

Multiple Jobholding in States in 2008

Jim Campbell

In 2008, 25 States experienced increases in their multiple jobholding rates from 2007, 22 States and the District of Columbia recorded decreases, and 3 States had no change.¹ The national multiple jobholding rate remained unchanged in 2008, standing at 5.2 percent for the third consecutive year.

The largest over-the-year increases in multiple jobholding rates among the States were recorded in North Dakota (+1.1 percentage points), Idaho (+1.0 point), Massachusetts (+0.9 point),

and Delaware (+0.8 point). Missouri and Montana experienced the largest decreases (-0.9 percentage point each), followed by Kansas (-0.8 point) and South Dakota and Washington (-0.7 point each).

Although the U.S. multiple jobholding rate in 2008 was the same as in both 2006 and 2007, it was 1.0 percentage point lower than in both 1995 and 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 2008, while 4 States had higher rates, and 2 States had the same rates. The largest declines over this period occurred in Missouri (-3.7 percentage points) and

Montana (-3.1 points). No State had an increase in its multiple jobholding rate greater than 0.4 percentage point over this 12-year span.

As in past years, the multiple jobholding rates for individual States varied considerably around the U.S. average in 2008. (See chart 1.) Overall, 27 States had higher multiple jobholding rates than the national average, 20 States and the District of Columbia had lower rates, and 3 States had the same rate. As in past years, northern States generally had higher rates than southern States.

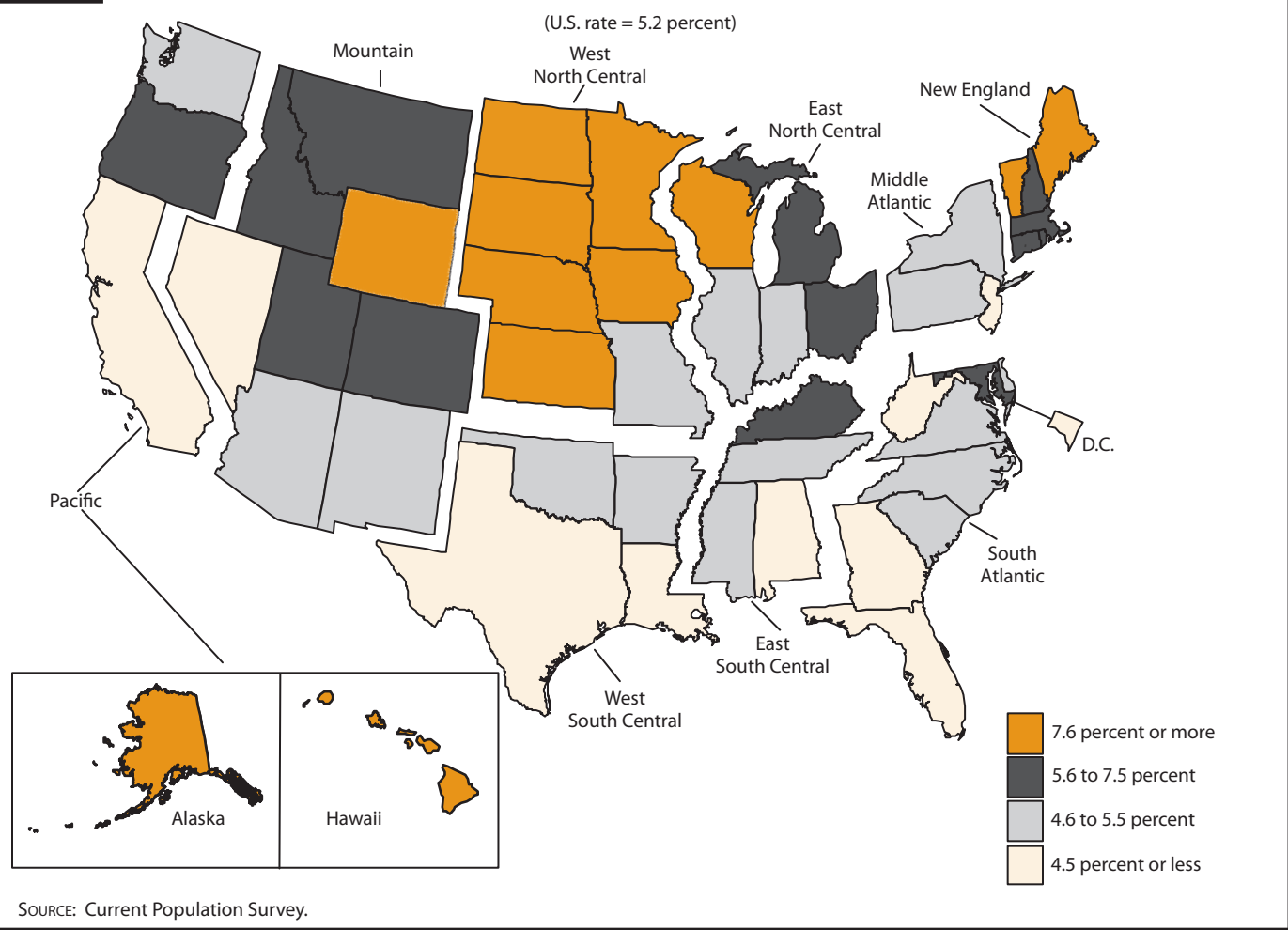
All seven States in the West North Central division continued to register multiple jobholding rates above that of

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Table 1. Multiple jobholders as a percentage of total employment by state, 2007 and 2008 annual averages

State/area	2007	2008	State/area	2007	2008
United States.....	5.2	5.2	Missouri	6.2	5.3
Alabama	4.7	4.2	Montana	8.0	7.1
Alaska	7.4	8.0	Nebraska	9.7	9.8
Arizona	4.5	4.6	Nevada	3.8	3.7
Arkansas	4.5	5.1	New Hampshire	6.9	6.6
California	4.4	4.5	New Jersey	4.6	4.1
Colorado	6.0	6.1	New Mexico	5.0	4.7
Connecticut	6.3	5.9	New York	4.2	4.6
Delaware	4.4	5.2	North Carolina	5.3	5.2
District of Columbia	4.6	4.5	North Dakota	8.7	9.8
Florida	3.9	4.2	Ohio	6.3	5.9
Georgia	4.1	4.5	Oklahoma	4.4	5.0
Hawaii	8.2	8.1	Oregon	5.7	5.9
Idaho	6.5	7.5	Pennsylvania	5.3	5.5
Illinois	5.2	4.7	Rhode Island	6.6	7.2
Indiana	4.7	4.7	South Carolina	4.9	4.7
Iowa	8.8	8.6	South Dakota	10.2	9.5
Kansas	8.9	8.1	Tennessee	4.5	5.0
Kentucky	6.4	5.9	Texas	4.5	4.2
Louisiana	4.4	4.1	Utah	6.9	6.9
Maine	8.1	8.3	Vermont	9.4	8.9
Maryland	5.9	6.3	Virginia	4.8	4.8
Massachusetts	5.2	6.1	Washington	5.9	5.2
Michigan	5.7	5.6	West Virginia	4.2	4.3
Minnesota	8.7	8.8	Wisconsin	7.5	7.7
Mississippi	4.7	4.9	Wyoming	8.0	8.4

Chart 1. Multiple jobholding rates by State, 2008 annual averages



SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

the Nation. The northern States in the Mountain and New England divisions also continued to have relatively high rates. Nebraska and North Dakota recorded the highest rates, at 9.8 percent each, followed by South Dakota, at 9.5 percent. Many of the upper Plains States with high multiple jobholding rates also have high shares of agricultural and part-time employment. In addition, multiple jobholding generally seems to be highest in States that have low average commuting times.³ Most of the States with high multiple jobholding rates in 2008 have had

consistently high rates since estimates have been available.

In the South region, 14 of the 16 States, including the District of Columbia, had multiple jobholding rates equal to or below the U.S. figure.⁴ Among the 10 States with rates of 4.5 percent or lower, 6 States plus the District of Columbia were in the South. Nevada, in the West region, recorded the lowest multiple jobholding rate in 2008, 3.7 percent. □

Notes

¹ Data come 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 are those persons 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 (CPS) in 1994.

³ Average commute times from the 2000 Census were used for this comparison.

⁴ The South region is composed of the East South Central, South Atlantic, and West South Central divisions.