NEW ENGLAND
FEEDING
NEW ENGLAND

NEW HAMPSHIRE

STATE BRIEF

2023

As more frequent and intense climate change disasters imperil food supplies around the world, where our food comes from matters more than ever.

A regional approach to food system resilience is both an *investment* in our shared future and an *insurance policy* against future risks. A regional approach to food system resilience means that we work collectively to adapt, expand, and fortify New England's food production and distribution systems to ensure the availability of adequate, affordable, and culturally appropriate food for all who call New England home.

Can the six New England states provide 30% of their food from regional farms and fisheries by 2030?

New England Feeding New England explores this question and what it will really take to grow, raise, produce, harvest, and catch more regional food and move it through a complex supply chain to our homes and other places where we eat. Our research presents an opportunity for the region: significant changes in diet (e.g., dramatically reducing consumption of ultra-processed foods and increasing fruit and vegetable consumption), a significant increase in land in agriculture, stopping the decrease in farmers and fishermen, and finding a way to actually get local/regional food in the places people shop are daunting challenges, but addressing them will leave our food system stronger and more resilient.

Through 7 research Volumes, New England Feeding New England lays out the case for a regional approach to food system resilience.

» https://nefoodsystemplanners.org/

How self-reliant is our region?

New England Feeding New England Volume 2 estimates regional food self-reliance (RSR)—how much food we produce compared to how much food we consume—for the five major food groups. RSR percentages varied widely from food product to food product, showing a rather lopsided capacity for self-reliance. A small number of foods were produced in large quantities relative to consumption and had self-reliance ratios near or exceeding 100% (e.g., dairy, maple syrup, potatoes, lobster, clams). Most foods, however, had self-reliance ratios of less than 10% (e.g., beef, lettuce, wheat).

⟫ New England Regional Self-Reliance for Major Food Groups

	GRAINS	VEGETABLES	FRUITS	DAIRY	PROTEINS
Servings	1.6%	28.3%	8.7%	50.0%	3.2%
Calories	1.7%	41.0%	6.9%	47.4%	2.6%

Source: Volume 2: Estimating Production for 30% Regional Self-Reliance. Note: vegetables consists of a significant amount of calorie-dense potatoes grown in Maine; dairy includes a significant amount of production in Vermont.

What can each New England state do to increase food security and access while building resilience for the whole region?

What strengths does New Hampshire's food system possess and what opportunities can be pursued? What weaknesses persist and what threats loom?

This State Brief contextualizes important characteristics of New Hampshire's food system for consideration.

New Hampshire's food system is a unique mixture of characteristics found in the five other New England states. For example, New Hampshire's top agricultural and seafood products—milk, vegetables, greenhouse/nursery products, and lobster—mirror top product categories in Connecticut, Maine, and Vermont. Like Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, New Hampshire has a high percentage of people employed at stores and restaurants.

New Hampshire, along with 19 other states, has the *lowest* minimum wage in the country but it also has the *lowest* rate of food insecurity in the country.

Dollar stores are the most common type of major grocery chain in New Hampshire, but the state also has a significant number of independent grocery stores, food cooperatives, and many country stores. These smaller stores have the ability to facilitate access to regional food.

New Hampshire has an opportunity over the next ten years to reimagine what it will take to increase the total amount of land in agriculture; increase vegetable, produce, livestock, and grain production; and continue investing in food and beverage processing and manufacturing.

NH Food Alliance

The NH Food Alliance is a statewide network that connects the people, businesses, organizations, and communities dedicated to growing a thriving, fair, and sustainable local food system in the Granite State.

Together, the network builds relationships to amplify collective impact through six focus areas: increase farmland conservation and access; support local farm, fish, and food businesses, grow the movement of local eaters, improve food security and local food access; respond and adapt to climate change; and promote racial equity in our food system.

The NH Food System Statewide Gathering is an annual event that brings food system stakeholders together to grow a thriving and fair food system.

State Snapshot

›› Top Agricultural Products by Sales, 2017

Milk from cows ($42 million), bedding/garden plants ($32 million), and vegetables/melons ($20 million) accounted for the majority of agricultural products sales in New Hampshire.

MILK FROM COWS
23.1%

BEDDING/GARDEN PLANTS
17.8%

includes bedding/garden plants, cut flowers, florist greens, foliage plants, potted flowering plants, etc.

VEGETABLES
11.1%
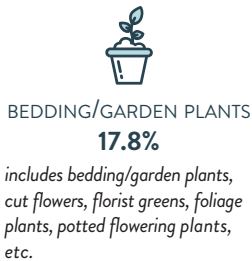
›› Top Seafood Products by Sales, 2022

*In 2022, lobster accounted for **87.3%** ($32,588,447) of the value of sales and **45.3%** (5,262,127) of pounds landed.*

LOBSTER
87.3%

MENHADENS
5.4%

BLUEFIN TUNA
2.7%
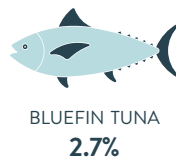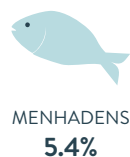
Top Manufactured Products by Sales, 2017

FLUID MILK
26.9%

BREWERIES
26.3%

SUGAR AND CONFECTIONARY PRODUCTS
17.0%
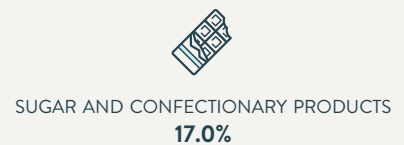
Sources: Volume 3: Economic Impact of New England's Food System, NOAA Fisheries, and the Atlantic Coastal Cooperative Statistics Program

›› Top Retail Food Sales by Market Channel, 2017

GROCERY STORES
51.3%

RESTAURANTS/ FAST FOOD
33.4%

LIQUOR STORES
NH is the only state that operates liquor stores but sales values were suppressed in 2017.

DIRECT SALES
0.4%
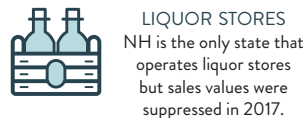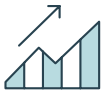
📊 Food System Economy

How big is New Hampshire's food system? What sectors are growing? What sectors are contracting?

New Hampshire's food system employs over **92,000** people and generates about **$14.2 billion** in sales. Agricultural and fisheries employment was flat or decreased slightly from 2007 to 2017. Agricultural sales decreased in this timeframe, while seafood sales increased. Employment and sales were strong in every other category, except beverage manufacturing employment and sales and store sales.

⟫ Economic Impact of New Hampshire's Food System, 2017

	2017 Employment	% of Total	Growth from 2007-2017	2017 Sales	% of Total	Growth from 2007-2017
Agriculture	12,545	13.6%	0.0%	$198,249,800	1.4%	-2.1%
Fisheries	309	0.3%	-0.5%	$38,454,000	0.3%	3.5%
Food Manufacturing	2,989	3.2%	3.9%	$1,214,889,300	8.6%	3.7%
Beverage Manufacturing	879	0.9%	-0.5%	$564,113,000	4.0%	-2.4%
Wholesaling + Distributing	3,875	4.2%	0.4%	$3,501,831,600	24.7%	1.2%
Stores	21,789	23.6%	0.5%	$5,563,018,900	39.3%	-0.3%
Food Services + Drinking Places	50,102	54.2%	0.9%	$3,087,303,800	21.8%	1.2%
TOTAL	**92,488**	**100.0%**	**0.7%**	**$14,167,860,600**	**100.0%**	**0.5%**

Source: Volume 3: Economic Impact of New England's Food System. Note: Agriculture sales in this table includes support activities. Sales values are adjusted for inflation to 2020 dollars. Agricultural sales are adjusted using producer price indices for crops and livestock.

⟫ Food System Employment Multiplier

The employment multiplier calculated in Volume 3 shows that for each additional job created in New Hampshire's food system, total employment in the state's economy will increase by 1.5 jobs (i.e., to the 1 additional food system job, we will have 0.5 jobs spun-off those)

Total Food System Employment Impact

New Hampshire Food System Employment

GROWS TO

92,488

MULTIPLIER 1.50

138,732
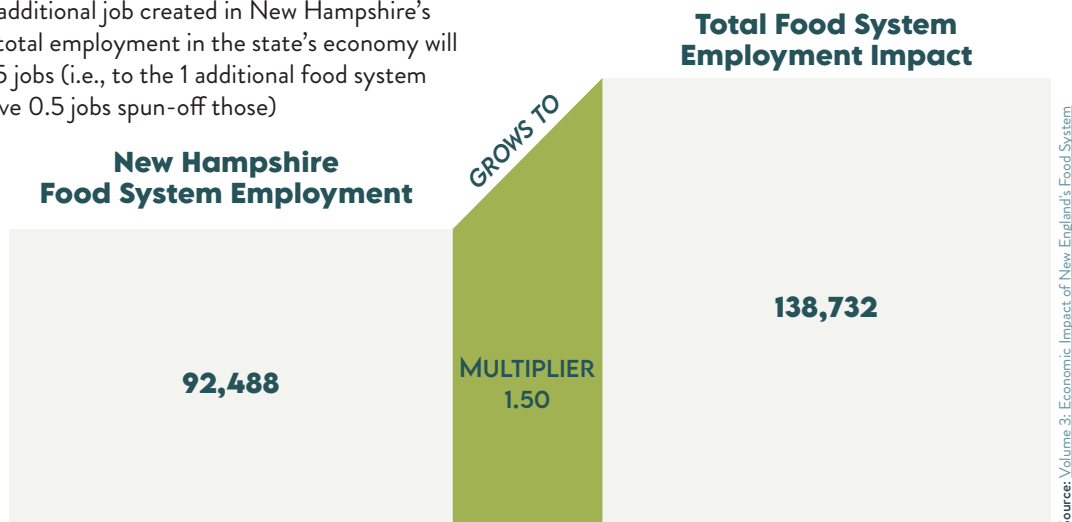
The additional one-half job (in aggregate) is actually a set of fractional jobs spread over the entire economy, the result of linked activity in other food system and nonfood system sectors. These include jobs in transportation, utilities, finance, trade, and government.

Food System Wages

How much do food system workers in New Hampshire earn?

Wages/salaries are the most common source of income for the majority of Americans. Unfortunately, New Hampshire's food system workers, particularly food service workers, receive some of the *lowest* wages of any occupational category in the state. New Hampshire has the *lowest* minimum wage of the New England states, and median hourly wages for many food system jobs are below living wage levels.

» Median Hourly Wages by Major Occupational Category, 2022

The U.S. GAO found that **restaurants** and other **eating places** employed the largest percentage of working adult Medicaid enrollees and SNAP recipients in states that provided employer data.

MINIMUM WAGE
$7.25

MEDIAN HOURLY WAGES

Bar values: $53.45 MANAGEMENT, $48.07 COMPUTER/MATHEMATICAL, $39.97 ARCHITECTURE/ENGINEERING, $38.46 HEALTH CARE PRACTITIONERS, $36.91 LEGAL, $36.31 BUSINESS/FINANCIAL OPERATIONS, $34.13 LIFE/PHYSICAL/SOCIAL SCIENCES, $25.61 INSTALLATION/MAINTENANCE, $25.26 ARTS/DESIGN/ENTERTAINMENT, $24.71 EDUCATION, $24.31 CONSTRUCTION/EXTRACTION, $24.23 PROTECTIVE SERVICES, $23.50 COMMUNITY/SOCIAL SERVICES, $21.47 PRODUCTION, $21.28 OFFICE/ADMIN, $17.94 HEALTH CARE SUPPORT, $17.93 BUILDING/GROUNDS CLEANING, $17.89 TRANSPORTATION/MATERIAL MOVING, $17.22 FARMING/FISHING/FORESTRY, $17.21 SALES, $15.13 PERSONAL CARE, $14.65 FOOD PREPARATION AND SERVING

» Median Hourly Wages by Selected Food System Occupations, 2022
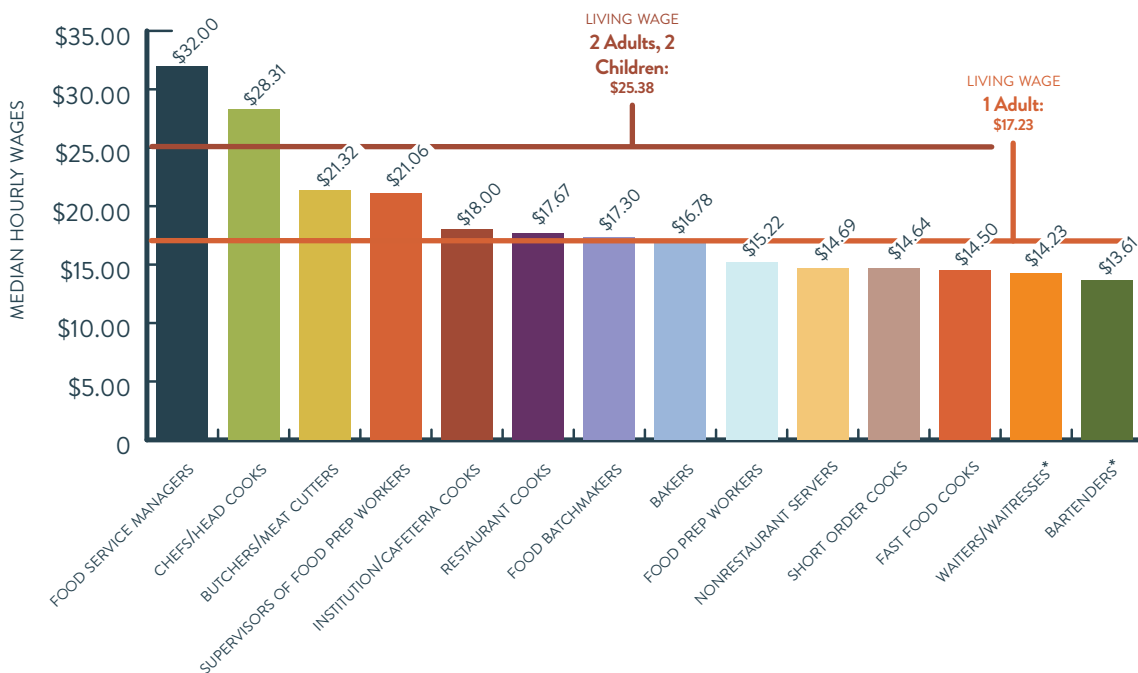
LIVING WAGE
2 Adults, 2 Children:
$25.38

LIVING WAGE
1 Adult:
$17.23

MEDIAN HOURLY WAGES

Bar values: $32.00 FOOD SERVICE MANAGERS, $28.31 CHEFS/HEAD COOKS, $21.32 BUTCHERS/MEAT CUTTERS, $21.06 SUPERVISORS OF FOOD PREP WORKERS, $18.00 INSTITUTION/CAFETERIA COOKS, $17.67 RESTAURANT COOKS, $17.30 FOOD BATCHMAKERS, $16.78 BAKERS, $15.22 FOOD PREP WORKERS, $14.69 NONRESTAURANT SERVERS, $14.64 SHORT ORDER COOKS, $14.50 FAST FOOD COOKS, $14.23 WAITERS/WAITRESSES*, $13.61 BARTENDERS*

Food Access

Do Granite Staters have equitable access to food stores?

New Hampshire's biracial, Hispanic, Asian, Black, and other non-White populations disproportionately live in low income/low access (LILA)* census tracts.

Sources: USDA Food Research Atlas, American Community Survey

New Hampshire is also home to predominantly rural, White populations with low income and low access.

A higher percentage (i.e., a more purple census tract) means that residents are more likely to be non-White, Hispanic, and/or low income with limited access to grocery stores, particularly in cities.

COOS COUNTY

CARROLL COUNTY

GRAFTON COUNTY

BELKNAP COUNTY

SULLIVAN COUNTY

MERRIMACK COUNTY

Concord

STRAFFORD COUNTY

Manchester

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

CHESHIRE COUNTY

% NON-WHITE OR HISPANIC BY LILA CENSUS TRACT

- 78-99%
- 59-78%
- 41-59%
- 21-41%
- 2-21%

* Low Income/Low Access (LILA) = Where a large proportion of the residents have low-incomes and are more than 1/2 mile from a food source for urban populations, and over 10 miles for rural populations.

	% OF POPULATION	% LIVING IN LILA TRACTS
White	87.2% (1,200,649)	15.3% (183,635)
Hispanic	4.3% (59,454)	25.9% (15,389)
Black	1.4% (18,655)	32.8% (6,110)
2 or More Races	4.0% (54,564)	11.5% (6,270)
Asian	2.6% (35,604)	24.1% (8,593)
Other Race	0.4% (5,916)	16.5% (978)
Indigenous	0.2% (2,299)	7.3% (168)
Hawaiian/PI	0.03% (388)	46.6% (181)

» Food Insecurity

In the past 20 years, food insecurity was highest in 2013, as a result of a slow recovery from the Great Recession. New Hampshire has the lowest rate of food insecurity in the country.

The COVID-19 pandemic triggered economic hardship across the country, but USDA estimates of food insecurity were not noticeably higher in 2020 and 2021. What explains this? The federal government rapidly fortified the social safety net to fight the pandemic.
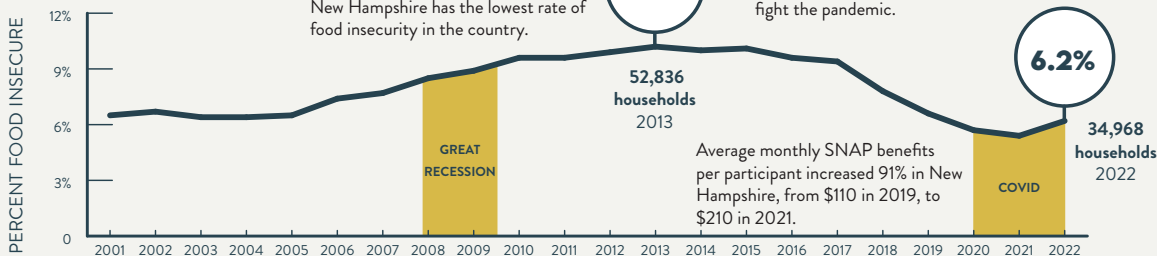
10.2%

6.2%

6.8%

However, other research estimated that the food insecurity rate was 6.8% in New Hampshire in 2021, and as high as 10.2% in Coos County

Source: Feeding America

52,836 households 2013

Average monthly SNAP benefits per participant increased 91% in New Hampshire, from $110 in 2019, to $210 in 2021.

34,968 households 2022

GREAT RECESSION

COVID

PERCENT FOOD INSECURE

12% 9% 6% 3% 0

2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

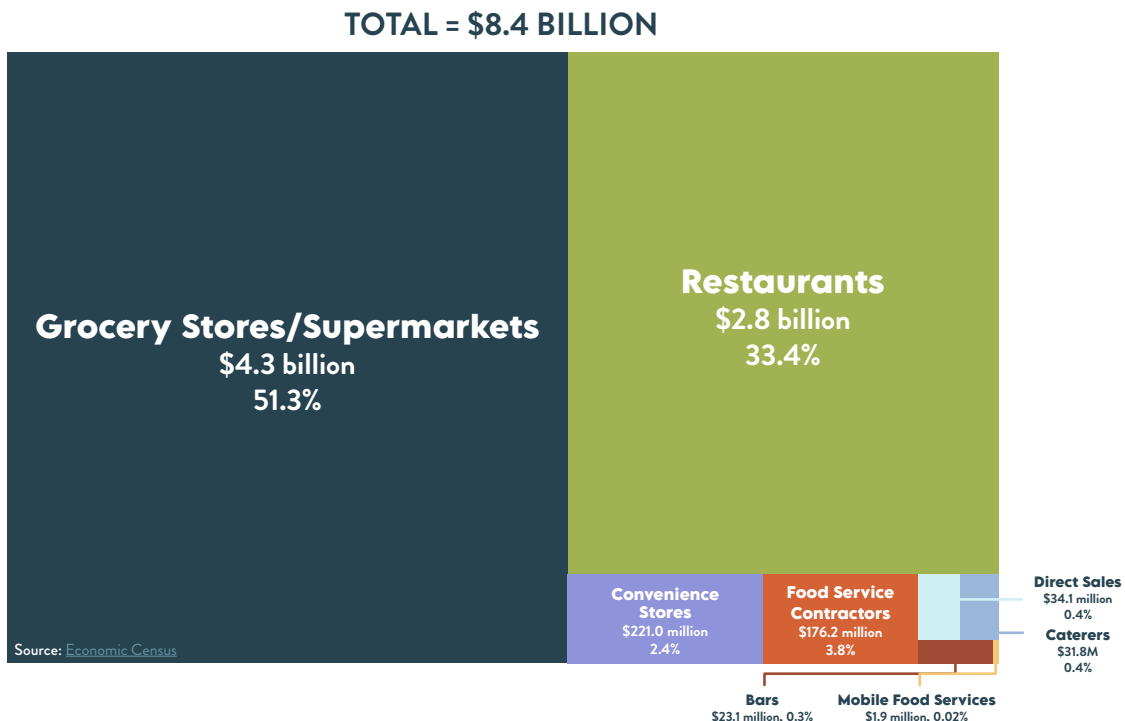Sources: USDA Economic Research Service, KFF (SNAP Benefits)

Food Expenditures

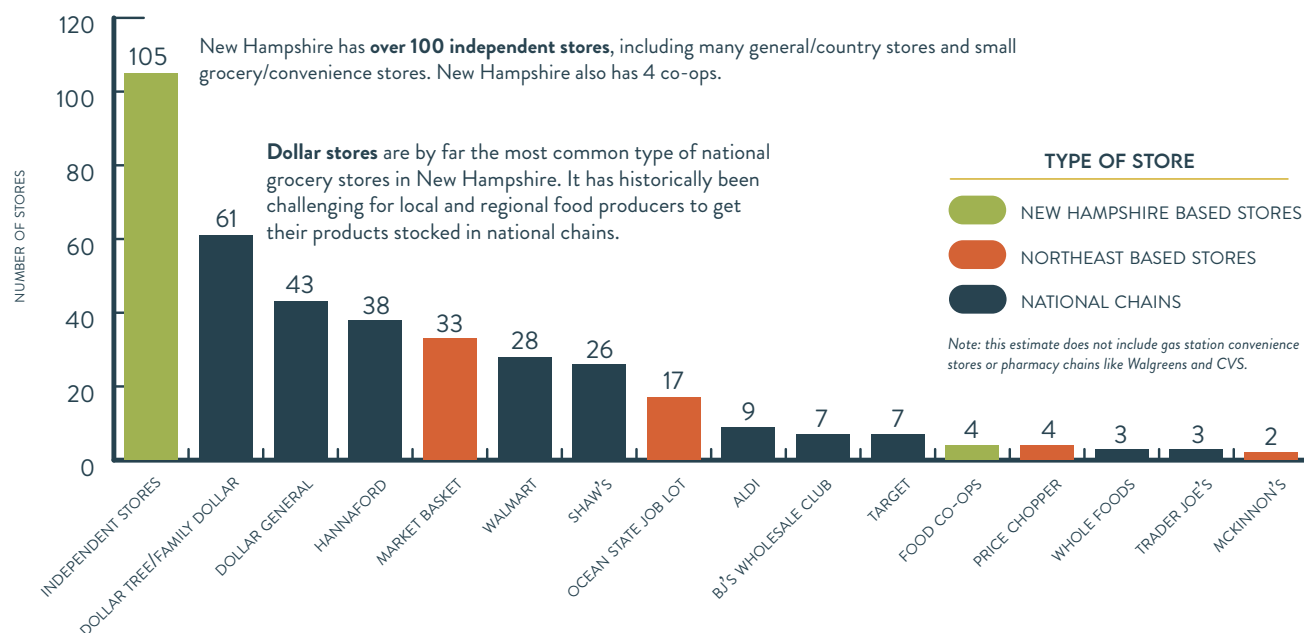## How much do Granite Staters spend on food? Where do they shop?

People in New Hampshire spent over **$8.4 billion** at stores and restaurants in 2017. Grocery stores (51.3%) and restaurants (33.4%)—which includes full-service and fast food restaurants—accounted for 84.7% of total sales. Direct sales from farmer to customer made up less than 1% of total retail sales.

Food Stores and Services Sales, 2017

TOTAL = $8.4 BILLION

Grocery Stores/Supermarkets
$4.3 billion
51.3%

Restaurants
$2.8 billion
33.4%

Convenience Stores
$221.0 million
2.4%

Food Service Contractors
$176.2 million
3.8%

Direct Sales
$34.1 million
0.4%

Caterers
$31.8M
0.4%

Bars
$23.1 million, 0.3%

Mobile Food Services
$1.9 million, 0.02%

Source: Economic Census

Count of Food Stores in New Hampshire

New Hampshire has **over 100 independent stores**, including many general/country stores and small grocery/convenience stores. New Hampshire also has 4 co-ops.

Dollar stores are by far the most common type of national grocery stores in New Hampshire. It has historically been challenging for local and regional food producers to get their products stocked in national chains.

TYPE OF STORE

- NEW HAMPSHIRE BASED STORES
- NORTHEAST BASED STORES
- NATIONAL CHAINS

Note: this estimate does not include gas station convenience stores or pharmacy chains like Walgreens and CVS.

NUMBER OF STORES

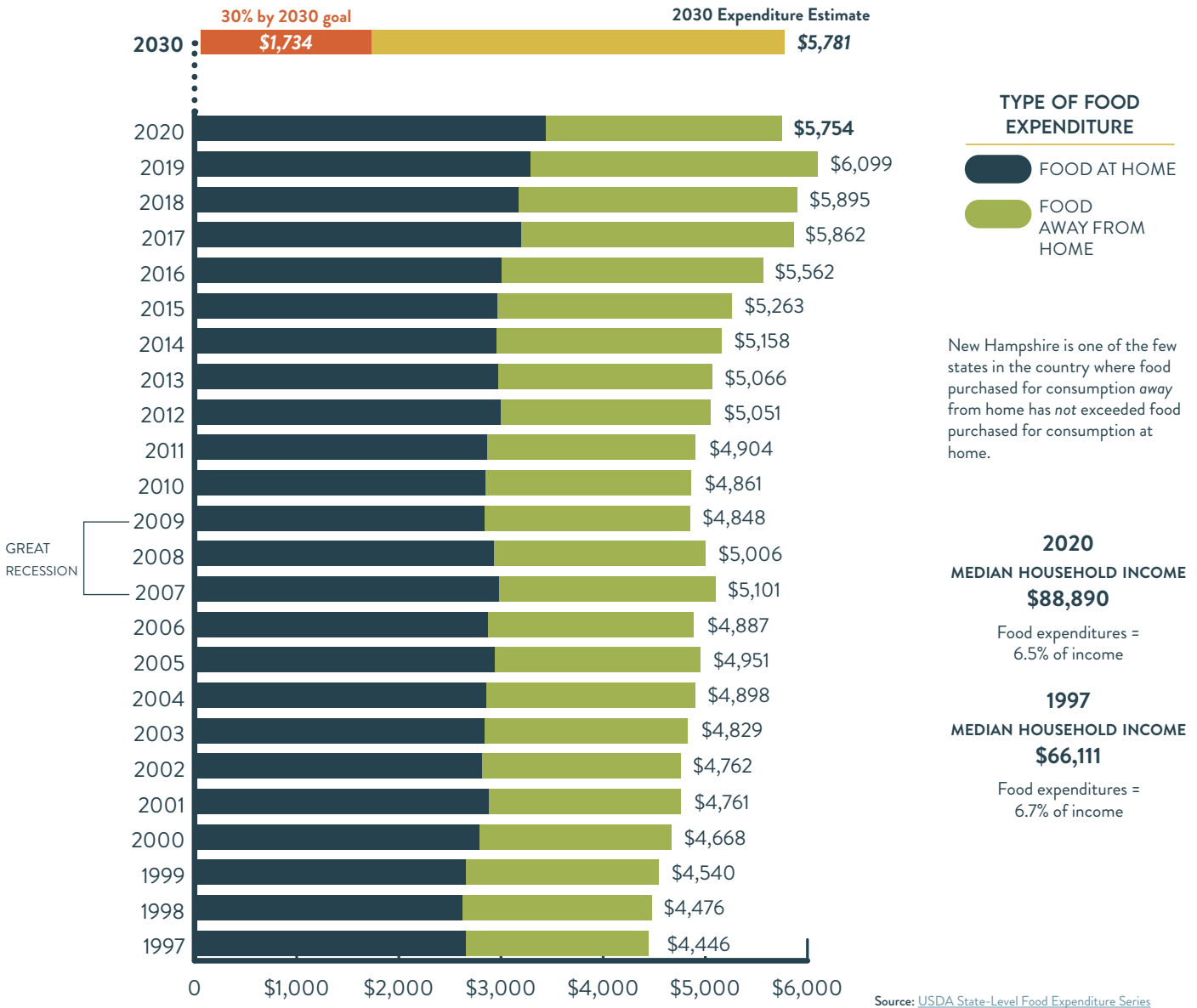| Store	Count
INDEPENDENT STORES	105
DOLLAR TREE/FAMILY DOLLAR	61
DOLLAR GENERAL	43
HANNAFORD	38
MARKET BASKET	33
WALMART	28
SHAW'S	26
OCEAN STATE JOB LOT	17
ALDI	9
BJ'S WHOLESALE CLUB	7
TARGET	7
FOOD CO-OPS	4
PRICE CHOPPER	4
WHOLE FOODS	3
TRADER JOE'S	3
MCKINNON'S	2

Source: Google search.

What would it take to meet a 30% food expenditure goal?

#3 New Hampshire had the third highest per capita food expenditures (**$5,754**) of any state in the country in 2020. With an average annual food expenditure growth rate of 1.8% from 1997 to 2020—and population increase to 1,646,470 by 2030—per capita food expenditures may reach **$5,781** by 2030. About **$1,734** per capita would then have to be spent on regional food to meet our 30% goal.

30% by 2030 goal

2030 Expenditure Estimate

Year	Amount
2030	**$1,734** / **$5,781**
2020	**$5,754**
2019	$6,099
2018	$5,895
2017	$5,862
2016	$5,562
2015	$5,263
2014	$5,158
2013	$5,066
2012	$5,051
2011	$4,904
2010	$4,861
2009	$4,848
2008	$5,006
2007	$5,101
2006	$4,887
2005	$4,951
2004	$4,898
2003	$4,829
2002	$4,762
2001	$4,761
2000	$4,668
1999	$4,540
1998	$4,476
1997	$4,446

GREAT RECESSION (2009–2007)

TYPE OF FOOD EXPENDITURE

- FOOD AT HOME
- FOOD AWAY FROM HOME

New Hampshire is one of the few states in the country where food purchased for consumption *away* from home has *not* exceeded food purchased for consumption at home.

2020
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME
$88,890
Food expenditures = 6.5% of income

1997
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME
$66,111
Food expenditures = 6.7% of income

Source: USDA State-Level Food Expenditure Series

Northeast consumer expenditure data indicates that ultraprocessed food products make up the top 3 food expenditure categories, followed by fresh fruit.

MISCELLANEOUS FOODS
$1,147 (18.7%)
Frozen prepared meals, canned food, chips, desserts, etc.

BAKERY PRODUCTS
$585 (9.5%)
Bread, crackers, cookies, cakes, pies, doughnuts, etc.

NONALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES
$576 (9.4%)
Soda, coffee, tea, ice, sports drinks, etc.

FRESH FRUIT
$467 (7.6%)

Source: Consumer Expenditure Survey

Climate Change

## How will climate change impact New Hampshire's food system?

Food system activities like cultivating crops, raising livestock, and land use changes, are major drivers of climate change *and* food systems are particularly vulnerable to climate change. July 2023 was the warmest month on record and major changes are already underway across New Hampshire and New England:

» **Loss of Seasonality:** less distinct seasons, milder winters, earlier spring conditions, and more unpredictable weather are expected to impact agricultural production. For example, maple syrup production is expected to decrease as climate change impacts the range in which tree species can survive, shortens the length of the sugaring season, and aids in the expansion of invasive tree pests.

3.1° The average temperature in New Hampshire in 2022, 45.4°F, was 3.1°F higher than the average temperature during the previous century.

›› Air Temperature Anomaly
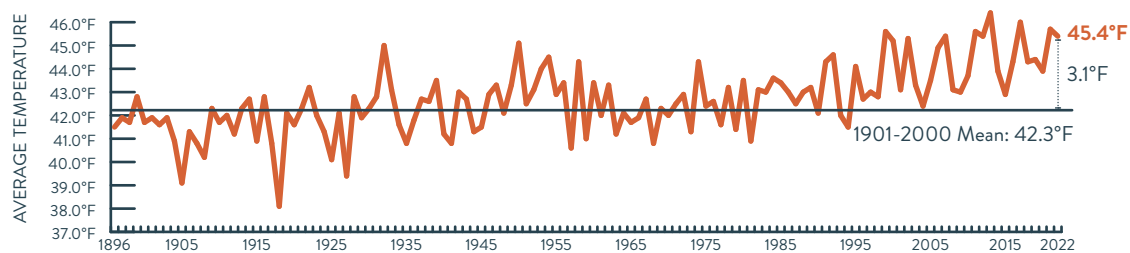
Source: NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information

» **Threats to Health:** increases in heat and humidity, ground-level ozone pollution, air pollution from wildfires, mold, pollen season, vector-borne diseases (e.g., Lyme disease), and gastrointestinal illnesses from waterborne and foodborne contaminants can lead to more illness and death.
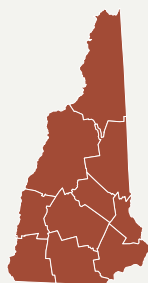
› Projected Climate Risks

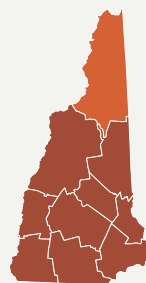HIGH   MEDIUM   LOW   NO RISK

EXTREME RAIN

Annual precipitation and extreme precipitation events in New Hampshire have been above average in recent years.
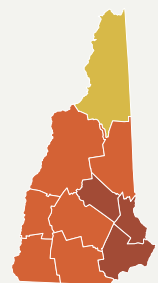
HURRICANES

Hurricanes Sandy (2012), Irene (2011), Floyd (1999), and Gloria (1985), were all billion-dollar disasters that impacted New Hampshire.

WATER STRESS

New Hampshire has experienced more abnormally dry days during the past 10 years then it did in the early 2000s.

Source: Stuart A. Thompson and Yaryna Serkez, September 18, 2020, "Every Place Has Its Own Climate Risk. What Is It Where You Live?," *The New York Times*. Based on data from Four Twenty Seven.
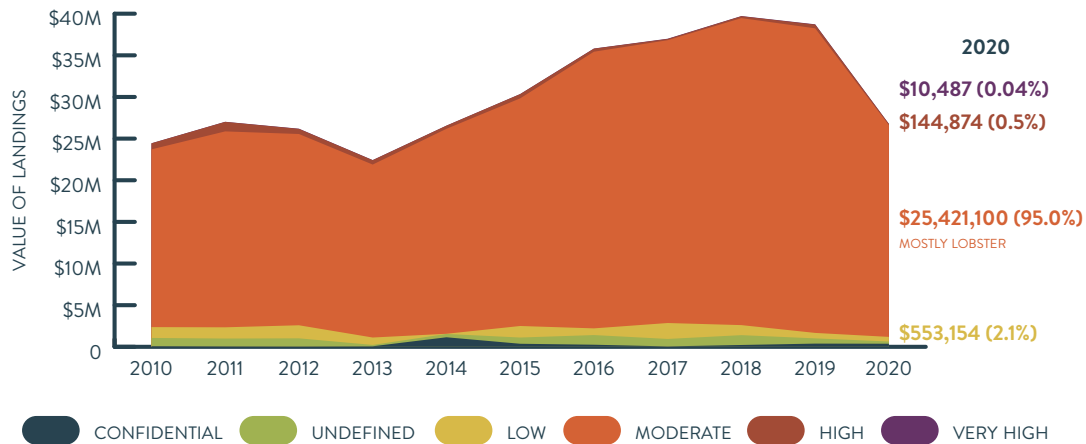
» **Ocean Under Threat:** the Atlantic Ocean supports tourism, recreation, and economic activities, including fisheries. Warmer ocean temperatures—the Northeast Continental Shelf is warming much faster than the global average—sea level rise, acidification, and increased storm frequency and intensity all threaten marine ecosystems and the communities that depend on them. For example, lobster populations have declined in southern regions of New England where temperatures have increased too much.

<1% Less than 1% of New Hampshire's seafood catch in 2020 was classified as having very high or high vulnerabilty to changes in abundance or distribution due to climate change. The top New Hampshire catch, lobster, was deemed to be at moderate risk.

» **Climate Vulnerability of New Hampshire Catch**

2020
$10,487 (0.04%)
$144,874 (0.5%)

$25,421,100 (95.0%)
MOSTLY LOBSTER

$553,154 (2.1%)

CONFIDENTIAL   UNDEFINED   LOW   MODERATE   HIGH   VERY HIGH

Source: NOAA Fisheries, Northeast Vulnerability Assessment

» **Risks to Cities:** the Northeastern U.S. is home to densely populated cities, like Concord, critical transportation corridors and infrastructure, and culturally and historically significant sites. Climate change impacts, including from sea level rise, flooding, and hurricanes can damage infrastructure, displace populations, strain our emergency response system, and disproportionately affect historically marginalized and low-income communities. **Source:** Fourth National Climate Assessment, Chapter 18: Northeast
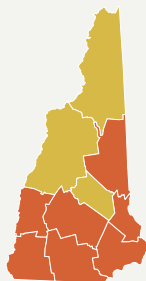

» **Projected Climate Risks**   HIGH   MEDIUM   LOW   NO RISK

WILDFIRE

Large wildfires are not very common in New Hampshire, but ≈250 small fires (≈1 acre) occur per year.

HEAT STRESS

Temperatures have risen about 3.0°F since the beginning of the 20th century, resulting in warmer nights, shorter freeze-free seasons, and longer growing seasons.
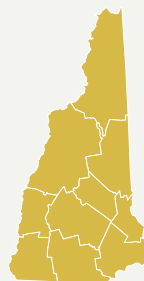
SEA LEVEL RISE

Tidal-gauge records in Portsmouth Harbor indicate sea level rise of about 8 inches since 1900. Sea level is expected to rise 1-8 feet by 2100.

Source: Stuart A. Thompson and Yaryna Serkez, September 18, 2020, "Every Place Has Its Own Climate Risk. What Is It Where You Live?," *The New York Times.* Based on data from Four Twenty Seven.
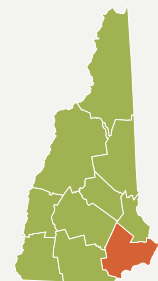
Agriculture

What kinds of agricultural products does New Hampshire grow/raise? How have land uses changed over time?

» Land in Agriculture

TOTAL
425,393 ACRES

WOODLAND
238,284 acres
56.0%

FARMSTEADS
39,252 acres
9.2%

PASTURE
43,563 acres
10.2%

CROPLAND
104,294 acres
24.5%

Harvested cropland: 85,793 acres

ALL FORAGE
64,393 acres
75.1%

CORN: SILAGE
11,214 acres
13.1%

VEGETABLES
3,695 acres
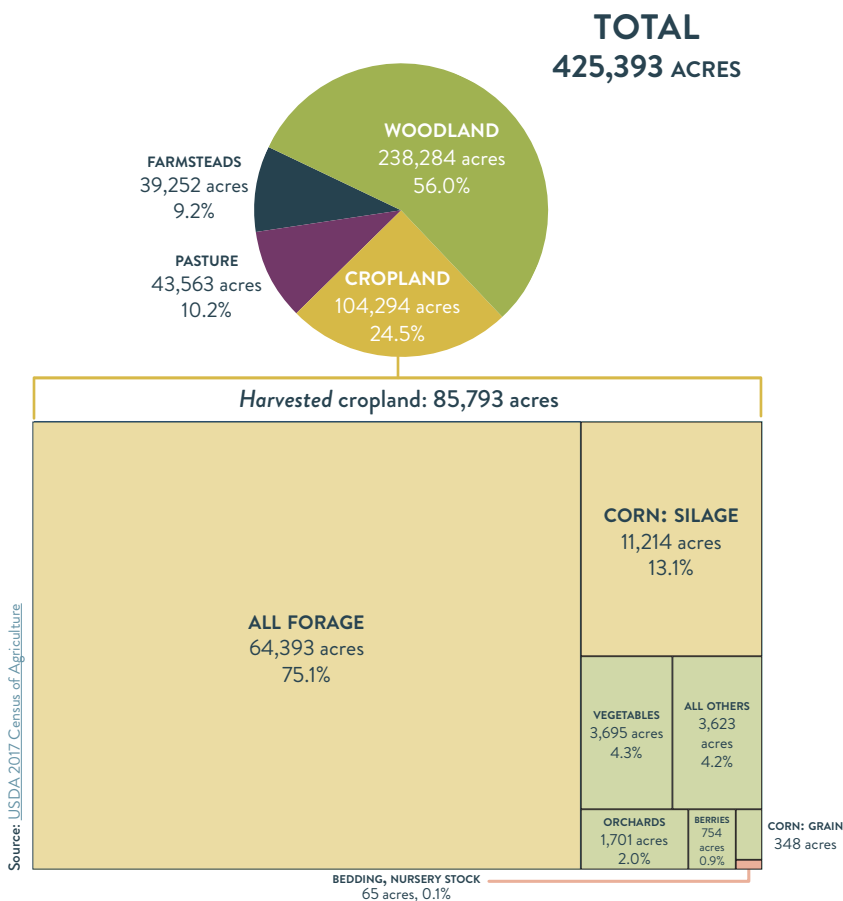4.3%

ALL OTHERS
3,623 acres
4.2%

ORCHARDS
1,701 acres
2.0%

BERRIES
754 acres
0.9%

CORN: GRAIN
348 acres

BEDDING, NURSERY STOCK
65 acres, 0.1%

Source: USDA 2017 Census of Agriculture

#48 New Hampshire ranked 48th in national agricultural sales

-80% Cropland decreased from 509,000 acres in 1945 to 104,000 acres in 2017

-85% Pastureland decreased from 231,000 acres in 1945 to 44,000 acres in 2017
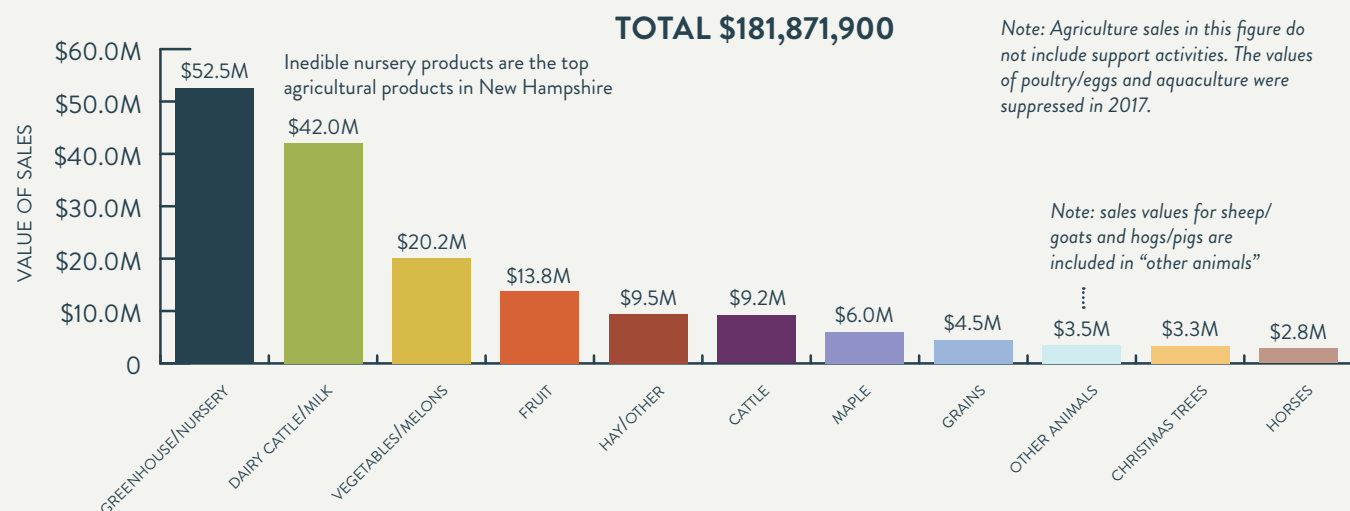
56% New Hampshire has the highest % of woodland as a % of agricultural land, 56%, of any state in New England

END USES

- ANIMAL FEED
- EDIBLE
- LANDSCAPING

Acreage for animal feed equaled **88.2% (75,607 acres)** of harvested cropland and 17.8% of total land in agriculture. Boosting vegetable, fruit, and grain production—whether in the open or indoors—is one way New Hampshire could help the region.

» Agricultural Sales, 2017

TOTAL $181,871,900

Note: Agriculture sales in this figure do not include support activities. The values of poultry/eggs and aquaculture were suppressed in 2017.

VALUE OF SALES

Inedible nursery products are the top agricultural products in New Hampshire

Note: sales values for sheep/ goats and hogs/pigs are included in "other animals"

GREENHOUSE/NURSERY	$52.5M
DAIRY CATTLE/MILK	$42.0M
VEGETABLES/MELONS	$20.2M
FRUIT	$13.8M
HAY/OTHER	$9.5M
CATTLE	$9.2M
MAPLE	$6.0M
GRAINS	$4.5M
OTHER ANIMALS	$3.5M
CHRISTMAS TREES	$3.3M
HORSES	$2.8M

Source: USDA 2017 Census of Agriculture

Projected Changes in Land in Agriculture, Business as Usual Scenario

TOTAL

425,393 ACRES EXISTING ACREAGE
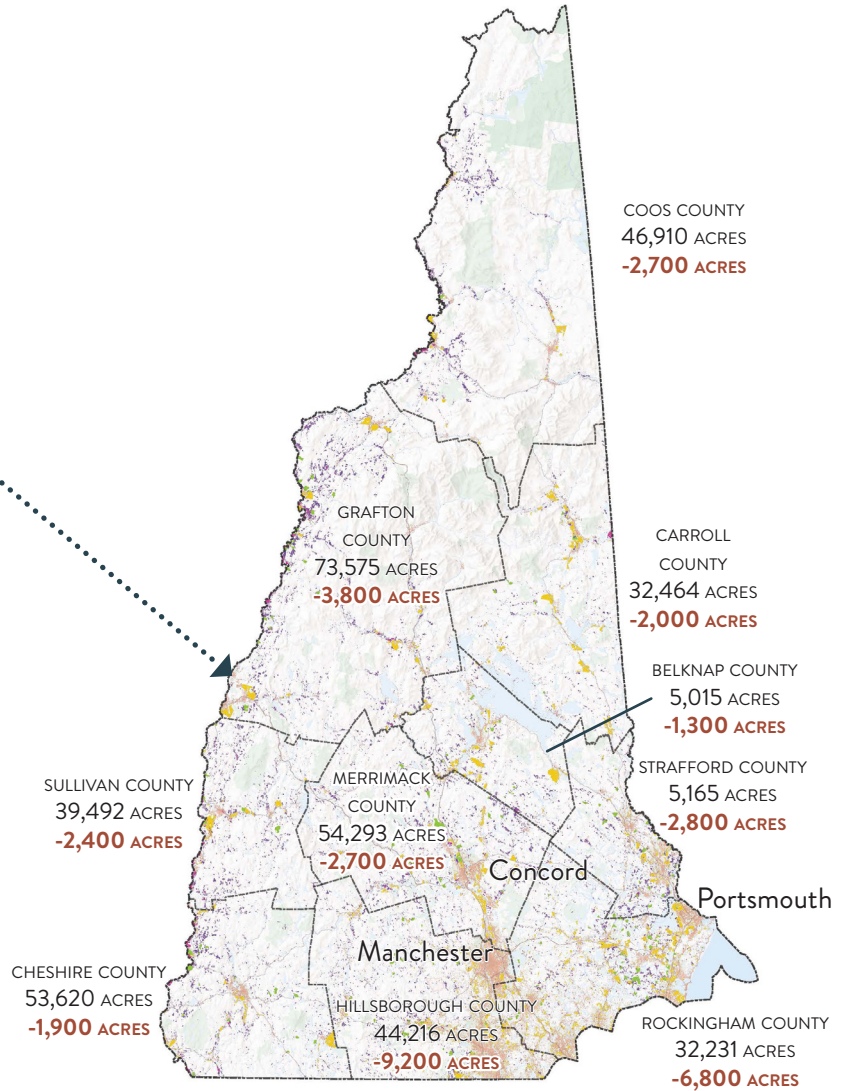
-35,600 ACRES BUSINESS AS USUAL SCENARIO

LAND USES

- CULTIVATED CROPS
- PASTURE/HAY
- EASEMENT
- DEVELOPED LAND
- PROJECTED URBAN AND HIGHLY DEVELOPED AND LOW-DENSITY RESIDENTIAL

An analysis from the American Farmland Trust (AFT) estimates that New Hampshire could lose an additional **35,600 acres** by 2040 under a "Business as Usual" development scenario and **43,200 acres** under a "Runaway Sprawl" scenario.
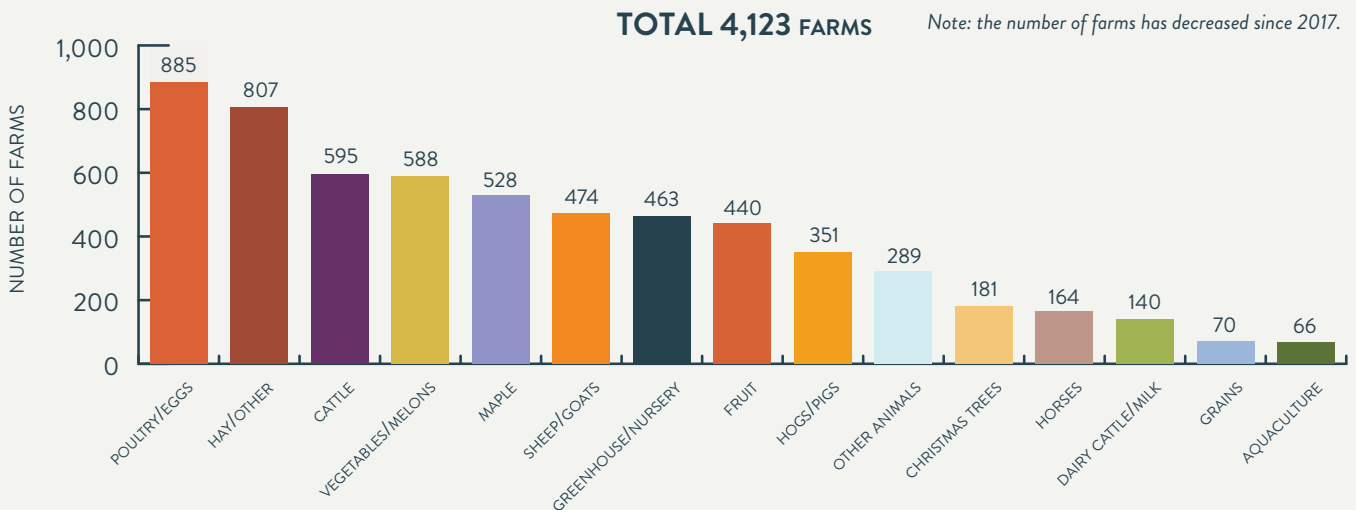
AFT projects that **Hillsborough, Rockingham,** and **Grafton** counties will experience the biggest decreases in land in agriculture.

Source: American Farmland Trust, Farms Under Threat 2040: Choosing an Abundant Future

COOS COUNTY
46,910 ACRES
-2,700 ACRES

GRAFTON COUNTY
73,575 ACRES
-3,800 ACRES

CARROLL COUNTY
32,464 ACRES
-2,000 ACRES

BELKNAP COUNTY
5,015 ACRES
-1,300 ACRES

SULLIVAN COUNTY
39,492 ACRES
-2,400 ACRES

MERRIMACK COUNTY
54,293 ACRES
-2,700 ACRES

STRAFFORD COUNTY
5,165 ACRES
-2,800 ACRES

Concord

Portsmouth

Manchester

CHESHIRE COUNTY
53,620 ACRES
-1,900 ACRES

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY
44,216 ACRES
-9,200 ACRES

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY
32,231 ACRES
-6,800 ACRES

#6 New Hampshire has the lowest percentage of cropland, 24.5%, of any New England state

Number of Farms Engaged in Each Category, 2017

TOTAL 4,123 FARMS *Note: the number of farms has decreased since 2017.*

NUMBER OF FARMS

Category	Farms
POULTRY/EGGS	885
HAY/OTHER	807
CATTLE	595
VEGETABLES/MELONS	588
MAPLE	528
SHEEP/GOATS	474
GREENHOUSE/NURSERY	463
FRUIT	440
HOGS/PIGS	351
OTHER ANIMALS	289
CHRISTMAS TREES	181
HORSES	164
DAIRY CATTLE/MILK	140
GRAINS	70
AQUACULTURE	66

Source: USDA 2017 Census of Agriculture
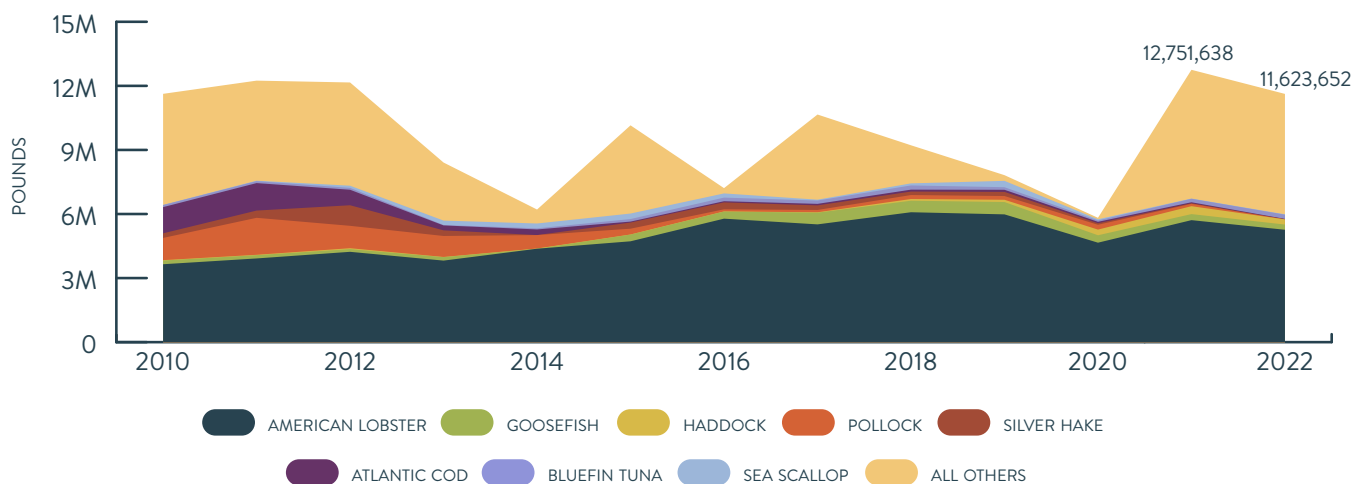
Fisheries

What kinds of seafood products does New Hampshire harvest?

18 New Hampshire has the shortest coastline of any state in the country: about 18 miles.

American lobster is the top species by weight and value harvested by New Hampshire fishermen.
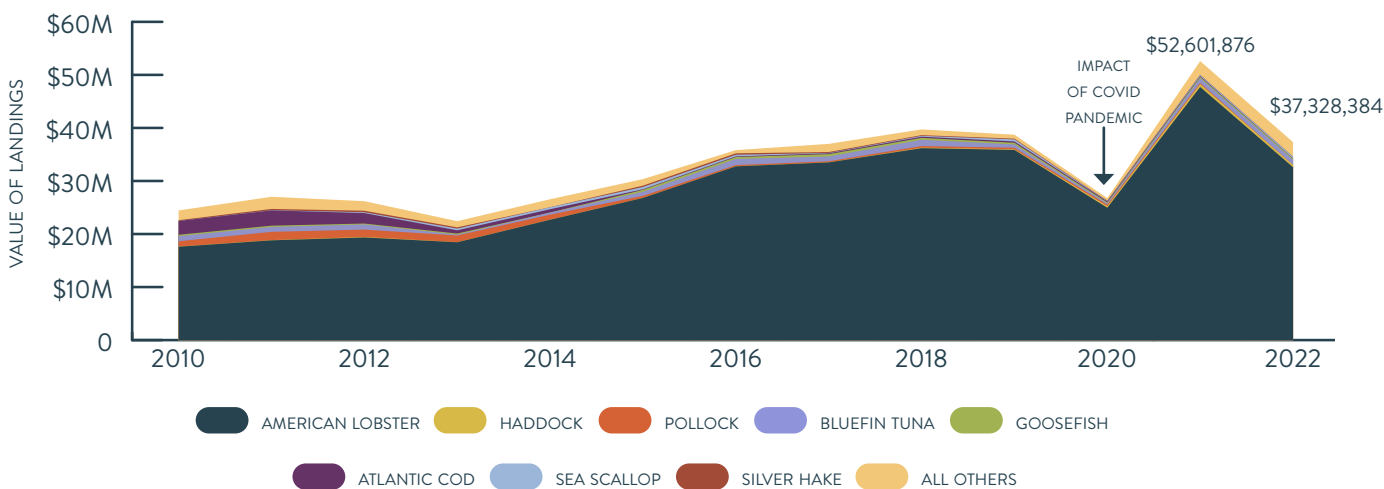
⤗ Pounds of Commercial Seafood Landings

Legend: AMERICAN LOBSTER, GOOSEFISH, HADDOCK, POLLOCK, SILVER HAKE, ATLANTIC COD, BLUEFIN TUNA, SEA SCALLOP, ALL OTHERS

Values shown: 12,751,638 and 11,623,652

Source: NOAA Fisheries and the Atlantic Coastal Cooperative Statistics Program

⤗ Value of Commercial Seafood Landings

IMPACT OF COVID PANDEMIC

Values shown: $52,601,876 and $37,328,384

Legend: AMERICAN LOBSTER, HADDOCK, POLLOCK, BLUEFIN TUNA, GOOSEFISH, ATLANTIC COD, SEA SCALLOP, SILVER HAKE, ALL OTHERS

Source: NOAA Fisheries and the Atlantic Coastal Cooperative Statistics Program

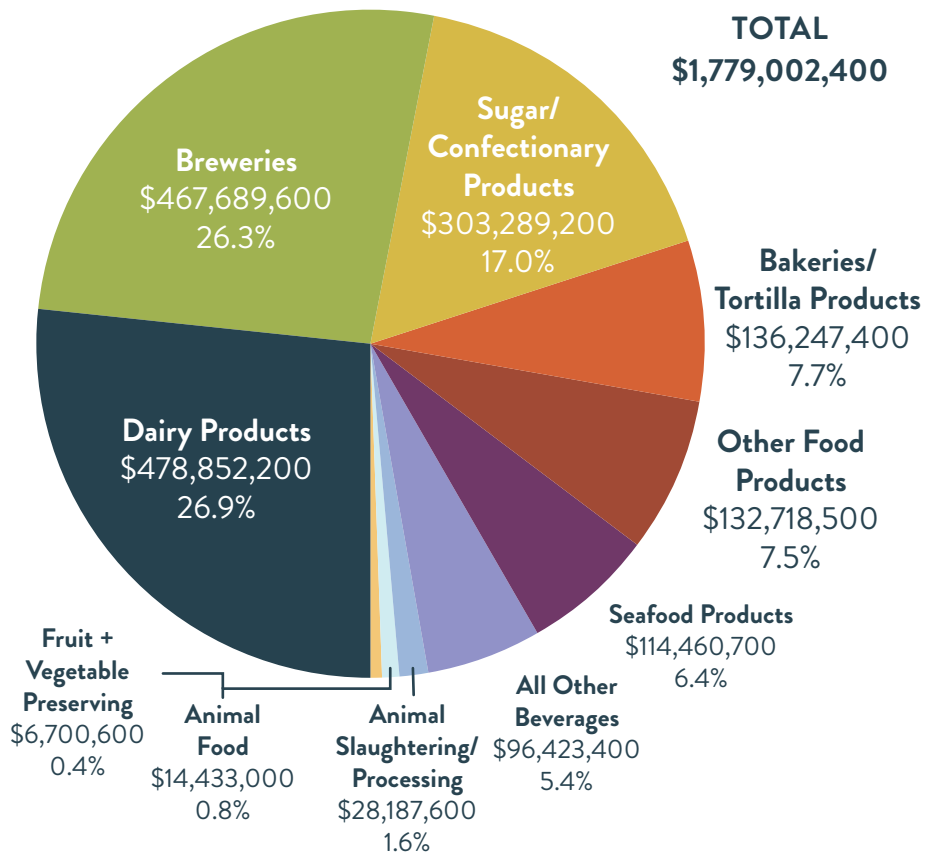# Next Steps: What Can New Hampshire do to Meet the 30% by 2030 Goal?

To strengthen our food system and make progress towards the region's goal, New Hampshire will develop a 2025-2030 NH Food System Strategic Plan. As part of the plan's development, we will:

» Align, clarify, and prioritize strategies for individuals, businesses, and organizations working to support farmers, fishermen, and food producers in the state through the NH Food Alliance network of partners.

» Complete a NH Local Food Count to inform food systems and economic development work, establishing a baseline for progress towards the stated goal. This project, led by the NH Food Alliance, launched in July 2023. Results are expected to be published sometime in early 2024.

» Utilize the data provided through the New England Feeding New England Project and A Regional Approach to Food System Resilience report to develop a SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) analysis for the state's food system.

To accomplish its aims, and the region's, New Hampshire will closely coordinate with the other New England states and Food Solutions New England through the New England Food System Planners Partnership (NEFSPP). Both the NH Food Alliance and the NH Department of Agriculture, Markets and Food are partners in the NEFSPP.

» **Food and Beverage Product Manufacturing Sales, 2017**

TOTAL
$1,779,002,400

Sugar/ Confectionary Products
$303,289,200
17.0%

Breweries
$467,689,600
26.3%

Bakeries/ Tortilla Products
$136,247,400
7.7%

Dairy Products
$478,852,200
26.9%

Other Food Products
$132,718,500
7.5%

Seafood Products
$114,460,700
6.4%

Fruit + Vegetable Preserving
$6,700,600
0.4%

Animal Food
$14,433,000
0.8%

Animal Slaughtering/ Processing
$28,187,600
1.6%

All Other Beverages
$96,423,400
5.4%

Source: Volume 3: Economic Impact of New England's Food System