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What Makes New Hampshire Special?

The *Real* New Hampshire Advantage:

A Report on the 2006 Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey

by

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Table of Contents

What Makes New Hampshire Special?
A Report on Social Capital 2006 Survey Results for New Hampshire

Executive Summary

The 2006 Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey results and comparisons to the 2000 Survey confirm what many in New Hampshire experience day-to-day. The state has high levels of social capital relative to the national average. The Surveys also indicate that once a strong social capital foundation is established it endures, as New Hampshire fared better on changes in most social capital measures than the national average from 2000 to 2006.

Social capital is important to New Hampshire's well-being and the quality and character of the lives of people who live in the state. Social capital refers to the social networks, connectedness, and the trust and norms of reciprocity that arise from them. A growing body of research indicates that areas, such as New Hampshire, with higher levels of social capital are likely to have better performing governmental institutions, stronger economies, and less crime and violence. And the people living in these areas are likely to be happier, healthier, more productive and to have a longer life expectancy.

The Survey indicates that people in New Hampshire have higher levels of general trust, trust of neighbors, trust of police and trust of Blacks, Asians and Hispanics than the national average. People in the state are also more likely to confide in others, cooperate with public officials and participate in group activities. They are more likely to work with neighbors on a neighborhood project, participate in a neighborhood association, charity or political group than people elsewhere. And people in New Hampshire are more likely to be registered to vote, know the names of their U.S. Senators and be more trusting of local government than the national average.

National results indicate that after declining markedly from 1975 to 2000, social capital appears to have stabilized from 2000 to 2006. This was also true in New Hampshire. Nationally results indicate that after declining markedly from 1975 to 2000, social capital

appears to generally have stabilized from 2000 to 2006. Social capital activities that show some increases include volunteering, voting and interest in politics. Across the nation and also in New Hampshire, the measure "others can be trusted" has declined but other measures of trust, such as trust in government and in police, have increased or are stable. The state had higher standing in 2000 and fared better than the national average in changes from 2000 to 2006 on most key social capital indicators.

The New Hampshire survey over-sampled respondents in two areas within the state: the I-93 corridor (from the state's southern border to north of Manchester) and Cheshire County. Both of these areas had higher levels of social capital than the national average. As in 2000, the 2006 Survey indicated that the I-93 corridor's social capital was lower than the statewide average and Cheshire County's social capital was higher than the state average. This was despite the I-93 corridor having higher educational attainment and income than the state average and Cheshire County, factors that tend to create higher social capital.

College education, in New Hampshire and elsewhere, correlates strongly with income and both are positively correlated to social capital, trust, group activity and political engagement. Among demographic groups (across age, gender and educational attainment groupings), college-educated residents in New Hampshire have the highest social capital including higher levels of trust, group activity and political engagement. The college-educated in the state were also the most satisfied with their economic status and quality of life.

Of particular note, and highlighted in this report, are key findings on social capital changes 2000 to 2006 in New Hampshire related to the social capital of young adults, the trust of diverse groups and class-based differences in social capital.

- New Hampshire young adults' (24-to-35 year olds) social capital improved more than any other demographic group in the state and also more than their counterparts in the nation.

- The state remained more positive about immigrants and trusting of minority group members than the national average. However, the gap narrowed, as the state experienced declines relative to the national average in the "trust of others."

- A significant finding from the 2000 study was that class differences in social capital were less pronounced in New Hampshire than the national average. This continues to be true, but there appeared to be greater disparities of social capital across income levels in the state than before.

The Social Capital Survey is a resource available for future research and work. This report is an overview and first analysis. More work needs to done. New Hampshire is special. The state has high levels of social capital, strong social and neighborhood connections and high trust among residents. Social capital is a key part of the New Hampshire advantage. Social capital is important to how the state's governments function, the economy remains strong and why many residents choose to work, raise families and live in the state.

The Report: 2006 Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey

This reports draws on the results of the 2006 Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey. The Survey was developed by Harvard University Government Professor Robert D. Putnam, who wrote the book Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of the American Community in 2000. He co-authored Better Together: Restoring the American Community with Lew Feldstein, president of New Hampshire Charitable Foundation. These two books have made the concept of social capital a topic of international discussion. The 2006 Survey is a follow-up to the first Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey, also developed by Dr. Putnam, which was conducted in 2000.

What is Social Capital and Why Is It Important?

Social capital refers to social networks and the norms of reciprocity that arise from them. A growing body of research indicates that social capital, and the trust, reciprocity, information, and cooperation associated with it, enables many important individual and collective goods. Areas with higher levels of social capital are likely to have better performing governmental institutions, faster economic growth, and less crime and violence. And the people living in these areas are likely to be happier, healthier, be more productive and to have a longer life expectancy.

Findings

- New Hampshire had higher social capital standing in 2006.
- New Hampshire fared better than the nation in changes from 2000 to 2006.
- The Social Capital Survey and the 2000-06 changes suggest that once a strong social capital base is established it endures and a geographic area, such as the state of New Hampshire, is better positioned to improve over time than areas without as strong a social capital base.
- People in New Hampshire's general trust, trust of neighbors, trust of police and trust of Blacks, Asians and Hispanics is higher than the national average. They are also more likely to confide in others and cooperate with public officials in an emergency. (See trust variables with blue dots in Figure 1 below).

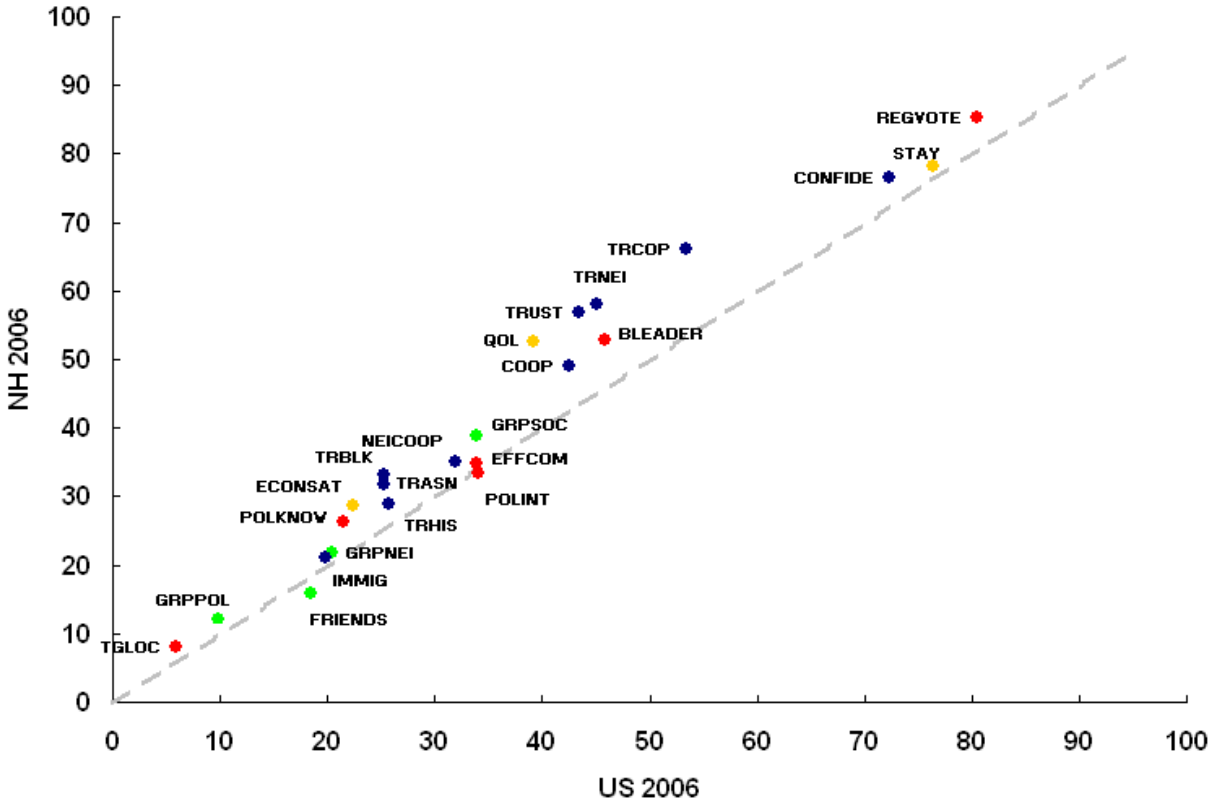
- People who live in New Hampshire are also more likely to participate in group activities. They are more likely to work with neighbors on neighborhood project, participate in a neighborhood association, charity or political group than people elsewhere. (In green below)
- And people in New Hampshire are more likely to be registered to vote, know the names of their U.S. Senators and be more trusting of local government than the national average. (In red below).

This is highlighted visually in Figures 1 and 2, where all 20 featured social capital variables are color-coded by cluster groupings (see Data appendix table for details on the measures).

Figure 1 plots the percentages of survey takers answering a question with the highest possible social capital response. The New Hampshire frequency percentages are on the y-axis and the national percentages are on the x-axis. On all the variables above the 45 degree diagonal line New Hampshire had more positive social capital responses to the 2006 survey questions than the national average.

In this figure and others, three "economic well-being" variables (in mustard color) are also included. This is to give perspective on how economic well-being relates to social capital. The economic well-being variables measure the percentages of respondents with the top level satisfaction with their quality of life (QOL) and economic status (ECONSTAT) and who indicated that they were the least likely to re-locate (STAY).

Figure 1



In addition to higher social capital position in 2006, New Hampshire also fared better in changes that occurred between 2000 and 2006 on almost every key measure of social capital. Figure 2 compares New Hampshire and national changes between 2000 and 2006. New Hampshire changes are on the y-axis and the national on the x-axis. On all the social capital variables above the 45 degree diagonal line New Hampshire fared better than the national average in the early 2000s. This was the case with three-quarters, all but five, of the key 20 social capital indicators.

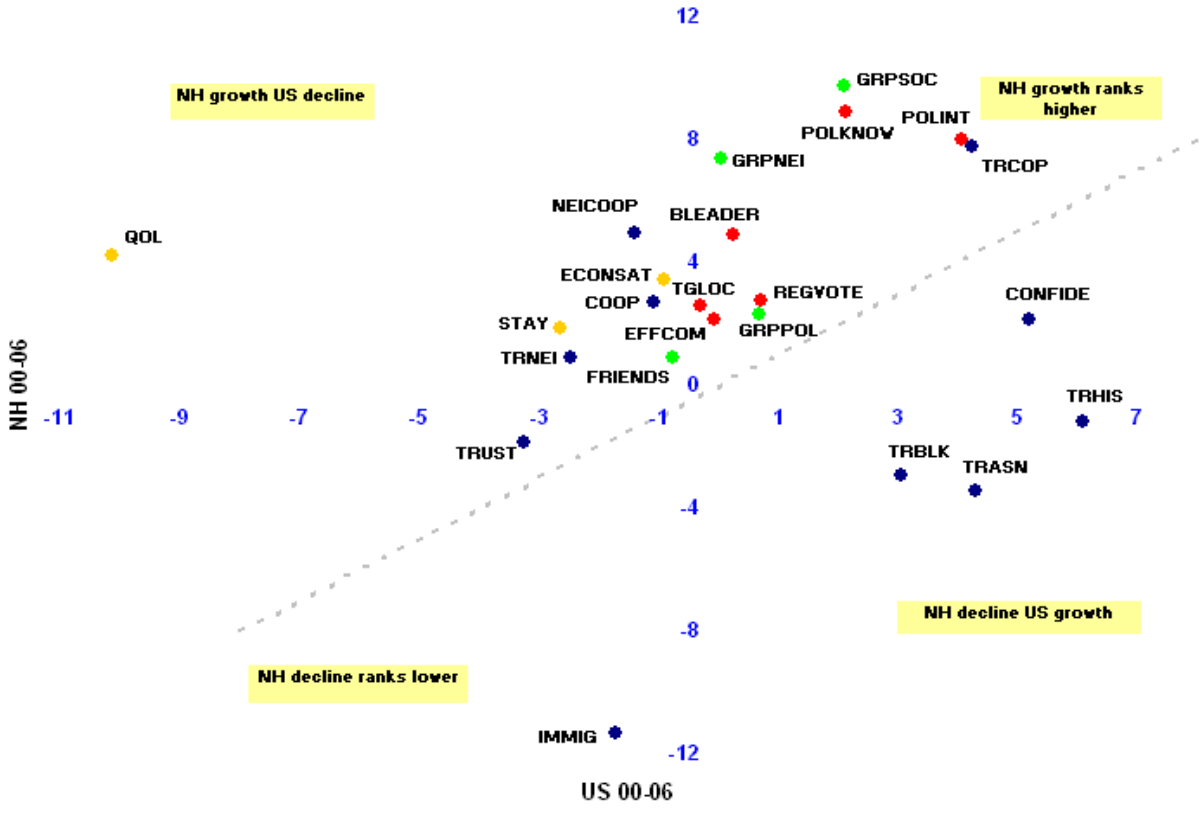
Significantly the upper left-hand quadrant of Figure 2 has the variables in which New Hampshire had improvement and in which there was decline nationally. This was true for nearly half, nine, of the 20 social capital variables tracked. The variables in this quadrant, where New Hampshire improved its social capital performance and national

performance went down, included trust of neighbors and working with others on a neighborhood project.

On all the variables positioned in the upper right-hand quadrant both New Hampshire and the nation had positive change in social capital. This was true of most of the group activity and political engagement variables. And on all but one of these variables, the state had higher (above the 45 degree line) increase than the national average.

The lower quadrants have social capital variables that have declined in the state. (We highlight and discuss in detail these variables and the potential implications of their decline in the next section of the report.) The lower right quadrant includes variables that New Hampshire had a decline but the nation had an improvement. This category includes trust of Blacks, Hispanics and Asians. In the lower left quadrant are variables which both the state and the nation had declines. The only tracked social capital variable in this category is the percentages that disagreed strongly with the statement that "immigrants are getting too demanding." On this measure the plotted variable falls well below the 45 degree line and New Hampshire had a significantly more pronounced decline than the national average.

Figure 2



Volunteering and Giving

Volunteering and giving has been the subject of attention and discussion in New Hampshire over the past decade, and have been closely tracked by the New Hampshire Charitable Foundation.

Volunteering increased in the state and the nation from 2000 to 2006. The increase in volunteering in New Hampshire was greater than the national average. The state went from below to above the national average in the average reported number of times respondents had volunteered over the last year. New Hampshire residents reported volunteering over 13 times during the year compared to the national average of 10.

New Hampshire respondents also reported larger increases in giving than the national average.[1] This was true of non-religious giving and religious giving. The survey breaks out giving to religious and non-religious activities. Over 50% of all charitable giving nationally goes to religious activities. New Hampshire church membership places the state among the 10 lowest church membership states per capita in the nation. Average religious giving in the state went from less than half the national average to just below 60 percent. Non-religious giving went from just two percent above to nearly 20 percent above the national average. Overall giving went from just under 60 percent of the national average to just below 80 percent.

Population Growth and Social Capital

One important reason to track social capital over time is to understand whether and how population changes influence trust and community connectedness. New Hampshire has been the fastest growing state in New England and the Northeast, growing 6.4 percent over the last six years. The social capital survey results make clear that while the state's population grew relatively rapidly since 2000, this growth appears not to have adversely

[1] There are often concerns with self-reported data on giving. The levels of self-reported giving tend to be different than giving as reported by the Internal Revenue Service and other independent sources. Thus we focus here on trends in the survey responses on giving and comparisons of the New Hampshire and national data.

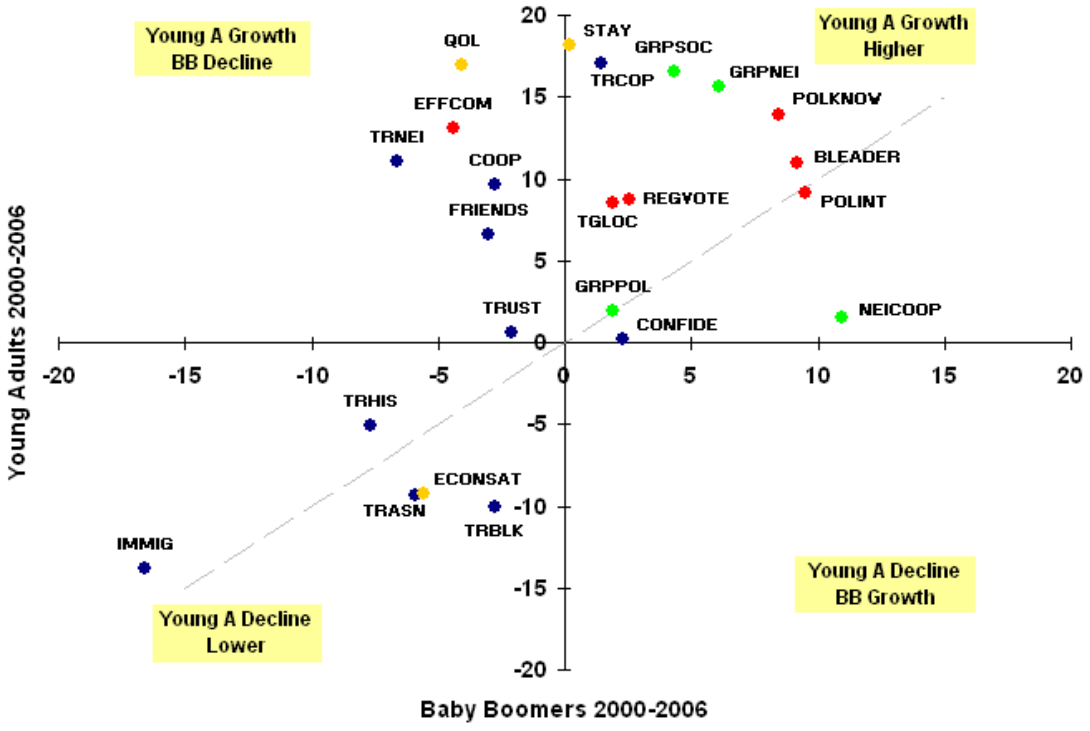
impacted the state's stock of social capital, as measured by the continuing high levels of general trust, group activity and political engagement.

Young Adults (24-to-35 years old) and Social Capital

In contrast to the growth in total population and the population aged 35 and over, New Hampshire has experienced a nearly 30 percent decline in the young adult (25-to-34 year old) population over the last decade and one half. This compares to the seven percent decline nationally. The pronounced decline of the young population cohort in the state is of concern for the social fabric of the state and also for its economic foundation. Younger adults comprise the entry level workforce for many employers, including fast growing businesses and establishments requiring workers with advanced technology skills.

Young adults' social capital improved more than any other demographic group in New Hampshire. Figure 3 shows the changes in social capital from 2000 to 2006 for young adults in New Hampshire compared to "baby boomers" (i.e., those aged 35-to-64). On most of the social capital variables, and also on quality of life and likelihood of staying in the state, the young adults in New Hampshire fared better than baby boomers on changes from the one survey to the next.

Figure 3



They also fared better in 2006 and on changes 2000 to 2006 than their counterparts in the nation. Figure 4, with young adults in New Hampshire 2006 response frequencies on the y-axis and US young adults on the x-axis and with all variables above the 45 degree line indicating higher social capital for young adults in the state, shows that on all the social capital measure except one — the percent of respondents with 10 or more close friends — young adults in the state had higher social capital than the US average. This was even with lower economic satisfaction than the national average.

Figure 4

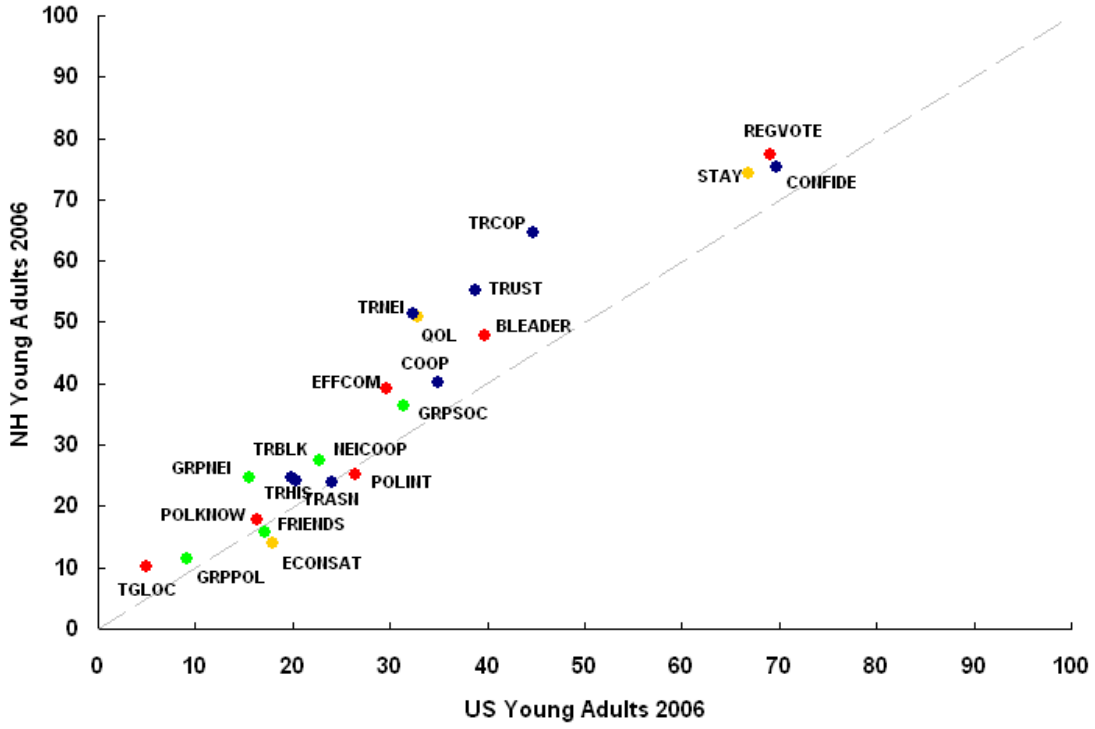
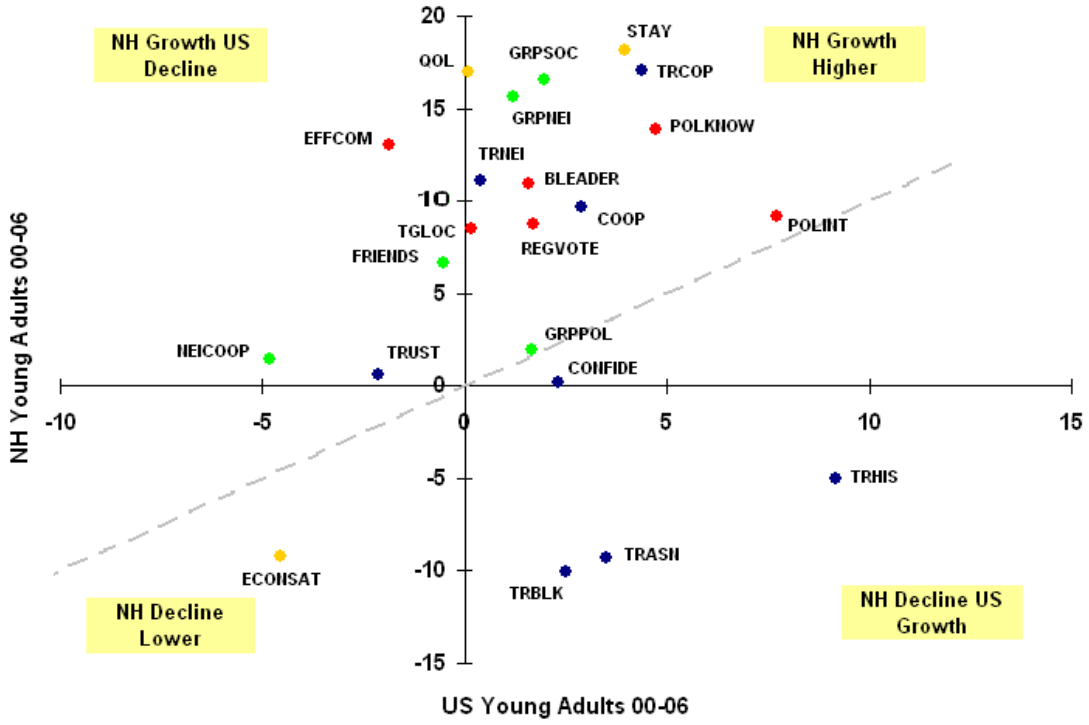


Figure 5 shows changes in social capital of young adults in New Hampshire (on the y-axis) compared to young adults in the nation (on the x-axis). Young adults in New Hampshire fared better on social capital changes from 2000 to 2006 than did their counterparts nationally. Seventeen of the 20 social capital variables are above the 45 degree line. On these 17 social capital measures New Hampshire young adults fared better on the changes over the period 2000-2006. This pattern of positive changes among New Hampshire young adults over this six year period was even more pronounced given

the decline in economic satisfaction over the same period among young adults in the state compared to the national average.

The exception to the general positive changes experienced by New Hampshire young adults over the past six years has been the decline of their trust in others. This is in contrast to young adults nationally, who had an increase in trust of others. This indicates the broad nature of this issue in the state as a whole. See further discussion below.

Figure 5



The strong social capital positioning of young adults in New Hampshire could be highlighted in efforts to attract and retain more young adults in the state. The high social capital of young adults in the state could be used as a "selling" point in outreach and communications efforts to attract and retain younger workers in the state.

Trust of "Others"

One exception to New Hampshire faring better than the national average on changes in social capital between 2000 and 2006 was on four trust variables — specifically, the trust

of Blacks, Asians and Hispanics and the perception of immigrants. The findings related to changes in the trust of minority groups and the perception of immigrants is of particular concern in a period when the diversity and the foreign-born presence in the state have been increasing in numbers and importance.

From 2000 to 2005, the Hispanic, Asian and Black populations in the state, though still representing collectively less than five percent of the state's population compared to just under 30 percent nationally, all grew at rates well exceeding the growth rate of these groups in the nation. The Asian population in New Hampshire grew over 40 percent, compared to just over 20 percent nationally. The Black population grew 16 percent, compared to less than one percent nationally. The Hispanic population in New Hampshire grew 36 percent, about twice the national rate of growth.

At the same time the number of foreign-born residents in New Hampshire, though still less than six percent of the total population compared with over 12 percent of the US population, grew nearly 34 percent. This was significantly higher than the US growth rate of 15 percent of foreign-born. By 2005, almost one of every 10 children (9 percent) in the state lived in a family with at least one foreign-born parent.[2]

National data suggest that increasing population diversity correlates at least temporarily with declines in some social capital indicators. New Hampshire in 2006 retained better than the national average levels of trust of Blacks, Hispanics and Asians, and more positive view of immigrants. Yet, changes 2000 to 2006 indicate that the state experienced a decline in the perception of immigrants and the trust of different racial and ethnic groups relative to the national average. The declines in trust of others was apparent for almost every socio-demographic group in the state, not only young adults but also baby boomers, males and females, those with and those without a college education, and those with high incomes and those with low incomes. The declines were

[2] Anne E. Casey Foundation http://www.aecf.org/kidscount/sld/snapshot_immigrant.pdf .

at the same time as state residents reported increases in friendships with minority group members at rates more than the national average.

Trust of each of the main ethnic/racial groups declined similarly in New Hampshire. The declines were small, but contrasted with the increased trust of Asians, Blacks and Hispanics nationally. They also contrasted with the more positive than national average social capital changes 2000 to 2006 in New Hampshire on nearly all other key social capital measures in the Survey. And the declines in trust in the state relative to the nation held when comparing only Caucasian respondents in New Hampshire with only Caucasian respondents in the nation.

The changes in the response to the questions on trust of minorities and views of immigrants can have implications. It can significantly influence the state's economic future. Population growth in the nation has recently been and will continue to be concentrated among minority and foreign-born groups. New Hampshire's population is aging, and its young adult population is declining. Without new residents and workers the state's economy will stagnate. It would be of economic benefit for the state to attract and retain a more diverse population.

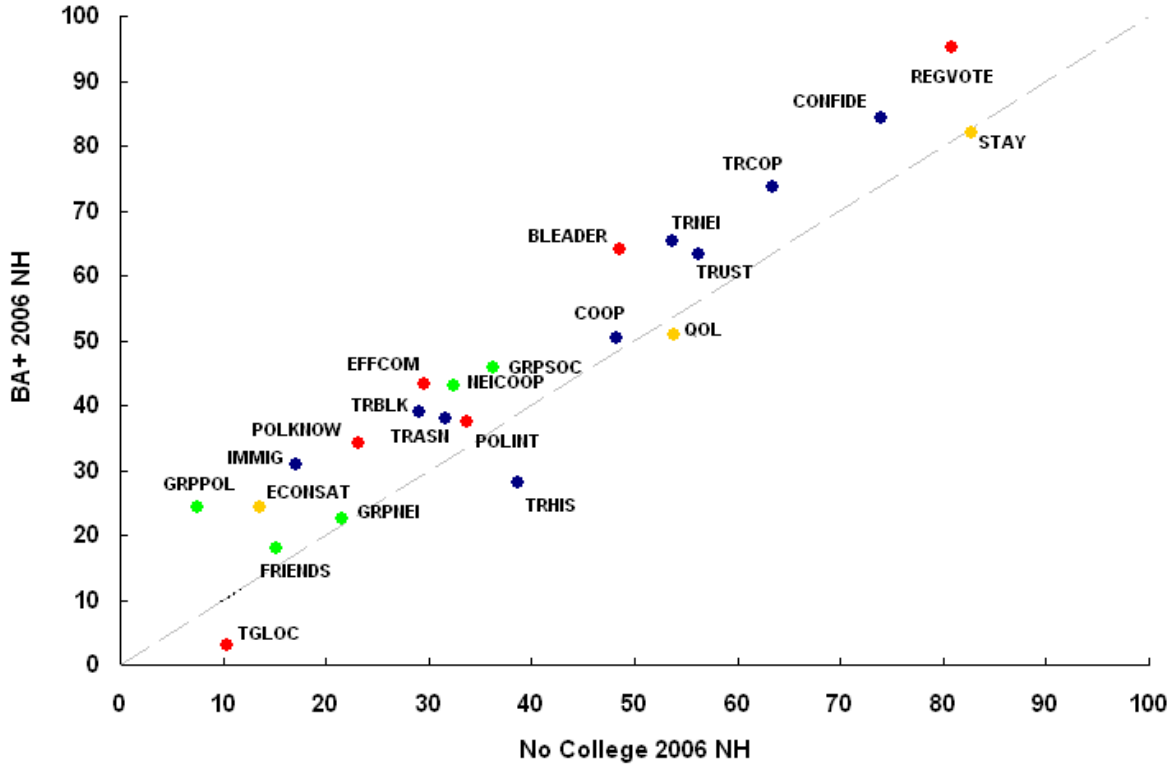
The economic benefits of a more diverse state are already evident. Foreign-born workers and foreign-owned companies are playing an increasingly important role in the state's economy, particularly in the high technology sector. The state ranks in the top tier, third, in the percentage of the workforce employed by foreign companies. Five percent of the state's workers are employed by foreign companies compared to the national average of three percent. New Hampshire also ranks high, in fact, first among the 50 states, in the average educational attainment of recent adult immigrants from abroad. The average years of education of foreign immigrants to the state is more than 15 years, compared to the national average of 13 years (U.S. Census, 2005). And foreign-born and foreign-educated scientists and engineers are overrepresented among the authors of the most cited scientific papers and inventors holding highly-cited patents.

The expanding presence of minorities and foreigners in New Hampshire has both social and economic implications and these two are inter-related and require further inquiry and discussion.

"Class-based" Social Capital Differences

The college-educated in New Hampshire have the highest social capital. This is similar to elsewhere. It is visually depicted in Figure 6 below. All but two of the 20 social capital variables are above the 45 degree line, indicating that the college-educated (the vertically plotted cohort) in 2006 had higher social capital frequencies than those without a 4-year college degree (with frequencies on the x-axis).

Figure 6



A historical strength for the state has been that class-based differences, as measured by income and education levels, have been narrower than in the country as a whole. New Hampshire residents are more similarly engaged, involved, and connected *across different income groups* than almost any place in the nation, and the differences in class

are less likely in New Hampshire than elsewhere in America to predict such key social capital indicators such as levels of civic engagement, volunteering, and trust. A significant finding from the 2000 Benchmark Social Capital Survey was that class differences in social capital were less pronounced in New Hampshire than the national average. This continued to be the case in 2006.

However, New Hampshire from 2000 to 2006 moved closer to the national average in one aspect of class — income-based differences in social capital. Most notably, the differences in responses from respondents with annual incomes above $100,000 and below $50,000 increased more in New Hampshire than the national average. The two variables for which the differences increased the most were on the trust of neighbors and the trust of police. On trust of neighbors the high income respondent percentage with the highest level of trust percentage went up, from 52 to 74 percent, while the low income respondent percentage went down, from 55 to 50 percent. On the trust of police the percentage with the highest level of trust went up for both cohorts, but significantly more so for high income respondents (24 percent increase) than for low income respondents (four percent increase).

In contrast to the overall widening of income-based differences in social capital in general, differences of attitude towards immigrants and the trust of others declined. There was a pronounced decline in the percentage of high income respondents that strongly disagreed that immigrants were "too demanding." High income respondents went from just under 60 percent in 2000 who disagreed strongly that immigrants were too demanding to just above 30 percent in 2006, while low income respondent percentages declined much less, from just over 30 percent that strongly disagreed to just below 20 percent.

With regard to the trust of Blacks, Hispanics and Asians the percentages responding "a lot of trust" declined significantly among high income respondents while increasing slightly among lower income respondents. By 2006 there was no significant income-based difference in trust of Blacks, Hispanics and Asians in New Hampshire.

While the survey data shows that New Hampshire from 2000 to 2006 moved closer to the national average by having larger income-based differences in social capital, the opposite was true when education based differences were considered. When 2000 to 2006 changes in social capital for respondents with a 4-yr college degree are compared to those without 4-yr college degree the differences declined in the state, while the differences in the nation increased.

The closing of the "education-class" gap in New Hampshire was most pronounced in respondent's feeling of efficacy in communities, political interest and knowledge, and their trust of neighbors. On all of these variables those with college degrees in the state still had higher levels of social capital than those without college in 2006 but the gap narrowed. Significantly, in New Hampshire on all of these indicators there were declines among the higher educated and increases among those without a college degree. And the college educated in New Hampshire contrasted with their counterparts nationally who had increases from 2000 to 2006 in their feeling of efficacy in communities, political interest and knowledge, and trust of neighbors.

For some educators in New Hampshire the education gap narrowing could be disturbing. It could suggest that higher education does not contribute as much as it used to towards higher trust and social capital.

Within-the- State Analysis

The Survey intentionally over-sampled two areas of the state by surveying large representative samples of respondents from the I-93 corridor (from Nashua to north of Manchester) and from Cheshire County. Variances in social capital between these two areas and within the state were identified.

In 2000 Cheshire County measured above the state average and significantly above the national average on many social capital variables. In 2006 Cheshire County continued to retain its social capital advantage relative to the nation and the state. The County has

significantly higher social capital compared to the state average on neighborhood cooperation, feeling of efficacy in communities, the trust of neighbors and the trust of Hispanics and Asians.

Cheshire County experienced some decline in its within-the-state social capital advantage, see Figures 7 and 8 below. In both these figures Cheshire County frequencies are on the y-axis and the New Hampshire statewide frequencies are on the x-axis and for all the variables above the 45 degree line social capital in Cheshire is higher than the statewide average.

The most significant decline from 2000 to 2006 in Cheshire County relative to the state average was in general trust. The Cheshire County percent of respondents with the highest levels of trust declined 11 percent, dropping from 69 percent in 2000 to 58 percent in 2006, while the state had a two percent decline. Those with the highest levels of trust in Cheshire County went from well above to the state average. The reasons for this sharp decline in trust in Cheshire are unknown. It will require further exploration of the data and discussions with local area residents.

Figure 7

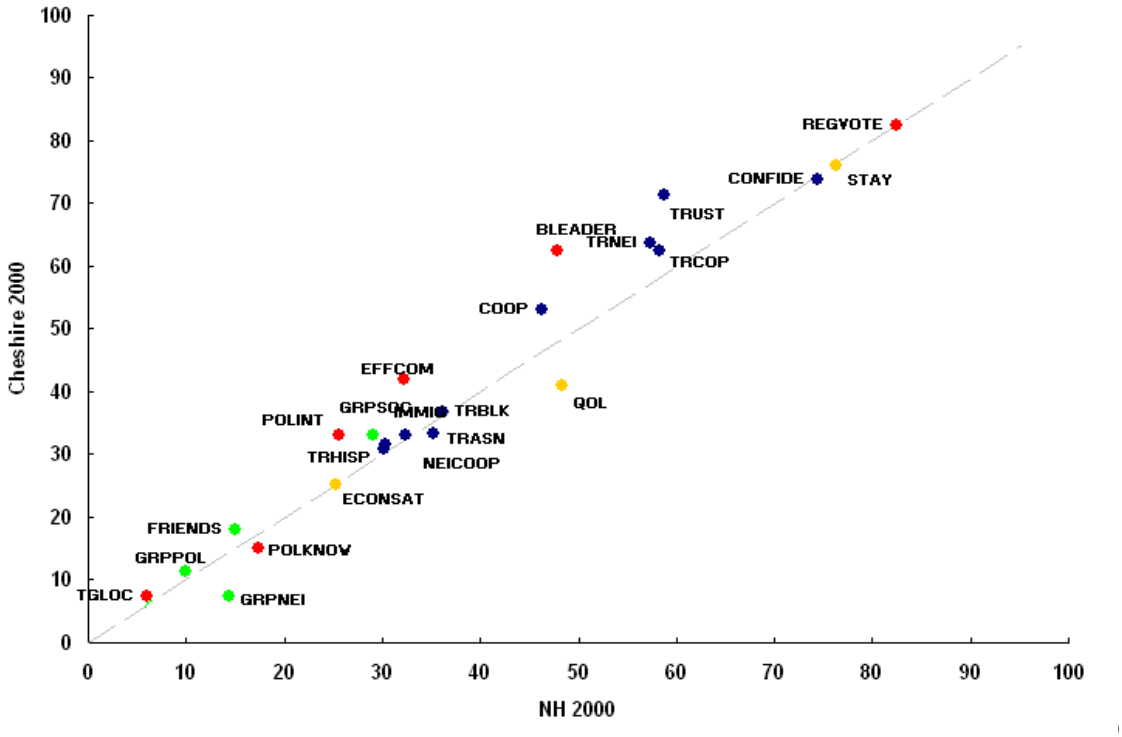
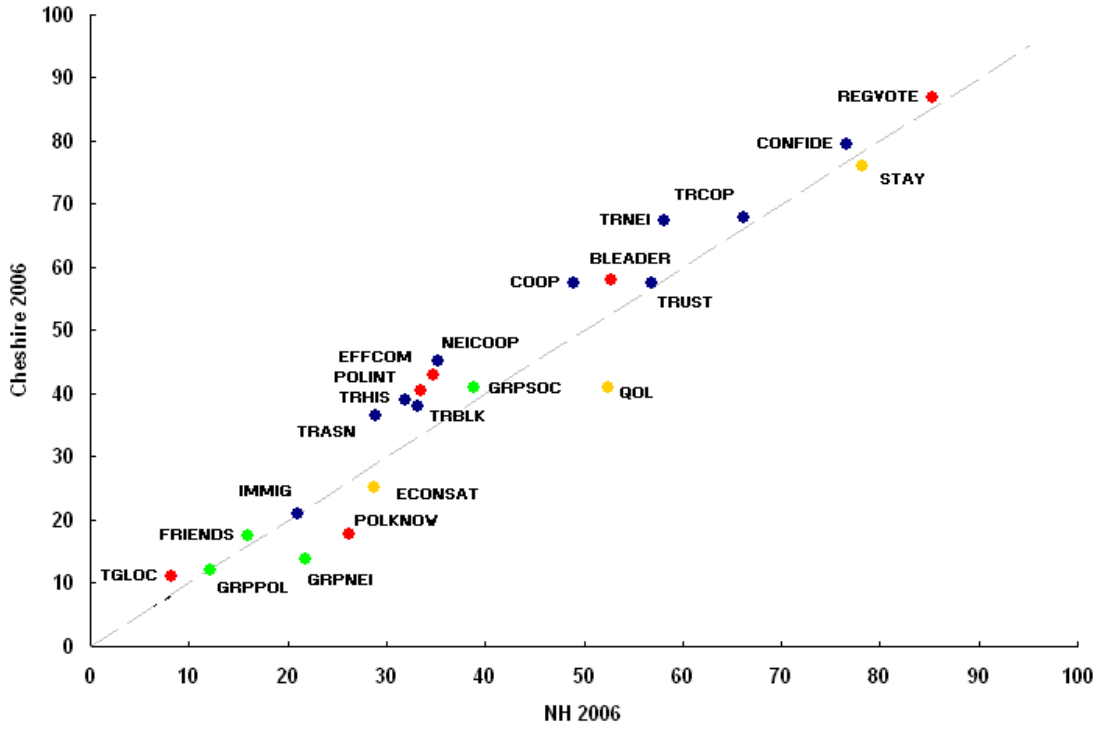


Figure 8



The I-93 corridor had above the national average social capital and below the statewide average social capital in both 2000 and 2006. See Figures 9 and 10. In both these figures, I-93 frequencies are on the y-axis and the statewide frequencies are on the x-axis. For all the variables above the 45 degree line social capital in the corridor is higher than the statewide average. The social capital dimension that I-93 measured most significantly below the state average was attitude towards immigrants, with only 14 percent in 2006 in the corridor strongly disagreeing that immigrants were "too demanding." This percent was significantly below the statewide average of 21 percent and also below the national average of 20 percent.

In the corridor there were few changes from 2000 to 2006. The overall social capital status and positioning of the corridor did not change much. I-93 experienced noteworthy increases in political activity and the percentages indicating that they would have the highest level of cooperation with public officials in an emergency. On the decline side in the corridor the attitude towards immigrants stood out, declining 15 percent. This was more pronounced than the statewide decline of 11 percent and contrasts with the national increase of 4 percent. This

was during a period in which the I-93 corridor was the central-point of a significant portion of new immigrants to the state. The decline in the perception of immigrants is an important issue for I-93 area leaders and residents to consider.

Figure 9

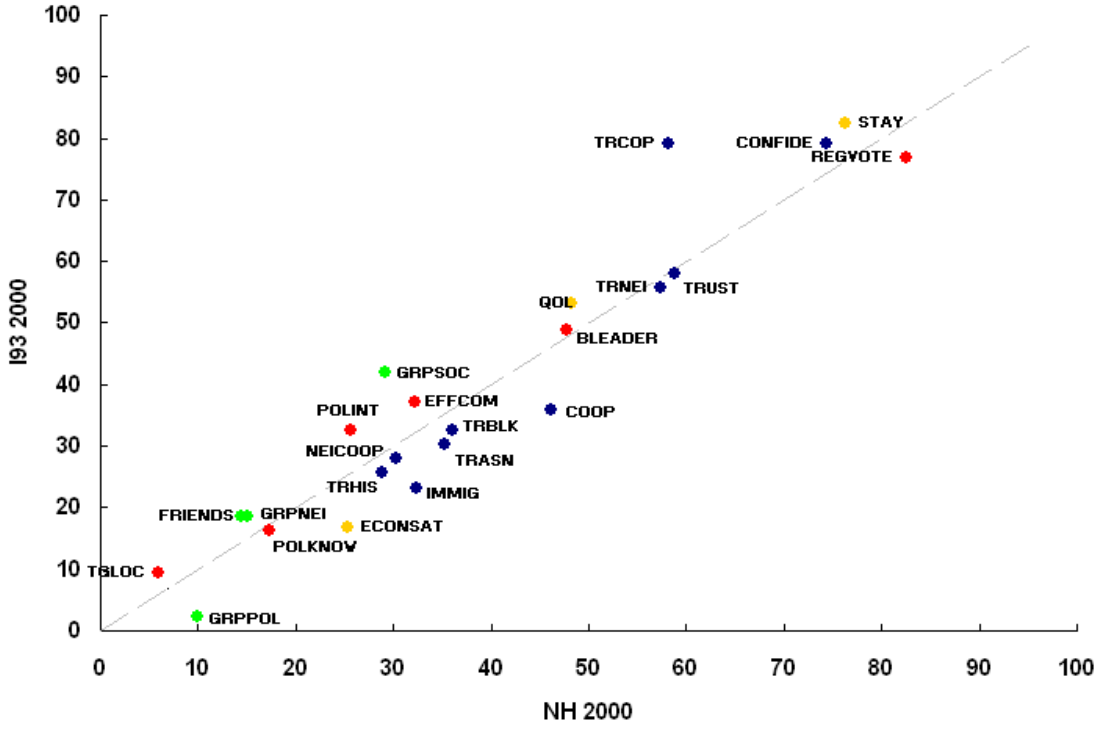
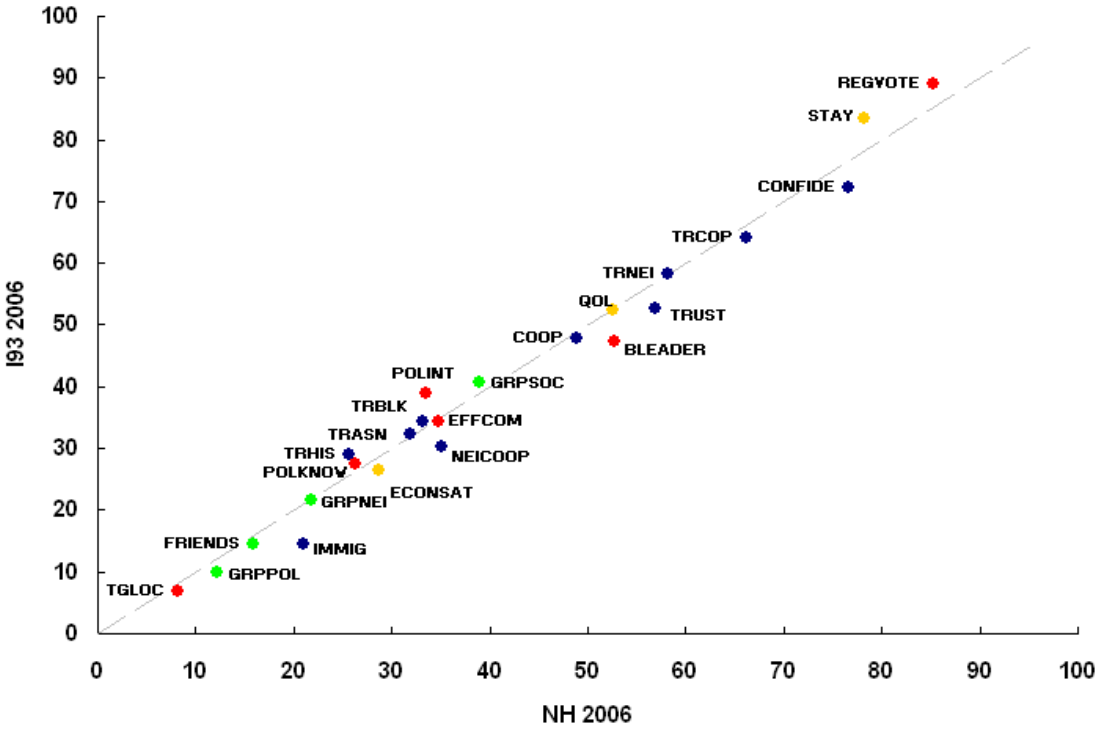


Figure 10



About the Survey

The 2006 Survey was administrated by Taylor Nelson Sofres Intersearch Corporation (TNSI), included national and local samples, and measured numerous dimensions of social capital, such as levels of informal socializing with neighbors and friends, levels of trust in the community, political involvement, membership in groups and volunteering.

Twenty-one areas, including New Hampshire, participated in the local sample of the survey, an effort led and funded by a group of nine community foundations, including the New Hampshire Charitable Foundation, that have been studying social capital as a way to enhance community engagement. The total sample size was more than 10,000, with a national sample of 3,000 and more than 7,000 persons drawn from the 21 participating communities across the country, including 900 in New Hampshire. The large sample allows for findings of statistical significance. In this report we highlighted general trends and strong patterns in the data that are indicative of differences and with potential social and policy implications. Many, but not all, of the differences identified have statistical significance.

The New Hampshire Survey

The 2006 Survey had over 100 questions related to social capital. This report focuses on responses to a core group of 20 key questions that define an area's social capital. The social capital measures selected are frequently highlighted in the research on social capital and are highly correlated with the full set of social capital measures in the survey. They were selected before the data was analyzed. The twenty questions/social capital measures are grouped in three main social capital categories – Trust, Group Activity and Political Engagement. The survey questions, their codes, their categorization (in color-coded clusters) and the "highest social capital" response (that we focus on here) are all provided in Figure 1.

Social Capital Measures: Color and Cluster codes

Group	Variable	Question	Highest Social Capital Respnse
T	CONFIDE	Number of people you can confide in	Three or more
T	COOP	How likely cooperate with public officials in an emergrncy	Very likely
T	IMMIG	Immigrants are getting too demanding in their push for equal rights.	Disagree strongly
T	TRASN	Trust Asian people?	Trust them a lot
T	TRHBLK	Trust African Americans or Blacks?	Trust them a lot
T	TRHIS	Trust Hispanics?	Trust them a lot
T	TRCOP	Trust the police in your local community?	Trust them a lot
T	TRNEI	Trust people in your neighborhood?	Trust them a lot
T	TRUST	Generally can most people be trusted?	People can be trusted
G	FRIENDS	Number of close friends	More than 10 close friends
G	NEICOOP	Worked with others to get people to fix or improve something in neighborhood	Yes
G	GRPNEI	Participate in neighborhood association	Yes
G	GRPPOL	Participate in political group	Yes
G	GRPSOC	Participate in charity or social welfare organization	Yes
P	BLEADER	Has personal friend who is a community leader	Yes
P	EFFCOM	How much impact could you have on your community?	A big impact
P	POLINT	How interested are you in politics and national affairs?	Very interested
P	POLKNOW	Could you tell me the names of the two U.S. Senators from your state?	Both correct
P	REGVOTE	Are you currently registered to vote?	Yes
P	TGLOC	How much can you trust the LOCAL government to do what is right?	Just about always

T = Trust; G = Group Activity; P = Political Engagement

A Data Appendix is provided with detailed frequency data for the twenty social capital questions. The data is presented in summary tables and includes 2000 and 2006 frequencies for New Hampshire, the United States and Cheshire County and the I-93 corridor from Nashua to north of Manchester. The Data Appendix also includes summary tables with data on the changes in the 20 variables in all the geographic areas and also tables for comparison across geographic areas on frequency levels in 2006 and changes in frequencies 2000 to 2006. The tables retain the color coding of variables as indicated in the Color and Cluster Code table. The variables in each of the tables are rank-ordered on the right-hand most column of data measured, from highest-to-lowest. The text and figures in the text are presented to provide an overview of key findings and points. For detailed data survey response frequencies, refer to the Data Appendix.

Conclusion

The 2000 and 2006 Social Capital Community Benchmark Surveys provide useful information and data about New Hampshire. The state's stock of social capital is critical to how we work, live and do business in our communities. For the first time, the social capital survey enables us to break out, identify, track and analyze key trends and factors in the state's social capital. It enables us to track change over time in New Hampshire and to comprehend changes in the New Hampshire to changes elsewhere in the nation. The data can be of benefit to community groups, local and state government, and academic and policy researchers. The Surveys provide unique perspective and insights about important attributes of the state and the people in the state, such as those highlighted in this report. They can be used to identify positive factors and trends that are often hard to explain and quantify and they can help with early warnings about social changes that might be detrimental if not addressed. It will be beneficial to continue to monitor and track social capital and its significant components and changes over time in New Hampshire.

Data Appendix

Social Capital Measures: color and cluster codes

Group	Variable	Question	Highest Social Capital Respnse
Trust	CONFIDE	Number of people you can confide in	Three or more
T	COOP	How likely cooperate with public officials in an emergrncy	Very likely
T	IMMIG	Immigrants are getting too demanding in their push for equal rights.	Disagree strongly
T	TRASN	Trust Asian people?	Trust them a lot
T	TRHBLK	Trust African Americans or Blacks?	Trust them a lot
T	TRHIS	Trust Hispanics?	Trust them a lot
T	TRCOP	Trust the police in your local community?	Trust them a lot
T	TRNEI	Trust people in your neighborhood?	Trust them a lot
T	TRUST	Generally can most people be trusted?	People can be trusted
Group Activity	FRIENDS	Number of close friends	More than 10 close friends
G	NEICOOP	Worked with others to get people to fix or improve something in neighborhood	Yes
G	GRPNEI	Participate in neighborhood association	Yes
G	GRPPOL	Participate in political group	Yes
G	GRPSOC	Participate in charity or social welfare organization	Yes
Political Engagement	BLEADER	Has personal friend who is a community leader	Yes
P	EFFCOM	How much impact could you have on your community?	A big impact
P	POLINT	How interested are you in politics and national affairs?	Very interested
P	POLKNOW	Could you tell me the names of the two U.S. Senators from your state?	Both correct
P	REGVOTE	Are you currently registered to vote?	Yes
P	TGLOC	How much can you trust the LOCAL government to do what is right?	Just about always

The data are presented in summary tables:

- Tables 1-4: 2000 and 2006 Frequencies and Changes 2000 to 20006: New Hampshire, the United States and Cheshire County and the I-93 corridor.
- Tables 5-8: 2006 Frequency Differences: NH-US, Cheshire-NH, I93-NH, Cheshire-I93.
- Tables 9-12: Differences in Changes 2000 to 2006: NH-US, Cheshire-NH, I93-NH, Cheshire-I93.
- Tables 13-15: Differences in Changes 2000 to 2006 for Respondents with Incomes above $100,000 annually: NH-US, Cheshire-US, I93-US.
- Tables 16-8: Differences in Changes 2000 to 2006 for Respondents with 4-year College Degree: NH-US, Cheshire-US, I93-US.
- Tables 19-21: Differences in Changes 2000 to 2006 for Respondents with Incomes below $50,000 annually: NH-US, Cheshire-US, I93-US.
- Tables 22-24: Differences in Changes 2000 to 2006 for Respondents without 4-year College Degree: NH-US, Cheshire-US, I93-US.

Note: The tables retain the color-coding of variables above and the variables in each of the tables are rank-ordered on the right-hand most column of data measured, from highest-to-lowest. The trust, group activity and political engagement cluster totals for the right-hand most column are presented at the bottom of each table.

Table 1: New Hampshire 2000-2006

		2000	2006	Difference
GRPSOC	G	29.1	38.9	9.8
POLKNOW	P	17.3	26.2	8.9
TRCOP	T	58.2	66.2	8.0
POLINT	P	25.6	33.4	7.8
GRPNEI	G	14.4	21.8	7.4
BLEADER	P	47.8	52.7	4.9
NEICOOP	G	30.3	35.2	4.9
REGVOTE	P	82.5	85.2	2.7
COOP	T	46.2	49.0	2.7
EFFCOM	P	32.2	34.8	2.6
GRPPOL	G	9.9	12.2	2.3
TGLOC	P	6.0	8.2	2.2
CONFIDE	T	74.4	76.6	2.1
FRIENDS	G	15.0	15.9	0.9
TRNEI	T	57.3	58.2	0.9
TRHIS	T	30.1	28.9	-1.2
TRUST	T	58.8	56.9	-1.9
TRBLK	T	36.1	33.2	-2.9
TRASN	T	35.3	31.8	-3.5
IMMIG	T	32.4	21.0	-11.3

Group	**25.2**
Politics	**29.1**
Trust	**-7.0**

Table 2: US 2000-2006

		2000	2006	Difference
TRHIS	T	19.6	25.7	6.1
CONFIDE	T	67.2	72.4	5.2
TRASN	T	20.9	25.2	4.3
POLINT	P	29.8	34.0	4.3
TRCOP	T	49.3	53.4	4.1
TRBLK	T	22.1	25.2	3.1
POLKNOW	P	19.3	21.4	2.1
GRPSOC	G	31.8	33.9	2.1
REGVOTE	P	79.7	80.4	0.7
GRPPOL	G	9.1	9.8	0.7
NEICOOP	G	31.7	31.9	0.2
GRPNEI	G	20.4	20.5	0.0
TGLOC	P	5.9	5.8	-0.1
EFFCOM	P	34.1	33.8	-0.3
FRIENDS	G	19.3	18.5	-0.8
COOP	T	43.6	42.5	-1.1
BLEADER	P	47.3	45.9	-1.4
IMMIG	T	21.5	19.8	-1.7
TRNEI	T	47.6	45.1	-2.5
TRUST	T	46.7	43.5	-3.3

Group	**2.3**
Politics	**5.3**
Trust	**14.2**

Table 3: Cheshire County 2000-2006

		2000	2006	Difference
NEICOOP	G	31.6	45.2	13.5
GRPSOC	G	33.1	40.9	7.7
POLINT	P	33.1	40.5	7.4
GRPNEI	G	7.5	13.9	6.4
CONFIDE	T	73.8	79.5	5.8
TRHIS	T	30.8	36.5	5.7
TRASN	T	33.3	39.0	5.7
TRCOP	T	62.5	68.0	5.5
REGVOTE	P	82.5	87.0	4.5
COOP	T	53.2	57.5	4.3
TRNEI	T	63.8	67.5	3.8
TGLOC	P	7.5	11.0	3.5
POLKNOW	P	15.0	17.7	2.7
TRBLK	T	36.9	38.0	1.1
EFFCOM	P	41.9	43.0	1.1
GRPPOL	G	11.3	12.2	0.9
FRIENDS	G	18.1	17.5	-0.6
BLEADER	P	62.5	58.0	-4.5
IMMIG	T	33.1	21.0	-12.1
TRUST	T	71.3	57.5	-13.8

Group	**28.0**
Politics	**14.7**
Trust	**5.9**

Table 4: I-93 Corridor 2000-2006

		2000	2006	Difference
REGVOTE	P	76.7	89.1	12.3
COOP	T	36.0	47.8	11.8
POLKNOW	P	16.3	27.4	11.1
GRPPOL	G	2.3	10.0	7.7
POLINT	P	32.6	38.8	6.2
TRHIS	T	25.6	28.9	3.3
GRPNEI	G	18.6	21.7	3.1
TRNEI	T	55.8	58.2	2.4
NEICOOP	G	28.0	30.3	2.3
TRASN	T	30.2	32.3	2.1
TRBLK	T	32.6	34.3	1.8
GRPSOC	G	41.9	40.8	-1.0
BLEADER	P	48.8	47.3	-1.6
TGLOC	P	9.3	7.0	-2.3
EFFCOM	P	37.2	34.3	-2.9
FRIENDS	G	18.6	14.4	-4.2
TRUST	T	58.1	52.7	-5.4
CONFIDE	T	79.1	72.1	-6.9
IMMIG	T	23.3	14.4	-8.8
TRCOP	T	79.1	64.2	-14.9

Group	**7.8**
Politics	**22.9**
Trust	**-14.7**

Table 5: New Hampshire – US 2006

		NH	US	Difference
TRUST	T	56.9	43.5	13.5
TRNEI	T	58.2	45.1	13.1
TRCOP	T	66.2	53.4	12.8
TRBLK	T	33.2	25.2	8.0
BLEADER	G	52.7	45.9	6.9
TRASN	T	31.8	25.2	6.6
COOP	T	49.0	42.5	6.4
GRPSOC	G	38.9	33.9	5.0
REGVOTE	P	85.2	80.4	4.8
POLKNOW	P	26.2	21.4	4.8
CONFIDE	T	76.6	72.4	4.2
NEICOOP	G	35.2	31.9	3.2
TRHIS	T	28.9	25.7	3.2
GRPPOL	G	12.2	9.8	2.4
TGLOC	P	8.2	5.8	2.3
GRPNEI	G	21.8	20.5	1.3
IMMIG	T	21.0	19.8	1.3
EFFCOM	P	34.8	33.8	0.9
POLINT	P	33.4	34.0	-0.6
FRIENDS	G	15.9	18.5	-2.6

Group	**9.3**
Politics	**19.2**
Trust	**69.1**

Table 6: Cheshire County – New Hampshire 2006

		Cheshire	NH	Difference
NEICOOP	G	45.2	35.2	10.0
TRNEI	T	67.5	58.2	9.3
COOP	T	57.5	49.0	8.5
EFFCOM	P	43.0	34.8	8.2
TRHIS	T	36.5	28.9	7.6
TRASN	T	39.0	31.8	7.2
POLINT	P	40.5	33.4	7.1
BLEADER	G	58.0	52.7	5.3
TRBLK	T	38.0	33.2	4.8
CONFIDE	T	79.5	76.6	2.9
TGLOC	P	11.0	8.2	2.8
GRPSOC	G	40.9	38.9	2.0
TRCOP	T	68.0	66.2	1.8
REGVOTE	P	87.0	85.2	1.8
FRIENDS	G	17.5	15.9	1.6
TRUST	T	57.5	56.9	0.6
GRPPOL	G	12.2	12.2	0.0
IMMIG	T	21.0	21.0	0.0
GRPNEI	G	13.9	21.8	-7.9
POLKNOW	P	17.7	26.2	-8.5

Group	**5.7**
Politics	**16.6**
Trust	**42.7**

Table 7: I-93 Corridor – New Hampshire 2006

		I93	NH	Difference
POLINT	P	38.8	33.4	5.4
REGVOTE	P	89.1	85.2	3.8
GRPSOC	G	40.8	38.9	1.9
POLKNOW	P	27.4	26.2	1.1
TRBLK	T	34.3	33.2	1.1
TRASN	T	32.3	31.8	0.5
TRNEI	T	58.2	58.2	0.0
TRHIS	T	28.9	28.9	-0.1
GRPNEI	G	21.7	21.8	-0.1
EFFCOM	P	34.3	34.8	-0.4
COOP	T	47.8	49.0	-1.2
TGLOC	P	7.0	8.2	-1.2
FRIENDS	G	14.4	15.9	-1.5
TRCOP	T	64.2	66.2	-2.0
GRPPOL	G	10.0	12.2	-2.2
TRUST	T	52.7	56.9	-4.2
CONFIDE	T	72.1	76.6	-4.4
NEICOOP	G	30.3	35.2	-4.9
BLEADER	G	47.3	52.7	-5.5
IMMIG	T	14.4	21.0	-6.6

Group	**-6.7**
Politics	**3.2**
Trust	**-16.8**

Table 8: Cheshire County – I-93 Corridor 2006

		Cheshire	I93	Difference
NEICOOP	G	45.2	30.3	14.9
BLEADER	G	58.0	47.3	10.7
COOP	T	57.5	47.8	9.7
TRNEI	T	67.5	58.2	9.3
EFFCOM	P	43.0	34.3	8.7
TRHIS	T	36.5	28.9	7.6
CONFIDE	T	79.5	72.1	7.4
TRASN	T	39.0	32.3	6.7
IMMIG	T	21.0	14.4	6.6
TRUST	T	57.5	52.7	4.8
TGLOC	P	11.0	7.0	4.0
TRCOP	T	68.0	64.2	3.8
TRBLK	T	38.0	34.3	3.7
FRIENDS	G	17.5	14.4	3.1
GRPPOL	G	12.2	10.0	2.2
POLINT	P	40.5	38.8	1.7
GRPSOC	G	40.9	40.8	0.0
REGVOTE	P	87.0	89.1	-2.1
GRPNEI	G	13.9	21.7	-7.8
POLKNOW	P	17.7	27.4	-9.7

Group	**12.4**
Politics	**13.4**
Trust	**59.5**

Table 9: New Hampshire – US 2000-2006

		NH 00-06	US 00-06	Difference
GRPSOC	G	9.8	2.1	7.7
GRPNEI	G	7.4	0.0	7.3
POLKNOW	P	8.9	2.1	6.8
BLEADER	G	4.9	-1.4	6.3
NEICOOP	G	4.9	0.2	4.6
TRCOP	T	8.0	4.1	3.9
COOP	T	2.7	-1.1	3.8
POLINT	P	7.8	4.3	3.5
TRNEI	T	0.9	-2.5	3.3
EFFCOM	P	2.6	-0.3	2.9
TGLOC	P	2.2	-0.1	2.2
REGVOTE	P	2.7	0.7	2.0
GRPPOL	G	2.3	0.7	1.6
FRIENDS	G	0.9	-0.8	1.6
TRUST	T	-1.9	-3.3	1.4
CONFIDE	T	2.1	5.2	-3.1
TRBLK	T	-2.9	3.1	-6.0
TRHIS	T	-1.2	6.1	-7.3
TRASN	T	-3.5	4.3	-7.8
IMMIG	T	-11.3	-1.7	-9.6

Group	**22.9**
Politics	**23.8**
Trust	**-21.2**

Table 10: Cheshire County – New Hampshire 2000-2006

		CH 00-06	NH 00-06	Difference
TRASN	T	5.7	-3.5	9.1
NEICOOP	G	13.5	4.9	8.7
TRHIS	T	5.7	-1.2	6.9
TRBLK	T	1.1	-2.9	4.0
CONFIDE	T	5.8	2.1	3.6
TRNEI	T	3.8	0.9	2.9
REGVOTE	P	4.5	2.7	1.8
COOP	T	4.3	2.7	1.6
TGLOC	P	3.5	2.2	1.3
POLINT	P	7.4	7.8	-0.4
IMMIG	T	-12.1	-11.3	-0.8
GRPNEI	G	6.4	7.4	-1.0
GRPPOL	G	0.9	2.3	-1.4
EFFCOM	P	1.1	2.6	-1.5
FRIENDS	G	-0.6	0.9	-1.5
GRPSOC	G	7.7	9.8	-2.0
TRCOP	T	5.5	8.0	-2.5
POLKNOW	P	2.7	8.9	-6.2
BLEADER	G	-4.5	4.9	-9.4
TRUST	T	-13.8	-1.9	-11.9

Group	**2.8**
Politics	**-14.4**
Trust	**12.9**

Table 11: I-93 Corridor – New Hampshire 2000-2006

		I93 00-06	NH 00-06	Difference
REGVOTE	P	12.3	2.7	9.6
COOP	T	11.8	2.7	9.0
TRASN	T	2.1	-3.5	5.6
GRPPOL	G	7.7	2.3	5.4
TRBLK	T	1.8	-2.9	4.7
TRHIS	T	3.3	-1.2	4.5
IMMIG	T	-8.8	-11.3	2.5
POLKNOW	P	11.1	8.9	2.2
TRNEI	T	2.4	0.9	1.5
POLINT	P	6.2	7.8	-1.5
NEICOOP	G	2.3	4.9	-2.6
TRUST	T	-5.4	-1.9	-3.6
GRPNEI	G	3.1	7.4	-4.3
TGLOC	P	-2.3	2.2	-4.5
FRIENDS	G	-4.2	0.9	-5.1
EFFCOM	P	-2.9	2.6	-5.5
BLEADER	G	-1.6	4.9	-6.5
CONFIDE	T	-6.9	2.1	-9.1
GRPSOC	G	-1.0	9.8	-10.8
TRCOP	T	-14.9	8.0	-22.9

Group	**-17.4**
Politics	**-6.3**
Trust	**-7.7**

Table 12: Cheshire County – I-93 Corridor 2000-2006

		CH 00-06	I93 00-06	Difference
TRCOP	T	5.5	-14.9	20.4
CONFIDE	T	5.8	-6.9	12.7
NEICOOP	G	13.5	2.3	11.2
GRPSOC	G	7.7	-1.0	8.8
TGLOC	P	3.5	-2.3	5.8
EFFCOM	P	1.1	-2.9	4.0
TRASN	T	5.7	2.1	3.6
FRIENDS	G	-0.6	-4.2	3.6
GRPNEI	G	6.4	3.1	3.4
TRHIS	T	5.7	3.3	2.4
TRNEI	T	3.8	2.4	1.4
POLINT	P	7.4	6.2	1.1
TRBLK	T	1.1	1.8	-0.6
BLEADER	G	-4.5	-1.6	-2.9
IMMIG	T	-12.1	-8.8	-3.3
GRPPOL	G	0.9	7.7	-6.8
COOP	T	4.3	11.8	-7.4
REGVOTE	P	4.5	12.3	-7.8
TRUST	T	-13.8	-5.4	-8.3
POLKNOW	P	2.7	11.1	-8.4

Group	**20.2**
Politics	**-8.2**
Trust	**20.7**

Table 13: New Hampshire – US 2000-2006 (Income Above 100K)

		NH 00-06	US 00-06	Difference
TRNEI	T	21.7	-5.3	27.0
TRCOP	T	23.9	5.1	18.8
GRPPOL	G	13.8	-3.8	17.6
GRPNEI	G	9.0	-5.4	14.4
GRPSOC	G	19.8	6.5	13.4
TRHIS	T	7.6	-0.9	8.5
BLEADER	P	-1.3	-9.0	7.7
EFFCOM	P	9.3	1.9	7.4
CONFIDE	T	11.1	6.1	5.0
POLKNOW	P	10.6	6.3	4.3
TRASN	T	3.2	-0.5	3.7
TRUST	T	4.2	1.9	2.3
TRBLK	T	0.8	-0.1	0.9
REGVOTE	P	8.4	8.2	0.2
TGLOC	P	-3.6	-3.2	-0.4
COOP	T	8.5	9.1	-0.6
FRIENDS	G	-4.3	-3.6	-0.7
NEICOOP	G	-6.3	-2.9	-3.4
POLINT	P	0.8	6.1	-5.3
IMMIG	T	-26.7	-7.9	-18.8

Group	**41.3**
Politics	**14.0**
Trust	**46.9**

Table 14: Cheshire County – US 2000-2006 (Income Above 100K)

		Cheshire 00-06	US 00-06	Difference
TGLOC	P	16.9	-3.2	20.1
NEICOOP	G	16.7	-2.9	19.6
TRASN	T	15.4	-0.5	15.9
GRPSOC	G	20.8	6.5	14.3
FRIENDS	G	10.6	-3.6	14.2
TRHIS	T	11.4	-0.9	12.4
GRPNEI	G	3.9	-5.4	9.3
TRBLK	T	8.3	-0.1	8.4
EFFCOM	P	10.0	1.9	8.1
CONFIDE	T	10.3	6.1	4.2
GRPPOL	G	-3.2	-3.8	0.5
TRCOP	T	5.4	5.1	0.3
BLEADER	P	-10.6	-9.0	-1.6
TRNEI	T	-13.7	-5.3	-8.4
POLKNOW	P	-5.5	6.3	-11.8
COOP	T	-3.3	9.1	-12.5
REGVOTE	P	-8.0	8.2	-16.2
POLINT	P	-13.1	6.1	-19.2
IMMIG	T	-29.1	-7.9	-21.2
TRUST	T	-21.7	1.9	-23.6

Group	**57.9**
Politics	**-20.6**
Trust	**-24.5**

Table 15: I-93 Corridor – US 2000-2006 (Income Above 100K)

		I93 00-06	US 00-06	Difference
GRPNEI	G	~~	-5.4	~~
GRPPOL	G	~~	-3.8	~~
GRPSOC	G	~~	6.5	~~
TRHIS	T	24.7	-0.9	25.7
NEICOOP	G	12.5	-2.9	15.4
TRASN	T	10.0	-0.5	10.5
TGLOC	P	5.3	-3.2	8.5
TRBLK	T	7.4	-0.1	7.4
BLEADER	P	-4.7	-9.0	4.3
FRIENDS	G	-1.6	-3.6	2.0
TRNEI	T	-6.3	-5.3	-1.0
POLINT	P	4.7	6.1	-1.4
POLKNOW	P	3.1	6.3	-3.2
IMMIG	T	-16.3	-7.9	-8.4
REGVOTE	P	-2.6	8.2	-10.8
TRUST	T	-14.2	1.9	-16.1
EFFCOM	P	-15.3	1.9	-17.1
TRCOP	T	-18.4	5.1	-23.5
CONFIDE	T	-18.4	6.1	-24.5
COOP	T	-38.2	9.1	-47.3

Group	**17.4**
Politics	**-19.8**
Trust	**-77.2**

Table 16: New Hampshire – US 2000-2006 (BA or Higher)

		NH 00-06	US 00-06	Difference
GRPPOL	G	9.7	-0.6	10.3
GRPSOC	G	8.9	1.4	7.5
CONFIDE	T	9.5	3.0	6.5
FRIENDS	G	3.2	-1.3	4.5
TRUST	T	3.2	1.0	2.1
NEICOOP	G	4.4	2.5	1.9
GRPNEI	G	-1.6	-2.4	0.8
BLEADER	P	3.3	3.9	-0.6
TRCOP	T	6.6	8.0	-1.4
REGVOTE	P	-0.5	3.3	-3.8
COOP	T	-3.2	0.7	-3.9
TGLOC	P	-3.8	1.6	-5.4
POLINT	P	-3.0	4.4	-7.4
TRHIS	T	-2.1	5.9	-8.0
IMMIG	T	-13.1	-4.1	-9.0
POLKNOW	P	-2.6	7.2	-9.8
TRNEI	T	-10.0	0.5	-10.5
TRBLK	T	-5.2	7.0	-12.2
TRASN	T	-5.8	8.0	-13.8
EFFCOM	P	-13.1	2.6	-15.7

Group	**25.0**
Politics	**-42.7**
Trust	**-50.2**

Table 17: Cheshire County – US 2000-2006 (BA or Higher)

		Cheshire 00-06	US 00-06	Difference
NEICOOP	G	9.5	2.5	7.0
FRIENDS	G	4.7	-1.3	6.0
POLINT	P	9.5	4.4	5.0
TRASN	T	11.9	8.0	3.9
TGLOC	P	4.1	1.6	2.5
GRPNEI	G	-0.3	-2.4	2.1
TRNEI	T	2.5	0.5	2.0
GRPPOL	G	1.2	-0.6	1.9
TRCOP	T	9.5	8.0	1.5
COOP	T	1.3	0.7	0.6
CONFIDE	T	3.1	3.0	0.1
TRHIS	T	5.3	5.9	-0.6
TRBLK	T	6.2	7.0	-0.8
POLKNOW	P	5.9	7.2	-1.3
REGVOTE	P	1.9	3.3	-1.4
GRPSOC	G	-2.5	1.4	-3.8
IMMIG	T	-12.7	-4.1	-8.6
EFFCOM	P	-6.8	2.6	-9.4
BLEADER	P	-9.1	3.9	-13.0
TRUST	T	-14.2	1.0	-15.2

Group	**13.1**
Politics	**-17.6**
Trust	**-17.1**

Table 18: I-93 Corridor – US 2000-2006 (BA or Higher)

		I93 00-06	US 00-06	Difference
GRPPOL	G	~~	-0.6	~~
REGVOTE	P	16.7	3.3	13.4
FRIENDS	G	11.7	-1.3	13.0
TRBLK	T	17.4	7.0	10.4
GRPSOC	G	10.8	1.4	9.5
NEICOOP	G	11.9	2.5	9.4
TRASN	T	16.2	8.0	8.2
IMMIG	T	-0.3	-4.1	3.9
POLINT	P	5.4	4.4	0.9
BLEADER	P	2.9	3.9	-0.9
COOP	T	-1.4	0.7	-2.1
GRPNEI	G	-4.8	-2.4	-2.4
CONFIDE	T	-1.0	3.0	-4.0
POLKNOW	P	3.0	7.2	-4.2
TRHIS	T	-0.1	5.9	-5.9
TRNEI	T	-6.7	0.5	-7.2
EFFCOM	P	-6.4	2.6	-9.0
TGLOC	P	-11.9	1.6	-13.5
TRUST	T	-13.9	1.0	-14.9
TRCOP	T	-23.4	8.0	-31.5

Group	**29.5**
Politics	**-13.3**
Trust	**-43.1**

Table 19: New Hampshire – US 2000-2006 (Income Bellow 50k)

		NH 00-06	US 00-06	Difference
COOP	T	6.8	-3.6	10.4
POLKNOW	P	9.8	0.8	8.9
GRPNEI	G	8.6	2.2	6.3
GRPSOC	G	7.7	2.3	5.4
EFFCOM	P	2.3	-2.3	4.6
POLINT	P	6.9	2.7	4.2
REGVOTE	P	-0.9	-4.6	3.7
TRCOP	T	4.2	2.3	1.9
BLEADER	P	-3.7	-4.2	0.4
TRNEI	T	-5.1	-5.6	0.4
TRUST	T	-7.9	-7.9	0.0
TGLOC	P	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2
FRIENDS	G	-2.1	-1.5	-0.6
GRPPOL	G	0.4	1.8	-1.4
TRBLK	T	-2.7	0.9	-3.6
CONFIDE	T	-1.6	3.5	-5.1
TRASN	T	-3.5	2.9	-6.3
NEICOOP	G	-4.7	2.4	-7.1
TRHIS	T	-4.0	6.0	-10.1
IMMIG	T	-12.8	1.2	-14.0

Group	**2.7**
Politics	**21.6**
Trust	**-26.3**

Table 20: Cheshire – US 2000-2006 (Income Bellow 50k)

		Cheshire 00-06	US 00-06	Difference
NEICOOP	G	15.5	2.4	13.1
GRPSOC	G	15.0	2.3	12.7
TRNEI	T	5.8	-5.6	11.4
REGVOTE	P	4.8	-4.6	9.4
BLEADER	P	4.5	-4.2	8.7
GRPPOL	G	8.3	1.8	6.5
FRIENDS	G	4.0	-1.5	5.4
GRPNEI	G	7.1	2.2	4.9
CONFIDE	T	5.9	3.5	2.4
TRASN	T	5.1	2.9	2.2
EFFCOM	P	-0.8	-2.3	1.5
TRHIS	T	6.7	6.0	0.7
TGLOC	P	-1.1	-0.1	-1.0
TRBLK	T	-2.1	0.9	-2.9
COOP	T	-8.1	-3.6	-4.6
POLINT	P	-2.1	2.7	-4.8
TRCOP	T	-3.0	2.3	-5.3
POLKNOW	P	-5.1	0.8	-6.0
IMMIG	T	-8.5	1.2	-9.7
TRUST	T	-18.1	-7.9	-10.2

Group	**42.6**
Politics	**7.7**
Trust	**-15.9**

Table 21: I-93 – US 2000-2006 (Income Bellow 50k)

		I93 00-06	US 00-06	Difference
GRPNEI	G	~~	2.2	~~
GRPPOL	G	~~	1.8	~~
GRPSOC	G	~~	2.3	~~
COOP	T	11.7	-3.6	15.3
POLKNOW	P	15.4	0.8	14.6
REGVOTE	P	7.7	-4.6	12.2
TRNEI	T	6.4	-5.6	12.0
TGLOC	P	4.5	-0.1	4.6
TRUST	T	-4.1	-7.9	3.8
CONFIDE	T	-2.8	3.5	-6.3
POLINT	P	-7.4	2.7	-10.0
EFFCOM	P	-13.3	-2.3	-11.1
NEICOOP	G	-9.1	2.4	-11.6
TRBLK	T	-13.0	0.9	-13.9
FRIENDS	G	-18.1	-1.5	-16.7
TRHIS	T	-13.3	6.0	-19.3
TRASN	T	-17.5	2.9	-20.3
IMMIG	T	-19.3	1.2	-20.5
BLEADER	P	-28.1	-4.2	-24.0
TRCOP	T	-27.8	2.3	-30.1

Group	**-28.2**
Politics	**-13.6**
Trust	**-79.3**

Table 22: New Hampshire – US 2000-2006 (No College)

		NH 00-06	US 00-06	Difference
POLKNOW	P	12.0	1.2	10.8
GRPNEI	G	10.4	1.5	8.9
EFFCOM	P	7.1	-1.1	8.2
BLEADER	P	4.5	-3.1	7.6
TRNEI	T	3.9	-3.1	7.0
GRPSOC	G	9.4	3.4	6.0
COOP	T	4.4	-1.5	5.9
POLINT	P	10.6	5.0	5.6
TGLOC	P	4.6	-0.6	5.2
TRCOP	T	8.0	3.0	4.9
NEICOOP	G	4.8	0.0	4.8
REGVOTE	P	2.7	0.3	2.4
FRIENDS	G	-0.1	-0.9	0.8
TRUST	T	-4.1	-3.8	-0.3
GRPPOL	G	-0.9	1.7	-2.6
TRBLK	T	-2.5	1.8	-4.3
TRASN	T	-3.2	3.4	-6.6
CONFIDE	T	-0.4	6.3	-6.7
TRHIS	T	-2.1	5.9	-8.0
IMMIG	T	-11.7	0.0	-11.7

Group	**17.9**
Politics	**39.8**
Trust	**-19.8**

Table 23: Cheshire County – US 2000-2006 (No College)

		Cheshire 00-06	US 00-06	Difference
NEICOOP	G	16.1	0.0	16.1
GRPNEI	G	9.0	1.5	7.5
GRPSOC	G	10.6	3.4	7.2
TRNEI	T	1.3	-3.1	4.4
COOP	T	2.9	-1.5	4.4
EFFCOM	P	2.8	-1.1	3.9
TGLOC	P	3.3	-0.6	3.8
REGVOTE	P	3.2	0.3	3.0
GRPPOL	G	1.1	1.7	-0.6
TRHIS	T	5.3	5.9	-0.6
CONFIDE	T	5.4	6.3	-0.9
TRASN	T	2.3	3.4	-1.1
POLINT	P	3.2	5.0	-1.8
TRCOP	T	1.2	3.0	-1.8
POLKNOW	P	-0.7	1.2	-1.9
FRIENDS	G	-3.8	-0.9	-2.9
TRBLK	T	-1.3	1.8	-3.1
BLEADER	P	-6.5	-3.1	-3.5
TRUST	T	-17.5	-3.8	-13.6
IMMIG	T	-14.5	0.0	-14.5

Group	**27.4**
Politics	**3.4**
Trust	**-26.9**

Table 24: I-93 – US 2000-2006 (No College)

		I93 00-06	US 00-06	Difference
GRPPOL	G	~	1.7	~
COOP	T	16.4	-1.5	17.9
POLKNOW	P	13.5	1.2	12.3
REGVOTE	P	6.7	0.3	6.5
GRPNEI	G	7.2	1.5	5.7
TRNEI	T	1.6	-3.1	4.7
TGLOC	P	2.9	-0.6	3.5
NEICOOP	G	0.6	0.0	0.6
EFFCOM	P	-0.6	-1.1	0.5
TRUST	T	-4.2	-3.8	-0.3
BLEADER	P	-5.0	-3.1	-2.0
POLINT	P	2.3	5.0	-2.7
TRHIS	T	-0.1	5.9	-5.9
TRBLK	T	-6.0	1.8	-7.8
TRASN	T	-4.9	3.4	-8.3
FRIENDS	G	-11.0	-0.9	-10.1
GRPSOC	G	-10.4	3.4	-13.8
IMMIG	T	-16.4	0.0	-16.5
TRCOP	T	-13.7	3.0	-16.8
CONFIDE	T	-11.1	6.3	-17.4

Group	**-17.6**
Politics	**18.0**
Trust	**-50.4**