

# ECONOMIC CONDITIONS in New Hampshire



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New Hampshire  
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## Multiple jobholders - How do working schedules vary among those workers?

**C**urrent Population Survey (CPS) showed that New Hampshire had roughly 45,000 people working at multiple jobs in 2004. New Hampshire's 6.4 percent multiple jobholder rate put the state one percentage point above the national average, and among the 20 states in the nation that had the highest share of multiple jobholders. North Dakota's 10.1 percent rate topped the 2004 list, and Georgia provided the lower limit with 3.9 percent.

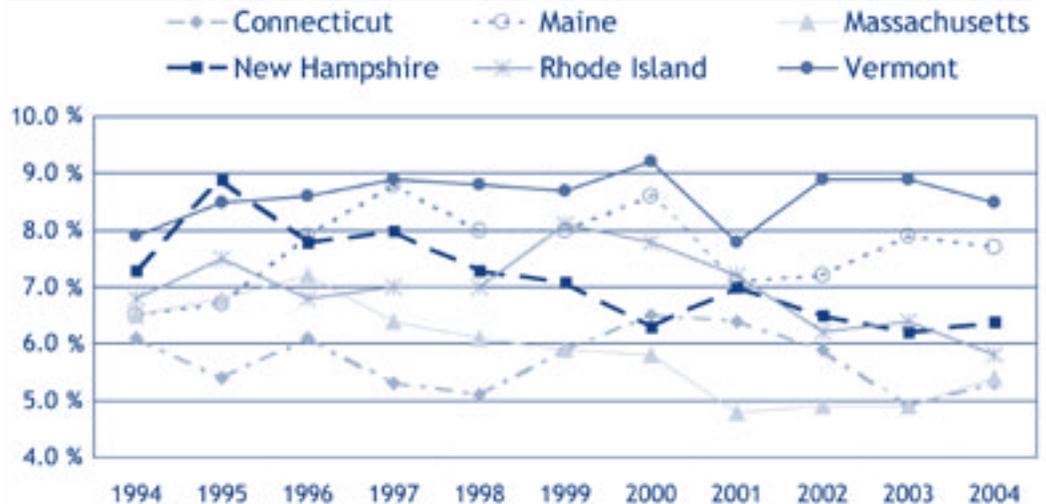
Among the New England states, only Connecticut had a lower multiple jobholder rate than that of the nation.

In the labor force, who is more likely to have more than one job - men or women? <sup>1</sup>

The Current Population Survey started tracking the multiple jobholding rate in 1970. At that time, 5.2 percent of the people employed held more than one job. The multiple job rate reached a high point of 6.4 percent in 1996, and steadily descended back to 5.2 percent in 2005. Nationally, over 7.5 million people worked more than one job in 2005. That represented an increase of 44.9 percent from the 1970 level, compared to overall employment growing by 80.7 percent.

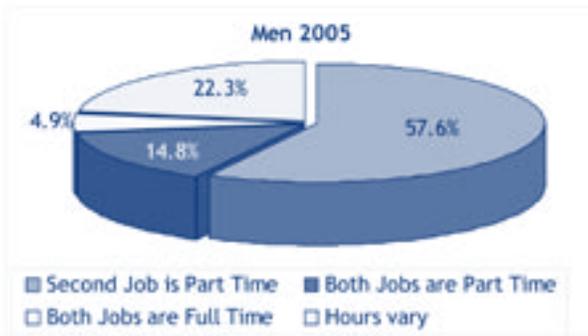
<sup>1</sup>Details about multiple jobholders are available only at the national level.

**Connecticut was the only New England state to have a multiple jobholding rate lower than the national average in 2004**



The participation of women has become more evident among these workers. Only 2.2 percent of all employed women were among the multiple jobholders in 1970, that share expanded to 5.6 percent by 2005.

There were 57.6 percent of those who worked more than one job in this group in 1994 and that shrank to 52.2 percent in 2005. The gender split of all those working more than one job was 29.4 percent men and 22.8 percent women working this schedule.



The burden of being the sole money-provider that men used to bare has shifted, as 7.0 percent of all employed men held

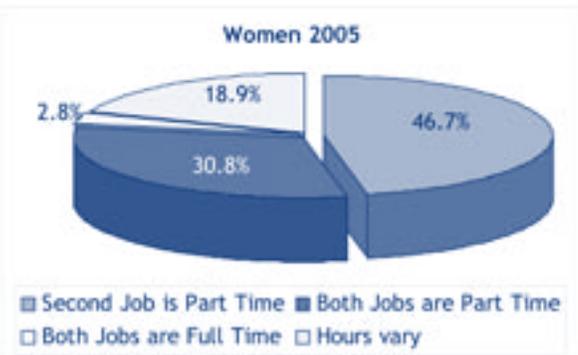
more than one job in 1970 and that condensed to 4.9 percent in 2005. The gap

between male and female multiple jobholders has changed with the passage of time. Men dominated multiple job holding positions by 84.3 percent in 1970. Of the multiple jobholders in 1994, men comprised 54.0 percent of the total, while women 46.0 percent.

Within this category, men comprised twenty percent more of the population than women did in 1994. That 60/40 percent ratio experienced minor changes since 1994 to where the ratio is closer to a 57/44 today. The 20.0 percent variance in 1994 turned into a 12.6 percent difference in the concentration of men versus women.

### Both Jobs Part Time

Those who work more than one part time job have consistently represented around 22 percent of all multiple jobholders since 1994. In the same respect, about one-third of all female multiple jobholders fall into working this schedule, compared to roughly 13 percent of men. Although documentation does not exist, it could be assumed that traditional roles of women in the household might have an influence on the gender concentrations in this block.



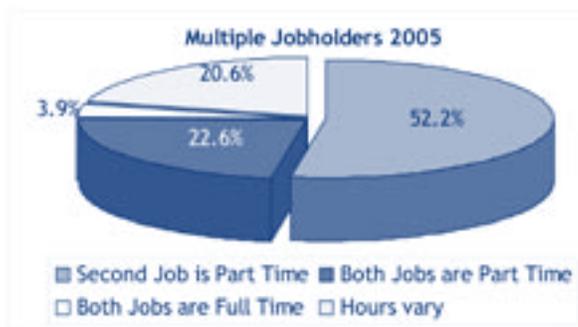
Over the years that difference continued to gradually dissolve. By 2005, that

ratio had become 50.9 percent men and 49.1 percent women. However much closer the proportion has contracted, differences still exist in the schedules of men's multiple jobs compared to those of women.

Within this working cohort, at least two-thirds of the workers have been female since 1994. That ratio had not changed much by 2005.

### Both Jobs are Full Time

The constraints of time make it understandable that people working two full time jobs would be the smallest segment of those people with multiple jobs. These workaholics made up 3.3 percent of all multiple jobholders in 1994, and that expanded slightly to 3.9 percent in 2005. The change manifested itself in the gender split of these workers over the years. Among all multiple jobholders in 1994, 2.5 percent of men and 0.9 percent of women had this schedule. While the male portion



### Primary Job is Full Time, Second Job is Part Time

People who have a full time primary job and a second job that is part time have typically represented a majority of multiple jobholders through the years.

stayed relatively close to that level through the years, women increased to 1.4 percent of all those working more than one job.

Among only those that worked two full time jobs, the gender distribution broke out to be about three-quarters men to one-quarter women in 1994. By 2005, that had shifted, and the split became roughly two-thirds men to one-third women.

### Hours Vary on Primary or Secondary Job

This final class of multiple jobholders requires schedule flexibility, and includes jobs that do not have set hours at one or the other position. The share

of multiple jobholders with this type of schedule has grown over the years, accounting for about 16 percent in 1994 increasing to over 20 percent in 2005. The total data showed that of all multiple jobholders, just over eleven percent of men had this type of schedule while nine percent of women made up the group.

The gender split among only those working varying hours was just over 55 percent male and 44.8 percent female. In 1994, the number of male multiple jobholders working these hours had outnumbered women by more than 18 percent. By 2005, information shows the difference declined to barely 10 percent between the sexes.

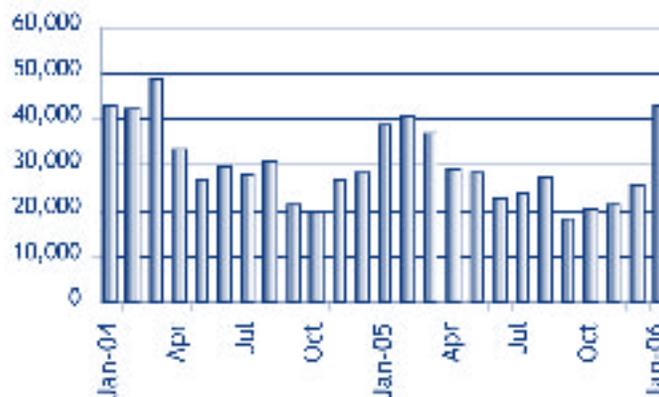
Anita Josten

## Unemployment Compensation Claims Activity

Total Regular Unemployment Compensation Programs:			Change from Previous				
			Month		Year		
	Jan-06	Dec-05	Jan-05	Net	Percent	Net	Percent
Initial Claims	5,832	7,329	5,737	-1,497	-20.4%	95	1.7%
Continued Weeks	42,863	25,665	38,742	17,198	67.0%	4,121	10.6%

## Unemployment Compensation Fund

Unemployment compensation fund balance at the end of January	\$257,579,019.50
Average payment for a week of total unemployment:	\$251.75
Net benefits paid:	\$9,291,114.96
Net contributions received during the month:	\$2,669,198.46
Interest Received:	\$0.00
Reed Act Distribution:	\$0.00
Reed Act Withdrawal for Administrative Costs:	\$17,587.19



## Claims Activity

## Trust Fund

## Continued Weeks Claimed

Jan 2004 - Jan 2006  
Continued weeks claimed had the seasonal over-the-month increase from December to January.

			Change from Previous	
Jan-06	Dec-05	Jan-05	Month	Year
198.3	196.8	190.7	0.8%	4.0%

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

## Consumer Price Index