

Casual and part-time workers and jobseekers' payments

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Introduction and background

- Increase in prevalence of supported part-time work
- Subset of part-time are involuntarily so, or underemployed.
- State pays portion of the full jobseeker rate for days not worked.
- Terminology: part-time workers - regular part-time hours; and casual workers – pattern and number of hours fluctuates.

Sequence of presentation

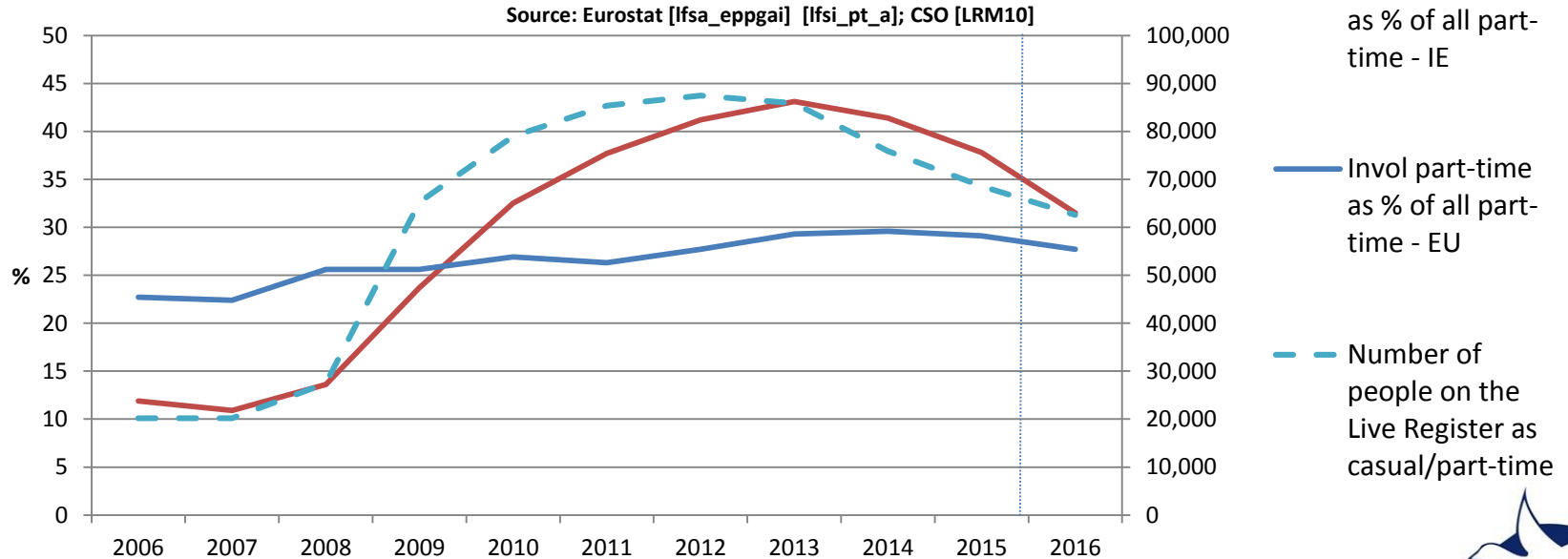
- Policy relevance
- Share of all persons on the Live Register
- A snapshot of casual/part-time on the Live Register at one point
- Demographic and labour market characteristics
- Conclusions and questions

Policy relevance

- PtW 2016-2020: beyond the traditional jobseeker cohort
- Should the State intervene?
- *For jobseeker*: close to the labour market (gaining sectoral knowledge, skills, network of contacts) v job search
- *For State*: financial incentive to move to full-time?
- Indirect subsidy to sectors where part-time work prevalent? (related to in-work benefits)

How large a share of LR?

Part-time (involuntary) and number of part-time/casual on Live Register



Focus of this analysis

- For those in receipt of DSP payment, work arrangements that amount to less than full-time hours include (i) systematic short-time, (ii) part-time workers (iii) casuals
 - normally employed for less than a week
 - working days vary with business activity
 - no assurance of return to same employer
- Variation in earnings, hours, days of work

Live Register snapshot

- Open claims on 31 Dec 2015

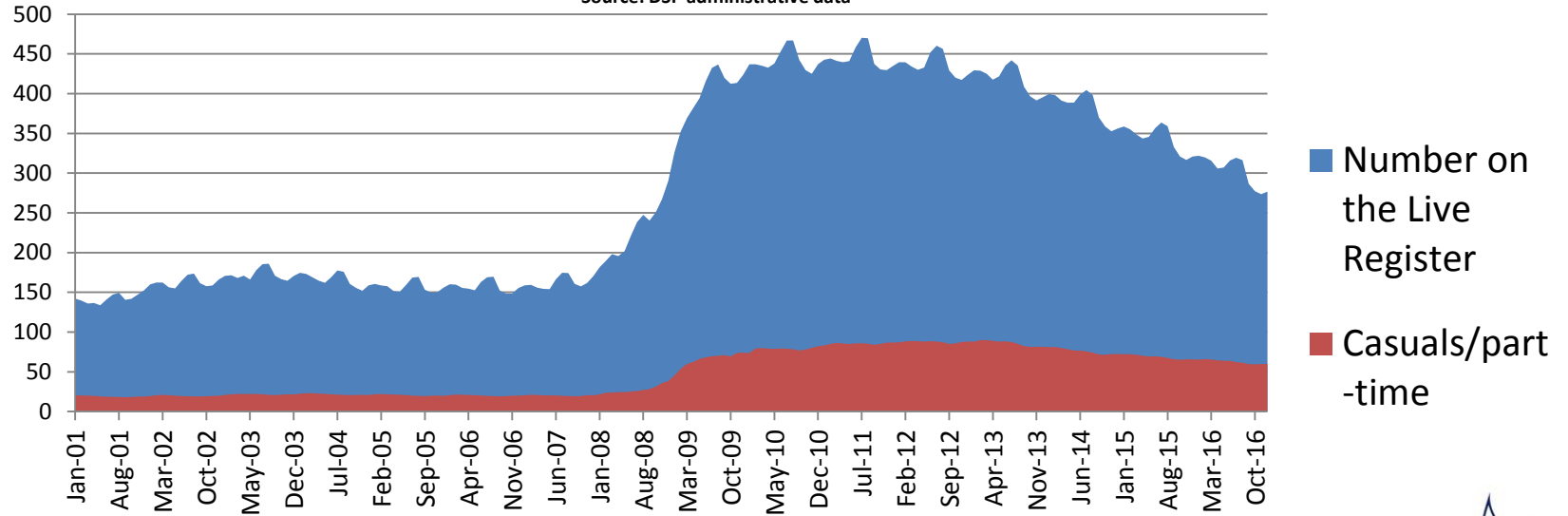
Status	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency
Casual	62,533	14.52	62,533
non-casual	368,169	85.48	430,702

Part-time/casuals share of Live Register

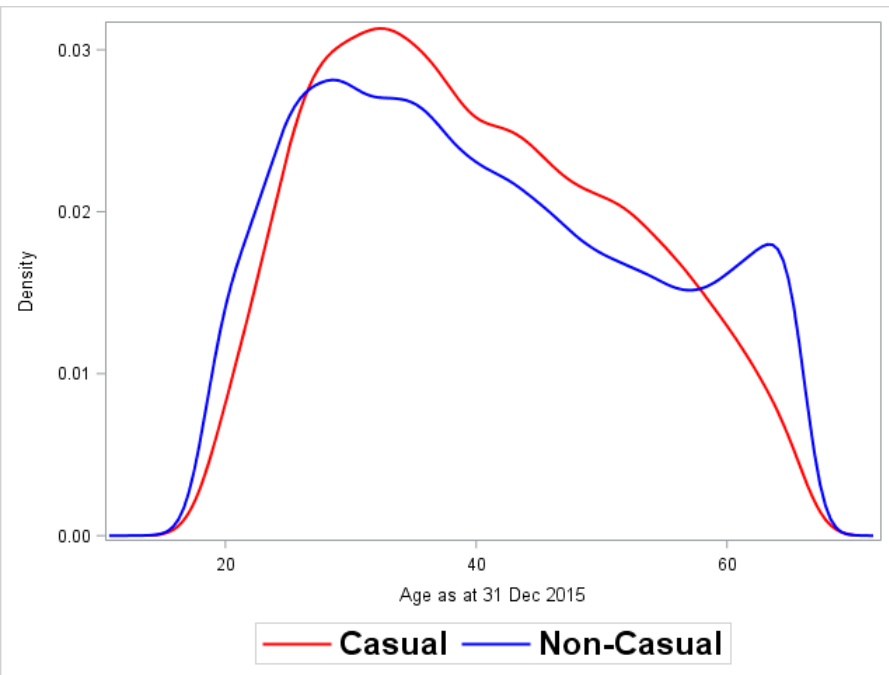
Total Live Register and casuals, 2001-16

Source: DSP administrative data

000's



Descriptive analysis - age



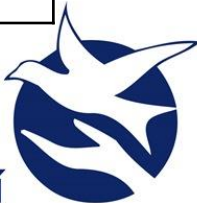
Similar distributions across sex, marital status – within age groups/family structure, less difference between male and female casualties than male and female non-casuals



Descriptive analysis - demographic

LR by broad nationality group and casual status	Casual	non-casual
EU13	0.9%	1.0%
EU15-28	14.0%	7.8%
Irish	79.8%	85.0%
Rest Of World	2.1%	2.5%
UK	3.2%	3.8%
Total	100	100

LR by family structure and casual status	Casual	non-casual
Adult and child dep	16.70%	12.36%
Adult dep only	6.69%	5.54%
Child dep only	12.24%	21.63%
Neither	64.38%	60.46%
Total	100	100



Descriptive analysis – demographic characteristics

	Casual	Non-casual
Other counties
Carlow	2.0%	1.6%
Donegal	7.2%	4.7%
Kerry	6.1%	3.5%
Kilkenny	2.0%	1.6%
Monaghan	1.8%	1.3%
Waterford	4.0%	3.1%
Wexford	5.2%	4.1%
Other counties
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Selected counties' share of LR population, and casual population

Note: location comes from office to which the person is attached, not residence

Descriptive analysis – labour market characteristics

<u>Detailed outcomes 12 months later, by casual status</u>	<u>Casual</u>	<u>non-casual</u>
Closed off the Live Register for other reasons	10	26
Employment/Self-employment supported by DSP	2	8
In Education, Training or Employment Placement Course	2	5
In employment	24	17
On Live Register (casual worker)	55	3
On Live Register (excluding casual workers)	7	33
On Live Register - Credits only	0	8
Total	100	100

Descriptive analysis – labour market characteristics

- Sectoral background: construction, wholesale and retail, transport, accommodation and food, arts and entertainment (caveat)
- PRSI class: greater share of Class A than the population (and smaller share of Class S)

Summary

- Descriptive analysis to establish characteristics – no causal inference
- Increase, as share of welfare recipients, since pre-crisis period (decrease in absolute but not relative)
- Notable difference in family structure, location, and nationality group and outcomes (transitions between casual, employment and full jobseeker)
- Further work: data on interaction with DSP

Questions/comments

- Thank you for your attention
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