

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS in New Hampshire



November 2003

Volume 103, Number 11

Granite Staters moonlighted in 2002

About 45,000 residents held multiple jobs

**Local Area
Unemployment
Statistics**5

**Current
Employment
Statistics**6

**For Additional
Information**8

**Occupational
Concentrations**
.....insert

People hold multiple jobs for many reasons. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Current Population Survey, some of the reasons include meeting household expenses, paying off debt, saving for the future, and personal enjoyment.

In 2002, 6.5 percent of all employed New Hampshire residents held multiple jobs. This was 1.2 percentage points above the national average. In New England, only Maine (7.2 percent) and Vermont (8.9 percent) had higher multiple jobholder rates than the Granite State.

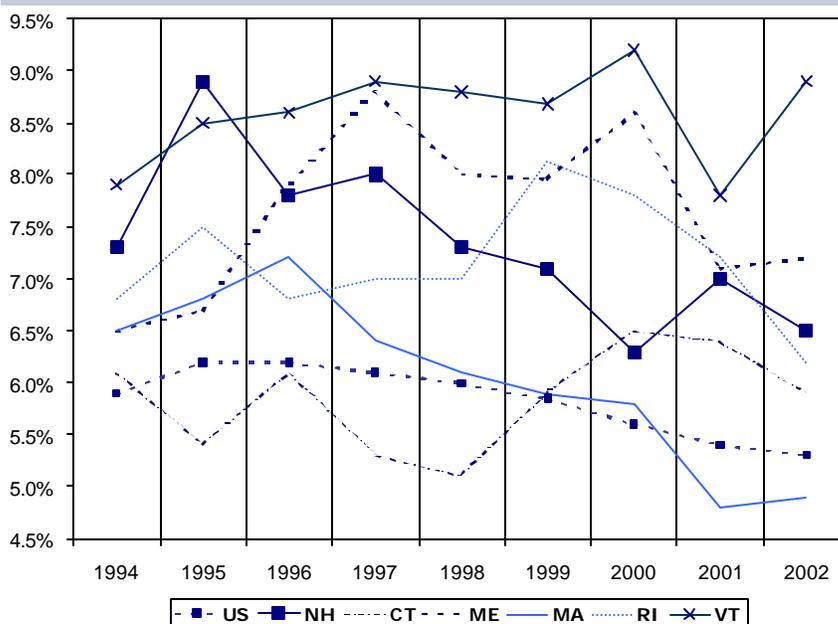
New Hampshire's multiple jobholder rate fell steadily during the late 1990s.

After reaching a peak of just under nine percent in 1995, the rate was 6.3 percent in 2000. As the nation slipped into a recession in 2001¹, the number of New Hampshire residents who worked more than one job actually increased to 7.0 percent. From 2000 to 2001 New Hampshire was, in fact, the only state in New England that registered an increase in its share of employees working multiple jobs. Of all the states that recorded an over-the-year increase, New Hampshire's growth of 0.7 percentage points was the largest. The national rate, as well as the rate in 28 other states, fell from 2000 to 2001.

Which workers are more apt to work more than one job in New Hampshire?

Continued on page 2

Every New England state except Massachusetts had a higher multiple jobholder rate than the nation in 2002



Published by the Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau



Continued from page 1

What types of jobs are more commonly chosen as second jobs? Do these second jobs fall into a particular industry? Unfortunately, this type of data is not available at the state level. To answer some of these questions, national data must be examined.

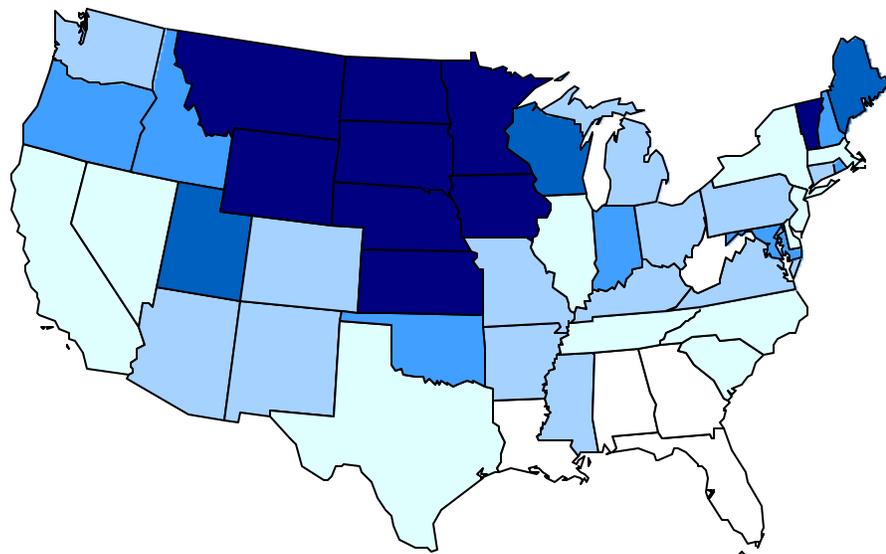
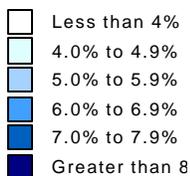
Nationwide, most multiple jobholders worked just two jobs in 2002. However, about six percent of the total did work three jobs and about one percent worked four or more jobs. That trend has continued since the late 1990s.

Who worked multiple jobs in 2002?

- Women made up a slightly larger share of multiple job holders than of all employees (49% of multiple jobholders vs 47% of all employees)
- One in ten multiple jobholders was between 20 and 24 years old. This age group claimed one in twelve total employees, regardless of how many jobs they worked.
- Not surprisingly, the majority of multiple jobholders were between 25 and 54 years old, typically considered the prime working years.
- Half of multiple jobholders held an Associate's Degree or higher compared to 30 percent of all job holders.
- One in four had just a high school diploma.
- One in five had some college education, but no degree.

Continued on page 3

Multiple jobholder Rates, 2002



Alaska's rate: 7.5%
 Hawaii's rate: 8.2%
 US rate: 5.3%

The 2002 multiple jobholding data is from the Current Population Survey. Multiple jobholders are employed persons who had either 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.

- Just over half of all multiple jobholders said they worked full-time at their primary job and part-time at their secondary job.
- One in five worked full-time at both jobs.
- One in five worked varying hours at both jobs.

in five reported that their second job was in this group. One third of all multiple jobholders in this occupational group were teachers. Their extended time off in the summer months may encourage some teachers to pick up a second job. Another 20 percent of the occupations in this group were Health diagnosing and Health assessment and treating occupations groups. Not surprisingly, nurses are one of the largest occupations in these groups. Flexible work schedules (such as 4 days on, 3 days off) may allow some nurses the time for a second job.

What types of jobs are more commonly chosen as second jobs?

About one in every five multiple jobholders reported² their primary job was in the Professional Specialty occupational group in 2002. Additionally, one

Service occupations claimed one of every six multiple jobholders in 2002. Of these, about one third reported working

Continued on page 8

Unemployment Compensation Claims Activity

Total Regular Unemployment Compensation Programs:	Change from Previous								
	Sep-03 Aug-03 Sep-02			Month		Year			
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent		
Initial Claims	4,594	3,381	4,014	1,213	35.9%	580	14.4%		
Continued Weeks	35,009	33,473	36,202	1,536	4.6%	-1,193	-3.3%		

Claims Activity

Unemployment Compensation Fund

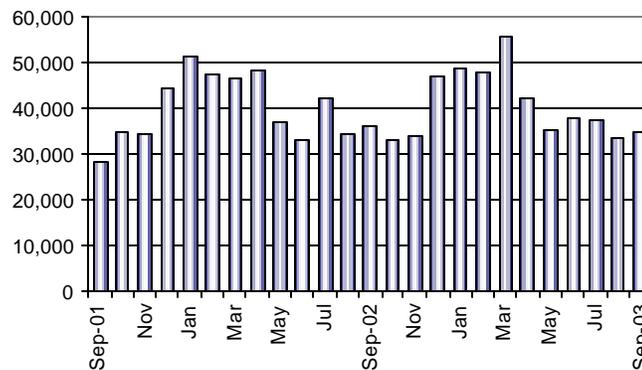
Unemployment compensation fund balance at the end of September	\$244,996,365.46
Average payment for a week of total unemployment:	\$262.94
Net benefits paid:	\$6,994,125.91
Net contributions received during the month:	\$174,208.18
Interest Received:	\$3,720,068.05
Reed Act Distribution:	\$0.00
Reed Act Withdrawn:	\$0.00

Trust Fund

Continued Weeks Claimed

Sep. 2001 - Sep. 2003

Initial claims, at 4,594, are the highest September level since 1991.



Sep-03	Aug-03	Sep-02	Change from Previous	
			Month	Year
185.2	184.6	181.0	0.3%	2.3%

United States
All Urban Areas (CPI-U)
(1982-1984=100)

Consumer Price Index

Continued from page 3

in Food service as their primary job. More (nearly 40 percent) said their second job was in Food services. Occupations in this category include, but are not limited to, food preparation supervisors, bartenders, cooks, and waiters and waitresses.

Do these second jobs fall into a particular industry (under SIC)?

Given the types of jobs people moonlighted at, it is not surprising that more than half of the respondents said their second job was in Services in 2002, the majority in Educational and Health services.

Another one-quarter worked in Retail trade. Within Retail trade, Eating and drinking places claimed two of every five of these multiple jobholders. This is right in line with the large number of Food service workers who indicated they worked more than one job.

When asked which industry best categorized their primary job, 44 percent indicated Services, primarily Health and Educational services. Teachers and nurses (working in private businesses) fall into this industry. Teachers and nurses, for example, that work for Federal, State, or Local government run agencies are categorized under Government. One in every five multiple jobholders worked in Government in 2002.

Elisabeth Picard

¹ The NBER's Dating Procedure, December 7, 2002. [Business Cycle Dating Committee, National Bureau of Economic Research](http://www.nber.org/cycles/recessions.html). Accessed September 9, 2003 <www.nber.org/cycles/recessions.html>

² According to the Current Population Survey, about 90 percent of the respondents who reported being multiple jobholders gave more detailed information about the types of jobs they had while about two-thirds gave more detail about the industry they worked in.

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

To Order Publications: Visit our Web site at <www.nhes.state.nh.us/elmi/> ; call **(603) 228-4124**; or send a written request to the following address:

**ELMI Publications, NH Employment Security
32 South Main Street
Concord, NH 03301-4857**

NH Employment Security is a proud member of America's Workforce Network and NH WORKS. NHES is an Equal Opportunity Employer and complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities. TDD ACCESS: RELAY NH 1-800-735-2964.

NH Employment Security
Economic and Labor Market
Information Bureau:

General Information

(603)228-4124
elmi@nhes.state.nh.us
<www.nhes.state.nh.us/elmi/>

Research Unit

228-4173

Economist

228-4122

Covered Employment & Wages

228-4177

Current Employment Statistics

228-4127

**Local Area Unemployment
Statistics**

228-4175

**Occupational Employment
Statistics**

229-4315

NH EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
32 SOUTH MAIN STREET
CONCORD NH 03301-4857

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

New Hampshire
ELMI
Economic & Labor Market Information Bureau