

ECONOMIC GROWTH CENTER

YALE UNIVERSITY

P.O. Box 208269  
27 Hillhouse Avenue  
New Haven, CT 06520-8269

CENTER DISCUSSION PAPER NO. 781

MULTIPLE JOB HOLDING IN RUSSIA DURING  
ECONOMIC TRANSITION

Mark C. Foley  
Yale University

August 1997

Note: Center Discussion Papers are preliminary materials circulated to stimulate discussions and critical comments. Mark Foley is a Ph.D. candidate in the Economics Department at Yale University.

The author thanks T. Paul Schultz and Jenny Hunt for useful discussions and comments on preliminary versions.

## **Abstract**

This article analyzes multiple job holding in the context of economic transition. Evidence from a nationally representative longitudinal survey of Russian citizens is used to characterize secondary jobs and second job holders, with emphasis on the determinants of multiple job holding. There has been a marked increase in multiple job holding, rising from 5.6 percent overall in 1992 to 10.1 percent in 1996. Economic conditions prevalent in Russia's labor market are found to strongly affect secondary job activity. Workers who have experienced wage arrears, been placed on involuntary leave, or are working less than full-time are all significantly more likely to take on second jobs. Higher education nearly doubles this probability. As transition has progressed, women have become not only much less likely to engage in additional work, but those that do so receive significantly lower second-job wages, with a gender wage gap of 68 percent, over 3 times that for primary jobs. Marriage and young children are associated with lower multiple job holding rates for women.

KEY WORDS: Multiple Job Holding, Economic Transition, Russia