

Multiple Job Holders

The multiple jobholder rate in New Hampshire has been higher than the national level since 1994. As the recession eased in 1995, more jobs became available and more people were looking for additional sources of income. New Hampshire spiked above the region in 1995, ranking 8th nationally. The nation peaked the following year. New Hampshire dropped to 22nd in 2000, lower than Connecticut for the first time since 1994. New Hampshire had 6.3 percent of the employed population of the state working in a second job in 2000, above only Massachusetts for the region.

Demographic studies are done by the Current Population Survey (CPS). Nationally, 6.7 percent of the people in Services held multiple jobs, the highest percent of all private industries. This industry includes Health services, Educational services, and Social services. Overall 8.0 percent of Government workers were multiple jobholders. All the other industries had less than five percent of their employees holding a second job.

Which primary occupations were more likely to have multiple jobs? Surprisingly, the study showed that more people in professional level occupations were second jobholders. Occupations in health assessment and treatment and in teaching were among those with the highest percent of multiple jobholders. That may be a reflection of their availability. Teachers may use their extended time

off in the summers to secure a second position. The proportion of male and female moonlighting teachers was the same as the proportion of those who teach as the first job.

People in Protective services and Health services were also among the most likely to moonlight. Within these, men were almost twice as likely to be a second jobholder. Time is also in their favor as many firemen, policemen, and health professionals work expanded shifts (e.g. 6 days on 4 days off) leaving them available to work part time in another position.

What were the second jobs? Managerial and professional specialty occupations provided nearly a third of the secondary occupations. Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations were about twice as likely to have male moonlighters. Professional specialty occupations had almost an even number of men and women, including the health assessment and teaching professions. The demand for these occupations and the scant supply of these professionals may contribute to the level of multiple jobholders.

Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations, while contributing 29.0 percent of the secondary occupations, showed the biggest difference between male and female multiple jobholders. Women were two and three times as likely to have retail sales and financial records processing occupations, respectively, for the second job. Over 20 percent of multiple jobholders were employed in service occupations, particularly Food service, Health service, and Personal service and were predominately women.

While not the most popular choices for secondary employment, with less than 10 percent of multiple jobholders employed in each group, production, craft workers, and agricultural occupations were more than three times as likely to employ men. This study excluded persons with two self-employed jobs or two jobs as an unpaid family worker.

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New Hampshire Had Highest Percent of Multiple Job Holders in 1995 in New England

