# Changes in Occupation Structure and Opportunities for Older Workers

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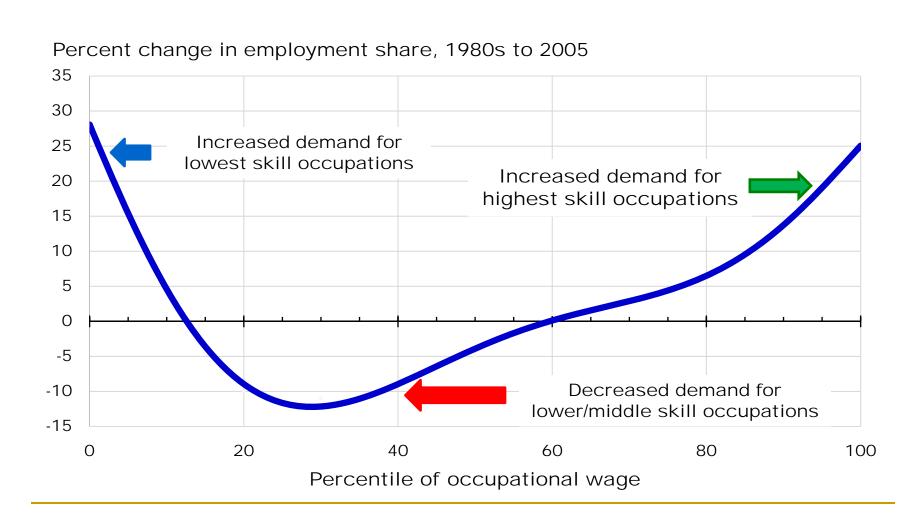
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### Occupation structure

- Increase in relative size of occupations requiring college diploma / advanced degree
- Shrinkage of occupations in which workers perform routine tasks requiring middle skills
- Shrinkage of occupations requiring low skill repetitive work *EXCEPT* for in-person services: These occupations are expanding
- But is this relevant for demand for older workers?
  - The workers remaining in workforce to later ages tend to be better educated

### "Hollowing out" of occupational skill structure: The Share of Middle-Skill Jobs Has Fallen Since 1980

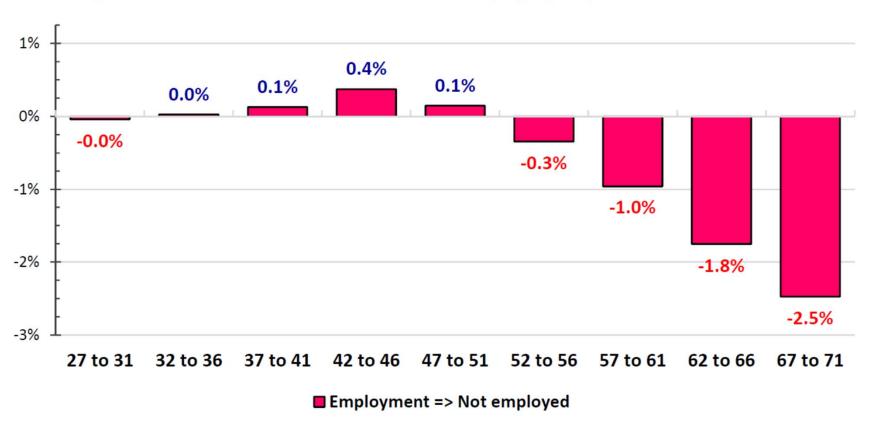


## Participation and employment rates of Americans 62+ continue to rise

- They even rose—though very slowly—during and immediately after the Great Recession
- The rate of increase picks up steam in tighter job markets
- The challenges facing future aged workers:
  - Business cycle downturns
  - Employer discrimination against older job applicants
    - Verified in randomized controlled trials
  - "Skills mis-match" is unlikely to be the key problem facing older workers / job applicants

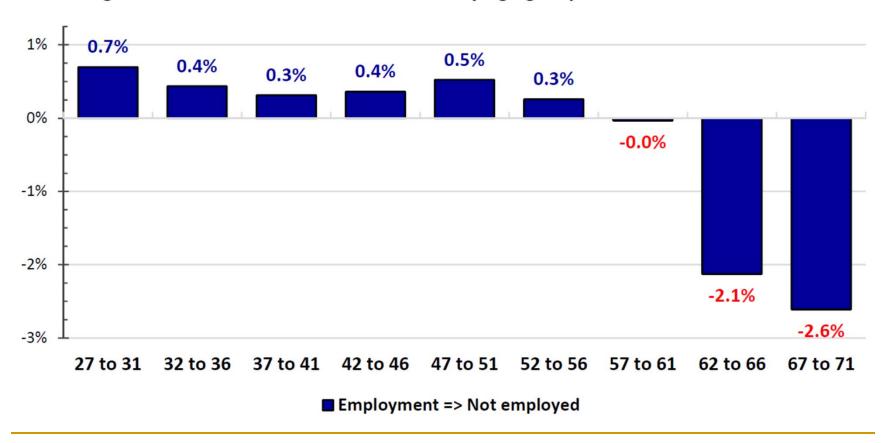
## Change in Monthly Transition Rate from Employment to Joblessness, 1994 – 2014: Women

#### Change in women's E => Joblessness exit rate by age group



### Change in Monthly Transition Rate from Employment to Joblessness, 1994 – 2014: Men

#### Change in men's E => Joblessness exit rate by age group



Source: Burtless (2016), "LABOR FORCE DYNAMICS IN THE GREAT RECESSION AND ITS AFTERMATH: IMPLICATIONS FOR OLDER WORKERS" Chestnut Hill, MA: Retirement Research Center at Boston College.