Part-time work, precarious employment and the social implications

'Precarious work, casual employment and social welfare'
Research Workshop

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Presentation Outline



- 1. 'Working Conditions in Ireland' and 'Social Implications of Precarious Work' Projects
- 2. Defining precarious work
- 3. Part-time work and precarious employment
- 4. Social implications?

ENFORCED FLEXIBILITY? WORKING IN TRELAND TODAY











Defining precarious work



- Objective and subjective precarity
- Contractual precarity: (some) part-time, solo-self employment, temporary contracts
- Also: combination of two or more

Precarious work: what is new about it?

- Changing nature of employment relationship
- Low-skill versus high-skill precarious work



Atypical contracts in Ireland: sectors



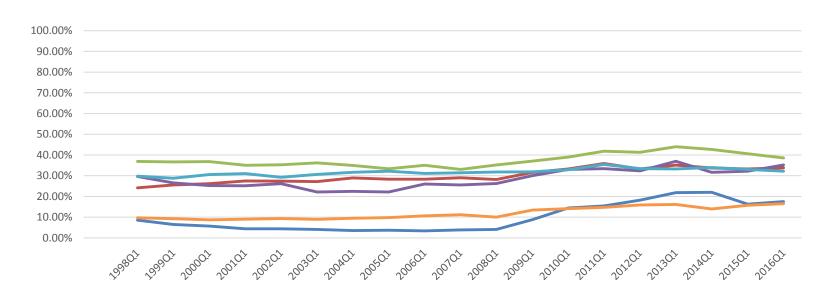
			Solo self- emploment (as	
			percentage of	Overall self-
	Part time	Temp	overall S-E)	employment
Construction	16.30%	11.50%	72%	35%
Wholesale and Retail	33.30%	8%	42%	12%
Accommodation	38.50%	11.20%	35%	11%
Transportation and				
storage	15.50%	4.80%	80%	15%
Admin and support	35.20%	9.20%	72 %	12%
ICT	7.20%	6.60%	84%	13%
Human Health	32.30%	7.20%	65%	5%
Education	23.50%	12%	81%	5%
Other	38.70%	11.30%	76%	26%
National average	24%	7.70%	72%	16%



Part-time work: long-term trends



Part-time work in Ireland: selected sectors



- —Construction
- —Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (G)
- —Accommodation and food service activities (I)
- —Administrative and support service activities (N)
- —Human health and social work activities (Q)
- —Transportation and storage (H)



Part-time work and precarious employment



Part-time work: traditionally female, second earner work

Not all part time work is precarious

Regular hours; predictable income

Irregular part-time work, 'zero-hours' contracts, 'if and when' contracts

 Problematic sectors: hospitality, retail, admin support, health (care workers)



Irregular part-time work



'Zero-hours' and **'if and when'** contracts: employee contractually not obliged to take on work

BUT:

Earnings are low, so more hours often necessity Workers have to accept work in practice

- ⇒ Difficult to plan (time and earnings)
- ⇒Part-time work but full-time commitment



Irregular hours: problematic short notice



They [the managers] write on the roster, they write for example: start at 8am and finish at 3pm, but next day you come and you see that you work until 5pm not until 3pm (...) You never know, you can't plan anything, and now it is even worse because they put the roster on the wall the last day, on Sunday. They put the roster on the wall so for example if you have on Monday your day off you can't make a plan for your day because you didn't know [that] you will have tomorrow a day off. (Irena, accommodation assistant, large hotel)



Social implications of parttime precarious work



Inability to plan: constant insecurity

Importance of the national context: e.g. social welfare system, childcare options, housing

Not only context, but also **possible implications**:

- Housing (renting or buying...)
- Delayed family formation
- Savings?
- Future consequences (pensions)
- Possible social welfare traps

THANK YOU!

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