# The dynamism of the new economy: Non-standard employment and access to social security

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#### Content of the Research note

- Non-standard workers: temporary, part-time AND self-employed (EU-LFS, EU-28, 2002 vs. 2016)
- Benefits: unemployment, maternity, sickness AND old age pensions
- Dimensions:
  - eligibility criteria (MISSOC)
  - income replacement rates (OECD 2014, MISSOC 2017, ESPN country reports 2017)
  - proportion of non-standard workers at risk (EU-LFS)
- Note brings these different components together to uncover the various combinations of disadvantages that non-standard workers face.

# Trends in non-standard employment 2002 vs 2016

- Types of non-standard employment vary significantly across EU-28
- Growth of temporary work + increase in education of temp. workers in most countries
- Growth of part-time work, particularly among women
- Structure of self-employment has improved in a number of countries although not all, and its levels remain stagnant in most.
- Higher productivity non-standard employment is more prevalent in some countries while last-resort non-standard employment is prevalent in others?

#### Low to high share in total employment, 2016

	Temporary	Part-time	Self-employed
1	Romania 🔍	Bulgaria	, Denmark
2	Lithuania	Hungary	/, Sweden
3	Latvia	Croatia	Luxembourg
4	Estonia	Czech Republic	/// ,Germany
5	Bulgaria	Slovakia	Estonia
6	United Kingdom	,Poland \	Hungary
7	Malta	Lithuania	Austria
8	Ireland	Romania	Bulgaria
9	Greece	Latvia	France
10	Belgium	Slovenia	Lithuania
11	Austria	Portugal	Slovenia
12	Luxembourg	Greece	Croatia
13	Czech Republic	Estonia /	Latvia
14	Slovakia	Cyprus	Cyprus
15	Hungary /	Malta	Finland
16	Italy	Finland	Malta
17	Germany	Spain	Belgium
18	Denmark	France	Portugal
19	Finland	Italy	United Kingdom
20	France	Luxembourg	Ireland
21	Cyprus	Ireland	Slovakia
22	Slovenia /	Sweden'	Netherlands
23	Sweden	Belgium	Spain
24	Netherlands	United Kingdom	czech Republic
25	Portugal //	Denmark //	Romania
26	Croatia	Germany	Poland
27	Spain //	Austria	Italy
28	Poland /	Netherlands	Greece

Source: Own calculations from EU-LFS data.

Temporary: 2-25% of total employment

Part-time: 2-50% of total employment

SE: 8-30% of total employment

NB: Not all of these workers are at-risk.

# Temporary employees at risk of not receiving UB, 2016

Group 1 (4 countries): Croatia, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia

Share of temporary workers at risk > 50% Share of at risk temporary workers in total employment > 10% Group 2 (12 countries): Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, United Kingdom Share of temporary workers at risk > 50% Share of at risk temporary workers in total employment < 10%

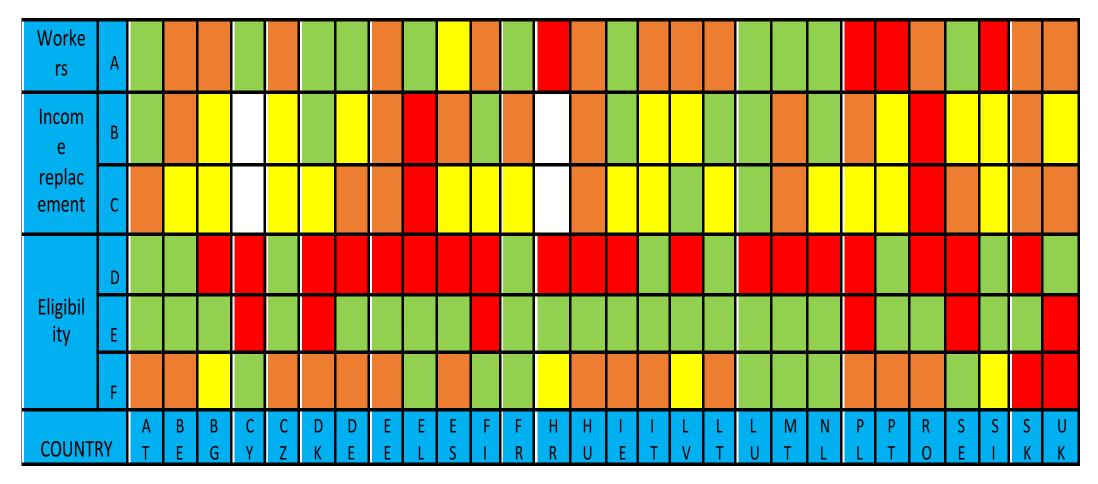
**Group 3 (1 country): Spain** 

Share of temporary workers at risk < 50%
Share of at risk temporary workers in total employment > 10%

Group 4 (11 countries): Austria, Cyprus, Denmark,
France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxemburg,
Malta, Netherlands, Sweden
Share of temporary workers at risk < 50%
Share of at risk temporary workers in total
employment < 10%

Source: Own calculations from EU-LFS data.

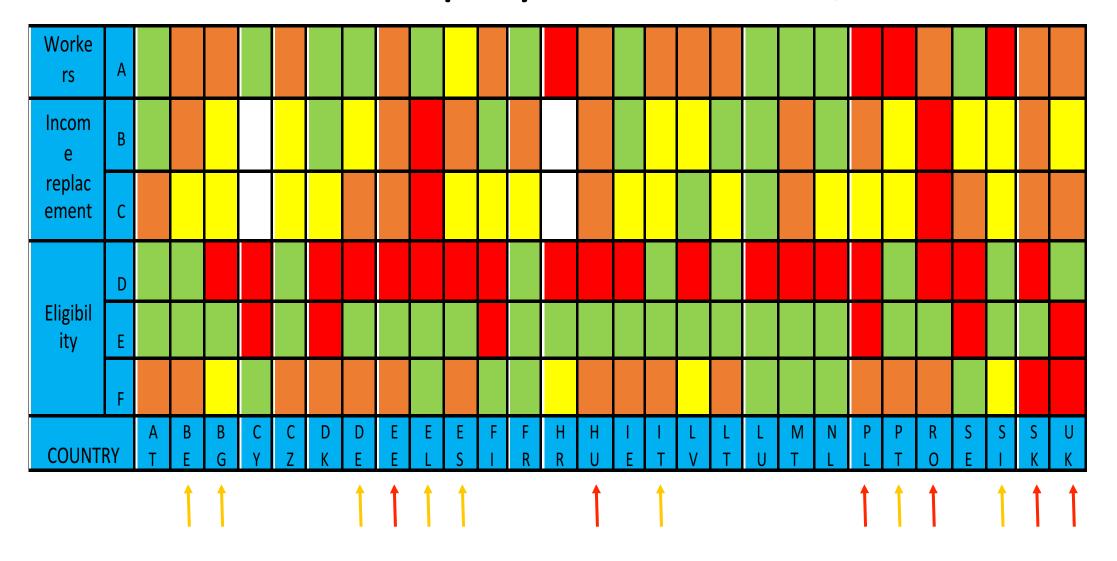
### UB access for employees in EU-28, 2016



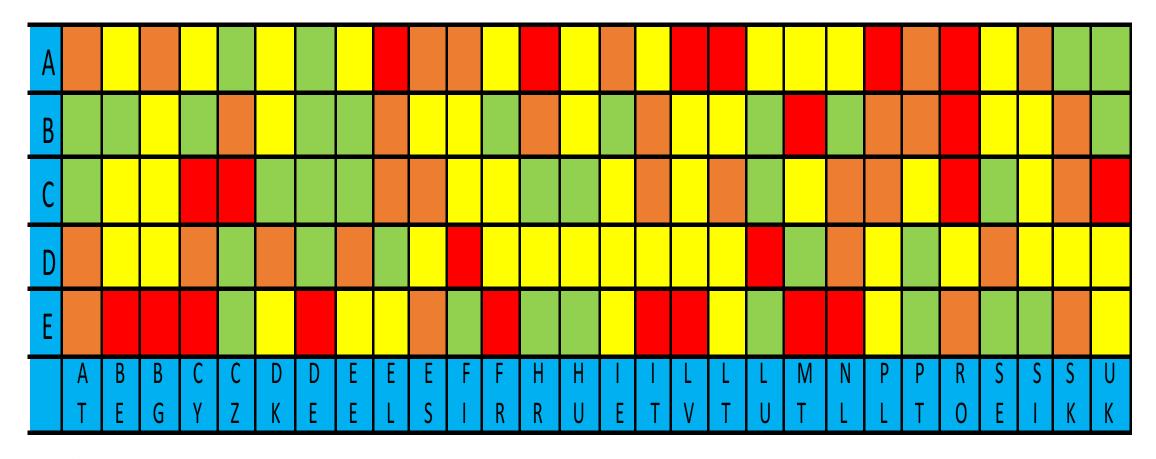
#### Legend:

- A At-risk workers: red >50% of temp. workers at risk & temp. workers >10% of total empl.; orange >50% of temp. workers at risk & temp. workers <10% of total empl; yellow <50% of temp. workers at risk & temp. workers >10% of total empl.; green <50% of temp. workers at risk & temp. workers <10% of total empl.
- B Average net income replacement, married with two children: red below 65%; orange between 65-75%; yellow between 75-85%; green above 85%
- C Average net income replacement, childless single: red below 50% of earnings; orange between 50-65%; yellow between 65-80%; green above 80%
- D Exceptions for vulnerable groups: red no; green yes
- E Limitations on amount / hours: red no; green yes
- F Contributions payment requirement: green below 9m; yellow 9m; orange 12m; red above 12m

#### UB access for employees in EU-28, 2016



#### UB access for self-employed in EU-28, 2016



#### Legend:

A – Farmers: <5 = green; 5-15 = yellow; 15-25 = orange, >25 = red

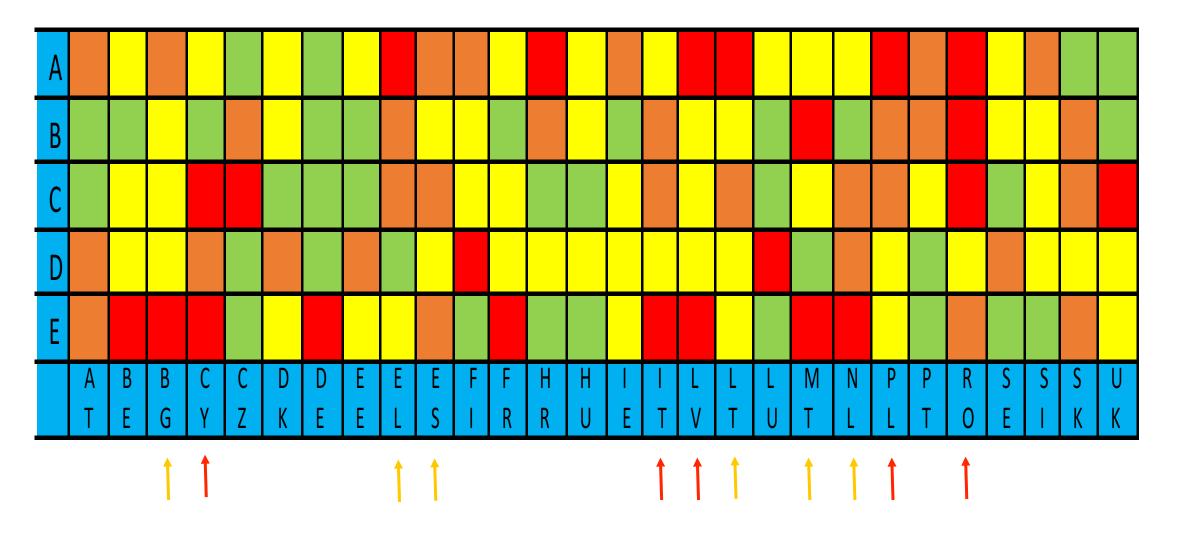
B – Below tertiary education: <60 = green; 60-70 = yellow; 70-80 = orange, >80 red

C – Own-account: <60 = green; 60-70 = yellow; 70-80 = orange, >80 red

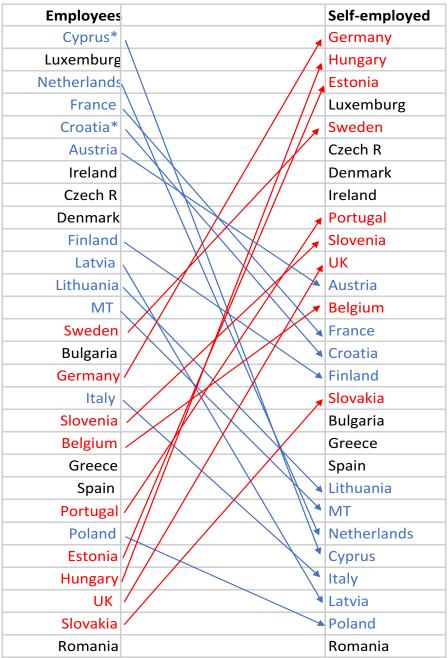
D – Share in total employment: <10 = green; 10-15 = yellow; 15-20 orange, >20 red

E – Insurance availability: green = compulsory; yellow = partial; orange = voluntary; red = none

## UB access for self-employed in EU-28, 2016



## Country ranking by UB "disadvantage index"



(better to worse)

Index construction: Green = 1 Yellow = 2 Orange = 3 Red = 4

Note: \* Data missing for income replacement rates

#### Key insights

- Access to unemployment benefits the most challenging component of social security provision for people in non-standard employment.
- Maternity and sickness beneficiaries are easier to access: smaller target group and politically more salient.
- Multiple sources of "UB disadvantage" for non-standard workers are compounded, but their interactions vary across EU-28.
- Countries with the most supportive social security nets appear to have the least vulnerable structure of non-standard workers.
   Direction of causality?