

### Multiple jobholding in U.S. States in 2009

Jim Campbell

In 2009, 18 States and the District of Columbia experienced increases in their multiple jobholding rates<sup>1</sup> from 2008, 26 States recorded decreases, and 6 States had no change.<sup>2</sup> The national multiple jobholding rate was unchanged in 2009, at 5.2 percent for the fourth consecutive year.

The largest over-the-year multiple jobholding rate increases among the

States were posted in South Dakota (0.8 percentage point) and Illinois and Utah (0.7 point each). The District of Columbia also reported a rate increase of 0.7 percentage point. Michigan and Vermont experienced the largest decreases among the States (with a decline of 1.0 percentage point each), followed by Arizona and Delaware (a decline of 0.8 point each).

Although the U.S. multiple jobholding rate in 2009 was the same as in the previous 3 years, it was 1.0 percentage point lower than in 1995 and

1996, when it peaked at 6.2 percent.<sup>3</sup> Similarly, compared with 1996 data, 2009 data indicate that 45 States and the District of Columbia had lower multiple jobholding rates and only 5 States had higher rates. The largest declines over this period occurred in Montana (a decrease of 3.6 percentage points) and Missouri (a decrease of 3.2 points). Rhode Island had the largest increase in its multiple jobholding rate (0.7 percentage point) over this 13-year span.

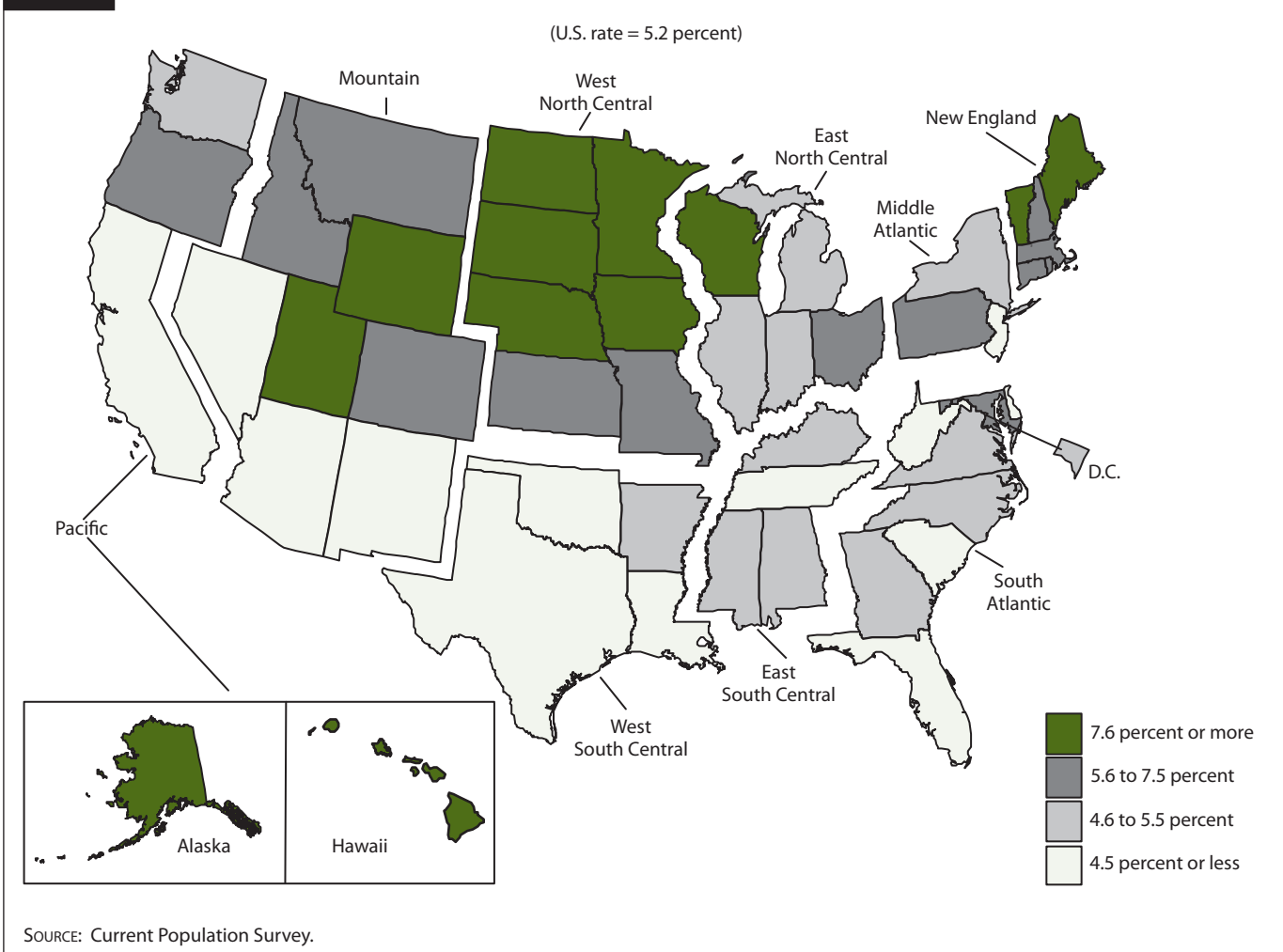
The multiple jobholding rates for

Jim Campbell is an economist in the Division of Local Area Unemployment Statistics at the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Email: [campbell.jim@bls.gov](mailto:campbell.jim@bls.gov)

**Table 1. Multiple jobholders as a percentage of total employment by State, 2008 and 2009 annual averages**

State/area	2008	2009	State/area	2008	2009
United States .....	5.2	5.2	Missouri .....	5.3	5.8
Alabama .....	4.2	4.6	Montana .....	7.1	6.6
Alaska .....	8.0	7.8	Nebraska .....	9.8	9.5
Arizona .....	4.6	3.8	Nevada .....	3.7	3.7
Arkansas .....	5.1	4.8	New Hampshire .....	6.6	7.0
California .....	4.5	4.4	New Jersey .....	4.1	4.3
Colorado .....	6.1	6.0	New Mexico .....	4.7	4.5
Connecticut .....	5.9	5.8	New York .....	4.6	4.6
Delaware .....	5.2	4.4	North Carolina .....	5.2	4.9
District of Columbia .....	4.5	5.2	North Dakota .....	9.8	9.8
Florida .....	4.2	4.2	Ohio .....	5.9	5.9
Georgia .....	4.5	4.6	Oklahoma .....	5.0	4.4
Hawaii .....	8.1	7.7	Oregon .....	5.9	5.9
Idaho .....	7.5	7.0	Pennsylvania .....	5.5	5.8
Illinois .....	4.7	5.4	Rhode Island .....	7.2	7.5
Indiana .....	4.7	5.0	South Carolina .....	4.7	4.5
Iowa .....	8.6	8.8	South Dakota .....	9.5	10.3
Kansas .....	8.1	7.4	Tennessee .....	5.0	4.4
Kentucky .....	5.9	5.5	Texas .....	4.2	4.1
Louisiana .....	4.1	3.9	Utah .....	6.9	7.6
Maine .....	8.3	7.7	Vermont .....	8.9	7.9
Maryland .....	6.3	5.7	Virginia .....	4.8	5.0
Massachusetts .....	6.1	6.0	Washington .....	5.2	5.5
Michigan .....	5.6	4.6	West Virginia .....	4.3	4.5
Minnesota .....	8.8	9.0	Wisconsin .....	7.7	7.6
Mississippi .....	4.9	5.5	Wyoming .....	8.4	8.7

**Chart 1. Multiple jobholding rates by State, 2009 annual averages**



individual States varied considerably around the U.S. average in 2009 as they had in other years. (See table 1 and chart 1.) Overall, 29 States had higher multiple jobholding rates than the national average and 21 States had lower rates. (The District of Columbia had the same rate as the U.S. average). 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 the Nation as a whole. The northern States in the Mountain and New England divisions also continued to have relatively high rates. South Dakota and North Dakota recorded the

highest rates, 10.3 and 9.8 percent, respectively, followed by Nebraska, 9.5 percent. Most of the States with high multiple jobholding rates in 2009 have had consistently high rates over the timespan during which estimates have been available.

Thirteen of the 16 States in the South region,<sup>4</sup> as well as the District of Columbia, had multiple jobholding rates equal to or below the U.S. figure. Among the 13 States with rates of 4.5 percent or lower, 8 were in the South. Nevada, in the West region,<sup>5</sup> recorded the lowest multiple jobholding rate in 2009, 3.7 percent. Arizona and Louisiana reported the next-lowest rates, 3.8 percent and 3.9 percent, respectively. □

## Notes

<sup>1</sup> Multiple jobholders are those people 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Annual multiple jobholding data for States became available following the redesign of the Current Population Survey in 1994.

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

<sup>5</sup> The West region is composed of the Mountain and Pacific divisions.