

South Dakota Multiple Job Holders Data

Current Population Survey Multiple Job Holder Data

The Current Population Survey (CPS), a household survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, collects a wealth of data, including information regarding the number of multiple job holders (MJHs). According to this survey, South Dakota typically has one of the highest MJH rates in the nation. Based on the most current annual report for the year 2011 published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), South Dakota and North Dakota shared the highest MJH rate at 9.0 percent. BLS research has shown many of the Upper Plains states with high multiple jobholding rates also have high shares of agricultural and part-time employment. In addition, multiple jobholding generally seems to be highest in states that have low average commuting times.

An article published by the BLS in July 2010 titled “Multiple Jobholding during the 2000s” included information regarding the primary reasons workers hold multiple jobs:

- 38 percent of people who held multiple jobs reported they did so to earn extra money.
- Another 26 percent said they had more than one job in order to meet expenses or pay off debt.
- Enjoyment of the job was reported by 18 percent of moonlighters.
- Four percent of moonlighters wanted to build a business or get experience in a different job.

South Dakota Multiple Job Holder Data using Administrative Data

The South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation (DLR) calculated a 2011 annual average statewide multiple job holder rate using South Dakota Unemployment Insurance (UI) quarterly wage records. The statewide MJH rate of 13.4 percent using this methodology is higher than the CPS data published by the BLS. However, the variance is largely driven by data source, with one being a household survey, and the other source administrative UI data. In addition, the household survey data is based on place of residence, whereas the UI data is a count of jobs based on place of work. Analysis of the administrative data also includes these limitations:

- The data compiled is limited to jobs covered by South Dakota UI.
- Analysis will not capture jobs which are not covered by South Dakota UI, which includes self-employed and some agricultural workers.
- DLR does not have access to federal wage records. Therefore, individual wage employment data for federal government employees is not available.

To determine most of the MJHs' locations, a more detailed analysis of UI wage records was conducted on a county level. As mentioned previously, the UI data provides a count of jobs by place of work, rather than by where the worker resides. Therefore, in the case of multiple jobs associated with a unique SSN, the job earning the highest level of earnings will be considered the primary job. As such, any additional jobs related to the unique SSN will be associated with the county location of the primary job in order to determine the number of MJHs by county.

Geographic Regions

Although this analysis is county based, there are many UI accounts which have multiple establishments across the state which report only statewide worker totals to the UI Division. These establishments are classified within the **"multiple worksite locations"** aggregate. Although Multiple Worksite Report (MWR) forms are distributed to employers on a recurring basis requesting employment, wage and geographic location information for the individual establishments covered within their UI accounts, some opt to not complete the form. Completion of this form is not mandatory; however, if completed, collection of this information assists in a more accurate representation of the distribution of jobs in South Dakota by industry and geographic area. Therefore, the multiple worksite aggregate limits the ability to determine a specific geographic (county) job location for some multiple job holders.

There are also establishments with **"no primary location"** identified. This worksite aggregate includes establishments for which a primary location has not been determined or cannot be assigned. Examples include statewide sales representatives or general contractors working out of their homes. There are also business establishments with an unknown or undefined location, which are classified within the **"unknown location"** worksite aggregate. Examples include construction, logging, drilling or utility installation projects, which take less than one year to complete.

With these limitations noted, the third quarter 2012 UI wage records file was analyzed to determine the statewide number of MJH by industry sector, as well as the number of MJH by county. For purposes of this analysis, MJH is defined as a worker who held at least one continuous job plus any number of other jobs during a quarter. DLR utilized the *Wyoming Labor Market Information* definition of a "continuous" worker, which is one who was employed by the same employer for at least three continuous quarters. However, the MJH rate may be overstated as individual SSNs listed more than once within a quarter could be indicative of a worker quitting one job and starting a new one, rather than working multiple jobs.

Analysis of the data identified 422,333 covered workers with unique SSNs earning wages during the third quarter of 2012. Of these, 57,168 held multiple jobs, for a statewide multiple job

holder (MJH) rate of 13.5 percent. Eight persons were excluded from the statewide industry sector analysis as their employers had not yet been assigned a North American Industrial Classification (NAICS) code at time of analysis. There were 33 individuals excluded from the county analysis as a county code was not available for their employers.

The tables on the following pages include the MJH by industry sector, as well as by county. Areas which are more populated typically have higher MJH rates.

**South Dakota Workers Covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI)
Number of Multiple Job Holders (MJH) by Industry Sector
Third Quarter 2012 Reference Period
Ranked by Percentage of MJH**

NAICS Code	North American Industrial Classification (NAICS) Industry Sector Title	Number of MJH	Percent of Total	Rank
	Total	57,160	100.0%	
72	Accommodation and Food Services	9,150	16.0%	1
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	9,149	16.0%	2
44-45	Retail Trade	9,002	15.7%	3
61	Educational Services	4,888	8.6%	4
31-33	Manufacturing	4,150	7.3%	5
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	2,545	4.5%	6
23	Construction	2,534	4.4%	7
52	Finance and Insurance	2,397	4.2%	8
42	Wholesale Trade	2,314	4.0%	9
92	Public Administration	2,308	4.0%	10
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	1,881	3.3%	11
71	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	1,611	2.8%	12
54	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1,515	2.7%	13
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	1,338	2.3%	14
51	Information	894	1.6%	15
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	609	1.1%	16
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	558	1.0%	17
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	140	0.2%	18
22	Utilities	110	0.2%	19
21	Mining	67	0.1%	20

Note: There were 422,333 covered workers earning wages during the third quarter of 2012. Of these, 57,168 held multiple jobs, calculating to a multiple job holder (MJH) rate of 13.5 percent. However, eight persons were excluded from the industry sector analysis as their employers had not yet been assigned North American Industrial Classification (NAICS) codes at time of analysis.

For purposes of this analysis, the MJH definition used by the Wyoming Labor Market Information office was utilized, which defines MJH as workers who held at least one continuous job plus any number of other jobs during a quarter. A continuous worker is one who was employed by the same employer for at least three continuous quarters.

Prepared by the South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation, January 2013

**Multiple Job Holders (MJH) by County
Ranked by Percentage of MJH**

Area	Multiple Job Holder Data		
	Third Quarter 2012 Number of MJHs	Percent of Total MJHs	Rank
South Dakota	57,168	100.0%	
Multiple Worksites ¹	14,550	25.5%	1
Minnehaha County	11,347	19.8%	2
Pennington County	5,447	9.5%	3
Brown County	2,193	3.8%	4
Lincoln County	2,149	3.8%	5
Codington County	1,789	3.1%	6
Davison County	1,661	2.9%	7
Lawrence County	1,564	2.7%	8
Yankton County	1,321	2.3%	9
Brookings County	1,306	2.3%	10
Hughes County	1,085	1.9%	11
Beadle County	900	1.6%	12
Meade County	746	1.3%	13
Union County	601	1.1%	14
Lake County	503	0.9%	15
Clay County	465	0.8%	16
Grant County	366	0.6%	17
Charles Mix County	346	0.6%	18
Roberts County	342	0.6%	19
Butte County	338	0.6%	20
Hutchinson County	315	0.6%	21
Hamlin County	305	0.5%	22
Fall River County	280	0.5%	23
Walworth County	279	0.5%	24
Brule County	276	0.5%	25
Turner County	271	0.5%	26
Moody County	270	0.5%	27
Spink County	261	0.5%	28
Tripp County	259	0.5%	29
Stanley County	256	0.4%	30
Day County	244	0.4%	31
Kingsbury County	243	0.4%	32
Jerauld County	224	0.4%	33

**Multiple Job Holders (MJH) by County
Ranked by Percentage of MJH**

Area	Multiple Job Holder Data		
	Third Quarter 2012 Number of MJHs	Percent of Total MJHs	Rank
Marshall County	217	0.4%	34
Bon Homme County	214	0.4%	35
Custer County	213	0.4%	36
Hand County	203	0.4%	37
Todd County	198	0.3%	38
Lyman County	191	0.3%	39
McCook County	186	0.3%	40
Gregory County	182	0.3%	41
Edmunds County	180	0.3%	42
Shannon County	170	0.3%	43
Dewey County	168	0.3%	44
Clark County	166	0.3%	45
Perkins County	163	0.3%	46
Douglas County	147	0.3%	47
Bennett County	142	0.2%	48
Deuel County	136	0.2%	49
No Primary Location ²	133	0.2%	50
Aurora County	130	0.2%	51
Miner County	120	0.2%	52
Sanborn County	115	0.2%	53
Corson County	113	0.2%	54
Haakon County	108	0.2%	55
Mellette County	107	0.2%	56
Potter County	100	0.2%	57
Faulk County	98	0.2%	58
Unknown Location ³	94	0.2%	59
Hanson County	87	0.2%	60
Jones County	87	0.2%	60
Sully County	86	0.2%	62
Jackson County	81	0.1%	63
Hyde County	78	0.1%	64
Campbell County	65	0.1%	65

Multiple Job Holders (MJH) by County Ranked by Percentage of MJH

Area	Multiple Job Holder Data		
	Third Quarter 2012 Number of MJHs	Percent of Total MJHs	Rank
McPherson County	51	0.1%	66
Harding County	44	0.1%	67
Ziebach County	39	0.1%	68
Buffalo County	21	0.0%	69

Note: There were 422,333 covered workers earning wages during the third quarter reference period of 2012. Of these, 57,168 held multiple jobs for a multiple job holder rate of 13.5 percent. There were 33 individuals excluded from the county analysis as county codes were not available for their employers.

Footnotes:

1. Multiple Worksites: This classification includes the summation of all associated reporting units for companies which report statewide worker totals to Unemployment Insurance (UI) Division, although these company establishments are located within several different counties across the state. Although Multiple Worksite Report (MWR) forms are distributed to employers on a recurring basis requesting employment, wage and geographic location information for the individual establishments covered within their UI accounts, some opt to not complete the form. Completion of this form is not mandatory, however, if completed, collection of this information assists in a more accurate representation of the distribution of jobs in South Dakota by industry and geographic area.

2. No Primary Location: This worksite aggregate includes establishments for which a primary location has not been determined or cannot be assigned. Examples include statewide sales representatives or general contractors working out of their homes.

3. Unknown Location: This worksite aggregate includes business establishments with an unknown or undefined location. Examples include construction, logging, drilling or utility installation projects, which take less than one year to complete.

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