

In your statement, you said:

One of the most significant things that is happening is that each gain which is made in increasing employment opportunity draws additional people into the work force.

Now, is it not equally true that as we get inflation, the cost of living increases, additional people are drawn into the work force because they cannot meet their bills?

Secretary WIRTZ. I should think it would have some of that influence. There would be a family which would be pressed tighter by an increase in the cost of living. And if the husband's income did not go up as much as the cost of living, then there would be additional pressure for the wife to attempt to work, too. That would be true.

Representative WIDNALL. It has been my own observation that many people who thought they had acquired enough for retirement, or who were forced into compulsory retirement, with an annual income which seemed to be sufficient at the time, have now found that it is completely inadequate for their needs, and they have to go back and acquire work of some kind, somewhere within the labor force. And I think there is an equal pressure in that direction caused by inflation, and the very definite change in the cost of living for the average family.

Do you have an inventory of the number of people holding two jobs?

Secretary WIRTZ. We have tried to get—let me answer your second question first, and then just an observation on the first part.

I will supply the information that we have available on what we call moonlighting.

Our last survey of persons with two or more jobs was made in May 1966. At that time 3.6 million workers, or just under 5 percent of all employed persons, held more than one job. This proportion was somewhat lower in 1966 than in 1964 or 1965.

I submit for the record a report on moonlighting which appeared in the Monthly Labor Review in October 1967, pages 17 to 22.

(The report follows:)

MOONLIGHTING—AN ECONOMIC PHENOMENON

The Primary Motivation Appears To Be Financial Pressure, Particularly Among Young Fathers With Low Earnings

(By Harvey R. Hamel*)

Moonlighting habits of the American worker have not increased or even changed much in recent years. The most recent survey of dual jobholding shows that 3.6 million workers, just under 5 percent of all employed persons, held two jobs or more in May 1966. This proportion was somewhat smaller than those revealed by the 1964 and 1965 surveys.

The typical multiple jobholder is a comparatively young married man with children who feels a financial squeeze. He has a full-time primary job and moonlights about 13 hours a week at a different line of work. Teachers, policemen, firemen, postal workers, and farmers are most likely to moonlight. Many of them work for themselves on their extra jobs (operating farms or small businesses) while many others are sales or service workers.

One of the major subjects explored in this article is the relationship between moonlighting and weekly earnings, data on which is available for the first time. There is also an analysis of the association between moonlighting and hours of

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