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Atypical Employment in the Czech Republic

Discussion Paper

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Research Area

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Project

The Institutional Determinants of Atypical Employment and Social Inequality in Europe, founded by the Hans Böckler Foundation and supervised by Jutta Allmendinger, Johannes Giesecke, and Kathrin Leuze



Citation:

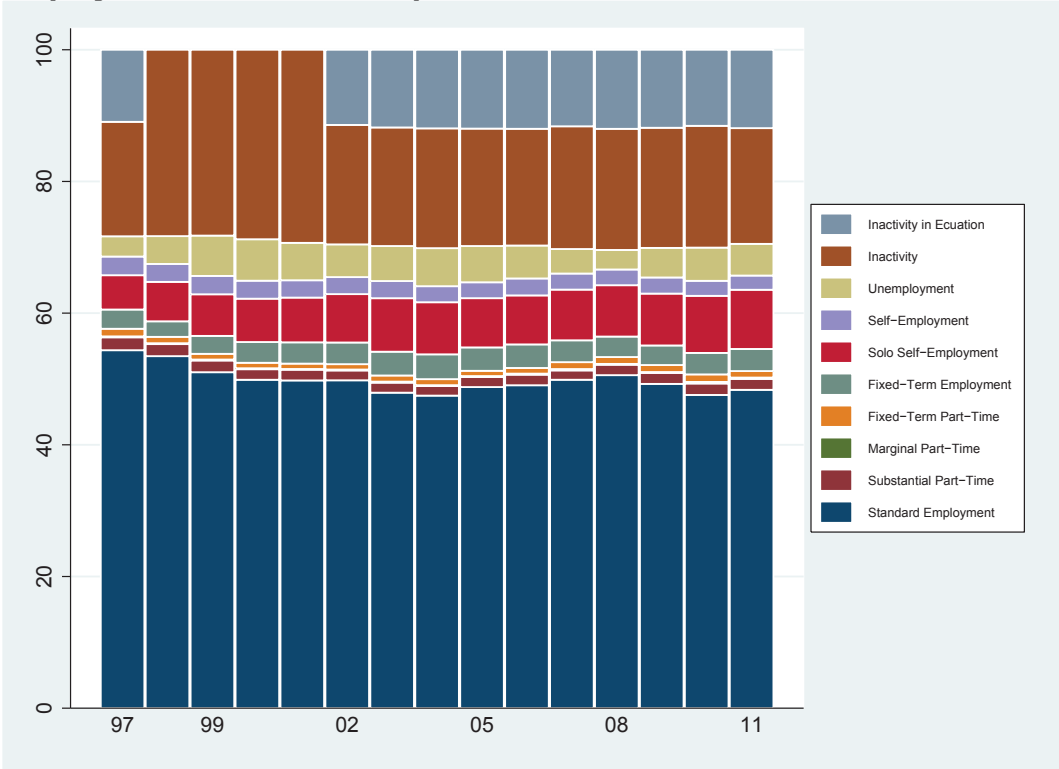
Allmendinger, J., Hipp, L., Stuth, S. (2013): Atypical Employment in the Czech Republic, *Atypical Employment in Europe 1996–2011*, Discussion Paper P 2013-003, Berlin: WZB, pp. 20-22, www.wzb.eu/atypical.

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Czech Republic

Employment trends in the Czech Republic remained very stable between 1996 and 2011 and the marked differences in employment between the various demographic groups persisted during this period. The proportion of people in employment differed considerably between the various groups. While low-skilled workers were the least likely to be employed, highly qualified people and people in the middle age category had the highest employment rates. Inactivity primarily affected women, low-skilled workers, and older people. Of all the employment types studied, standard employment was the most common form of employment among the population groups examined, although its levels differed from group to group. While part-time and fixed-term employment was almost irrelevant for the majority of the groups studied, solo self-employment is the only relevant form of atypical employment. This was most often taken up by highly qualified individuals, men, and the 30-to-49 age group. Women, younger people, and low-skilled workers by contrast were involved in the three atypical employment forms in almost equal measure; however the levels were very low. The economic crisis that began in 2009 only led to very slight drops in employment. Unemployment rose in nearly all groups by about 2 percentage points.

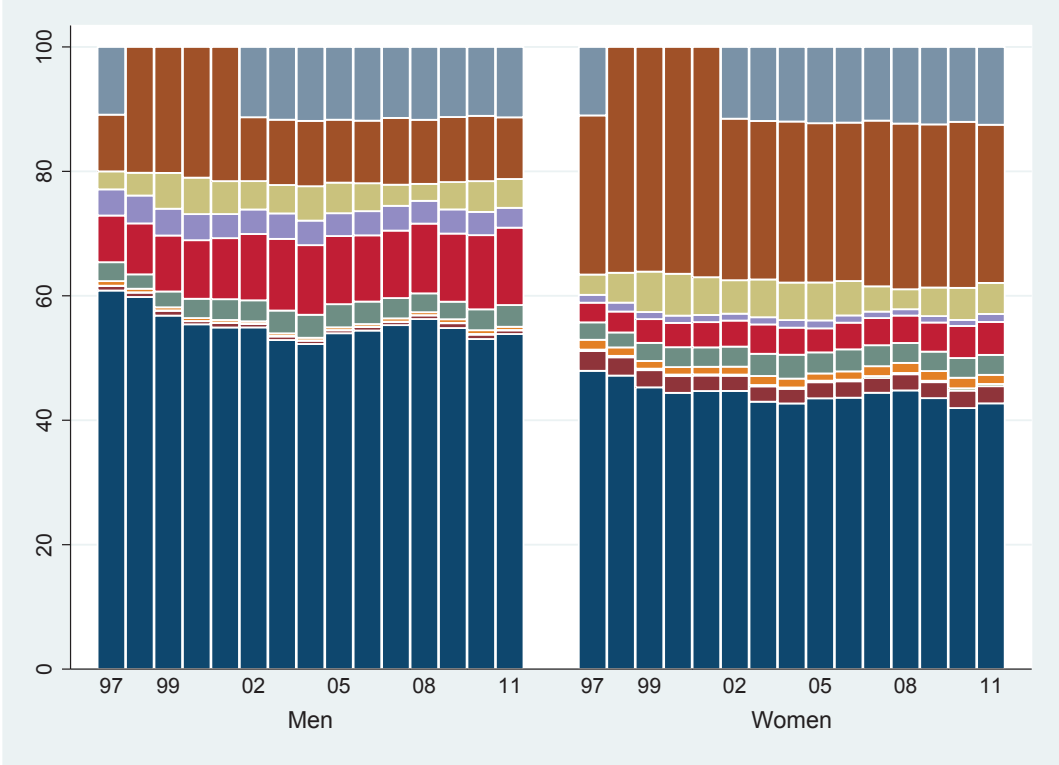
Employment in the Czech Republic (1996–2011).



Data source: ELFS (second quarter based on yearly and quarterly surveys).⁴

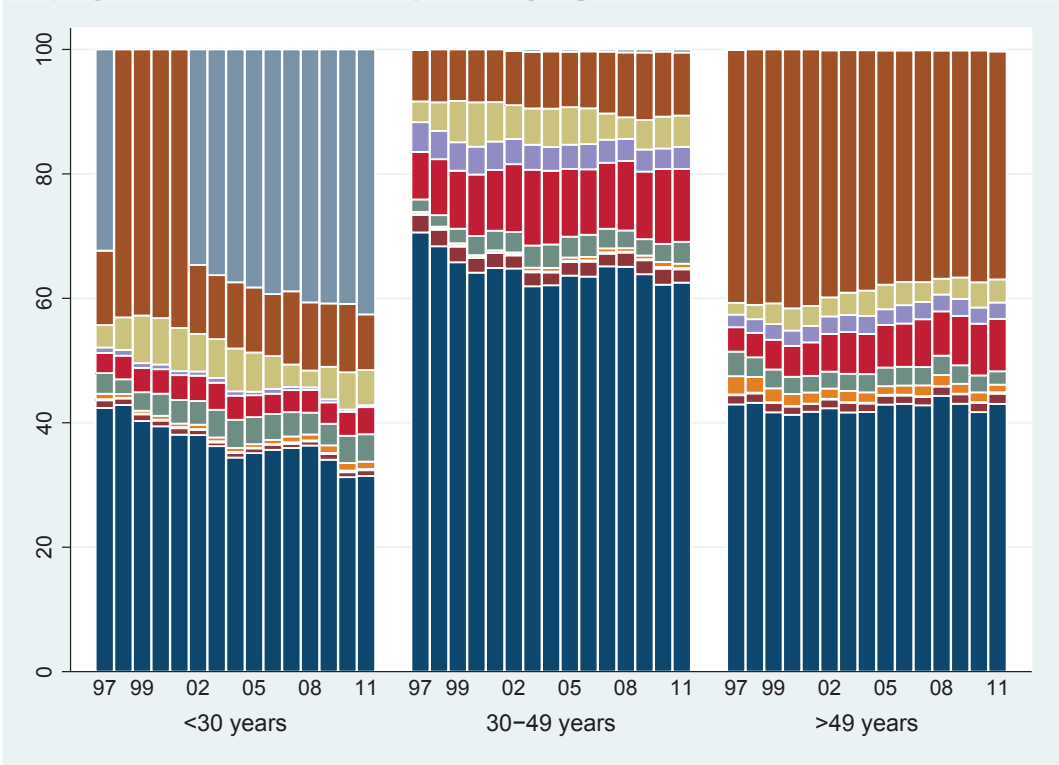
⁴ No information was available on education and training for the Czech Republic from 1998 to 2001. However, the age category chosen (15 to 64 years of age) includes all people attending school and those in education or training. The group of people who were in education and training cannot clearly be identified. Therefore, people who were in education or training between 1998 and 2001 are in the “inactive” category.

Employment in the Czech Republic by Gender (1996–2011).



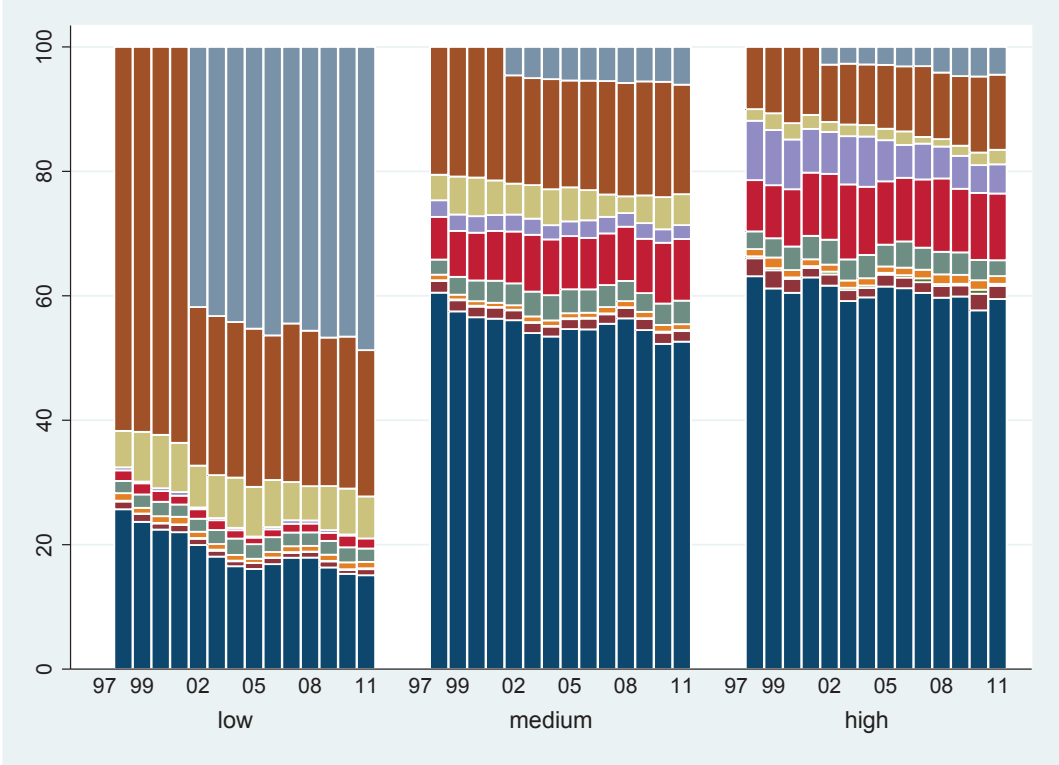
Data source: ELFS (second quarter based on yearly and quarterly surveys).⁴

Employment in the Czech Republic by Age (1996–2011).



Data source: ELFS (second quarter based on yearly and quarterly surveys).⁴

Employment in the Czech Republic by Education (1996–2011).



Data source: ELFS (second quarter based on yearly and quarterly surveys).^{4,5}

⁵ There is no information on qualifications for the year 1997. Therefore, no results could be provided for that year.

Important terms

The **population studied** includes all people who were of working age (between 15 and 64 years of age) at the time of the survey but excludes those living in collective living quarters (monasteries/convents, hospitals, etc.) and those doing military service.

A person was considered **employed** if they were working in the private or public sector, either in a dependent or self-employed capacity, for at least one hour a week and received a salary, wage, or other monetary remuneration for this.

Individuals were considered **unemployed** if they were not employed but were actively seeking work and were available to the labor market or if they were entering employment within the following three months.

Those who were neither employed nor unemployed were considered economically **inactive**. Inactive individuals who were in education or training were assigned to the inactive **in education or training** category.

A **standard employment relationship** exists when an individual is in a dependent employment relationship for at least 35 hours weekly and has a permanent employment contract.

Marginal part-time employment is employment with fewer than 20 hours a week.

Substantial part-time employment is employment with 20 hours and more a week but less than 35 hours a week.

Fixed-term employment exists when the period during which a contract is valid is limited. We differentiate between fixed-term employment (35 hours and more a week) and fixed-term part-time employment (less than 35 hours a week).

Self-employment exists when an individual's main economic activity is not dependent employment.

Solo self-employment refers to self-employment without employees.

The **educational/skill levels** "low," "medium," and "high" are based on the ISCED classification of qualifications developed by UNESCO.

The aggregated data used in our country profiles can be downloaded from the project's website (www.wzb.eu/atypical). Interested users can also find explanations regarding some of the methodological problems that exist for certain years or variables.