

## PROFILE OF MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS ...their economic characteristics

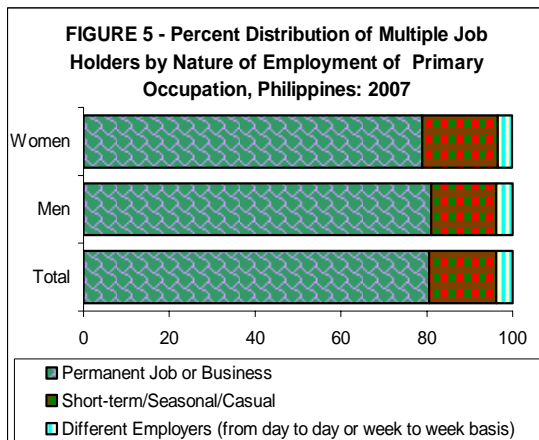
### Second of a Four-Part Series

The Labor Force Survey (LFS) conducted quarterly by the National Statistics Office (NSO) gathers data on the number and characteristics of multiple job holders. For purposes of the survey, these are persons with more than one occupation during the reference week of the survey. While multiple job holders comprised only about 9% of the total employed, multiple jobholding indicates the need of workers for additional income for themselves and their families and possibly low productivity in their primary jobs. A primary job is determined in accordance with the following priority rules: 1) if only one occupation, then it is the primary occupation regardless of permanency or hours worked in the job; 2) if more than one job, the primary job is that which is permanent regardless of hours worked; 3) if more than one permanent job, consideration is given to the job where more hours of work are spent; 4) if equal hours are spent in the permanent jobs, the primary job is that which provides more income.

This issue focuses on the number of multiple job holders in relation to their nature of employment, class of worker, major industry group and major occupation group of their primary jobs. These classifications were based on the primary jobs of multiple job holders. The LFS query on this type of workers did not inquire on the economic characteristics of their other jobs.

The LFS reported 3.1 million multiple job holders out of the 33.6 million total employed in 2007. Around 81% of these workers were permanently employed and 47% were self-employed in their primary occupations. About 39% of the multiple job holders were farmers, forestry workers and fishermen. In terms of major industry group, 61% were in agriculture, hunting and forestry and fishing industries.

### Four out of every five multiple job holders were permanently employed in their primary jobs



Source of basic data: NSO, LFS.

#### Definition of Terms:

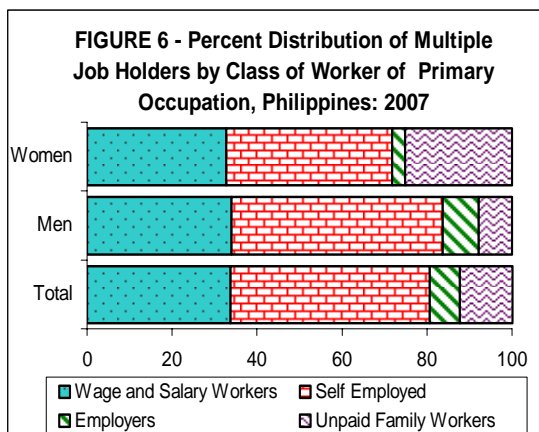
**Permanent job/business** - employment for pay, profit or unpaid family work had lasted or expected to last for one year or longer. For farm operators or farm workers, their job can be considered permanent even if they work or expect to work for only 10 calendar months in a year provided that during the remaining months, their activities are in relation to farming, such as inspection of the fields, pasturing of work animals, taking care of the livestock and poultry or simply cleaning equipment being used in the farm.

**Short-term/seasonal/casual** - work had lasted or expected to last less than one year since it started or for less than 10 calendar months in a year in the case of farm operators or fishermen and their unpaid family workers.

**Worked for different employers on day to day or week to week basis** - odd job workers/stevedores not on payroll or not connected with union/market and other cargo handlers receiving pay from individual customers.

- There were 2.5 million (80.5%) multiple job holders who were permanently employed in their primary jobs in 2007. (Table 5)
- About 16% or 480,000 were in short-term/seasonal or casual employment.
- Men and women engaged in multiple job holding exhibited similar patterns in terms of nature of employment.

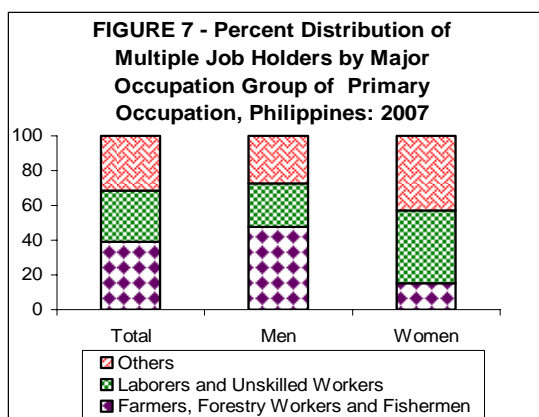
### Around 47% of multiple job holders were self-employed



Source of basic data: NSO, LFS.

- Of the 3.1 million multiple job holders, 1.4 million (46.9%) were self-employed in their primary jobs. (Table 5)
- About one-third were in paid employment.
- Close to half of the men with other jobs were self-employed while women multiple job holders were self-employed (39%) or unpaid family workers (25.1%).

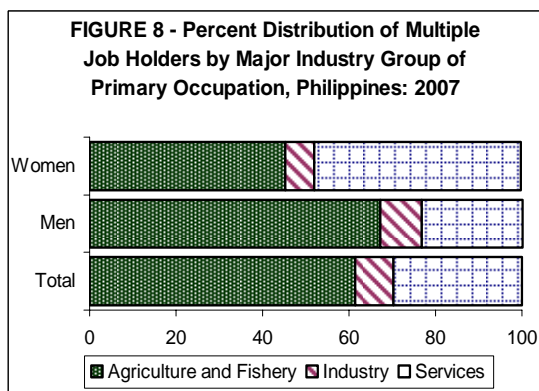
### Farmers, forestry workers and fishermen; and laborers and unskilled workers accounted for the bulk of multiple job holders



Source of basic data: NSO, LFS.

- Farmers, forestry workers and fishermen comprised 38.9% (1.2 million) of the total multiple job holders. (Table 6)
- On the other hand, 29.6% (902,000) of them were laborers and unskilled workers.
- Men multiple job holders largely consisted of farmers, forestry workers and fishermen (47.5%). In contrast, the biggest proportion of women multiple job holders were laborers and unskilled workers (41.9%).

### Three-fifths of multiple job holders were found in agriculture and fishery



Source of basic data: NSO, LFS.

- Around 1.9 million (61.4%) of the multiple job holders were engaged in agriculture and fishery. Almost all of them (1.7 million) were in agriculture, hunting and forestry. (Table 6)
- The services sector accounted for the second largest group of workers with other jobs at 29.7%.
- Men and women multiple job holders were in agriculture and fishery (67.2% and 45.2% of their corresponding populations). Women multiple job holders were predominant in the services sector at 47.8% and were mostly in wholesale and retail trade.

#### FOR INQUIRIES:

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**TABLE 5 - Multiple Job Holders by Class of Worker and Nature of Employment  
of Primary Occupation, Philippines: 2007**  
(In 000)

<b>Class of Worker</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Permanent Job or Business</b>	<b>Short-term/ Seasonal/ Casual</b>	<b>Different Employers (from day to day or week to week basis)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,053</b>	<b>2,459</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>115</b>
Wage and Salary Workers	1,028	688	243	97
Private Household	48	32	11	5
Private Establishment	729	440	198	91
Own-Family Operated Farm/Business	9	6	3	1
Government/Government Corporations	242	210	31	1
Self Employed	1,432	1,272	144	15
Employers	216	201	14	a
Unpaid Family Workers	378	297	78	2
<b>Men</b>	<b>2,243</b>	<b>1,819</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>87</b>
Wage and Salary Workers	762	502	185	74
Private Household	11	7	3	1
Private Establishment	591	359	159	73
Own-Family Operated Farm/Business	8	5	3	a
Government/Government Corporations	152	130	21	a
Self Employed	1,115	1,005	100	11
Employers	191	179	12	a
Unpaid Family Workers	175	134	40	1
<b>Women</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>28</b>
Wage and Salary Workers	266	186	58	22
Private Household	37	25	8	4
Private Establishment	137	80	39	18
Own-Family Operated Farm/Business	1	1	a	a
Government/Government Corporations	90	80	10	a
Self Employed	316	268	44	4
Employers	25	23	2	-
Unpaid Family Workers	203	164	39	1

*Note: Details may not add up to respective totals due to rounding.*

*a Less than 500.*

*Source of basic data: National Statistics Office, Labor Force Survey-Public Use Files.*

**TABLE 6 - Multiple Job Holders by Major Occupation Group and Major Industry Group  
of Primary Occupation, Philippines: 2007**

Major Occupation Group and Major Industry Group	Number (000)			Percent		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,053</b>	<b>2,243</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Major Occupation Group</b>						
Officials of Government and Special-Interest Organizations, Corporate Executives, Managers, Managing Proprietors and Supervisors	319	177	143	10.5	7.9	17.6
Professionals	61	22	39	2.0	1.0	4.8
Technicians and Associate Professionals	60	29	30	2.0	1.3	3.8
Clerks	55	26	29	1.8	1.2	3.6
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	133	69	63	4.3	3.1	7.8
Farmers, Forestry Workers and Fishermen	1,188	1,065	124	38.9	47.5	15.3
Trades and Related Workers	187	147	39	6.1	6.6	4.9
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	140	138	2	4.6	6.1	0.3
Laborers and Unskilled Workers	902	563	339	29.6	25.1	41.9
Special Occupations	8	7	1	0.3	0.3	0.1
<b>Major Industry Group</b>						
<b>Agriculture and Fishery</b>	<b>1,874</b>	<b>1,508</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>45.2</b>
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	1,715	1,356	359	56.2	60.4	44.3
Fishing	160	152	8	5.2	6.8	0.9
<b>Industry</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>6.8</b>
Mining and Quarrying	14	13	1	0.4	0.6	0.1
Manufacturing	136	83	53	4.5	3.7	6.6
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	6	5	a	0.2	0.2	b
Construction	117	116	1	3.8	5.2	0.1
<b>Services</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>47.8</b>
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	316	134	182	10.4	6.0	22.5
Hotels and Restaurants	25	12	13	0.8	0.5	1.6
Transport, Storage and Communication	162	157	5	5.3	7	0.6
Financial Intermediation	12	6	6	0.4	0.3	0.7
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	30	22	8	1.0	1.0	1.0
Public Administration and Defense, Compulsory Social Security	181	123	59	5.9	5.5	7.2
Education	51	20	31	1.7	0.9	3.9
Health and Social Work	21	5	16	0.7	0.2	2
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	61	31	30	2.0	1.4	3.7
Private Households with Employed Persons	46	9	37	1.5	0.4	4.6
Extra-Territorial Organizations and Bodies	a	a	-	b	b	-

Note: Details may not add up to respective totals due to rounding.

a Less than 500.

b Less than 0.05.

Source of basic data: National Statistics Office, Labor Force Survey-Public Use Files.