

Multiple jobholding in States, 2004

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Multiple jobholding in 2004 increased in 24 States (compared with 2003), decreased in 22 States and the District of Columbia, and showed no change in 5 States.¹ (See table 1.) The national multiple jobholding rate (the number of employed persons reporting more than one job as a share of total employment) was little changed in 2004 at 5.4 percent, after trending downward since 1996. The largest over-the-year increases in the States were posted in Oklahoma (+0.9 per-

centage point), Illinois and North Carolina (+0.8 point each), and Louisiana and Wyoming (+0.7 point each). Arkansas experienced the largest decrease in multiple jobholding rates among the States (-1.0 percentage point), followed closely by Nebraska (-0.9 point). The next largest decreases were in Oregon and Wisconsin (-0.7 percentage point each) and Rhode Island (-0.6 point).

While the U.S. multiple jobholding rate was about the same as in 2003, it was still 0.8 percentage point lower than in 1996, when it peaked at 6.2 percent. Compared with 1996, 44 States and the District of Columbia had lower multiple jobholding rates in 2004. The largest declines over this period were in Wisconsin (-3.3 points), Oregon (-2.8 points), Missouri (-2.5 points), and Indiana (-2.3 points). Only two States had increases in multiple jobholding over this period greater than 0.4 per-

centage point—Utah (+0.9 point) and North Dakota (+0.7 point).

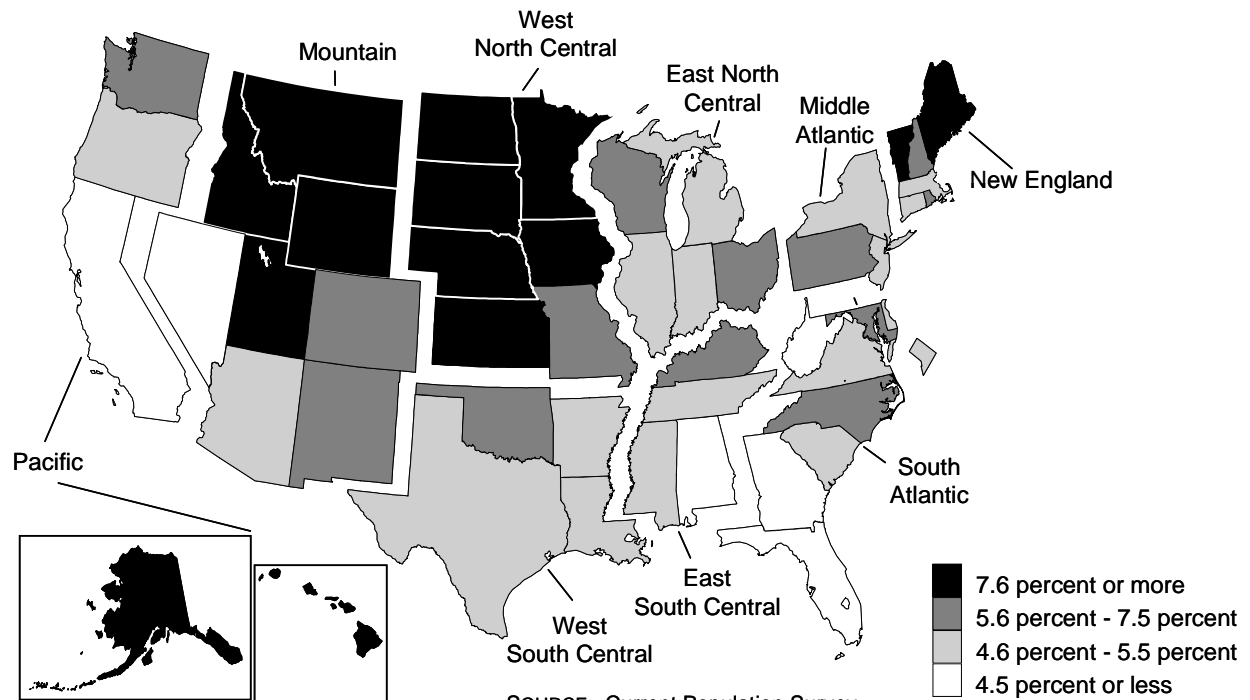
The States again showed considerable variation around the U.S. multiple jobholding rate in 2004. Overall, 27 States had higher rates than the national average, 21 States and the District of Columbia had lower rates, and 2 States matched the U.S. rate. All 7 States in the West North Central Census division continued to register multiple jobholding rates above that of the Nation, with North Dakota and South Dakota recording the highest rates, 10.1 and 9.2 percent, respectively. The northernmost States in the Mountain, New England, and Pacific divisions also had relatively high rates. The high multiple jobholding rates in many States, particularly in the relatively less populous States in the West North Central and Mountain divisions, generally coincided with above-average incidence of both part-time employment

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State	2003	2004	State	2003	2004
United States	5.3	5.4	Missouri	6.5	6.5
Alabama	4.0	4.1	Montana	8.5	9.0
Alaska	7.7	7.7	Nebraska	9.4	8.5
Arizona	5.5	5.2	Nevada	3.9	4.0
Arkansas	6.0	5.0	New Hampshire	6.2	6.4
California	4.5	4.4	New Jersey	4.7	4.6
Colorado	6.2	6.5	New Mexico	5.2	5.7
Connecticut	4.9	5.3	New York	4.2	4.6
Delaware	4.3	4.6	North Carolina	4.8	5.6
District of Columbia	5.0	4.6	North Dakota	9.7	10.1
Florida	4.0	4.3	Ohio	6.2	5.8
Georgia	3.9	3.9	Oklahoma	5.6	6.5
Hawaii	7.6	7.6	Oregon	5.9	5.2
Idaho	8.1	8.6	Pennsylvania	5.5	5.5
Illinois	4.6	5.4	Rhode Island	6.4	5.8
Indiana	5.4	5.2	South Carolina	5.1	4.9
Iowa	7.5	7.6	South Dakota	8.6	9.2
Kansas	8.6	8.8	Tennessee	5.3	5.0
Kentucky	5.8	6.0	Texas	4.8	4.9
Louisiana	4.6	5.3	Utah	9.0	8.8
Maine	7.9	7.7	Vermont	8.9	8.5
Maryland	5.9	5.8	Virginia	5.0	5.3
Massachusetts	4.9	5.4	Washington	6.1	5.9
Michigan	5.3	5.2	West Virginia	4.6	4.3
Minnesota	8.5	8.1	Wisconsin	7.3	6.6
Mississippi	4.9	4.7	Wyoming	8.3	9.0

Multiple jobholding rates by State, 2004 annual averages

U.S. rate = 5.4 percent



SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

and agricultural employment.

Seven of the eight States on the southern border of the United States had multiple jobholding rates below the U.S. figure. In the South Census region, 12 of the 16 States, plus the District of Columbia, reported multiple jobholding

rates below the national rate. Among the six States with rates below 4.5 percent, four were in the South. The lowest multiple jobholding rates were again recorded in Georgia and Nevada, 3.9 percent and 4.0 percent, respectively, followed closely by Alabama, 4.1 percent.

NOTE

¹ Data are from the Current Population Survey, a 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.