

Multiple jobholding in States in 2006

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In 2006, 26 States experienced decreases in their multiple jobholding rates from 2005, 23 States and the District of Columbia recorded increases, and 1 State had no change.¹ The national multiple jobholding

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rate was little changed in 2006, at 5.2 percent. The largest over-the-year rate decreases among the States were posted in North Dakota (-1.5 percentage points), Oklahoma (-1.4 points), and Kansas and South Carolina (-0.8 point each). New Hampshire and Vermont experienced the largest increases among the States (+1.0 percentage point each), followed by Nebraska (+0.8 point) and Arkansas (+0.7 point). (See table 1.)

While the U.S. multiple jobholding rate was about the same as in 2005, it was still 1.0 percentage point lower

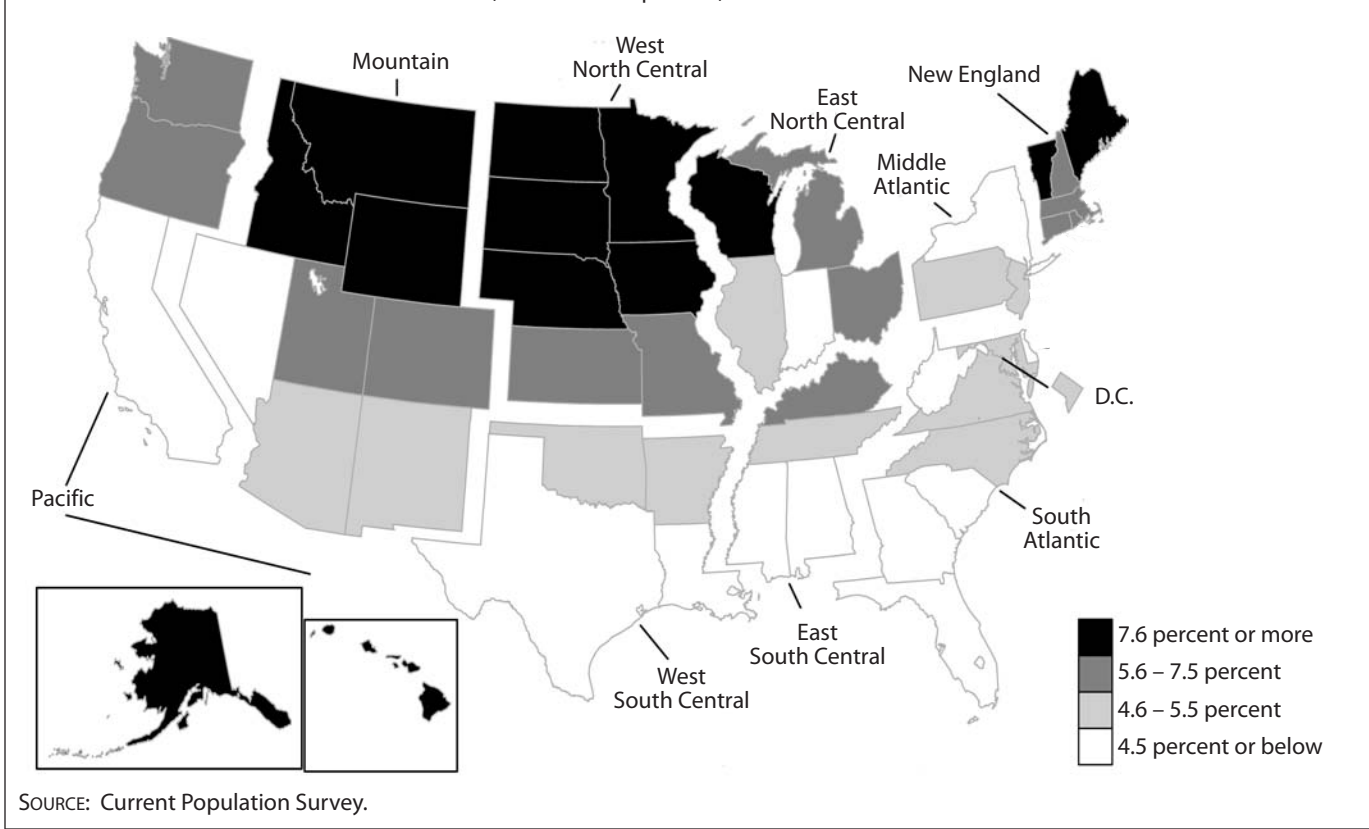
than in 1996, when it peaked at 6.2 percent.² Compared with 1996, 44 States and the District of Columbia had lower multiple jobholding rates in 2006, 5 States had higher rates, and 1 State had the same rate as 10 years earlier. The largest declines over this time period occurred in Indiana (-3.2 percentage points), Missouri (-2.3 points), Wisconsin (-2.2 points), Montana (-2.1 points), and Virginia (-2.0 points). Only two States had increases in multiple jobholding rates greater than 0.3 percentage point over this period—Alaska (+0.9 point) and

Table 1. Multiple jobholders as a percentage of total employment by State, 2005 and 2006 annual averages

State/area	2005	2006	State/area	2005	2006
United States.....	5.3	5.2	Missouri	6.5	6.7
Alabama.....	4.1	4.5	Montana	8.2	8.1
Alaska.....	9.2	9.0	Nebraska	9.1	9.9
Arizona.....	5.3	4.7	Nevada	3.8	4.0
Arkansas.....	4.7	5.4	New Hampshire	6.3	7.3
California.....	4.4	4.2	New Jersey	4.6	4.9
Colorado.....	6.0	5.8	New Mexico	5.6	5.3
Connecticut.....	5.5	5.9	New York	4.6	4.5
Delaware.....	4.8	4.4	North Carolina	5.9	5.3
District of Columbia.....	5.2	5.4	North Dakota	9.9	8.4
Florida.....	4.1	3.9	Ohio	6.2	6.4
Georgia.....	4.2	3.5	Oklahoma	6.1	4.7
Hawaii.....	8.0	8.0	Oregon	5.8	6.3
Idaho.....	8.0	8.3	Pennsylvania	5.2	5.5
Illinois.....	5.2	4.9	Rhode Island	6.5	6.9
Indiana.....	4.5	4.3	South Carolina	5.3	4.5
Iowa.....	8.6	8.9	South Dakota	9.4	9.9
Kansas.....	8.3	7.5	Tennessee	5.0	5.1
Kentucky.....	6.3	5.6	Texas	4.6	4.3
Louisiana.....	4.7	4.5	Utah	8.2	7.5
Maine.....	7.8	8.2	Vermont	8.3	9.3
Maryland.....	5.6	5.5	Virginia	4.6	4.9
Massachusetts.....	5.8	5.6	Washington	5.4	5.7
Michigan.....	5.4	5.6	West Virginia	3.6	3.5
Minnesota.....	8.4	8.7	Wisconsin	7.5	7.7
Mississippi.....	4.4	4.1	Wyoming	9.9	9.3

Chart 1. Multiple jobholding rates by State, 2006 annual averages

(U.S. rate = 5.2 percent)



Vermont (+0.7 point).

As in 2005, the States again showed considerable variation around the U.S. multiple jobholding rate. Additionally, northern States generally had higher rates than southern States. Overall, 31 States and the District of Columbia had higher multiple jobholding rates than the national average, and 19 States had lower rates.

All seven States in the West North Central division continued to register multiple jobholding rates above that of the Nation. The northernmost States in the Mountain and New England divisions also continued to have relatively high rates. Nebraska and South Dakota, both in the West

North Central division, recorded the highest rates, 9.9 percent each. They were followed by Wyoming (Mountain division) and Vermont (New England division), at 9.3 percent each. Most of the States with high multiple jobholding rates in 2006 have had consistently high rates over the time span that estimates have been available.

Twelve of the 16 States in the South region³ had multiple jobholding rates below the U.S. figure. (See chart 1.) Among the nine States with rates below 4.5 percent, six were in the South. Georgia and West Virginia recorded the lowest multiple jobholding rates in 2006, 3.5 percent each. □

Notes

¹ Data are from the Current Population Survey, a survey of about 60,000 households selected to represent the U.S. civilian noninstitutional population age 16 years and older. The survey is conducted monthly by the Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Multiple jobholders are those who report in the reference week that they are wage or salary workers who hold two or more jobs, self-employed workers who also hold a wage or salary job, or unpaid family workers who also hold a wage or salary job.

² Annual multiple jobholding data for States became available following the redesign of the Current Population Survey in 1994.

³ The South region is composed of the East South Central, South Atlantic, and West South Central divisions.