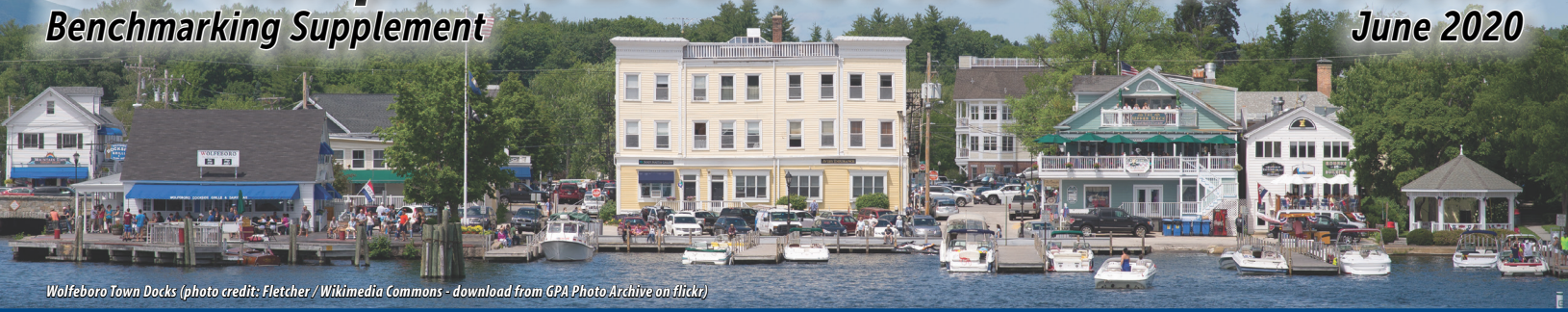


New Hampshire **ECONOMIC CONDITIONS**

Benchmarking Supplement

June 2020



New Hampshire Nonfarm Jobs up 5,900 in 2019, Growth Continues

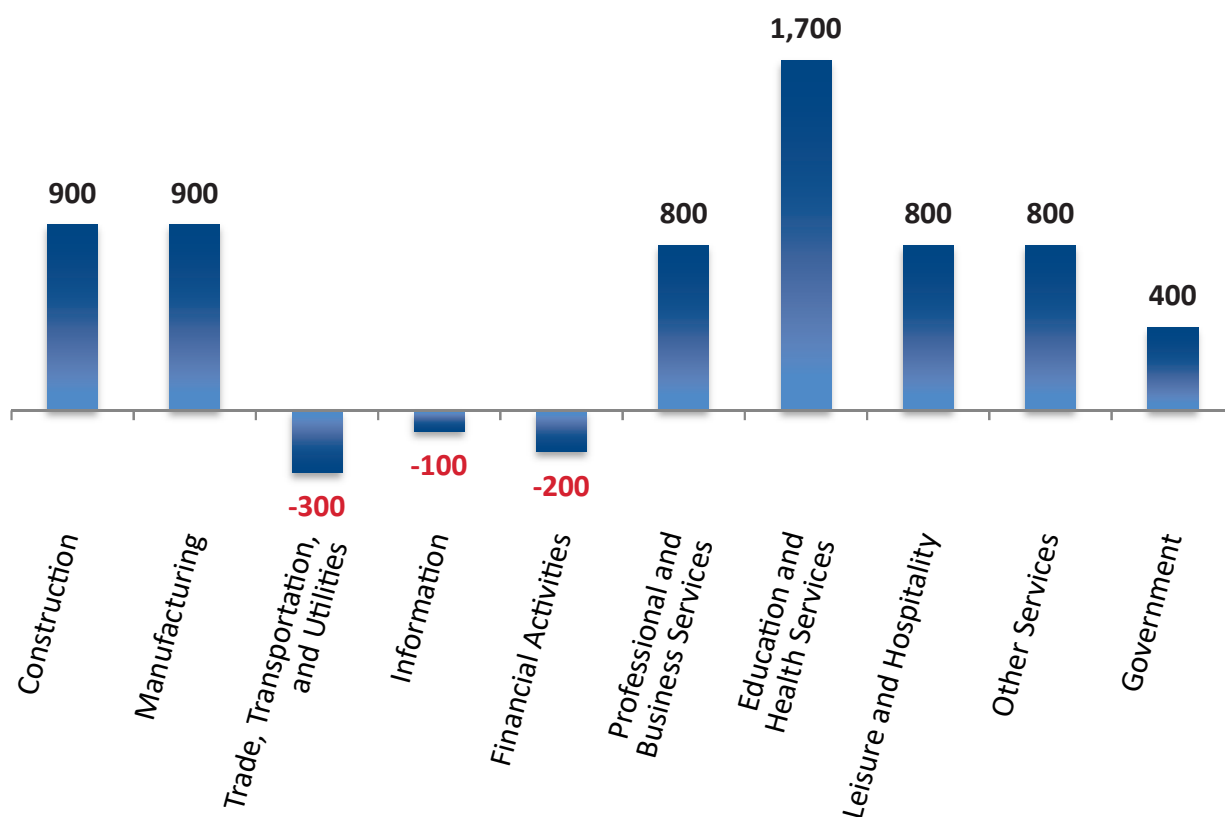
Nonfarm jobs in New Hampshire increased from 678,300 in 2018 to 684,200 in 2019 (not seasonally adjusted), according to recently benchmarked estimates. This represents 0.9 percent growth in nonfarm employment, or 5,900 jobs, compared to the 0.8 percent growth, or 5,200 jobs, experienced in 2018. Job growth in 2017 was 1.1 percent, adding 7,000 jobs to the New Hampshire economy. New Hampshire Nonfarm employment experienced the ninth straight year of growth in 2019, but at a slower rate than seen from 2014 through 2017.

The private sector accounted for most of the total nonfarm job growth, increasing by 0.9 percent, or 5,500 jobs, to an average of 593,800 jobs. The private sector growth rate exceeded that of the public sector for the tenth year in a row. Public sector employment growth was positive in 2019 for the first time

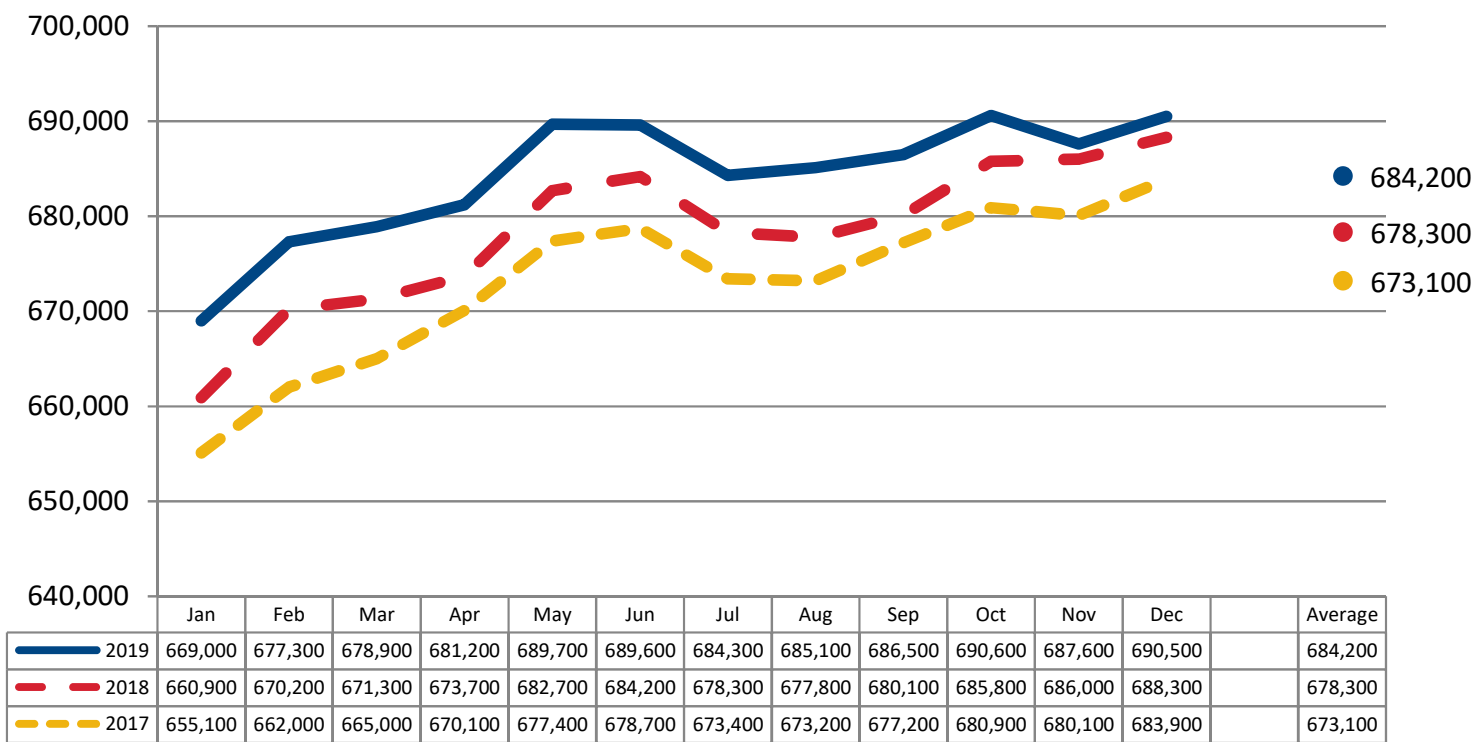
since 2016. The 0.4 percent growth rate and 400 jobs added by the public sector in 2019 were the largest increases—by both percentage and by numerical increase—to public sector employment since the great recession. Public sector employment had decreased in six of the past nine years.

The nonfarm employment estimates graphed below are not seasonally adjusted. Monthly employment numbers are subject to typical seasonal variations, such as construction slow-downs during winter months, the summer-time drop in education-related employment, higher manufacturing sector employment during summer months, and rising retail employment during the summer season and late-year holiday season, each followed by seasonal declines. Almost all sectors have some fluctuating employment patterns, some more pronounced than others.

Nonfarm Job Change by Sector, 2019

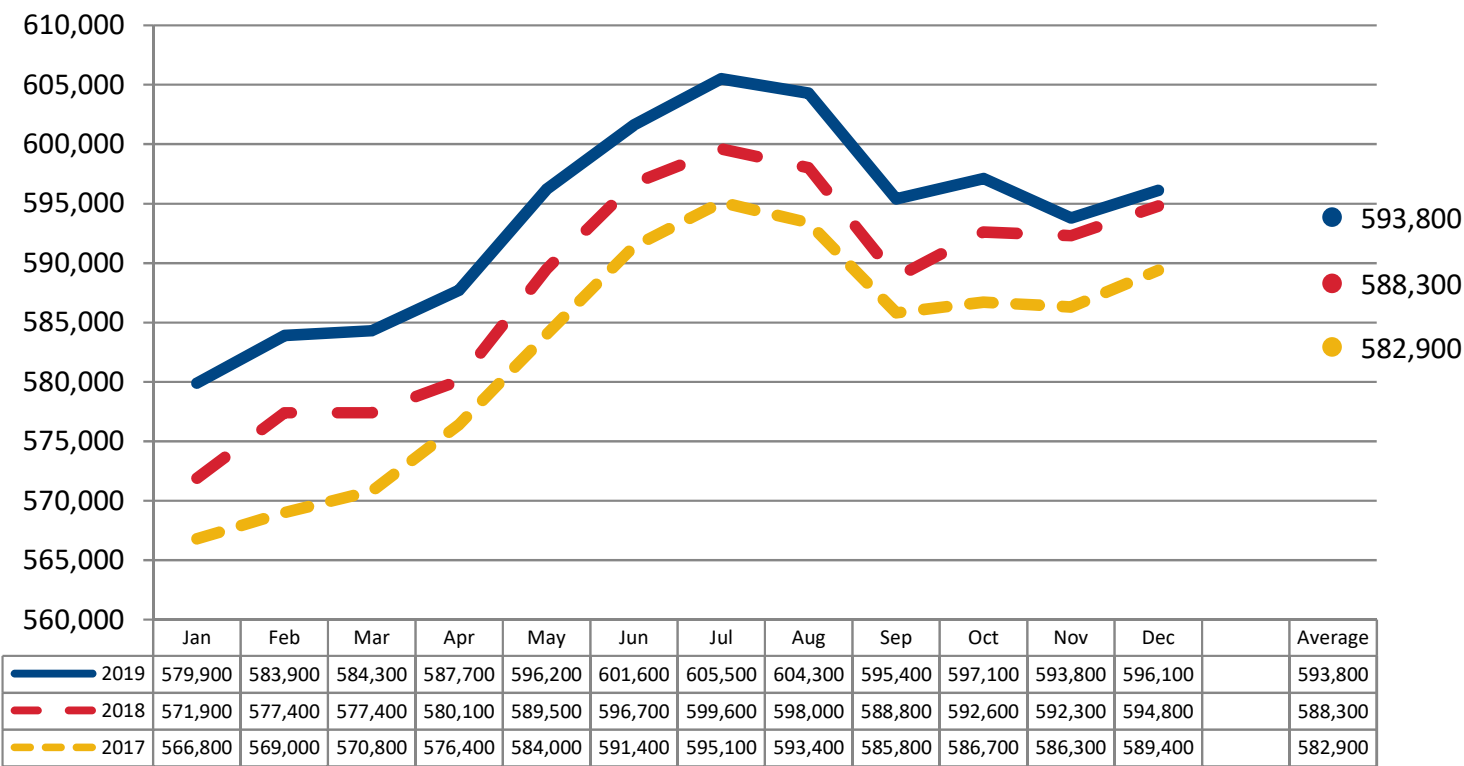


Total Nonfarm Employment Added 5,900 Jobs in 2019



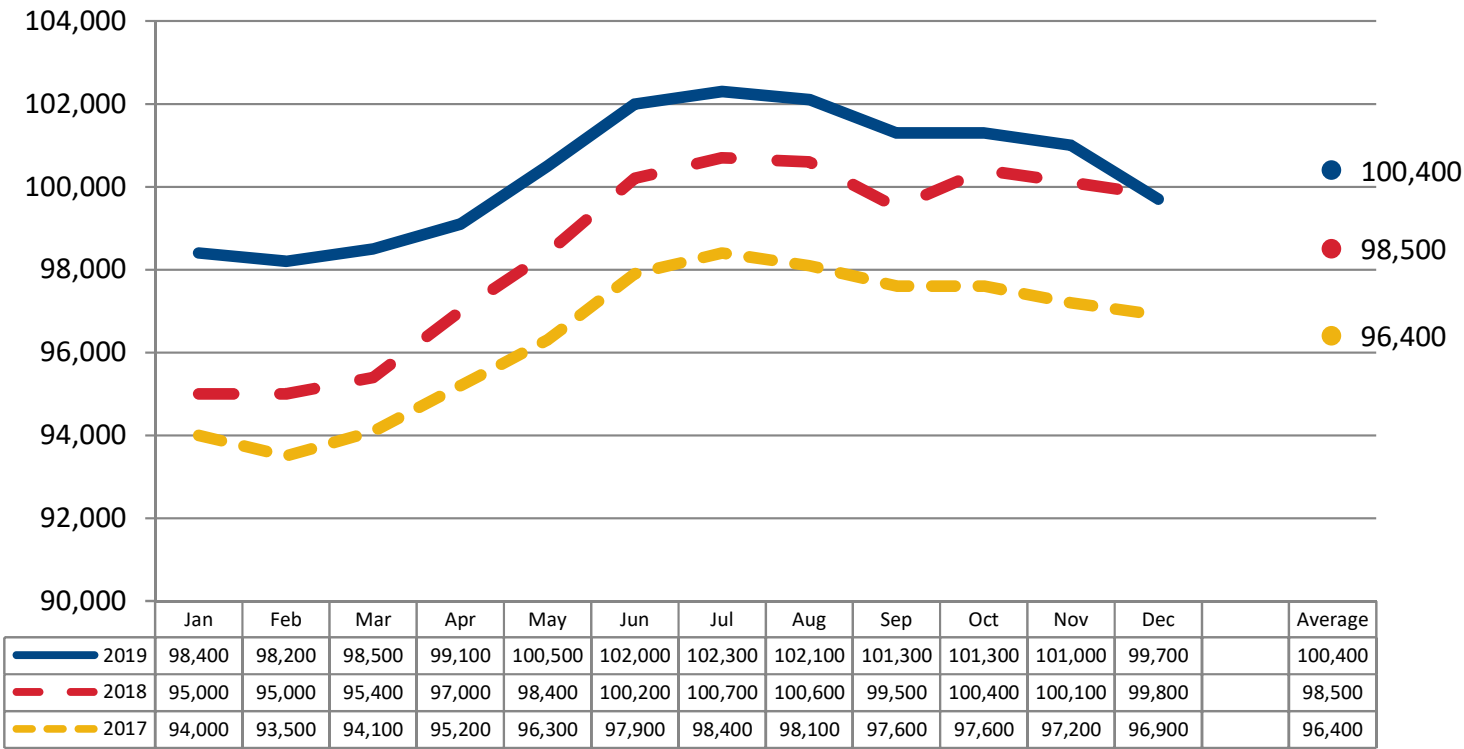
- Average monthly nonfarm employment (not seasonally adjusted) increased by 5,900 jobs from 2018 to 2019, an increase of 0.9 percent.
- Average nonfarm employment reached 684,200 in 2019, compared to 678,300 in 2018. The private sector added 5,500 jobs in 2019, while the public sector added 400 jobs.
- Employment growth was slightly faster in 2019 than in 2018, when the growth rate was 0.8 percent. The employment growth rate in 2019 was slower than the growth rates from 2014 through 2017, when employment growth was between 1.1 and 1.9 percent.

Total Private Nonfarm Employment Added 5,500 Jobs in 2019



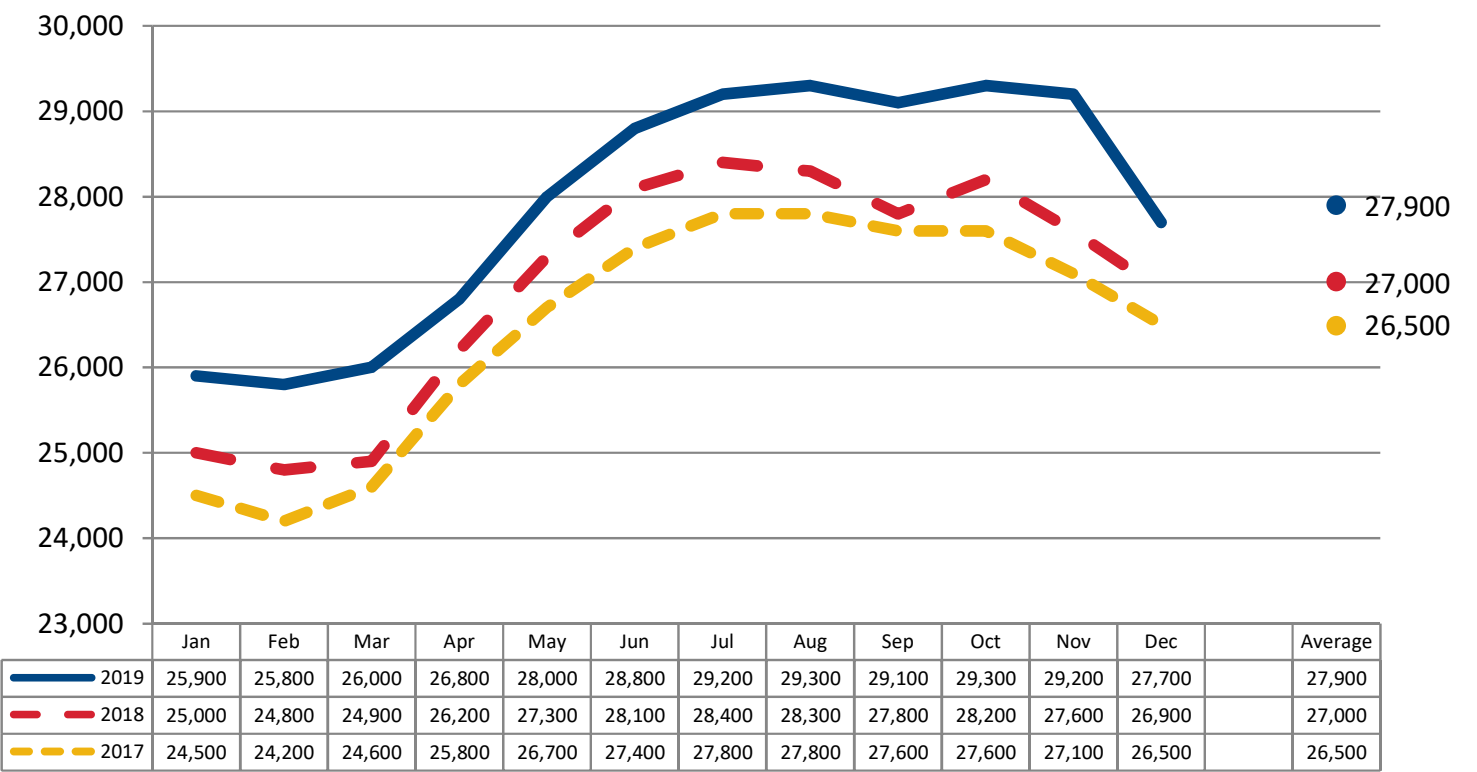
- The number of Private Nonfarm jobs averaged 593,800 in 2019, compared to 588,300 in 2018. An estimated 5,500 private sector jobs were added in 2019, slightly higher than the 5,400 private sector jobs added in 2018.
- The Private Sector Nonfarm employment growth rate was 0.9 percent in 2019, the same rate as in 2018. The Private Nonfarm employment growth rate was virtually the same as the growth rate for Total Nonfarm employment, which was also 0.9 percent. Total Nonfarm employment includes Private Nonfarm and Public Nonfarm employment, which grew at a rate of 0.4 percent in 2019.
- This was the ninth straight year that private nonfarm employment increased. The 0.9 percent growth in 2018 and 2019 were the slowest employment growth over that period.

Private Goods Producing Industries Added 1,900 Jobs in 2019



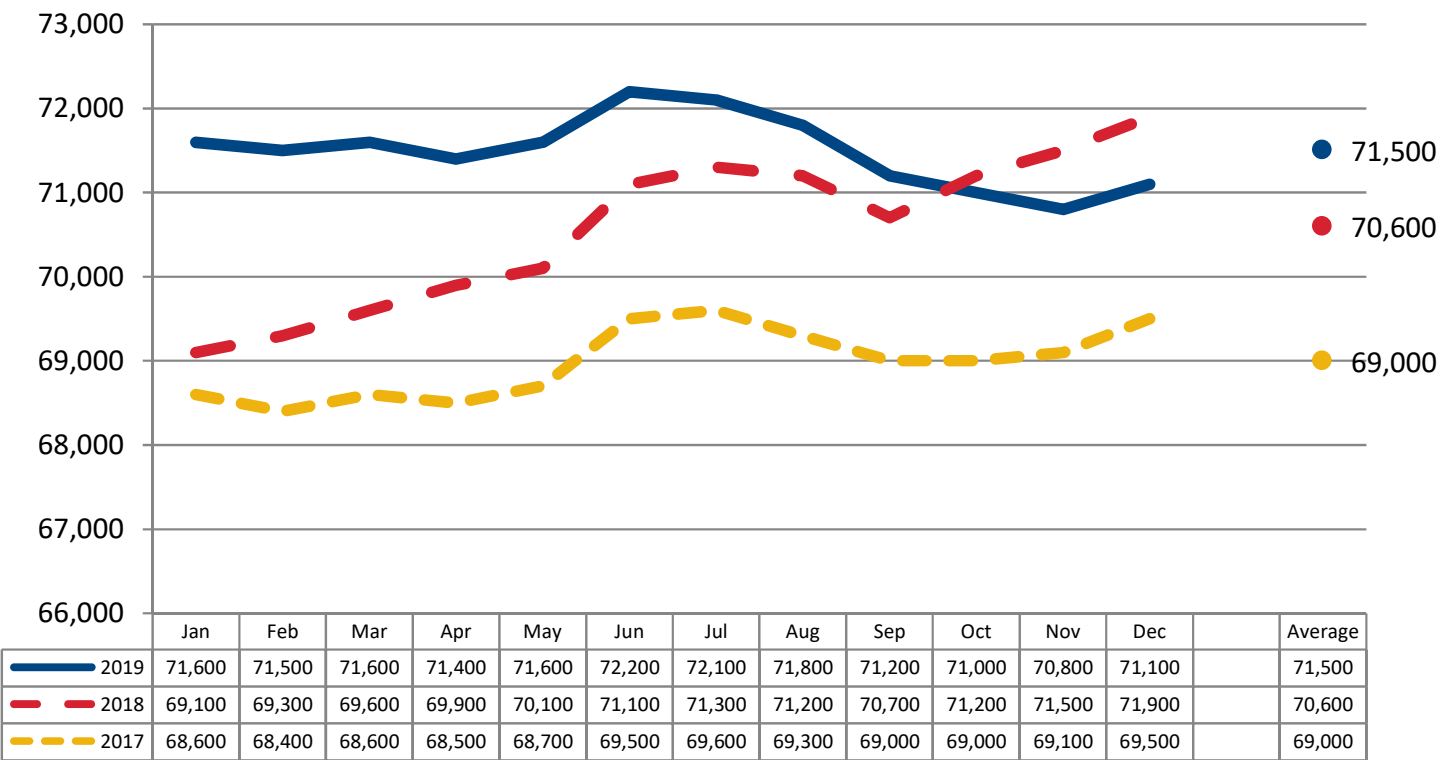
- Private Goods Producing Industries added 1,900 jobs in 2019, fewer than the 2,100 jobs added in 2018. The employment growth rate fell from 2.1 percent in 2018 to 1.9 percent in 2019. This rate is still more than twice as high as Private Nonfarm employment growth of 0.9 percent.
- Construction and Manufacturing both added an average of 900 jobs from 2018 to 2019, while average employment in Mining and Logging was unchanged over that time.
- Private Goods Producing jobs increased from an average of 98,500 in 2018 to 100,400 in 2019. However, employment in December 2018 was higher than employment in December 2019 by 100 jobs, after an over-the-month decline of 1,300 jobs from November 2019 to December 2019.

Construction Added 900 Jobs in 2019



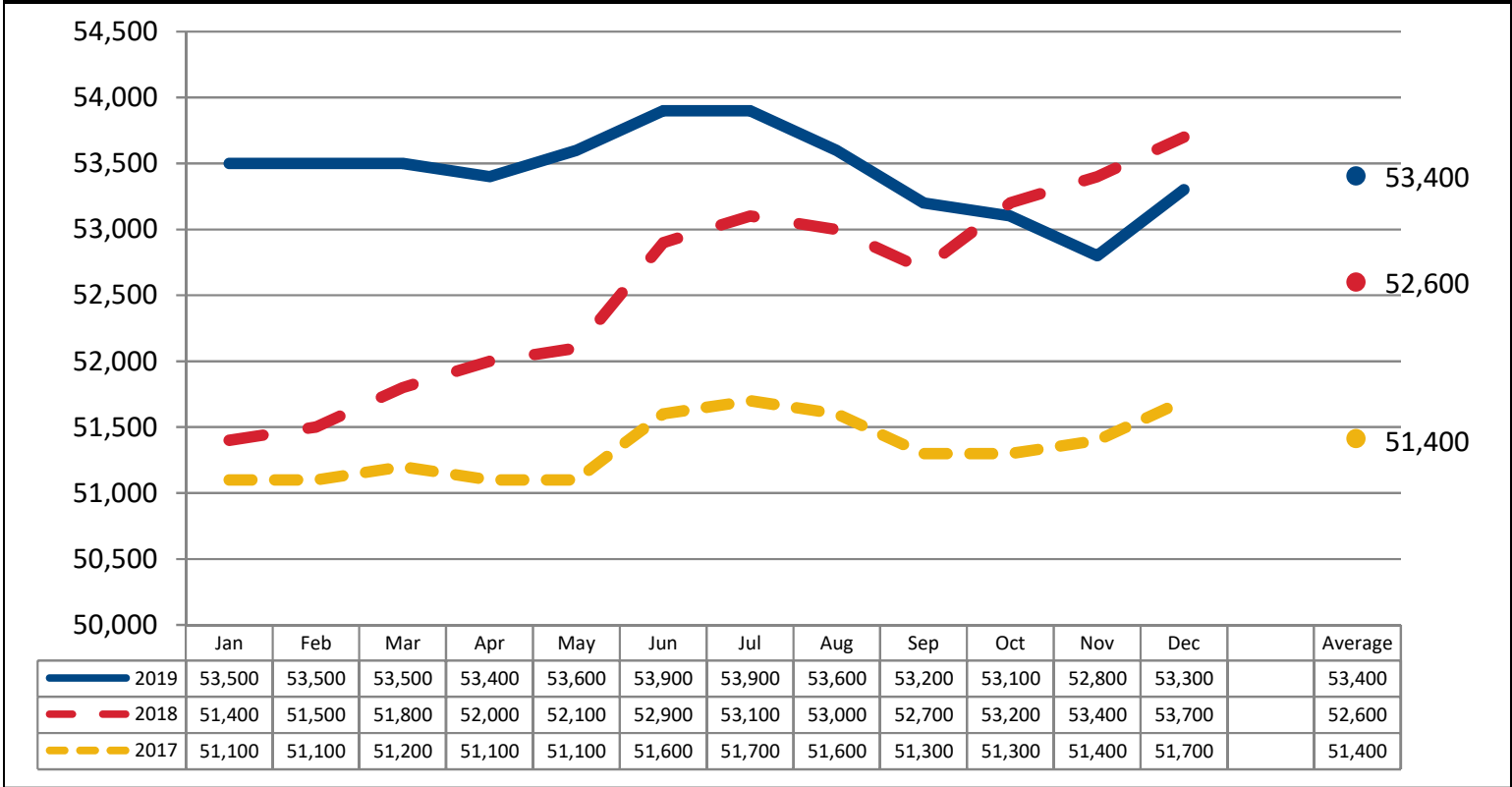
- Construction added an average of 900 jobs in 2019, more than the 500 jobs added in 2018, but fewer than the 1,000 jobs added in 2017. Employment in construction averaged 27,900 in 2019.
- The growth rate for Construction employment in 2019 was 3.3 percent. The growth rate was 1.9 percent in 2018, and 3.9 percent in 2017.
- Specialty Trade Contractors accounted for most of the employment gains in 2019, adding 800 jobs, from an average of 17,800 jobs in 2018 to 18,600 jobs in 2019. Construction of Buildings increased by 200 jobs in 2019, from an average of 5,800 jobs in 2018 to 6,000 jobs in 2019.

Manufacturing Averaged More Jobs in 2019 than in 2018, But Lost Jobs Throughout 2019



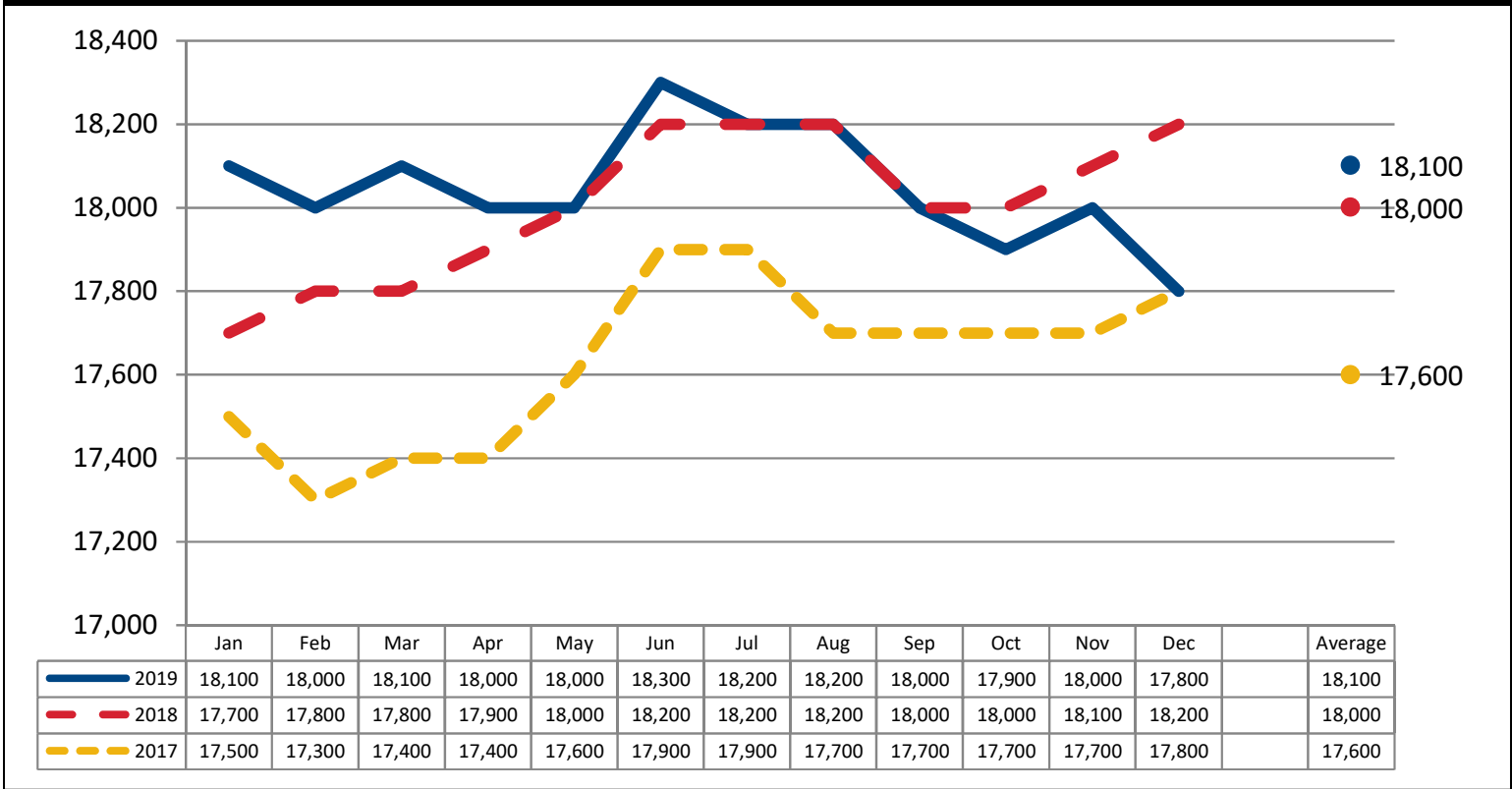
- Average Manufacturing employment in 2019 was 71,500, an increase of 900 jobs over the previous year, when average employment was 70,600 jobs.
- Although average Manufacturing employment was higher in 2019 than in 2018, employment generally trended downwards in 2019, declining by 500 jobs from January to December. Manufacturing employment in December 2018 was higher than employment in December 2019 by 800 jobs.
- Both Durable Goods and Nondurable Goods had higher average annual employment in 2019 than in 2018. Both had fewer jobs in December 2019 than in December 2018.

Durable Goods Manufacturing Added 800 Jobs in 2019



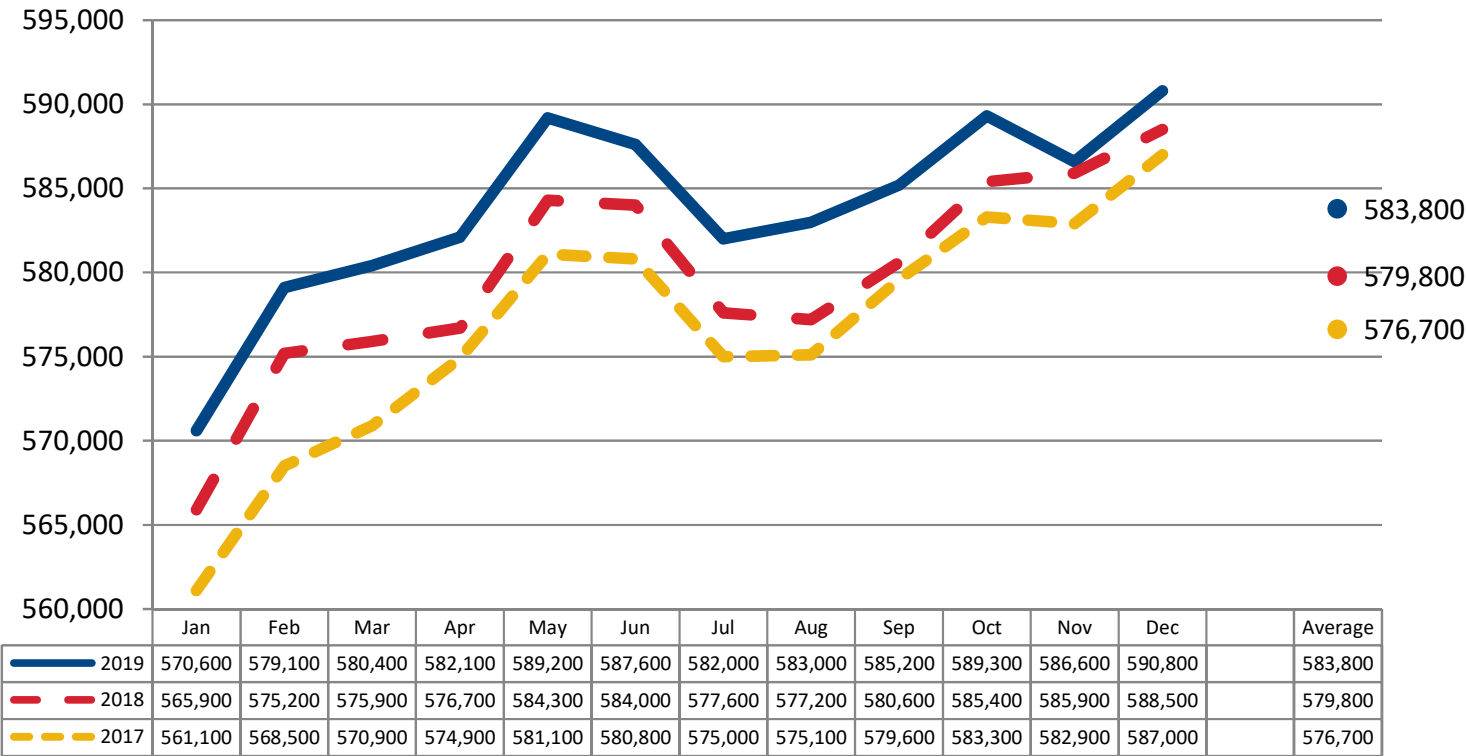
- Durable Goods employment increased by an average of 800 jobs from 2018 to 2019. Employment gains from 2017 to 2018 were 1,200 jobs.
- Average Durable Goods employment in 2019 was 53,400 jobs; an increase of 900 jobs over the previous year, average employment in 2018 was 52,600 jobs.
- Durable goods employment trended upwards in 2018, increasing by 2,300 jobs from January to December. In 2019, employment growth was fairly flat, decreasing by 200 jobs from January to December

Nondurable Goods Manufacturing Added 100 Jobs in 2019



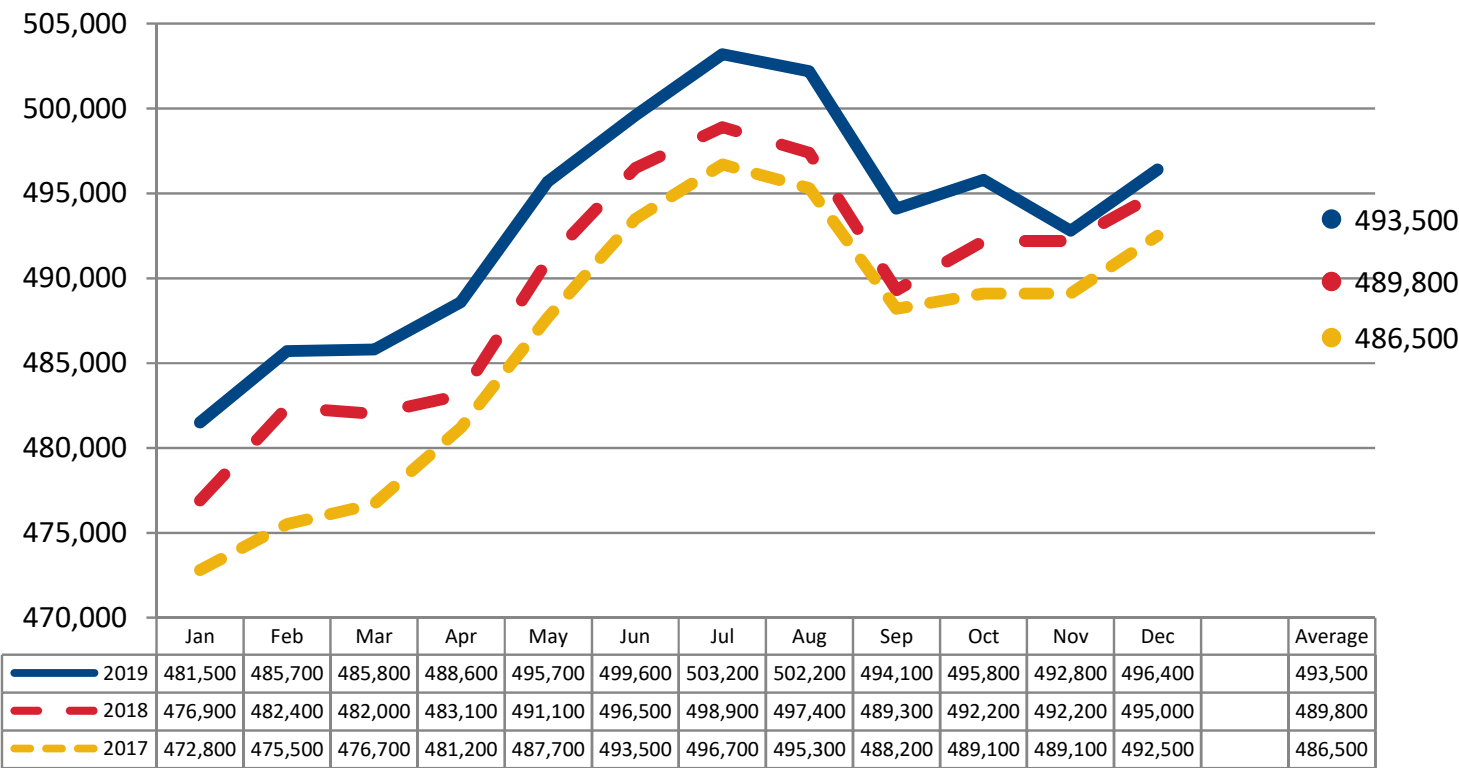
- Nondurable Goods employment increased by an average of 100 jobs from 2018 to 2019. Employment gains from 2017 to 2018 averaged 400 jobs.
- Average annual Nondurable Goods employment was 18,100 jobs in 2019 compared to 18,000 jobs in 2018, a growth rate of 0.6 percent. The growth rate from 2017 to 2018 was 2.3 percent.
- Like Durable Goods, Nondurable Goods had lower employment in December 2019, 17,800 jobs, than it did in December 2018, 18,200 jobs.

Service-Providing Industries Added 4,000 Jobs in 2019



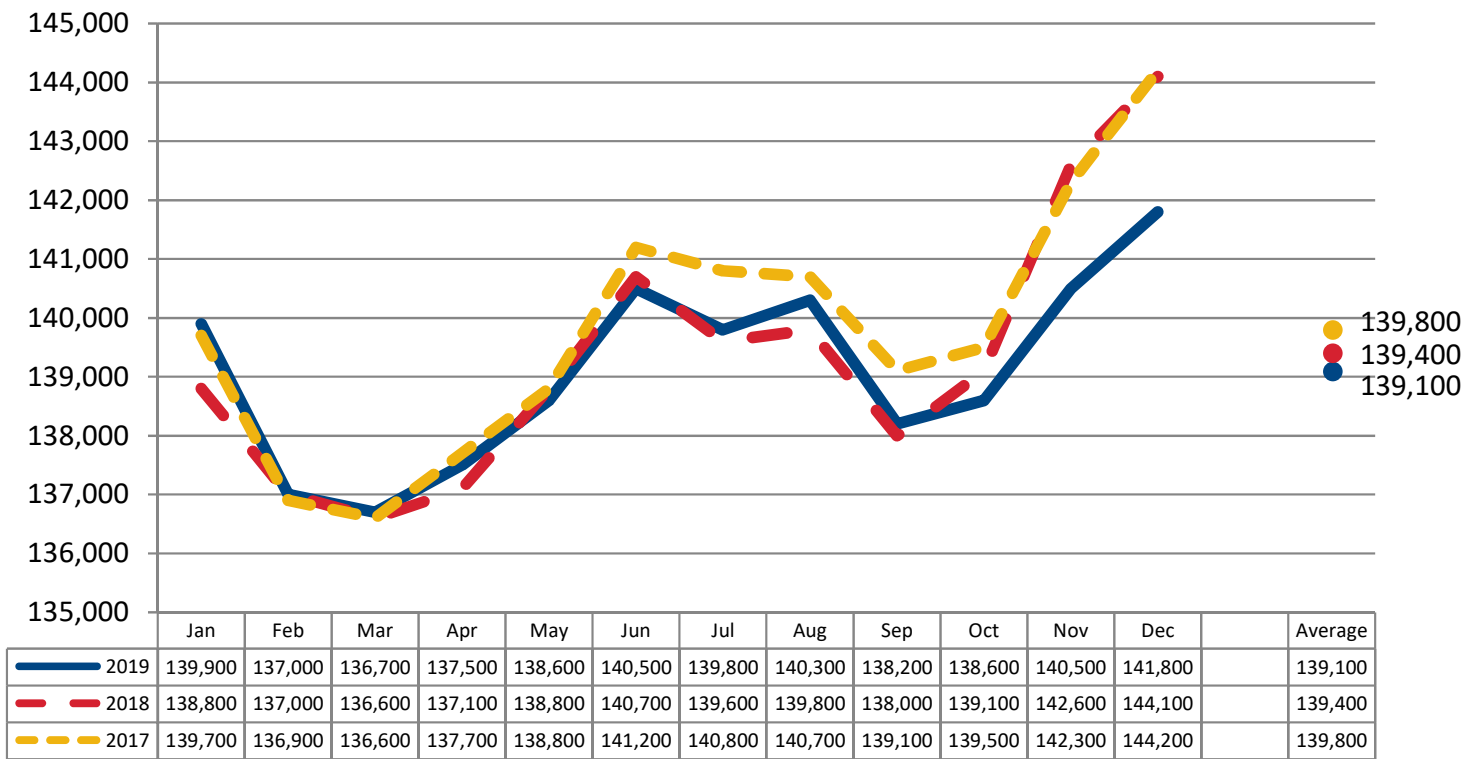
- Including both private and public sector services, Service-Providing industries added an average of 4,000 jobs from 2018 to 2019. From 2017 to 2018, Service-Providing industries added 3,100 jobs.
- Average Service-Providing industry employment was 583,800 jobs in 2019. Employment in Service-Providing Industries has grown for nine straight years.
- The employment growth rate from 2018 to 2019 was 0.7 percent. From 2017 to 2018, the growth rate was 0.5 percent. Over the nine years of growth in service-providing industries, the average annual growth rate was 1.0 percent.

Private Service-Providing Industries Added 3,700 Jobs in 2019

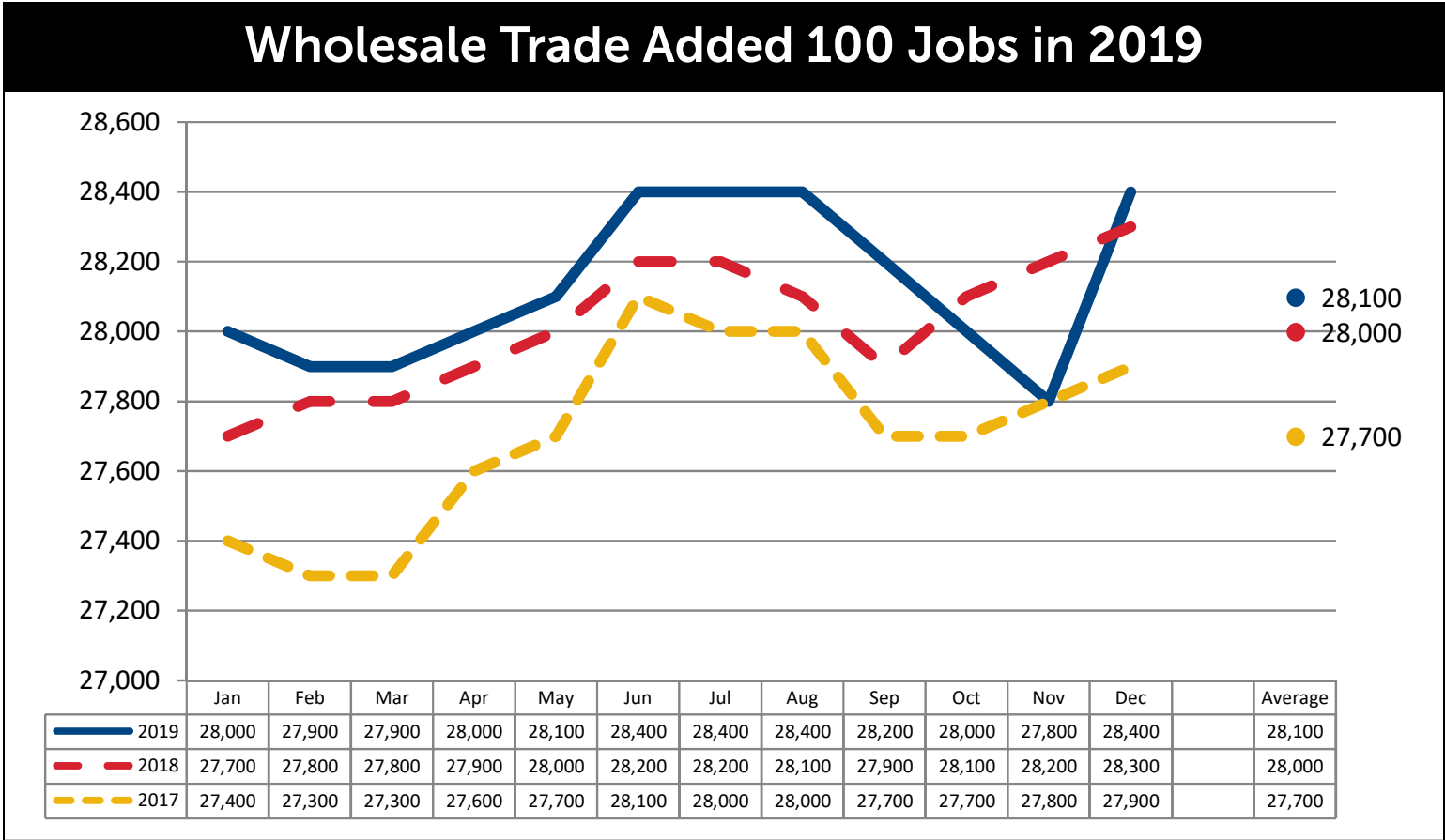


- Private sector Service-Providing industries added 3,700 jobs in 2019, more than the 3,300 jobs added in 2018.
- Employment in Private Service-Providing industries averaged 493,500 jobs in 2019. The employment growth rate from 2018 to 2019 was 0.8 percent, slightly higher than the 0.7 percent growth rate from 2017 to 2018.
- Among all Private Service-Providing industries, Healthcare and Social Assistance gained the most jobs in 2019, adding an average of 1,500 jobs over 2018. Trade, Transportation and Utilities lost 300 jobs from 2018 to 2019, the largest loss of Private Service-Providing jobs year-over-year.

Trade, Transportation and Utilities Lost 300 Jobs in 2019

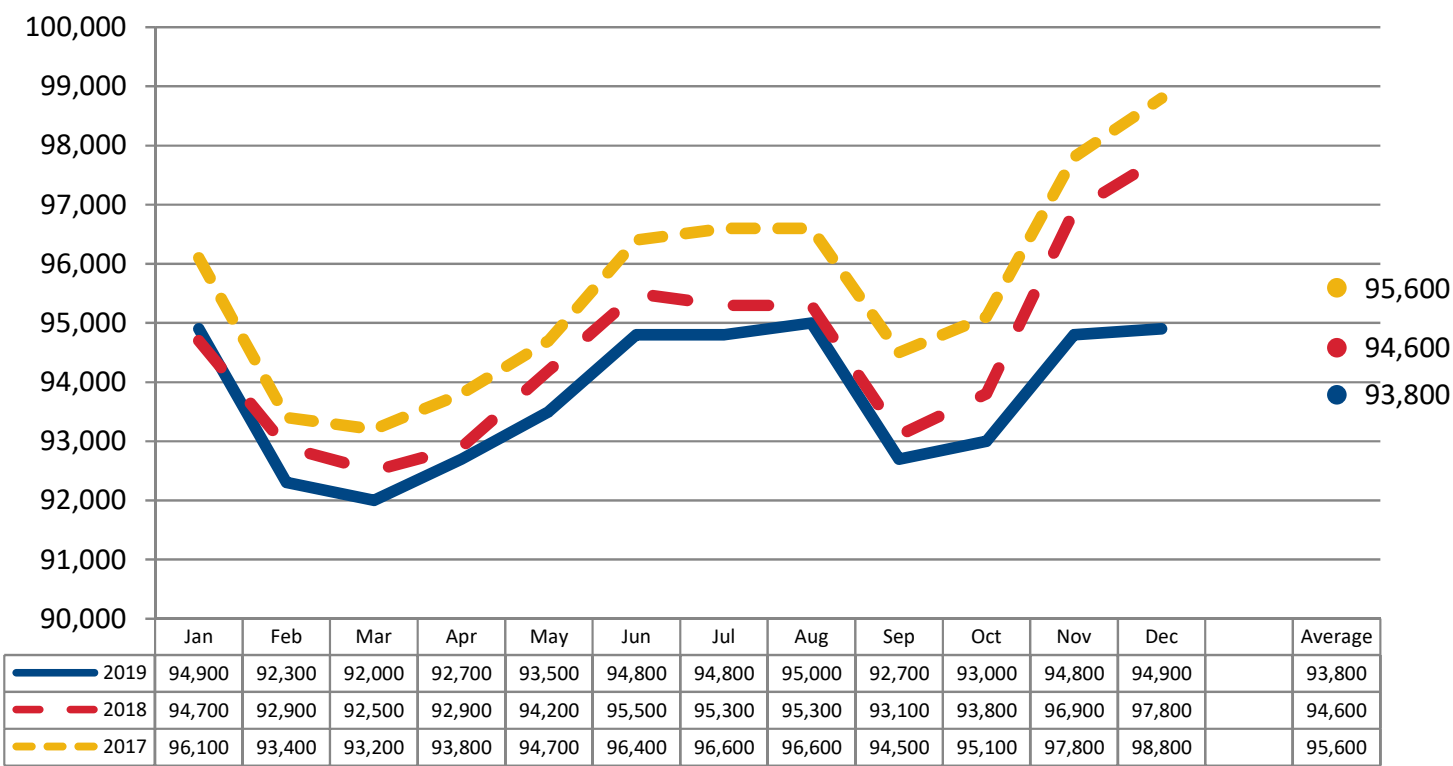


- Employment in Trade, Transportation, and Utilities averaged 139,100 jobs in 2019, a decrease of 300 jobs from 2018. This represented a 0.2 percent decline from 2018 to 2019.
- After adding jobs for seven years, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities lost jobs in 2018 and 2019, decreasing by a combined 700 jobs over the two-year period.
- Wholesale Trade and Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities both added jobs in 2019, while Retail Trade lost jobs.



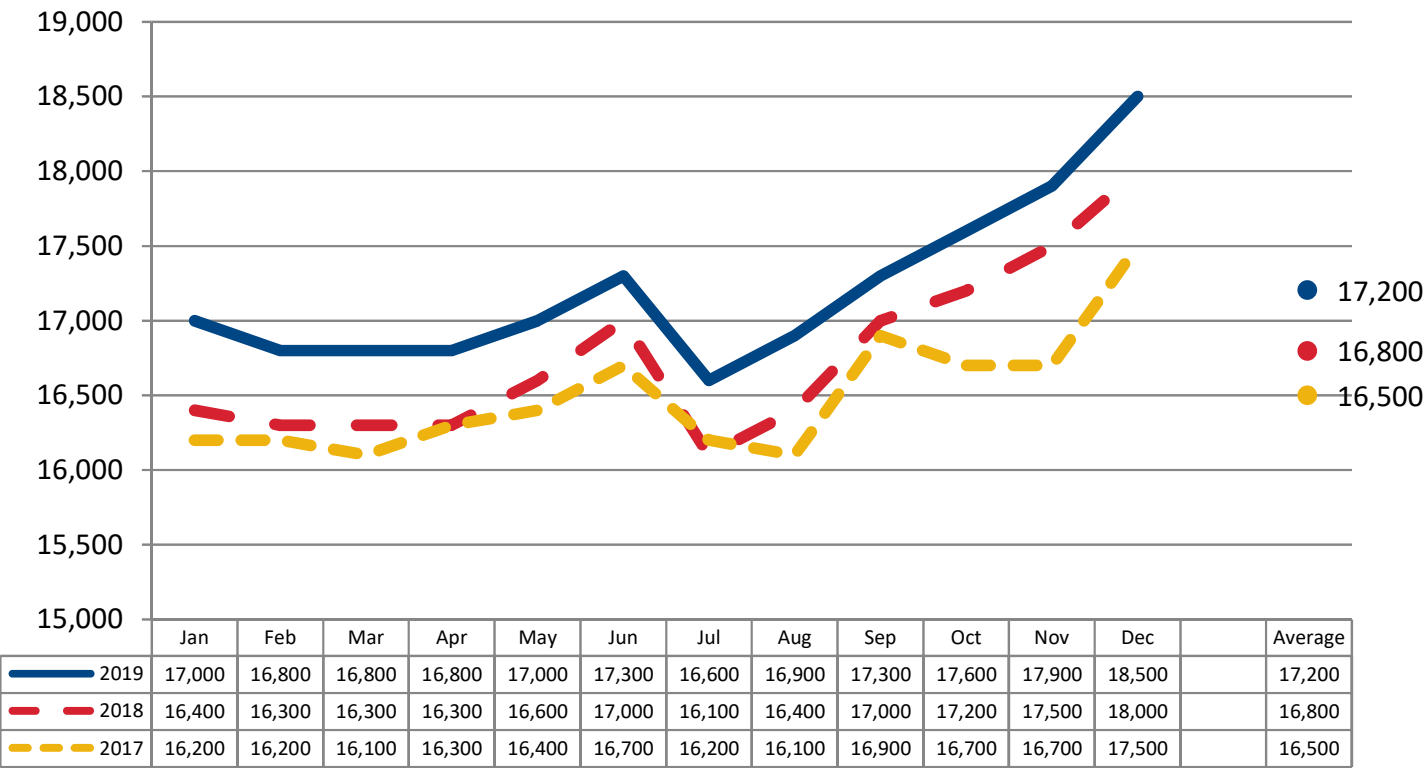
- Average annual employment in Wholesale Trade was 28,100 in 2019, an increase of 100 jobs over 2018, which averaged 28,000 jobs.
- Employment in Wholesale Trade grew at a rate of 0.4 percent from 2018 to 2019. From 2017 to 2018, it grew at a rate of 1.1 percent, an increase of 300 jobs.
- The 0.4 percent growth in 2019 represented the slowest growth in Wholesale Trade employment since the great recession. Employment growth was above one percent in four of the past six years.

Retail Trade Employment Decreased by 800 Jobs in 2019



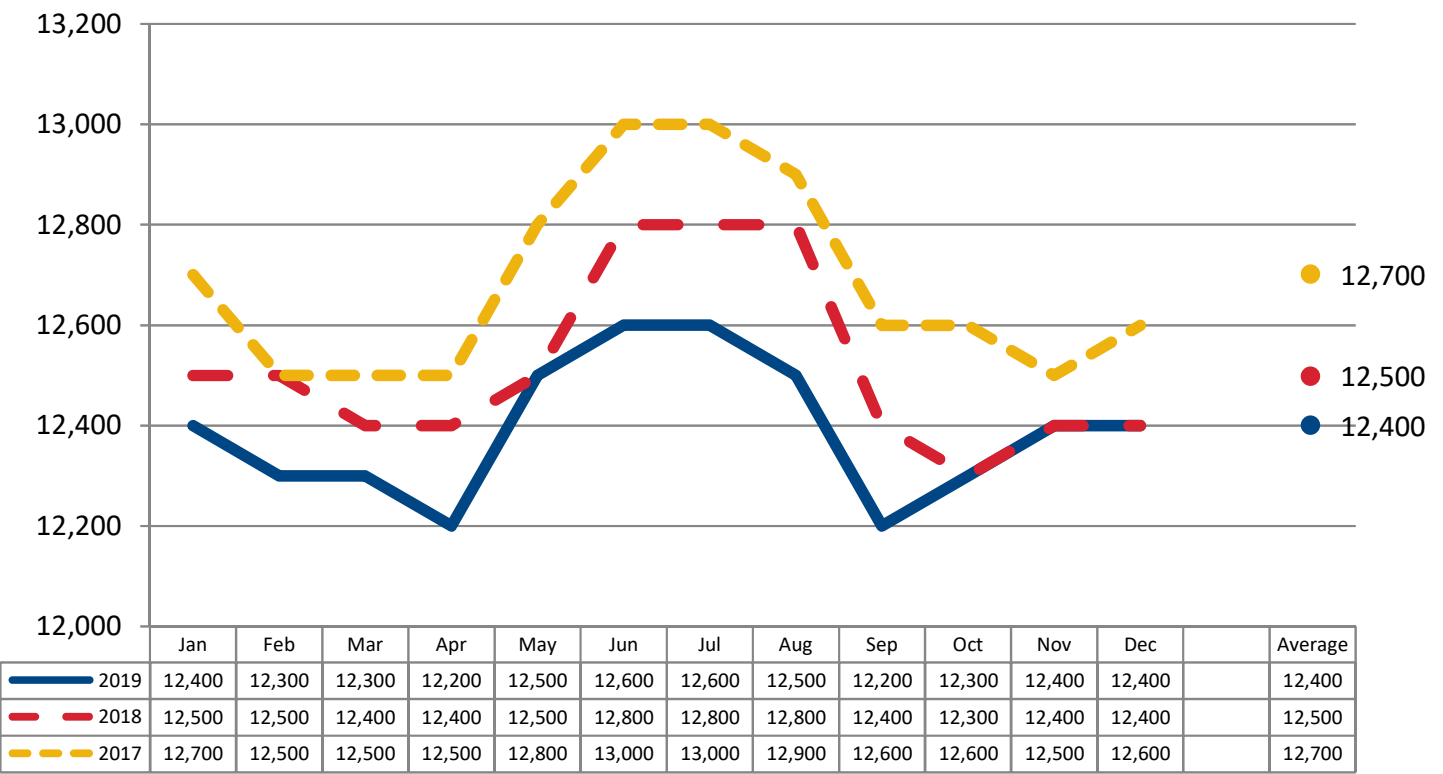
- Retail Trade employment decreased by 800 jobs from 2018 to 2019, averaging 93,800 jobs in 2019. Employment declined over this period at a rate of 0.8 percent, a slightly lower rate than the previous year, when employment declined by 1.0 percent.
- Average Retail Trade employment declined in each of the past three years, after reaching a high of 96,000 jobs in 2016.
- Retail Trade had been the largest sector in terms of private employment dating back to 2002. In 2019, the number employed in Health Care and Social Assistance surpassed the number employed in Retail Trade.

Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities Added 400 Jobs in 2019



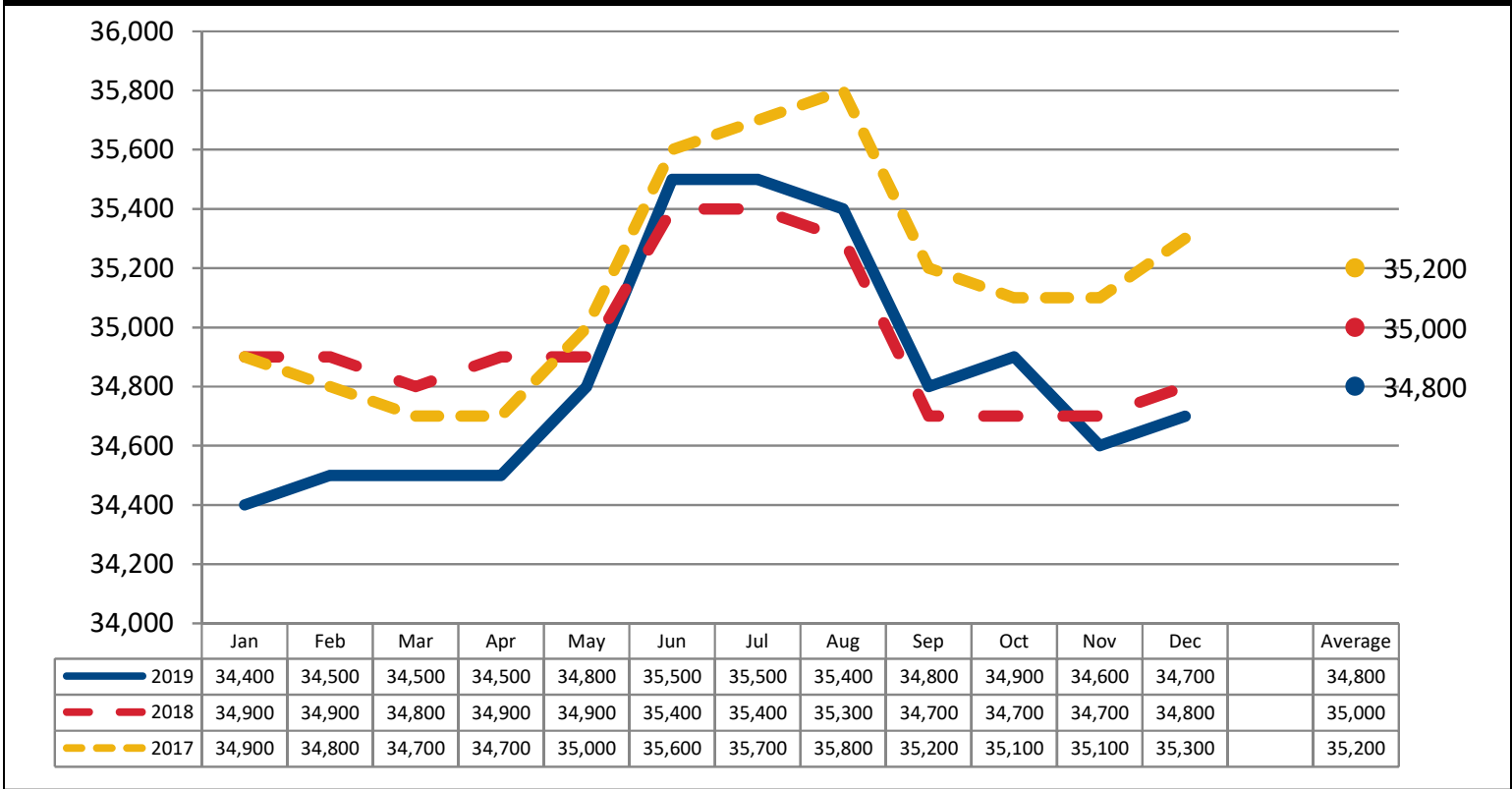
- Employment in Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities grew at a rate of 2.4 percent from 2018 to 2019. This was faster growth than the year before, when it grew at a rate of 1.8 percent.
- The number of jobs in Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities averaged 17,200 in 2019, an increase of 400 jobs over 2018, when the average was 16,800 jobs.
- Employment in Transportation and Warehousing increased from 14,700 jobs in 2018 to 15,200 jobs in 2019. Employment in the Utilities industry sector was unchanged from 2018 to 2019, remaining at 2,000 jobs.

Information Employment Decreased by 100 Jobs in 2019



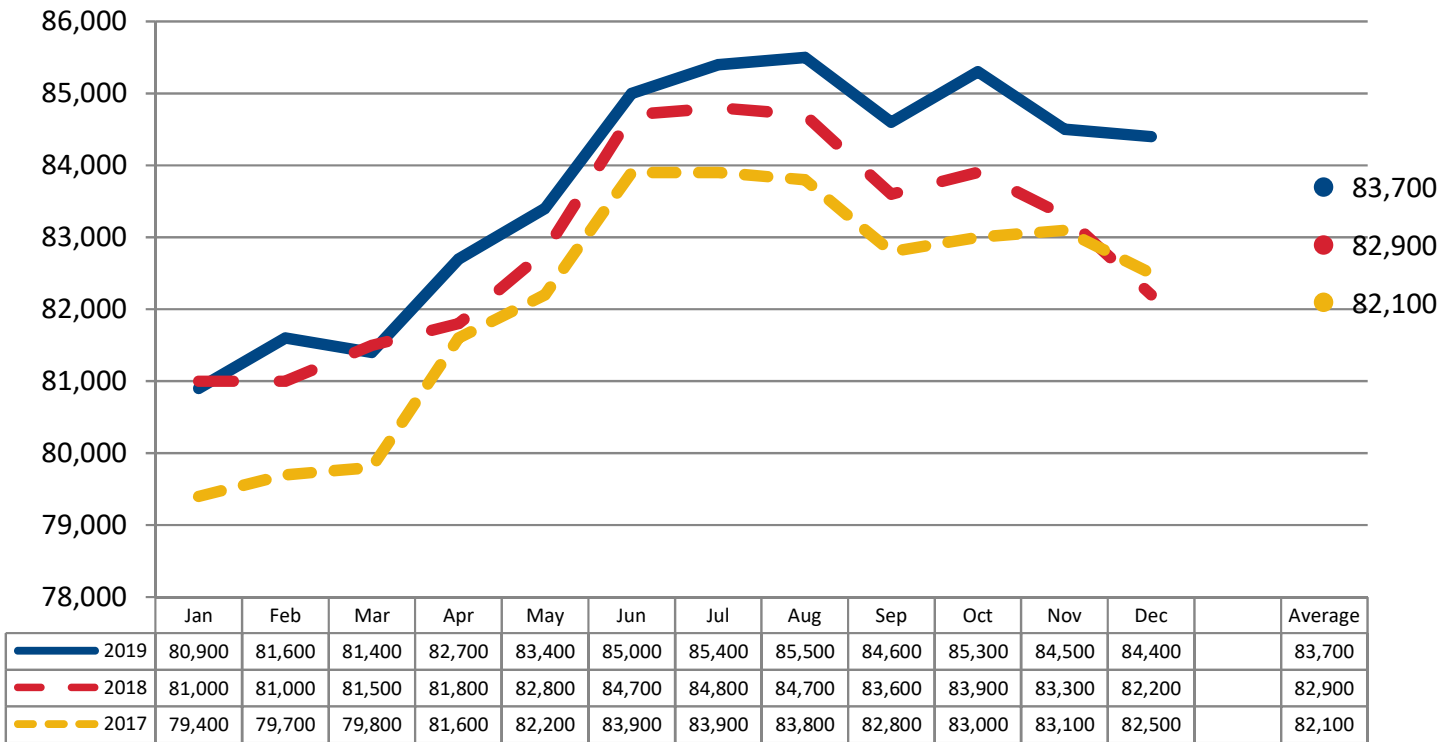
- Employment in the Information Sector decreased from 12,500 jobs in 2018 to 12,400 jobs in 2019. This 0.8 percent decline was a slower rate of job loss than the previous year, when the employment declined at a rate of 1.6 percent.
- Information employment decreased in both 2018 and 2019. Prior to that, employment had increased for four years, reaching 12,700 jobs in 2017.
- The Information sector consists of publishing industries, including software publishing, traditional publishing, and publishing on the internet; broadcasting industries, and Internet service providers, as well as similar activities.

Financial Activities Lost 200 Jobs in 2019



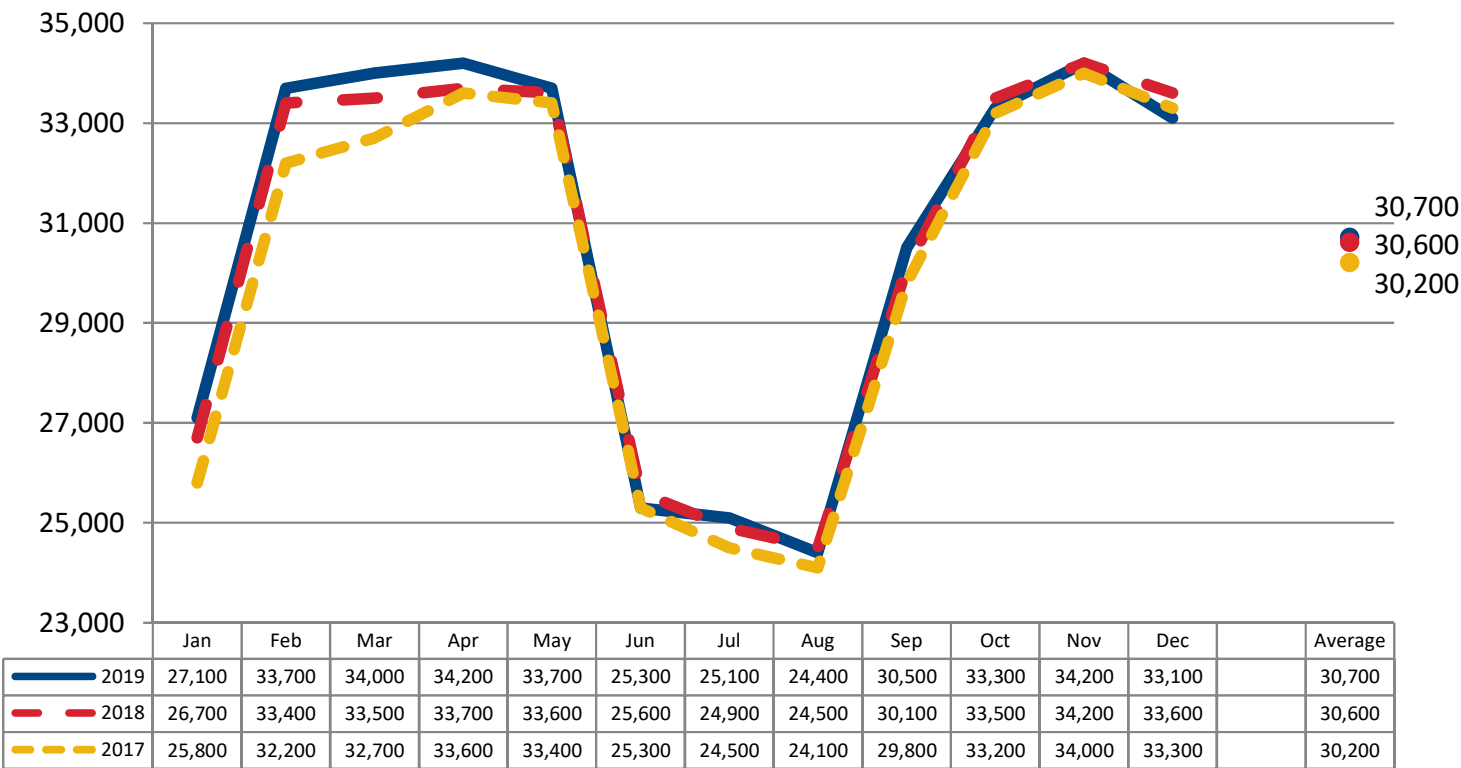
- Employment in Financial Activities decreased from 35,000 jobs in 2018 to 34,800 jobs in 2019, down 0.6 percent. The decline in jobs from 2017 to 2018 was also 0.6 percent, and also represented a loss of 200 jobs.
- Employment in Financial Activities has not returned to pre-recession levels. In 2007, employment in this major industry sector averaged 38,400 jobs.
- The Real Estate and Rental and Leasing industry sector reached a post-recession high of 7,100 jobs in 2017. Over the last two years, this sector lost 100 jobs. The Finance and Insurance industry sector also reached a post-recession high in 2017, with 28,100 jobs. This sector has lost 300 jobs since 2017.

Professional and Business Services Added 800 Jobs in 2019

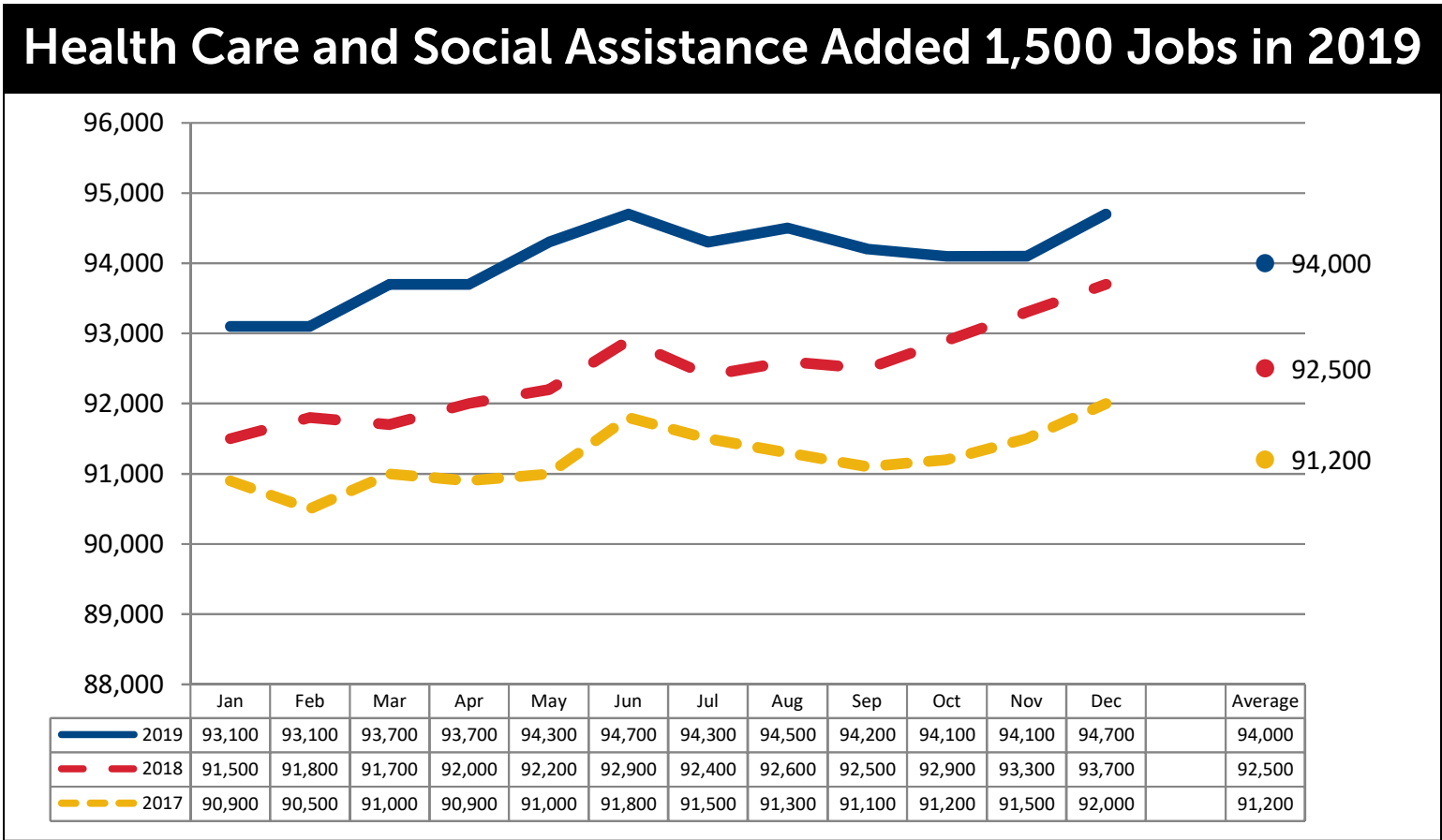


- Employment in Professional and Business Services increased by 800 jobs from 2018 to 2019, bringing average employment up to 83,700 jobs. Employment also increased from 2017 to 2018 by 800 jobs. The employment growth rate for Professional and Business Services was 1.0 percent in 2019, unchanged from the growth rate in 2018.
- Employment in Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services decreased by 300 jobs in 2019. Prior to 2019, employment in this sector had grown for nine straight years.
- Employment in Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services and Management of Companies and Enterprises increased in 2019 by 1,000 and 100 jobs, respectively. Employment in these sectors has either grown or remained flat since 2009.

Educational Services Added 100 Jobs in 2019

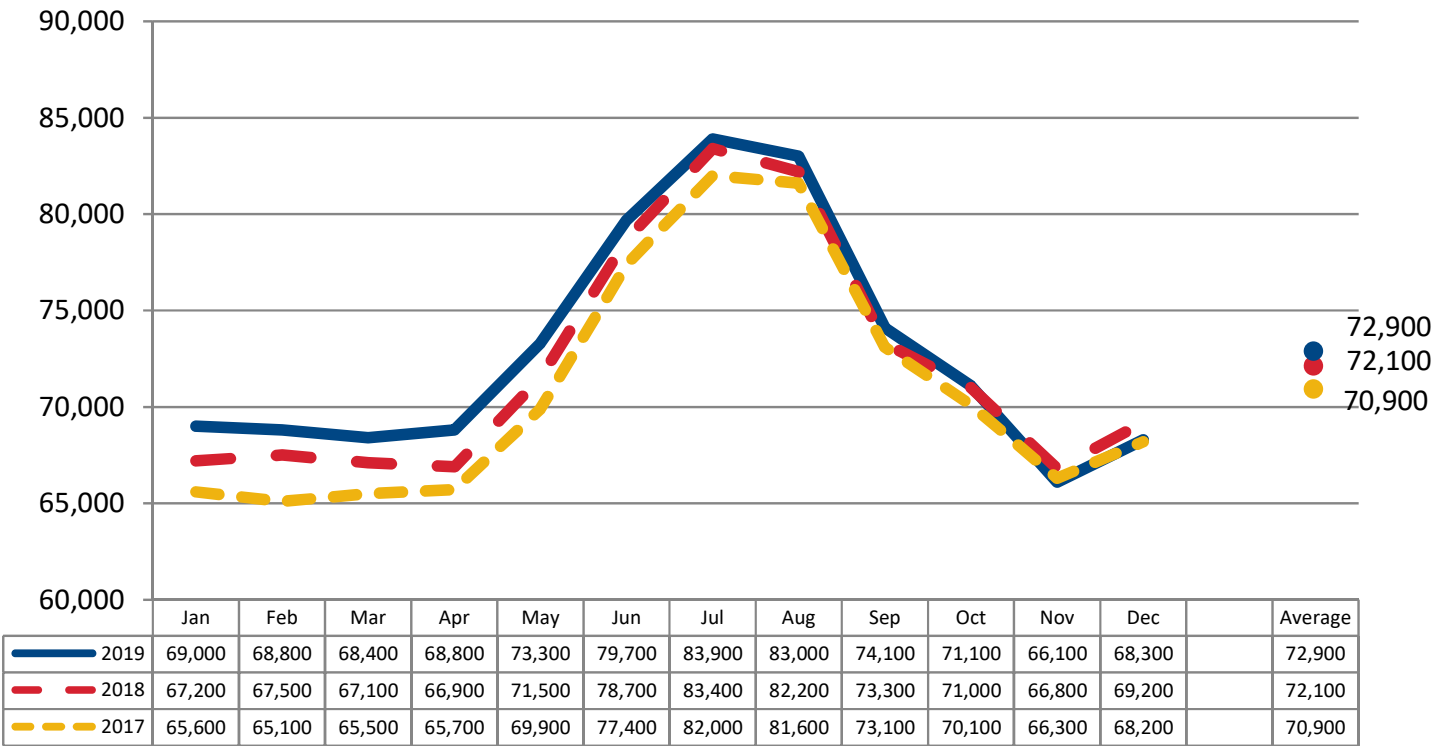


- Employment in Private Sector Educational Services averaged 30,700 jobs in 2019, an increase of 100 over the previous year. From 2017 to 2018, the sector added 300 jobs.
- Employment in Educational Services grew at a rate of 0.3 percent from 2018 to 2019. In the previous year, employment grew by 1.3 percent.
- Job growth in Educational Services slowed in 2018 and 2019. In 2015, 2016 and 2017, job growth was between 3.4 and 5.8 percent, and the sector added 3,600 jobs over those three years.



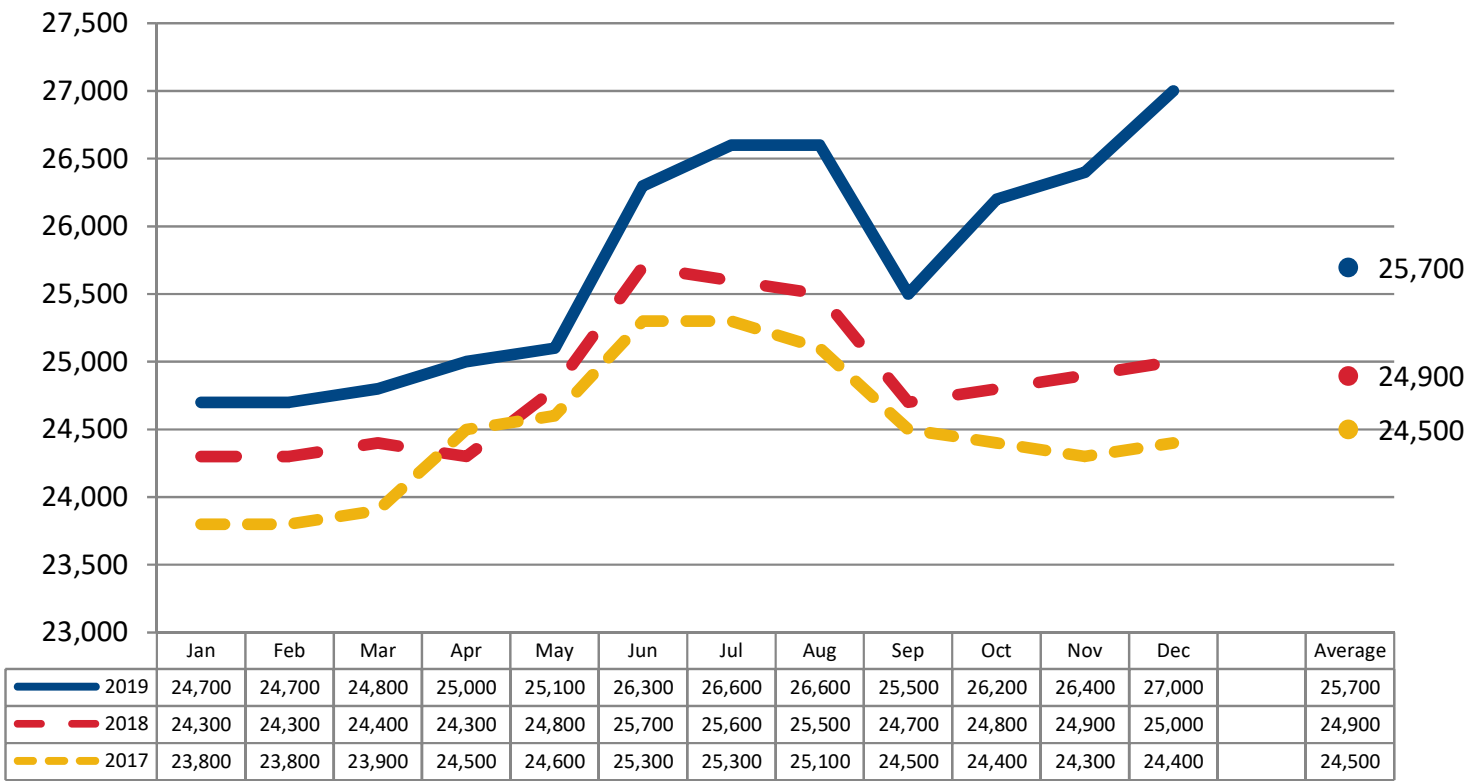
- Health Care and Social Assistance added more jobs than any other sector in 2019, with average annual employment increasing by 1,500 jobs. This was more than the 1,300 jobs added in 2018.
- Employment in Health Care and Social Assistance grew at a rate of 1.6 percent in 2019, faster than the workforce did overall. Health Care and Social Assistance has been one of the fastest growing sectors of New Hampshire’s workforce, growing at a rate faster than one percent in each of the past five years.
- Health Care and Social Assistance became the largest sector of New Hampshire’s workforce, with 94,000 jobs compared to 93,800 jobs in Retail Trade.

Leisure and Hospitality Added 800 Jobs in 2019



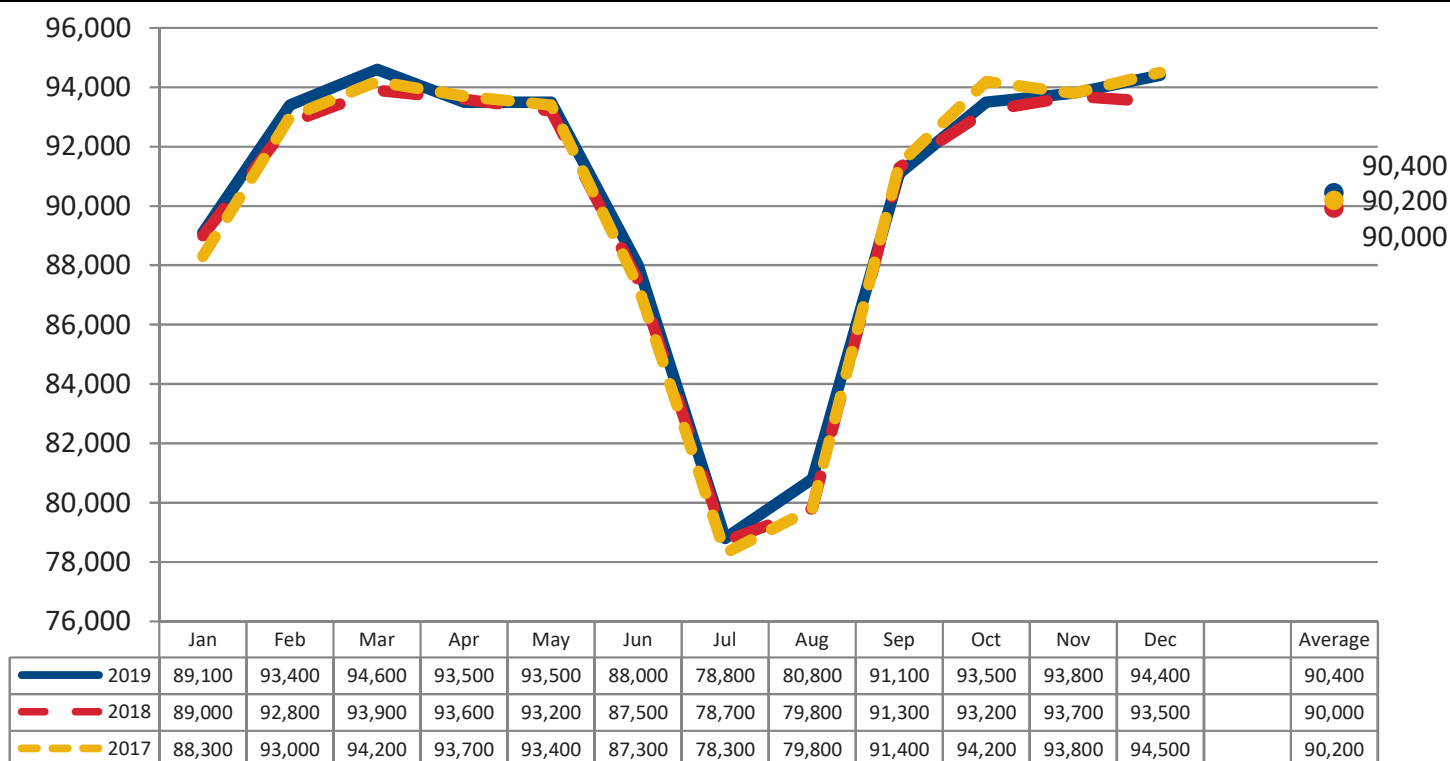
- Leisure and Hospitality added 800 jobs in 2019, with average annual employment of 72,900 jobs. This was slightly lower growth than the previous year, when Leisure and Hospitality added 1,200 jobs.
- Employment in Leisure and Hospitality grew at a rate of 1.1 percent in 2019, which was lower than any year since 2010, when employment grew by 0.6 percent. Employment growth was between 1.4 and 2.6 percent from 2011 through 2018.
- Leisure and Hospitality includes the Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation and Accommodation and Food Services sectors. Employment growth in Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation has been above two percent for five years, including 2.9 percent growth in 2019. Employment growth in Accommodation and Food Services, which was 0.7 percent in 2019, has been slowing down since 2015, when it grew at a rate of 2.1 percent.

Other Services (excluding Public Administration) Added 800 Jobs in 2019



- Employment in Other Services (excluding Public Administration) increased by 800 jobs in 2019, growing at a rate on 3.2 percent. This was twice as fast as the growth rate the previous year, when the sector grew at 1.6 percent.
- The Other Services sector (excluding Public Administration) covers establishments that provide services not specifically provided for elsewhere in the classification system. It includes activities such as equipment and machinery repair, dry cleaning and laundry services, personal or pet care services, death care services, religious, civic, or professional organizations, and other miscellaneous services.
- Employment in Other Services averaged 25,700 jobs in 2019. While employment in this sector was relatively flat in the fourth quarter of 2017 and 2018, employment increased by 1,500 jobs in the fourth quarter of 2019, reaching 27,000 jobs in December 2019.

Government Added 400 Jobs in 2019



- The Government sector, including Federal, State, and Local Governments, added 400 jobs in 2019. This was a change from the previous two years, when government employment declined, by 200 jobs in 2018 and by 400 jobs in 2017. Average annual Government employment was 90,400 jobs in 2019.
- Federal Government has been gradually adding jobs since 2015, adding 500 jobs over the last five years. Average annual Federal Government employment was 7,900 jobs in 2019. State Government added 100 jobs in 2019, after losing 200 jobs per year in both 2017 and 2018. Average annual State Government employment was 24,500 jobs in 2019.
- Local Government is the largest portion of the Government sector, averaging 57,900 jobs in 2019. Local Government employment was unchanged from 2018 to 2019, although employment declined by 4,800 jobs since 2010. Nearly all of those losses, 4,700, were in Local Government Education.

About Nonfarm Employment

Nonfarm employment estimates are released every month. The estimates provide a timely indicator of state economic trends and are based on a survey of New Hampshire business establishments. The survey is conducted through the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, a federal-state cooperative statistical program. While the CES survey covers a statistically representative sample, not all employers in the state are surveyed. Additionally, the CES nonfarm employment estimates include some workers not covered by New Hampshire unemployment insurance programs, such as railroad workers, work study students, and religious organizations, to name a few, but do not include agricultural works or the self-employed. Because the original monthly estimates of CES employment are based on a sample survey, each March past nonfarm employment estimates are adjusted based on reported employment counts from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program in a process known as benchmarking. The QCEW employment counts are based on actual data reported each quarter from nearly 50,000 New Hampshire establishments whose workers are covered by unemployment compensation laws. The graphs above display not seasonally adjusted estimates. For the latest benchmarked nonfarm data series, including seasonally adjusted estimates, visit <http://www.nhes.nh.gov/elmi/statistics/ces-data.htm>