

# PART-TIME WORK IN EUROPE

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## INTRODUCTION

- Hypotheses developed from economic literature taking into account empirical evidence help to analyse the correlation of selected variables with the share of part-time workers at the country-level.
- Variables structured into:
  - ↳ **Supply side variables:** female labour force participation and share of elderly in the workforce.
  - ↳ **Demand side variable:** share of the service sector in the economy.

## METHODOLOGY

- **Statistic data:** Country level data for European countries (sources: OECD, Eurostat) to check the expectations.
- **Economic literature:** Becker's time allocation model and gender wage gap.
- **Econometric analysis:** analyse the strength of the correlation of variables with the share of part-time workers at the cross-country level and cross-time for a selected subset of countries.

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### Demand-side:

- Service sector in the economy

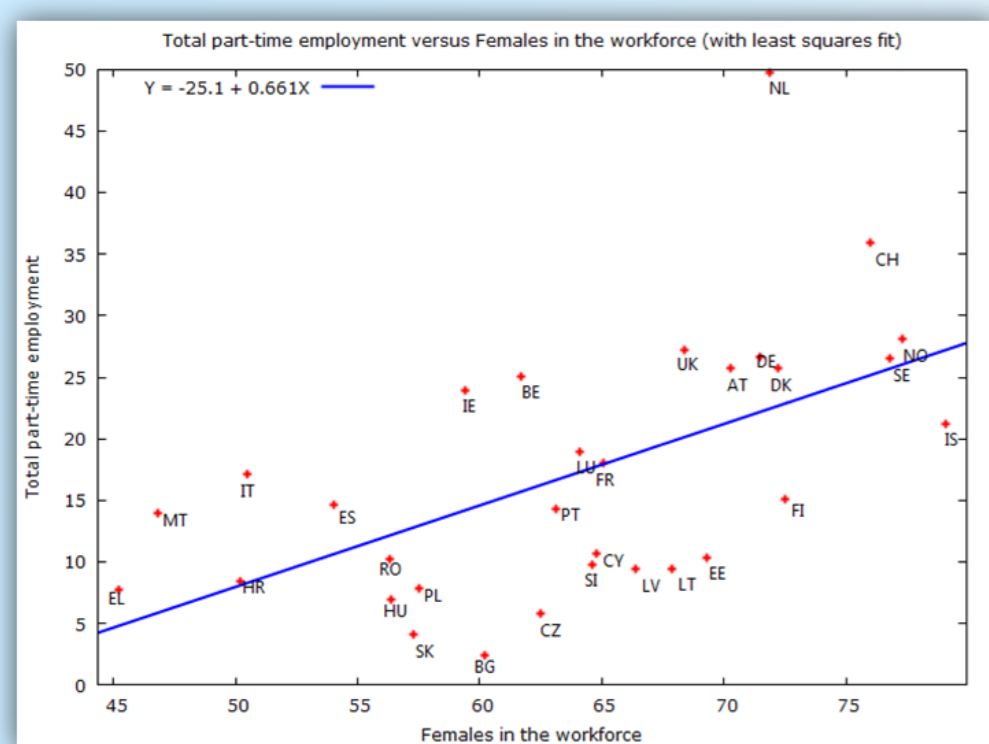
\* P-value = 0.0018 < 0.01 the coefficient is significant at the 1% level

\* Highest rates: Luxemburg, United Kingdom

\* Lowest rates: Romania

### Supply-side:

- Females in the workforce:



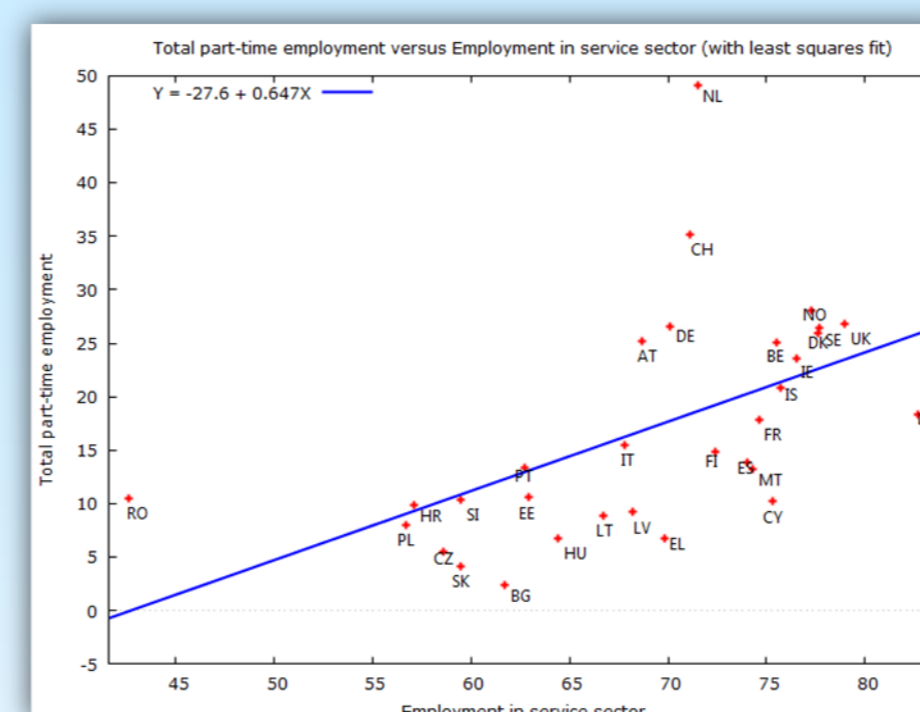
\* Positive and lineal relation

\* P-value = 0.0008 < 0.01 the coefficient is significant at the 1% level

\* Coefficient correlation 32.47%

\* Highest rates: Netherlands Switzerland

\* Lowest rates: Bulgaria



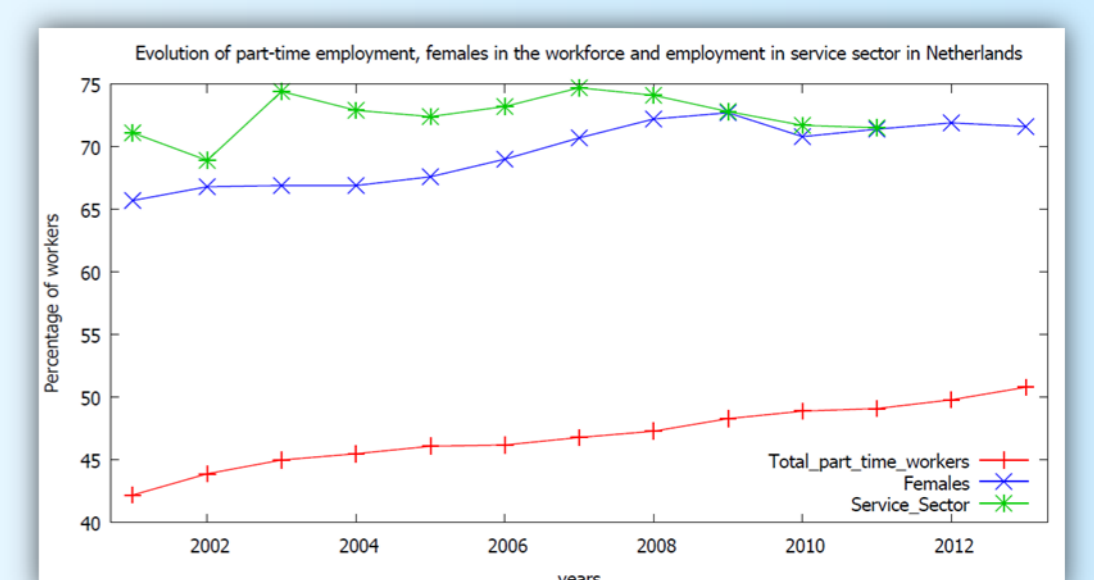
\* Coefficient correlation 28.98%

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### Netherlands:

\* Part-time employment has increased 8.6% over the last 13 years.

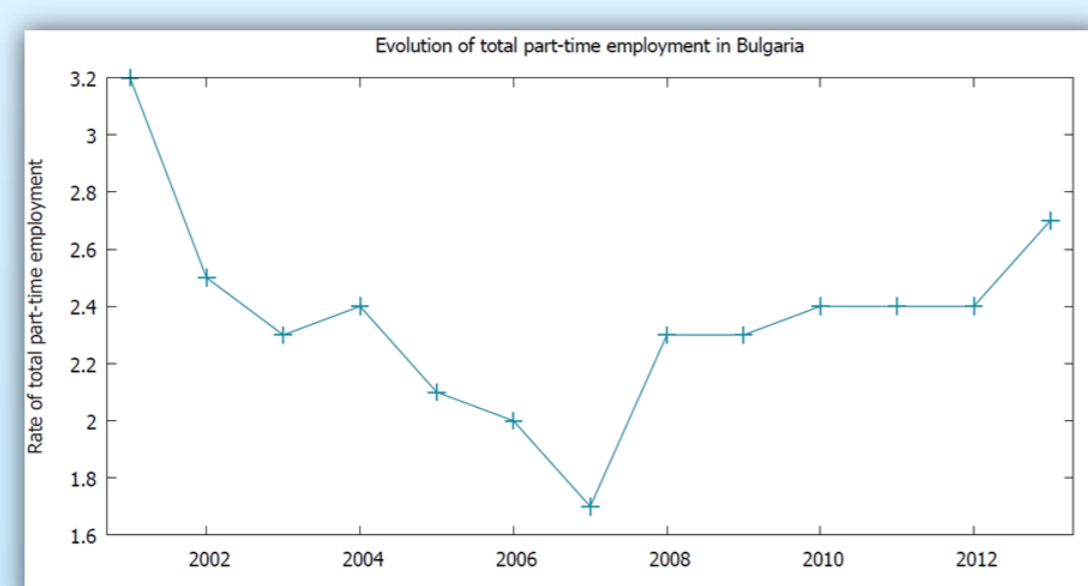
\* Females in the work force is a significance variable from the supply-side perspective with a coefficient of determination of 76.42%.



\* P-value = 9.29e-05 < 0.01 females coefficient is significant at the 1% level.



\* Irregular evolution of total part-time employment along the years.



\* Females in the labour force is significant at the 10% level because P-value = 0.0641 < 0.10

\* Females coefficient of correlation = 27.79%

Bulgaria: 4

## CONCLUSIONS

Empirical evidence suggests:

- Female labour force supply shows a very strong correlation with the share of part-time workers.
- The size of the service sector shows a weak correlation with the share of part-time employment.

It seems to hold in the cross section as well as a cross-time even though there are differences in legislation, quality of available part-time jobs, access to childcare and differences in working hours.