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MULTIPLE JOB-HOLDERS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION IN 1992

The number of people with more than one job, expressed as a percentage of the total population in employment, remained more or less stable between 1987 and 1992, at slightly below 3%. In 1992 Portugal, Denmark and the Netherlands had the highest percentages.

The majority of multiple job-holders in the EU consider their second job as regular. In 1992 they worked on average in both jobs together 46,4 hours per week of which 12,6 hours were spent in the second job. Generally in countries with a relatively large agricultural sector (Greece, Ireland, Spain) the number of actual hours worked in second jobs in the reference week considerably exceeded the European average.

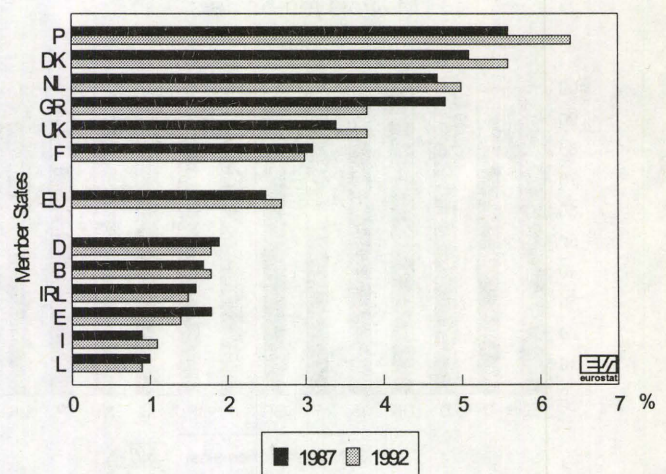
The majority of the second jobs were to be found in the service sector, with the exception of Greece where agriculture provided the greatest relative share of the secondary employment. Approximately one half of all second jobs were carried out as self-employment or family work.

Most employment statistics concentrate on the number of persons employed, and therefore underestimate the number of jobs because some people have more than one. The number of people employed has risen in recent years. The number of multiple job-holders has remained a steady percentage of this, having also risen.

In 1992 3.7 million persons in the 12 Member States had more than one job; representing 2.7% of the 140 million persons in employment.

As shown by graph.1, in 1992 the countries with the highest percentage of people holding more than one job in terms of total employment were: Portugal (6.4%), Denmark (5.6%), Netherlands (5.0%), Greece (3.8%), United Kingdom (3.8%), France (3.0%). All the other countries had percentages which were below that of the EU average.

Graph 1:
Proportion of employed persons having more than one job in 1987 and 1992



As for France 1987 data is not available, it has been replaced by 1990 data

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No changes in the proportion of multiple job-holders from 1987 to 1992

In 1987 approximately 2.6 millions persons had more than one job, but as the total number in employment was then only 126 millions they represented approximately the same percentage of employed people as in 1992.

Expressed in percentage points Portugal had the greatest increase since 1987 with 0,8% followed by Denmark with 0,5%, while Greece had the largest decrease of -1.0 percentage point.

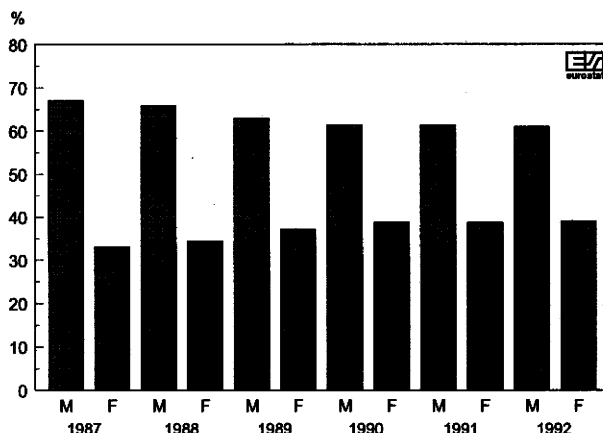
More men than women among persons having more than one job

In 1992 60.9% of the persons with more than one job were men, and 39.1% were women.

As shown by graph 2 the share of women among multiple job-holders has increased steadily in the period 1987-92, but the difference was still noticeable in 1992 with men being the majority.

In 1992 the countries where the difference between men and women was most marked were: Greece, Italy, Portugal, Ireland and Spain. The only country which had more women than men holding more than one job was the United Kingdom .

Graph 2: Multiple job-holders by sex EU 1987-1992



Only slight differences in the age structure of the multiple job-holders from 1987 to 1992

In 1992, as in 1987, the majority of second jobs were performed by the age group 25-54 years. The proportion of the age groups 14-24 years and 55 years and more decreased from 27 % in 1987 to 22 % in 1992.

In comparison with all persons in employment the multiple job-holders had a slightly different age profile, as the proportion of the youngest age group was lower while the share of the middle-age group i.e. 40-54 years was higher.

Graph 3: Proportion of males and females among multiple job-holders and all persons in employment 1992

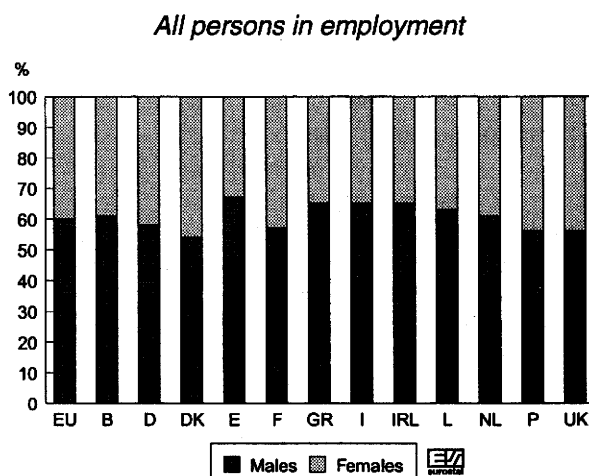
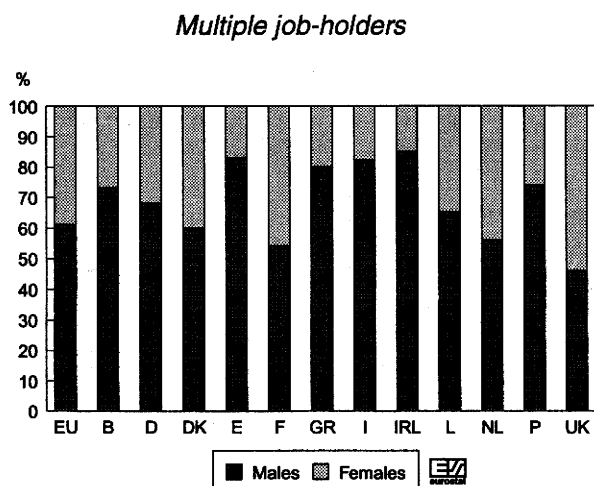


Table 1



EUR 12	B	DK	D#	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK
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Persons in employment by number of jobs - EU 1992 (1000)

Persons in employment	133311	3770	2637	29715	3680	12458	22023	1148	21015	164.5	6561	4509	25630
Only one job	129630	3703	2489	29081	3540	12278	21354	1131	20788	163	6231	4221	24651
	97.30%	98.20%	94.40%	98.20%	96.20%	98.60%	97.00%	98.50%	98.90%	99.10%	95.00%	93.60%	96.20%
More than one job	3681	67	148	634	140	180	669	17	227	1.5	330	288	979
	2.70%	1.80%	5.60%	1.80%	3.80%	1.40%	3.00%	1.50%	1.10%	0.90%	5.00%	6.40%	3.80%

Table 2



EUR 12	B	DK	D#	GR	E	F*	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK
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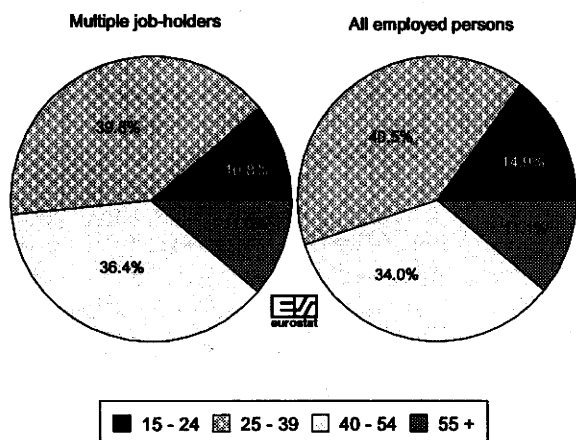
Variations between 1987 and 1992

Total variation	+7002	+297	+6	+3153	+83	+1145	+149	+66	+350	+10.5	+719	+155	+868
Variation only one job	+6643	+288	-7	+3029	+114	+1169	+159	+66	+300	+11	+662	+112	+740
	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.5%	-0.2%	+1.0%	+0.4%	+0.1%	+0.1%	-0.2%	+0.1%	-0.3%	-0.8%	-0.4%
Variation more than one job	+359.5	+9	+13	+124	-31	-24	-10	0	+50	-5	+57	+44	+128
	+0.2%	+0.1%	+0.5%	+0.2%	-1.0%	-0.4%	-0.1%	-0.1%	+0.2%	-0.1%	+0.3%	+0.8%	+0.4%

* As 1987 data is not available for France it is replaced by 1990 figures.

In order to have comparable figures, Germany 1992 data include only the former RFG.

Graph 4:
Multiple job holders and all employed persons by age
EU 1992



Greece was the only exception to this rule, as the proportion of self-employed and family workers (58.4%) outnumbered the employees (41.6%) among those holding more than one job. As regards all persons in employment the share of the self-employed and family workers was only 47,4 % in Greece. The considerable difference between the occupational distribution of the multiple jobholders and all persons in employment is among other factors due to the fact that almost one third of those having a second job in Greece had their main occupation in agriculture. The corresponding percentage in the EU as a whole was 7,6 %.

The main job is permanent for the majority

In all Member States, most of those multiple job-holders who were employees in their first job were in permanent employment both in 1987 (88,0%) and in 1992 (87,1%), their percentages being only slightly smaller than that among all people in employment.

The majority of the male but only the minority of the female multiple job-holders had a full-time main job

As shown by table 4 the percentage of persons in part-time employment in their main job was considerably higher among multiple jobholders than among all employees. Even though these differences are noticeable for males they are far greater for females. In 1992 30 % of all female employees had a part-time job either because they preferred this to a full-time job or could not get a full-time job. The same applied for 58 % of the female multiple job-holders.

WHO ARE THE MULTIPLE JOB-HOLDERS?

Most multiple job-holders are employees in the main job

In 1992 almost 80 % of the multiple jobholders were employees in their main occupation, the proportion being only slightly lower than that among all persons in employment (82,4).

Table 3:
Multiple job-holders and all employed persons by sector and by professional status EU 1992

	Multiple job-holders	All persons in employment
Agriculture		
Employees	25.4	31.4
Others	74.2	68.6
Total	100.0	100.0
Industry		
Employees	86.3	88.6
Others	13.7	11.4
Total	100.0	100.0
Services		
Employees	83.1	83.9
Others	16.9	16.1
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 4:
Multiple job-holders and all employed persons by working hours in the main job EU 1992

	TOTAL		MALES		FEMALES	
	MJH	ALL	MJH	ALL	MJH	ALL
Full time	69.8	85.8	87.6	96.0	41.8	70.2
Voluntary part-time	25.6	12.2	10.0	3.0	48.5	25.4
Unvoluntary part-time	4.6	2.0	2.4	1.0	9.7	4.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The majority of the main jobs in the service sector

In 1992, for people having more than one job, as for all people in employment, the service sector usually provided the main occupation, but as shown by graph.5, the proportion of persons with the main job in the agriculture and services sectors was higher among multiple job-holders than among others in employment while the percentages of those having their main job in industry was almost 10% lower among multiple job-holders than among all persons in employment.

Professionals in the main job are most frequent holders of more than one job

Among the occupational groups, professionals accounted for approximately 12 % among all persons in employment in the EU, but their share among multiple-jobholders was slightly over 22 %. Clerical workers constituted the second greatest group with 14.6% and crafts and related trades workers the third with 13.6% of all multiple-jobholders.

Graph 5:
Multiple job-holders and all employed persons by sector of the main job EU1992

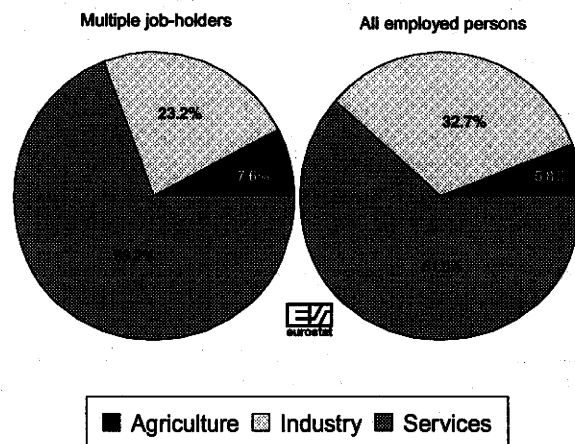


Table 5:
Average weekly hours worked by multiple job-holders and by persons with 1 job



	Multiple job holders			Persons with 1 job	Difference
	First job	Second job	Total number of hours	Total number of hours	
Eur 12	33.8	12.6	46.4	38.5	7.9
Belgium	36.7	11.7	48.4	40.0	8.4
Denmark	32.2	11.3	43.5	34.9	8.6
Germany	38.0	13.0	51.0	39.1	11.9
Greece	41.8	22.8	64.6	42.9	21.7
Spain	35.3	15.9	51.2	38.6	12.6
France	34.1	13.0	47.1	40.3	6.8
Ireland	39.5	19.4	58.9	41.4	17.5
Italy	35.7	14.7	50.4	39.2	11.2
Luxembourg	37.0	13.5	50.5	39.8	10.7
Netherlands	24.0	9.3	33.3	30.9	2.4
Portugal	38.2	14.6	52.8	41.0	11.8
United Kingdom	31.0	10.0	41.0	36.4	4.6

WHICH KIND OF SECOND JOBS ?

The secondary activity is generally pursued for a limited number of hours per day or only a few days each week. It is considered as being regular when repeated every day or on set days every week. It is regarded as occasional when it is not usually pursued through the whole year, but intermittently. Lastly, it is seasonal when it is pursued over a period of a few months.

Virtually three-quarters of multiple job-holders considered their second job to be regular. 20 % of all multiple job-holders regarded their second job as being occasional, while the remaining 7 % of the second jobs were seasonal.

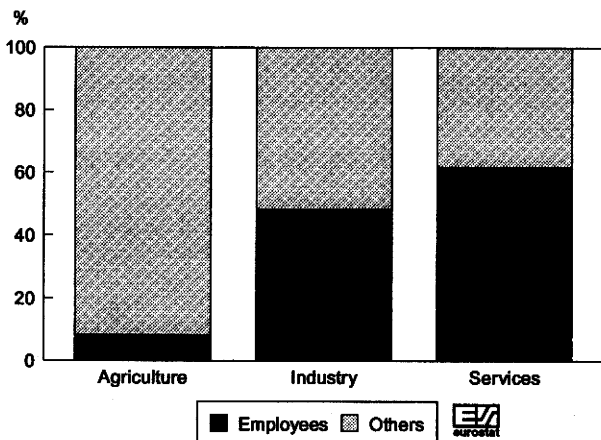
A multiple job-holder works on average 46,4 hours per week

Multiple job-holders in the EU spent in 1992 in average 46.4 hours at work per week on their two jobs i. e. almost 8 hours more per week than those having only one job.

However as shown by table 5 the differences between the Member States were considerable. While in the Netherlands a multiple job-holder spent on average only 2,4 more hours at work during the reference week than a person with one job, the corresponding difference exceeded 21 hours in Greece.

These differences are partly due to the fact that while 66% of those having a second job in the Netherlands were in part-time employment in their main occupation the same applied only for 3% in Greece. In addition the average number of hours spent on the second occupation varies also greatly in the different Member States from almost 23 hours in Greece at one extreme to approximately 9 hours in the Netherlands at the other.

Graph 6:
Second job by sector and by professional status EU 1992



Thus the consequences of having a second job in terms of total number of hours spent by working are greatly different in the different Member States. For multiple job-holders both in the Netherlands and in United Kingdom the total number of hours spent at work in the reference week in both occupations is lower than the average weekly hours of persons only having one job in Greece and Ireland. One of the explanations is to be found in the relatively high proportion of the agriculture sector both in Ireland and in Greece.

Half of the second jobs are carried out as self-employment or family work

Thus a large proportion of multiple job-holders who were employees in their first job, worked as self employed or family workers in their second job. There were also in this respect considerable differences between the Member States.

In four countries (Denmark, Luxembourg, Netherlands, UK) self-employment and family work only constituted approximately one-third of the second jobs. In Belgium, Germany and Ireland the share of self-employment and family work was between 50 and 60 % of all second jobs. While the proportion of self-employment and family work was between two-thirds and three-quarters in Spain and Portugal it constituted almost 85% of all second jobs in Italy and Greece.

The great majority of second jobs are in the service sector

Most second jobs were in services (70.2%), with 19,9 % in agriculture and 9,9 % in industry.

The sole country which constituted an exception was Greece, where 54 % of all second jobs were in 1992 in agriculture, and only 30% in services. In the other Mediterranean countries the share of the agriculture sector was also relatively high with 38 % in Portugal, 32 % in Spain and 25% in Italy.

Table 6

	EUR 12	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK
Multiple job-holders by % of the sector and professional status of the main job - 1992													
AGRICULTURE													
Employees	25.8	28.9	32.1	42.6	1.8	25.5	19.6	8.2	41.6	17.3	52	35.3	30.5
Others	74.2	71.1	67.9	57.4	98.2	74.5	80.4	91.8	58.4	82.7	48	64.7	69.5
INDUSTRY													
Employees	86.3	86.4	91.8	95.3	65.7	73.1	83.2	79.2	77.3	92.3	88.7	82.6	84.7
Others	13.7	13.6	8.2	4.7	34.3	26.9	16.8	20.8	22.7	7.7	11.3	17.4	15.3
SERVICES													
Employees	83.1	84	92.8	87.3	57.3	69.7	83.8	69.9	70.5	89.9	82	80.3	86.6
Others	16.9	16	7.2	12.7	42.7	30.3	16.2	30.1	29.5	10.1	18	19.7	13.4
TOTAL													
Employees	79.5	84.1	89.3	88.6	41.6	61.6	76.9	57.2	69	83.2	81.6	77	84.8
Others	20.5	15.9	10.7	11.4	58.4	38.4	23.1	42.8	31	16.8	18.4	23	15.2

Footnote: Others - includes self-employed (with and without employees) and family workers (only 1.4% in EU).

Table 7

	EUR 11	B	DK	D	GR	E	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK
Second job by sector and by professional status in the Member States of EU - 1992												
AGRICULTURE												
Employees	8.1	0	10.3	5.8	2.6	6.8	8.3	6.1	-	46	8	15.1
Others	91.9	100	89.7	94.2	97.4	93.2	91.7	93.9	100	54	92	84.9
INDUSTRY												
Employees	48.2	28.1	63.9	61.7	38.3	38.4	52.2	13.1	83.4	65.5	27.6	51.7
Others	51.8	71.9	36.1	38.3	61.7	61.6	47.8	86.9	16.6	34.5	72.4	48.3
SERVICES												
Employees	61.6	52.9	76	57.2	32.8	43.5	65.6	20.3	77	69.4	38.7	74.1
Others	38.4	47.1	24	42.8	67.2	56.5	34.4	79.7	23	30.6	61.3	25.9
TOTAL												
Employees	49.6	47	67.1	41.5	16	31.4	41.6	15.6	69.9	67.5	25.9	69.9
Others	50.4	53	32.9	58.5	84	68.6	58.4	84.4	30.1	32.5	74.1	30.1

Footnote: No data is available for France; Others - includes the self employed (with and without employees) and family workers.

Methodological Note

This note is based on data provided by the Community Labour Force Survey carried out every spring, since 1983, by the Member States of the EU. In order to have complete and comparable data this study is based on 1987-1992 time series as Portugal and Spain first joined the Community in 1986.

Information regarding the existence of second jobs was collected from 1983 but details regarding occupation, economic sector etc. were first asked in 1992.

Experience from different Member States indicates that the frequency of second jobs is underreported compared with other studies designed to measure both taxed and untaxed secondary economic activities.

Comparison of the length of working hours measured in the Labour Force Survey with the results of other types of measurement (Time Budget Surveys) indicates that certain categories of the self-employed particularly in agriculture tend to overestimate the number of both the usual and actual working hours in the Labour Force Survey.

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See also following publications from Eurostat:

Labour Force Survey Results 1991
Labour Force Survey Results 1992
Labour Force Survey 1983 - 1991
Labour Force Survey Methods and Definitions 1992