

New Hampshire Economic Conditions

November 2010

Multiple Jobholders in New Hampshire 2009

How many New Hampshire residents have more than one job?

In 2009, there were roughly 49,000 New Hampshire residents who were working more than one job. This equated to about 7.0 percent of the state's 692,000 employed residents, age 16 and over. These estimates are based on New Hampshire data from the Current Population Survey, a nationwide survey of about 60,000 households selected to represent the U.S. population 16 years and older. The survey is conducted monthly by the Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). According to BLS, multiple jobholders are wage or salary workers who hold two or more jobs, self-employed workers who also hold a wage or salary job, or unpaid family workers who also hold a wage or salary job.

What has been the trend of multiple jobholding in New Hampshire?

Since 1999, the multiple jobholding rate in New Hampshire has fluctuated within a range of approximately one percentage point, from a low of 6.2 percent in 2003 to a high of 7.3 percent in 2006. While year-to-year changes are usually small, the largest decrease in the multiple jobholding rate was -0.8 percentage points from 1999 to 2000, and the largest increase was 1.0 percentage point from 2005 to 2006. The most recent rate, 7.0 percent in 2009, was up by 0.4 percent from 2008.

How does New Hampshire compare to other New England States?

New Hampshire's 7.0 percent multiple jobholding rate placed it fourth-highest in New England in

2009. New Hampshire's rate of multiple jobholding is typically in the middle of the pack when compared to the rest of New England. In ten of the eleven years between 1999 - 2009, New Hampshire has had either the third- or fourth-highest multiple jobholding rate in New England. Only once did it place fifth-highest, with a 6.3 percent rate in 2000. Since at least 1999 Vermont has had the highest rate of multiple jobholding in the region, usually followed by Maine.

What was the range in rates for multiple jobholding found in the United States in 2009?

South Dakota, at 10.3 percent, experienced the highest multiple jobholding rate among the states in 2009. North Dakota and Nebraska followed at 9.8 percent and 9.5 percent, respectively.

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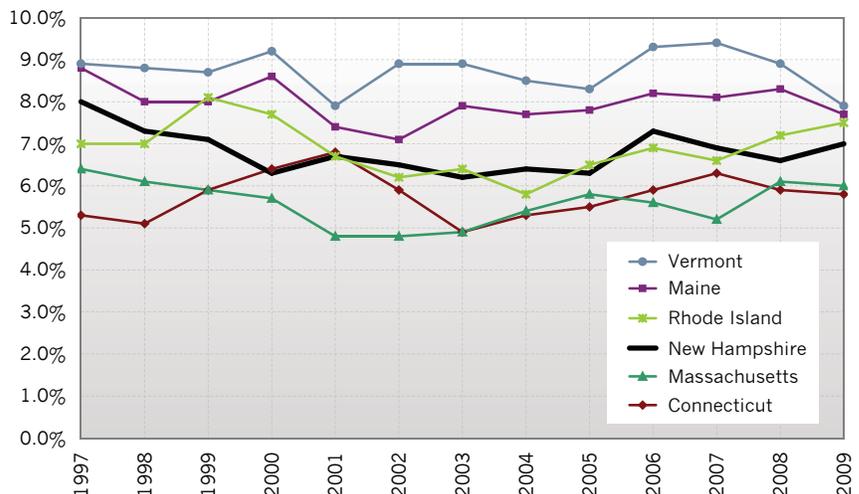
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Share of Multiple Jobholders



Those three states were all in the West North Central division of the Midwest Census region. At 8.0 percent, the West North Central area (Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota) was the only Census division with a higher multiple jobholding rate than New England's 6.4 percent. States in the West North Central division have a higher concentration of agricultural employment. This likely influences multiple jobholding rates since self-employed workers (e.g., farmers) who also have a wage or salary job, or unpaid family workers (on the farm) who also have a wage or salary job, would be included.

The state with the lowest rate in 2009 was Nevada at 3.7 percent, followed by Arizona at 3.8 percent, and Louisiana at 3.9 percent.

How does multiple jobholding in New Hampshire compared to the United States? Over the period of 1999 - 2009, New Hampshire's rate was consistently higher than the national multiple jobholding rate. During those years, the United States rate never rose above 5.8 percent, the rate in 1999, and it has been level at 5.2 percent since 2006. New Hampshire, on the other hand, never reached lower than 6.2 percent, which occurred in 2003.

What are characteristics of multiple jobholders in the U.S.? Nationally, 7.3 million workers held multiple jobs in 2009.¹ Among women aged 16 years and older, 5.6 percent were multiple jobholders, and among men 16 years and older, 4.8 percent held more than one job. Women ages 20 to 24 years had the largest share of multiple jobholders, with 6.4 per-

cent of this segment of the workforce working more than one job, while women aged 65 years and over held the smallest share, 3.3 percent. The share of multiple jobholders among men aged 65 years and over was the only age demographic group to exceed that of women, with 3.6 percent.

Marital status appears to be a significant factor in the decision to hold more than one job, particularly for women. Among women who were widowed, divorced, or separated, 6.5 percent had multiple jobs, while among single, never married women, 6.2 percent worked more than one job. Among married women with a spouse present, 5.1 percent were multiple jobholders. For men, shares were highest among married men with a spouse present, with 5.0 percent of these workers holding multiple jobs.

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1. Multiple jobholders as a percent of all employed persons in a specific group. Data not available for New Hampshire.