

Multiple jobholding in States, 2003

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In 2003, States were about evenly split between those reporting lower multiple jobholding rates than a year earlier and those that had higher rates: 24 States and the District of Columbia recorded decreases, 22 States had increases, and 4 States had no change. The national multiple jobholding rate was unchanged in 2003 at 5.3 percent, after edging downward every year since 1996. The largest over-the-year decreases in the States were posted in Connecticut (–1.0 percentage point), Nebraska and Oklahoma (–0.9 point each), and Maryland (–0.8 point). Idaho and

Utah experienced the largest increases in multiple jobholding rates (+1.2 percentage points each), followed by Louisiana (+0.9 point). Another four States had over-the-year increases of +0.7 point, and three had increases of +0.6 point.

While the national rate was the same as a year earlier, it was still 0.9 percentage point lower than in 1996, when it began edging downward from a peak of 6.2 percent. Over that 8-year span, 45 States and the District of Columbia experienced decreases in multiple jobholding rates. The largest declines over this time period were in Wisconsin (–2.6 points), Missouri (–2.5 points), Massachusetts (–2.3 points), and Iowa (–2.2 points). Only one State experienced an increase in multiple jobholding greater than 0.4 percentage point over this span—Utah (+1.1 points).

Overall, 29 States had higher rates than the national average, 19 States and

the District of Columbia had lower rates, and 2 States matched the national rate. The States with relatively high multiple jobholding rates were concentrated in the northern half of the country. All seven States in the West North Central division continued to register multiple jobholding rates above that of the Nation, with North Dakota and Nebraska again recording the highest rates, 9.7 and 9.4 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 Plains States, generally coincided with above-average incidence of both part-time employment and agricultural employment.

In contrast, seven of the eight States composing the southern border of the United States had multiple jobholding rates below the national figure. Eleven of the 16 States in the South region plus

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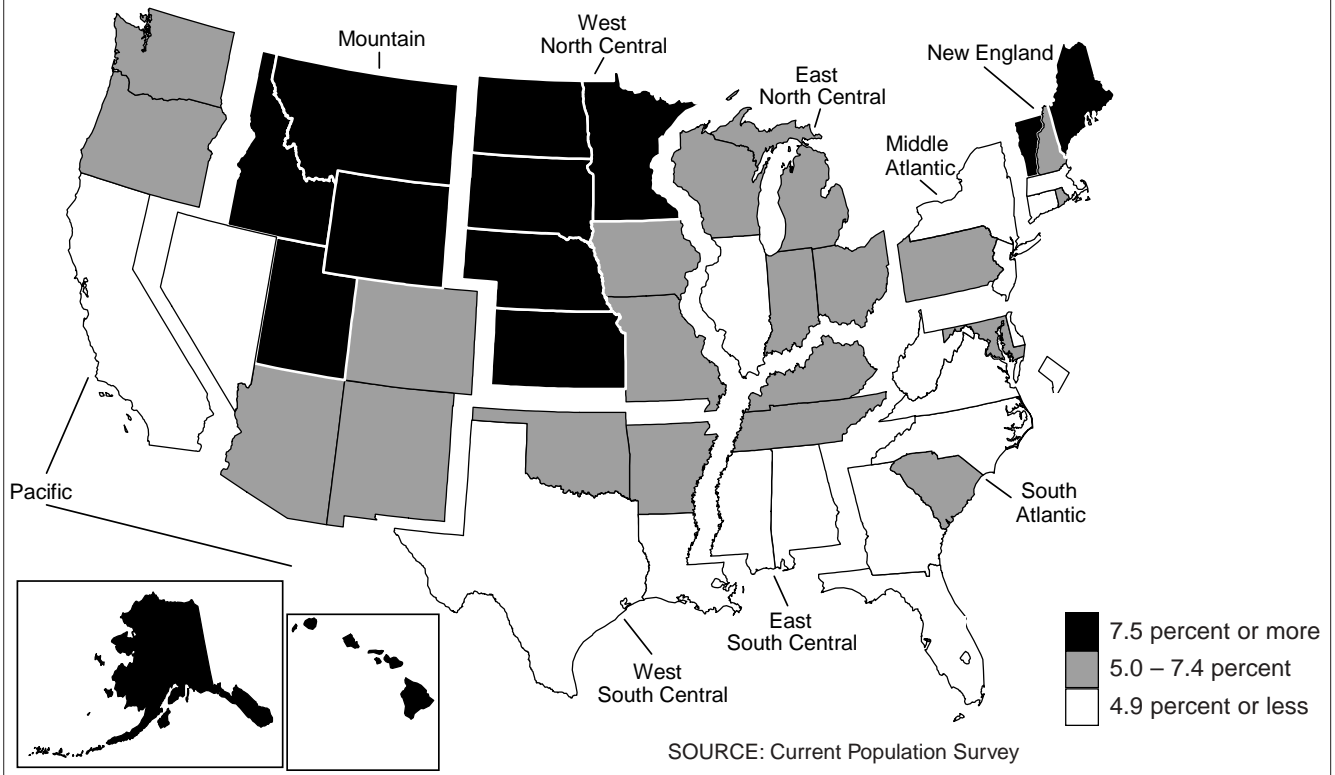
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Multiple jobholders as a percentage of total employment by State, 2002 and 2003 annual averages

State	2002	2003	State	2002	2003
United States	5.3	5.3	Missouri	5.9	6.5
Alabama	3.8	4.0	Montana	8.8	8.5
Alaska	7.5	7.7	Nebraska	10.3	9.4
Arizona	5.8	5.5	Nevada	4.5	3.9
Arkansas	5.3	6.0	New Hampshire	6.5	6.2
California	4.5	4.5	New Jersey	4.1	4.7
Colorado	5.7	6.2	New Mexico	5.2	5.2
Connecticut	5.9	4.9	New York	4.8	4.2
Delaware	4.7	4.3	North Carolina	4.9	4.8
District of Columbia	5.2	5.0	North Dakota	9.2	9.7
Florida	3.9	4.0	Ohio	5.9	6.2
Georgia	3.8	3.9	Oklahoma	6.5	5.6
Hawaii	8.2	7.6	Oregon	6.0	5.9
Idaho	6.9	8.1	Pennsylvania	5.6	5.5
Illinois	4.7	4.6	Rhode Island	6.2	6.4
Indiana	6.1	5.4	South Carolina	4.4	5.1
Iowa	8.1	7.5	South Dakota	8.9	8.6
Kansas	8.1	8.6	Tennessee	4.7	5.3
Kentucky	5.7	5.8	Texas	4.7	4.8
Louisiana	3.7	4.6	Utah	7.8	9.0
Maine	7.2	7.9	Vermont	8.9	8.9
Maryland	6.7	5.9	Virginia	5.3	5.0
Massachusetts	4.9	4.9	Washington	5.8	6.1
Michigan	5.5	5.3	West Virginia	3.9	4.6
Minnesota	9.2	8.5	Wisconsin	7.6	7.3
Mississippi	5.0	4.9	Wyoming	8.7	8.3

Multiple jobholding rates by State, 2003 annual averages

U.S. rate = 5.3 percent



the District of Columbia reported multiple jobholding rates below the national rate. Among the seven States

with rates of 4.5 percent or lower, four were in the South. The lowest multiple jobholding rates were recorded in

Georgia and Nevada, 3.9 percent each, and Alabama and Florida, 4.0 percent each. □