

Multiple jobholding in States in 2005

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From 2004 to 2005, 23 States experienced decreases in their multiple jobholding rate—the percentage of working people who hold two or more jobs—while 21 States and the District of Columbia recorded increases, and 6 States had no change.¹ The largest over-the-year rate decreases among the States were posted in Montana (–0.8 percentage point) and in Indiana, Virginia, and West Virginia (–0.7 percentage point each). Alaska

experienced the largest increase among the States (+1.5 percentage points), followed by Iowa (+1.0 percentage point) and Wisconsin and Wyoming (+0.9 percentage point each). (See table 1.)

While the national multiple jobholding rate of 5.3 percent in 2005 was little changed from 2004 when it was 5.4 percent, it was still 0.9 percent lower than in 1996, when it peaked at 6.2 percent.² Compared with 1996, 43 States and the District of Columbia had lower multiple jobholding rates in 2005, 6 States had higher rates, and 1 State had the same rate as it had 9 years earlier. The largest declines over this period occurred in Indiana (–3.0 percentage points), Missouri (–2.5 percentage points), and Arkansas and Wisconsin (–2.4 percentage points each). Only four States had increases in multiple jobholding rates greater than 0.4 percentage point over this period: Alaska (+1.1 percentage points), South

Carolina (+0.6 percentage point), and North Carolina and North Dakota (+0.5 percentage point each).

The States showed considerable geographic variation, with lower rates in the South. Overall, 30 States had higher rates than the national average, 18 States and the District of Columbia had lower rates, and 2 States matched the U.S. rate. 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 had relatively high rates. North Dakota, in the West North Central division, and Wyoming, in the Mountain division, recorded the highest rates, 9.9 percent each. Most of the States with high multiple jobholding rates in 2005 have had consistently high rates for as long as estimates have been available.

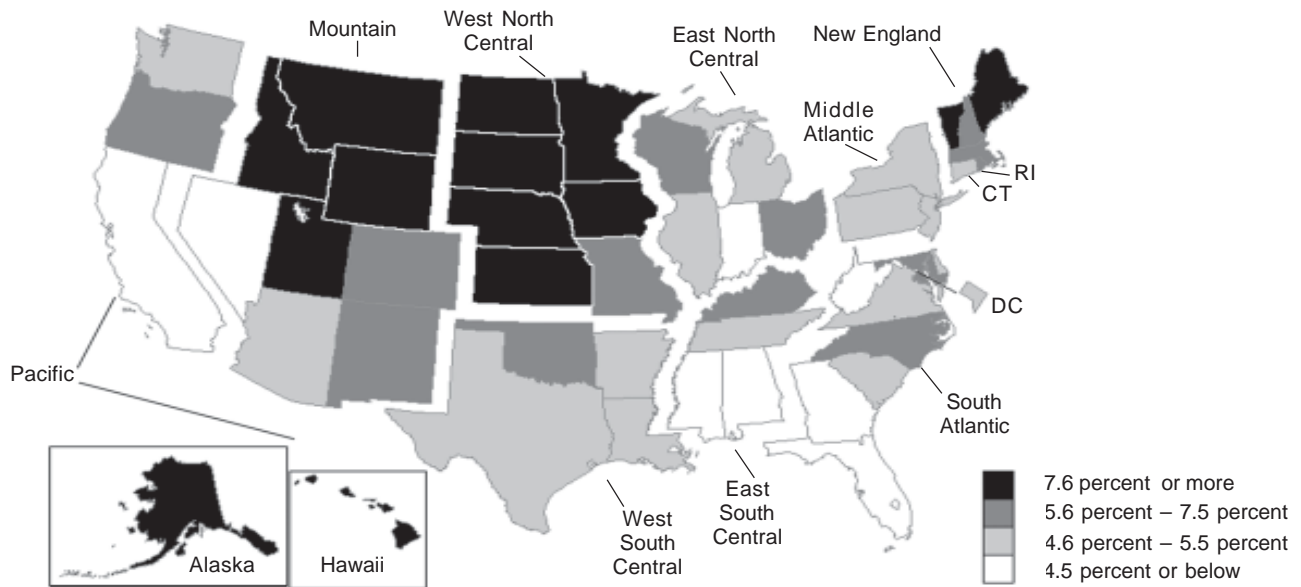
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Table 1. Multiple jobholders as a percentage of total employment by State, 2004 and 2005 annual averages

Place	2004	2005	Place	2004	2005
United States	5.4	5.3	Missouri	6.5	6.5
Alabama	4.1	4.1	Montana	9.0	8.2
Alaska	7.7	9.2	Nebraska	8.5	9.1
Arizona	5.2	5.3	Nevada	4.0	3.8
Arkansas	5.0	4.7	New Hampshire	6.4	6.3
California	4.4	4.4	New Jersey	4.6	4.6
Colorado	6.5	6.0	New Mexico	5.7	5.6
Connecticut	5.3	5.5	New York	4.6	4.6
Delaware	4.6	4.8	North Carolina	5.6	5.9
District of Columbia	4.6	5.2	North Dakota	10.1	9.9
Florida	4.3	4.1	Ohio	5.8	6.2
Georgia	3.9	4.2	Oklahoma	6.5	6.1
Hawaii	7.6	8.0	Oregon	5.2	5.8
Idaho	8.6	8.0	Pennsylvania	5.5	5.2
Illinois	5.4	5.2	Rhode Island	5.8	6.5
Indiana	5.2	4.5	South Carolina	4.9	5.3
Iowa	7.6	8.6	South Dakota	9.2	9.4
Kansas	8.8	8.3	Tennessee	5.0	5.0
Kentucky	6.0	6.3	Texas	4.9	4.6
Louisiana	5.3	4.7	Utah	8.8	8.2
Maine	7.7	7.8	Vermont	8.5	8.3
Maryland	5.8	5.6	Virginia	5.3	4.6
Massachusetts	5.4	5.8	Washington	5.9	5.4
Michigan	5.2	5.4	West Virginia	4.3	3.6
Minnesota	8.1	8.4	Wisconsin	6.6	7.5
Mississippi	4.7	4.4	Wyoming	9.0	9.9

Chart 1. Multiple jobholding rates by State, 2005 annual averages

(U.S. rate = 5.3 percent)



SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

Seven of the eight States along the southern border of the United States had multiple jobholding rates equal to or below the U.S. figure. (See chart 1.) Ten of the sixteen States in the South, plus the District of Columbia, reported multiple jobholding rates below the national rate. Among the eight States with rates at or below 4.5 percent, five were in the South.

The lowest multiple jobholding rates, 3.6 and 3.8 percent, were recorded in West Virginia and Nevada, respectively. □

Notes

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. Multiple jobholders in the United States are those who report in the Current Population Survey 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.