

Career Beginnings and Endings: Younger and Older Jobholders

Katrina Evans, Assistant Director

In the first half of 2017,¹ there were an estimated 637,585 jobholders² in New Hampshire. Of those, 509,700 were between the ages of 25 and 64, workers in their prime earning years. Among this age group, roughly 15 percent of jobholders were employed in *Retail trade* and *Health care and social assistance*, and just over 10 percent were employed in *Manufacturing* and *Educational services*.

Jobholders at either end of the age spectrum showed different patterns of employment by industry. In what industries are jobholders age 14 to 24 gaining work experience? In what industry do those reaching the traditional retirement age continue to work? Using Quarterly Workforce Indicators from the US Census Bureau’s Local Employment Dynamics Program, an evaluation of industry employment for jobholders

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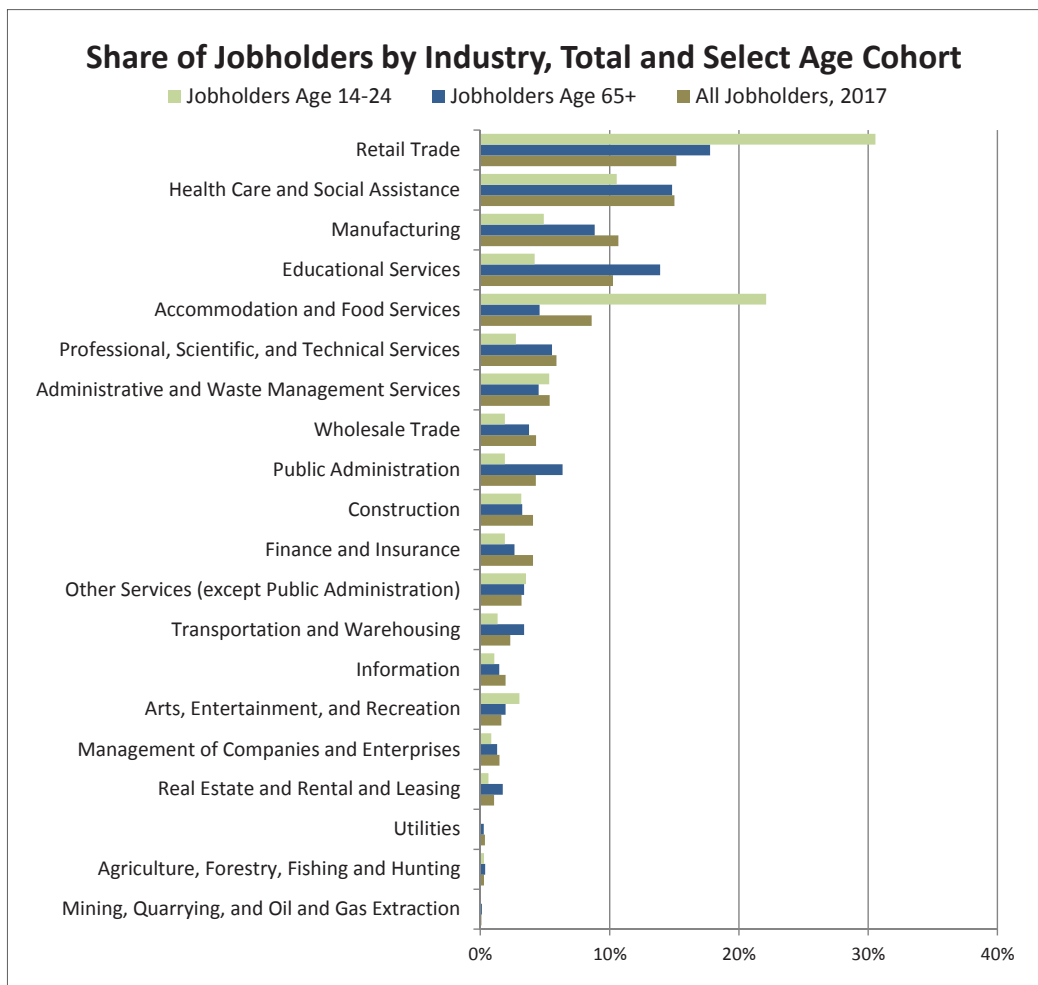
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Source: Quarterly Workforce Indicators, Local Employment Dynamics Program, US Census Bureau

¹ US Census Bureau, Local Employment Dynamics Program, Quarterly Workforce Indicators. 2017 data are an average of the first two quarters of the year.

² “Jobholders” include persons working at a New Hampshire business establishment who live in some other state, and do not include New Hampshire residents who work at a business establishment in some other state.

starting and ending careers can be made.

Career Beginnings: Jobholders Age 14 to 24

There were an estimated 86,000 jobholders in the 14 to 24 years age group in 2017. Female jobholders slightly outnumbered male jobholders – 45,400 females to 40,600 males. Members of this age cohort worked in nearly every industry.³ The largest numbers of jobholders in this age cohort were concentrated in three industries: *Retail trade, Accommodation and food services, and Health care and social assistance*. Among jobholders in *Health care and social assistance*, 83 percent were female, while *Retail trade* and *Accommodation and food services* jobholders were roughly half male and half female.

In *Retail trade*, the largest number of both male and female jobholders age 14 to 24 years, worked in *Food and beverage stores*, followed by *General merchandise stores*. The third largest number of male jobholders worked at *Motor vehicle and parts dealers*, while the third largest number of female jobholders worked in *Clothing and clothing accessories stores*. In the *Accommodation and food services* industry, over 90 percent of both males and females held jobs in *Food services and drinking places*.

In the *Health care and social assistance* industry, while females represented the lion’s share of jobholders in the 14 to 24 years age group, the largest numbers of both females and males held jobs in *Nursing and residential*

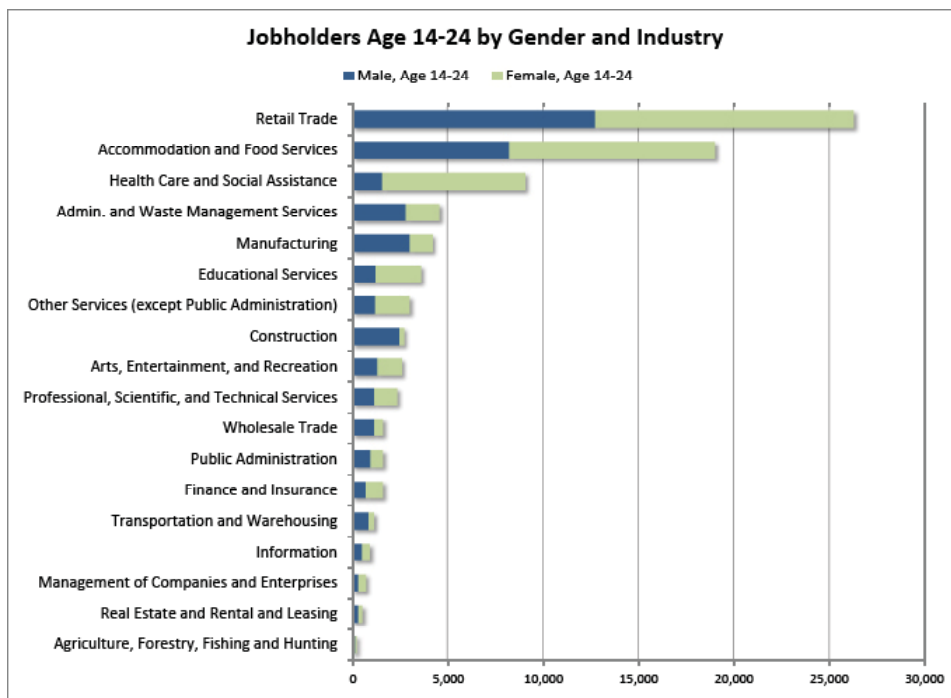
care facilities. A slightly smaller number of female jobholders worked in *Social assistance*, followed by *Hospitals*, and *Ambulatory healthcare services*. The second-largest number of male jobholders worked in *Hospitals*, with nearly equal numbers in the other two subsectors.

Career Endings: Jobholders Age 65 and Over

In 2017, among jobholders age 65 and over, there were an estimated 21,600 males and 20,200 females. While just over half of the youngest age cohort was employed in two industries, employment for jobholders age 65 and over was more widely distributed across industries. The largest numbers of workers in this cohort were employed in *Retail trade*, followed by *Health care and social assistance, Educational services, and Manufacturing*.

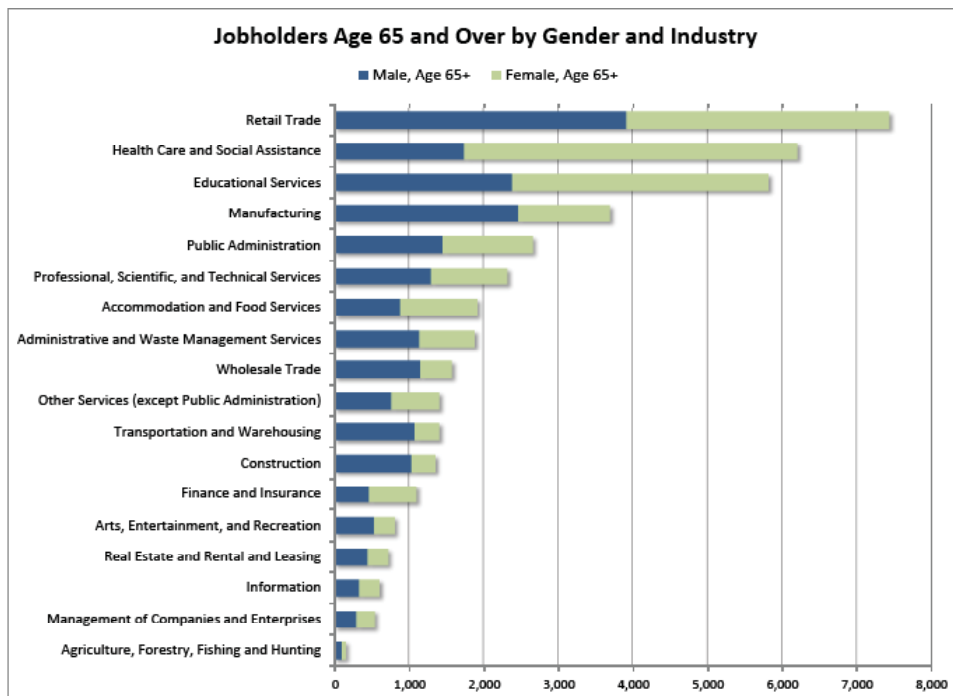
In *Retail trade*, the numbers of male and female jobholders were similar; the largest number of male jobholders in this age cohort was employed in this industry. The largest number of male jobholders worked at *Motor vehicle and parts dealers*, followed by *Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers, and Food and beverage stores*. The largest numbers of female jobholders worked in *Food and beverage stores*, followed by *General merchandise stores*, as did jobholders in the youngest age cohort.

The largest number of females in this age cohort worked in *Health care and social assistance*; 72 percent of jobholders in this industry were female. The largest numbers of both females and males in this sector worked in *Ambulatory health care services*, followed by *Hospitals*.



Source: Quarterly Workforce Indicators, Local Employment Dynamics Program, US Census Bureau

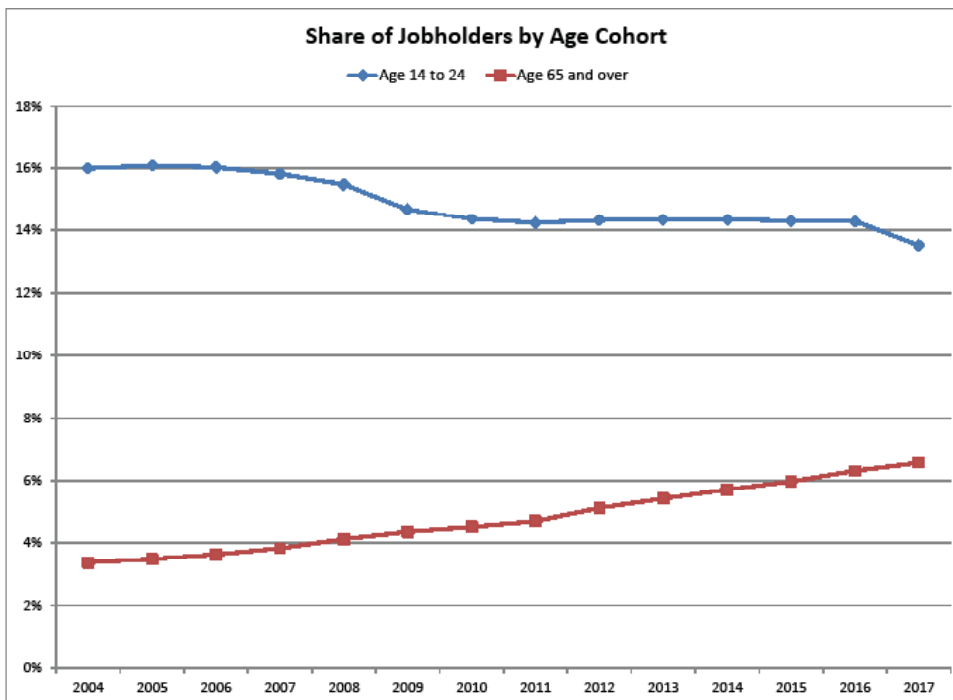
³ There were a negligible number of jobholders age 14-24 in *Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction* and *Utilities*, likely due to age limitations for employment in these industries.



Source: Quarterly Workforce Indicators, Local Employment Dynamics Program, US Census Bureau

Among jobholders age 65 and over working in *Educational services*, the largest number by far, for both males and females, were employed in *Elementary and secondary schools*, and the second-largest number worked in *Colleges, universities, and professional schools*.

Jobholders age 65 and over also continue to work in *Manufacturing*. The second-largest number of male jobholders and the fourth-largest number of female jobholders in this age cohort were employed in the *Manufacturing* industry sector.



Source: Quarterly Workforce Indicators, Local Employment Dynamics Program, US Census Bureau

Share of Jobholders by Age Cohort

According to annual population estimates from the US Census Bureau, New Hampshire’s median age in 2016 was 43.0 years, making it the second-oldest state in the nation, behind Maine.⁴ Much of the state’s older population continues to work, however. While there are fewer jobholders age 65 and over than those ages 14 to 24, the number of older workers has grown over time, while the number of younger workers has trended downward. Between 2004 and 2017, the number of jobholders age 14 to 24 declined by just over 10 percent, while the number of jobholders age 65 and over more than doubled.

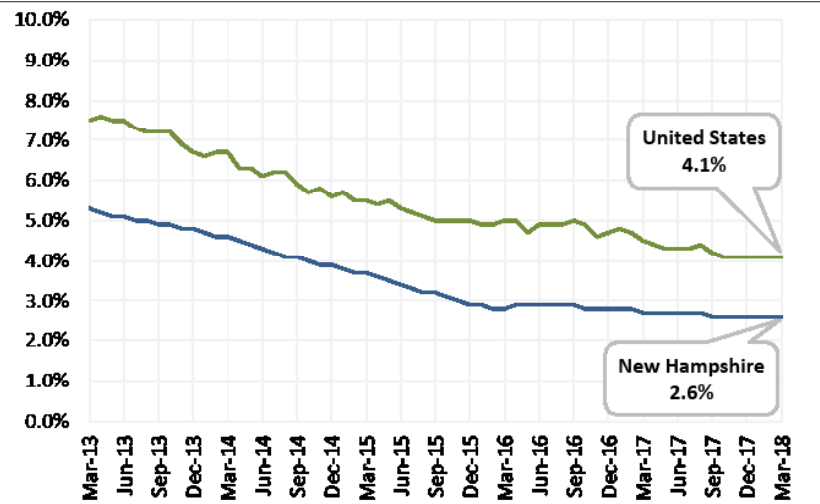
⁴ US Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States, States, Counties, and Puerto Rico Commonwealth and Municipalities: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2016, 2016 Population Estimates

Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

Unemployment Estimates by Region

| Seasonally Adjusted | Mar-18 | Feb-18 | Mar-17 |
|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| United States | 4.1% | 4.1% | 4.5% |
| Northeast | 4.4% | 4.4% | 4.5% |
| New England | 3.6% | 3.6% | 4.0% |
| Connecticut | 4.5% | 4.6% | 4.9% |
| Maine | 2.7% | 2.9% | 3.3% |
| Massachusetts | 3.5% | 3.5% | 3.9% |
| New Hampshire | 2.6% | 2.6% | 2.7% |
| Rhode Island | 4.5% | 4.6% | 4.4% |
| Vermont | 2.8% | 2.8% | 3.1% |
| Mid Atlantic | 4.7% | 4.7% | 4.7% |
| New Jersey | 4.6% | 4.6% | 4.5% |
| New York | 4.6% | 4.6% | 4.7% |
| Pennsylvania | 4.8% | 4.8% | 5.0% |

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) Unemployment Rate, NH and US



Current Employment Statistics (CES) by Place of Establishment

| | Number of Jobs | | | Change From Previous | |
|--|----------------|---------|---------|----------------------|-------|
| | Mar-18 | Feb-18 | Mar-17 | Month | Year |
| Total Nonfarm | 682,600 | 683,500 | 674,100 | -900 | 8,500 |
| Total Private | 592,400 | 593,500 | 583,700 | -1,100 | 8,700 |
| Mining and Logging | 900 | 900 | 1,000 | 0 | -100 |
| Construction | 27,600 | 27,800 | 26,700 | -200 | 900 |
| Manufacturing | 70,300 | 70,400 | 69,000 | -100 | 1,300 |
| Durable Goods | 52,200 | 52,100 | 51,400 | 100 | 800 |
| Non-Durable Goods | 18,100 | 18,300 | 17,600 | -200 | 500 |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | 142,700 | 143,000 | 140,200 | -300 | 2,500 |
| Wholesale Trade | 29,100 | 28,900 | 28,000 | 200 | 1,100 |
| Retail Trade | 96,800 | 97,300 | 95,800 | -500 | 1,000 |
| Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities | 16,800 | 16,800 | 16,400 | 0 | 400 |
| Information | 12,200 | 12,500 | 12,500 | -300 | -300 |
| Financial Activities | 35,100 | 35,100 | 35,000 | 0 | 100 |
| Financial and Insurance | 27,900 | 28,000 | 27,900 | -100 | 0 |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing | 7,200 | 7,100 | 7,100 | 100 | 100 |
| Professional and Business Services | 81,500 | 81,500 | 81,500 | 0 | 0 |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 38,300 | 38,400 | 37,400 | -100 | 900 |
| Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services | 34,300 | 34,300 | 35,200 | 0 | -900 |
| Education and Health Services | 125,300 | 125,400 | 123,000 | -100 | 2,300 |
| Educational Services | 32,600 | 32,700 | 31,800 | -100 | 800 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 92,700 | 92,700 | 91,200 | 0 | 1,500 |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 72,100 | 72,100 | 70,500 | 0 | 1,600 |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation | 13,100 | 12,900 | 11,500 | 200 | 1,600 |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 59,000 | 59,200 | 59,000 | -200 | 0 |
| Other Services | 24,700 | 24,800 | 24,300 | -100 | 400 |
| Government | 90,200 | 90,000 | 90,400 | 200 | -200 |
| Federal Government | 7,600 | 7,600 | 7,600 | 0 | 0 |
| State Government | 24,900 | 24,800 | 24,900 | 100 | 0 |
| Local Government | 57,700 | 57,600 | 57,900 | 100 | -200 |

Current month is preliminary; past months are revised

Prior data and area data are available on our web site at: www.nhes.nh.gov/elmi/statistics/ces-data.htm

Not Seasonally Adjusted Estimates by Place of Residence

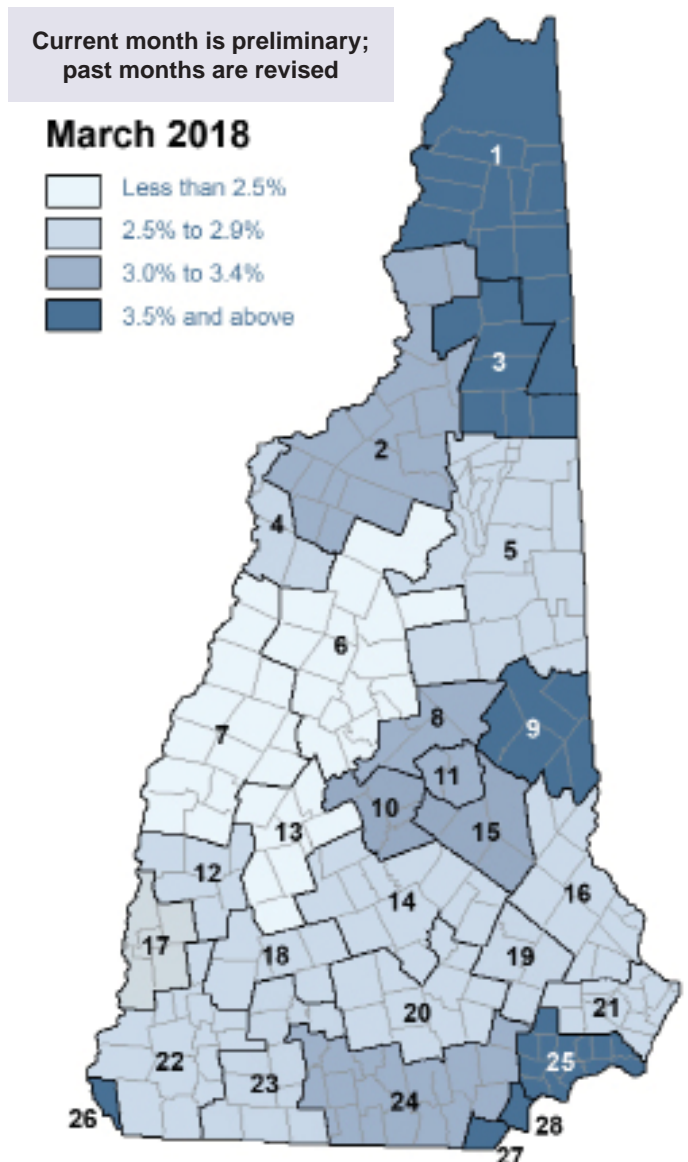
| Labor Force Estimates | | | |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| New Hampshire | Mar-18 | Feb-18 | Mar-17 |
| Total Civilian Labor Force | 753,050 | 748,250 | 745,750 |
| Employed | 730,940 | 725,820 | 722,940 |
| Unemployed | 22,110 | 22,430 | 22,810 |
| Unemployment Rate | 2.9% | 3.0% | 3.1% |

| United States (# in thousands) | Mar-18 | Feb-18 | Mar-17 |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total Civilian Labor Force | 161,548 | 161,494 | 159,912 |
| Employed | 154,877 | 154,403 | 152,628 |
| Unemployed | 6,671 | 7,091 | 7,284 |
| Unemployment Rate | 4.1% | 4.4% | 4.6% |

| Unemployment Rates by Area | | | |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Counties | Mar-18 | Feb-18 | Mar-17 |
| Belknap | 3.2% | 3.2% | 3.2% |
| Carroll | 3.1% | 3.0% | 3.2% |
| Cheshire | 2.9% | 2.9% | 3.0% |
| Coös | 4.1% | 4.0% | 4.2% |
| Grafton | 2.4% | 2.4% | 2.5% |
| Hillsborough | 3.1% | 3.1% | 3.2% |
| Merrimack | 2.6% | 2.7% | 2.8% |
| Rockingham | 3.1% | 3.2% | 3.3% |
| Strafford | 2.6% | 2.6% | 2.6% |
| Sullivan | 2.5% | 2.5% | 2.5% |

| Map Key | Labor Market Areas | Mar-18 | Feb-18 | Mar-17 |
|---------|--|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 | Colebrook, NH-VT LMA, NH Portion | 3.8% | 3.8% | 3.9% |
| 2 | Littleton, NH-VT LMA, NH Portion | 3.0% | 3.0% | 3.2% |
| 3 | Berlin NH Micropolitan NECTA | 4.8% | 4.6% | 4.8% |
| 4 | Haverhill, NH LMA | 2.9% | 3.1% | 3.0% |
| 5 | Conway, NH-ME LMA, NH Portion | 2.9% | 2.7% | 3.0% |
| 6 | Plymouth, NH LMA | 2.4% | 2.4% | 2.4% |
| 7 | Lebanon, NH-VT Micropolitan NECTA, NH Portion | 2.2% | 2.2% | 2.3% |
| 8 | Meredith, NH LMA | 3.1% | 3.1% | 3.1% |
| 9 | Wolfeboro, NH LMA | 3.5% | 3.6% | 3.6% |
| 10 | Franklin, NH LMA | 3.4% | 3.5% | 3.6% |
| 11 | Laconia, NH Micropolitan NECTA | 3.1% | 3.1% | 3.2% |
| 12 | Expanded Claremont, NH estimating area | 2.6% | 2.6% | 2.5% |
| 13 | New London, NH LMA | 2.4% | 2.4% | 2.7% |
| 14 | Concord, NH Micropolitan NECTA | 2.5% | 2.5% | 2.6% |
| 15 | Belmont, NH LMA | 3.3% | 3.4% | 3.3% |
| 16 | Dover-Durham, NH-ME Metropolitan NECTA, NH Portion | 2.6% | 2.6% | 2.6% |
| 17 | Charlestown, NH LMA | 2.6% | 2.4% | 2.5% |
| 18 | Hillsborough, NH LMA | 2.8% | 2.7% | 2.8% |
| 19 | Raymond, NH LMA | 2.8% | 2.9% | 2.9% |
| 20 | Manchester, NH Metropolitan NECTA | 2.8% | 2.9% | 2.9% |
| 21 | Portsmouth, NH-ME Metropolitan NECTA, NH Portion | 2.6% | 2.6% | 2.7% |
| 22 | Keene, NH Micropolitan NECTA | 2.8% | 2.8% | 2.9% |
| 23 | Peterborough, NH LMA | 2.9% | 2.9% | 3.1% |
| 24 | Nashua, NH-MA NECTA Division, NH Portion | 3.2% | 3.4% | 3.4% |
| 25 | Seabrook-Hampstead Area, NH Portion, Haverhill-Newburyport-Amesbury MA-NH NECTA Division | 3.7% | 3.9% | 4.0% |
| 26 | Hinsdale Town, NH Portion, Brattleboro, VT-NH LMA | 4.3% | 4.4% | 4.0% |
| 27 | Pelham Town, NH Portion, Lowell-Billerica-Chelmsford, MA-NH NECTA Division | 4.1% | 4.2% | 4.1% |
| 28 | Salem Town, NH Portion, Lawrence-Methuen-Salem, MA-NH NECTA Division | 3.7% | 3.8% | 4.0% |

| Unemployment Rates by Region | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Not Seasonally Adjusted | Mar-18 | Feb-18 | Mar-17 |
| United States | 4.1% | 4.4% | 4.6% |
| Northeast | 4.5% | 4.8% | 4.6% |
| New England | 3.9% | 4.2% | 4.2% |
| Connecticut | 4.7% | 5.1% | 5.1% |
| Maine | 3.1% | 3.3% | 3.8% |
| Massachusetts | 3.8% | 4.0% | 4.1% |
| New Hampshire | 2.9% | 3.0% | 3.1% |
| Rhode Island | 4.8% | 5.3% | 4.9% |
| Vermont | 3.0% | 3.1% | 3.5% |
| Mid Atlantic | 4.7% | 5.1% | 4.8% |
| New Jersey | 4.7% | 4.9% | 4.6% |
| New York | 4.8% | 5.1% | 4.7% |
| Pennsylvania | 4.6% | 5.2% | 5.2% |



New Hampshire unemployment and labor force estimates are calculated using a regression model which depends on Current Population Survey (CPS) estimates. Labor market area estimates are calculated using the Bureau of Labor Statistics "Handbook Method" and then adjusted to the State levels.

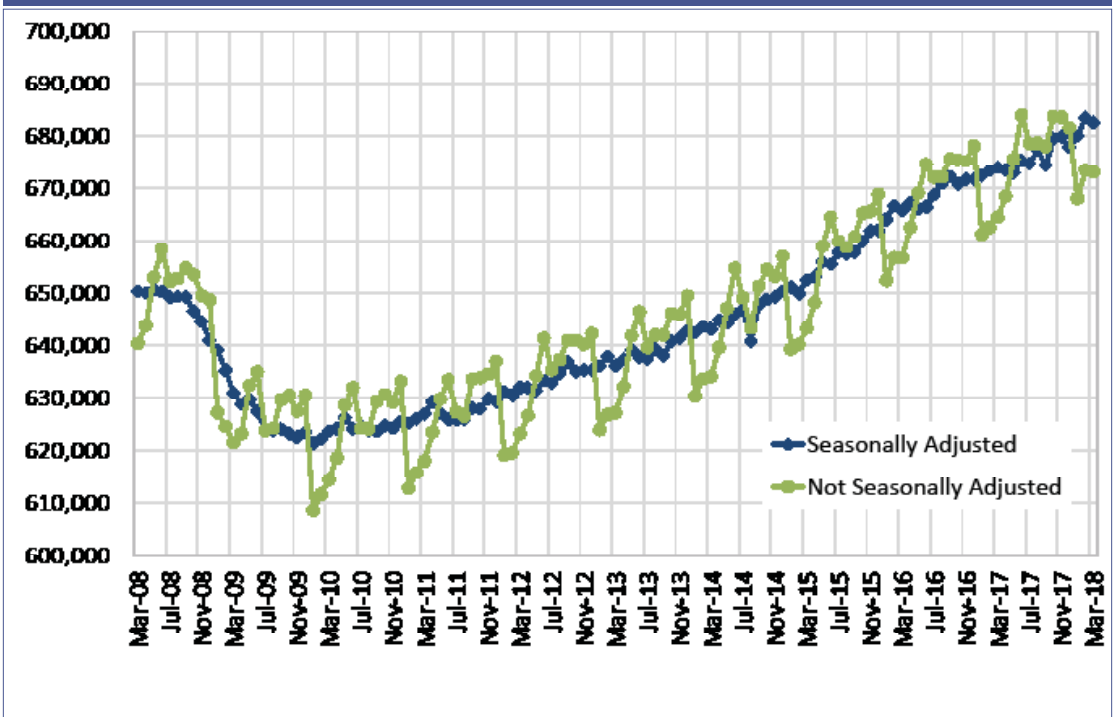
Monthly Estimates by Place of Establishment

New Hampshire Nonfarm Employment Statewide Not Seasonally Adjusted

Current month is preliminary; past months are revised

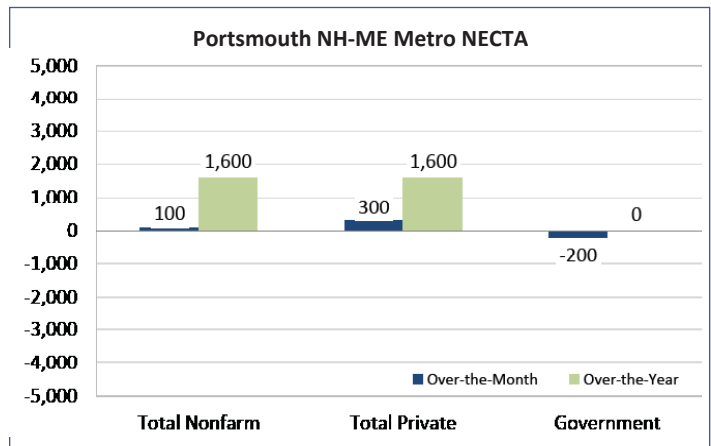
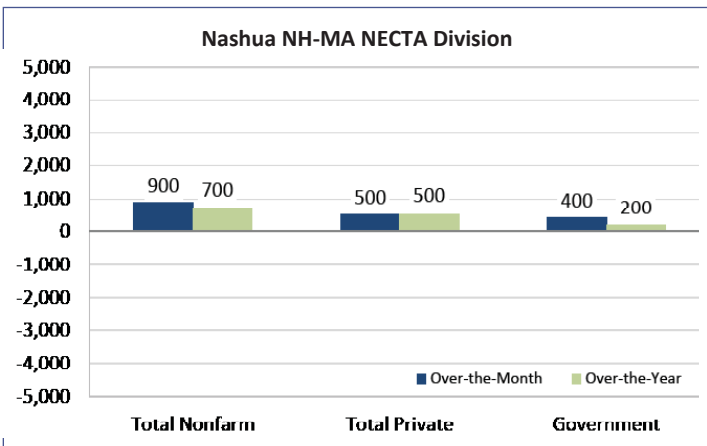
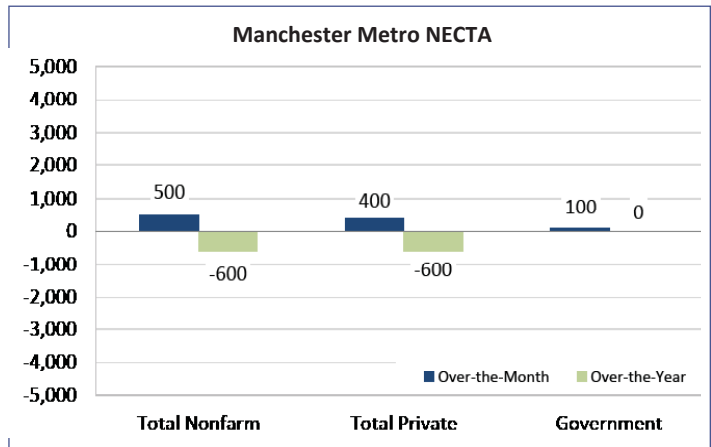
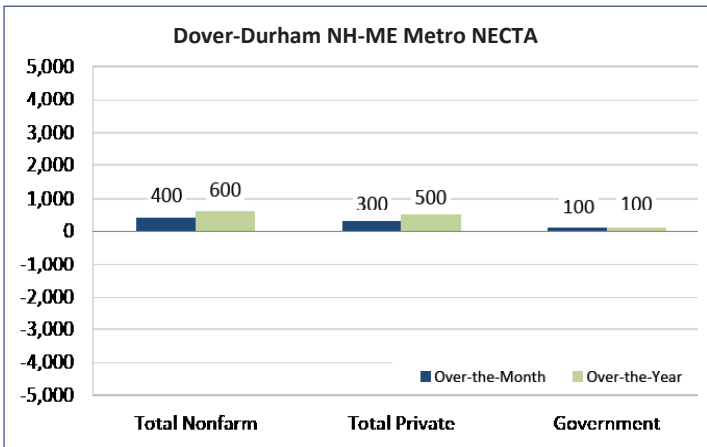
| | Number of Jobs | | | Change From Previous | |
|--|----------------|---------|---------|----------------------|-------|
| | Mar-18 | Feb-18 | Mar-17 | Month | Year |
| Total Nonfarm | 673,100 | 673,500 | 664,600 | -400 | 8,500 |
| Total Private | 578,900 | 580,000 | 570,400 | -1,100 | 8,500 |
| Mining and Logging | 800 | 800 | 900 | 0 | -100 |
| Construction | 25,500 | 25,800 | 24,600 | -300 | 900 |
| Manufacturing | 69,800 | 69,500 | 68,600 | 300 | 1,200 |
| Durable Goods | 52,000 | 51,500 | 51,200 | 500 | 800 |
| Non-Durable Goods | 17,800 | 18,000 | 17,400 | -200 | 400 |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | 139,200 | 139,200 | 136,900 | 0 | 2,300 |
| Wholesale Trade | 29,000 | 28,600 | 27,700 | 400 | 1,300 |
| Retail Trade | 93,900 | 94,400 | 93,100 | -500 | 800 |
| Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities | 16,300 | 16,200 | 16,100 | 100 | 200 |
| Information | 12,200 | 12,400 | 12,400 | -200 | -200 |
| Financial Activities | 34,800 | 35,000 | 34,600 | -200 | 200 |
| Professional and Business Services | 79,600 | 79,800 | 79,500 | -200 | 100 |
| Education and Health Services | 126,100 | 126,400 | 123,500 | -300 | 2,600 |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 66,700 | 67,000 | 65,500 | -300 | 1,200 |
| Other Services | 24,200 | 24,100 | 23,900 | 100 | 300 |
| Government | 94,200 | 93,500 | 94,200 | 700 | 0 |
| Federal Government | 7,500 | 7,600 | 7,500 | -100 | 0 |
| State Government | 26,200 | 25,900 | 26,300 | 300 | -100 |
| Local Government | 60,500 | 60,000 | 60,400 | 500 | 100 |

Total Nonfarm Employment Trend through March 2018

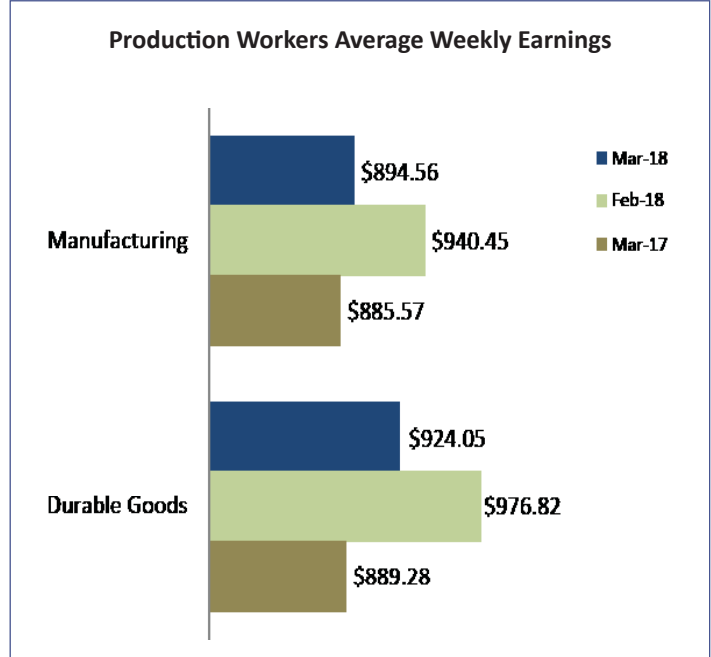
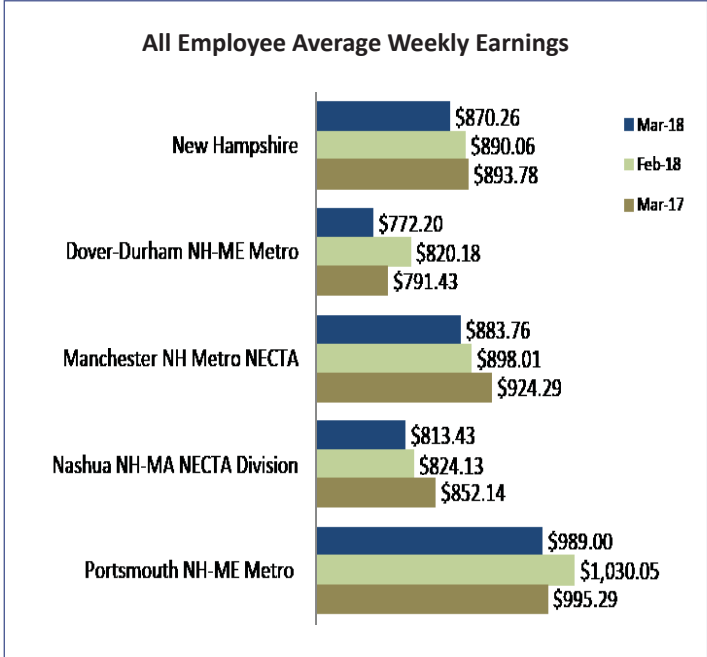


Not Seasonally Adjusted Estimates by Place of Establishment

Nonfarm Employment by Metropolitan Statistical Areas - March 2018



Total Private Average Weekly Earnings Data



Sector data for the four areas and hours and earnings data are available on our web site: www.nhes.nh.gov/elmi/statistics/ces-data.htm

Monthly Analysis of Current Employment Statistics (CES)

Seasonally Adjusted

Total Nonfarm employment decreased by 900 jobs in March, according to preliminary seasonally adjusted estimates. *Trade, Transportation, and Utilities* and *Information* had the largest over-the-month decrease in employment, losing 300 jobs each. *Construction* decreased payrolls by 200 jobs, while *Manufacturing*, *Private Education and Health Services*, and *Other Services* shed 100 positions each from February.

One supersector experienced an employment gain over-the-month. *Government* added 200 jobs from February.

Total seasonally adjusted Nonfarm employment increased 8,500 jobs from March 2017 to March 2018. *Trade, Transportation, and Utilities* and *Private Education and Health Services* added 2,500 and 2,300 jobs, respectively. *Leisure and Hospitality* increased employment by 1,600 jobs, while *Manufacturing* expanded by 1,300 jobs over-the-year. *Construction* payrolls grew by 900 positions, while *Other Services* added 400 jobs from March 2017. *Financial Activities* gained a modest 100 jobs over-the-year.

Three supersectors experienced over-the-year employment losses. *Information* dropped 300 jobs, and *Government* and *Mining and Logging* shed 200 and 100 positions, respectively, from March 2017.

Not Seasonally Adjusted

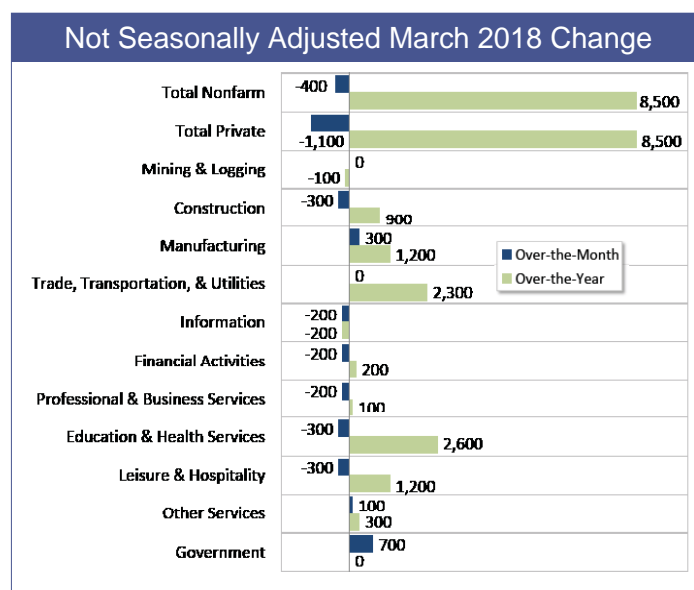
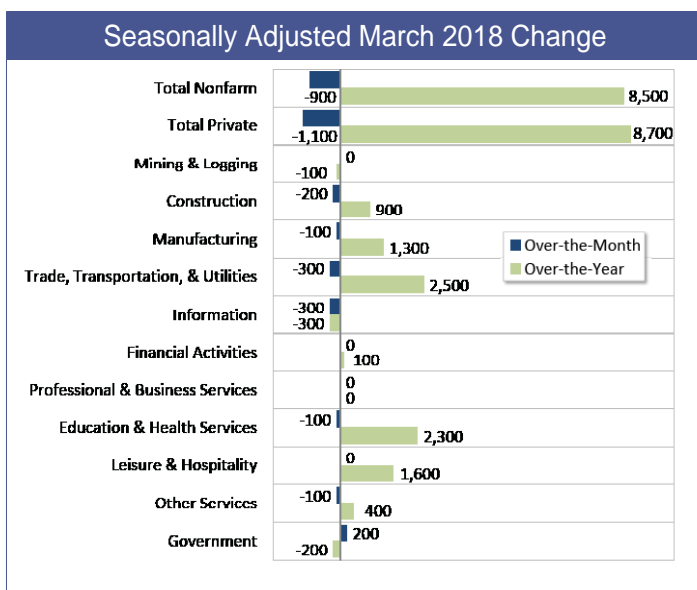
Preliminary not seasonally adjusted estimates for March show that Total Nonfarm employment decreased 400 jobs over-the-month. *Construction*, *Private Education and Health Services*, and *Leisure and Hospitality* each experienced employment declines of 300 jobs. *Information*, *Financial Activities*, and *Professional and Business Services* decreased payrolls by 200 positions each from February 2018.

Three supersectors added jobs from February. *Government* added 700 jobs, while *Manufacturing* expanded payrolls by 300. *Other Services* employment increased by a modest 100 jobs over-the-month.

Total Nonfarm employment gained 8,500 jobs over-the-year. *Private Education and Health Services* and *Trade, Transportation, and Utilities* added 2,600 and 2,300 positions, respectively. *Manufacturing* and *Leisure and Hospitality* gained 1,200 jobs each, and *Construction* expanded by 900 jobs from March 2017. *Other Services* expanded payrolls by 300 positions, and *Financial Activities* added 200 jobs over-the-year. *Professional and Business Services* gained a modest 100 jobs from March 2017.

Two supersectors experienced an employment decline over-the-year. *Information* and *Mining and Logging* shed 200 and 100 positions, respectively, from March 2017.

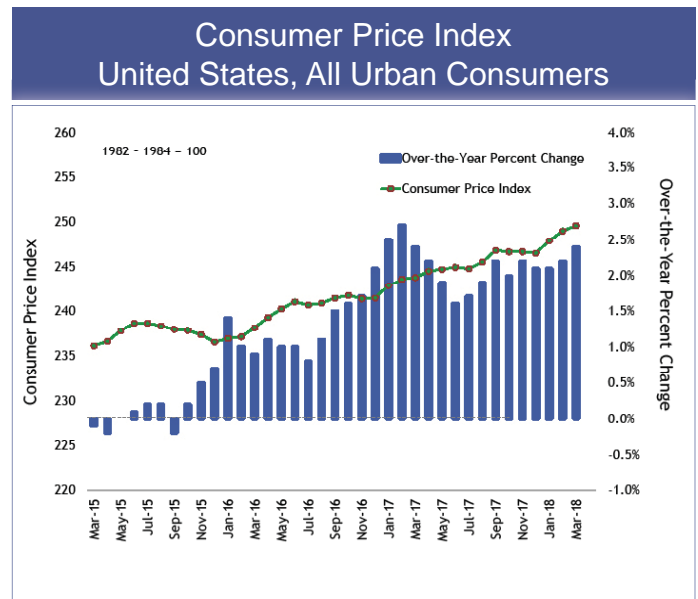
Ellie Goodbread, Research Analyst



For further analysis, see the *Detailed Monthly Analysis of Industry Employment Data* on our web site: www.nhes.nh.gov/elmi/statistics/ces-data.htm

| Consumer Price Index | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|----------------------|------|
| United States, All Urban Consumers Not Seasonally Adjusted (CPI-U) (1982-1984=100) | | | | |
| Mar-18 | Feb-18 | Mar-17 | Change from Previous | |
| | | | Month | Year |
| 249.554 | 248.991 | 243.801 | 0.2% | 2.4% |

| Northeast, All Urban Consumers Not Seasonally Adjusted (CPI-U) (1982-1984=100) | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|----------------------|------|
| Mar-18 | Feb-18 | Mar-17 | Change from Previous | |
| | | | Month | Year |
| 263.556 | 263.260 | 258.510 | 0.1% | 2.0% |



| Unemployment Compensation Claims Activity | | | | | | |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Oct-17 | Nov-17 | Dec-17 | Jan-18 | Feb-18 | Mar-18 |
| Initial Claims | 2,119 | 2,367 | 3,537 | 3,305 | 2,449 | 2,251 |
| Continued Weeks Claimed | 14,136 | 13,251 | 15,999 | 22,516 | 19,567 | 19,828 |
| Average payment for a week of unemployment | \$347.34 | \$342.51 | \$333.94 | \$326.90 | \$327.17 | \$327.19 |

New Hampshire Economic Conditions is published monthly in coordination with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

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New Hampshire Employment Security
Local Offices

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Berlin 752-5500 | Claremont 543-3111 |
| Concord 228-4100 | Conway 447-5924 |
| Keene 352-1904 | Laconia 524-3960 |
| Littleton 444-2971 | Manchester 627-7841 |
| Nashua 882-5177 | Portsmouth 436-3702 |
| Salem 893-9185 | Somersworth 742-3600 |

Claims calls: 1-800-266-2252

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Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau

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 Economist 229-4427
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 Current Employment Statistics 228-4175
 Local Area Unemployment Statistics 228-4167
 Occupational Employment Statistics 229-4315