

Multiple jobholding in states in 2013

Multiple-jobholding rates at the state and regional levels vary considerably from the national average.

In 2013, the multiple-jobholding rate¹ (the percentage of individuals who hold more than one job) in individual states continued to vary considerably from the national average of 4.9 percent, a rate that has been unchanged since 2010. (See figure 1 and table 1.) Twenty-three states had multiple-jobholding rates significantly higher than the national average, 8 states had significantly lower rates, and 19 states and the District of Columbia had rates that were not significantly different from the U.S. average.



Susan Campolongo

campolongo.susan@bls.gov

Susan is an economist in the Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, Division of Local Area Unemployment Statistics, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

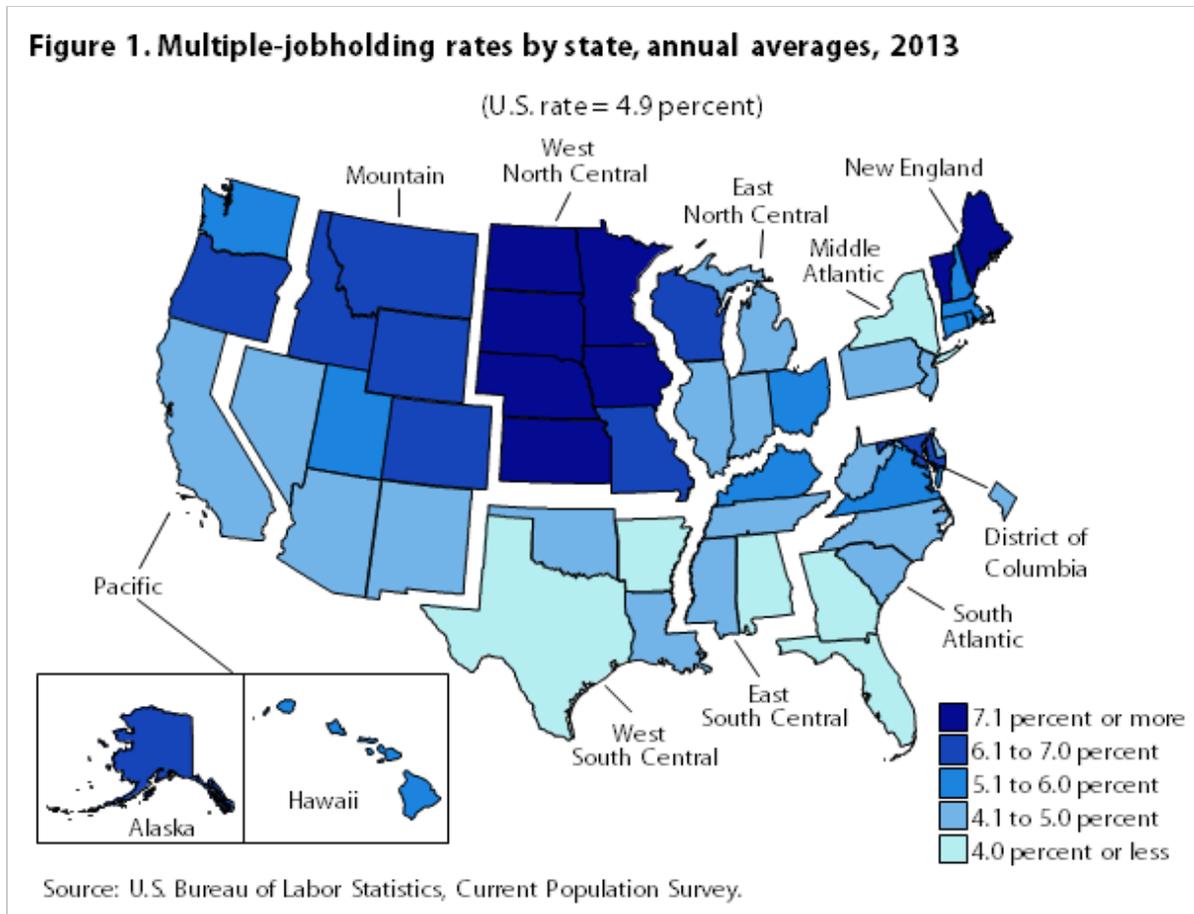


Table 1. Multiple jobholders as a percentage of total employment, by state, annual averages, 2012 and 2013

U.S. Census region and division	2012		2013	
	Rate	Rate	Error at 90-percent confidence	Significantly different than the U.S.
United States	4.9	4.9	±0.1	—
Northeast region	4.8	4.8	±0.3	—
New England division	6.0	6.0	±0.5	higher
Connecticut	5.8	5.6	±0.8	—
Maine	8.1	8.6	±1.0	higher
Massachusetts	5.4	5.4	±0.9	—
New Hampshire	6.0	5.9	±0.7	higher
Rhode Island	5.6	5.7	±0.7	higher
Vermont	8.6	8.8	±1.0	higher
Middle Atlantic division	4.4	4.3	±0.3	lower
New Jersey	4.5	4.3	±0.6	lower
New York	3.9	3.9	±0.5	lower
Pennsylvania	5.0	5.0	±0.5	—
South region	4.2	4.3	±0.2	lower
South Atlantic division	4.2	4.3	±0.3	lower
Delaware	4.9	4.4	±0.7	—
District of Columbia	4.3	4.7	±0.7	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Multiple jobholders as a percentage of total employment, by state, annual averages, 2012 and 2013

U.S. Census region and division	2012		2013	
	Rate	Rate	Error at 90-percent confidence	Significantly different than the U.S.
Florida	3.4	3.4	±0.5	lower
Georgia	3.9	3.5	±0.6	lower
Maryland	5.4	6.1	±0.7	higher
North Carolina	5.1	4.9	±0.7	—
South Carolina	3.7	4.3	±0.8	—
Virginia	4.4	5.2	±0.8	—
West Virginia	4.3	4.9	±1.2	—
East South Central division	4.5	4.5	±0.5	—
Alabama	4.0	3.7	±0.9	lower
Kentucky	5.4	5.3	±1.1	—
Mississippi	5.0	4.3	±1.1	—
Tennessee	4.1	4.5	±0.9	—
West South Central division	4.0	4.1	±0.4	lower
Arkansas	4.7	4.0	±0.9	lower
Louisiana	3.8	4.9	±1.0	—
Oklahoma	4.2	4.1	±0.9	—
Texas	4.0	3.9	±0.5	lower
Midwest region	6.0	6.0	±0.3	higher
East North Central division	5.4	5.2	±0.3	—
Illinois	5.1	4.8	±0.6	—
Indiana	4.6	4.7	±0.8	—
Michigan	4.4	4.7	±0.7	—
Ohio	6.1	5.8	±0.8	higher
Wisconsin	6.9	6.3	±1.0	higher
West North Central division	7.3	7.5	±0.4	higher
Iowa	7.3	7.6	±0.9	higher
Kansas	8.2	7.5	±1.0	higher
Minnesota	8.1	8.0	±0.9	higher
Missouri	5.3	6.5	±1.0	higher
Nebraska	8.5	7.9	±0.9	higher
North Dakota	8.0	7.9	±1.3	higher
South Dakota	9.5	8.9	±1.1	higher
West region	4.9	4.8	±0.2	—
Mountain division	5.3	5.4	±0.4	higher
Arizona	4.8	4.9	±1.0	—
Colorado	5.7	6.2	±1.0	higher
Idaho	6.0	6.1	±1.1	higher
Montana	7.5	6.9	±1.3	higher
Nevada	4.5	4.2	±0.8	—
New Mexico	4.0	4.1	±1.0	—
Utah	6.0	6.0	±1.0	higher
Wyoming	7.0	6.6	±1.1	higher
Pacific division	4.7	4.6	±0.2	lower
Alaska	6.1	6.7	±1.4	higher

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Multiple jobholders as a percentage of total employment, by state, annual averages, 2012 and 2013

U.S. Census region and division	2012		2013		
	Rate	Rate	Error at 90-percent confidence	Significantly different than the U.S.	
California	4.2	4.1	±0.3	lower	
Hawaii	6.2	5.8	±0.8	higher	
Oregon	6.7	6.2	±0.9	higher	
Washington	5.7	5.9	±0.7	higher	

Source: Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Multiple-jobholding rates tended to vary by region. As in past years, northern states generally had higher rates than southern states. All states in the West North Central Census division had multiple-jobholding rates significantly higher than the U.S. average. All but one of the states in the Pacific division, and all but two states in the New England division, had rates significantly higher than the national average. Five of the eight states with multiple-jobholding rates significantly below the national average were located in the South region.²

Most of the states with high multiple-jobholding rates in 2013 have had consistently high rates since estimates became available in 1994. South Dakota recorded the highest multiple-jobholding rate of any state, 8.9 percent. Vermont and Maine followed with rates of 8.8 percent and 8.6 percent, respectively. Five additional states had multiple-jobholding rates of 7.5 percent or above.

Florida had the lowest multiple-jobholding rate of any state in 2013, 3.4 percent. Four other states recorded rates below 4.0 percent. Missouri (+1.2 percentage points) and Louisiana (+1.1 points) had the only statistically significant changes in their multiple-jobholding rates from 2012.

The U.S. multiple-jobholding rate has declined gradually or remained flat each year since peaking at 6.2 percent in 1996. Among the states, 47 states and the District of Columbia had lower multiple-jobholding rates in 2013 than in 1996. The remaining 3 states had rates that were only marginally higher over that 17-year span. The largest declines from 1996 to 2013 occurred in Hawaii and Wisconsin (-3.6 percentage points each), Idaho (-3.4 points), and Montana (-3.3 points).

SUGGESTED CITATION

Susan Campolongo, "Multiple jobholding in states in 2013," *Monthly Labor Review*, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 2014, <https://doi.org/10.21916/mlr.2014.29>.

NOTES

¹ Data for this report are derived 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 The South region is composed of the East South Central, South Atlantic, and West South Central divisions.

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