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.

**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.

**METHODOLOGY**

**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

**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.