

The Economic Impact of Agriculture

New Hampshire

2019



Jobs

6,910 jobs were directly supported by Agriculture in 2019. In total, the industry created or supported **7,940 jobs**.



Income

\$181.3 million of labor income was generated by Agriculture, including \$120 million earned by people directly employed by the industry.



Total Output

Agriculture contributed \$292.4 million in GDP (Value Added) for total economic output of **\$513.8 million**.



Tax Revenues

Agriculture generated a total of **\$67.8 million** in tax revenue, including \$19 million in local taxes, \$11.5 million in state revenue, and \$37.3 million in federal taxes.



Contribution

\$154.8 billion of output was generated in the State of New Hampshire in 2019, with **\$89.9 billion** of GDP and total employment of **886,325**.



Performance

The total output of Agriculture in New Hampshire **decreased .2%** between 2015 and 2019.

This report was produced for the New Hampshire Department of Business and Public Affairs by SMARInsights using IMPLAN.

IMPLAN is a platform that combines a set of extensive databases, economic factors, multipliers, and demographic statistics with a highly refined modeling system. SMARInsights uses the IMPLAN platform to generate industry-specific estimates of the purchases made within the industry and the resulting economic impacts with the State of New Hampshire using 2019 dollars.

Economic Indicators by Impact 2019 Agriculture

Impact	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added (GDP)	Output
Direct	6,910	\$120,034,451	\$182,923,663	\$320,594,033
Indirect	334	\$22,711,247	\$41,229,019	\$81,579,933
Induced	697	\$38,560,392	\$68,260,831	\$111,597,843
Total	7,940	\$181,306,089	\$292,413,513	\$513,771,810

Tax Results 2019 Agriculture

Impact	*County/Sub	State	Federal	Total
Direct	\$12,501,345	\$7,233,846	\$23,748,646	\$43,483,837
Indirect	\$2,869,854	\$1,781,163	\$5,048,050	\$9,699,067
Induced	\$3,642,066	\$2,483,386	\$8,464,482	\$14,589,934
Total	\$20,744,755	\$11,498,395	\$37,261,178	\$67,772,838

*Includes Sub County General, Sub County Special District and County level impacts

Sources

Employment & Wages (CEW)	Regional Economic Accounts (REA)	County Business Patterns (CBP)
Bureau of Labor Statistics	Bureau of Economic Analysis	US Census Bureau
W&S Employment	Proprietor Employment	Number of firms by firm-class size
W&S Income	Proprietor Income	
Detailed to state and county totals	Relationship between Employee Compensation (EC) and Wage & Salary (W&S)	

NAICS-based

Where data is not available in these sources for a particular sector, it is supplemented with industry specific sources. In this case, USDA's ERS and NASS is included.

Glossary

Input-Output: A type of applied economic analysis that tracks the interdependence among various producing and consuming industries in an economy; it measures the relationship between a given set of demands for final goods and services, and the inputs required to satisfy those demands.

Jobs: Referred to as “employment” in IMPLAN, jobs is an industry-specific mix of full-time, part-time and seasonal employment. An annual average that accounts for seasonality and follows the same definition used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of Economic Analysis. IMPLAN employment is not equal to full time equivalents.

Income: Referred to as “labor income” in IMPLAN, income includes all forms of employment income, including Employee Compensation (wages and benefits) and Proprietor Income.

Output: The total annual production value of an Industry or Commodity. Output is in producer prices and includes net of inventory changes. Output is revenue except for in the case of retail sales, or if there are additions/deletions to inventory.

Value Added: Is the equivalent to the Industry’s (Agriculture) contribution to New Hampshire GDP. Value Added equals gross Output (sales or receipts and other operating income, plus inventory change) minus Intermediate Inputs (consumption of goods and services purchased from other industries or imported). It includes associated labor income and taxes.

Source: www.IMPLAN.com

What’s Included

For the purposes of this report, the following industry classifications are included in Agriculture. These industry sectors generate business-to-business impacts (indirect) and household spending impacts (induced) that benefit other industries and are included in the total impacts.

- Oilseed farming
- Grain farming
- Vegetable and melon farming
- Tree nut farming
- Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production
- All other crop farming
- Beef cattle ranching and farming
- Dairy cattle and milk production
- Poultry and egg production
- Animal production
- Commercial fishing
- Support activities for agriculture
- Wineries (37% of winery output is included to estimate the contribution of wineries that have grape farming)

“Total” includes direct, indirect, and induced effects.

Direct: Initial effects to a local industry or industries due to the activity or policy being analyzed.

Indirect: Effects stemming from business-to-business purchases in the supply chain taking place in the region.

Induced: Effects in the region stemming from household spending of income, after removal of taxes, savings, and commuters.