

### Multiple jobholding in States in 2010

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From 2009 to 2010, the multiple jobholding rate<sup>1</sup> decreased in 32 States and the District of Columbia, increased in 14 States, and was unchanged in 4 States. The annual average national multiple jobholding rate was 4.9 percent in 2010, 0.3 percentage point lower than a year earlier.

Alabama and Utah experienced the largest decreases (down 1.3 and 1.1 percentage points, respectively), followed

by North Dakota (down 0.9 point) and Georgia, Hawaii, Maine, and Wisconsin (which each experienced a decline of 0.7 point). The largest over-the-year multiple jobholding rate increase was posted in Montana (up 1.6 percentage points), followed by Vermont (up 0.8 point), Oregon (up 0.6 point), and Connecticut and Nevada (which each posted a 0.5 point increase).

After three consecutive years in which the U.S. multiple jobholding rate was unchanged, the 0.3 percentage point decline in 2010 marked the

continuation of the generally downward trend in multiple jobholding since reaching a high of 6.2 percent in 1996.<sup>2</sup> In 2010, 46 States and the District of Columbia had lower multiple jobholding rates than they had in 1996, and only 4 States had higher rates. The largest declines over this time period occurred in Missouri (with a decrease of 3.2 percentage points), Wisconsin (down 3.0 points), and in Alabama, Arkansas, and Indiana (which each had a decline of 2.8 points). South Dakota had the largest increase in its

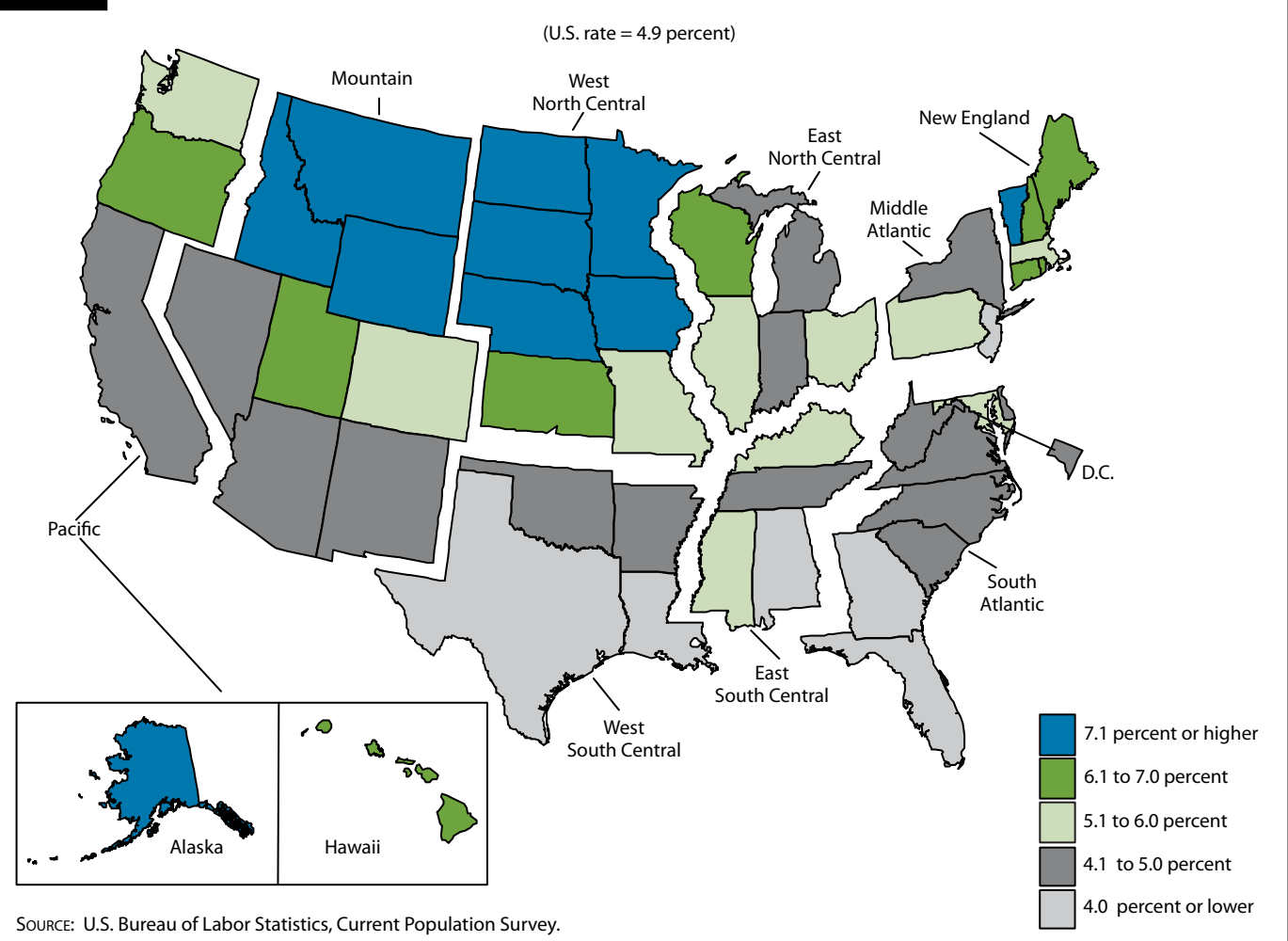
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**Table 1. Multiple jobholders as a percentage of total employment by State, 2009 and 2010 annual averages**

Geographic area	2009	2010	Geographic area	2009	2010
United States	5.2	4.9			
Northeast region	5.3	5.0	Midwest region	6.4	6.2
New England	6.4	6.2	West North Central	8.0	7.7
Connecticut	5.8	6.3	Iowa	8.8	8.4
Maine	7.7	7.0	Kansas	7.4	7.0
Massachusetts	6.0	5.5	Minnesota	9.0	8.6
New Hampshire	7.0	6.5	Missouri	5.8	5.8
Rhode Island	7.5	7.0	Nebraska	9.5	9.0
Vermont	7.9	8.7	North Dakota	9.8	8.9
Middle Atlantic	4.9	4.5	South Dakota	10.3	10.3
New Jersey	4.3	3.9	East North Central	5.6	5.5
New York	4.6	4.3	Illinois	5.4	5.5
Pennsylvania	5.8	5.3	Indiana	5.0	4.7
South region	4.6	4.1	Michigan	4.6	4.7
South Atlantic	4.7	4.2	Ohio	5.9	5.7
Delaware	4.4	4.5	Wisconsin	7.6	6.9
District of Columbia	5.2	4.6	West region	5.0	5.0
Florida	4.2	3.6	Mountain	5.4	5.4
Georgia	4.6	3.9	Arizona	3.8	4.1
Maryland	5.7	5.4	Colorado	6.0	5.7
North Carolina	4.9	4.5	Idaho	7.0	7.1
South Carolina	4.5	4.1	Montana	6.6	8.2
Virginia	5.0	4.4	Nevada	3.7	4.2
West Virginia	4.5	4.4	New Mexico	4.5	4.6
East South Central	4.9	4.4	Utah	7.6	6.5
Alabama	4.6	3.3	Wyoming	8.7	8.8
Kentucky	5.5	5.5	Pacific	4.8	4.8
Mississippi	5.5	5.1	Alaska	7.8	7.2
Tennessee	4.4	4.1	California	4.4	4.4
West South Central	4.1	3.9	Hawaii	7.7	7.0
Arkansas	4.8	4.3	Oregon	5.9	6.5
Louisiana	3.9	3.5	Washington	5.5	5.6
Oklahoma	4.4	4.5			
Texas	4.1	3.8			

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

**Chart 1. Multiple jobholding rates by State, 2010 annual averages**



multiple jobholding rate (up 0.5 percentage point) over this 14-year span.

The multiple jobholding rates for individual States continued to vary considerably around the U.S. average. (See table 1 and chart 1.) In 2010, 29 States had higher multiple jobholding rates than the national average, and 21 States and the District of Columbia had lower rates. As in past years, northern States generally had higher rates than southern States. All seven States in the West North Central Census division continued to register multiple jobholding rates above that of the Nation. The northern States in the Mountain and New England divisions also continued to have relatively high rates. South Dakota recorded the

highest rate of any state (10.3 percent), followed by Nebraska (9.0 percent), North Dakota (8.9 percent), Wyoming (8.8 percent), and Vermont (8.7 percent). Most of the States with high multiple jobholding rates in 2010 have had consistently high rates over the time span during which estimates have been available.

Thirteen of the 16 States in the South region,<sup>3</sup> as well as the District of Columbia, had multiple jobholding rates below the U.S. figure. Alabama recorded the lowest multiple jobholding rate in 2010 (3.3 percent). Louisiana and Florida reported the next lowest rates (3.5 and 3.6 percent, respectively), followed by Texas (3.8 percent) and Georgia (3.9 percent). □

## Notes

<sup>1</sup> Data 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 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. Multiple jobholding rates by State (and for the District of Columbia) are calculated as the number of multiple jobholders in that jurisdiction as a percentage of total employment in the jurisdiction. All multiple jobholding rates in this article are annual averages.

<sup>2</sup> Annual multiple jobholding data for States became available following the redesign of the CPS in 1994.

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