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ABSTRACT

The years 1972 and 1974 had the lowest multiple jobholding rates in a decade. About 3.9 million American workers (4.5 percent of all employed persons) held two or more jobs at the same time in May 1974. About 22 percent of all moonlighters had at least one agricultural job. The decrease in moonlighting was primarily due to the sharply lower multiple jobholding rate for men, especially those in prime working ages, and married men. The decline in multiple jobholding among men was widespread by occupation and industry. Men whose primary jobs were as teachers below the college level or as protective service workers had, as usual, the highest moonlighting rates, 17 and 11 percent, respectively. By industry, men whose main jobs were in educational services and in public administration in State and local governments had the highest rates, 12 percent each, reflecting the high rates for teachers and protective service workers, such as police and fireworkers. Four tables support the data analysis. (Author/NW)

SUMMARY

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Bureau of Labor Statistics



SPECIAL LABOR FORCE REPORT

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Multiple Jobholders, May 1974

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About 3.9 million American workers held two jobs or more at the same time in May 1974. The proportion of all employed persons who held more than one job fell over the year to 4.5 percent, about the same rate as in May 1972. The multiple jobholding rates in 1972 and 1974 were lower than those in other years in the past decade. (See table 1.)

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About 22 percent of all moonlighters had at least one job in agriculture. Two-thirds of these were persons who combined a primary job as a nonagricultural wage or salary worker with self-employment in agriculture as a secondary job. This number has declined from May 1973 as has the number of workers holding two nonagricultural wage or salary jobs. (See table 2.)

The decrease in moonlighting was primarily due to the sharply lower multiple jobholding rate for men, especially those in prime working ages, and married men. Nonetheless, men 25 to 54 years old continued to have the highest multiple jobholding rates and married men were more likely than others to moonlight. The proportion of moonlighters decreased among both black and white workers, with the black rate falling below the white.

September 1974

The decline in multiple jobholding among men was widespread by occupation and industry. Men whose primary jobs were as teachers below the college level or as protective service workers had, as usual, the highest moonlighting rates, 17 and 11 percent, respectively. (See table 3.)

By industry, men whose main jobs were in educational services and in public administration in State and local governments had the highest rates, 12 percent each. (See table 4.) This reflects in part the high rates for teachers and protective service workers, such as police and firefighters.

These findings are from the latest survey of multiple jobholders 16 years old and over, conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. A more detailed report will be published in a forthcoming issue of the Monthly Labor Review .

Table 1. Agricultural and nonagricultural employment of persons holding two jobs or more, and multiple jobholding rates by sex and race, May 1962 to May 1975

Year	Persons holding two jobs or more									
	Total	At least one job in agriculture	Two jobs in nonagricultural industry			Multiple jobholding rate 1/				
			Total	Wage and salary jobs	Wage and salary job and self-employment	Both sexes	Men	Women	White	Negro and other races
May:										
1962	1,352	568	2,274	1,749	723	4.9	6.2	2.0	4.9	4.6
1963	1,921	1,177	2,893	2,071	722	5.7	7.2	2.4	5.7	5.2
1964	1,728	1,069	2,657	1,928	729	5.2	6.9	2.1	5.1	4.7
1965	1,756	1,063	2,691	1,914	727	5.2	6.7	2.1	5.1	4.9
1966	1,846	946	2,780	1,973	766	4.9	6.2	2.2	5.0	4.4
1967	1,998	919	3,069	2,126	745	5.2	6.9	2.1	5.1	4.5
1970	4,038	243	4,105	2,336	749	5.2	7.0	2.2	5.3	4.2
1971	4,015	251	4,166	2,298	746	5.1	6.7	2.6	5.1	3.8
1972	1,770	411	2,494	2,066	873	4.6	6.0	2.2	4.8	3.7
1973	1,262	487	1,775	2,410	865	5.1	6.6	2.7	5.1	4.7
1974	1,489	828	2,041	2,189	872	4.5	5.9	2.6	4.6	3.8

1/ Multiple jobholders as a percent of all employed persons.

NOTE: No surveys were made in 1967 and 1968.

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Table 2. Type of industry and class of worker of primary and secondary jobs for persons holding two jobs or more, May 1973 and May 1974

Date	Type of industry and class of worker of primary job	Total employed	Persons holding two jobs or more		Type of industry and class of worker of secondary job			Number of secondary job			
			Number	Percent of total employed	Agriculture		Nonagricultural industries		Total	Wage and salary workers	Self-employed workers
					Total	Wage and salary workers	Self-employed workers	Total			
MAY 1973											
	Total	45,736	4,262	9.3	411	115	74	1,429	2,711	1,498	
	Agriculture	3,287	223	6.8	69	40	29	15	128	6	
	Wage and salary workers	1,742	81	4.6	30	21	29	0	25	6	
	Self-employed workers	1,545	142	9.2	39	19	17	108	108	177	
	Unpaid family workers	200	19	9.5	0	0	0	15	15	277	
	Nonagricultural industries	40,291	4,039	10.0	762	75	674	1,414	2,583	692	
	Wage and salary workers	24,146	1,996	8.3	70	72	169	1,302	2,410	692	
	Self-employed workers	12,145	2,043	16.8	752	3	177	1,112	155	177	
	Unpaid family workers	4,000	0	0.0	0	0	0	18	18	277	
MAY 1974											
	Total	45,746	3,888	8.5	497	106	591	1,192	2,400	692	
	Agriculture	1,694	218	12.8	61	31	32	171	149	2	
	Wage and salary workers	1,160	84	7.3	30	16	34	44	32	2	
	Self-employed workers	1,778	107	6.0	31	17	177	90	90	177	
	Unpaid family workers	406	27	6.7	0	0	0	27	27	277	
	Nonagricultural industries	42,152	3,670	8.7	640	74	567	1,021	2,451	690	
	Wage and salary workers	25,640	1,996	7.8	627	70	557	2,059	2,169	690	
	Self-employed workers	13,512	1,674	12.4	13	4	177	177	177	177	
	Unpaid family workers	900	0	0.0	0	0	0	5	5	277	

1/ Self-employed persons with a secondary business or farm, but no wage or salary job, were not counted as multiple jobholders.

2/ Persons whose primary job was as an unpaid family worker were counted as multiple jobholders only if they also held a wage or salary job.

Occupation	Persons holding two jobs or more							
	Men				Women			
	Number (thous.)	Multiple jobholding rate 1/	Percent distribution by occupation of		Number (thous.)	Multiple jobholding rate 1/	Percent distribution by occupation of	
		Primary job	Secondary job			Primary job	Secondary job	
		100.0	100.0			100.0	100.0	
Professional, technical, and related workers	103	8.4	20.8	18.1	145	5.7	21.1	19.8
Administrative support and clerical workers	26	4.9	1.8	2.6	7	3.7	2	2.7
Service workers, including janitors and cleaners	20	8.9	2.1	2.0	14	2.7	5.9	5.1
Production, transportation, and material moving workers	169	16.6	3.6	3.6	71	3.6	8.3	7.0
Unemployed	128	1.5	10.9	11.5	54	2.8	8.5	8.5
Manufacturing, construction, and related workers	111	6.1	11.1	10.6	69	3.1	2.5	4.5
Transportation and communication	124	2.1	6.1	6.8	69	1.0	8.0	14.2
Government	22	6.7	1.7	3.2	39	2.9	6.2	12.1
Health care workers	132	5.1	3.4	3.6	15	1.9	1.7	1.8
Other workers	108	6.7	6.9	6.7	277	2.1	11.9	19.5
Total	175	5.1	19.1	12.1	6	1.4	1.9	2.7
Unemployed	111	6.7	10.1	10.9	15	1.8	5.0	1.0
Production, transportation, and material moving workers	141	6.8	6.0	5.7	6	1.2	1.7	1.0
Service workers, including janitors and cleaners	182	6.4	6.0	6.2	9	1.7	1.7	1.0
Administrative support and clerical workers	2	1.7	1	1	81	6.5	8.1	11.8
Professional, technical, and related workers	28	6.9	8.2	11.4	14	2.2	15.2	20.5
Health care workers	89	10.7	4.1	2.6	1	3.4	1.3	1.6
Transportation and communication	26	2.6	1.1	1.1	25	3.3	2.9	1.5
Other workers	26	6.3	1.9	4.5	106	2.1	12.2	16.5
Unemployed	101	6.7	3.4	18.0	2	4.2	1.5	2.7
Production, transportation, and material moving workers	64	6.2	2.1	2.4	21	3.3	2.9	1.3

1. Multiple jobholding rate is percent of total employed in each occupation. Total employed is sum of single jobholders and those holding two or more jobs in the same occupation.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Washington, D.C., 1974.

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Table 2. Occupational distribution by sex and state, by workers holding two jobs or more, by sex, May 1974

Occupation	Persons holding two jobs or more							
	Men				Women			
	Number (thous.)	Multiple jobholding rate 1/	Percent distribution by industry of		Number (thous.)	Multiple jobholding rate 1/	Percent distribution by industry of	
		Primary job	Secondary job			Primary job	Secondary job	
		100.0	100.0			100.0	100.0	
Manufacturing	186	6.1	6.2	21.9	12	5.0	1.7	4.2
Construction	24	6.8	2.6	1.1	6	2.7	1.7	1.9
Transportation and communication	101	6.7	3.1	18.8	6	2.9	1.7	2.8
Government	2	1.5	1.2	1.7	20	6.2	2.4	3.7
Total	313	6.1	6.8	24.1	44	2.6	46.1	49.8
Manufacturing	206	6.0	49.2	60.1	70	2.6	91.1	78.2
Construction	20	1.6	1.7	1.2	5	1.7	1.6	1.7
Transportation and communication	114	6.9	1.1	4.5	19	7.2	2.2	1.7
Government	69	5.2	23.1	3.0	41	1.3	9.6	1.2
Unemployed	12	3.7	16.9	2.5	19	1.4	4.5	1.0
Health care workers	17	1.7	8.3	2.5	44	1.4	3.1	2.7
Professional, technical, and related workers	27	4.8	8.2	4.4	31	2.7	3.6	1.7
Administrative support and clerical workers	101	6.3	12.6	14.1	159	2.4	16.1	27.9
Production, transportation, and material moving workers	111	4.7	1.7	1.7	15	1.8	1.5	1.0
Other workers	267	6.4	4.8	12.4	146	2.5	16.8	26.9
Unemployed	62	4.2	2.7	4.4	36	2.5	6.5	2.9
Manufacturing	669	6.7	22.1	22.4	111	3.2	42.4	48.8
Construction	14	1.4	1.2	1.4	81	6.6	9.6	12.5
Transportation and communication	74	4.2	2.1	3.4	26	3.7	3.0	2.1
Government	16	12.5	19.1	2.7	142	1.7	18.1	7.6
Health care workers	191	1.8	6.1	6.6	124	2.3	14.1	11.5
Professional, technical, and related workers	49	4.1	7.9	3.7	9	2.9	1.2	1.8
Administrative support and clerical workers	111	4.3	16.4	4.4	26	1.9	3.0	1.0
Production, transportation, and material moving workers	11	8.1	1	1.6	1	1	1	1
Other workers	12	1.2	1.5	1.7	11	2.1	1.1	1.6
Unemployed	147	1.7	6.1	1.1	15	2.2	1.7	2.1
Production, transportation, and material moving workers	140	1.2	4.6	17.8	41	2.8	4.6	17.6
Service workers, including janitors and cleaners	1	1.1	1	1	5	1.1	1.6	1.7

1. Multiple jobholding rate is percent of total employed in each industry. Total employed is sum of single jobholders and those holding two or more jobs in that industry.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Washington, D.C., 1974.

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