INSTITUT FÜR ARBEITSMARKT- UND BERUFSFORSCHUNG
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Forms of employment in

9. May|M2a0r1t8in Friedrich, Ines Helm, Ramona Jost, Juli
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Germany does not stand alone in having exper
However, these changes differ in comparison
relative importance of different forms of em
development over time.

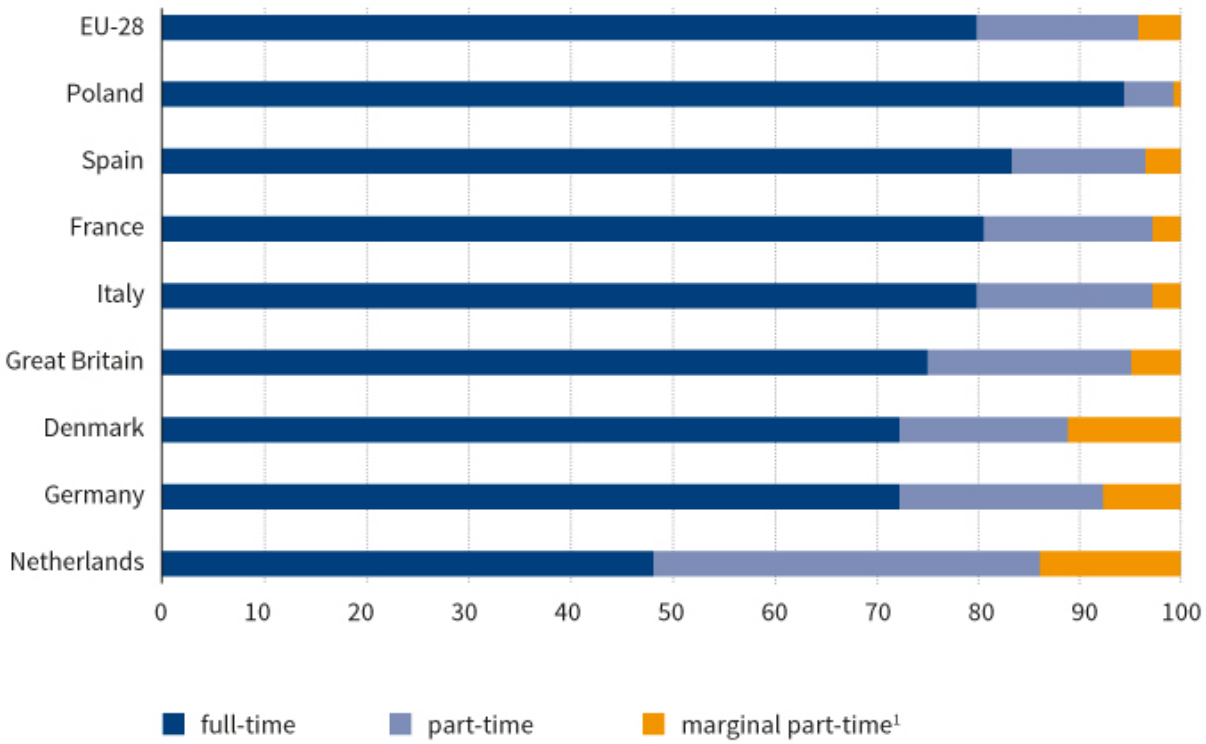
A monocausal explanation is insufficient to expl
played a role. Yet there are indications that in
law, or the provision of childcare, influence th
addition, there exist different historic-cultura
expressed in statistical indicators. These are
an increase in female employment and the growth
developments in national labour markets, for exa

This European comparison covers countries which, range of welfare state regimes: in addition to G continental European countries; Italy and Spai state; Great Britain an Anglo-Saxon country with largest transition country. The comparison is li agency or contract work is excluded here due to analysis is from 2002 to 2016.

Part-time work has increased ever

Part-time work as a share of total employment ha considered here in the last two decades, which i Nevertheless, roughly 80 percent of all employee (see Figure 1). The share of full-time employees labour-market participation of women is still re countries also have low rates of part-time work, work full-time, for political-historical reasons

Figure 1: Part-time employment rates of workers aged 15-64, 2016



[1] Marginal part time: the weekly working time is usually less than 13 hours. Persons in dependent employment who work weekly for at least one hour per week for pay are considered employees. They also include persons in training, provided that they also work and receive remuneration – e.g. apprentices in the German "dual system".

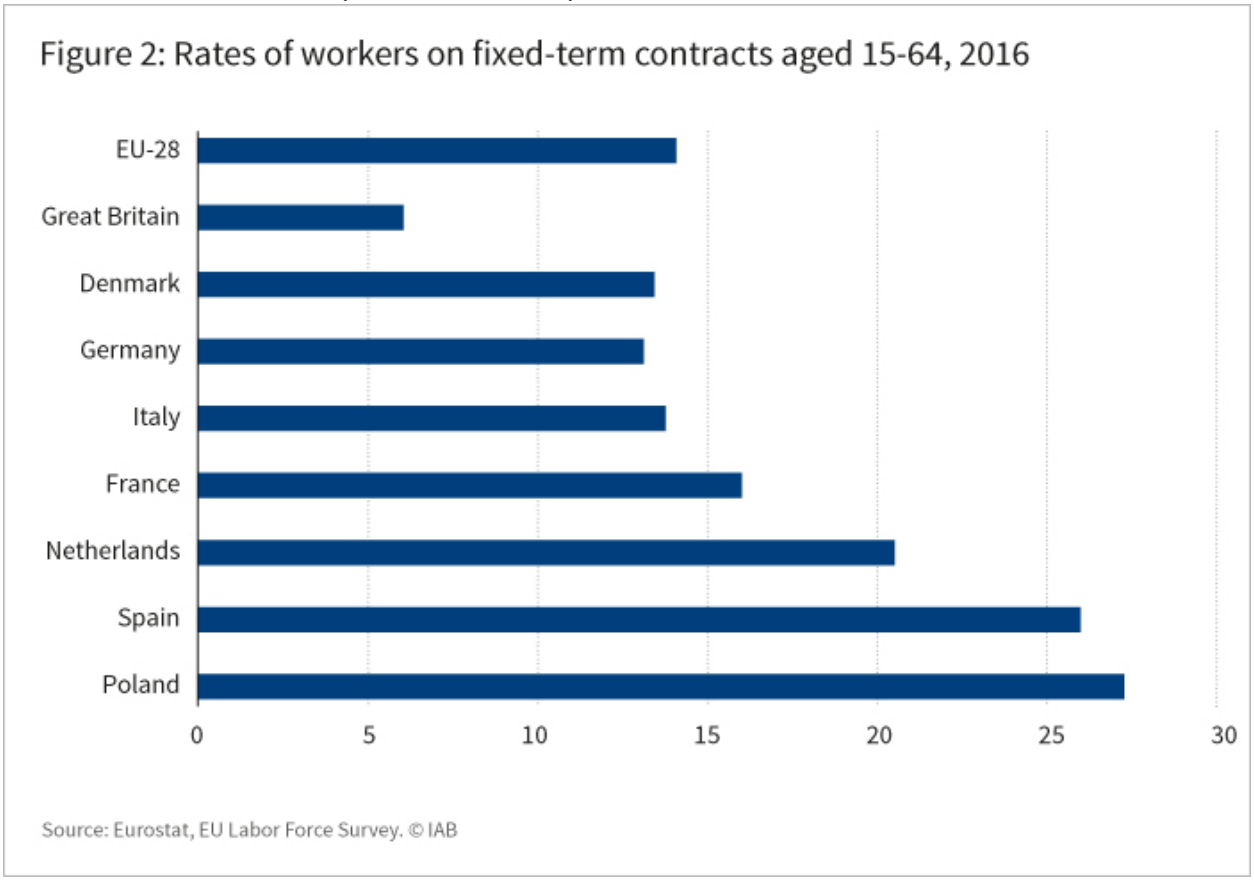
Source: Own calculations based on the EU Labour Force Survey (Scientific Use File). © IAB

At the other end of the spectrum are the Netherl (over 75 percent amongst women). Germany, meanwh the comparison countries, possibly due to the pe the rate is also high in Denmark despite its w

Amongst these last three countries, part-time jo the main occupation. In Figure 1, a demarcation was selected. In Germany, marginal part-time wor relatively high proportion of these jobs (7.4 pe Netherlands, where such incentives do not exist,

Temporary employment is highest i

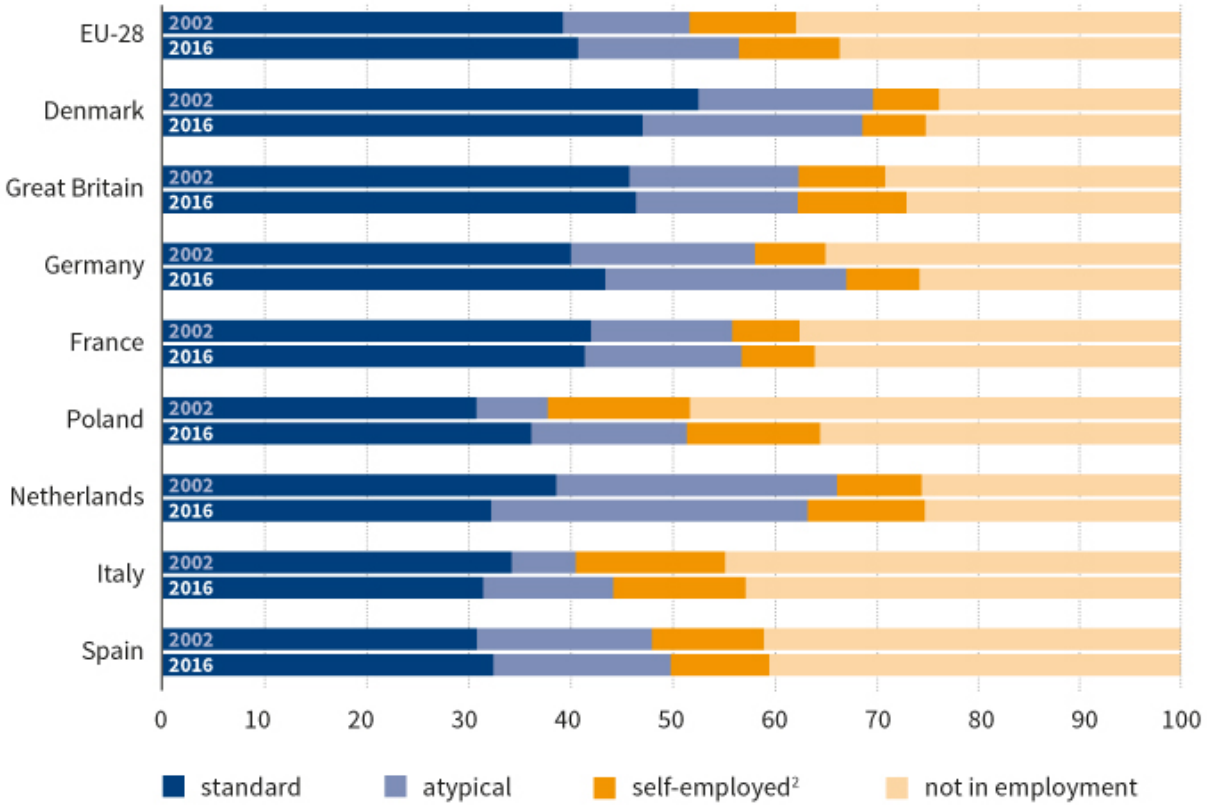
About 14 percent of all employment relationships Germany is close to the average. It should howev training contracts in the German dual system are fixed-rate quota represented here.



Across all countries, young people and young adu contracts. Country differences can mainly be att regard to dismissal protection. Thus, indefinite such that employers motives for using fixed-ter an important role. Conversely, in Spain, with tr employees, fixed-term contracts are widespread, Poland is now the country with the highest rate contracts enable the circumvention of certain em contributions.

The international comparison also provides an in
trend away from standard work. Here, employees
when they are working full-time or nearly full-t
However, due to differing legal and other influe
for each country. Thus, those who enjoy a stand
by no means hold the same protection against dis
counts more as the norm in some countries than i
agriculture in southern Europe.

Figure 3: Population aged 15-64 by labour force participation and type of employment[1], 2002 and 2016



[1] Type of employment in relation to the main occupation.
[2] Including assisting family members.

Source: Own calculations based on the EU Labor Force Survey (Scientific Use File). © IAB

Figure 3 shows the prevalence of standard empl
64). It can be seen that overall there is no dec

relationship. Its share is still close to 40 per
there has been an overall increase in atypical
the EU since 2002, this increase has apparently
at the expense of inactivity (unemployed plus in
for Germany, where standard work remains the
labour force
share of
percentage points between 2002 and 2016. The hig
to be found in Denmark and Great Britain. By con
Netherlands is low, mainly because of the preval
nevertheless a high level of total employment);
widespread self-employment, and partly because o
aggravated by the financial crisis.

Conclusion

This country comparison has shown that standard
has not declined since the beginning of the last
employment has opened up access to the labour ma
such as the quality of employment remain unexami
and employment security. What also remains open
employment facilitate a transition to permanent

Zitationshinweis

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