

Multiple jobholding in states in 2011

Jim Campbell

From 2010 to 2011, multiple-jobholding rates¹ decreased in 28 states and the District of Columbia, increased in 20 states, and were unchanged in 2 states. The annual average multiple-jobholding rate for the United States was 4.9 percent in 2011, unchanged from a year earlier.

Montana experienced the largest de-

crease among the states (-1.9 percentage points). Five other states had decreases of 1.0 percentage point or more: South Dakota and Wyoming (-1.3 points each), Kentucky (-1.2 points), Rhode Island (-1.1 points), and Alaska (-1.0 point). The largest over-the-year multiple-jobholding rate increase among the states was posted in Maine (+1.1 percentage points), followed by Kansas and Nevada (+0.8 point each), North Carolina (+0.6 point), and Louisiana, New Jersey, and Tennessee (+0.5 point each).

The U.S. multiple-jobholding rate has declined gradually or remained flat in each of the last 15 years, since it peaked at 6.2 percent in 1996.²

Compared with 1996, 2011 saw 47 states and the District of Columbia with lower multiple-jobholding rates. The remaining 3 states had rates that were unchanged or only marginally higher over that 15-year span. The largest declines occurred in Montana (-3.9 percentage points), Arkansas and Missouri (-3.4 points each), and Hawaii (-3.3 points).

Multiple-jobholding rates for individual states continued to vary considerably around the U.S. average. (See table 1 and chart 1.) In 2011, 31 states had higher multiple-jobholding rates than the national average and 18 states and the District of Columbia had lower rates. As in past years,

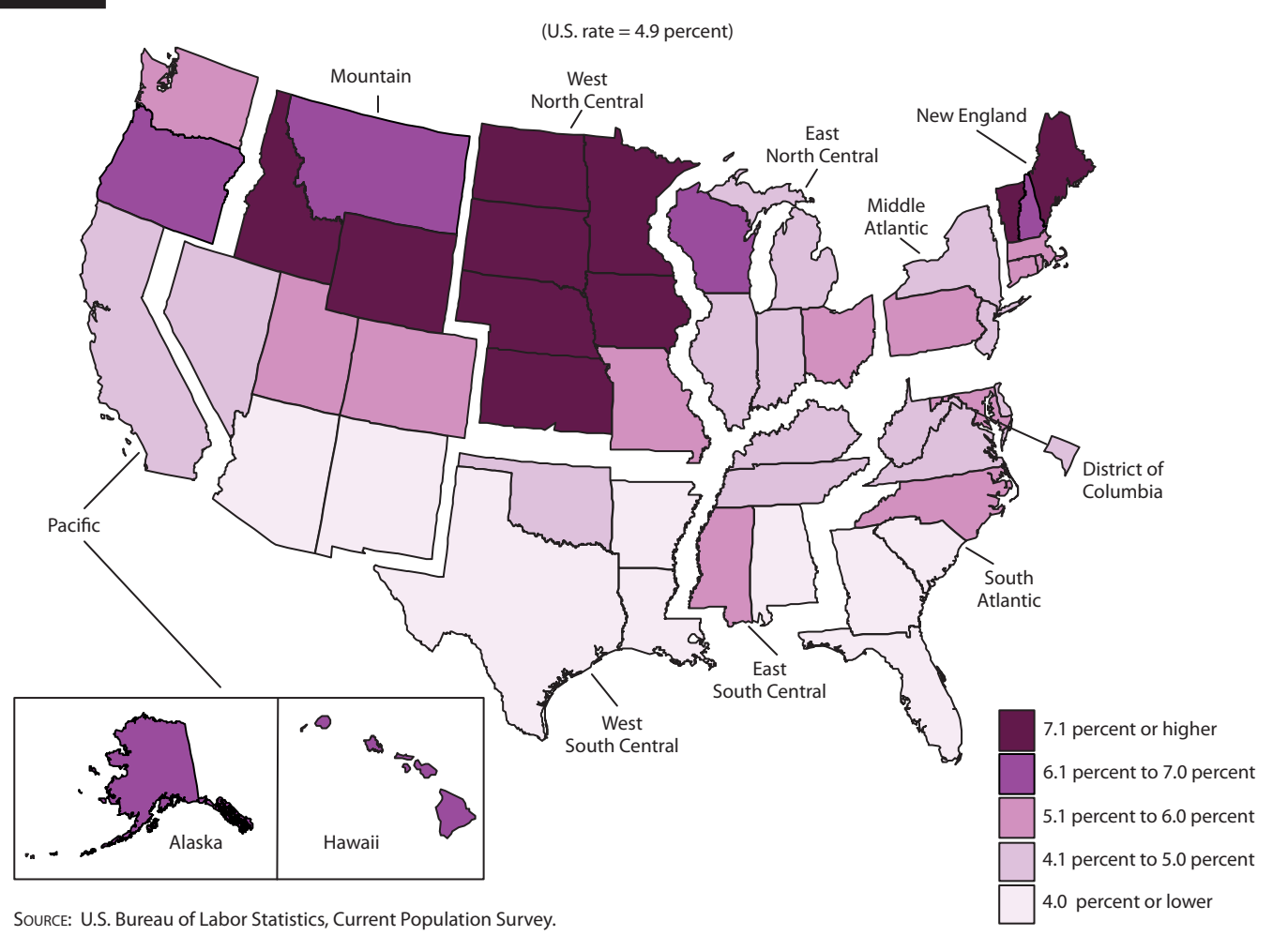
Jim Campbell is an economist formerly in the Division of Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Email: lausoa@bls.gov.

Table 1. Multiple jobholders as a percentage of total employment, by state, annual averages, 2010 and 2011

U.S. Census region and division	2010	2011	U.S. Census region and division	2010	2011
United States	4.9	4.9			
Northeast region	5.0	5.0	Midwest region	6.2	6.1
New England division	6.2	5.9	East North Central division	5.5	5.5
Connecticut	6.3	5.5	Illinois	5.5	5.0
Maine	7.0	8.1	Indiana	4.7	4.9
Massachusetts	5.5	5.4	Michigan	4.7	5.0
New Hampshire	6.5	6.1	Ohio	5.7	6.0
Rhode Island	7.0	5.9	Wisconsin	6.9	6.9
Vermont	8.7	8.3	West North Central division	7.7	7.4
Middle Atlantic division	4.5	4.7	Iowa	8.4	7.6
New Jersey	3.9	4.4	Kansas	7.0	7.8
New York	4.3	4.4	Minnesota	8.6	8.1
Pennsylvania	5.3	5.4	Missouri	5.8	5.6
South region	4.1	4.1	Nebraska	9.0	8.6
South Atlantic division	4.2	4.1	North Dakota	8.9	9.0
Delaware	4.5	4.2	South Dakota	10.3	9.0
District of Columbia	4.6	4.3	West region	5.0	4.9
Florida	3.6	3.4	Mountain division	5.4	5.2
Georgia	3.9	3.8	Arizona	4.1	3.9
Maryland	5.4	5.3	Colorado	5.7	5.8
North Carolina	4.5	5.1	Idaho	7.1	7.4
South Carolina	4.1	3.6	Montana	8.2	6.3
Virginia	4.4	4.5	Nevada	4.2	5.0
West Virginia	4.4	4.1	New Mexico	4.6	3.7
East South Central division	4.4	4.3	Utah	6.5	5.8
Alabama	3.3	3.3	Wyoming	8.8	7.5
Kentucky	5.5	4.3	Pacific division	4.8	4.8
Mississippi	5.1	5.3	Alaska	7.2	6.2
Tennessee	4.1	4.6	California	4.4	4.3
West South Central division	3.9	4.0	Hawaii	7.0	6.1
Arkansas	4.3	3.7	Oregon	6.5	6.6
Louisiana	3.5	4.0	Washington	5.6	5.7
Oklahoma	4.5	4.1			
Texas	3.8	3.9			

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Chart 1. Multiple-jobholding rates, by state, annual averages, 2011



northern states generally had higher rates than southern states. All 7 states in the West North Central Census division continued to register multiple-jobholding rates above that of the nation. All 6 states in the New England division, and all except 2 states (Arizona and New Mexico) in the Mountain division, also posted rates higher than the national average. North Dakota and South Dakota recorded the highest rates of any state, 9.0 percent, followed by Nebraska, 8.6 percent, and Vermont, 8.3 percent. Most of the states with high multiple-jobholding rates in 2011

have had consistently high rates over the timespan during which estimates have been available.

In the South region,³ 13 of the 16 states, as well as the District of Columbia, had multiple-jobholding rates below the U.S. figure. Alabama recorded the lowest multiple-jobholding rate of any state in 2011, 3.3 percent. Two other states in the South—Florida and South Carolina—reported the next-lowest rates, 3.4 percent and 3.6 percent, respectively. □

Notes

¹ Data for this report come from the Current

Population Survey (CPS), 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 of the survey, 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 CPS in 1994.

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