

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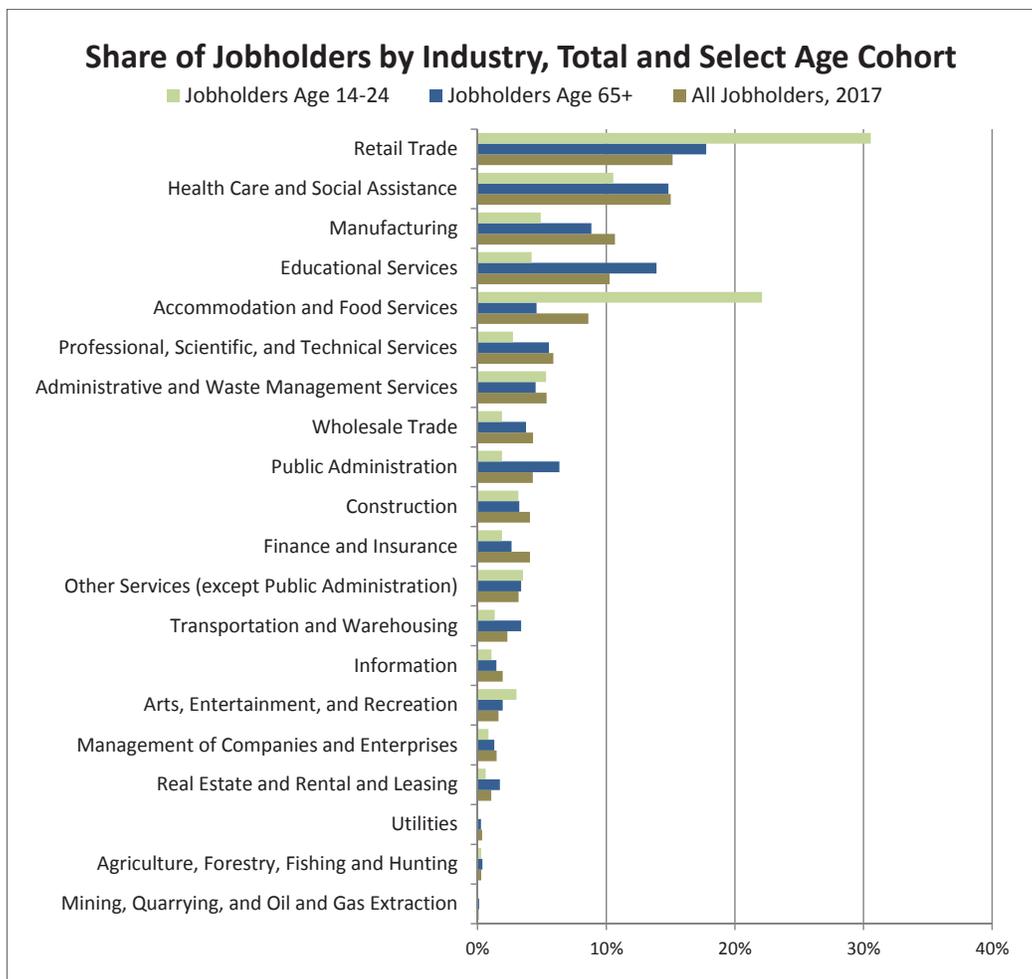
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Source: Quarterly Workforce Indicators, Local Employment Dynamics Program, US Census Bureau

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*

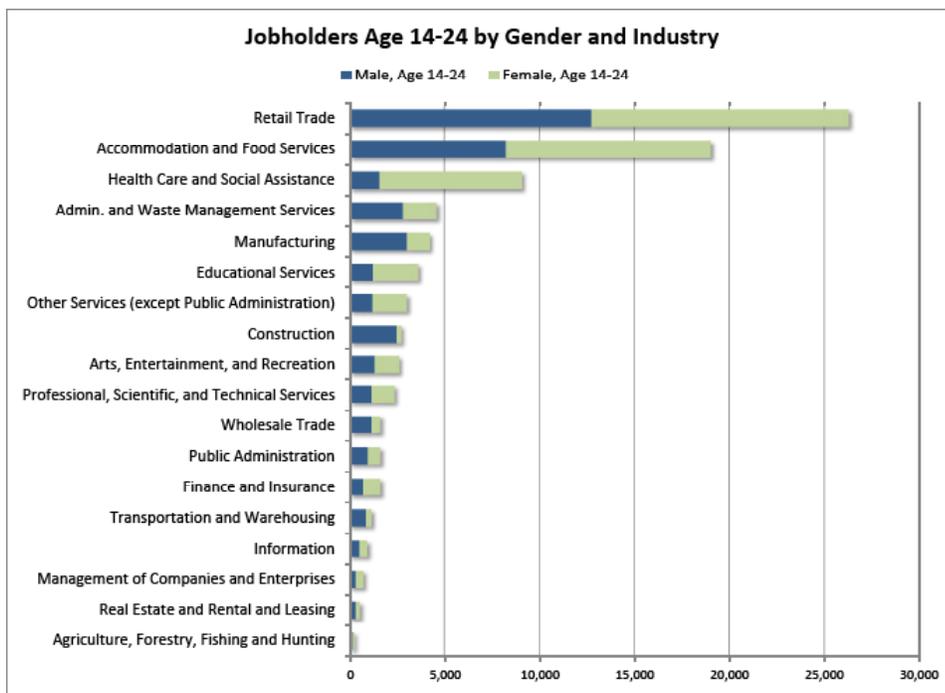
care facilities. A slightly smaller number of female jobholders worked in *Social assistance*, followed by *Hospitals*, and *Ambulatory healthcare services*. The second-largest number of male jobholders worked in *Hospitals*, with nearly equal numbers in the other two subsectors.

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*.

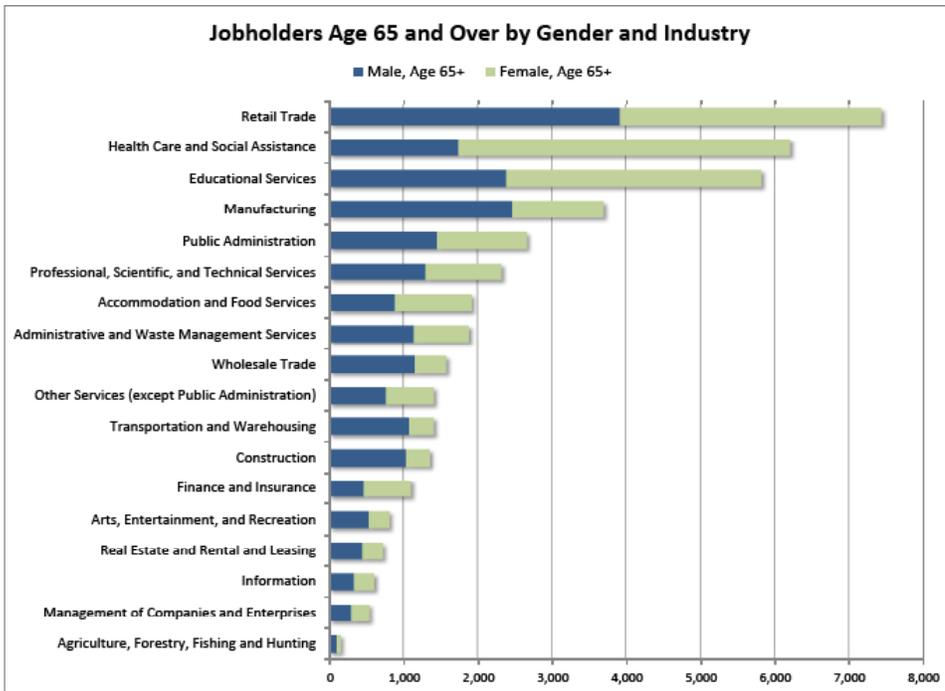
In *Retail trade*, the numbers of male and female jobholders were similar; the largest number of male jobholders in this age cohort was employed in this industry. The largest number of male jobholders worked at *Motor vehicle and parts dealers*, followed by *Building material and garden equipment and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

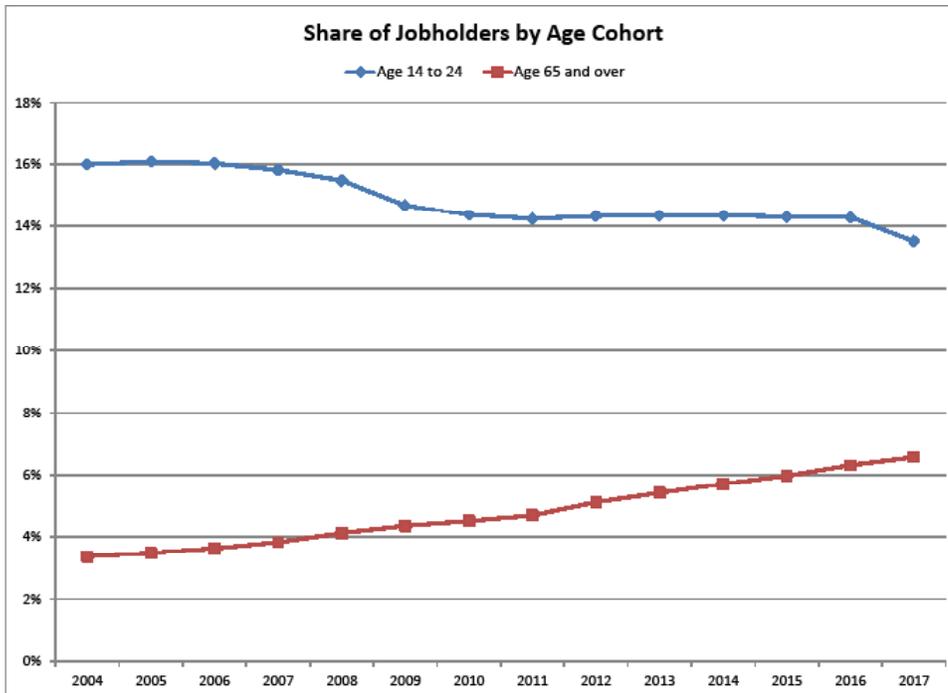
³ There were a negligible number of jobholders age 14-24 in *Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction* and *Utilities*, likely due to age limitations for employment in these industries.



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.

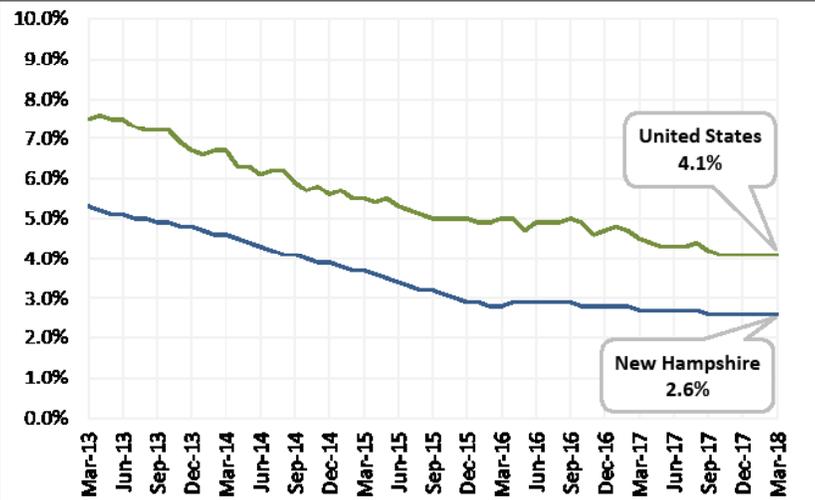
⁴ US Census Bureau, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Selected Age Groups by Sex for the United States, States, Counties, and Puerto Rico Commonwealth and Municipalities: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2016, 2016 Population Estimates

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

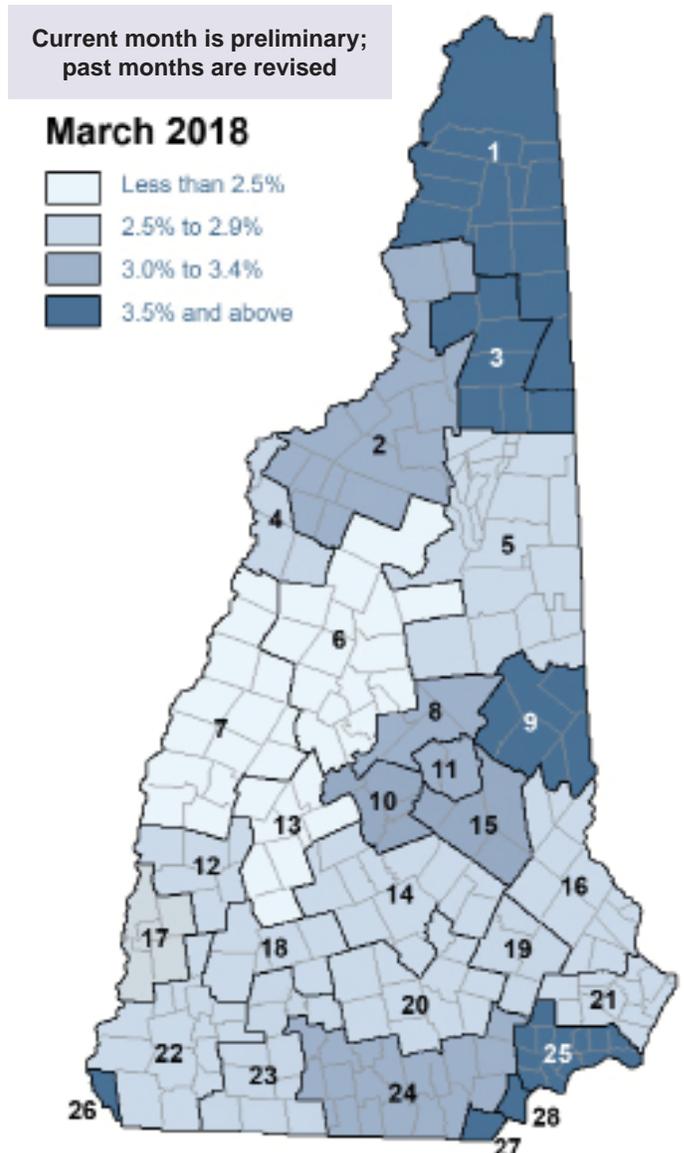
Labor Force Estimates			
New Hampshire	Mar-18	Feb-18	Mar-17
Total Civilian Labor Force	753,050	748,250	745,750
Employed	730,940	725,820	722,940
Unemployed	22,110	22,430	22,810
Unemployment Rate	2.9%	3.0%	3.1%

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.

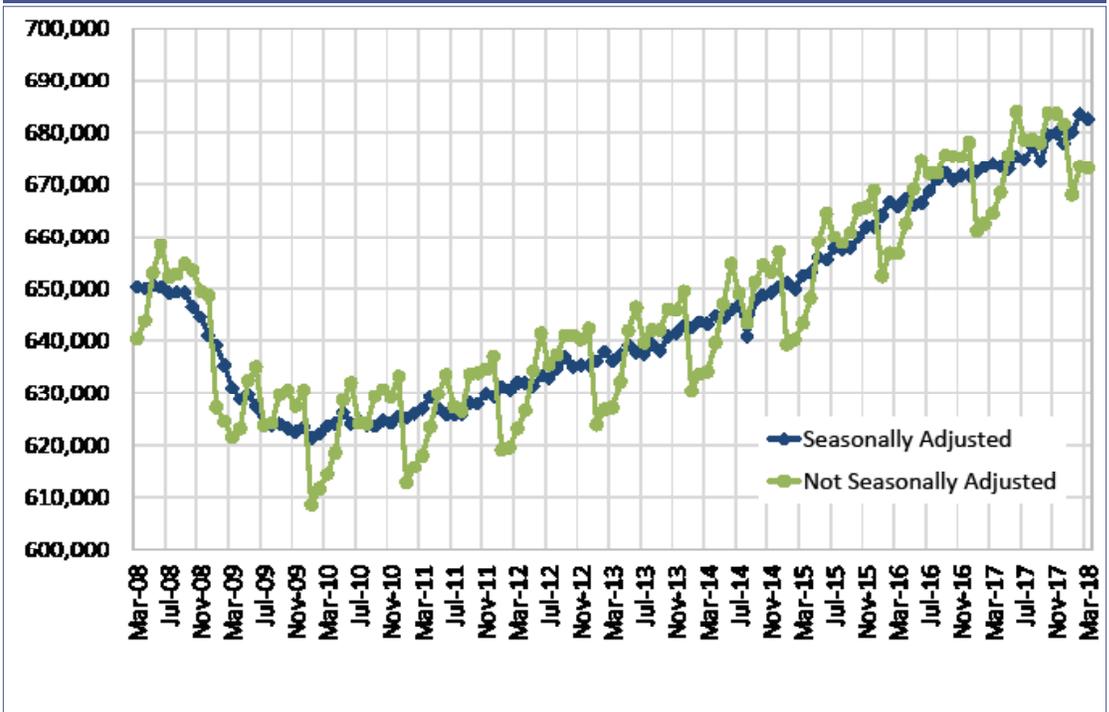
Monthly Estimates by Place of Establishment

New Hampshire Nonfarm Employment Statewide Not Seasonally Adjusted

Current month is preliminary; past months are revised

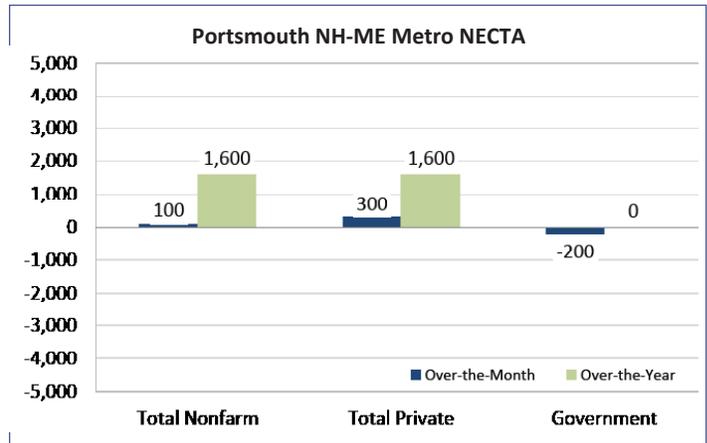
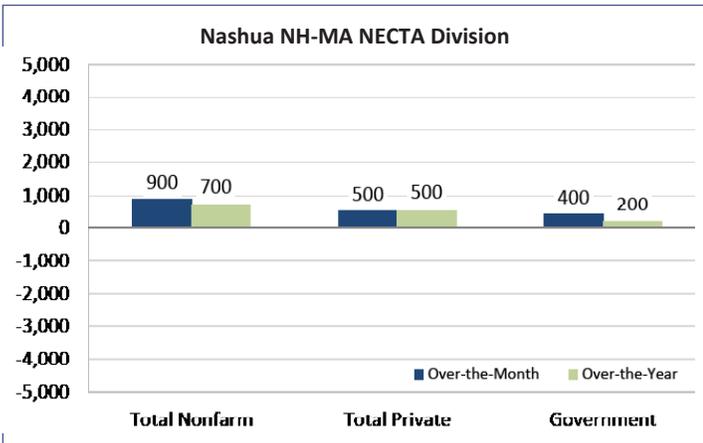
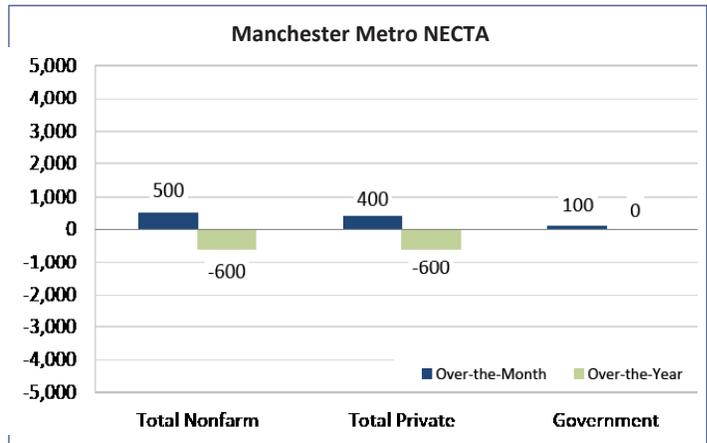
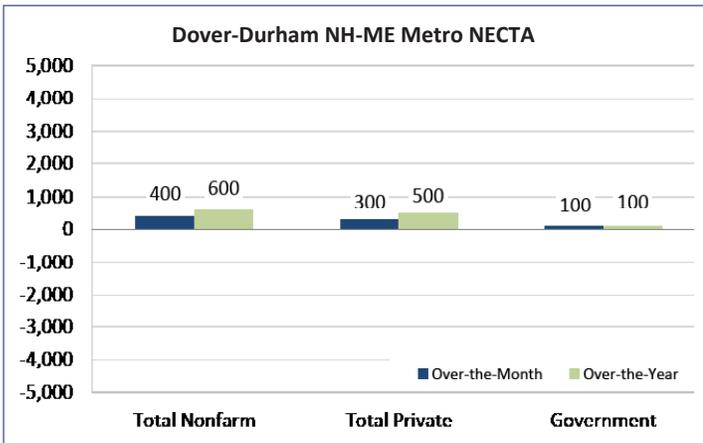
	Number of Jobs			Change From Previous	
	Mar-18	Feb-18	Mar-17	Month	Year
Total Nonfarm	673,100	673,500	664,600	-400	8,500
Total Private	578,900	580,000	570,400	-1,100	8,500
Mining and Logging	800	800	900	0	-100
Construction	25,500	25,800	24,600	-300	900
Manufacturing	69,800	69,500	68,600	300	1,200
Durable 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

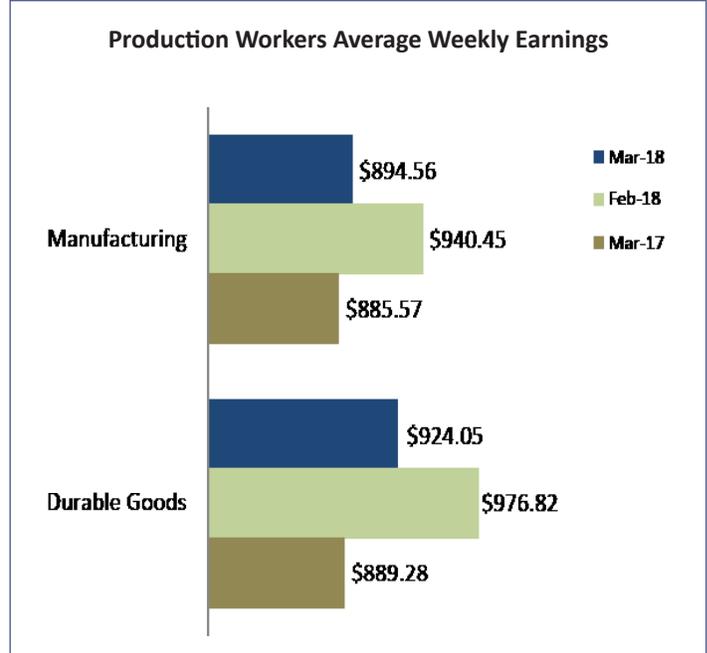
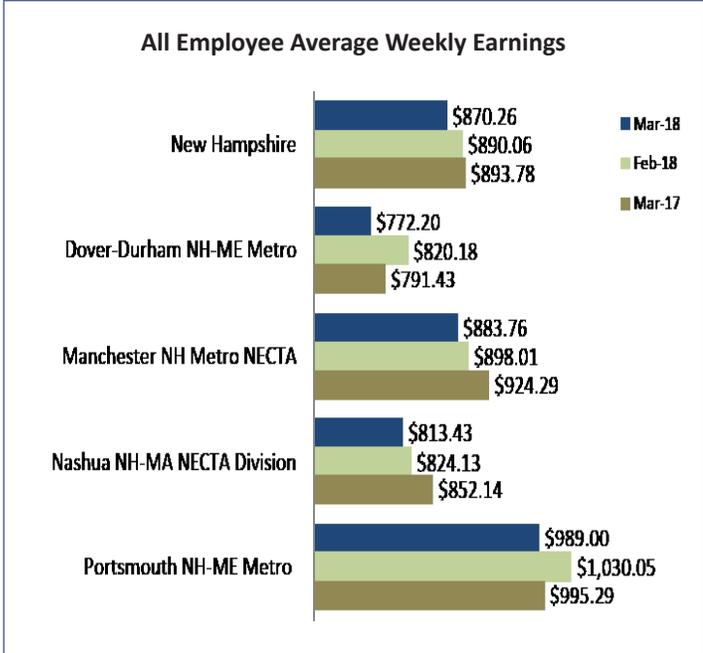


Not Seasonally Adjusted Estimates by Place of Establishment

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

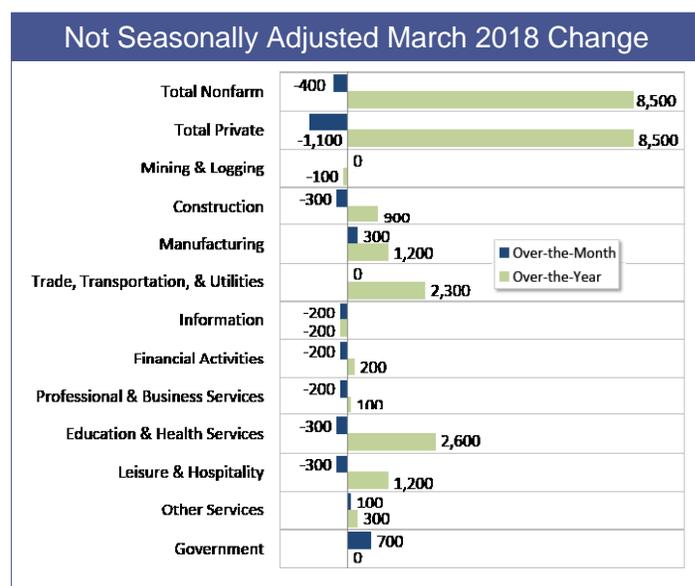
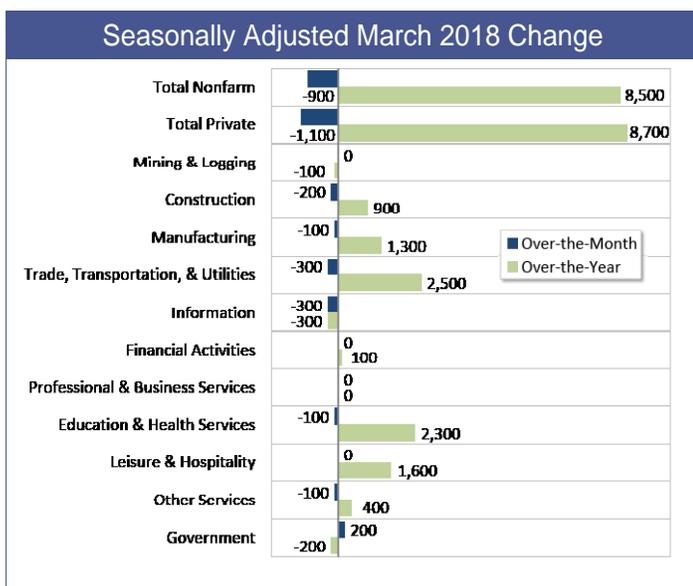
Preliminary not seasonally adjusted estimates for March show that *Total Nonfarm* employment decreased 400 jobs over-the-month. *Construction, Private Education and Health Services,* and *Leisure and Hospitality* each experienced employment declines of 300 jobs. *Information, Financial Activities,* and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

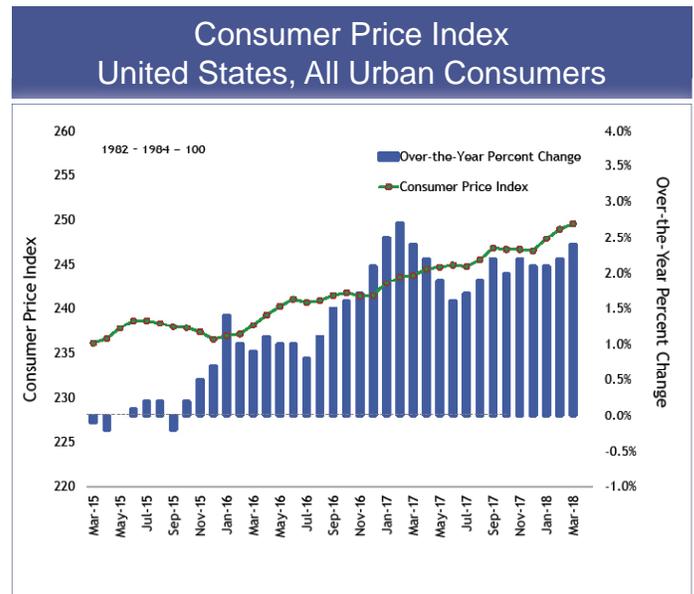
Ellie Goodbread, Research Analyst



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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