

Multiple Jobholders in New Hampshire

New Hampshire had a multiple jobholder rate of 6.5 percent in 2015. This was 0.4 percentage points lower than in 2014, and well above the national average of 4.9 percent. Multiple jobholders are employed persons who, during the reference week specified by the Current Population Survey, either had two or more jobs as a wage and salary worker, were self-employed and also held a wage and salary job, or worked as an unpaid family worker and also held a wage and salary job.¹ Nationally, 77.3 percent of multiple job holders held a primary wage and salary job and also had at least one additional wage and salary (second)

job; 18.3 percent held a primary wage and salary job and were self employed as a second job; and 4.3 percent were primarily self employed and held a second wage and salary job.²

New Hampshire's multiple jobholder rate of 6.5 percent tied with Ohio and Utah as the 11th highest rate. South Dakota's 9.1 percent topped the 2015 list, and Florida had the lowest rate with 3.5 percent. All of the New England states had higher multiple jobholder rates than the nation. In general, the multiple jobholder rate has been trending downward over the last two decades.

In this issue

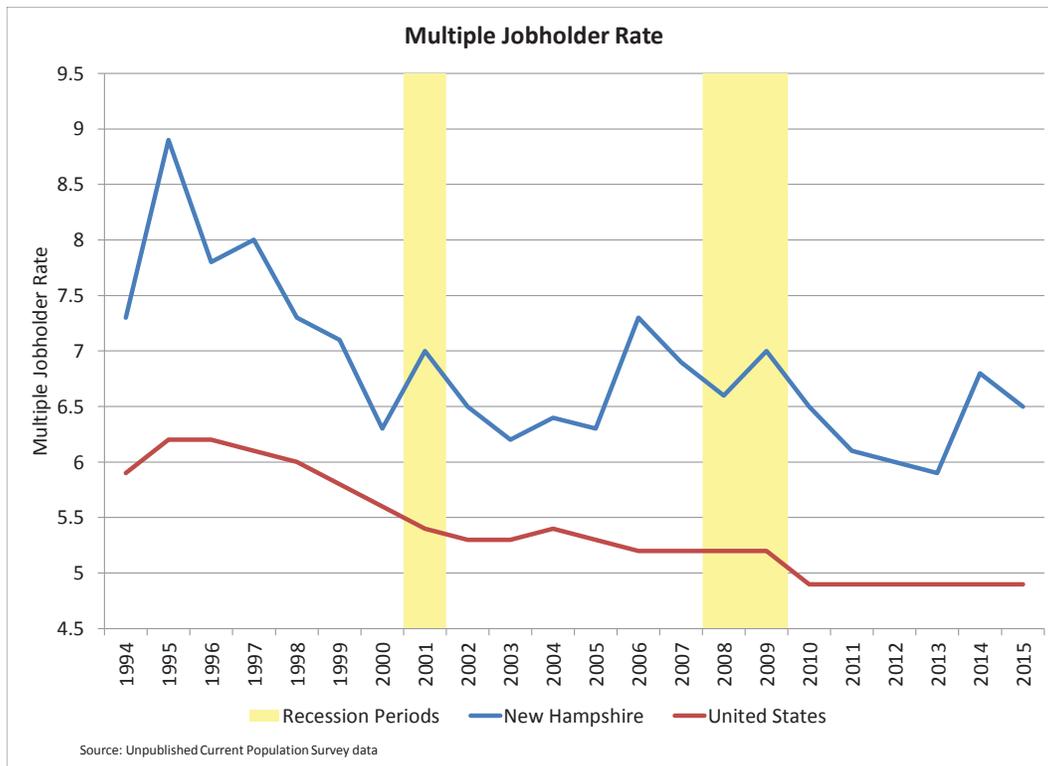
Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

Unemployment Rates 4
 Current Employment Statistics 4

Not Seasonally Adjusted Estimates

Unemployment Rates 5
 Current Employment Statistics 5

Claims Activity 9



1. Current Population Survey and American Time Use Survey. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Glossary. Excluded are self-employed persons with multiple businesses and persons with multiple jobs as unpaid family workers. <http://www.bls.gov/bls/glossary.htm#M>
 2. Unpublished Current Population Survey data. Self-employed incorporated and self-employed unincorporated were combined for these results.

Multiple Jobholders

In the Current Population Survey (CPS), a multiple jobholder’s responses to questions further identify characteristics and economic demographics of both jobs and workers. These responses are available at a national level, but not at the state level; for New Hampshire, all that is available is an estimated total. In 2015, the CPS estimated 47,000 multiple jobholders in New Hampshire, down from 48,000 multiple jobholders in 2014.³

OnTheMap: Primary and Non-Primary Jobs

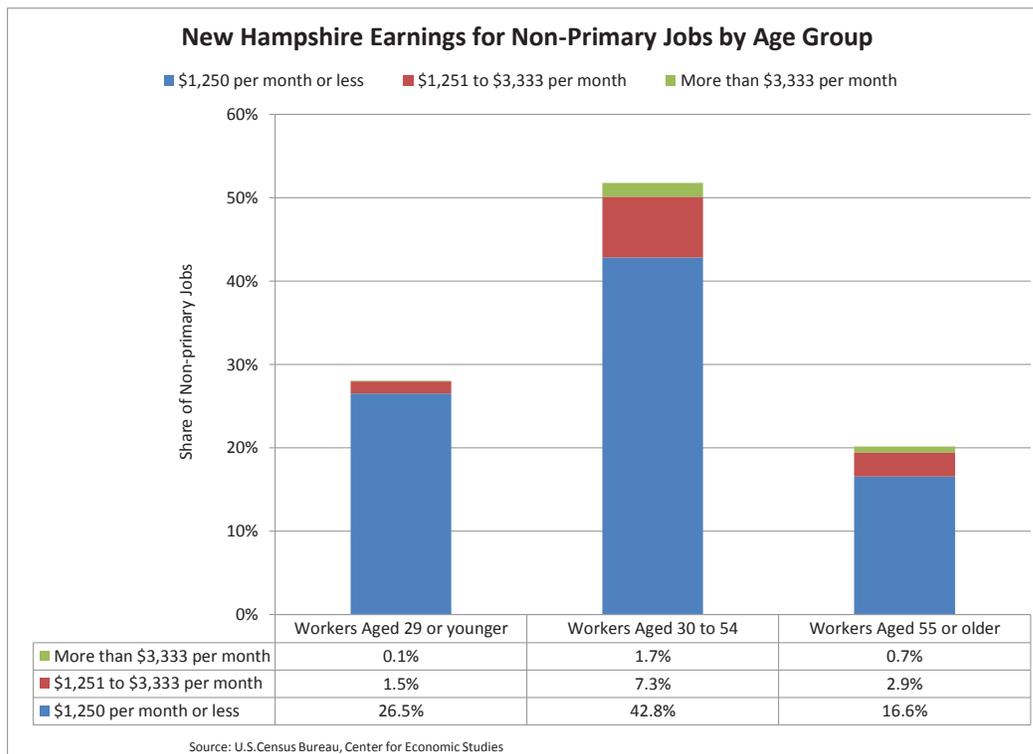
While an exact profile of New Hampshire’s multiple jobholders by type of jobs held is not available, in all likelihood the vast majority

hold more than one wage and salary job. Based on data from the US Census Bureau’s OnTheMap, which incorporates wage and salary jobs covered by unemployment compensation, some of the characteristics of those holding multiple wage and salary jobs can be identified.⁴ These data vary from the CPS results, mainly because only wage and salary workers are included; the self-employed and unpaid family workers are excluded. Using OnTheMap, a job is counted if a worker is employed with positive earnings during a particular quarter as well as in the immediately preceding quarter.⁵ OnTheMap tracks jobs, distinguishing between primary jobs and all jobs, instead

of counting people. A primary or dominant job is defined as the job that earned the person the most money. This method of tracking jobs does not count the number of individuals holding multiple jobs, but counts the number of non-primary jobs and identifies some of the characteristics of the workers in those non-primary jobs.

Non-Primary Jobs by Earnings and Worker Age Group

According to OnTheMap, in 2014 there were 47,300 non-primary jobs held by New Hampshire residents. Of those, 28.1 percent were held by workers aged 29 years or younger, 51.8 percent were held by workers aged 30 to 54 years, and 20.1 percent



3. The Current Population Survey includes wage and salary workers as well as the self-employed. The CPS also rounds results to the nearest thousand.
 4. U.S. Census Bureau, Center for Economic Studies, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics, OnTheMap. <http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/> Data extracted by home location of workers.
 5. U.S. Census Bureau, Center for Economic Studies, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics, OnTheMap: Data Overview (LODES Version 7) <http://lehd.ces.census.gov/doc/help/onthemap/OnTheMapDataOverview.pdf>

of the non-primary jobs were held by workers age 55 years and older.

Regardless of worker age, the majority of non-primary jobs, 85.9 percent, had earnings of \$1,250 or less per month. Because the number of hours worked at the non-primary job is unknown, it is not possible to determine if the low earnings are the result of limited hours worked at the non-primary job, or if it is due to low wages for that job.

Non-Primary Jobs by Industry and Earnings

Four industry sectors accounted for over 60 percent of all non-primary jobs.

- The largest share of non-primary jobs among New Hampshire residents was in *Health care and social assistance*, with 8,228

jobs, 17.4 percent of all non-primary jobs.

- *Retail trade* workers held the next highest number of non-primary jobs, with 7,910 jobs, 16.7 percent of non-primary jobs.
- New Hampshire residents working in *Accommodation and food services* held 6,998 non-primary jobs, 14.8 percent.
- Workers in private *Educational services*⁶ accounted for 5,761 non-primary jobs, 12.2 percent.

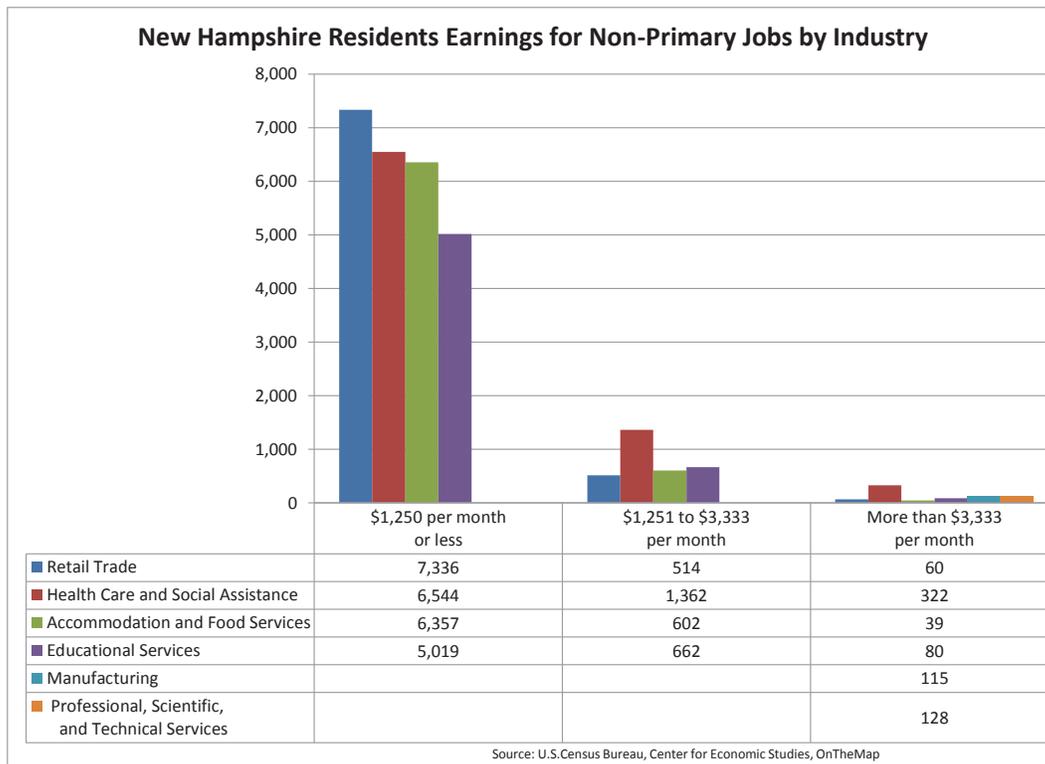
Among non-primary jobs held by New Hampshire residents, the largest number was in *Retail trade* with 7,336 non-primary jobs.

New Hampshire residents held 6,544 non-primary jobs in *Health care and social assistance*, and 6,357 non-primary jobs in *Accommodation and food services*.

The largest number of non-primary jobs in each industry sector was those earning \$1,250 per month or less. New Hampshire residents held twice as many non-primary jobs in *Health care and social assistance* with earnings between \$1,251 and \$3,333 per month than in any other industry sector.

Only three industry sectors had over 100 non-primary jobs with earnings of more than \$3,333 per month: *Health care and social assistance*; *Professional, scientific, and technical services*; and *Manufacturing*.

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6. Excludes employment in public educational services, including primary, secondary, and postsecondary schools.