

Multiple jobholding in States, 2001

In 2001, multiple jobholding rates were lower than a year earlier in 27 States and

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the District of Columbia, higher in only 17 States, and unchanged in 6 States. This general downward movement was reflected in a 0.2-percentage point decrease in the national rate to 5.4 percent. The largest over-the-year decreases were recorded in the District of Columbia (-1.7 percentage points) and two New England States, Maine and Vermont (-1.5 and -1.4 points, respectively). Three other States experienced decreases of a full percentage point or more, and eight additional States had declines of at least 0.5 point. Another New En-

gland State, New Hampshire, reported the largest increase in its multiple jobholding rate, 0.7 percentage point, and three other States had over-the-year increases of 0.5 point.

The U.S. multiple jobholding rate has edged downward every year since its recent peak of 6.2 percent in 1996. Over that 5-year span, 42 States and the District of Columbia experienced decreases in multiple jobholding, while only 6 States had increases. The largest drops in multiple jobholding rates were registered in Missouri (-2.5 percentage

Multiple jobholders as a percentage of total employment by State, 2000 and 2001 annual averages

State	2000	2001	State	2000	2001
United States	5.6	5.4	Missouri	7.6	6.5
Alabama	5.1	4.1	Montana	9.8	9.3
Alaska	7.6	8.1	Nebraska	10.3	10.4
Arizona	4.9	5.4	Nevada	5.0	4.8
Arkansas	5.4	5.0	New Hampshire	6.3	7.0
California	4.8	4.5	New Jersey	4.2	4.6
Colorado	6.0	5.8	New Mexico	4.8	4.3
Connecticut	6.5	6.4	New York	5.0	4.8
Delaware	5.7	5.2	North Carolina	4.9	5.0
District of Columbia	6.2	4.5	North Dakota	10.0	9.9
Florida	3.9	4.2	Ohio	6.3	6.2
Georgia	4.2	4.1	Oklahoma	6.4	6.0
Hawaii	9.3	9.8	Oregon	6.4	6.1
Idaho	7.9	8.0	Pennsylvania	5.7	5.6
Illinois	5.4	4.9	Rhode Island	7.8	7.2
Indiana	6.0	6.2	South Carolina	4.5	4.7
Iowa	8.1	8.1	South Dakota	9.0	8.7
Kansas	8.0	8.3	Tennessee	5.1	5.5
Kentucky	5.7	5.7	Texas	4.7	4.7
Louisiana	4.2	4.2	Utah	7.0	7.4
Maine	8.6	7.1	Vermont	9.2	7.8
Maryland	5.8	5.6	Virginia	5.6	4.8
Massachusetts	5.8	4.8	Washington	7.6	6.7
Michigan	5.3	5.6	West Virginia	5.1	4.4
Minnesota	8.4	8.4	Wisconsin	8.0	8.0
Mississippi	4.3	4.5	Wyoming	8.8	9.1

points), Massachusetts (-2.4 points), and New Mexico (-2.3 points). Three additional States and the District of Columbia recorded decreases of 2.0 percentage points or more. Nebraska and North Dakota had the largest increases from 1996, 0.5 percentage point each.

Once again in 2001, States continued to show a clear geographic pattern from North to South, as well as considerable variation around the U.S. multiple jobholding rate. Overall, 30 States had higher rates than the 5.4-percent national average, and 19 States and the District

of Columbia had lower rates. All seven States in the West North Central division continued to register multiple jobholding rates considerably above that of the Nation, with Nebraska and North Dakota recording the highest (10.4 and 9.9 percent, respectively). The northernmost States in the Mountain, New England, and Pacific divisions also had relatively high rates. The high multiple jobholding rates in the Plains States generally coincided with above-average incidence of both part-time employment and agricultural employment.

In contrast, 7 of the 11 States with the lowest multiple jobholding rates were along the Southern border of the United States. Twelve of the 16 States in the South region, plus the District of Columbia, reported rates below the national average, while none of the other 4 States had a rate greater than 6.0 percent. The lowest rates were recorded in Alabama and Georgia, 4.1 percent each, and Florida and Louisiana, 4.2 percent each. Four additional States, plus the District of Columbia, had rates of 4.5 percent or less. □

Multiple jobholding rates by State, 2001 annual averages

(U.S. rate = 5.4 percent)

