Typical Occupations and Wages for Industries with the **Most 14-18 year old** New Hires (2005)

SOC Code	Occupation Title	Hourly Inexperienced	Hourly Median
33-9092	Lifeguards, Ski Patrol, and Other Recreational Protective Service Workers	$6.20	$7.70
35-2011	Cooks, Fast Food	$5.90	$6.90
35-2021	Food Preparation Workers	$5.90	$7.30
35-3021	Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	$5.90	$7.10
35-3022	Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	$5.90	$7.20
35-3041	Food Servers, Nonrestaurant	$6.00	$7.50
35-9011	Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	$5.90	$6.50
35-9021	Dishwashers	$5.90	$7.10
35-9031	Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop	$6.30	$7.70
37-2011	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	$6.80	$8.50
37-2012	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	$6.30	$7.80
37-3011	Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	$7.00	$9.30
39-3091	Amusement and Recreation Attendants	$5.90	$7.20
39-6011	Baggage Porters and Bellhops	$5.90	$6.80
39-9011	Child Care Workers	$6.20	$7.60
39-9032	Recreation Workers	$6.60	$8.90
41-2011	Cashiers	$6.10	$7.70
41-2021	Counter and Rental Clerks	$6.30	$8.40
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	$6.90	$9.20
41-9041	Telemarketers	$5.90	$8.40
43-4081	Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	$6.70	$8.30
43-4171	Receptionists and Information Clerks	$7.50	$10.00
43-4181	Reservation and Transportation Ticket Agents and Travel Clerks	$8.80	$11.90
43-5071	Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks	$8.70	$11.00
43-5081	Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	$7.40	$10.00
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	$7.30	$10.10
47-3012	Helpers--Carpenters	$8.10	$9.70
51-9111	Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders	$7.90	$10.60
51-9132	Photographic Processing Machine Operators	$7.90	$10.50
51-9198	Helpers--Production Workers	$7.20	$9.10
53-3031	Driver/Sales Workers	$6.00	$9.50
53-3033	Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services	$8.30	$11.20
53-6031	Service Station Attendants	$7.50	$8.20
53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	$7.50	$9.90
53-7064	Packers and Packagers, Hand	$5.90	$7.10

Source: Author's calculations based on cross-matched Local Employment Dynamics (LED) and Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) data

a look at SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Looking for a summer job is traditional for many teenagers. While their parents and career counselors from school may point out the positives of gaining work experience and being responsible, for teens it normally boils down to pocketing some money so they can go to the movies, buy clothes, or simply chow down on fast food. Whatever the reason, youth summer employment is an important rite of passage whose details we should better understand.

To get a handle on the trends in youth employment in the state we can turn to the Local Employment Dynamics (LED) data from the U.S. Census Bureau. LED data allows us to peer into the new hires data and see which industries youths are getting jobs in. For our purposes we will look at data from the second quarter, the beginning of the summer employment season, of the years 2001 to 2006. It is important to note that our variable of interest is new hires, which do not equate to the count of jobs in the market. For example, with turnover we may have 10 jobs in the quarter in an industry, but 15 new hires for the quarter in an extreme case.

With those caveats in mind we can get our hands dirty and muck around in the data. What jumps out right away is that a large number of teens hired in summer find work in fast food and full-service restaurants. For example, in 2006 nearly 20 percent of male and 27 percent of female, teen new hires statewide were in these two traditional summer job industries. No other set of industries comes close to this dominance in this age group. Industries like clothing stores, traveler accommodations, other amusement and recreation firms, employment services, services to buildings and dwellings, and grocery stores, all had single-digit and smaller shares of summer teen new hires.

However, something else that stands out is that the market for summer youth labor is evolving. Industries beyond the traditional fast food and restaurant combination are showing strong growth in the number of new hires. Even though both sexes saw the strongest growth in new hires for fast food stores, compared with 2005, the summer of 2006 also saw large increases in the number of female new hires for department stores, clothing stores, and—interestingly—motion picture and video industries. Likewise, males saw growth in the number of new hires in motion

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picture and video industries as well as in construction-related industries.

We also see the importance that location plays in job opportunities in the data. While there isn't much difference between statewide and metropolitan Utah new hire-trends, rural youth do face a slightly different summer job market. Whereas metropolitan areas tend to be heavy in fast food and retail opportunities, rural labor markets tend to have more demand for tourism-related jobs as well as construction occupations for teenage males. Thus, while teens in rural Utah are also likely to find employment in fast food and restaurants during the summer, their other choices may be quite different from metro teens.

So what can we expect for the summer of 2007? Well, statewide there was a 29-percent increase in the number of youth new hires between the second quarter of 2006 and 2005. With this type of growth, combined with the sustained job growth projected for the rest of the year and low unemployment, teens are likely to find the number of job opportunities continuing to expand this summer.

As is typical, many teens will find employment in fast-food stores and restaurants, but some teens will find work outside these traditional sources. For example, clothing store new hires for females has shown a considerable increase over the last year. An increasing number of males have found summer work in construction-related jobs. For all of these reasons, the outlook is—well—sunny!

Largest Industries with
New Hires Aged 14-18
in the 2nd Quarter of 2006

STATEWIDE

Females		% of Total	Males		% of Total
All industry groups	24247		*All industry groups*	26272	
Limited-Service Eating Places	4731	20%	Limited-Service Eating Places	3912	15%
Full-Service Restaurants	1872	8%	Full-Service Restaurants	1326	5%
Clothing Stores	1009	4%	Employment Services	1017	4%
Traveler Accommodation	820	3%	Services to Buildings and Dwellings	941	4%
Other Amusement and Recreation Industries	793	3%	Grocery Stores	830	3%

NORTHERN / URBAN UTAH

Females			Males		
All industry groups	20661		*All industry groups*	22267	
Limited-Service Eating Places	3928	19%	Limited-Service Eating Places	3339	15%
Full-Service Restaurants	1461	7%	Full-Service Restaurants	1044	5%
Clothing Stores	938	5%	Employment Services	959	4%
Employment Services	679	3%	Services to Buildings and Dwellings	842	4%
Other Amusement and Recreation Industries	670	3%	Amusement Parks and Arcades	754	3%

SOUTHERN / RURAL UTAH

Females			Males		
All industry groups	3587		*All industry groups*	4006	
Limited-Service Eating Places	803	22%	Limited-Service Eating Places	574	14%
Traveler Accommodation	421	12%	Full-Service Restaurants	281	7%
Full-Service Restaurants	412	11%	Traveler Accommodation	226	6%
Gasoline Stations	161	4%	Grocery Stores	186	5%
Grocery Stores	145	4%	Residential Building Construction	143	4%

Largest Numeric Increases in Industries with **New Hires Aged 14-18** in the 2nd Quarter of 2006

STATEWIDE

Females		% of Total	Males		% of Total
All industry groups	5248		*All industry groups*	6088	
Limited-Service Eating Places	820	16%	Limited-Service Eating Places	793	13%
Department Stores	383	7%	Full-Service Restaurants	354	6%
Clothing Stores	345	7%	Motion Picture and Video Industries	353	6%
Motion Picture and Video Industries	341	6%	Services to Buildings and Dwellings	302	5%
Full-Service Restaurants	313	6%	Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors	249	4%

NORTHERN / URBAN UTAH

Females			Males		
All industry groups	4796		*All industry groups*	5485	
Limited-Service Eating Places	702	15%	Limited-Service Eating Places	704	13%
Department Stores	368	8%	Motion Picture and Video Industries	338	6%
Clothing Stores	333	7%	Full-Service Restaurants	291	5%
Motion Picture and Video Industries	323	7%	Services to Buildings and Dwellings	255	5%
Employment Services	276	6%	Employment Services	233	4%

SOUTHERN / RURAL UTAH

Females			Males		
All industry groups	453		*All industry groups*	604	
Limited-Service Eating Places	118	26%	Limited-Service Eating Places	90	15%
Full-Service Restaurants	59	13%	Full-Service Restaurants	61	10%
Traveler Accommodation	47	10%	Grocery Stores	48	8%
Other Amusement and Recreation Industries	42	9%	Services to Buildings and Dwellings	48	8%
Gasoline Stations	37	8%	Other Amusement and Recreation Industries	39	6%