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Multiple Job Holding, Local Labor Markets, and the Business Cycle

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Abstract: About 5 percent of U.S. workers hold multiple jobs, which can exacerbate or mitigate employment changes over the business cycle. Theory is ambiguous and prior literature is not fully conclusive. We examine the relationship between multiple job holding and local unemployment rates using a large Current Population Survey data set of workers in urban labor markets during 1998-2013. High unemployment labor markets have moderately lower rates of multiple job holding. Yet no relationship between multiple job holding and unemployment is found within markets over time, with near zero estimates being precisely estimated. The response of multiple job holding to unemployment is acyclic.

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Introduction

Roughly 5 percent of U.S. workers hold multiple jobs. The common perception among journalists and the public is that multiple job holding is countercyclical, increasingly used by workers to partially offset household income losses during a recession. Numerous news stories highlight anecdotal evidence of individuals taking on multiple jobs when macroeconomic conditions are poor.¹ Neither theory nor evidence, however, provides an unambiguous answer to the question of whether multiple job holding is procyclical or countercyclical. Focusing on labor supply, the willingness of workers to hold multiple jobs may be countercyclical if household income effects outweigh substitution effects on the demand for leisure. Desire for a second job may arise from a loss in work hours or other income losses on one's primary job or from a job (income) loss by another household member. Even if labor supply for multiple jobs is countercyclical, product and labor demand fall in a recession, resulting in fewer opportunities to hold multiple jobs absent extreme wage flexibility. The limited evidence that exists on multiple job holding and the business cycle is suggestive, but not fully conclusive.

In this paper, we use a large micro data set for 1998-2013 in order to examine how multiple job holding varies across and within U.S. labor markets (MSAs) with respect to local unemployment and employment growth rates. In addition to examining how overall multiple job holding varies with respect to local labor market conditions, we address several related questions. Among these are how multiple job holding over the cycle has varied over time and among demographic groups, how it varies for workers whose primary jobs are salaried versus hourly, and whether responses to business conditions are symmetric with respect to increases versus decreases in unemployment. We briefly address the question of how closely second jobs match primary jobs and whether differences between the two, measured by occupational indices of skill-related job tasks and working conditions, vary over the business cycle.

Why Do Workers Hold Multiple Jobs?

Although our focus is on how multiple job holding varies with the business cycle, it is helpful to discuss reasons for holding multiple jobs and the type of workers most likely to do so. Such a discussion helps inform our understanding of how multiple jobs might vary with macroeconomic conditions.

Most explanations for taking multiple jobs can be grouped into one of two categories, either because of an "hours constraint" or in order to obtain a preferred "job portfolio." An hours constraint on a worker's principal (say, highest wage) job can readily explain why a worker might increase utility by taking a second job, even at a lower wage. Alternatively, a worker not facing an hours constraint on the first job may take a higher paying second job that does have constrained hours; say, a temporary job or limited hours per week. Roughly 45 percent of U.S. wage and salary workers are salaried rather than paid

¹ Examples include Davidson (2009), McCray (2011), and Seligson (2011).

by the hour. Although salaried jobs generally do not have an explicit hours constraint, they do have an “earnings constraint” that can work in much the same way, leading some salaried workers to take a second job in order to increase their earnings.²

A “job portfolio” framework provides several explanations for multiple job holding. A worker may simply prefer diversity in job tasks, being happier dividing time in two different jobs or occupations.³ In this spirit, Renna and Oaxaca (2006) develop a job portfolio model based on a personal preference for job differentiation. Alternatively, workers may choose to work a second job as a form of insurance (i.e., diversifying one’s human capital) due to a high level of employment or income uncertainty in a first job. Or workers wanting to switch occupations or employers due to a poor match may use a second job as a source of on-the-job training that will facilitate a utility-enhancing move. Finally, a worker may choose to work at a second job for financial or family circumstances that are temporary, at the same time expecting that the current primary job offers the best long-run job match. Using panel data, Panos et al. (2014) provide interesting evidence on skill diversification and mobility among British dual job holders.

Given the varied reasons for which individuals hold multiple jobs, predicting how multiple job holding differs across demographic groups can be problematic. Hipple (2010) provides descriptive evidence on multiple job holding rates for employed workers for 1994 through 2009. Primary job occupations with particularly high rates of dual job incidence among men are firefighters, emergency medical technicians and paramedics, and teachers; and among women dental hygienists, psychologists, teachers, and therapists.⁴ Some of these occupations (e.g., teachers) are salaried but earnings constrained, with hours that are either sufficiently predictable or flexible as to allow a second job. Those holding multiple jobs in 2009 worked an average 11 hours per week more than did single-job holders (Hipple 2010). In surveys asking why individuals hold multiple jobs (last asked in the May 2004 CPS), economic reasons are predominant, although roughly 1 in 5 cites enjoyment of the second job. In subsequent analysis, we present not only descriptive evidence on how multiple job holding differs among various worker groups, but also multivariate analysis providing evidence on how worker, job, and location

² We have not seen the earnings constraint argument regarding salaried jobs made in the multiple job holding literature. A college professor who occasionally consults might fit into the latter two categories. The consulting job may pay an hourly or daily rate in excess of one’s primary hourly earnings, but the job’s longevity is temporary (i.e., an hours constraint on the second job). Alternatively, a salaried professor faces an earnings constraint on the primary job and may choose to consult or take on paid work at a rate below one’s implicit wage, say, a low-paying consulting job or reviewing a textbook. Teaching summer school has a similar logic, although it would not be classified as a multiple job if the teaching is performed for the primary employer.

³ The title of a paper by Böheim and Taylor (2004) arguably says it all: “And in the Evening She’s a Singer with the Band – Second Jobs, Plight or Pleasure?”

⁴ Winters (2010) examines multiple job holding among teachers using the CPS. He finds little relationship between teacher pay and moonlighting, but finds that teachers who moonlight work about one hour less in their teaching job.

attributes are associated with holding multiple jobs.

Multiple Job Holding and Unemployment

In our discussion and subsequent analysis of multiple jobs, we largely follow the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in how multiple jobs are defined (see Hipple 2010). The BLS defines a multiple job holder as an individual who: (a) holds wage and salary jobs with two or more employers; (b) combines a wage and salary job with self-employment; or (c) combines a wage and salary job with one as an unpaid family worker. In our subsequent empirical work, we include only those multiple job holders whose primary job is a wage and salary job.⁵

The Current Population Survey (CPS) first began regularly collecting information on multiple job holding in 1994 as part of the survey's major redesign (prior to 1994, occasional CPS supplements included information on multiple job holding). Figures 1a and 1b show the BLS national monthly rates of multiple job holding and unemployment for the period January 1994 through December 2014, shown separately for men and women. Each rate is computed as a three-month average centered on the designated month (the exception is January 1994, which is the average rate for January and February). Neither series is seasonally adjusted. An obvious characterization of the national multiple job holding series is that it varies little with respect to changes in unemployment, but has shown a modest downward trend over time, more so for men than for women. The 1994-2014 period included a strong boom in the late 1990s and two recessions, the most recent being quite large and lengthy. There appears to be no obvious, substantive relationship between national unemployment and multiple job holding rates over time. Although there is limited seasonal variation in multiple job holding (Hipple, 2010), our subsequent regression analysis includes month fixed effects, the magnitude of which are relatively small.

There is a reasonably robust literature exploring the determinants of multiple job holding, but little on how it varies over the cycle.⁶ CPS data, much of it from an earlier era, have been used by others to examine the incidence of multiple-job holding (Stinson, 1986, 1990; Kimmel and Powell, 1999). The primary advantage of CPS data is that samples are large and nationally representative.⁷ The 1979 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY79) and the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) are

⁵ The reason to restrict the sample in this way is that the CPS outgoing rotation group (ORG) files provide earnings information only for wage and salary jobs and do not report any earnings information for second jobs. The CPS does report work hours, occupation, and industry for a second job.

⁶ Studies examining various dimensions of multiple job holding include Shishko and Rostkers (1976), Krishnan (1990), Paxson and Sicherman (1996), Averett (2001), Conway and Kimmel (2009), Renna and Oaxaca (2006), Pouliakas et al. (2009), Hamersma et al. (2014), and Panos et al. (2014). Partridge (2002) uses state level data from 1994-98 to examine how multiple job holding varies across states and time, concluding that state differences are maintained over time.

⁷ In some early CPS supplements, respondents are asked why they moonlight, although the set of possible responses tell us little about relative wages or hours constraints.

relatively well suited for identifying and measuring the duration of multiple jobs (Amuéd-Dorantes and Kimmel 2009; Conway and Kimmel 2001), but each has modest sample sizes. In the Panel Study of Income and Dynamics (PSID), it is possible to identify more than one job, but not always possible to discern whether or not the jobs are held simultaneously (Paxson and Sicherman 1996; Averett 2001).

The literature on multiple job holding and cyclicity is neither large nor fully conclusive. Amuéd-Dorantes and Kimmel (2009) provide a nice summary of this literature, identifying studies that report evidence of countercyclical, acyclic, and procyclical relationships. These authors' analysis of NLSY79 data uses state employment growth as a measure of the business cycle. They conclude that multiple job holding among men is largely acyclic, while female multiple job holding switched from countercyclical during the 1980s and early 1990s to procyclical by 2000-2002.

A recent paper by Lalé (2015) provides detailed descriptive evidence of worker transitions in the CPS in order to better understand the gradual decline in multiple job holding over time. He shows that lower rates are strongly associated with declining monthly transitions from single-job to multiple-job holding. Although the focus of his analysis is not on the business cycle, he concludes there is little evidence of a substantive relationship between multiple job holding and the national business cycle in time-series patterns (such as our Figure 1) showing aggregate U.S. data (Lalé 2015, p. 2). In contrast to prior literature on multiple job holding and the business cycle, our analysis focuses on how local area multiple job holding varies with respect to local labor market business conditions.

A recent working paper by Zangelidis (2014) examining European evidence on multiple job holding is the paper most comparable to our work. As do we, he uses a large micro-level dataset, in his case the European Union Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) for 1998-2011. Across the 28 EU countries, the MJH rate is much lower than in the U.S., 3.2 percent in the EU versus about 5 percent in the U.S. That said, there is large variability in the MJH rate across EU countries (rates range from less than 1 percent to 9 percent), although mean weekly hours on the second job vary little across countries, averaging 12.9 hours across the continent. Most relevant to our work, Zangelidis finds an overall procyclical MJH pattern using country unemployment rates as the primary business cycle measure. This matches our findings for the U.S., absent labor market fixed effects. Zangelidis does not focus on within versus across labor market differences in MJH responsiveness to the business cycle, although his analysis does include country fixed effects. Zangelidis introduces the novel concept of second job intensity, measured by the percentage of total work hours due to the second job. Among multiple job holders, the intensity measure averages 26.7 percent across all 28 countries and displays limited variation (the values range from 22 to 34 percent). The intensity measure of second job holding varies procyclically.⁸

⁸ Using our dataset for the U.S., we obtain a MJH intensity measure of 27.8 percent, similar to rates compiled by Zangelidis for the EU. We find little evidence of cyclicity using U.S. data.

Our analysis can be differentiated from prior literature in several ways. We use an unusually large U.S. micro data set covering a lengthy time period (1998-2013), enabling us to obtain precise estimates of the effects of labor market conditions on multiple job holding. Because only one-in-twenty workers hold multiple jobs, sample size matters. Our large sample enables us to examine differences in MJH responsiveness to business conditions for different worker groups based on gender, marital status, foreign born, and hourly versus salaried workers. And we are able to examine whether MJH responsiveness to business conditions changed during the Great Recession (and over time more generally). A key contribution of the paper is our focus on local labor markets (MSAs), distinguishing between estimates of MJH cyclicity that rely on cross-labor market differences versus within-labor market changes in business conditions. We examine differences in how multiple job holding is related to the two business cycle measures used in prior literature, the unemployment rate and employment growth. We find that the two measures are weakly correlated across MSAs and have largely independent effects on multiple job holding. Finally, we utilize measures of occupational job attributes, which enable us to construct occupational skill and working condition indices for the primary and secondary jobs.

How Should Multiple Job Holding Vary over the Business Cycle?

Even if workers are more likely to want to hold multiple jobs during downturns, it need not follow that multiple job holding will increase – creation of jobs requires employer demand as well as labor supply. In what follows, we examine how multiple job holding varies with respect to two alternative business cycle measures, the unemployment rate and growth rate in employment. We expect the two measures to exhibit similar relationships with multiple job holding, albeit with opposite signs.⁹ That said, area unemployment and employment growth rates are weakly correlated in the U.S. (Rappaport 2012).

Each measure has strengths and weaknesses. The unemployment rate is a relatively direct measure of labor market tightness and the business cycle. However, local area unemployment rates are based on relatively small samples of households, supplemented with administrative data on employment and unemployment benefit claims. Our measure of employment growth, from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), provides a less noisy measure, but is conceptually a less direct measure of the business cycle since growth is heavily influenced by factors unrelated to cyclicity. Moreover, there is a mechanical correlation between multiple job holding and employment growth measured with establishment data. Unlike household surveys in which employment totals are based on persons and not jobs (i.e., a dual job holder is counted as one worker rather than two), establishment surveys measure employment based on the number of jobs, hence a dual job holder would be counted twice. Measures of employment growth (measured as a percentage or log difference) are not affected as

⁹ Because local area unemployment rates are measured with a nontrivial degree of error, we do not use changes in unemployment rates as a business cycle measure.

long as the rate of multiple job holding is constant over time, but a small positive (negative) correlation between multiple job holding and employment growth is mechanically generated if the multiple job holding rate increases (decreases).

Theory suggests that income and substitution effects have opposite effects on the labor supply for multiple jobs. During a recession, income effects should lead to increased desire for second jobs due to earnings losses on the primary job (due to reductions in hours and/or wage reductions). Or it may result from a job or earnings loss of another household member. The reverse is true during an expansion. Substitution effects work in the opposite direction, with a weak (strong) economy lowering (raising) wage offers in second jobs.

In measuring labor supply for multiple jobs, we observe whether workers hold multiple jobs, but do not observe whether workers with a single job seek a second job. Hence, one cannot directly observe the labor supply for multiple jobs (conditional on the wage) absent the unrealistic assumption of market clearing. And it makes little sense to assume that markets clear if one is studying employment over the business cycle. Hence, our empirical work can identify the relationship between multiple job holding and the business cycle, but the observed relationship reflects labor demand and job opportunities as well as labor supply preferences. Even if labor supply for multiple jobs is countercyclical, this need not result in increased multiple job holding during a recession.

Of interest is how multiple job responsiveness to the business cycle might differ across worker groups, for example between women and men and for those in hourly versus salaried jobs. Women have moderately higher multiple job holding rates than do men. Unemployment for men tends to be more cyclical than for women, so one might expect employed married women to have a less cyclical multiple job holding response than do married men. During a recession with large male job losses, we would expect negative income effects and increased husbands' time at home to increase married women's willingness to take a second job, despite such jobs being difficult to find. We have no priors for differences between single men and women.

Unexplored in prior studies are possible differences between those in hourly versus salaried jobs. Weekly earnings in hourly jobs are likely to be more cyclical than earnings in salaried jobs. Earnings in hourly jobs vary due to changes in hours worked and in the marginal wage for overtime hours ($1.5W$ versus W). Hence, hourly workers may have stronger income effects and could exhibit less cyclical or more countercyclical dual job labor supply. If labor demand is more cyclical for hourly than for salaried jobs, however, those holding hourly first jobs may exhibit more rather than less cyclicity than holders of salaried primary jobs.

Data

The goal of this paper is to identify how multiple job holding (MJH) responds to the business

cycle and local labor market conditions. To examine this we use Current Population Survey (CPS) Monthly Outgoing Rotation Group (MORG) data from January 1998 through December 2013 (questions about multiple jobs were added to the CPS in 1994). Each month the CPS—conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau—interviews about 60,000 households, collecting a variety of information about labor market behavior, demographics, and family characteristics. Households are in the survey for a total of eight months: they are interviewed for four consecutive months (rotation groups 1-4), then out of the survey the next eight months, and then reenter the survey the following four months (rotation groups 5-8). We use the outgoing rotation group files (groups 4 and 8), the quarter sample each month that provides information on usual weekly earnings and hours worked, along with additional information on multiple jobs (see below).

In the CPS, all employed respondents have been asked the following question: “Last week, did you have more than one job (or business), including part-time, evening, or weekend work?” If they answer “yes,” they are then asked how many jobs (or businesses) they had altogether and how many hours they worked each week at all their jobs. The primary job is defined as the one at which the greatest number of hours are worked. For workers holding three or more jobs, information is recorded only for the primary and second jobs, the latter being the job at which they work the second-greatest number of hours.¹⁰ For both the primary and second jobs, information is collected on class of the job (private for-profit, private not-for-profit, federal, state, or local), detailed industry and occupation, and usual weekly hours worked. Earnings information is available for the MORG quarter sample, but only for the primary job.

Our primary estimation sample includes 1,850,757 non-student wage and salary workers (on their primary job), ages 18-65, for 1998 through 2013, located in 258 MSAs throughout the U.S. (this accounts for roughly three-quarters of the U.S. workforce).¹¹ In this sample, the (unweighted) multiple job holding rate is 5.0 percent, with 1,757,547 single-job holders and 93,210 multiple job holders (few of these hold more than two jobs).¹² As explained when we discuss the descriptive data (Table 1), weighting lowers the MJH rate to 4.7 percent. Workers self-employed in their primary job but with a wage and salary second job are counted by BLS as multiple job holders, but we exclude them from our sample given that earnings

¹⁰ In addition to information from CPS documentation, Hipple (2010) provides a clear description of how the BLS defines and measures multiple job holding.

¹¹ There exist 242 and 264 populated MSAs identified in the CPS prior to and following mid-2004. We include 258 MSAs in our analysis. Some MSAs were merged over the entire period for time consistency. Some small MSAs were included only in years prior to mid-2004; other small MSAs were included only after mid-2004.

¹² As discussed later in the paper, MJH rates decrease with labor market (MSA) size. The unweighted rate in nonurban areas is 6.9%, in contrast to the 5.0% rate in the urban areas identified in the CPS. Hence, the urban MJH rates used in our analysis are somewhat lower than the national averages seen in Figures 1a and 1b. For an analysis of differences in multiple job holding across regions and cities of different sizes, see Hirsch et al. (2015).

(and other) information is not provided for their self-employment job. This large national sample of workers over sixteen years provides us with substantial statistical power and the ability to examine differences both across labor markets and over time.

Workers in the CPS-MORG files are in the survey only once within a calendar year, but typically appear in the survey two consecutive years, assuming they remain in the same residence. Thus, it is possible to create short panels with two observations on each worker, one year apart, for up to half of the respondents in any given year's survey. We provide supplementary analysis using CPS panels of worker-year pairs for the years 1998/99 through 2013/2014.¹³ The panels provide a robustness check on our principal cross-section results, examining how one-year changes in the unemployment rate within labor markets affect worker-specific transitions into and out of multiple jobs.

Our unit of analysis is the individual worker, with emphasis given to MSA variation in business conditions (the unemployment rate and employment growth) across and within labor markets over time. Within labor market analysis is achieved by including MSA fixed effects in our estimating equations or, alternatively, using panel data to observe worker-specific changes in multiple job holding over time. We find that much of the apparent cyclical response seen for multiple job holding reflects differences across labor markets, while there is minimal cyclical response within labor markets over time. We use MSA unemployment, averaged over three months (to reduce measurement error), as our principal measure of the business cycle.¹⁴ In work not shown, the use of a lagged unemployment measure produced results similar to those shown. In addition, we provide parallel analysis using employment growth as a measure of labor market tightness and business conditions.

For the analysis of occupational mismatch, we combine the CPS worker sample with data from the Occupational Information Network (O*NET), produced by the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration. This database is a comprehensive system for collecting, organizing, and describing data on job characteristics within occupations. We use O*NET 12.0, released in June 2007, and created a data set with O*NET occupational job descriptors.¹⁵ The O*NET indices were created based on SOC occupation codes used in the CPS beginning in 2003 and ending in 2010. Hence, our (limited) analysis using O*NET is based on a 2003-2010 CPS sample, whereas our primary analysis uses a larger CPS sample for 1998-2013.

Combining O*NET with the CPS allows us to account more directly for occupational skill

¹³ It is not possible to match across years if the household changed residence or if individuals moved out of a household. Because we restrict our sample to those in the same residence and working in a primary wage and salary job in consecutive years, match rates are well below 100 percent.

¹⁴ Unemployment statistics are provided by the BLS as part of their Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program.

¹⁵ The O*NET data set and indices were developed by and described in Hirsch and Schumacher (2012).

requirements, job tasks, and working conditions for both primary and secondary jobs. Because the skill index is a strong correlate of wages, and wages are not reported in the CPS for workers' second jobs, comparison of the skill index for the primary and secondary jobs provides information on likely differences in wages between primary and secondary jobs.

As described in Hirsch and Schumacher (2012), 206 O*NET job descriptors are used. Indices of occupational skills/tasks (*SK*) and physical working conditions (*WC*) are constructed using factor analysis. The *SK* factor index provides a linear combination of the 168 skill and task attributes and the *WC* index provides a linear combinations of 38 physical working condition attributes. The factor loadings of the *SK* first factor can be characterized as an index of occupational job tasks and cognitive skills of workers needed to successfully perform a job. *SK* accounts for 41 percent of the total covariance among the 168 skill/task attributes across 501 Census occupations. *SK* heavily loads O*NET measures of critical thinking, judgment and decision making, monitoring, written expression, speaking, writing, active listening, written comprehension, active learning, negotiation, and persuasion. *WC* accounts for 56 percent of the total covariance among the physical working conditions and heavily loads extreme working conditions (e.g., temperature, lighting, contaminants, hazards) and strength requirements. The factor analysis is weighted by occupational employment from a large CPS sample.¹⁶

Descriptive Evidence

Descriptive evidence on the merged CPS-O*NET database is provided in Table 1. Sample weights are used to estimate both the means and subsequent regression estimates. Weights have a substantive effect on overall multiple job holding rates and, to a lesser extent, some of our other variables. Whereas the weighted mean of multiple job holding for our urban sample is 4.7 percent, the unweighted mean is 5.0 percent. The explanation for the difference is straightforward. Multiple job holding is substantially lower in large metropolitan areas than in smaller cities and in rural areas, while CPS sample weights are larger (smaller) in highly (less) populated areas due to relative under (over) sampling. Hence, unweighted sample means overstate the population MJH rate. As compared to the weighted mean of 4.7 percent for our urban sample, the weighted MJH rate for rural areas and the small metro areas not identified in the CPS is 6.0 percent. Weighting has a minimal effect on regression coefficients.

As seen in Table 1, usual weekly hours on the primary job is lower for multiple versus single job

¹⁶ An informative descriptions of factor analysis is provided in Ingram and Neumann (2006). The factor index values compiled by Hirsch and Schumacher (2012) and used here were for CPS wage and salary workers in 2005-2008. By construction, the indices have mean zero and a standard deviation of one. Note that our CPS sample exclude those living outside a metropolitan area or in very small MSAs not identified in the CPS (about 30 percent of the workforce). Hence, our urban sample has a small positive mean for *SK* and small negative mean for *WC*, indicating that the urban labor force is employed in slightly more skilled and less onerous occupations than is the overall U.S. workforce.

holders (37.2 versus 39.8 hours). Usual hours per week on a second job is 14.3 hours, so dual job holders work substantially more hours (11.7) on average than do single job holders. Average hourly earnings in the primary job are roughly similar for single and multiple job holders, \$22.62 and \$22.92 respectively, in annual 2013 dollars. Multiple job holders tend to be more educated, having higher proportions of B.A. and graduate degrees than do single job holders. The proportion of employees who are hourly rather than salaried workers is similar for single and multiple job holders (56 and 58 percent, respectively).

The descriptive data provide limited insight into the central question being asked in this paper. Mean MSA unemployment rates for the single and multiple job samples are similar (6.1 and 5.9 percent). The lower unemployment rate for multiple job holders suggests MJH might be cyclical (i.e., vary inversely with unemployment), but the difference is too small to draw any conclusion.

Comparison of means for the occupational skills and working conditions indices (*SK* and *WC*) shows that on the primary job, multiple job holders display a higher value of occupational skill (0.21 versus 0.07) and slightly less demanding working conditions (-0.17 versus -0.05) than do single job holders. Restricting the sample to dual job holders, one sees that these workers' second jobs involved a noticeably lower level of skill (-0.08 versus 0.21, a 0.3 s.d. difference) and slightly more demanding working conditions (-0.11 versus -0.17). In our sample, 15.7 percent of multiple job holders work in the same detailed occupation in their primary and second jobs (not shown in Table 1). Subsequent analysis examines how these skill and working condition differences vary with the business cycle. In wage analysis not shown, the coefficient on the *SK* skill index in a dense Mincerian log wage equation is about 0.20. Using that estimate, the 0.29 difference in the skill index between multiple job holders' primary and secondary jobs (0.21 versus -0.08) suggests a roughly 6 percent wage advantage in the primary job (0.2 times 0.29).

Empirical Estimation: Models

To examine the response of multiple job holding over the business cycle, linear probability models of multiple job holding are specified (probit estimates at the sample means are highly similar). That is, we estimate

$$M_{ikt} = \beta x_{ikt} + \theta LM_{kt} + \gamma U_{kt} + \varepsilon, \quad (1)$$

where M_{ikt} represents the probability of individual i in labor market k in time period t holding multiple jobs, conditional on being employed as a wage and salary worker. Our principal measure of the business cycle is the monthly unemployment rate U (averaged over three months) in metropolitan area k during month t .¹⁷ An estimate of $\gamma < 0$ would indicate that multiple job holding is cyclical, $\gamma = 0$ acyclic, and $\gamma > 0$ countercyclical. We subsequently provide analysis including employment growth as an alternative

¹⁷ In results not shown, we use lagged values of U and obtain highly similar results.

measure of the business cycle.

The vector x_{ikt} includes demographic, human capital, workplace (the primary job), and time period controls. These include indicator variables for education (5 dummies for 6 categories), age (9), gender, marital status (2), preschool and school-age children in the household (2), foreign-born citizen and non-citizen (2), public employment, union member, hours on primary job (5), industry (8) and occupation (15) in the primary job, and month and year dummies.¹⁸ The vector LM_{kt} represents labor market (MSA) characteristics other than the unemployment rate. We first estimate a specification without LM controls, then add region and MSA size dummies, and then MSA fixed effects (absorbing the region and size dummies). Standard errors are clustered by MSA. The purpose of increasingly detailed location dummies is to move from estimates of γ based heavily on cross-sectional differences in multiple job outcomes to estimates based primarily on temporal changes in multiple job behavior within labor markets.

As previously discussed, supply-side forces likely lead to increases in the desire for multiple job holding during downturns as workers respond to lower household income and increased financial risk. Yet demand-side forces may lead to multiple job holding declines during downturns as employers provide fewer jobs. Net effects may be weak. Further ambiguity arises from possible asymmetry in the responsiveness of multiple job holding to economic expansions and contractions, a possibility we have not seen considered in prior literature. To test for asymmetric responsiveness, we estimate a model that permits unemployment level coefficients to differ depending on whether the unemployment rate has increased or decreased. We examine whether response differs for unemployment increases versus decreases. The estimated model is

$$M_{ikt} = \beta x_{ikt} + \theta LM_{kt} + \gamma^U UP \cdot U_{kt} + \gamma^D DOWN \cdot U_{kt} + \varepsilon, \quad (2)$$

where UP and $DOWN$ are indicator variables whether unemployment increased or decreased over the previous three months (UP is coded 1 when there is no change) and γ^U and γ^D represents the responsiveness of multiple job holding to unemployment during periods of contraction and expansion (increasing and decreasing U), respectively.

The cross-sectional model with MSA fixed effects provides one method for examining how within-MSA multiple job holding varies with MSA-specific changes in unemployment. An alternative approach is to estimate a longitudinal model, which has the added advantage of accounting for individual worker heterogeneity. Here we regress individual changes in dual job status over one year among workers remaining in the same physical household residence. We estimate the following specification:

$$\Delta M_{ikt} = \beta' \Delta x_{ikt} + \gamma' \Delta U_{kt} + \Delta \varepsilon, \quad (3)$$

where Δ is the change operator (time period t now represents one-year changes), and γ' provides an

¹⁸ Year dummies capture long-run trends in economy-wide multiple job holding. They absorb a minimal portion of business cycle variation since our measure of cyclicity is based on 3-month averages of local area unemployment.

estimate of multiple job change cyclicalities, after accounting for individual heterogeneity. In the panel model all labor market and many individual worker controls fall out since most worker attributes remain constant over a year. The dependent value takes on values of -1 (multiple job leavers), 0 (single and multiple job stayers), and +1 (multiple job joiners). This model can be estimated as shown above, or with U in levels included in addition to ΔU . Standard errors are clustered by MSA. In the model above, the reference group is “stayers” – those who remain in single or multiple jobs in both years, and a treatment group that includes workers switching from either single to multiple or multiple to single jobs.

To investigate how occupational skill difference (referred to as “mismatch”) between primary and secondary jobs change with respect to the business cycle, we estimate regressions for the much smaller sample of workers who hold multiple jobs. The dependent variables, $\Delta skill$ and $\Delta working\ conditions$ are equal to the differences in SK and WC , the O*NET indices of occupational skill requirements and working conditions, between workers’ primary job occupation and secondary job occupation. (i.e., the Δ operator is not longitudinal, but the difference between jobs at a point in time).

$$\Delta skill = \beta x_{ikt} + \theta LM_{kt} + \gamma_{sk} U_{kt} + \varepsilon, \quad (4)$$

$$\Delta working\ conditions = \beta x_{ikt} + \theta LM_{kt} + \gamma_{wc} U_{kt} + \varepsilon, \quad (5)$$

In equation (4), a positive (negative) γ_{sk} implies that the skill advantage seen for primary jobs will widen (narrow) as unemployment increases (decreases). In (5), a positive (negative) γ_{wc} implies working conditions in the primary relative to the secondary job will worsen (improve) as unemployment rises (higher WC values imply more demanding working conditions).

Evidence on Multiple Job Holding and the Business Cycle

Our analysis focuses on estimates of γ , which measure the response of multiple job holding to differences in local labor market unemployment rates across markets and over time. Estimates are from regressions with very large sample sizes including a rich set of covariates. In Table 2, we present LPM estimates using three specifications. The “base” equation includes human capital and demographic characteristics, along with each worker’s wage on the primary job, plus fixed effects for hours, industry, occupation, region, metropolitan area size, year, and month (probit marginal effects evaluated at means of the X ’s are highly similar). A “sub-base” specification omits region and city size fixed effects. In a third column, we add MSA fixed effects, which absorb the region and city size dummies.¹⁹ In all results shown in the paper, standard errors are clustered on MSA to account for error correlation among workers within the same labor market. As evident in Table 2, estimates of γ are nearly identical (-0.19 and -0.21) in the sub-base and base specifications, but close to zero (-0.03) and insignificant following addition of MSA fixed effects.

¹⁹ Our analysis shows that MSA fixed effects are important. The alternative specifications enable us to see to what extent the fixed effects reflect the impact of region and city size.

Before discussing estimates of γ , we briefly summarize the effects of covariates on multiple job holding. The full set of coefficients for the three specifications is shown in Appendix Table A-1. Using our base equation, multiple job holding increases with education, the MJH rate being 0.8 percentage points higher for high school graduates than dropouts, while bachelor's degree and graduate degree workers have MJH rates 2.6 and 3.5 percentage points higher, respectively. Similarly, MJH rates increase moderately with age, before trailing off among workers in their fifties and sixties.²⁰

Although raw MJH rates are slightly higher for women than for men, after accounting for covariates MJH rates are about 1.3 percentage points lower among women. Rates vary little with respect to race and ethnicity, although the signs on black, Asian, and Hispanic are negative (non-Hispanic whites are the reference group). Rates do not differ between natives and foreign-born citizens, but are about a 0.5 percentage point lower for non-citizens. Workers never married and those married with spouse present have MJH rates roughly a percentage point lower than among those previously married, but currently separated, divorced, or widowed. Those with pre-school children in the household have a MJH rate about 0.5 percentage points lower than those either with children 6 or older or without children in the household. As expected, MJH decreases with respect to usual hours worked on the primary job (the omitted category of workers are those with variable hours on their primary job, who exhibit low rates of MJH). Union members have MJH rates about a half point higher than non-members, all else the same. Those with higher average hourly earnings in their primary jobs have a lower MJH rate, but the effect is small, a 10 percent higher wage in the primary job being associated with a 0.04 percentage point lower MJH rate.

Our principal focus is on the estimates of γ , the coefficients on local unemployment rates showing the response of MJH to differences in local labor market conditions across markets and over time. Our large sample allows us to observe differences across groups not possible in previous studies. For the full sample, these estimates were shown in the top row of Table 2. In Table 3 we provide estimates of γ for alternative groups of workers and time periods from the "base" and "base + MSA FE" specifications. Clearly evident is that nearly all estimates of γ are negative, indicating that multiple job holding is procyclical, expanding as unemployment decreases and receding as it increases. That said, the magnitudes of γ are not large. In our base equation for the full sample, the estimated γ is -0.207 and highly significant, indicating that each 1 percentage point increase in local area unemployment (an increase in U of 0.01) is associated with a 0.002 lower multiple job holding rate (i.e., a fifth of 1 percent). A one standard deviation increase in the unemployment rate (equal to 0.025), is associated with a 0.005 (half percentage

²⁰ In work not shown, we find that aging of the workforce accounts for little of the decline in multiple job holding between 1998 and 2013 (the first and last years of our sample). This leaves unexplained the causes of secular decline in multiple job holding, as seen in Figures 1a and 1b.

point) lower rate of multiple job holding. Relative to the mean multiple job rate of 4.7 percent in our sample, an unemployment rate one percentage point higher in one labor market versus another is associated with a 4 percent reduction in the multiple job holding rate (i.e., $-0.002/0.047 = -0.043$). In short, the across-MSA cyclical association between unemployment and multiple job holding, conditional on worker, job, and broad locational controls, is systematically negative and statistically significant, but modest in size.

When we add MSA fixed effects, which absorb region and city size effects, estimates of γ fall sharply, are insignificant, and close to zero. For the full sample, the estimate of γ with MSA fixed effects is -0.030 , about one-seventh as large as the estimate from our base specification. The point estimate implies that a 1 percentage point increase in unemployment (an increase of 0.01 in U) is associated with near-zero reduction in multiple job holding (a 0.0003 reduction in the 0.047 dual job rate across this sample). In short, within U.S. labor markets, the response of multiple job holding to within-market changes in unemployment is largely acyclic.

Table 3 enables us to examine variation in multiple job responsiveness to unemployment (i.e., estimates of γ) across different groups of workers. Given that nearly all the estimates including MSA fixed effects are close to zero, our discussion focuses on results without as well as with MSA fixed effects. Overall, estimates of γ are highly similar across groups and time periods. As discussed earlier, we expect differences between men and women due to household specialization to show up most strongly for married rather than single workers.²¹ Income effects (leading to a less negative or positive γ) should be more substantive for married workers (women or men) than for single workers. These qualitative results are seen in Table 3. Moreover, we do not see this same relationship when we compare all men and women or single men and women. Among all groups of workers shown in Table 3, married women have estimates of γ that are closest to zero (least negative) and, in the specification with MSA fixed effects, a small positive coefficient. Given the absence of market clearing in a recession it is not possible to disentangle net differences between labor supply income and substitution effects from those of demand effects (vacancies) that vary with business conditions. The overall net effect, however, is a largely acyclic pattern of multiple job holding among married workers. We also examine multiple job response among foreign-born and native workers and find nearly identical estimates of γ in the base equation.

Differences in multiple job holding with respect to business conditions among hourly versus salaried workers in their primary job has not been previously examined. Hourly workers display a somewhat more cyclical pattern than do salaried workers, -0.234 versus -0.155 in the base specification. To the extent that hourly workers have more variable earnings due to variation in regular and overtime

²¹ In Table 3, married is defined to include those ever married while single includes those never married.

hours, they should have stronger income effects and thus display less cyclical (or countercyclical) behavior than do salaried workers. But we observe the opposite. The implication is that observed multiple job outcomes are driven strongly by labor demand (vacancies), with second job opportunities for hourly primary workers being cyclical and difficult to find during downturns.

An additional question to address is whether and how the relationship between multiple job holding and local labor market unemployment changed during the Great Recession, a period in which the rate of nationwide multiple job holding changed little, but in which there was substantial variation across labor markets in unemployment. Whereas we found a value of $\gamma = -0.207$ in our base equation over the entire 1998-2013 period, restricting the sample to 2008-2010 (the recession began officially in December 2007), we obtain a similar but slightly more negative γ estimate of -0.231 during the Great Recession. Splitting our entire 1998-2013 in half, we find that γ , if anything, became slightly less cyclical over time, but differences are small and insignificant. Although the level of primary and secondary job holding declined in the Great Recession, the aggregate multiple job holding *rate* declined only modestly, not markedly different from declines seen prior to 2008 and after 2010. Although the Great Recession produced large household income effects and no doubt increased the search for second jobs, few such jobs were available. In short, multiple job holding, on net, appears to have done little to either mitigate or exacerbate income losses during the Great Recession.

Further Evidence and Robustness Checks

Employment Growth as a Business Cycle Measure

As a robustness check, the log of employment growth is used as an alternative business cycle measure. We use employment data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). The QCEW provides monthly data on employment at the county level, which in turn can be aggregated up to the MSA level. In order to reduce measurement error in local employment counts, we use as our measure of employment growth the average monthly log employment growth in the three months surrounding the CPS reference week. For example, workers surveyed in the CPS in mid-March would be matched to the average log difference in QCEW employment for Jan/Feb, Feb/Mar, and Mar/Apr.

MJH employment growth results are shown in Table 4. The format is identical to that seen previously in Table 3 using the unemployment rate as the business cycle measure.²² Three results are evident. First, all coefficients are positive, consistent with the procyclical multiple job holding found previously using the unemployment rate as the business cycle measure. Second, the magnitudes of the point estimates both with and without MSA fixed effects are minuscule. For example the roughly 0.10 coefficient estimates seen for the full sample in both the base and fixed effects specifications imply that

²² Sample sizes are slightly lower than in Table 3 due to the inability to obtain appropriate employment figures for a small share of the CPS sample.

employment growth of 1 percent (.01), would be associated with a 0.001 (one tenth of one percent) increase in multiple job holding. The close-to-zero effect of employment changes on multiple job holding aligns closely with our Table 3 estimates using the unemployment rate measure with MSA fixed effects. Third, the employment change measure used in Table 4 has little correlation with the unemployment rate measure in Table 3. Rappaport (2012) likewise finds little correlation between metro area employment growth and unemployment rates. Each is a legitimate measure of labor market tightness, but these are conceptually different measures. The unemployment rate is perhaps a more direct measure of cyclicity, reflecting the ease or difficulty in finding a job. The employment growth measure largely reflects differences across urban areas in economic growth rates.

The robust negative correlation between multiple job holding and unemployment across labor markets, absent MSA fixed effects, clearly reflects systematic differences across labor markets in MJH that are correlated with relatively fixed differences in unemployment levels. Labor economists have long been aware of systematic long-run differences in unemployment across markets (e.g., Hall 1970 and, more recently, Rappaport 2012). To illustrate the difference in labor market “fixity” between our alternative business cycle measures, we simply regress each of their monthly rates on MSA fixed effects for our 1998-2013 sample period. In contrast to an R^2 of 0.01 for the employment growth regression, we obtain an R^2 of 0.43 for the unemployment regression. Adding year and month fixed effects to each increases their respective R^2 values to 0.26 and 0.83. The conclusion that unemployment rates have greater fixity across markets than does employment growth is robust to use of weights, use of 3-month versus 1-month unemployment and employment measures, and to expanding the analysis to include small MSAs not identified in the CPS. Although economists are well aware of the systematic long-run differences in area unemployment, there has been little notice of systematic differences across states (or MSAs) in multiple job holding over time.²³ An exception is Partridge (2002), plus recent analysis by Hirsch et al. (2015) that focuses explicitly on explanations for local labor market fixity in multiple job holding.

Although we regard the unemployment rate and employment growth as alternative business cycle measures, the low correlation between the two allows us to include both of these measures in multiple job holding regressions and to examine their separate effects. Table 5 shows the coefficient estimates on the unemployment rate and employment growth from multiple job holding regressions for our base and FE specifications. Shown are the coefficients when both business cycle measures are included, as well as those seen previously (in Tables 3 and 4) when the measures were included separately. Including both measures reduces the absolute value of the coefficients, but the reduction is small. Using the base

²³ Such differences can be readily seen if one compares across years the state rates provided in the annual BLS news release on multiple job holding.

specification with both measures included, we obtain coefficient estimates of -0.205 and 0.081 on the unemployment rate and the log of employment growth, respectively, compared to -0.207 and 0.103 seen previously when entered separately. With MSA fixed effects included, we obtain estimates of -0.024 and 0.089 on the unemployment rate and log employment growth, compared to the separate -0.030 and 0.091 estimates. Standard errors are likewise similar when included separately and jointly. These proxies for labor market tightness and the business cycle can be treated as distinct measures.

In short, our results show that multiple job holding with respect to the two business cycle measures is weakly cyclical, but sufficiently close to zero so as to characterize the relationship as acyclic.

Asymmetric Multiple Job Holding Over the Business Cycle

An additional check on prior results is to ask whether multiple job holding responds symmetrically to increases and decreases in unemployment. To examine this question, we estimate separate coefficients on unemployment for periods of contraction and expansion, with unemployment interacted with *UP* and *DOWN* indicator variables based on whether unemployment increased or decreased in the previous three months (equation 2). Results are shown in Table 6. Using our base equation, coefficients are highly similar to the -0.207 (0.030) estimate seen previously in Table 2, being -0.206 (0.030) during contractions and -0.208 (0.029) during expansions. With MSA fixed effects included, coefficients are nearly identical to the insignificant -0.030 (0.023) estimate seen previously in Table 2, being -0.030 (0.023) during contractions and -0.029 (0.023) during expansions. As an additional check, we also provide these estimates using 1-month rather than 3-month measures of both the unemployment rate variable and the indicator variable for *UP* and *DOWN*. The absolute value of the coefficients are slightly lower using the 1-month versus 3-month measures, presumably due to measurement error in the 1-month unemployment measure; however, coefficients are again nearly equivalent during expansions and contractions. In short, we find no evidence for asymmetry in multiple job holding responses over the business cycle.

Longitudinal Evidence on Multiple Job Holding

As a check on the cross-section results, we estimate multiple-job regressions using short two-year panels of workers who do not change residence over the year and are surveyed in the CPS the same month in consecutive years. The principal advantage of panel evidence is that it accounts for worker-specific heterogeneity that may be correlated with multiple job holding and unemployment (i.e., person-specific fixed effects net out in the differencing). Rather than comparing a group of multiple job holders with a group of single job holders, conditioning on measured attributes, we compare each worker to herself one year apart, with some workers having switched between single and multiple job holding.

Our estimation sample is for the worker/year pairs 1998/99 through 2012/13. Results are shown in Table 7. Estimating the longitudinal equation (3) shown previously, we obtain an estimate of γ' (the

coefficient on ΔU) of -0.053 (.027). The sample size is 568,118. This coefficient is roughly a quarter of the size of the cross-sectional estimate of γ in our base specification, being close instead to the -0.030 estimate from the MSA fixed effects specification in Table 2. Adding a control for the unemployment level U , the coefficient on ΔU barely changes. When we add dummies for year and month, thus allowing MJH transitions to differ among months and over time, estimates of γ' turn positive, being effectively zero and not close to significance. In short, the longitudinal evidence reinforces our previous conclusion based on cross sectional analysis with MSA fixed effects. There is little or no net relationship between multiple job holding and unemployment within labor markets.

The Business Cycle and Occupational Mismatch between Primary and Secondary Jobs

Our final analysis examines how job quality differences between primary and secondary jobs vary with the business cycle. As previously observed in Table 1, on average, multiple job holders' second jobs have a lower O*NET occupational skill index (SK) value and a higher (more demanding) physical working conditions (WC) value, signaling lower "quality" on secondary than on primary jobs. Given that the skill index is highly correlated with pay, while working conditions are not, these results suggest that on average workers' second jobs pay less than do their first jobs (our guesstimate is roughly 6 percent less). Not examined in previous literature is whether job quality differences vary over the business cycle. Based on the sample of multiple job holders, we estimate regressions in which the dependent variable is the difference in either SK or in WC between the first and second jobs. Our focus is on how these differences in job quality vary with the business cycle, with our expectation being that during recessions the job quality gap might widen due to more limited options among workers.

As seen in in Table 8, the qualitative effects of unemployment on job quality differences are contrary to our expectations, but very small in magnitude. The gap in occupational job quality between the primary and secondary job narrows slightly during recessions and widens in expansions. The coefficient on the unemployment rate is -1.62 (significant at the 0.01 level) for the ΔSK base equation. It declines to -0.53 and is insignificant when MSA fixed effects are added. These estimated effects are tiny. The raw mean gap in occupational SK between first and second jobs is 0.288 (see Table 1), more than a quarter of a standard deviation difference. Coefficient effects of -1.62 or -0.53 multiplied by a 0.01 (one percentage point) increase in unemployment are trivial relative to the standard deviation in SK (by construction 1.0) or compared to the 0.3 mean difference between $SK1$ and $SK2$.

Turning to the ΔWC equations, we obtain a significant (at the 0.05 level) coefficient on the unemployment rate of 0.75 for the base equation. Adding MSA fixed effects, the coefficient is insignificant and effectively zero, at 0.23. The mean difference in WC between jobs (Table 1) is a small 0.054 points, with slightly more demanding working conditions in the second job. The positive coefficient on the unemployment rate implies that as unemployment increases, the small advantage of less

demanding working conditions in the primary relative to the second job narrows slightly. The magnitude of these effects is trivial. For both the skill and working condition regressions with MSA fixed effects, coefficients are far from statistical and substantive significance.

In short, there are modest occupational job quality differences between dual workers' first and second jobs, with the primary job having *SK* and *WC* index values indicating moderately higher skills and slightly less demanding working conditions. These gaps in job quality are largely invariant to differences in unemployment across markets or changes within markets over time.

Conclusion

Multiple job holding has the potential to exacerbate or mitigate employment and income changes over the business cycle, depending on whether the relationship is cyclical or countercyclical. Theory is helpful, but inconclusive; substitution and income effects in labor supply for multiple jobs typically cut in opposite directions. And whatever the preferred labor supply responses for multiple jobs over the cycle, such preferences can be demand constrained. Even if labor supply were countercyclical, the availability of second jobs is likely to be cyclical absent highly flexible wages. Empirical evidence is needed to determine how multiple job holding varies over the cycle. Our Current Population Survey (CPS) data set, which includes large samples of workers and information on multiple job holding over many years, provides precise estimates of these net effects.

As stated in the introduction, anecdotal evidence from news reports suggests that multiple job holding is countercyclical. Our evidence clearly indicates that to the extent that multiple job holding responds to unemployment, the net response is procyclical but close to zero. No significant relationship exists between multiple job holding and business cycle measures once one accounts for MSA fixed effects. Longitudinal analysis confirms that there is minimal response of multiple job holding in response to unemployment or employment growth changes within markets over time. In contrast to prior U.S. studies, our large CPS data set produces relatively precise estimates, albeit ones close to zero.

Because there is little variation in multiple job holding with respect to market conditions within MSAs over time, it follows that national employment figures are affected little by business cycle changes in multiple job holding. Individual households vary their job holding over time in ways that benefit them financially and enhance well-being. Some of that variation is cyclical and some countercyclical. But in the aggregate, multiple job holding is largely acyclic and plays a (perhaps surprisingly) small role in labor market dynamics over the business cycle.

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Figure 1a: Monthly Nationwide Multiple Job Holding Rates and Unemployment Rates, Men, 1994-2014

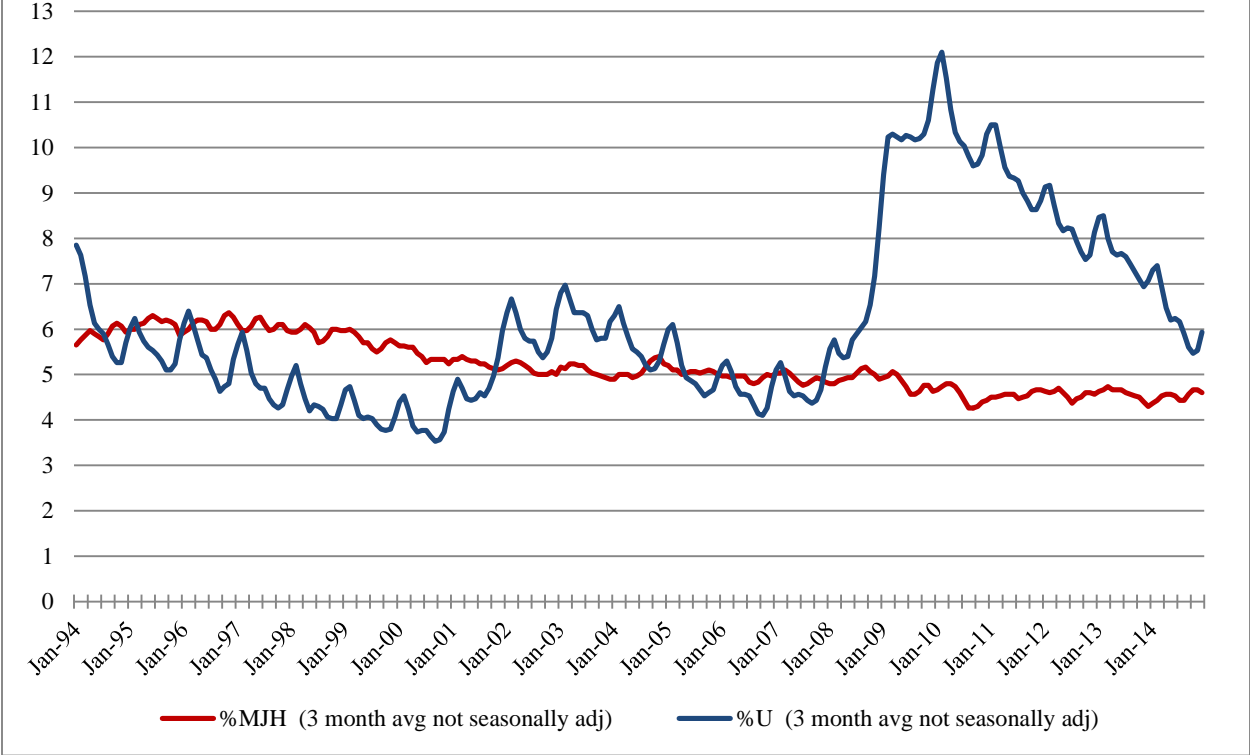


Figure 1b: Monthly Nationwide Multiple Job Holding Rates and Unemployment Rates, Women, 1994-2014

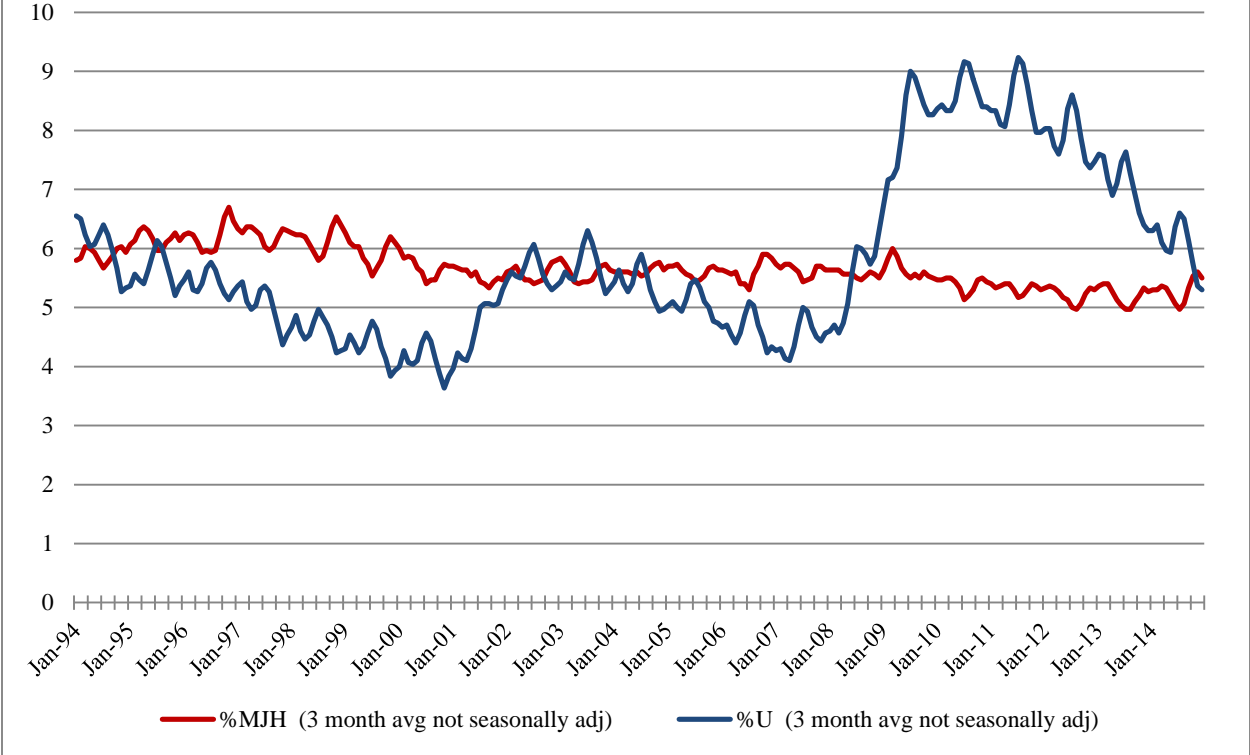


Table 1: Means for Single and Multiple Job Workers, Selected Variables

Variable name	Single job workers	Multiple job workers
MSA Unemployment Rate	0.061	0.059
MSA log employment growth (monthly)	0.0006	0.0006
Weekly hours, primary job	39.76	37.17
Weekly hours, second job	–	14.34
Hourly real earnings, primary job (2013\$)	22.62	22.92
Proportion hourly workers in primary job	0.558	0.584
Primary job skill index, <i>SK1</i> †	0.073	0.205
Secondary job skill index, <i>SK2</i> †	–	-0.083
Primary job working conditions index, <i>WC1</i> †	-0.050	-0.168
Secondary job working conditions index, <i>WC2</i> †	–	-0.114
Household kids ages 0-5	0.203	0.173
Household kids ages 6-17	0.346	0.336
Female	0.476	0.501
Non-Hispanic White	0.651	0.728
Non-Hispanic Black	0.124	0.121
Non-Hispanic Other	0.067	0.054
Hispanic	0.158	0.097
Married, spouse present	0.561	0.528
Never married	0.278	0.286
Foreign born, citizen	0.072	0.056
Foreign born, non-citizen	0.106	0.057
Age < 25	0.108	0.107
Age 25-34	0.255	0.248
Age 35-54	0.502	0.518
Age 55+	0.136	0.126
High school degree	0.288	0.212
Some college, no degree	0.187	0.211
Associates degree	0.095	0.116
BA degree	0.224	0.260
Graduate or professional degree	0.110	0.158
Public sector, primary job	0.155	0.230
Union member	0.134	0.164
Sample size	1,757,547	93,210

Principal data sources are Current Population Survey Monthly Outgoing Rotation Group (CPS-MORG) earnings files, 1998-2013. Means weighted. Sample includes wage and salary workers (on primary job), ages 18-65, living in one of 258 MSAs, with positive weekly earnings, who are not full-time enrolled in school. Total Sample size is 1,850,757 with a weighted multiple job holding rate of 4.74 percent (unweighted rate is 5.04).

†O*NET measures *SK* and *WC* compiled for 2003-2010, with 899,255 and 46,259 single and multiple job holders, respectively.

Table 2: Unemployment Effects on Multiple Job Holding

	Sub-Base Specification	Base Specification	Base + MSA FE
MSA unemployment rate	-0.192** (0.032)	-0.207** (0.030)	-0.030 (0.023)
Occupation Dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes
Industry Dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes
Month Dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes
Region Dummies	No	Yes	No
MSA Size Dummies	No	Yes	No
MSA Fixed Effects	No	No	Yes
R^2	0.017	0.018	0.019
N	1,850,757	1,850,757	1,850,757

**Significant at 0.01 level. The MSA unemployment rate is a three-month average, measured from 0 to 1. Robust standard errors, clustered on MSA, are shown in parentheses. In addition to monthly MSA unemployment rate, the base regression includes indicator variables for education (5 dummies for 6 categories), age (9), gender, marital status (2), children in household (2), foreign-born (2), union member, public employment, hours on primary job (6), industry (12), occupation (16), regional (8), MSA size (5), month and year dummies. The “sub-base” specification omits location measures. The “base+MSA FE” specification adds MSA fixed effects. Excluded reference groups include those ages 18-19, high school dropouts, male, white, formerly married, native-born citizen, private sector, no children in household, weekly hours vary, and not union member. See Appendix 1 for a full set of coefficient estimates.

Table 3: Unemployment Effects on Multiple Job Holding, by Worker Group

	MJH Mean	Base Specification	Base + MSA FE	N
All workers, all years	0.047	-0.207** (0.030)	-0.030 (0.023)	1,850,757
Men	0.045	-0.211** (0.030)	-0.034 (0.031)	944,030
Women	0.050	-0.201** (0.036)	-0.031 (0.030)	906,727
Married men	0.047	-0.203** (0.034)	-0.014 (0.036)	562,525
Single men	0.043	-0.219** (0.035)	-0.064 (0.040)	381,505
Married women	0.042	-0.149** (0.038)	0.010 (0.037)	486,966
Single women	0.058	-0.267** (0.044)	-0.081 (0.049)	419,761
Hourly workers	0.050	-0.234** (0.032)	-0.048 (0.027)	1,030,097
Salaried workers	0.045	-0.155** (0.032)	-0.003 (0.030)	820,660
Natives	0.051	-0.199** (0.031)	-0.034 (0.026)	1,557,098
Foreign born	0.031	-0.200** (0.044)	-0.005 (0.042)	293,659
Teachers	0.084	-0.299** (0.081)	-0.163 (0.102)	110,710
All Workers, 1998-2005	0.050	-0.247** (0.047)	-0.047 (0.038)	924,421
All Workers, 2006-2013	0.045	-0.213** (0.031)	-0.012 (0.026)	926,336
Great Recession, 2008-2010	0.046	-0.231** (0.039)	-0.018 (0.051)	347,023

**Significant at 0.01 level. The table shows coefficients on the local labor market monthly unemployment rate, ranging from 0 to 1. Robust standard errors, clustered on MSA, are shown in parentheses. The base specification used unless stated otherwise. Data are CPS. In addition to monthly MSA unemployment rate, the base regression includes indicator variables for education (5 dummies for 6 categories), age (9), gender, marital status (2), children in household (2), foreign-born (2), union member, public employment, hours on primary job (6), industry (12), occupation (16), regional (8), MSA size (5), month and year dummies. The “base+MSA FE” specification includes MSA fixed effects.

**Table 4: Employment Growth Effects on Multiple Job Holding,
by Worker Group**

	Base Specification	Base + MSA FE	N
All workers, all years	0.103** (0.035)	0.091** (0.033)	1,842,378
Men	0.081 (0.044)	0.074 (0.043)	939,908
Women	0.123* (0.053)	0.105* (0.052)	902,470
Married men	0.203** (0.034)	0.104* (0.046)	560,037
Single men	0.050 (0.069)	0.030 (0.070)	379,871
Married women	0.127* (0.060)	0.117* (0.059)	484,601
Single women	0.123 (0.077)	0.091 (0.078)	417,869
Hourly workers	0.093* (0.043)	0.078 (0.041)	1,024,906
Salaried workers	0.122* (0.050)	0.120* (0.049)	817,472
Natives	0.107* (0.041)	0.095* (0.039)	1,549,796
Foreign born	0.105* (0.050)	0.100 (0.051)	292,582
Teachers	0.254 (0.176)	0.296 (0.171)	110,104
All Workers, 1998-2005	0.118** (0.044)	0.096* (0.043)	922,609
All Workers, 2006-2013	0.084 (0.049)	0.057 (0.047)	919,769
Great Recession, 2008-2010	0.113 (0.078)	0.054 (0.074)	344,726

*Significant at 0.05 level; **Significant at 0.01 level. The table shows coefficients on the local labor market monthly unemployment rate, ranging from 0 to 1. Robust standard errors, clustered on MSA, are shown in parentheses. The base specification used unless stated otherwise. Data are CPS. In addition to monthly MSA unemployment rate, the base regression includes indicator variables for education (5 dummies for 6 categories), age (9), gender, marital status (2), children in household (2), foreign-born (2), union member, public employment, hours on primary job (6), industry (12), occupation (16), regional (8), MSA size (5), month and year dummies. The “base+MSA FE” specification includes MSA fixed effects.

Table 5: Separate and Combined Unemployment and Employment Growth Effects on Multiple Job Holding

	Sub-Base Specification	Base Specification	Base + MSA FE
Unemployment rate	-0.192** (0.032)	-0.207** (0.030)	-0.030 (0.023)
R^2	0.017	0.018	0.019
N	1,850,757	1,850,757	1,850,757
Employment growth	0.089* (0.036)	0.103** (0.035)	0.091** (0.033)
R^2	0.017	0.018	0.019
N	1,842,378	1,842,378	1,842,378
Unemployment rate	-0.191** (0.032)	-0.205** (0.030)	-0.024 (0.023)
Employment growth	0.067 (0.035)	0.081* (0.035)	0.089** (0.033)
R^2	0.017	0.018	0.019
N	1,842,378	1,842,378	1,842,378
Occupation Dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes
Industry Dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes
Month Dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes
Region Dummies	No	Yes	No
MSA Size Dummies	No	Yes	No
MSA Fixed Effects	No	No	Yes

*Significant at 0.05 level; **Significant at 0.01 level. The MSA unemployment rate is a three-month average, measured from 0 to 1. Robust standard errors, clustered on MSA, are shown in parentheses. In addition to monthly MSA unemployment rate, the base regression includes indicator variables for education (5 dummies for 6 categories), age (9), gender, marital status (2), children in household (2), foreign-born (2), union member, public employment, hours on primary job (6), industry (12), occupation (16), regional (8), MSA size (5), month and year dummies. The “sub-base” specification omits location measures. The “base+MSA FE” specification adds MSA fixed effects. Excluded reference groups include those ages 18-19, high school dropouts, male, white, formerly married, native-born citizen, private sector, no children in household, weekly hours vary, and not union member.

Table 6: Asymmetric Response of Multiple Job Holding with Respect to Unemployment

	Sub-Base Specification	Base Specification	Base + MSA FE
Unemployment Increasing	-0.193** (0.032)	-0.206** (0.030)	-0.030 (0.023)
Unemployment Decreasing	-0.191** (0.032)	-0.208** (0.029)	-0.029 (0.023)
R-squared	0.017	0.018	0.019
Observations	1,850,757	1,850,757	1,850,757

**Significant at 0.01 level. See note in Table 2.

Table 7: Longitudinal Analysis of Multiple Job Holding

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Δ Unemployment rate	-0.0531 (0.0271)	-0.0555* (0.0278)	0.0134 (0.0398)	0.0113 (0.0415)
Unemployment rate (level)	–	0.0054 (0.0130)	–	0.0048 (0.0195)
Year-pair dummies	no	no	yes	yes
Month dummies	no	no	yes	yes
R ²	0.0034	0.0034	0.0035	0.0035
N	568,118	568,118	568,118	568,118

*Significant at 0.05 level. CPS-ORG panels 1998/99 through 2012/13. The dependent variable is Δ MJH, the change in multiple job holding. Specification (1) differences the previous levels equation. Columns (2) and (4) include U in levels as well as the change. Columns (3) and (4) include year-pair and monthly dummies.

Table 8: Unemployment Effect on Primary Minus Secondary Job Differences in Skills and Working Conditions

	Base Specification	Base+MSA FE
Dependent variable: Skill Index difference	-1.618** (0.384)	-0.530 (0.610)
R ²	0.193	0.201
Dependent variable: Working Conditions diff	0.753* (0.377)	0.234 (0.612)
R ²	0.243	0.249
Observations	46,259	46,259

*Significant at 0.05 level; **Significant at 0.01 level. See notes in Tables 1 and 2. Shown are coefficients on three-month average unemployment rate. Dependent variables are skill and working condition differences in the primary and secondary jobs, $SK1-SK2$ and $WCI-WC2$.

Appendix Table A-1: Unemployment Effects on Multiple Job Holding, Full Coefficient Results

	Sub-Base Specification	Base Specification	Base + MSA FE
MSA unemployment rate	-0.192** (0.032)	-0.207** (0.030)	-0.030 (0.023)
Ages 20-24	0.008** (0.002)	0.008** (0.002)	0.008** (0.001)
Ages 25-29	0.008** (0.002)	0.008** (0.002)	0.008** (0.002)
Ages 30-34	0.010** (0.002)	0.010** (0.002)	0.011** (0.002)
Ages 35-39	0.011** (0.002)	0.011** (0.002)	0.011** (0.002)
Ages 40-44	0.012** (0.002)	0.012** (0.002)	0.013** (0.002)
Ages 45-49	0.012** (0.002)	0.012** (0.002)	0.012** (0.002)
Ages 50-54	0.010** (0.002)	0.010** (0.002)	0.010** (0.002)
Ages 55-59	0.005** (0.002)	0.005** (0.002)	0.006** (0.002)
Ages 60-65	-0.004* (0.002)	-0.003 (0.002)	-0.003 (0.002)
High school graduate	0.008** (0.001)	0.008** (0.001)	0.008** (0.001)
Some college, no degree	0.022** (0.001)	0.022** (0.001)	0.022** (0.001)
Associate's degree	0.026** (0.002)	0.025** (0.001)	0.025** (0.001)
Bachelor's degree	0.026** (0.002)	0.026** (0.002)	0.026** (0.002)
Graduate degree	0.035** (0.002)	0.035** (0.002)	0.036** (0.002)
Female	-0.013** (0.0005)	-0.013** (0.0005)	-0.013** (0.0005)
Black	-0.006** (0.001)	-0.003* (0.001)	-0.002 (0.001)
Asian	-0.015** (0.002)	-0.015** (0.001)	-0.015** (0.001)
Hispanic	-0.009** (0.001)	-0.007** (0.001)	-0.006** (0.001)
Other non-white	0.006** (0.002)	0.005* (0.002)	0.005* (0.002)

Married	-0.013** (0.001)	-0.013** (0.001)	-0.013** (0.001)
Never Married	-0.009** (0.001)	-0.009** (0.001)	-0.009** (0.001)
Foreign-born, citizen	-0.003 (0.002)	-0.001 (0.001)	0.000 (0.001)
Foreign-born, not citizen	-0.008** (0.002)	-0.005** (0.001)	-0.005** (0.001)
Public sector	0.010** (0.001)	0.009** (0.001)	0.009** (0.001)
Has kids ages 0-5 in household	-0.005** (0.001)	-0.005** (0.001)	-0.005** (0.001)
Has kids ages 6-17 in household	0.00002 (0.0005)	-0.00017 (0.0005)	-0.00015 (0.0005)
Weekly hours 0-29	0.058** (0.002)	0.058** (0.002)	0.058** (0.002)
Weekly hours 30-34	0.054** (0.002)	0.054** (0.002)	0.053** (0.002)
Weekly hours 35-39	0.024** (0.002)	0.024** (0.002)	0.024** (0.001)
Weekly hours 40	0.003** (0.001)	0.003** (0.001)	0.003** (0.001)
Weekly hours 41-49	0.010** (0.001)	0.010** (0.001)	0.009** (0.001)
Weekly hours 50+	-0.004** (0.001)	-0.004** (0.001)	-0.004** (0.001)
Union member	0.005** (0.002)	0.004** (0.001)	0.004** (0.001)
Log real hourly wage	-0.005** (0.001)	-0.004** (0.001)	-0.004** (0.001)
Occupation Dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes
Industry Dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes
Month Dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes
Region Dummies	No	Yes	No
MSA Size Dummies	No	Yes	No
MSA Fixed Effects	No	No	Yes
R^2	0.017	0.018	0.019
N	1,850,757	1,850,757	1,850,757

*Significant at 0.05 level; **Significant at 0.01 level. The MSA unemployment rate is a three-month average, measured from 0 to 1. Robust standard errors, clustered on MSA, are in parentheses. Excluded reference groups include those ages 18-19, high school dropouts, male, white, formerly married, native-born citizen, private sector, no children in household, weekly hours vary, and not union member.