.

REPORTS



The Changing Faces of New England: Increasing Spatial and Racial Diversity, by Kenneth M. Johnson, 2008, 32 pages. New England is growing more slowly than the rest of the nation. The region is becoming more racially diverse and demographic trends contrast sharply between northern and southern New England and metropolitan and rural areas. New England's population stood at 14,270,000 in July 2006, marking a gain of just 2.5 percent since 2000, less than half the national rate.



The Changing Faces of New Hampshire: Recent Demographic Trends in the Granite State, by Kenneth M. Johnson, 2007, 32 pages. New Hampshire, with a total population of 1.3 million, gained 79,000 residents between 2000 and 2006. Most of this growth—51,000 residents—came from migration. The migration also brought economic gains: New Hampshire gained at least \$1.4 billion in income from migration between 2001 and 2005, and households moving in earned nearly \$9,000 more than those leaving.

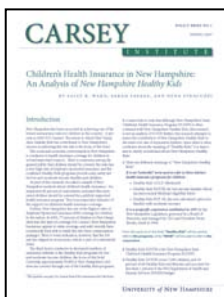
POLICY BRIEFS



Student Discipline in New Hampshire Schools, by Barbara Wauchope, Fall 2009, 12 pages. A new analysis of student discipline in New Hampshire schools in the 2007–2008 school year shows that out-of-school suspension rates are higher and statewide expulsion rates are lower than the national average. Schools reporting the highest rates of suspensions and expulsions are the smallest in the state and have the highest percentage of students in poverty. This brief is the first in a collaborative series between the Children's Alliance and the Carsey Institute.



Home Care Workers: Keeping Granite Staters in Their Homes as They Age, by Kristin Smith, Summer 2009, 12 pages. Using data from the New Hampshire Direct Care Workforce Survey, this brief shows that New Hampshire's demand for home-based care workers outpaces supply because its population is aging at a faster rate than the national average. These workers play a critical role and face many challenges, including low pay, little or no paid time off, and lack of access to health insurance.



Children's Health Insurance in New Hampshire: An Analysis of New Hampshire Healthy Kids, by Sally Ward, Sarah Savage, and Nena Stracuzzi, Spring 2007. 12 pages. New Hampshire has been successful in achieving one of the lowest uninsurance rates for children in the country—6 percent in 2005 (US Census). The extent to which New Hampshire Healthy Kids has contributed to New Hampshire's success in achieving this low rate is the focus of this brief.

ISSUE BRIEFS



Demographic Trends in the Manchester-Nashua Metropolitan Area, by Kenneth M. Johnson and Robert Macieski, Fall 2009, 12 pages. In the city of Manchester, New Hampshire, 25 percent of children live below the poverty line, a high rate that is in stark contrast to the state's rate of just 10 percent, one of the nation's lowest. That is the most surprising finding from this new analysis of demographic trends in the Manchester-Nashua metropolitan area. The new brief presents recent demographic shifts in Manchester, Nashua, and suburban Hillsborough County alongside historical perspectives of the region.



The State of Working New Hampshire 2009, by Allison Churilla, Summer 2009, 4 pages. The issue brief finds that while New Hampshire workers have fared well compared with other New England states, wages have stagnated and full-time workers now form a smaller share of the labor force.



Stay or Leave Coos County? Parents' Messages Matter, by Corinna Jenkins Tuck, Spring 2009, 8 pages. When it comes to deciding whether to stay in New Hampshire's rural Coos County or leave for other opportunities, young people are listening to their parents. Surveying 78 percent of all seventh and eleventh graders in public schools in Coos County, researchers found that young peoples' future intentions to migrate from Coos in search of economic or educational opportunities or to remain in Coos to pursue a future close to home are closely aligned with the messages their parents deliver to them.



Paid Sick Time Helps Workers Balance Work and Family, by Kristin Smith, Spring 2009, 4 pages. In New Hampshire, workers fare better than workers nationally, yet one-quarter of Granite State workers do not have paid sick days. The lack of paid sick days places workers in a bind. They are forced to choose between caring for a sick family member or themselves and losing pay. This brief suggests that the long-term benefits of workers having paid sick days out way the cost for employers because it promotes less contagion among coworkers, increased productivity, and reduced turnover.



Navigating the Teen Years: Promise and Peril for Northern New Hampshire Youth, by Anne Shattuck, Summer 2009, 12 pages. This report provides a snapshot of how youth are doing in Carroll, Coos, and Grafton Counties and describes some of the difficulties they and their communities face as they negotiate the transition to adulthood. The study is based on data from several agencies that collect county- and community-level information about youth, as well as from interviews with individuals working with youth in each of the three counties.



Youth Aspirations and Sense of Place in a Changing Rural Economy: The Coos Youth Study, by Nena Stracuzzi, Winter 2009, 12 pages. Youth in rural Coos County have surprisingly strong ties to their communities, finds a new report from the Carsey Institute at the University of New Hampshire. The brief is the first to report on a ten-year panel study of students who began seventh and eleventh grades in 2007 in Coos, New Hampshire's northernmost and most rural county.



Many New Hampshire Jobs Do Not Pay a Livable Wage, by Daphne Kenyon and Allison Churilla, Fall 2008, 12 pages. As the U.S. economy falters and recession looms, 79 percent of jobs in New Hampshire do not pay a wage sufficient for single-parent families with two children to provide basic needs such as housing, food, transportation, child care, and health care. Carroll County has the lowest percentage of livable wage jobs, with only 13 percent of jobs paying a livable wage for single-parent families with two children.



Many New Voters Make the Granite State One to Watch in November, by Kenneth Johnson, Dante Scala, and Andrew Smith, Fall 2008, 6 pages. A third of potential voters in New Hampshire this fall have only recently become eligible to vote in the state. Further, these potential new voters are more likely to identify with the Democratic Party and less likely to identify as Republicans than are established New Hampshire voters, contributing to the state's "purple" status.



Profile of New Hampshire's Foreign-born Population, by Ross Gittell and Timothy Lord, Spring 2008, 8 pages. At the turn of the 20th century, New Hampshire had over 88,000 foreign-born persons, over 15,000 more than it has today. In 1900, the state's concentration of foreign born (21 percent) was higher than the national average percentage and more than three times the current percentage of 6 percent in the state. In 1900, New Hampshire ranked 15th of all states in percentage of the foreign-born population. Currently, New Hampshire ranks 26th out of the 50 states.



The State of Coos County, by Chris Colocousis, Spring 2008, 12 pages. Coos County residents are largely optimistic about their future despite significant economic challenges, especially in the Berlin/Gorham area. As part of a three-pronged effort to understand the ongoing changes in New Hampshire's North Country and surrounding counties, researchers at the Carsey Institute have surveyed more than 1,700 adult residents of Coos County, New Hampshire, and Oxford County, Maine.



The State of Working New Hampshire 2007, by Allison Churilla, Fall 2007, 4 pages. The author of this annual update on the state's workforce finds that wage growth in the state has not kept up with the rising cost of living in New Hampshire. This negative impact exists despite the state's low unemployment rates and high labor force participation rates. This brief was prepared in cooperation with the Economic Policy Institute.



New England Has the Highest Increase in Income Disparity in the Nation, by Ross Gittell and Jason Rudokas, Spring 2007, 4 pages. Income inequality in New England is rising at the highest rate in the nation, a new brief finds. Between 1989 and 2004, the region experienced the largest increase in income inequality in the country, due to both growth among top earners and the hollowing out of the middle class caused by significant changes in the nation's economy.



Low-Income Families in New Hampshire, by Allison Churilla, Winter 2006, 8 pages. New Hampshire boasts the nation's lowest percentage of people living in poverty and maintains strong national rankings in other quality-of-life measures. But 48,000 New Hampshire families with low incomes struggle to make ends meet, this issue brief finds. The brief identifies characteristics that heighten families' risk of low income and documents recent trends in the economic status of low-income families in the state.



The State of Working Vermont, by Allison Churilla, Fall 2006, 6 pages. Vermont enjoys higher-than-average workforce participation rates and the lowest unemployment in New England, but the state's wage levels remain well below regional standards and the workforce is aging, finds this issue brief prepared by the Carsey Institute in partnership with the Public Assets Institute of Vermont. The brief highlights trends related to the economic and labor force characteristics of Vermont's workers.



The State of Working New Hampshire 2006, by Allison Churilla, Fall 2006, 6 pages. While New Hampshire has the highest labor force participation (71 percent) and the second-lowest unemployment and underemployment rates in New England, recent trends in employment and wages point to growing disparities in the state, this issue brief finds. The brief provides a state-focused analysis of the Economic Policy Institute's national report, "The State of Working America 2005/2006."

FACT SHEETS



New Faces at the Polls for the New Hampshire Presidential Primary, by Kenneth M. Johnson, Fall 2007, 2 pages. New Hampshire prides itself on its first in the nation status, but with changing demographics and significant migration in and out of the state, the winner of the New Hampshire Primary was anyone's guess.

The Carsey Institute provides analysis that deepens understanding of the forces shaping New England. Leading scholars with expertise in economics, demography, public health, sociology and other fields build knowledge by working collaboratively with policy-makers and practitioners. By bridging these worlds, Carsey Institute scholars examine critical issues facing the region. Carsey reports provide historical perspective, incorporate the most recent data available, and explore policy implications. This work is supported by the New Hampshire Charitable Foundation, the Endowment for Health, and others.