

them to work at a full-time wage or salary job. Others may have moved to the country and taken advantage of the opportunity to do a little farming on the side.

Some persons moonlight because they are interested in another line of work. They experiment with a second job, but still maintain their primary job until they determine whether they like the work on their new job and decide whether it is feasible to make a change to this new line of work. Still others moonlight because there is a shortage of their particular skill (for example, teachers and skilled craftsmen) and they find it very easy to make extra money.

The basic characteristics of moonlighters have remained about the same in the course of several BLS surveys. The majority are men. Their multiple jobholding rate is about three times that for women workers. (See table 1.) A smaller proportion of Negro than white workers were multiple jobholders.²

The incidence of holding two jobs or more was highest among men 25 to 44 years old. This age group accounted for 43 percent of all employed men, but over half of all men holding more than one job. Moonlighting was least likely among the very young (14 to 19 years old), most of whom are attending school, and among workers 65 years old and over. Married men were twice as likely to be moonlighters as single men.

In sum, the data suggest that the typical moonlighter is a highly motivated and energetic young married man with a growing family, who works at two jobs or more primarily to provide additional income for his family but also for a variety of other reasons; to try his hand at working for himself; to keep busy; to obtain satisfaction; to experiment with another line of work; or to supply his skills that are in demand in his community. The moonlighter aspires to a better living and is willing to work hard to obtain his goal.

WORK-HOURS ON BOTH JOBS

Although the rate of multiple jobholding has remained substantially the same in recent years, the question still arises as to whether a shortened workweek would lead to higher moonlighting rates among workers who are affected by the cutback in hours. There is no question that when hours are shortened the opportunity to hold an extra job increase. However, an individual's decision on how to use his free time—to moonlight or do something else—involves many factors other than the number of hours worked.

One way of examining the relationship between moonlighting and the length of the workweek is to compare the dual jobholding rates of men working shorter hours with those on a longer workweek. The data show that in nonfarm industries persons who worked 35 to 40 hours on their main job were no more likely to be multiple jobholders than those who had worked 41 to 48 hours.

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYED PERSONS WITH 2 JOBS OR MORE, BY SEX, 1965-66

Month and year	Number (thousands)	Persons with two jobs or more		
		Multiple jobholding rate ¹		
		Both sexes	Men	Women
May 1966	3,636	4.9	6.4	2.2
May 1965	3,756	5.2	6.7	2.3
May 1964	3,726	5.2	6.9	2.1
May 1963	3,921	5.7	7.4	2.4
May 1962	3,342	4.9	6.4	2.0
December 1960 ²	3,012	4.6	5.9	2.0
December 1959	2,966	4.5	5.8	2.0
July 1958	3,099	4.8	6.0	2.2
July 1957	3,570	5.3	6.6	2.5
July 1956	3,653	5.5	6.9	2.5

¹ Multiple jobholders as percent of all employed persons.

² Data for Alaska and Hawaii included beginning 1960.

² Data for nonwhites will be reported as data for Negroes, who constitute about 92 percent of all nonwhites in the United States.