

PROFILE OF MULTIPLE JOB HOLDERS ...their hours of work

Third 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 average weekly hours of work of multiple job holders in relation to the nature of employment, class of worker, major occupation group and major industry group of their **primary jobs**.

Single job holders worked an average of 42.4 hours a week in 2007. Multiple job holders worked slightly longer at 44 hours, of which 31.7 hours were spent in their primary occupations.

Multiple job holders worked less than full-time in their primary jobs

Nature of Employment

- Multiple job holders who were employed permanently worked 32.1 hours a week in their primary jobs. In contrast, single job holders who were also permanently employed worked 43.8 hours. (Table 7)
- Including the hours of work in their other jobs, only women who were not in permanent employment worked less than the full-time duration of 40 hours a week. Their average hours of work was observed at 38.5 for those in short-term/seasonal/casual employment and 35.9 hours for those who worked for different employers on day to day or week to week basis.

Class of Worker

- Less than full-time work duration was also noted among multiple job holders when categorized according to class of worker of their primary jobs.
- Among men multiple job holders, those whose primary jobs were in private households and government/government corporations had the longest work week at around 49 hours (all jobs). Women multiple job holders, on the other hand, whose primary occupations were in private establishments worked relatively less at 44.2 hours.
- Unpaid family workers with more than one job worked the shortest at 37.4 hours or 26.2 hours in their primary jobs and 11.2 hours more in their other jobs.

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 jobs 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.

Major Occupation Group

- Employed persons classified as officials of government, special-interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors and supervisors in their primary jobs, whether single or multiple job holders, recorded the longest work week duration of about 53 hours.
- This was the same observation for women workers who nevertheless worked a little more at around 56 hours.
- Among men workers, multiple job holders whose primary work were in plant and machine operation and assembly; and special occupations worked the longest at 51.3 hours.

Major Industry Group

- Multiple job holders in the service industries posted the longest work duration compared to those in the industry and agricultural sectors. Their hours of work averaged to 48.7 for all jobs and 36.8 in their primary occupations.
- It was only in wholesale and retail trade; and hotels and restaurants where the weekly hours of work of women multiple job holders exceeded that of their men counterparts. Their hours of work averaged to more than 52 against the 49-50 of the men workers.

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TABLE 7 - Average Weekly Hours of Work of Multiple and Single Job Holders by Nature of Employment, Class of Worker, Major Occupation Group and Major Industry Group of Primary Occupation, Philippines: 2007

Nature of Employment, Class of Worker, Major Occupation Group and Major Industry Group of Primary Occupation	All Jobs of Multiple Job Holders			Primary Job of Multiple Job Holders			Single Job Holders		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total	44.0	44.9	41.5	31.7	32.2	30.4	42.4	42.1	42.8
Nature of Employment									
Permanent Job or Business	44.5	45.3	42.4	32.1	32.3	31.3	43.8	43.3	44.5
Short-term/Seasonal/Casual	41.6	42.9	38.5	30.1	31.1	27.6	38.0	38.4	37.5
Different Employers (on day to day or week to week basis)	42.5	44.6	35.9	30.7	32.6	24.7	34.6	36.6	30.3
Class of Worker									
Wage and Salary Workers	46.2	47.2	43.4	34.4	35.2	31.8	45.0	44.9	45.3
Private Household	43.3	48.8	41.8	31.6	37.6	29.9	53.9	51.6	54.3
Private Establishment	46.4	46.9	44.2	35.0	35.4	33.6	44.7	44.9	44.1
Own-Family Operated Farm/Business	41.0	42.0	33.0	31.4	31.9	27.4	45.2	43.8	48.5
Government/Government Corporations	46.5	48.5	43.0	32.9	34.7	29.9	40.2	42.7	37.7
Self-Employed	44.1	44.2	43.9	31.4	30.9	33.1	42.0	40.5	44.4
Employers	44.0	44.1	43.0	30.2	30.3	29.8	41.8	40.5	45.8
Unpaid Family Workers	37.4	40.2	34.9	26.2	28.4	24.3	31.8	32.1	31.5
Major Occupation Group									
Officials of Government and Special-Interest Organizations, Corporate Executives, Managers, Managing Proprietors and Supervisors	52.5	49.6	56.1	40.3	36.1	45.5	53.2	48.4	56.6
Professionals	49.0	48.4	49.3	38.6	37.7	39.1	40.8	41.4	40.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	42.2	43.8	40.6	30.1	32.6	27.7	38.8	40.6	37.0
Clerks	48.9	49.2	48.6	37.8	37.1	38.4	44.4	44.3	44.5
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	46.6	50.2	42.7	35.0	38.5	31.2	47.3	48.6	46.0
Farmers, Forestry Workers and Fishermen	42.0	43.1	33.3	28.7	29.5	21.8	33.9	35.9	23.8
Trades and Related Workers	46.2	47.8	40.2	34.6	36.0	29.2	42.5	43.7	38.9
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	51.4	51.3	54.4	39.5	39.3	47.5	50.0	50.2	48.4
Laborers and Unskilled Workers	41.0	43.5	36.6	29.4	31.6	25.6	39.2	39.3	39.2
Special Occupations	50.5	51.3	43.7	38.6	39.5	30.4	47.3	48.9	37.6

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Nature of Employment, Class of Worker, Major Occupation Group and Major Industry Group of Primary Occupation	All Jobs of Multiple Job Holders			Primary Job of Multiple Job Holders			Single Job Holders		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Major Industry Group									
Agriculture and Fishery	41.3	42.9	34.8	28.6	29.8	23.7	32.9	35.3	26.3
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	41.1	42.8	34.8	28.5	29.8	23.7	32.1	34.5	26.3
Fishing	43.3	43.8	32.9	29.7	30.1	22.1	38.1	39.2	26.3
Industry	46.7	47.9	41.7	35.5	36.6	31.2	44.0	44.6	42.5
Mining and Quarrying	43.4	43.7	38.7	32.7	32.7	32.6	41.8	42.5	35.0
Manufacturing	45.4	47.8	41.7	34.1	35.9	31.2	44.4	45.8	42.6
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	47.4	47.5	44.7	35.0	35.8	23.3	44.6	44.7	44.2
Construction	48.5	48.5	45.2	37.6	37.6	35.8	43.6	43.6	43.2
Services	48.7	49.5	47.7	36.8	37.0	36.6	47.9	47.6	48.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	51.6	50.0	52.8	40.7	38.0	42.7	50.3	47.9	51.8
Hotels and Restaurants	50.8	49.1	52.3	40.1	39.5	40.7	48.9	47.6	50.0
Transport, Storage and Communications	50.8	50.9	46.5	38.8	38.9	36.4	49.8	50.2	44.8
Financial Intermediation	50.5	53.8	46.7	38.3	39.6	36.9	42.4	43.1	42.0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	49.9	51.4	46.0	39.5	40.8	35.7	47.7	50.4	42.7
Public Administration and Defense, Compulsory Social Security	46.3	48.4	41.9	31.9	34.0	27.4	40.3	43.0	36.2
Education	47.5	48.1	47.0	37.1	37.9	36.6	39.3	40.6	38.8
Health and Social Work	46.8	55.2	44.2	34.9	40.9	33.0	42.5	44.4	41.8
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	39.7	42.3	37.1	28.0	29.9	26.0	37.0	40.0	33.8
Private Households with Employed Persons	43.4	49.9	41.8	31.5	38.1	29.9	53.9	51.4	54.4
Extra-Territorial Organizations and Bodies	20.0	20.0	-	16.0	16.0	-	43.9	43.3	45.7

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