

SURS

We count. Today for tomorrow.

Non-standard employment in Slovenia

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Non-standard forms of employment

Student work

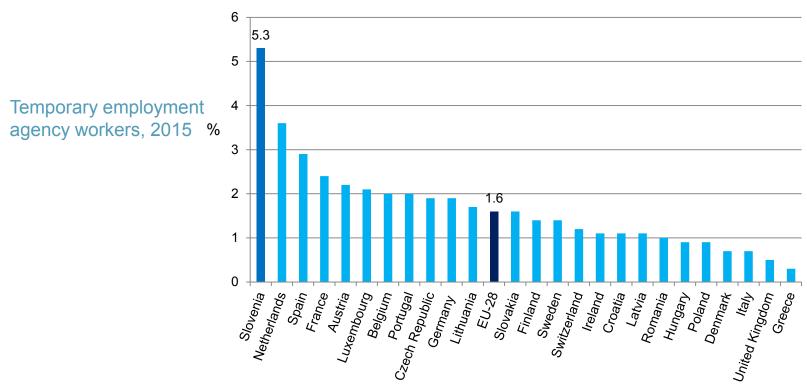
Dependent self-employed

Precarious work

Student work

 Slovenia with the highest share of temporary employment agency workers in total employment

- of which: 80% student workers





Student work

- One of the cheapest forms of employment
 - almost no social contributions
- From 2015:
 - 15.5% for pension and disability insurance
 - For every 56% of average monthly salary reached, granted 1 month of pension qualifying period (since 2015)
- Unequal rights compared to employees in labour relation:
 - No paid annual and sick leave or reimbursement of meals
- Impact on total youth employment (15-24): the highest percentage of temporary employed young persons in EU:
 - 75.5% (Slovenia) vs. 43.6% (EU) in 2015

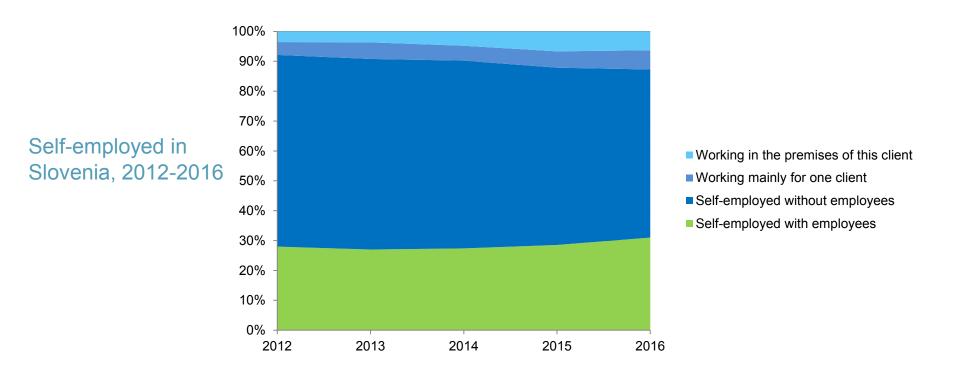
Dependent self-employed

- Deviant form of employment on the labour market:
 - interviewers detected the issue on the field
 - how to monitor it with the LFS
- Researchers and journalists expressed interest in data
- Increasing number of self-employed without employees
 - a need to have a detailed insight on economic dependency



Dependent self-employed

- Additional questions for self-employed without employees (initially for internal use):
 - Do you work mainly for one client?
 - Do you work in the premises of this client?



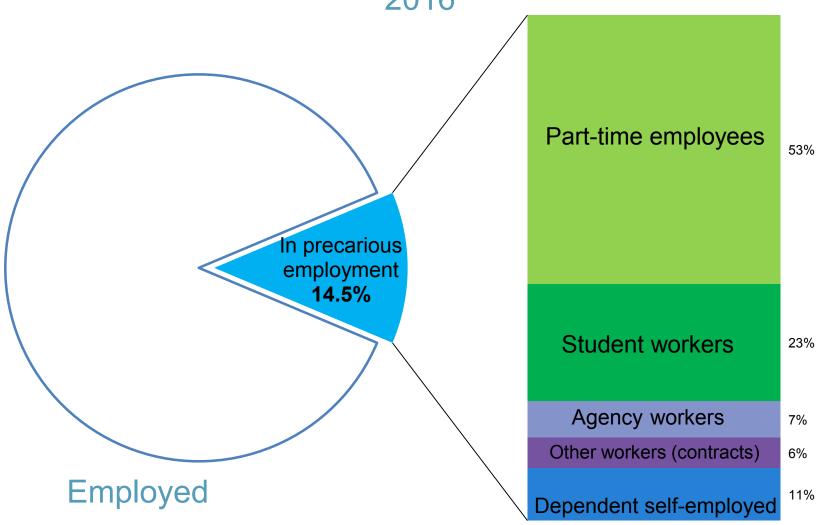
Precarious work

Lack of consensus on an universal definition:

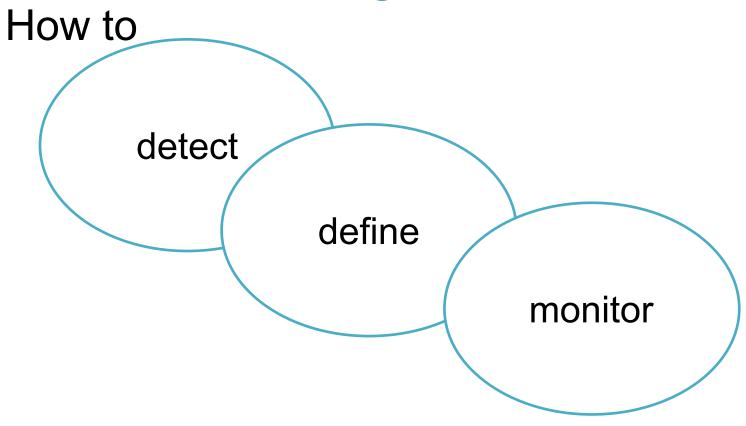
What is precarious work?

- Unstable, temporary, low-paid work…
- Precarious workers
 - Part-time employees
 - Agency workers
 - Student workers
 - Other contract workers
 - Self-employed without employees working for one client
- Complex monitoring
- Increasing demands for data on precarious work

Precarious work in Slovenia



Challenges for the LFS



new forms of employment?