

Hours worked on primary job	Multiple jobholding rates for men, May 1966		
	All industries	Agriculture	Nonfarm
Total.....	6.5	8.7	6.3
1 to 21 hours.....	7.3	9.0	7.0
22 to 34 hours.....	10.3	14.1	9.6
35 to 40 hours.....	6.8	9.7	6.7
41 to 48 hours.....	6.7	14.6	6.4
49 hours or more.....	4.5	5.8	4.3

This suggests that reducing the workweek by only a few hours would not in and of itself substantially affect the incidence of multiple jobholding provided there was no cutback in earnings. No significant inverse relationship exists between moonlighting and the length of the workweek. This finding accords with the conclusions of a recent study of rubber workers in Akron, Ohio.³ It seems reasonable, therefore, to assume that among full-time workers, factors other than the length of the workweek determine whether a man looks for a second job.

Men working part time (22 to 34 hours) were more likely to be moonlighters than men with a full-time job (but since most men work full time, the majority of multiple jobholders are full-time workers). The rate was lowest for men working over 48 hours a week on their main job. Dual jobholding rates for men who worked less than 22 hours weekly were relatively low, reflecting the fact that men working so few hours a week are mainly students or older men unlikely to be interested in a second job.

Typically, multiple jobholders worked full time on their principal job and part time on their extra job; about one-fourth worked part time on both jobs; and 8 percent worked full time on both. On the average, they worked a total of 52 hours, only 13 of which were on their second job. The 39 hours on the primary job paralleled the 39 hours that single jobholders worked on their only job. Of all multiple jobholders, those who were farmers or factory workers on their primary jobs worked the longest total workweeks—59 and 57 hours, respectively. Men worked much longer hours than women on their extra jobs, 14 compared with 9 hours. Men who had additional wage or salary jobs worked longer at these jobs than those who were self-employed on their extra jobs, 15 hours and 12 hours, respectively.

MOONLIGHT INDUSTRIES

One of the most significant aspects of moonlighting is the high incidence of self-employment. About 1.5 million or more than 2 out of 5 multiple jobholders operated their own farms or businesses or were self-employed professionals on the first or second job (chart 2). About half of them were farmers, typically holding down a regular blue-collar job and running their farms in their spare time (table 2). Workers who operated farms as their normal line of work were nearly twice as likely to have a second job as the average worker. About 25 percent of the 200,000 moonlighting farmers had second jobs as a hired hand on someone else's farm; 40 percent worked on construction or transportation jobs or in factories.

On the other hand, the multiple jobholding rate for nonfarm self-employed workers was low. This reflected both their relatively high earnings and the fact that businessmen and self-employed professional people often do not have the time for a second job. The majority of the dual jobholders had two wage or salary jobs. Of salaried employees, public administration workers were more likely to moonlight than workers in any other major nonfarm industry. The dual jobholding rate is particularly high for postal workers (1 out of 10), a proportion which has remained consistently high over the years (table 3). Other nonfarm wage or salary workers with higher than average multiple jobholding rates included those working in educational services, entertainment and recreation, transportation, construction and forestry, fisheries, and mining.

³ John Dieter found no statistically significant difference in multiple jobholding rates for Akron workers on a 36-hour workweek and those on a 40-hour workweek. He concluded that the high incidence of moonlighting in Akron for many years may reflect an established custom of these workers, and that other factors (primary job income, number of children in the family and employment of the spouse) offered better explanations of moonlighting. See "Moonlighting and the Short Workweek," *The Southwestern Social Science Quarterly*, December 1966, pp. 309-315.