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The Status of Higher Education in New Hampshire

December 2016


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This report can be found online at: [http://www.education.nh.gov/highered/research/index.htm](http://www.education.nh.gov/highered/research/index.htm)

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Executive Summary

This Department of Education, Division of Higher Education – Higher Education Commission report provides a statistical overview and review of the status of higher education in New Hampshire. It includes information on postsecondary education and related workforce issues that face the state – successes and challenges – as well as trends to watch. This report was written to serve the needs of educators, communities, families, businesses, and policy makers alike to provide context for future plans or initiatives.

Overview

In the current, post Great-Recession economy, the most immediate value of higher education can be summed up in these words: jobs and financial security.

Consider these recent national statistics:
- Between December 2007 and January 2010, 7.2 million jobs were lost nationally, and 5.6 million of those jobs employed workers with a high school diploma or less.¹
- From January 2010 to April 2016, jobs for individuals with a bachelor’s degree or higher increased by 8.4 million, while jobs for people with an associate degree or some college increased by 3.5 million. Positions for those with a high school diploma or less increased by just 80,000.²

Now look at personal and financial security trends:
- $1 million. That’s how much more a 25 or older worker with a bachelor’s degree will earn over the course of a career compared to a similar worker with a high school diploma.³
- $360,000. How much more a 25 or older worker with an associate degree will earn over the course of a career compared to a similar worker with a high school diploma.⁴
- The higher the education level individuals attain, the higher their earnings and the lower their unemployment.⁵
- The Return on Investment (ROI) for a bachelor’s degree ranges from 8 percent to 21 percent (with an average of 15 percent), depending on degree.⁶
The higher the education level individuals attain, the more likely they are to volunteer and vote. Research points to lower rates of smoking, more time spent with children, increased job satisfaction...

- The median weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers with a certification or license were 34 percent higher than earnings for those who did not hold such credentials, while the unemployment rate for this group was lower.7

- In 2015, New Hampshire individuals with bachelor’s degrees earned, on average, $483 more per week than those with a high school diploma.8 While New Hampshire wages are higher for those with a degree or a high-value certificate, unemployment rates for those with degrees and certifications is also lower in New Hampshire than it is for those with a high school diploma or less.

Now consider the civic returns and personal and family well-being benefits of higher education:

- The higher the education level individuals attain, the more likely they are to volunteer and vote.9 Research points to lower rates of smoking,10 more time spent with children, increased job satisfaction, and a higher likelihood of being covered by employer-provided health insurance.11

A Growing Demand
According to the Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce (CEW), New Hampshire’s economy mirrors a national trend toward a growing demand for postsecondary education. In 2015, CEW estimated that by 2020, 68 percent of New Hampshire job openings would require education beyond high school. And while the slower pace of recovery since the Great Recession has pushed back its projections, the Center still projects that the job market will hit that number no later than 2025.12

CEW projects that:
- Most New Hampshire job openings in management, professional office environments, STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics), social sciences, education, professional healthcare, and technical occupations will require some form of postsecondary education — a certificate, some college, or a degree;

- Healthcare-support job openings will be divided between high school-level jobs and those needing an associate degree or more;

- Close to one out of three New Hampshire jobs in blue-collar occupations will require postsecondary training; and

- More than two thirds of sales professionals and office support staff will need, at minimum, some college.
According to the National Center on Higher Education Management Systems (NCHEMS), meeting the demand for educated workers in New Hampshire will result in:

- Higher wages for workers;
- Greater tax revenue for federal, state, and local governments;
- Reduced need for government aid programs;
- More productive workers who boost employer profits and support higher rates of economic growth; and
- Higher levels of civic engagement.

**The Deterrents**

Despite the powerful, well-documented benefits of higher education and New Hampshire’s great need for a knowledgeable, trained workforce, potential students and their families are deterred by increasingly expensive colleges, universities, and career schools, and rising student debt. Some people overestimate the cost of higher education or are uncertain about the value of degrees or credentials.  

In addition, finding accessible and affordable postsecondary education and jobs in rural New Hampshire is very different from finding accessible and affordable postsecondary education and jobs in New Hampshire metro areas.

Perhaps more importantly, navigating higher education anywhere in the state can be a challenge for low-income individuals with little financial security, and first-generation, non-traditional students, who often have families, and hold down a job.

**Next Steps**

To meet individual, family, and state workforce needs, educators, legislators, community members, and business leaders must address how the State of New Hampshire can:

- Keep the cost of a college degree or a high-value certificate within reach for all;
- Boost enrollment in New Hampshire colleges, universities, and career schools that offer high-quality certificate or certification programs;
- Ensure that students have the support and basic skills they need to complete their degrees and programs on time; and
- Encourage graduates to stay, work, and play in New Hampshire to meet the state’s future workforce needs.
Key Findings

Elementary and Public School Enrollment

- New Hampshire K-12 school enrollment has declined for the past ten years.
- The U.S. Department of Education projects that, by 2025, New Hampshire’s public school enrollment will drop to 159,100 students.\(^\text{15}\) If these projections hold true, New Hampshire will see a 21.8 percent drop in enrollment from 2006 to 2025.
- The number of New Hampshire students eligible for free or reduced lunch jumped from 18.9 percent in 2006, to 28 percent in 2015.

Postsecondary Enrollment

- In 2014, approximately 74.5 percent of New Hampshire high school seniors enrolled in college or a Title IV-distributing New Hampshire-based career school within twelve months of completing their studies.
- Nationally, 18.8 percent of recent high school graduates leave their home to attend college out-of-state. In New Hampshire, however, 48 percent of recent high school graduates migrate out of the state to attend two-year and four-year colleges and postsecondary career schools. Almost 60 percent (59.6 percent) of New Hampshire’s four-year, college-going high school graduates leave the state, making New Hampshire the highest exporter of four-year college students in the nation.\(^\text{16}\)
- In 2015, the total fall enrollment for all degree-granting institutions in New Hampshire jumped from 106,984 to 123,966. This number includes a substantial share of non-resident, online students.

Degree and Certificate Conferral

- New Hampshire four-year public colleges have the second highest college completion rates in the nation, at 90.2 percent for exclusively full-time students.
- 88.2 percent of exclusively full-time students who started at four-year private nonprofit colleges completed their studies in six years.
- Conferrals of degrees and certificates continue to increase in New Hampshire. State public and private postsecondary Title IV degree-granting institutions conferred 105,770 degrees and 15,528 certificates from 2009-10 to 2014-15. These numbers include resident, non-resident, and online students.

Tuition and Fees

- New Hampshire’s public two-year and four-year colleges and universities are among the most expensive in the nation. Tuition prices are driven by the underlying cost and the availability of state subsidy.
- University System of New Hampshire (USNH) analysis of IPEDS data confirms that, for public four-year institutions by state, expenditures on a per student basis are 28 percent lower at USNH than those of comparable institutions in New England.

\(^\text{1}\) See report body for all citations.
Pell Grant Recipients in New Hampshire

- 31 percent of all USNH undergraduate New Hampshire resident students were Pell grant recipients in the fall of 2015.
- 40 percent of all Community College System of New Hampshire (CCSNH) students, resident and non-resident, were Pell grant eligible in the fall of 2015 (in the six out of seven schools reporting).
- 38 percent of all New Hampshire four-year private institution students, resident and non-resident, were Pell grant eligible in the fall of 2015.

State Financing for Higher Education

- The Great Recession, beginning in 2008, resulted in an increase in student enrollment in New Hampshire public institutions (up 16.4 percent from 2008) and a decrease in state funding (down 27.6 percent from 2008). (Enrollment includes in-state and out-of-state students.)
- State funding for New Hampshire public two-year and four-year colleges and universities increased slightly over the last three years.

Student Debt

- The average student debt in 2015 for New Hampshire four-year college graduates was $36,101 – the highest in the nation.
- 76 percent of New Hampshire four-year graduates had student debt in 2015, up from 65 percent in 2004.\(^{17}\)
- For students who complete their degrees, moderate student debt is far outweighed by the value of added lifetime earnings.
- Nationally, the increase in student debt over the past 14 years has been driven significantly by a rapid increase in non-traditional students attending private, for-profit institutions, especially during the recession.\(^{18}\)
- Currently, New Hampshire has the fourth lowest student loan, cohort default rate in the country.

Value of a Postsecondary Education

- Workers age 25 or older with a bachelor’s degree will earn $1 million more over the course of their careers compared to similar workers with a high school diploma.
- The Return on Investment (ROI), on average, for a college bachelor's degree is 15 percent, but the return varies, depending on college major, from a high of 21 percent to a low of 8 percent.
- Entry-level earnings and ROI are not the only measure of degree value. The higher the education level individuals attain, the more likely they are to volunteer and vote.\(^{19}\) Research points to lower
rates of smoking, more time spent with children, increased job satisfaction, and a higher likelihood of having employer-provided health insurance.

**Licensed Career Schools in New Hampshire**

- More than 70 institutions that serve nearly 20,000 students annually are licensed by the Division of Higher Education’s Office of Career School Licensing.
- The sector is a contributor to continuing professional development and skill enhancement for adults in particular. A 2015 survey showed that New Hampshire’s licensed career schools offered close to 380 certificates and certification programs.

**Veterans Education Services**

- In New Hampshire, from February 2015 to January 2016, 341 facilities were approved to provide more than 3,000 programs through the GI Bill.
- 10,483 veterans and 1,581 dependents enrolled in these programs.

**Population, Employment, and Workforce**

- Both declining K-12 enrollment and an aging workforce hamper New Hampshire’s ability to meet its need for more skilled and educated workers.
- As of November, 2016, New Hampshire’s preliminary seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 2.7 percent, compared to a national rate of 4.6 percent.

**Trend Watch: 65 by 25 — A Statewide Workforce Goal**

Like many states across the nation, New Hampshire hosts a core group of leaders who are working to ensure that citizens have the education necessary to meet their life goals and keep the state’s current and future economy thriving. The New Hampshire Coalition for Business and Education (NHCBE) whose members include educator, philanthropic, business, and government leaders, estimates that the state will need 84,000 more individuals with degree or high-value credentials by 2025 to meet state workforce needs. That’s equivalent to 65 percent of the state’s working age adults, e.g. “65 by 25.”

CCSNH/USNH efforts that support the 65 by 25 initiative include their Dual Admission program, increased STEM degree pathways and a commitment to double the number of STEM degrees by 2025, the RN to BSN 3 + 1 nursing pathway program, the CCSNH Running Start (also the Southern New Hampshire University (SNHU) in the High School) dual-enrollment programs, support for the 15-to-Finish initiative, career and purpose planning for students, and work-based learning.

65 by 25 is an ambitious target, but worthwhile. NCHEMS estimates that aggregate personal income for New Hampshire in 2025 will be $2.7 billion higher if the proportion of individuals with high value credentials or degrees rises from the current 52 percent to 65 percent.
Public and Private School Enrollment

Kindergarten through grade twelve (K-12) students are the foundation of New Hampshire communities and the base of its future workforce. As the following charts and data show, however, the number of K-12 students in the state is declining, and the socio-economic profile of those students is changing.

Over the last 10 years, New Hampshire’s public school enrollment dropped by 10.9 percent, from a high of 203,572 students in 2006-07 to a low of 181,339 students in 2015-16.22 The U.S. Department of Education projects that by 2025, New Hampshire’s public school enrollment will drop to 159,100 students.23 If these projections hold true, New Hampshire will see a 21.8 percent drop in enrollment from 2006 to 2025.

High School Graduation and Completion

At the end of the 2014-15 school year, 13,686 New Hampshire students from public high schools, charter schools, and academies completed high school and were eligible to enroll in a college or career school.24 This number includes students who were awarded a standard diploma, or a standard diploma with distinction, and adult education and High School Equivalency Test (HiSET) completers. It does not include private high school graduates.

According to the most recent American Community Survey,25 92.3 percent of New Hampshire residents over 25 have completed high school (including high school equivalency completers).
Free/Reduced School Lunch
As of October 31, 2015, 28 percent, or 46,703 of New Hampshire’s 166,469 public school students in 1st through 12th grade were eligible for free or reduced lunch.

In comparison, on October 31, 2006, 18.9 percent, or 35,936 of New Hampshire’s 190,348 public school students in 1st through 12th grade were eligible for free or reduced lunch.26 (Counts include the free-milk eligible program.)

From a postsecondary enrollment and workforce perspective, this is worrisome because children from financially struggling families have lower college going rates and much lower college completion rates.27, 28

The New Hampshire Dropout (or Stop-Out) Rate
According to the New Hampshire Department of Education, in the 2014-15 school year, New Hampshire’s high school dropout rate was 1.04 percent.29 A dropout is defined as any early exiter who has not received a high school equivalency certificate, or who has not been enrolled in college prior to the compilation of the report.
The New Hampshire Higher Education (Title IV) Landscape

Title IV Degree- and Non-Degree Granting Institutions in New Hampshire

In 2015–16, there were 7,164 Title IV higher education institutions in the United States and U.S. jurisdictions. (Title IV refers to federal student financial aid programs such as Federal Pell Grants or Federal Stafford Loans.)

New Hampshire’s Title IV institutions include:

Public, four-year or above institutions:
- Granite State College
- Keene State College
- Plymouth State University
- University of New Hampshire (Includes the Durham, Manchester, and Concord (School of Law) campuses.)

Private, nonprofit, four-year or above institutions:
- Antioch University New England
- Colby-Sawyer College
- Dartmouth College
- Franklin Pierce University
- New England College
- New Hampshire Institute of Art
- Northeast Catholic College
- Rivier University
- Saint Anselm College
- Southern New Hampshire University
- The Thomas More College of Liberal Arts
- Upper Valley Graduate School of Education

(Note: Out-of-state Title IV institutions located in New Hampshire include Cornell University, Lesley University, MCPHS University, and Pratt University. In addition to the above private, nonprofit Title IV institutions, Hellenic American University, located in Manchester, New Hampshire and Athens, Greece; and American University of Madaba, located in Madaba, Jordan, are chartered by the State of New Hampshire.)

Private, for-profit, four-year or above institutions:
- Daniel Webster College
  (Note: Daniel Webster College ceased operations in the fall of 2016 and is now under a teach-out agreement with Southern New Hampshire University.)

Public two-year institutions:
- Great Bay Community College
- Lakes Region Community College
- Manchester Community College
- Nashua Community College
- NHTI-Concord’s Community College
- River Valley Community College
- White Mountains Community College

**Private, nonprofit two-year institution:**

- St. Joseph School of Nursing

**Private, for-profit, less-than-two-year institutions (non-degree granting):**

- Continental Academie of Hair Design-Hudson
- Empire Beauty School-Hooksett
- Empire Beauty School-Laconia
- Empire Beauty School-Portsmouth
- Empire Beauty School-Somersworth
- Intercoast Career Institute-Salem
- Keene Beauty Academy
- Laird Institute of Spa Therapy
- Michaels School of Hair Design and Esthetics-Paul Mitchell Partner School
- New England School of Hair Design
- New Hampshire Institute for Therapeutic Arts
- Paul Mitchell the School-Portsmouth
- Salter School of Nursing and Allied Health
- Seacoast Career School-Manchester Campus

In addition, to Title IV institutions, New Hampshire has a wide range of licensed career schools that do not distribute Federal financial aid. (See [Licensed Career Schools](#).)

**Alternative Credentials, Training, and Providers**

New Hampshire residents also have access to a growing number of alternative, online and on-site, non-traditional training options offered by organizations such as Udacity, Acclaim, Coursera, Cengage, Ed2Go, edX, StraighterLine, Academic Partnerships, Mozilla, General Assembly, and others. These organizations provide a range of courses, competency-based badges, and/or stackable credentials designed to help students validate a particular skill set needed for employment. Before such programs can qualify for federal financial aid for their students, quality assurance oversight, adequate accreditation, and educational- and employment-outcomes research must be addressed.

Correspondingly, there has been an increased interest in partnerships between traditional colleges and universities and non-traditional, alternative-credential institutions. The U.S. Department of Education announced an experiment in August 2016, with eight partnerships between traditional colleges and non-traditional providers. The EQUIP, or Educational Quality through Innovative Partnerships experiment, under the U.S. Department of Education Experimental Site Initiative, will provide federal financial aid to
eligible students who enroll in the eight partnership programs. Student success, including learning, employment outcomes, and management of the programs, will be closely monitored by an oversight organization.

New Hampshire College and Career School Enrollment and Student Migration

The Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) Fall 2014 student migration data, published every two years, showed that, within twelve months of finishing high school, 74.5 percent\(^2\) of New Hampshire high school seniors were enrolled in some form of postsecondary education — either college or a Title IV-distributing, New Hampshire-based career school.\(^3\) (This number did not include New Hampshire-licensed career schools that do not distribute federal financial aid.)

52 percent of those recent graduates stayed in New Hampshire to study. Nationally, 18.8 percent\(^4\) of recent high school graduates leave their home state to attend college out-of-state. In New Hampshire, however, 48 percent of recent high school graduates migrate out of state to attend two-year or four-year colleges or career schools. This group attended college in 50 states and Puerto Rico, and attended postsecondary career schools in 17 states.

Almost 60 percent (59.6 percent) of New Hampshire’s four-year, college-going high school graduates leave the state, making New Hampshire the highest exporter of four-year college students in the nation.\(^5\) Unfortunately, once students leave the state, they may not come back to New Hampshire to live and work. For this reason, the high percentage of students who migrate out of the state for postsecondary education concerns policy makers concerned about New Hampshire’s future workforce.
College Enrollment Statistics

College and university enrollment is rising in the U.S. Across the nation, fall 2016 enrollment is projected to top 20.5 million students – a 5.2 million student increase over fall 2000.36

According to the National Center for Educational Statistics (NCES), *Digest of Educational Statistics 2015*, total fall enrollment in New Hampshire degree-granting institutions (both public and private) grew 44 percent, from 74,234 in fall 2009 to 106,984 in fall of 2014.

This was the largest increase of any state in the U.S. in that timeframe.37 It should be noted, however, that New Hampshire’s fastest growing higher education institution, Southern New Hampshire University (SNHU), grew from a fall 2009 enrollment of 7,199 to a fall 2014 enrollment of 43,743 during this time.38 That 36,544 student increase, which was almost entirely attributable to SNHU’s online programs, accounted for most of that growth.

In 2015, total fall enrollment for all degree-granting New Hampshire institutions jumped from 106,984 to 123,966. Once again, this was driven by a tremendous increase in SNHU’s mostly online student enrollment, which increased from 43,743 in 2014 to 61,285 in 2015.

Overall, fall 2015 enrollment in New Hampshire’s four-year public institutions dropped slightly by 164 students, while New Hampshire’s two-year public institutions dropped by 268 students. 2015 fall enrollment in private nonprofit and for-profit institutions (as a group, but excluding SNHU) posted a loss of 597 students, driven by a 760-student drop at Mount Washington College, a for-profit, which later closed.

Full-Time Equivalent at New Hampshire Public Institutions

Another way to look at enrollment is to combine full- and part-time enrolled student numbers and calculate the full-time equivalent (FTE). FTE enrollment at New Hampshire public institutions (two-year and four-year combined) increased 16.4 percent since the recession (2008-2015).39 (Enrollment includes in-state and out-of-state students.) Public FTE enrollment jumped 3.8 percent from 36,988 in 2014 to 38,398 in 2015.
Traditional and Non-Traditional Students

The makeup of higher-education students has been changing in New Hampshire, and across the U.S. More than ever, students are attending college and career schools at a later age.

According to NCES, nontraditional students share one or more of these characteristics:

- Are independent of parents for financial aid reasons
- Have one or more dependents
- Are a single caregiver
- Do not have a traditional high school diploma
- Delay postsecondary enrollment
- Attend school part time
- Are employed full time

The NCES analysis of the National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS) showed that 74 percent of all 2011-12 undergraduates had one or more nontraditional traits. The longitudinal study concluded that the more nontraditional characteristics a student has, the higher the chance that the student was enrolled in a public two-year, a for-profit four-year, or a for-profit two-year college, online program.

Four-Year Completion Rates

According to a recent National Student Clearinghouse Research Center study, New Hampshire four-year public colleges have the second highest college completion rates in the nation: 90.2 percent of USNH, full-time students who started at one of New Hampshire’s four-year public colleges completed their studies within six years. In addition, 88.2 percent of exclusively full-time students who started at New Hampshire four-year private nonprofit colleges completed their studies in six years.

While completion rates for full-time students at New Hampshire’s public and private four-year colleges is excellent, completion rates drop significantly for part-time and older students, who are a growing portion of the student population.

New Hampshire’s public four-year colleges and four-year private, nonprofit colleges ranked 17th in the category of exclusively part-time students who completed their
Students who are older when they start college also have much lower completion rates. The USNH average completion rate for students age 24 or older at first entry is 46.2 percent, the System’s completion rate for students age 20 or younger at first entry is 81.5 percent.

Four-year private, nonprofit colleges are having more success graduating older students. This group’s average completion rate for students age 24 or older at first entry is 61.1 percent, while the completion rate for students age 20 or younger at first entry is 80 percent.

New Hampshire also ranks second in the nation for six-year outcomes for women and men who started at four-year public institutions. The completion rate nationally for women is 65.1 percent, while in the New Hampshire public system it is at 81.8 percent. The completion rate nationally for men is 57 percent versus 74.7 percent in New Hampshire four-year public institutions.

**Trend Watch: New Hampshire and the Complete College America Alliance of States**

Setting college completion goals, collecting and reporting common measures of success, and developing and implementing action plans designed to help students finish their degrees and quality career certificates are all initiatives of the Complete College America Alliance of States. In October 2015, New Hampshire, through the efforts of Governor Hassan, the chancellors of both CCSNH and USNH, and the president and CEO of the New Hampshire College & University Council, joined this national college completion effort.

Complete College America encourages higher education institutions to adopt steps that help students succeed in college, such as taking a full semester course load of 15 credits, and creating structured schedules and guided pathways that students can easily follow to complete their studies on time.

Over the coming years, New Hampshire will be tracking improvement in:

- Annual certificates and degrees produced (not graduation rates)
- On-time completions
- Students successfully transferring from community colleges to four-year colleges and universities.

The state will also be tracking:

- Student retention (vs. enrollment)
- Successful completion of remedial and/or gateway courses.

For more information about Complete College America visit: [http://completecollege.org/](http://completecollege.org/)
Degrees Conferred
New Hampshire public and private postsecondary Title IV degree-granting institutions conferred 105,770 degrees (for residents and non-residents) from 2009-10 to 2014-15. These included:

- 16,177 degrees in 2009-10,
- 16,593 degrees in 2010-11,
- 16,680 degrees in 2011-12,
- 16,956 degrees in 2012-13,
- 18,226 degrees in 2013-14, and

Degree conferral growth is strongest for bachelor’s and master’s degrees, while associate and doctoral degrees show slight growth over the six-year period. (Note, many of New Hampshire’s four-year and above, Title IV, degree-granting institutions award associate degrees in addition to bachelor’s and higher degrees.)

New Hampshire public and private postsecondary Title IV degree- and non-degree-granting institutions conferred 15,528 certificates from 2009-10 to 2014-15, including:

- 2,438 certificates in 2009-10,
- 2,700 certificates in 2010-11,
- 2,868 certificates in 2011-12,
- 2,480 certificates in 2012-13,
- 2,486 certificates in 2013-14, and

Trend Watch: Registered Apprenticeships
Registered Apprenticeships can be an excellent way for businesses to develop a trained workforce, and for individuals to continue their education and learn the skills needed for a high-demand career. Such apprenticeships provide on-the-job training in an “earn-as-you-learn setting” and can be found in over 1,000 occupations. See a list of occupations that use apprenticeships at: https://www.doleta.gov/OA/occupations.cfm

CCSNH was awarded a $1.2 million grant in October 2016 to boost Registered-Apprenticeship opportunities in the information technology, advanced manufacturing, and healthcare sectors. Contact Charlotte Williams at 603-230-3534 or cpwilliams@ccsnh.edu to learn more.
According to IPEDS data from 2009-10 to 2014-15, New Hampshire institutions (public and private combined), show solid growth in the number of bachelor's and master's degrees conferred, while associate and doctoral degrees showed slight growth overall.

During the same period, 2009-10 to 2014-15, the types of certificates conferred by New Hampshire institutions (both Title IV degree- and non-degree granting) leveled off.
State Higher Education Funding

Recessions affect state funding for higher education. The Great Recession that began in 2008 resulted in a 16.4 percent increase in student enrollment in New Hampshire public institutions through 2015, while state funding decreased by 27.6 percent over the same period. New Hampshire’s educational appropriations for public two- and four-year higher education institutions dropped precipitously in 2012, but have increased slightly for the past three years. Nationally, New Hampshire is currently ranked:

- 49th out of 50 states in "Student Share: Net Tuition as a Percent of Total Educational Revenue, FY 2015." (In New Hampshire, student share is 79.2 percent of total educational revenue.)
- Last in higher education support per capita by state, FY 2014.
- Last in higher education support per $1,000 of personal income by state, FY 2014.
- Last in percent of tax revenues allocated to higher education, FY 2013.

New Hampshire

Public FTE Enrollment and Educational Appropriations per FTE, FY 1990-2015. Source: SHEEO

NOTES: Data adjusted for inflation using the Higher Education Cost Adjustment (HECA). Full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment equates student credit hours to full-time, academic year students, but excludes medical students. Educational appropriations are a measure of state and local support available for public higher education operating expenses, including ARRA funds, and exclude appropriations for independent institutions, financial aid for students attending independent institutions, research, hospitals, and medical education. Net tuition revenue is calculated by taking the gross amount of tuition and fees, less state and institutional financial aid, tuition waivers or discounts, and medical student tuition and fees. Net tuition revenue used for capital debt service is included in the net tuition revenue figures above.

SOURCE: State Higher Education Executive Officers

This State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO) wave chart provides a historical perspective of New Hampshire’s educational appropriations, net tuition revenues per Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) student, and enrollment patterns. This data has been adjusted for inflation.
New Hampshire State-Supported Student Financial Aid Programs

In 2011, the New Hampshire Legislature repealed all but one of the state's student financial aid programs. The remaining program, Scholarships for Orphans of Veterans, distributes $10,000 across all eligible students per year. The scholarship can be used only at New Hampshire two- and four-year public institutions.

Tuition and Fees at New Hampshire Degree-Granting Institutions

As states grapple with tight budgets, the cost of higher education has shifted to institutions, students, and families. New Hampshire’s public two- and four-year colleges and universities are now among the most expensive in the U.S. New Hampshire has the highest average tuition and fees at public four-year institutions.

To combat this, USNH campuses froze tuition for two years, but raised tuition after receiving flat state funding for fiscal years 2016 and 2017. New Hampshire two-year colleges have frozen tuition since 2012, and reduced tuition in 2014.

From 2007-08 to 2015-16, New Hampshire public four-year colleges increased tuition and fees by 56 percent, and New Hampshire public two-year colleges increased tuition and fees by 16 percent. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, college tuition and fees nationwide jumped 63 percent from January 2006 to January 2016.
USNH analysis of IPEDS data confirms that, for public 4-year institutions by state, expenditures on a per student basis are 28 percent lower at USNH than those of comparable institutions in New England.


NC-SARA is a voluntary agreement among its member states and U.S. territories that establishes comparable national standards for interstate offering of postsecondary distance-education courses and programs. It is intended to make it easier for students to take online courses offered by postsecondary institutions based in another state. The agreement is designed to make state authorization of distance education:

- More efficient, effective, and uniform in regard to necessary and reasonable standards of practice that could span states;
- More effective in dealing with quality and integrity issues that have arisen in some online/ distance education offerings; and
- Less costly for states and institutions and, thereby, the students they serve.

Currently, 47 states have joined NC-SARA. To learn more visit: [http://nc-sara.org/](http://nc-sara.org/)

**Federal Pell Grant Statistics in New Hampshire**

Pell grants are need-based federal awards for eligible students who typically have not earned a bachelor’s or professional degree. These grants do not have to be repaid, and are usually, but not always, awarded to families or individuals who typically earn below $50,000. (The average family adjusted gross income (AGI) for Pell Grant recipients varies with the number of children in the family.) The U.S. government distributed 8.2 million Pell grants in 2014-15, a 55 percent increase from 2004-05. The maximum Pell grant in the July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017 award year was $5,815. While that is the maximum amount, the awards decline with income level, and can be much smaller.

Pell grants are one way that New Hampshire students receive federal needs-based tuition assistance. In the fall of 2015, 31 percent* of USNH undergraduate New Hampshire resident students were Pell grant recipients. At CCSNH, 40 percent of all New Hampshire CCSNH students were Pell grant-eligible (with 6 out of 7 schools reporting) in the fall of 2015. Even with a Pell grant, tuition and fees can have a significant impact on student and family finances.

The following charts, compiled by the New England Board of Higher Education (NEBHE), compare average tuition and fees for New Hampshire public colleges that remain to be paid by students and their families after Pell grants, from school years 2007-08 to 2015-16.

*This percentage was updated by USNH on 1/27/17.
Because New Hampshire two-year public institutions have frozen tuition since 2012 (and reduced tuition in 2014), and because the federal government increased the maximum Pell Grant amount to $5,775 during that time, students actually paid less in 2015-16 than in 2007-08 if household income was less than $45,000.

Despite increases in the maximum Pell grant over the past seven years, all families paid significantly more tuition and fees in 2015-16.
To get a better sense of the share of income needed to cover tuition, NEBHE examined the share of income needed to cover average tuition and fees by income quintile, with and without Pell grants, in New Hampshire. To add perspective, the real (inflation-adjusted) mean household income in the bottom quintile in 2014 was $11,676, compared with $194,053 in the top quintile.49

The charts show:
1.) The dramatic impact that Pell grants can have for families in the lowest income quintile, and:
2.) How hard it can be for low- and middle-quintile families to cover tuition without going into debt.

### 2014-15 Distribution Of Federal Pell Grant Recipients

From NH Degree and Non-Degree Granting, Title IV Institutions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution Type</th>
<th>Total Students</th>
<th>Total Award</th>
<th>Average Award</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Four-Year Public</td>
<td>6,668</td>
<td>$25,553,607</td>
<td>$3,832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-Year Public</td>
<td>6,445</td>
<td>$19,971,457</td>
<td>$3,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four-Year Private, Nonprofit</td>
<td>28,651</td>
<td>$68,726,082</td>
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<tr>
<td>Four-Year Private, For-profit</td>
<td>1,277</td>
<td>$4,144,133</td>
<td>$3,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-Year Private</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>$235,701</td>
<td>$3,101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-Year Proprietary</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>$2,227,601</td>
<td>$3,503</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Tuition and fees are average published rates for in-state students. Averages are not enrollment-weighted and dollar values are not adjusted for inflation. Median value for each quintile (fifth) of income used for calculation. Source: NEBHE analysis of data from state system offices and institutions and U.S. Census Bureau.

**New Hampshire’s only four-year for-profit institutions, Mount Washington College and Daniel Webster College, are now closed. Daniel Webster College is currently under a teach-out agreement with Southern New Hampshire University (SNHU). SNHU, a four-year private, nonprofit, distributes 80 percent of all four-year private, nonprofit institution Pell dollars and 45.5 percent of all New Hampshire institution Pell dollars.**50

### NH 2-Year Public Colleges.

Share of Income Needed to Pay Average Tuition and Fees by Income Quintile in NH. Source: NEBHE

### NH 4-Year Public Colleges.

Share of Income Needed to Pay Average Tuition and Fees by Income Quintile in NH. Source: NEBHE

**Note:** Tuition and fees are average published rates for in-state students. Averages are not enrollment-weighted and dollar values are not adjusted for inflation. Median value for each quintile (fifth) of income used for calculation. Source: NEBHE analysis of data from state system offices and institutions and U.S. Census Bureau.
Tuition Discounting at Private Colleges

The “sticker price” listed by New Hampshire four-year private nonprofit colleges can differ greatly from what each student actually pays. The 2015 National Association of College and University Business Officers Tuition Discounting study estimated that the private college discount rate for the 2015-16 academic year hit an all-time high of 48.6 percent for first-time freshmen and 42.5 percent for all undergraduates. This topped the previous year’s high of 47.1 percent for first-time freshmen and 41.3 percent for all undergraduates.

Return on Investment (ROI)

The average Return on Investment (ROI) of a bachelor’s degree is 15 percent, but when it comes to ROI, a student’s major matters. Different majors have different economic values.

According to research published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the rate of return for engineering (21 percent), math (18 percent), and health (18 percent) were significantly higher than the rate of return for agriculture and natural resources (11 percent), liberal arts (11 percent) and education (8 percent). (Note that the ROI for a student earning a bachelor’s degree in education does not include in the rate of return the cost of an education master's degree, which is a common requirement.)
However, entry-level earnings and ROI are not the only measure of degree value. For example, social workers and teachers are no less important in communities than engineers or accountants, and liberal arts majors learn a variety of in-demand skills needed for entrepreneurship, business leadership, and other careers, including strong communication and writing skills, critical thinking, creativity, and problem solving.53

In addition, an individual’s entry-level earnings can vary greatly depending on the quality of the educational program, institution attended, or where the individual lives (i.e. rural locations offer fewer job options.)

### New Hampshire Student Debt

According to the Project on Student Debt at The Institute for College Access & Success (TICAS), the debt of New Hampshire’s college graduates of four-year public and four-year private colleges increased from $21,441 in 2004 to $36,101 in 2015.54 New Hampshire’s 2015, four-year college graduates had the highest average student debt in the nation. Seventy-six percent of New Hampshire four-year graduates had student debt in 2015, up from 65 percent in 2004.

### Debt for Traditional and Non-Traditional Borrowers

Most traditional student borrowers, even those with larger student loan balances, have low student loan default rates, higher earnings, and lower unemployment. Many of these individuals were full-time students who attended more selective public or private four-year nonprofit schools, or graduated from professional or graduate programs.

Non-traditional student borrowers, however, are often older, first-generation college goers who live independently, study part-time, and come from economically disadvantaged backgrounds. These non-
traditional students have higher student loan default rates, lower earnings, higher unemployment, and fewer job prospects.\textsuperscript{55}

While individuals with some college have lower unemployment rates in New Hampshire,\textsuperscript{56} repayment of debt without the benefit of the degree or certificate can be a significant drag on personal finances.\textsuperscript{57}

**New Hampshire Student Loan Default Rate**

Currently, New Hampshire has the fourth lowest student loan, cohort default rate in the country.\textsuperscript{58} The New Hampshire (fiscal year 2013) cohort default rate is 7.8 percent. The national (fiscal year 2013) cohort default rate is 11.3 percent. The current cohort default rate at USNH is 4.1 percent.\textsuperscript{59}

**Student Debt and Student Loan Default in Perspective**

Student debt and student loan default is often misunderstood. Here are the specifics: Adults with student debt under $5,000 are eight times more likely to default than adults owing more than $40,000. Two new studies show that recent student loan defaults are concentrated among borrowers with small loans because this group is less likely to have completed their degrees. According to a July, 2016 student debt report from the White House Council of Economic Advisors, “loans of less than $10,000 accounted for nearly two-thirds of all defaults for the 2011 cohort three years after entering repayment. Loans of less than $5,000 accounted for 35 percent of all defaults. Thus, while there is significant public attention on high debt burdens among traditional students attending four-year institutions, default is concentrated among a different group of borrowers.”\textsuperscript{60} Only 10 percent of undergraduate borrowers took out exorbitant debt of more than $50,000 in 2014.\textsuperscript{61}
### Student Debt and For-Profit Colleges

A Brookings Institution analysis of federal data concluded that the increase in student debt has been driven significantly over the past 14 years by a rapid increase in non-traditional students attending private, for-profit institutions, especially during the recession.

These institutions, in many cases, have low completion and persistence rates, high student default rates, and poor labor-market outcomes.
In 2014, large for-profits accounted for eight of the top 10 institutions for total volume of outstanding student loans. Also, two-year institution student loans issued during the recession, and loans from students in other non-selective, post-secondary schools have increased.

In 2013-14, for-profit colleges enrolled just nine percent of FTE undergraduate students, but received 42 percent of all post-9/11 GI Bill benefits, 21 percent of all subsidized Stafford loans, 20 percent of all Pell grants, and 20 percent of all unsubsidized Stafford loans. Time Magazine reported that “for-profits have become ground-zero for the student-debt crisis, representing roughly 75 percent of the increase in student loans.”

Federal vs. Private Student Loans

Interest rates and repayment plans for federal student loans and private student loans differ dramatically. Federal student loans offer fixed rates, while private loans, offered by banks, credit unions, state agencies, and schools, typically offer variable rates.

The federal government provides the vast majority of student loans. Private loans, which are credit-based and make up approximately 7.5 percent of the student loan market, often, have less favorable interest rates.

For a summary of the differences between federal vs. private student loans visit: https://studentaid.ed.gov/sa/types/loans/federal-vs-private
Loan Forgiveness and Repayment Plans for Federal Student Debt

Reacting to the growing issue of student loan debt, the U.S. Department of Education developed multiple student loan repayment plans to make federal student loan payments more affordable, and in some cases, forgivable.

Repayment options range from the fastest repayment plan (the Standard Repayment) to five income-driven and income-sensitive plans that base payments on a borrower’s discretionary income (see list below). As of December, 2016, the federal government’s Direct Loan and Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) repayment programs include the:

- Standard Repayment Plan
- Graduated Repayment Plan
- Extended Repayment Plan

Five income-driven repayment plans and the one income-sensitive plan include:

- Revised Pay As You Earn Repayment Plan (REPAYE)
- Pay As You Earn Repayment Plan (PAYE)
- Income-Based Repayment Plan (IBR)
- Income-Contingent Repayment Plan (ICR)
- Income-Sensitive Repayment Plan (for Federal Family Education Loans (FFEL) loans)

To learn more about these programs, visit the U.S. Department of Education’s Federal Student Aid website at: [https://studentaid.ed.gov/sa/repay-loans/understand/plans](https://studentaid.ed.gov/sa/repay-loans/understand/plans)

This website also provides information on the federal student loans that can be forgiven, canceled, or discharged. The forgiveness, cancellation, and discharge program categories as of December 2016 are:

- Closed School Discharge
- Total and Permanent Disability Discharge
- Death Discharge
- Discharge in Bankruptcy (in rare cases)
- False Certification of Student Eligibility or Unauthorized Payment Discharge
- Unpaid Refund Discharge
- Teacher Loan Forgiveness
- Public Service Loan Forgiveness
- Perkins Loan Cancellation and Discharge (includes Teacher Cancellation)
- Borrower Defense Discharge

For more details visit: [https://studentaid.ed.gov/sa/repay-loans/forgiveness-cancellation#when](https://studentaid.ed.gov/sa/repay-loans/forgiveness-cancellation#when)
**Consumer Watch: How Students and Families Can Make Wise Higher Education Decisions**

1. **Be well informed.** Look at all of the options, and choose a reputable two-year or four-year college, career school, or training program that can deliver a quality education. Program value and costs vary greatly between postsecondary institutions. Before enrolling, research the institution or program carefully. Beware of aggressive and deceptive marketing, and verify student-aid promises, student success metrics, and school approval and accreditation.

2. **Seek advice.** School guidance counselors and organizations such as The Center for College Planning at the New Hampshire Higher Education Assistance Foundation (www.nhheaf.org/) offer a wealth of research and application support. For additional online research, visit the NCES College Navigator at http://nces.ed.gov/collegenavigator/ and the U.S. DOE College Affordability and Transparency Center at http://collegecost.ed.gov/.

3. **Fill out the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA).** The FAFSA gives you access to the largest source of college or career school financial aid. Complete the FAFSA as early as possible, as many states and institutions use the FAFSA to determine aid eligibility. Find the FAFSA here: https://fafsa.gov

4. **Commit to completing a degree or high-value credential—especially if acquiring student loans.** Assuming debt and then not completing the program denies individuals the earning potential of a degree while adding the financial stress of student debt.

5. **Once enrolled: Make a plan, take a full semester course load of 15 credits, and finish on time.** One of the most common ways students increase their educational debt is by extending college studies unnecessarily. Make a plan for completing, and stick to it.

6. **Apply for scholarships and grants.** Scholarships and grants, which may be institution-based or privately funded, do not have to be repaid. Locally, the New Hampshire Charitable Foundation awards $5 million yearly to more than 1,500 students seeking everything from professional certificates or licensure to two-year, four-year, or graduate degrees. Learn more at: https://www.nhcf.org/

7. **Assume debt cautiously.** Investing in the future is smart, and student loans are a useful way to fund a postsecondary education, but they must be repaid. Debt is the most damaging and difficult to repay when a degree or program of study is not completed.

8. **Plan ahead.** A recent survey of 1,598 undergraduates and parents of undergraduate college students showed that families that planned ahead for college expenses saved 3.5 times more than those who did not plan ahead. Those students also borrowed one third less than non-planners.¹ 529 College Savings Plans can offer tax advantages for families. Find details regarding the New Hampshire 529, UNIQUE College Investing Plan, here: https://www.fidelity.com/new-hampshire-529/


New Hampshire’s Higher Education Sectors

Community College System of New Hampshire: Public Two-Year

The Community College System of New Hampshire (CCSNH) provides affordable, accessible education and training aligned with the needs of New Hampshire’s businesses and communities, delivered through an innovative, efficient, and collaborative system of colleges. CCSNH is dedicated to the educational, professional, and personal success of its students; a skilled workforce for our state’s businesses; and a strong New Hampshire economy. CCSNH consists of seven colleges and five academic centers located across the state. Students can train for high-demand jobs, as well as pursue transfer pathways in a wide variety of disciplines. CCSNH offers the most affordable tuition in the state, dual-credit partnerships with high schools, and transfer pathways to four-year colleges and universities.

**Title IV Institutions:**
Great Bay Community College in Portsmouth and Rochester
Lakes Region Community College in Laconia
Manchester Community College
Nashua Community College
New Hampshire Technical Institute in Concord
River Valley Community College in Claremont, Keene, and Lebanon
White Mountains Community College in Berlin, Littleton, and North Conway

**Selected Statistics:**

- Student enrollment (degree and non-degree seeking) as of October 15, 2015: Total: **14,771**
  - Full-time undergraduate degree/certificate seeking: **4,776**
  - Part-time undergraduate, degree/certificate seeking: **7,499**

- Undergraduate demographics
  - Percent minority: **10 %**
  - Percent Male: **44%**
  - Percent 24 and under: **64%**
  - Percent Pell eligible (resident and non-resident): **40%** (six colleges reporting)
  - Percent Female: **56%**
  - 25 and over: **34%** (Note: For 2% ages are unknown)

- New Hampshire residents
  - First-time, degree-seeking students: **96%**
  - All undergraduate students: **94%**
- **Distance education**
  - Students exclusively enrolled in distance education courses (degree/cert seeking): **1,271**
  - Students who live in New Hampshire who are exclusively enrolled in distance education courses (degree/cert seeking): **1,189**

- **Faculty headcount**
  - Full-time: **299**
  - Part-time: N/A

- **Number of degrees/certificates conferred, FY15: 2,345**
  - Certificates (for credit): **615**
  - Associate: **1,730**

- **Percent of [associate] degrees awarded by gender:**
  - Male: **43%**
  - Female: **57%**

- **Top three majors by undergraduate associate degrees awarded:**
  1. Health professions
  2. Liberal arts and sciences/general studies
  3. Business/management/marketing

- **Number of STEM degrees awarded:** **496 STEM associate degrees**

- **Total scholarships and fellowships awarded (including Pell, federal, state, local, and institutional grants) (July 1, 2014 - June 30, 2015): $29,258,184**

**Notable Collaborations and Achievements:**

CCSNH has led the way in adopting New Hampshire’s "65 by 25" educational and economic goal of having 65 percent of New Hampshire’s adult population with a postsecondary credential by 2025. Based on projections of New Hampshire’s future workforce needs, 65 by 25 has been embraced by partners and stakeholders across New Hampshire as a way to support a strong future economy and quality of life.

CCSNH is focused on partnerships with industry and other education sectors. It created the Running Start program, in partnership with New Hampshire high schools, to enable students to earn concurrent high school and college credits, and save on college costs. In addition to numerous transfer pathways to four-year colleges and universities, CCSNH and USNH recently launched a Dual Admission program that enables seamless transfers between the two systems. In recent years, CCSNH increased its focus on affordability. It has frozen tuition every year since 2012, and reduced tuition in 2014.
At the heart of the University System of New Hampshire’s mission is its commitment to provide through teaching, research, and public service the educational programs and services that are critical for New Hampshire residents, and for the state’s future economy. USNH institutions annually serve more than 33,000 students, and award 7,500 degrees and certificates at the associate, bachelor’s, master’s, and doctoral levels. As one of the largest providers of postsecondary education in the state, USNH awarded 5,799 bachelor’s degrees last year – a significant distinction given recent news that for the first time in history, workers with a bachelor’s degree or higher account for the largest share of the American workforce.

**Title IV Institutions:**
Granite State College in Claremont, Concord, Conway, Littleton, Manchester, Nashua, Portsmouth, and Rochester.
Keene State College
Plymouth State University in Plymouth and Concord (College of Graduate Studies)
University of New Hampshire in Durham, Manchester, and Concord (School of Law)

**Selected Statistics:** (Fall 2015, unless specified) Note: All USNH data reflect system-level aggregate.

- Student enrollment (degree and non-degree seeking): Total: **28,212**
  - Full-time undergraduate degree/certificate seeking: **22,101**
  - Part-time undergraduate, degree/certificate seeking: **1,424**
  - Graduate full-time: **1,936**
  - Graduate part-time: **2,272**

Undergraduate demographics
- Minority: **9%**
- Pell eligible (resident and non-resident): **26%**
  (Note: 31% of all USNH New Hampshire resident undergraduates are Pell grant recipients.)
  - Male: **45%**
  - Female: **55%**
  - Age 24 and under: **90.5%**
  - 25 and over: **9.5%**

- New Hampshire residents
  - First-time, degree-seeking students: **42%**
  - All undergraduate students: **53%**
  - All graduate students: **60%**

- Distance education
  - Students exclusively enrolled in distance education (degree/cert seeking): **2,175**
Students who live in New Hampshire who are enrolled exclusively in distance education (degree/cert seeking): 1,638

- Faculty headcount
  
  Full-time: 1,173
  Part-time: 1,175

- Number of degrees/certificates conferred, FY15: 7,838
  
  Certificates (for-credit): 363
  Bachelor’s: 5,799
  Associate: 298
  Graduate: 1,378

- Percent of degrees awarded by gender
  
  Male: 42%
  Female: 58%

- Top three majors by undergrad degrees awarded:
  
  1. Business/management/marketing
  2. Social sciences
  3. Psychology

- Number of STEM degrees awarded: 1,883

- Total Scholarships and Fellowships awarded, FY15 (undergraduate all sources including Pell): $132,452,880

**Notable USNH Collaborations and Achievements:**

USNH institutions are committed to making public higher education in the state more attainable, accessible, and affordable by growing the postsecondary pipeline through such programs as STEAM Ahead, which inspires primary and secondary student interest in college through its focus on science, technology, engineering, arts and math; by providing professional development programs, particularly in science, technology, engineering and math (STEM), for K-12 teachers; by retaining more enrolled students to degree completion through mentoring and research opportunities; and by strengthening and expanding public postsecondary transfer pathways that include the New Hampshire Dual Admission program, through which advisors at the two- and four-year institutions guide students to complete a CCSNH associate degree that fulfills the first two years of a four-year degree program upon transfer to a USNH institution.

**Trend Watch: Dual Admission in New Hampshire**

The USNH and CCSNH Dual Admission program enable students to be dually admitted to a community college and UNH, Keene State, Plymouth State, or Granite State College. The student pays one application fee, receives special academic advising, and upon successful completion of an associate degree with a cumulative grade point average of 2.5 or higher from the community college, can transfer to any of these USNH institutions to complete a bachelor’s degree.

While the Dual Admission program is designed for liberal arts majors, there are many other transfer agreements in place that offer pathways in specific disciplines, including STEM fields with USNH and other institutions such as Southern New Hampshire University. Some of these pathways enable students to complete a bachelor’s degree at community college tuition rates. For example, the new nursing “3+1” program enables community college-trained registered nurses with an associate degree to earn a bachelor’s of science in nursing through Granite State College at the community college rate. *This copy used with permission from CCSNH.*
New Hampshire Private Four-Year Colleges and Universities

Private colleges and universities in New Hampshire serve students at the certificate, associate, bachelor’s, master’s, and doctoral levels. Students are educated on campus, and through a variety of online programs. Private institutions graduate nearly 13,000 students annually, and have an estimated $3 billion impact on the state’s economy. These institutions award almost 6,300 bachelor degrees each year and grant approximately $400 million in scholarships annually. Private colleges and universities are located in communities across New Hampshire and are often the largest employers in their regions. With diverse missions and distinct histories, these institutions are important centers of learning, culture, and innovation.

Title IV Institutions:
Antioch University New England
Colby-Sawyer College
Dartmouth College
Franklin Pierce University
New England College
New Hampshire Institute of Art
Northeast Catholic College
Rivier University
Saint Anselm College
Southern New Hampshire University
The Thomas More College of Liberal Arts
Upper Valley Graduate School of Education

Selected Statistics:

- Student enrollment (degree and non-degree seeking) as of October 15, 2015: Total: 79,513
  - Full-time undergraduate degree/certificate seeking: 31,752
  - Part-time undergraduate, degree/certificate seeking: 23,216
  - Graduate full-time: 8,218
  - Graduate part-time: 14,542

- Undergraduates demographics
  - Percent minority: 23%
  - Percent Pell eligible (resident and non-resident): 38%

Note: In addition to the private, nonprofit Title IV institutions listed above, Hellenic American University, located in Manchester and Athens, Greece; and American University of Madaba, located in Madaba, Jordan; are chartered by the State of New Hampshire. Out-of-state, Title IV institutions located in New Hampshire include Cornell University, Lesley University, MCPHS University, and Pratt University. Data from these colleges is not included here.
Percent Male: **37%**  
Percent Female: **63%**  
Percent 24 and under: **40%**  
Percent 25 to 64: **60%**

- New Hampshire residents  
  Percent first-time degree-seeking students (as of October 15, **2014**): **16%**  
  Percent of all undergraduate and graduate students who are New Hampshire residents: **N/A**

- Distance education  
  Students exclusively enrolled in distance education courses (degree/cert seeking): **39,621**  
  Students who live in New Hampshire and are exclusively enrolled in distance education courses (degree/cert seeking): **4,458**

- Faculty headcount  
  Full-time: **1,496**  
  Part-time: **833**

- Number of degrees/certificates conferred FY 15: **12,488**  
  Certificates (for credit): **644**  
  Associate: **692**  
  Bachelor's: **6,291**  
  Graduate: **4,861**

- Percent of [all] degrees awarded by gender:  
  Male: **41%**  
  Female: **59%**

- Top three majors by undergrad degrees awarded:  
  1. Business/management/marketing  
  2. Health professions and related programs  
  3. Social sciences

- Number of STEM degrees awarded (July 1, 2014 - June 30, 2015): **1,643**

- Total scholarships and fellowships awarded (include Pell, federal, state, local, and institutional grants)(July 1, 2014 - June 30, 2015): **$367,609,329**

**Notable Collaborations and Achievements:**  
New Hampshire’s private colleges and universities work closely with education and business partners to graduate students on time with workforce-ready skills. They award nearly half of all STEM degrees in New Hampshire annually. Private institutions collaborate with high schools on many dual enrollment and dual-credit programs. New Hampshire’s private colleges and universities also work closely with college-ready and college access programs, such as New Hampshire Scholars. They partner with community colleges across the country to ensure seamless transferability of credits. New Hampshire’s private institutions have developed some of the best competency-based learning strategies in the country. Online education offers students more affordable and flexible higher education options. As a first-in-the-nation state, private colleges also lead the way in providing forums for political and presidential candidates. In addition, private institutions offer tremendous civic and community service opportunities for students.
Trend Watch: Dual (or Concurrent) Enrollment in New Hampshire

Dual-enrollment programs enable high school students to earn college credits and high school credits at the same time. This low-cost, scalable model for higher education brings accelerated courses to students in high schools across the state. Students in these programs experience the academic challenges of college in a supportive, high school environment, and earn transcripted college credit upon successful completion of the course. Concurrent enrollment programs also help to align secondary and postsecondary curricula and foster close collaboration between high school teachers and college faculty.

CCSNH’s Early College allows high school students to take an approved college course on-site at a local college for both high school and college credit. The cost of an Early College class in December 2016 was $250.

With CCSNH’s Running Start program, high school students can earn college credits by taking college classes that are taught in their high school by a high school teacher. Students earn high school and college credits simultaneously. The cost of a CCSNH Running Start course in December 2016 was $150. eStart is the online version of CCSNH’s Running Start program, and it is offered through a partnership with the Virtual Learning Academy Charter School (VLACS).

Southern New Hampshire University (SNHU) also offers a dual-enrollment program. SNHU in the High School is offered in over 30 New Hampshire high schools. Currently, a three-credit course costs $100, and a one-credit lab costs $25, if applicable. The program is offered online through a partnership with VLACS.

SNHU was one of 44 colleges chosen by the U.S. Department of Education in 2016 to participate as an experimental site for a Pell grant/dual-enrollment initiative. As part of the experiment, SNHU’s College for America will explore awarding Pell grants to dual-enrollment high school students in a limited group of its participating high schools.

Degree Attainment, Levels of Education, and an Educated Workforce

Degree-Attainment Rates Among NH Residents (Ages 25-64) by Population Group. Source: Lumina Foundation, Strategy Labs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population Group</th>
<th>Degree Attainment Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>47.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African-American</td>
<td>33.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>30.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>65.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>27.31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: (Race/Ethnicity data): U.S. Census Bureau, Quick Facts, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Racial and Ethnic Distribution</th>
<th>NH Racial Distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Native American:</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian: 2.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American/Black: 1.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander: 0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White: 93.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than one race: 1.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic (any race): 3.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The NH Educated Workforce Imperative
Projected Annual Job Openings in NH by Educational Level, 2014 — 2024
Average Annual Total = 21,370.
Source: USNH


The NH Employment Security, Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau projects, on average, 21,370 jobs to be opened each year until 2024. Based on analysis by Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce, USNH estimates that the education requirements of those jobs will break out as shown above.

Levels of Education for NH Residents, Ages 25-64.
Source: Lumina Foundation, Strategy Labs

Note: The accompanying pie chart does not account for residents who have earned high-value postsecondary certificates. The percentage above — admittedly an estimate — aims to fill that gap. To calculate this percentage, labor market experts at the Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce used Survey of Income Program Participation 2008 Wave 12 data (2012) and data from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) 2014.
Licensed Career Schools

New Hampshire’s licensed career schools play an important role in state postsecondary offerings. The New Hampshire Department of Education, Division of Higher Education’s Office of Career School Licensing works with more than 70 institutions that serve nearly 20,000 students annually. The sector is a contributor to continuing professional development and skill enhancement for adults in particular. According to a 2015 survey, New Hampshire’s licensed career schools offered almost 380 certificates and certification programs. At the time of the survey:

- Twenty career schools accepted GI Bill benefits, and 324 veterans received career school certifications or certificates.
- Eighteen career schools offered Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) -approved programs, with 332 people receiving WIOA program support and 294 people completing WIOA approved certificates or certifications.
- The New Hampshire Health Profession Opportunity Project (HPOP) approved thirteen career schools. These schools supported 205 HPOP students, and 150 students completed a certificate or certification with HPOP support.

See a current list of New Hampshire’s licensed career schools here:


---

### Career Schools and Program Focus, 2016.

Source: NH DOE, Division of Higher Education, Office of Career School Licensing

![Chart of Career Schools and Program Focus, 2016.](chart.png)
Veterans Education Services

The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs offers GI Bill educational benefits to help service members, eligible veterans, and their families obtain a postsecondary education. New Hampshire veterans have access to many college degree, diploma, certificate, apprenticeship, and on-the-job training programs at many New Hampshire branch and campus locations. GI Bill benefits can also be used for national and state exams, and state bar exams.

In New Hampshire, between February 2015 and January 2016:

- 341 facilities were approved to provide more than 3,000 programs through the GI Bill.
- 10,483 veterans and 1,581 dependents enrolled in these programs.
- Veterans and their dependents received over $50 million in educational benefits that were used for tuition and fees.
- New Hampshire residents included 101,593 veterans in 2015.74 31.4 percent held a bachelor’s degree, 35.3 attained some college or held an associate degree, and 28.6 percent were high school graduates or had earned an equivalency.75

![VA Students Enrolled February 2015 - January 2016.](image)

Source: NH DOE, Division of Higher Education, Veterans Education Services

Learn more about the New Hampshire Department of Education, Division of Higher Education – Higher Education Commission, Veterans Education Services here:

http://www.education.nh.gov/highered/veterans/index.htm

Learn more about the GI Bill here: http://www.military.com/education/gi-bill/learn-to-use-your-gi-bill.html
Population, Employment, and Workforce Trends

New Hampshire’s need for an educated and trained workforce is hampered by an aging population and reduced in-migration. As the baby boomer generation retires, they are leaving gaps in the New Hampshire workforce.

A September 2016 report released by the New Hampshire Office of Energy and Planning (OEP) states that by 2040, 28.5 percent of New Hampshire residents, or 408,522 out of an estimated total population of 1,432,730, will be 65 and older. Within that group, more than 85,000 people will be over the age of 85.


Unemployment

As of November 2016, New Hampshire’s preliminary seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 2.7 percent, which compared favorably to the national, seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 4.6 percent. As a result, some New Hampshire businesses are having trouble filling open positions with qualified individuals. Like most of the U.S., New Hampshire has a two-tier job market, and those with marketable degrees or skills earn more than those who don’t. New Hampshire’s situation is even more nuanced because where an individual lives in the state can increase or decrease employment opportunities and wages significantly. See the index on page 46 for New Hampshire long-term industry projections.
New Hampshire's Top Career Prospects

Earnings and employment vary by occupation, location, industry, experience, and other factors. The New Hampshire Employment Security, Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau expect these 20 occupations to have very favorable employment outlooks. They are expected to have a projected growth of 12 percent or more from 2014 to 2024 and to average 50 or more New Hampshire jobs annually.

- Accounting and auditing
- Computer and information systems managers
- Computer systems analysts
- Computer user support specialists
- Computer-controlled machine tool operators, metal and plastic
- Home health aides
- Industrial machinery mechanics
- Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses
- Management analysts
- Market research analysts and marketing specialists
- Medical and health services managers
- Medical assistants
- Medical secretaries
- Nursing assistants
- Personal and home care aides
- Personal financial advisors
- Physical therapists
- Registered nurses
- Social and human service assistants
- Software developers, applications

New Hampshire’s 65 by 25 workgroup estimates that the state will need 84,000 more people with degree or high-value credentials by 2025 in order to meet state workforce requirements. One way to do this is to reverse declining in-migration to the state.

Demographic Change in New Hampshire, 2000 to 2015.

Source: Census Bureau Estimates. Analysis, K.M. Johnson, Carsey School, UNH
## Selected Education Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>New Hampshire</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NH ranked 2nd in the nation for college completion in the category: Six-Year Outcomes for Students Who Started at Four-Year Public Institutions</td>
<td>78.5%</td>
<td>61.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH ranked 2nd in the nation for college completion in the category: Six-Year Outcomes for Exclusively Full-Time Students Who Started at Four-Year Public Institutions</td>
<td>90.2%</td>
<td>80.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH ranked 2nd in the nation for college completion in the category: Six-Year Outcomes for Students age 20 or Younger at First Entry Who Started at Four-Year Public Institutions</td>
<td>81.5%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH ranked 2nd in the nation for college completion in the category: Six-Year Outcomes for Women Who Started at Four-Year Public Institutions</td>
<td>81.8%</td>
<td>65.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH ranked 2nd in the nation for college completion in the category: Six-Year Outcomes for Men Who Started at Four-Year Public Institutions</td>
<td>74.7%</td>
<td>57.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH Ranked 2nd in the nation for percent of people 25 years and over who have completed high school (includes equivalency, 2015)</td>
<td>93.1%</td>
<td>87.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH Ranked 7th in the nation for median family income (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)</td>
<td>$85,873</td>
<td>$68,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH Ranked 9th in the nation for the percent of adults 25 or older who have completed a bachelor's degree (2015)</td>
<td>35.7%</td>
<td>30.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH Ranked 10th in the nation for the percent of adults who have completed an advanced degree (2015)</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH ranked 12th in the nation for college completion in the category: Six-Year Outcomes for Exclusively Full-Time Students who Started at Four-Year Private Nonprofit Institutions</td>
<td>88.2%</td>
<td>83.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH Tied for 12th in the nation for percent of the civilian population 18 years and over who are veterans, 2015</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH Ranked 51st for people below poverty Level, 2015</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire ranks last in the nation for (higher education) grant dollars (awarded) per estimated population by state (2014-15)</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>$573</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## New Hampshire Long-term Industry Projections
### 2014 to 2024, Page 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>2014 Employment</th>
<th>2024 Projected Employment</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
<th>Average Annual Growth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Employment</strong></td>
<td>677,951</td>
<td>725,244</td>
<td>47,293</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>0.68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Goods-Producing Industries</strong></td>
<td>59,177</td>
<td>69,320</td>
<td>10,143</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
<td>1.22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting</td>
<td>1,989</td>
<td>2,041</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>0.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crop Production</td>
<td>855</td>
<td>891</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>0.41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal Production</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>0.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestry and Logging</td>
<td>483</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>-37</td>
<td>-7.6%</td>
<td>-0.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing and trapping</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture and Forestry Support Activities</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mining</strong></td>
<td>534</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>0.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining (except oil and gas)</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>0.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support Activities for Mining</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>0.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Construction</strong></td>
<td>23,202</td>
<td>24,693</td>
<td>1,491</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>0.62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction of Buildings</td>
<td>5,043</td>
<td>5,383</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>0.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction</td>
<td>2,388</td>
<td>2,113</td>
<td>-275</td>
<td>-1.2%</td>
<td>-0.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialty Trade Contractors</td>
<td>15,171</td>
<td>16,195</td>
<td>1,024</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>0.66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manufacturing</strong></td>
<td>66,452</td>
<td>65,529</td>
<td>-923</td>
<td>-1.4%</td>
<td>-0.14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Manufacturing</td>
<td>2,377</td>
<td>2,395</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>0.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-0.5%</td>
<td>-0.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textile Mills</td>
<td>1,927</td>
<td>2,008</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>0.41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textile Product Mills</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>-31</td>
<td>-15.6%</td>
<td>-1.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apparel Manufacturing</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>-31</td>
<td>-6.8%</td>
<td>-0.68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>-73</td>
<td>-31.6%</td>
<td>-3.16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood Product Manufacturing</td>
<td>1,688</td>
<td>1,760</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>0.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper Manufacturing</td>
<td>985</td>
<td>961</td>
<td>-24</td>
<td>-2.4%</td>
<td>-0.24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing and Related Support Activities</td>
<td>2,311</td>
<td>2,272</td>
<td>-39</td>
<td>-1.7%</td>
<td>-0.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
<td>0.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Manufacturing</td>
<td>1,924</td>
<td>2,158</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
<td>1.22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>3,665</td>
<td>-1,335</td>
<td>-26.7%</td>
<td>-2.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>-150</td>
<td>-8.6%</td>
<td>-0.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Metal Manufacturing</td>
<td>2,429</td>
<td>2,126</td>
<td>-303</td>
<td>-13.0%</td>
<td>-1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing</td>
<td>13,733</td>
<td>12,748</td>
<td>1015</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>0.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery Manufacturing</td>
<td>7,303</td>
<td>7,157</td>
<td>-146</td>
<td>-2.0%</td>
<td>-0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing</td>
<td>14,448</td>
<td>13,976</td>
<td>-472</td>
<td>-3.2%</td>
<td>-0.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing</td>
<td>3,732</td>
<td>3,389</td>
<td>-343</td>
<td>-9.2%</td>
<td>-0.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation Equipment Manufacturing</td>
<td>1,991</td>
<td>1,912</td>
<td>-79</td>
<td>-4.0%</td>
<td>-0.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing</td>
<td>955</td>
<td>995</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>0.41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Manufacturing</td>
<td>3,950</td>
<td>3,721</td>
<td>-229</td>
<td>-5.8%</td>
<td>-0.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Service-Providing Industries</strong></td>
<td>34,637</td>
<td>38,711</td>
<td>4,074</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
<td>0.78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>2,321</td>
<td>2,120</td>
<td>-201</td>
<td>-8.7%</td>
<td>-0.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>2,321</td>
<td>2,120</td>
<td>-201</td>
<td>-8.7%</td>
<td>-0.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale Trade</td>
<td>27,123</td>
<td>28,912</td>
<td>1,789</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>0.64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods</td>
<td>10,828</td>
<td>11,287</td>
<td>459</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>0.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable goods</td>
<td>11,295</td>
<td>11,614</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents/Brokers</td>
<td>9,139</td>
<td>10,294</td>
<td>1,155</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
<td>1.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Retail Trade</strong></td>
<td>94,618</td>
<td>98,818</td>
<td>4,200</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>0.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers</td>
<td>12,250</td>
<td>12,769</td>
<td>519</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>0.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores</td>
<td>2,384</td>
<td>2,464</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>0.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronics and Appliance stores</td>
<td>3,415</td>
<td>3,846</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
<td>1.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Material and Garden Supply Stores</td>
<td>9,292</td>
<td>9,725</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>0.47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and Beverage Stores</td>
<td>20,884</td>
<td>22,503</td>
<td>1,619</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td>0.77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Personal Care stores</td>
<td>6,434</td>
<td>6,133</td>
<td>-301</td>
<td>-4.7%</td>
<td>-0.47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline Stations</td>
<td>4,521</td>
<td>4,602</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>0.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores</td>
<td>6,836</td>
<td>6,374</td>
<td>-462</td>
<td>-6.9%</td>
<td>-0.69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sporting goods, Hobby, Book, and Music stores</td>
<td>6,599</td>
<td>5,849</td>
<td>-750</td>
<td>-11.3%</td>
<td>-1.13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Merchandise Stores</td>
<td>15,389</td>
<td>16,209</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>0.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Store Retailers</td>
<td>5,394</td>
<td>5,291</td>
<td>-103</td>
<td>-1.9%</td>
<td>-0.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-store Retailers</td>
<td>9,399</td>
<td>8,453</td>
<td>-946</td>
<td>-9.9%</td>
<td>-0.99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transportation and Warehousing</strong></td>
<td>15,782</td>
<td>16,072</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>0.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Transportation</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rail Transportation</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truck Transportation</td>
<td>2,870</td>
<td>3,064</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>0.66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transit and Ground Passenger Transport</td>
<td>3,418</td>
<td>3,664</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>0.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipeline Transportation</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>18.7%</td>
<td>1.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support Activities for transportation</td>
<td>9/7</td>
<td>1,082</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>1.07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Service, Federal Government</td>
<td>3,078</td>
<td>2,299</td>
<td>-779</td>
<td>-25.3%</td>
<td>-2.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Couriers and Messengers</td>
<td>2,547</td>
<td>2,719</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>0.66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warehousing and Storage</td>
<td>2,694</td>
<td>2,449</td>
<td>-245</td>
<td>-9.0%</td>
<td>-0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information</strong></td>
<td>12,019</td>
<td>11,808</td>
<td>-211</td>
<td>-1.8%</td>
<td>-0.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publishing industries</td>
<td>6,969</td>
<td>4,760</td>
<td>-2,209</td>
<td>-33.0%</td>
<td>-3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries</td>
<td>789</td>
<td>870</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
<td>1.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadband (except Internet)</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>746</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
<td>0.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telecommunications</td>
<td>5,842</td>
<td>4,797</td>
<td>-1,045</td>
<td>-17.9%</td>
<td>-1.79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services</td>
<td>1,503</td>
<td>1,605</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>0.66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Information Services</td>
<td>508</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>0.42%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### New Hampshire Long-term Industry Projections 2014 to 2024, Page 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry and Occupation</th>
<th>2014 Estimated</th>
<th>2024 Projected</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
<th>Average Annual Growth</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Finance and Insurance</strong></td>
<td>28,323</td>
<td>33,553</td>
<td>5,230</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit Intermediation and Related Activities</td>
<td>7,852</td>
<td>8,185</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Financial Investment and Related Activities</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance Carriers and Related Activities</td>
<td>14,688</td>
<td>15,679</td>
<td>991</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Real Estate</strong></td>
<td>6,837</td>
<td>7,298</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Estate</td>
<td>4,881</td>
<td>5,210</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental and leasing Services</td>
<td>1,946</td>
<td>2,071</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lessors of Non-financial Intangible Assets</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services</strong></td>
<td>32,443</td>
<td>36,656</td>
<td>4,213</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services</td>
<td>32,443</td>
<td>36,656</td>
<td>4,213</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Services</td>
<td>3,960</td>
<td>3,840</td>
<td>-120</td>
<td>-3.0%</td>
<td>-0.3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accounting, Tax Prep., Bookkeeping, and Payroll Services</td>
<td>3,960</td>
<td>4,227</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services</td>
<td>5,326</td>
<td>5,739</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialized Design Services</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Systems Design and Related Services</td>
<td>8,738</td>
<td>10,245</td>
<td>1,507</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services</td>
<td>3,739</td>
<td>4,376</td>
<td>637</td>
<td>33.1%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Research and Development Services</td>
<td>1,864</td>
<td>2,222</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>19.2%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising and Related Services</td>
<td>1,645</td>
<td>1,755</td>
<td>110</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services</td>
<td>2,864</td>
<td>3,228</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Management of Companies and Enterprises</strong></td>
<td>8,180</td>
<td>8,515</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management of Companies and Enterprises</td>
<td>8,180</td>
<td>8,515</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Administrative and Support and Waste Management Services</strong></td>
<td>32,982</td>
<td>38,239</td>
<td>5,257</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative and Support Services</td>
<td>31,265</td>
<td>36,333</td>
<td>5,068</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Administrative Services</td>
<td>3,745</td>
<td>4,316</td>
<td>571</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facilities Support Services</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>508</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>24.2%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment Services</td>
<td>11,734</td>
<td>14,229</td>
<td>2,495</td>
<td>21.3%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Support Services</td>
<td>3,017</td>
<td>3,796</td>
<td>779</td>
<td>25.8%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel Arrangement and Reservation</td>
<td>757</td>
<td>725</td>
<td>-32</td>
<td>-4.2%</td>
<td>-0.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investigation and Security</td>
<td>2,189</td>
<td>2,650</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>21.1%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services to Buildings and Dwellings</td>
<td>8,501</td>
<td>9,136</td>
<td>635</td>
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<td>0.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Support Services</td>
<td>913</td>
<td>993</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Management and Remediation Services</td>
<td>1,717</td>
<td>1,906</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Educational Services</strong></td>
<td>62,811</td>
<td>65,363</td>
<td>2,552</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Services</td>
<td>62,811</td>
<td>65,363</td>
<td>2,552</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary and Secondary Schools</td>
<td>41,185</td>
<td>42,190</td>
<td>1,005</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior Colleges</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools</td>
<td>16,290</td>
<td>17,130</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Business Schools and Computer and Management Training</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Technical and Trade Schools</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>27</td>
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<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Schools and Instruction</td>
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<td>2,459</td>
<td>417</td>
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<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Support Services</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health Care and Social Assistance</strong></td>
<td>87,159</td>
<td>101,655</td>
<td>14,496</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambulatory Health Care Services</td>
<td>29,958</td>
<td>38,606</td>
<td>8,648</td>
<td>28.9%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td>28,454</td>
<td>29,660</td>
<td>1,206</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing and Residential Care Facilities</td>
<td>15,182</td>
<td>18,908</td>
<td>3,726</td>
<td>24.5%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Assistance</td>
<td>13,565</td>
<td>14,481</td>
<td>916</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation</strong></td>
<td>11,013</td>
<td>12,170</td>
<td>1,157</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries</td>
<td>1,394</td>
<td>1,488</td>
<td>94</td>
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<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions</td>
<td>586</td>
<td>601</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amusements, Gambling, and Recreation</td>
<td>9,033</td>
<td>10,081</td>
<td>1,048</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accommodation and Food Services</strong></td>
<td>55,962</td>
<td>59,928</td>
<td>3,966</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation</td>
<td>9,198</td>
<td>10,007</td>
<td>809</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Services and Drinking Places</td>
<td>46,764</td>
<td>49,921</td>
<td>3,157</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Services (Except Government)</strong></td>
<td>26,579</td>
<td>27,893</td>
<td>1,314</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair and Maintenance</td>
<td>6,606</td>
<td>7,013</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal and Laundry</td>
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<td>5.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Org.</td>
<td>12,461</td>
<td>12,961</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Households</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>871</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Government</strong></td>
<td>38,913</td>
<td>40,311</td>
<td>1,398</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Government, excluding Postal Service</td>
<td>4,304</td>
<td>4,167</td>
<td>-137</td>
<td>-3.2%</td>
<td>-0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Government, excluding Education and Hospitals</td>
<td>12,344</td>
<td>12,864</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Government, excluding Education</td>
<td>22,265</td>
<td>23,280</td>
<td>1,015</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Self-employed and Unpaid Family Workers</strong></td>
<td>42,417</td>
<td>45,113</td>
<td>2,696</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## New Hampshire Degree-Granting Colleges and Universities

### Public Four-Year and Above
- **Granite State College**  
  25 Hall Street  
  Concord, NH 03301  
  Telephone: (855) 472-4255
- **Keene State College**  
  229 Main Street  
  Keene, NH 03435  
  Telephone: (603) 358-2276
- **Plymouth State University**  
  17 High Street  
  Plymouth, NH 03264-1595  
  Telephone: (603) 535-5000
- **University of New Hampshire**  
  Thompson Hall, 105 Main Street  
  Durham, NH 03824-3547  
  Telephone: (603) 862-1234
- **University of New Hampshire School of Law**  
  Two White Street  
  Concord, NH 03301-4197  
  Telephone: (603) 228-1541

### System Office
- **University System of New Hampshire**  
  26 College Drive  
  Concord, NH 03301  
  Telephone: (603) 862-1800

### Public Two-Year
- **Great Bay Community College**  
  320 Corporate Drive  
  Portsmouth, NH 03801  
  Telephone: (603) 427-7600
- **Lakes Region Community College**  
  379 Belmont Road  
  Laconia, NH 03246  
  Telephone: (603) 524-3207

### Private Two-Year
- **St. Joseph School of Nursing**  
  5 Woodward Avenue  
  Nashua, NH 03060  
  Telephone: (603) 594-2567

### Private Nonprofit Four-Year and Above
- **Colby-Sawyer College**  
  541 Main Street  
  New London, NH 03257-4648  
  Telephone: (603) 526-3000
- **Manchester Community College**  
  1066 Front Street  
  Manchester, NH 03102  
  Telephone: (603) 206-8000
- **Nashua Community College**  
  505 Amherst Street  
  Nashua, NH 03063  
  Telephone: (603) 578-8900
- **NHTI - Concord's Community College**  
  31 College Drive  
  Concord, NH 03301  
  Telephone: (603) 271-6484
- **River Valley Community College**  
  One College Place  
  Claremont, NH 03743  
  Telephone: (603) 542-7744
- **White Mountains Community College**  
  2020 Riverside Drive  
  Berlin, NH 03570  
  Telephone: (603) 752-1113
Dartmouth College  
207 Parkhurst Hall, HB 6001  
Hanover, NH 03755  
Telephone: (603) 646-1110

Franklin Pierce University  
40 University Drive  
Rindge, NH 03461  
Telephone: (603) 899-4000

New England College  
98 Bridge Street  
Henniker, NH 03242-3293  
Telephone: (603) 428-2000

New Hampshire Institute of Art  
148 Concord Street  
Manchester, NH 03104-4858  
Telephone: (866) 241-4918

Northeast Catholic College  
(formerly The College of Saint Mary Magdalen)  
511 Kearsarge Mountain Road  
Warner, NH 03278-9206  
Telephone: (603) 456-2656

Rivier University  
420 South Main Street  
Nashua, NH 03060-5085  
Telephone: (603) 888-1311

Saint Anselm College  
100 Saint Anselm Drive  
Manchester, NH 03102  
Telephone: (603) 641-7000

Southern New Hampshire University  
2500 North River Road  
Manchester, NH 03106-1045  
Telephone: (800) 668-1249

The Thomas More College of Liberal Arts  
6 Manchester Street  
Merrimack, NH 03054-4805  
Telephone: (603) 880-8308

Upper Valley Graduate School of Education  
194 Dartmouth College Highway  
Lebanon, NH 03766  
Telephone: (603) 678-4888

Private, Nonprofit, Non-Title IV Institutions Chartered In New Hampshire

American University of Madaba  
North American Administrative Office  
3 Barrell Court, Suite 100  
Concord, NH 03301  
Telephone: (603) 715-9276  
Campus: Amman - Jordan

Hellenic American University  
Manchester Campus:  
52 Concord Street  
Manchester, NH 03101  
Telephone: (603) 645-1800

Athens Campus:  
22 Massalias Street  
10680 Athens, Greece

See a current list of New Hampshire’s licensed career schools here:  
Endnotes


3 Note: This is the median for full-time, full-year workers over the course of a career. “Investing in Higher Education: Benefits, Challenges, and the State of Student Debt.” Council of Economic Advisors, July 2016. Retrieved from: https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/page/files/20160718_cea_student_debt.pdf


12 “Setting an Educational Attainment Goal in New Hampshire: Demand-Side Projections and Workforce Needs.” Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce, October 2015.


14 Stay, Work, Play New Hampshire is an organization whose mission is to help the state attract and retain young workers. Learn more here: http://stayworkplay.org/


https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/community_facts.xhtml

http://education.nh.gov/data/attendance.htm#free_reduced_school


https://www.brookings.edu/experts/richard-v-reeves/


32 New Hampshire Department of Education, Division of Higher Education.


https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d15/tabs/dt15_309_20.asp and


Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS)


University System of New Hampshire


Note: This information was provided by the Community College System of New Hampshire (CCSNH) and IPEDS.

Note: This information was provided by the University System of New Hampshire (USNH).


Note: To determine the STEM degrees awarded CCSNH, USNH, and the NHCUC were asked to use the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)/ Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS) definition and list. This is the U.S. Immigration’s STEM list for student exchange, with a few additional applied-STEM New Hampshire-workforce-specific programs that are in the Bureau of Labor Statistics definition. These programs include: nursing (51.38), allied health diagnostic (51.09), and STEM-content teacher education programs, to determine the STEM degrees awarded.

Note: This information provided by the New Hampshire College and University Council (NHCUC) and IPEDS.
The economic impact value of the independent colleges for this report was determined by the NHCUC utilizing the American Council on Education suggested methodology for measuring college and university economic impact. An institution's total spending impact is derived from a conservative 1:1 multiple of self-reported direct expenditures. In 2013 New Hampshire's independent colleges reported total expenditures of $1.5M for FY 2012-2013.

Note: Some trades, such as cosmetology, barbering, etc., are licensed within other state agencies.


