

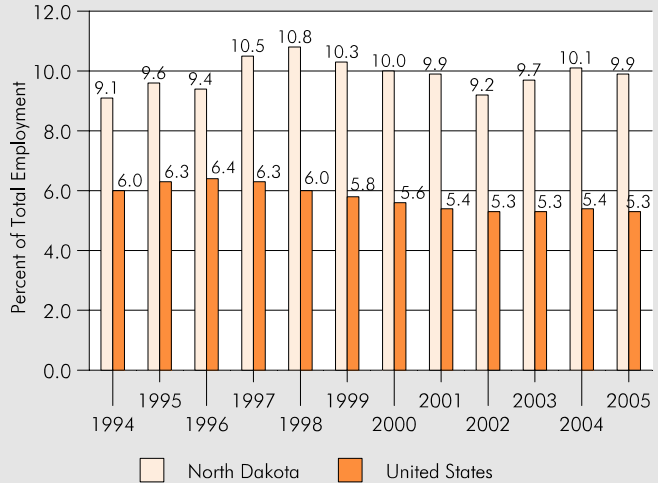
Multiple Job Holders in North Dakota: 1994 to 2005

North Dakota tied with Wyoming for the highest multiple job holding rate in the nation in 2005, with 9.9 percent of employed residents working more than one job. South Dakota followed at 9.4 percent. Nationally, 5.3 percent of all employees held multiple jobs (Table 1).

According to the Current Population Survey conducted by the Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the highest multiple job holding rates continue to be found in the Upper Great Plains states. In contrast, several states along the nation's southern border reported some of the lowest rates (Figure 2). The lowest multiple job holding rates in 2005 were recorded in Nevada and West Virginia (3.8 percent and 3.6 percent, respectively).

North Dakota's multiple job holding rate peaked in 1998 at 10.8 percent. The rate steadily declined over the next four years to 9.2 percent in 2002. During the next two years, North Dakota's rate rose 0.9 percentage points to 10.1 percent in 2004, then declined slightly to 9.9 percent in 2005. The national multiple job holding rate trended downward from its peak in 1996 of 6.4 percent reaching 5.3 percent in 2002. The past four years have shown little change in the national multiple job holding rate (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Multiple Job Holders as a Percent of Total Employed in North Dakota and the U.S.: 1994 to 2005 Annual Averages



Source: Current Population Survey (CPS), data compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Figure 2. Multiple Job Holders as a Percent of Total Employed by State: 2005 Annual Average

Source: Current Population Survey (CPS), U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review Online, November 2006, Vol. 129, Number 11, Regional Trends, "Multiple Jobholding in States in 2005," www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2006/11/rgtrends.htm

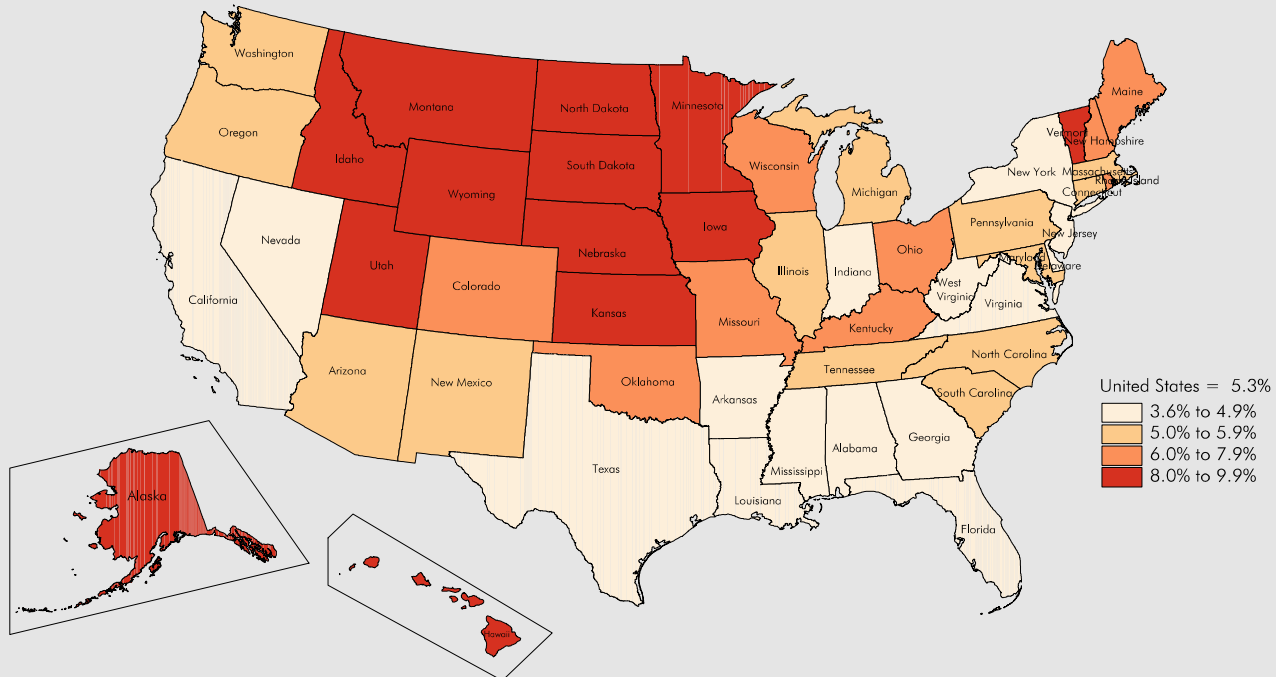


Table 1. Multiple Job Holders as a Percent of Total Employed by State: 1994 to 2005 Annual Averages

Source: Current Population Survey (CPS), data compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

State	Multiple Job Holders as a Percent of Total Employed											
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
United States	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3
Alabama	5.2	5.9	6.1	6.5	6.0	5.7	5.1	4.1	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.1
Alaska	8.3	7.5	8.1	8.0	8.9	8.9	7.6	8.1	7.5	7.7	7.7	9.2
Arizona	6.3	5.9	6.0	6.2	5.5	4.5	4.9	5.4	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.3
Arkansas	5.5	6.3	7.1	6.6	5.0	4.5	5.4	5.0	5.3	6.0	5.0	4.7
California	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4
Colorado	7.9	7.9	7.5	8.1	8.3	7.5	6.0	5.8	5.7	6.2	6.5	6.0
Connecticut	6.1	5.4	6.1	5.3	5.1	5.9	6.5	6.4	5.9	4.9	5.3	5.5
Delaware	5.5	6.1	5.6	6.5	6.2	6.4	5.7	5.2	4.7	4.3	4.6	4.8
Florida	5.2	5.6	5.1	4.7	5.4	5.0	3.9	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.1
Georgia	5.0	5.0	4.5	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.2
Hawaii	8.7	8.8	9.4	8.7	8.8	9.8	9.3	9.8	8.2	7.6	7.6	8.0
Idaho	8.9	9.5	9.5	8.4	8.4	8.3	7.9	8.0	6.9	8.1	8.6	8.0
Illinois	5.9	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.2	5.4	4.9	4.7	4.6	5.4	5.2
Indiana	5.9	7.0	7.5	6.5	6.3	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.1	5.4	5.2	4.5
Iowa	9.8	10.2	9.7	9.2	8.4	8.4	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.5	7.6	8.6
Kansas	9.6	9.0	9.3	10.4	9.7	8.5	8.0	8.3	8.1	8.6	8.8	8.3
Kentucky	5.2	5.9	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.1	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.3
Louisiana	4.4	4.7	5.0	4.6	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.2	3.7	4.6	5.3	4.7
Maine	6.5	6.7	7.9	8.8	8.0	8.0	8.6	7.1	7.2	7.9	7.7	7.8
Maryland	7.2	6.8	7.2	6.5	5.6	6.4	5.8	5.6	6.7	5.9	5.8	5.6
Massachusetts	6.5	6.8	7.2	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.8
Michigan	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.8	6.0	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.4
Minnesota	10.7	10.3	10.2	10.0	10.2	10.0	8.4	8.4	9.2	8.5	8.1	8.4
Mississippi	4.4	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.5	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.4
Missouri	7.0	8.4	9.0	8.7	8.4	7.9	7.6	6.5	5.9	6.5	6.5	6.5
Montana	9.0	9.2	10.2	9.7	10.6	10.3	9.8	9.3	8.8	8.5	9.0	8.2
Nebraska	9.4	8.7	9.9	11.2	9.7	9.5	10.3	10.4	10.3	9.4	8.5	9.1
Nevada	4.3	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.4	4.6	5.0	4.8	4.5	3.9	4.0	3.8
New Hampshire	7.3	8.9	7.8	8.0	7.3	7.1	6.3	7.0	6.5	6.2	6.4	6.3
New Jersey	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.2	4.2	4.6	4.1	4.7	4.6	4.6
New Mexico	5.7	6.7	6.6	6.9	6.6	5.9	4.8	4.3	5.2	5.2	5.7	5.6
New York	5.0	5.3	4.7	4.9	4.7	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.6	4.6
North Carolina	5.3	5.8	5.4	5.2	4.9	5.5	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.6	5.9
North Dakota	9.1	9.6	9.4	10.5	10.8	10.3	10.0	9.9	9.2	9.7	10.1	9.9
Ohio	6.2	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.2	5.9	6.2	5.8	6.2
Oklahoma	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.9	7.2	6.3	6.4	6.0	6.5	5.6	6.5	6.1
Oregon	8.2	8.7	8.0	6.4	6.3	5.9	6.4	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.2	5.8
Pennsylvania	5.1	5.7	6.1	6.0	5.8	6.3	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.2
Rhode Island	6.8	7.5	6.8	7.0	7.0	8.1	7.8	7.2	6.2	6.4	5.8	6.5
South Carolina	4.0	4.7	4.7	5.1	5.6	5.6	4.5	4.7	4.4	5.1	4.9	5.3
South Dakota	9.9	9.6	9.8	10.1	9.3	9.6	9.0	8.7	8.9	8.6	9.2	9.4
Tennessee	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.6	5.9	5.3	5.1	5.5	4.7	5.3	5.0	5.0
Texas	5.2	5.7	5.6	5.6	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.6
Utah	8.2	8.3	7.9	8.0	8.1	7.3	7.0	7.4	7.8	9.0	8.8	8.2
Vermont	7.9	8.5	8.6	8.9	8.8	8.7	9.2	7.8	8.9	8.9	8.5	8.3
Virginia	6.0	6.5	6.9	6.4	7.0	5.5	5.6	4.8	5.3	5.0	5.3	4.6
Washington	6.8	7.4	7.5	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.6	6.7	5.8	6.1	5.9	5.4
West Virginia	5.1	5.7	4.8	5.6	5.4	4.8	5.1	4.4	3.9	4.6	4.3	3.6
Wisconsin	8.0	8.7	9.9	9.4	8.8	8.2	8.0	8.0	7.6	7.3	6.6	7.5
Wyoming	8.2	8.6	9.5	9.3	9.0	8.9	8.8	9.1	8.7	8.3	9.0	9.9



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Many North Dakotans Continue to Work Multiple Jobs

In 2005, North Dakota tied with Wyoming for the highest multiple job holding rate in the nation, with 9.9 percent of employed residents in each of these states working more than one job.

This month's "Economic Brief," a monthly publication from the North Dakota State Data Center at North Dakota State University, focuses on individual state multiple job holding rates as released by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Reasons for multiple job holding are varied and include part-time work, low wages, limited benefits, underemployment, and seasonal work such as agricultural employment. "The issue of multiple job holding is more than an economic concern. When folks have to work several jobs, it reduces the amount of time they can spend with family, their ability to volunteer, and their opportunity to relax and enjoy life," said Richard Rathge, Director of the State Data Center.

In 2005, states in the Upper Great Plains (including North Dakota, Wyoming, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Montana, and Utah) along with Alaska and Vermont all had multiple job holding rates over 8 percent. Nationally, 5.3 percent of employees held multiple jobs.

While the highest multiple job holding rates continue to be found in the Upper Great Plains, many states along the nation's southern border reported some of the lowest rates. In 2005, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida had multiple job holding rates of less than 4.5 percent. However, the lowest rates in 2005 were recorded in Nevada and West Virginia (3.8 percent and 3.6 percent, respectively).

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