

**DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PART-TIME WORK REGULATIONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BENEFIT SCHEMES AFFECTING PART-TIME WORKERS**

**SUPPORTING MATERIAL FOR CHAPTER 4 “HOW GOOD IS PART-TIME WORK?”
OF THE 2010 *OECD EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK***

The information presented in the following tables was compiled from responses to the OECD Part-Time Work Questionnaire, supplemented with information from the OECD Tax and Benefit Database, the ILO Working Time Database and the ILO Maternity Protection Database.

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Table 4.A3.1 Statutory rights to work part-time

Country	Eligibility and duration of part-time work	Year introduced	Limits on how often requests can be made	Employer grounds for refusing requests	Right to revert to full-time hours	Dispute resolution procedure
Australia	Parents with 12 months' tenure can request a change in working arrangements (including part-time work) until their child reaches school age (or 18 years for a child with a disability)	2010	No limit	Reasonable business grounds	By negotiation	CA
Austria	(i) Parents of children under 7 years with three years tenure in firms with 20+ employees can request part-time work until the child's seventh birthday. (ii) Employees in smaller firms or with less than three years tenure can request part-time work until the child's fourth birthday.	2004	Once for the whole time and one request to change the conditions (e.g. raising working time). Several times if the agreement does not cover the whole time.	Business/operational grounds	Yes	LC
Belgium	(i) Parental leave can be taken by employees with 12 months tenure in the past 15 months as: (a) 6 months of half-time work; or (b) 15 months of work at 80% of full-time hours. (ii) Family leave can be taken as 24 months of part-time work (50% or 80% full-time hours) to care for a seriously ill family member. (iii) Employees with 12 months tenure are entitled to take a career break which can be taken as (a) 1 year of work at 50% of full-time hours (5 years by collective agreement) or (b) 5 years at 80% of full-time hours. (iv) Employees aged 50+ years can work part-time (80% of full-time hours) until retirement age. (v) Employees are entitled to take leave for palliative care for an incurably ill person as one month of work at 50% of full-time hours or at 80% of full-time hours.	(i) (a) 1998 (2005 for companies with <10 employees); (i) (b) 2002; (ii) 1998; (iii) and (iv) 2002; (v) 2005	(i) Once for the whole period or one of several periods of at least (a) two months or (b) five months. (ii) Each request (renewable within the maximum limit of 24 months) must cover a minimum period of one month and cannot exceed three months. (iii) Once for the whole time or at least once every (a) three months or (b) six months. (iv) None. (v) Renewable once for a period of one month.	(i) Employer can defer the start of parental leave for business grounds during six months at most. (ii) Business grounds for companies with <50 employees and if the employee previously took a 6 month career break or 12 months of part-time work to care for the same family member. (iii) and (iv) Employer's agreement needed for companies with 10 or less employees. Employer can defer the start of the career break on business grounds for at most six months. (v) None.	Yes	(i), (ii) and (v) LC/LT, LI (iii) and (iv) LC/LT, LI, CA
Canada	None	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	None	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	Women caring for children under 15 years or employees caring for a bedridden person can request part-time work.	2001	No limit	Serious operational reasons	No	CA, LI, CC
Denmark	Parental leave can be taken as 64 weeks of part-time work, shared between both parents.	2002	..	Any grounds	..	..
Estonia	Employees and employers can agree to part-time work	1992	No limit	Any reason	No	No formal procedure

Country	Eligibility and duration of part-time work	Year introduced	Limits on how often requests can be made	Employer grounds for refusing requests	Right to revert to full-time hours	Dispute resolution procedure
Finland	(i) Parental leave of 158 days can be taken as part-time work of 40-60% of full-time hours, shared between both parents with tenure of 6 months in the past 12 months, until the child reaches school age. The minimum period of part-time leave is six months. (ii) Any employee can request to work part-time for social or health reasons. (iii) Older workers can request to work 30-70% of full-time hours in the lead up to retirement (partial pension available).	(i) 2004 (ii) .. (iii) 1996	Employer and employee must make a fixed-term contract in force for a maximum of 26 weeks at a time which indicates at least the daily and weekly working hours.	(i) Only in case of "unavoidable severe damage" to operations (ii) and (iii) Employer must attempt to accommodate requests	Yes	..
France	(i) Parental leave can be taken as part-time work by both parents until child's third birthday. (ii) Employees in firms with 20+ employees can request to work part-time. The procedures and reasons for refusal are outlined in CAs or enterprise agreements. (iii) Employees with 12 months tenure have right to work part-time for 1200 hours for education or training purposes. (iv) Employees aged 60+ can request part-time work with partial pension.	(i) and (ii) 2000. (iii) 1990 (iv) 1997	..	(i) None, but employer can decide hours worked (16-32 hrs/wk) (ii) Business reasons or because there is no job in the same occupation category (iii) Employer can postpone but not refuse (iv) ??	Yes	..
Germany	(i) In firms with 15+ employees, parental leave can be taken as part-time work (15-30 hrs/wk) for up to three years after the birth of a child. (ii) Employees with 6 months tenure in firms with 15+ employees can request part-time work. (iii) Employees in firms with 15+ employees can request part-time work to take care of a family member at home for 6 months per person in need of care. (iv) Employees aged 55+ with 5 years of tenure can request part-time work with partial wage replacement if the employer hires an unemployed person for hours not worked.	(i) 1994 (ii) 2001 (iii) 2008 (iv) ..	(i) Requests can be made twice. Other: Only once every two years.	(i) Serious business grounds. (ii) and (iii) Urgent operational reasons. (iv) Any reason.	(i), (iii) and (iv) Yes (ii) No	..
Greece	Private sector: parents with at least one year of tenure are entitled to reduce the working day by one hour for 30 months or by two hours for 12 months and then by one hour for six months following maternity leave. Fathers can only reduce hours if the mother does not take up the option. Public sector: mothers can reduce hours by two hours per day until the child reaches 2 years or one hour per day until the child reaches 4 years.	1993 (mothers); 2003 (fathers)	No limit	None for one hour reduction. For alternative arrangements, employer must agree.	Yes	LI
Hungary	(i) Any employee can request part-time work. (ii) Employees in the public sector with a child under three years can work part-time to care for the child at home until the child turns three.	(i) 2003 (ii) 2010	(i) None (ii) Once per child.	(i) Circumstances of work organisation, conditions of the employer's operation and the occupation of the post. (ii) None	(i) No (ii) Yes	(i) No formal procedure. (ii) LC
Iceland	None	-	-	-	-	-

Country	Eligibility and duration of part-time work	Year introduced	Limits on how often requests can be made	Employer grounds for refusing requests	Right to revert to full-time hours	Dispute resolution procedure
Ireland	Both parents can take 14 weeks of parental leave as reduced working hours before child's eighth birthday (16th birthday if child is disabled).	1998	..	Any grounds.	Yes	..
Israel	None	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	Employees can request to work part-time.	2000	..	Employer must consider requests and provide appropriate reasons (not specified) for refusal	..	..
Japan	(i) Employees with children under one year who do not take Child Care Leave have a right to part-time work or other flexible work arrangements. (ii) Employees with children aged from one to under three years have a right to part-time work or other flexible work arrangements. (iii) Employees bringing up children under three years have a right to work part-time (6 hours per day). (iv) Employees can request up to 93 days of part-time work or other flexible work arrangements to care for a sick or disabled family member.	(i) 1992 (ii) 2002 (iii) 2010 (iv) 1999	No limit	Employer must accommodate requests and allow part-time work or another flexible work arrangement.	Yes	CA, LI, LC, CC
Korea	Employees can request part-time work for family, education or other reasons.	2007	No limit	Employers are strongly recommended to make efforts to accommodate requests	No. After 2 years of part-time work, the employee is regarded as a permanent employee	No procedure
Luxembourg	(i) Employees with 12 months tenure can take parental leave as up to 12 months of part-time work (50% or less of full-time hours) before the child's fifth birthday. (ii) Workers aged 57+ can agree to work part-time for up to three years and be eligible for a partial wage replacement if hours are reduced by 40-60% and replaced with an unemployed person for hours not worked.	(i) 1998 (ii) 1990	..	Any grounds.	(i) Yes (ii) ..	..
Mexico	None	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	(i) Parental leave can be taken as part-time work (50% of full-time hours over 6 months or other arrangement by agreement with the employer) (ii) Employees with 12 months tenure in firms with 10+ employees can request part-time work.	(i) 1997 (ii) 2000	Once every two years	(i) None for standard arrangement (ii) Substantial business grounds	Yes	..

Country	Eligibility and duration of part-time work	Year introduced	Limits on how often requests can be made	Employer grounds for refusing requests	Right to revert to full-time hours	Dispute resolution procedure
New Zealand	Employees with 6 months tenure who work at least 10 hours per week and have care responsibilities for children or adults can request part-time work	2008	Once every 12 months	Specified business or organisational grounds or if it undermines the terms of a collective agreement	By agreement	CA, LI, LT
Norway	(i) Except for the first nine weeks of leave in connection with the birth, employees with 6 months tenure in the past 10 months can take the rest of their paid parental leave (either 37 weeks with 100% compensation or 47 weeks with 80% compensation) as part-time work for a maximum of three years. (ii) Employees with two years tenure (and three years total work experience) can request up to three years of part-time work for education purposes. (iii) Employees who for health, social or other weighty welfare reasons (including employees with children under 10 years) need to have their normal working hours reduced can request part-time work on these grounds. (iv) Employees who are 62 years or older can request part-time work.	(i) 1994 (ii) 2001 (iii) 1983 (iv) 2008	Unlimited except for (ii) where time since the commencement of the previous educational leave must be at least equal to twice the duration of the leave and at least one year from commencement of previous educational leave, except when this was for a course of under one month's duration.	(i), (iii) and (iv) Serious operational or business reasons (ii) Obstacle to the employer's responsible planning of operations and personnel assignments	Yes	Special court, CC
Poland	Employees with 6 months of tenure who are entitled to take leave to raise a child can apply to the employer to reduce working time to not less than half full-time schedule in the period during which the employee can take such leave (maximum of three years before the child reaches fourth birthday).	2004	None	None	Yes	CA, LI, LC
Portugal	(i) Parents with children up to 6 years can take parental leave as up to 12 months of part-time work (50% of full-time hours) (ii) At the end of parental leave, parents with children under 12 years (or disabled children or any age) can request part-time work (50% of full-time hours) up to two years, or three years if they have three or more children, split between both parents	1999	None	(i) Urgent business grounds. (ii) Urgent business grounds or because the worker cannot be replaced.	Yes	CA, LI, LC
Russian Federation	Parents with a child under 14 years or a disabled child under 18 years or those caring for a disabled family member can request part-time work.	..	..	..	..	..
Slovak Republic	Employees can request an adjustment in weekly working time for health reasons or other serious reasons. A pregnant woman or man or woman taking care of a child under 15 years can request to work part-time or to carry out other suitable adjustment of weekly working hours	1966	None	Substantive operational reasons	None	No formal procedure

Country	Eligibility and duration of part-time work	Year introduced	Limits on how often requests can be made	Employer grounds for refusing requests	Right to revert to full-time hours	Dispute resolution procedure
Slovenia	(i) Older workers can begin part-time work in the same or another suitable position if they have partially retired (i.e. are eligible for the old-age pension and work not more than half-time) (ii) One parent can work part-time until their child is aged three (or aged 6 years for two or more children, or aged 18 years for a disabled child). (iii) Child care leave can be taken by one parent as a period of part-time work of 260 days immediately after maternity leave expires (longer periods for multiple children or children in need of special care; shorter period for adoption). (iv) A worker with an illness or injury or an invalidity that means he/she is not capable of working full-time without occupational rehabilitation can work part-time for as long as necessary given illness/injury/invalidity.	(i) 2003 (ii) 1990 (under 3); 2006 (children under 6); 2002 (disabled child) (iii) 1990 (2002 for different duration) (iv) 1992	None	None	(i) No (ii), (iii), (iv) Yes	LI
Spain	(i) Up to 10 weeks of parental leave can be taken as part-time work. Mothers of children under 9 months can also reduce their working time by one hour for breastfeeding purposes. (ii) Parents of children under 8 years or employees caring for a dependent adult have the right to reduce their working hours by one-eighth to half with a proportionate reduction in salary. (iii) All workers can request part-time work.	(i) and (ii) 2007 (iii) 2001	Yes	(i) and (ii) None (iii) Employer must consider requests as far as possible.	No	CA
Sweden	(i) Employees with at least six months' tenure can take 480 days of parental leave (shared between both parents) as part-time work (min. 75% of full-time hours if parental leave benefit is claimed, no limit if no benefit is claimed) before the child is eight years old or has finished the first year of school. (ii) Employees with at least six months' tenure can work part-time for educational purposes.	1974	None	(i) Substantial disturbance to employer's activities (ii) Limited	Yes	LC, CC
Switzerland	None	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	Employees can request part-time work.	2003	No limit	Employer must take request into consideration	Not automatic	CA, LC, LI, CC
United Kingdom	Employees with at least 26 weeks of tenure can request a flexible working pattern (including part-time work) to care for a child aged 16 years or under, a disabled child aged under 18 years or certain adults (family/household members) in need of care.	2003 (2007 for carers of adults; 2009 for children aged 16 years and under – previously 6 years and under)	Once every 12 months	Business and organisational grounds (specified list)	No, unless otherwise agreed	Special procedure – see note

Country	Eligibility and duration of part-time work	Year introduced	Limits on how often requests can be made	Employer grounds for refusing requests	Right to revert to full-time hours	Dispute resolution procedure
United States	(i) Employees with disabilities working for employers with more than 15 employees can request part-time work to accommodate their disability. (ii) Employees with 12 months of service working for employers with 50+ employees can take 12 weeks of Family and Medical Leave as a period of part-time work (reduced leave schedule) for the birth or adoption of a child, to care for a spouse, child or parent with a serious health condition or if the employee him/herself has a serious health condition.	(i) 1990 (ii) 1993	(i) No (ii) Eligible employees are entitled to 12 weeks leave during a 12-month period.	(i) Business necessity (ii) None if the employee has a serious health condition or is caring for a family member with a serious health condition; any grounds for part-time work after birth/adoption	(i) No (ii) Yes	LI, CC

Note: "-" indicates not applicable; ".." indicates information not available. CA = Dispute resolution procedure in collective agreements; LI = Labour Inspectorate; LC/LT = Labour court or tribunal; CC = Civil court.

Table 4.A3.2 Conditions for receipt of unemployment benefits

	Qualifying period ^a	Specific conditions on previous hours worked	Specific conditions on previous earnings
Australia (UA)	None	Not applicable	Not applicable
Austria	One year in two	None	Minimum earnings (€358/month)
Belgium	468 days in 27 months	Yes: 468 days of full-time equivalent work	No
Canada	Varies from 420 to 700 hours in the 52 week qualifying period depending on the regional unemployment rate.	Qualifying period defined in hours of work.	No
Czech Republic	One year in three	None	No
Denmark	52 weeks in three years	Yes: 52 weeks of full-time work. Specific condition for part-time workers: 34 weeks of employment on a full-time equivalent basis, in three year.	No
Estonia	One year in three	None	None
Finland	43 (34 since 2010) weeks in 28 months	Minimum of 18 hours of work per week.	No
France	122 days of work without any conditions on hours worked per week or month, or 610 hours, in 28 months	None	No
Germany	One year in two	None	Minimum earnings (€400/month)
Greece	200 days in two years, or 125 days in the last 14 months	None	No
Hungary	Job-seeker benefit: one year of contributions in four years Job-seeker aid: 200 days of work in four years	None	No
Iceland	10 weeks in one year	10 weeks on a full-time equivalent basis, with a minimum of 25% of full-time work during three months.	No
Ireland	39 weeks in the relevant tax year or, 26 weeks in the relevant tax year + 26 weeks in the previous tax year.	None	Reduced rate of UB payment if weekly earnings below a minimum level (€150).
Israel	12 months in 18 months (300 days for daily workers)	None	No
Italy	52 weeks (contributions) in two years	None	No
Japan	12 months in two years, with at least 11 days on the basis of which wages were paid. In case of employer bankruptcy, dismissal or non-renewal of a fixed-term contract: 6 months in one year, with at least 11 days on the basis of which wages were paid.	No specific conditions, but the general requirement excludes de facto short-time workers from the UI system.	No
Korea	180 days (six months) in 18 months	At least 60 hours of work per month (15 hours per week) are required to qualify for UB. A person who has worked for less than 15 hours per week but has worked for 3 months or more to sustain his/her living is entitled to UB.	No
Luxembourg	26 weeks in one year	None	No

	Qualifying period ^a	Specific conditions on previous hours worked	Specific conditions on previous earnings
Netherlands	26 weeks in the last 36 weeks	At least one day of work (without any other condition on hours worked) per week	No
New Zealand (UA)	None	Not applicable	Not applicable
Norway	Earnings above a minimum level	None	Earnings during the last calendar year > 1.5 times the basic UB amount, or average earnings over the last 3 calendar years > 3 times the basic UB amount (66,812 in 2007)
Poland	365 days in 18 months	None	Earnings above the remuneration of a full-time minimum wage earner (PLN 936 per month in 2007, 1276 in 2009)
Portugal	450 days in two years	None	No
Russian Federation	26 weeks in 12 months	Yes: 26 weeks of full-time (or full-time equivalent) work.	None
Slovak Republic	Three years in four	None	No
Slovenia	12 months in 18 months	Yes: 12 months of full-time (or full-time equivalent) work	None
Spain	One year in six	None	No
Sweden	Six months with at least 80 hours/month, or 480 hours within six months with at least 50 hours/month	Qualifying period in part defined in hours of work.	No
Switzerland	One year in two	None	No
Turkey	600 days in three years, with continuous work over the last 120 days	None	No
United Kingdom	Two years	None	Minimum amount of contributions, and thus, of total earnings (lower earnings limit = GBP 87 per week)
United States (Michigan)	Total reference earnings of at least 1½ times high quarter earnings, or alternatively reference earnings of at least 20 times the state's average weekly wage	None	Minimum earnings needed to qualify: base period wages of USD \$4,307, high quarter wages of USD \$2,871

Notes:

Unemployment benefits for a 40-year-old worker, 2009

UA: Unemployment assistance.

a) The qualifying period refers to the number of days, weeks, months or years of employment (or of contribution payments to the UI system) required to be entitled to UI benefits in case of job loss, as well as the reference period over which these days (resp. months or years of employment) are counted.

Australia: Applicants must be unemployed or registered as unemployed (this can include some people who work part-time).

Applicants must be willing to undertake suitable paid employment. Beneficiaries must participate in or be willing to participate in approved activities and/or job search. Income test based on earnings in current fortnight not previous earnings. (Special provisions apply to smooth uneven earned income) .

Austria: Contribution condition: 28 weeks suffice in case of repeated spells of unemployment. Workers earning less than 358 EUR per month are also exempted from paying any contributions to unemployment insurance, pension insurance and health insurance. They can however opt in for health and pension insurance but not in unemployment insurance.

Canada: New entrants and re-entrants (NEREs) to the labour market are subject to entrance requirement of 910 hours in qualifying period if they had fewer than 490 hours in the 52 weeks prior to the qualifying period. The NERE pilot project reduces the entrance requirement for NEREs in participating economic regions to 840 hours, effective December 11, 2005 to December 4, 2010.

Czech Republic: There are activities considered by law as a substitute period of employment while assessing the entitlement to unemployment benefit, in particular: a) Preparation of disabled persons for work (a part of work rehabilitation process – Section 72 of Act on Employment); b) Drawing a full invalidity pension; c) Personal care of a child under the age of 4.

Estonia: The qualifying period is expressed in months of insurance, and one insurance month is credited for each month worked, regardless of the number of working days, hours worked or received earnings.

Finland: Wages must be according the collective bargaining agreement or, if there is no such agreement for the sector, the salary for full-time employment must be at least 940 Euros a month (in 2007).

Hungary: Unemployed persons shall also be granted a job-seeker aid if: the job-seeker benefit was established for a period of at least 180 days, and period of eligibility has exhausted; the unemployed has no more than 5 years to attain retirement age, has received job-seeker benefit for at least 140 days and has exhausted the period of eligibility.

New Zealand: Level of previous earnings will affect length of "stand-down period" before receipt of Unemployment Assistance granted.

Ireland: There is also a general "entry" condition that requires 52 weeks of contributions paid since starting work in order to be entitled to UB. The relevant tax year is the tax year two years prior to year in which the UB claim is made.

Netherlands: If a worker has worked 26 weeks in the last 36 weeks, the worker receives a benefit with a 3 month duration. If the worker has worked at least four of the last five years (and at least 52 days of work per year) each year of work = one month of benefit.

Slovak Republic: Two of the four years for workers who has been listed in the unemployed register after they have ceased working in their temporary occupation.

Sweden: in addition to the above work condition, there is a membership condition that entails being a member of an unemployment insurance fund for at least 12 months.

United Kingdom: Contributions paid in one of the 2 tax years on which the claim is based should amount to at least 25 times the minimum weekly contribution for that year, and contributions paid or credited in both the appropriate tax years should amount to a total of at least 50 times the minimum contribution for that year. The minimum contribution (and thus, the lower earnings limit) is set annually by the government.

United States: The above information relates to the state of Michigan. Qualifying requirements vary by state.

Source: OECD Questionnaire on Part-Time Work

Table 4.A3.3 Duration of UI benefit payments

	Duration		Conditions on employment or contribution record	Determinants of employment or contribution record	
	Minimum	Maximum		Specific conditions on previous hours worked	Specific conditions on previous earnings
Australia (UA)	No limit		No	Not applicable	Not applicable
Austria	20 weeks	52 weeks	Yes (contribution record)	No	Yes. Only months with earnings above a minimum level (€341) are included in the contribution record. (as soon as month earnings above the minimum required to qualify)
Belgium	No limit		No	Not applicable	Not applicable
Canada	14 weeks	45 weeks	Yes	Yes	No
Czech Republic	6 months		No	Not applicable	Not applicable
Denmark	4 years		Yes	Yes	No
Estonia	180 days	360 days	Yes	No	No
Finland	100 weeks		No	Not applicable	Not applicable
France	122 days	730 days	Yes (contribution record)	No	No
Germany	6 months	12 months	Yes (contribution record)	No	No
Greece	5 months	12 months	Yes (contribution record)	No	No
Hungary	Job-seeker benefit: 270 days Job-seeker aid: 90 days		Yes, for job-seeker benefit. Five working days = one day of benefit	No	No
Iceland	3 years		No	Not applicable	Not applicable
Ireland	390 days (15 months, 6 days/week)		Yes	No	Reduced duration (312 days) if less than 260 paid contributions.
Israel	138 days	175 days	No	Not applicable	Not applicable
Italy	210 days (7 months)		No	Not applicable	Not applicable
Japan	90 days	330 days	Yes (length of the insured period)	One month of with less than 11 days worked is not counted as an insured month of work, not even as a fraction of an insured month.	No
Korea	90 days (3 months)	210 days (7 months)	Yes (length of the insured period)	Yes, only months with at least 60 hours of work (15 hours/week) are included in the contribution period.	No
Luxembourg	12 months		No	Not applicable	Not applicable
Netherlands	3 months	38 months	Yes. One year of work = one month of UB	Only years with at least 52 days (without any other condition on hours worked during those days) on the basis of which wages were paid, are included in the employment record.	No
New Zealand (UA)	No limit		No	Not applicable	Not applicable

	Duration		Conditions on employment or contribution record	Determinants of employment or contribution record	
	Minimum	Maximum		Specific conditions on previous hours worked	Specific conditions on previous earnings
Norway	52 weeks	104 weeks	Yes, combined with condition on earnings level.	No	Duration of 104 weeks if earnings during the last calendar year > twice the basic UB amount, 52 weeks otherwise.
Poland	6 months	12 months	No (except in very specific cases)	Not applicable	Not applicable
Portugal	540 days	720 days	Yes	No	No
Russian Federation	12 months		No	Not applicable	Not applicable
Slovak Republic	1 day	6 months	No	Not applicable	Not applicable
Slovenia	3 months	12 months	Yes (length of the insured period)	No (one month of part-time job count for one full month of insurance)	None
Spain	120 days	720 days (24 months)	Yes (contribution record)	No	No
Sweden	300 days (14 months, 5 days/week)		No	Not applicable	Not applicable
Switzerland	18 months		No	Not applicable	Not applicable
Turkey	180 days	300 days	Yes (contribution record)	No	No
United Kingdom	182 days (6 months)		No	Not applicable	Not applicable
United States (Michigan)	14 weeks	26 weeks	Yes	No	Duration = 43 % of total earnings received in the most recent 4 completed calendar quarters before the claim was filed, divided by the weekly benefit amount.

Notes:

Unemployment benefits for a 40-year-old worker, 2009

UA: Unemployment assistance.

In Austria, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Portugal and Switzerland, benefit duration depends also on age.

Canada: Duration varies with the regional unemployment rate. Figures in the above table refer to an unemployment rate varying between 6 and 7%.

Czech Republic: Benefit duration depends also on age: a) 5 months for job seekers under 50 years; b) 8 months for job seekers between 50 – 55 years; c) 11 months for job seekers over 55 years.

Hungary: Decrease when earnings base > minimum wage.

Ireland: The relevant tax years for contribution period are the tax years two years or more prior to the year in which the UB claim is made.

Israel: Maximum duration depends also on age and number of children (175 days for recipient aged 35-45 with at least 3 dependent children and 138 days for recipient aged 35-45 without dependent children).

Japan: In case of employer bankruptcy, dismissal or non-renewal of a fixed-term contract, the duration of UI benefit payments is extended for another 60 days if it is difficult to be reemployed because of their age or living area. Benefit duration depends also on age and the reason of job separation. One month of part-time work with less than 20 hours per week or less than 11 days worked is not counted as an insured month of work, not even as a fraction of an insured month.

Korea: Benefit duration depends also on age and the reason of job separation.

Netherlands: If a worker has worked 26 weeks in the last 36 weeks, the worker receives a benefit with a 3 month duration. If the worker has worked at least four of the last five years (and at least 52 days of work per year) each year of work = one month of benefit.

Poland: Benefit duration depends on regional unemployment rate, employment records, age, spouse employment status and family composition.

Portugal: Additional 30 days for each 5 years with register pay in the last 20 years.

Slovak Republic: Maximum duration: 4 months for temporary workers.

Slovenia: Minimum duration (3 months) for 1 to 5 years of insured employment, maximum duration (12 months) when more than 25 years of insured employment.

Sweden: Duration: 450 days for workers with children under the age of 18.

United States: The above information relates to the state of Michigan. Benefit duration and UI benefit entitlement vary by state.

Source: OECD Questionnaire on Part-Time Work

Table 4.A3.4 UI Benefit amounts

A. Calculation of the reference earnings (RE)

	Base	Period over which RE is calculated	Excluded periods
Australia (UA)		Not applicable	
Austria	Net	Last completed calendar year before the job separation	Jobless periods excluded, short part-time periods included.
Belgium	Gross	Last job with at least 4 consecutive weeks of work	Jobless periods excluded, short part-time periods included.
Canada	Gross	Last 26 calendar weeks period before the job separation	Jobless and low earnings weeks (under \$225) excluded. Denominator = maximum between the number of weeks effectively worked and a minimum divisor.
Czech Republic	Net	Last calendar quarter before the job separation	Jobless periods excluded, short part-time periods included.
Denmark	Gross less 8% SSC	Last 12 calendar weeks or last 3 calendar months before the job separation	Jobless periods excluded, short part-time periods included.
Estonia	Gross	Last 9 calendar months (270 calendar days) ending up 3 months before the job separation	Jobless periods and short part-time periods included (fixed denominator = 270 days)
Finland	Gross less SSC	Last 43 (34 since 2010) weeks of employment before the job separation	Jobless periods excluded, short part-time periods included.
France	Gross	Last 12 calendar months before the job separation	Jobless periods excluded, short part-time periods included.
Germany	Net	Last 12 calendar months before the job separation	Jobless periods excluded, short part-time periods included.
Greece	Net	Earnings at the time of job loss.	Jobless periods excluded, short part-time periods included.
Hungary	Gross	Last 4 calendar quarters before the job separation	None. Daily RE = one 30th of the monthly <i>average</i> earnings.
Iceland		Not applicable	Not applicable
Ireland		Not applicable	Not applicable
Israel	Gross	Last 75 days of work preceding the job separation.	Jobless periods excluded, short part-time periods included.
Italy	Gross	Last 3 calendar months preceding the job separation	Jobless periods excluded, short part-time periods included.
Japan	Gross	Last 6 calendar months of work preceding the job separation	No. Fixed denominator = 180 days
Korea	Gross	Last 3 calendar months before the job separation	Jobless and short part-time periods included. Fixed denominator = number of working days of the same 3-month period.
Luxembourg	Gross	Last 3 calendar months before the job separation	Jobless periods, short part-time periods included.
Netherlands	Gross	Last 12 calendar months period before the job separation	Jobless periods excluded, short part-time periods included.
New Zealand (UA)		Not applicable	Not applicable
Norway	Gross	Last calendar year or last 3 calendar years before benefit application	Jobless and short part-time periods included, but reference earnings = highest average earnings over the two possible periods
Poland		Not applicable	
Portugal	Gross	Last 12 calendar months ending up 2 months before the job separation	Jobless periods excluded, short part-time periods included.
Russian Federation	Gross	..	..
Slovak Republic	Gross	Last 3 years before the job separation	Jobless periods excluded, short part-time periods included.

	Base	Period over which RE is calculated	Excluded periods
Slovenia	Gross	Last 12 calendar months before the job separation	Jobless periods excluded, periods in "public works" excluded, short part-time periods included.
Spain	Gross	Last 180 days (6 months) of insured work before the job separation	Jobless periods excluded, short part-time periods included.
Sweden	Gross	Last 12 calendar months before the job separation	Jobless and short part-time periods included.
Switzerland	Gross	Last 12 calendar months before the job separation	Jobless periods excluded, short part-time periods included.
Turkey	Net	Last 4 months of insured work	Jobless periods excluded, short part-time periods included.
United Kingdom		Not applicable	Not applicable
United States (Michigan)	Gross	First four of the last five completed calendar quarters preceding claim filing, or last 4 completed calendar quarters if individual fails to meet qualifying wage requirements.	Jobless and short part-time periods included, but reference earnings calculated over the quarter with the highest total amount of wages received

B. Initial benefit amounts

	General	Minimum amount, or specific replacement ratio for low-wage workers, or specific conditions for part-time workers	Family or child supplements
Australia (UA)	Fixed amount. Payment made at flat rate regardless of previous earnings. Rate varies by household situation, and subject to income and asset tests.		Mean-tested family supplement.
Austria	55%	60% (if RE < €726 per month)	Family supplement, not adjusted for time ratio.
Belgium	60% (55% if working spouse)	Minimum amount (€766/month, €912/month if dependants), not adjusted for time ratio.	Flat rate over time and higher minimum UB (not adjusted for time ratio) for families with children.
Canada		55%	Family supplement top-up to 80% of insured earnings for low income families (net income < CAD 25,921) with children entitled to Canada Child Tax Benefit (CCTB), not adjusted for time ratio.
Czech Republic	65% in 2 first months, 50% in following 2 months and 45% in the remaining months of the support period.		No
Denmark	90%	Minimum amount (DKK 13 368 per month). Does not apply to part-time workers.	No
Estonia	50% (40% after 100 calendar days)	Minimum amount (unemployment allowance)	No
Finland	Basic benefit (€23.91/day, 5 days/week) + up to 45% of earnings exceeding basic benefit		Child supplement, not adjusted for time ratio.
France	57.4%-75%	Minimum amount (EUR 26.66/day)	No
Germany		60%	Replacement ratio = 67% when dependent children.
Greece	50% of the unskilled worker wage (UW, €734/month)	Part-time workers: Maximum between 25% of UW and: 50% of UW*time ratio if monthly wage < 6*UW, or 75% of UW*time ratio if 6*UW < monthly wage < 12*UW.	10% increase for each dependent person.

	General	Minimum amount, or specific replacement ratio for low-wage workers, or specific conditions for part-time workers	Family or child supplements
Hungary	Job-seeker benefit: maximum between 60% of RE and 60% of the minimum wage for a maximum of 91 days, then 60% of the minimum wage. Job-benefit aid: 40% of minimum wage.	100% if RE < minimum amount of benefit (60% of the minimum wage).	Yes
Iceland	Basic benefit (ISK 114238 per month) if worked hours = 2080 (12 months in a full-time job).	Reduced amount (adjusted according to work ratio) if 2080 < hours < 400; minimum = 25% of full basic benefit if worked hours < 400.	4% of full basic benefit for each dependent child, not adjusted for time ratio.
Ireland	Fixed amount (€185/week).	Reduced amounts if weekly earnings less than €150.	Qualified adult increase (depends on previous earnings and spouse earnings) Dependent child supplement (not adjusted for time ratio)
Israel	Decrease from 80% to 43% as RE increases	No minimum benefit	No (but increased maximum duration of payment when at least 3 dependents)
Italy		50%	No
Japan	From 80% to 50% of daily amount of wages (DAW) as DAW increases Minimum amount (80% of 2,020) if DAW < JPY 2,050		No
Korea	50%	Minimum amount (90% of the minimum wage)	No
Luxembourg		80%	Replacement rate = 85% if dependent children
Netherlands	75% in first two months, then 70%.	Supplementary benefit	No
New Zealand (UA)	Fixed amount (in 2007, the weekly rate for a single person was \$212.06 gross, and for a couple, \$349.96 gross)		A means-tested Family Tax Credit is payable for each dependent child – rates vary by age.
Norway	0,24% of the reference earnings per day, 5 days per week. Thus, approximately 62% of the average monthly RE. Minimum reference earning is the basic UB amount (in 2007= 66 812)		Supplement for each dependent child, not adjusted for time ratio.
Poland	Fixed amount. Since 2010, PLN 717 in first three months, 563 after in the following period of UI benefit collection (PLN 538 over the whole period in 2007)		No
Portugal	65%	If normal amount < Social support index (IAS), then UB = minimum between IAS and 100% of RE	No
Russian Federation	75% to 45%	Minimum amount (RUR 770 in 2008, same as unemployment assistance benefit)	No
Slovak Republic		50%	No
Slovenia	70% (60% after 3 months)	Minimum amount (45.56% of the minimum wage)	No
Spain	70% (60% after 6 months)	Minimum amount (€492/month - €658 if dependent children), adjusted for time ratio.	Minimum and maximum UB depend on the number of children and are adjusted for time ratio.
Sweden	80 (70% after 200 days)	Minimum amount (SEK 320/day, 260 days/year). Reduced to SEK 160 if half-time work during the qualification period.	No

	General	Minimum amount, or specific replacement ratio for low-wage workers, or specific conditions for part-time workers	Family or child supplements
Switzerland	70%	80% if 70% of earnings base < CHF 140/month	Replacement ratio = 80% if dependent children
Turkey	40 %	Minimum amount (NTL 9.24/day, NTL 277/ month)	No
United Kingdom		Fixed amount	No
United States (Michigan)	43%	Minimum amount (USD \$117/week - USD \$1,638/year)	\$6 per week per dependent, not adjusted for time ratio. Weekly dependents' allowance capped at USD \$30.

Notes:

Unemployment benefits for a 40-year-old worker, 2009

UA: Unemployment assistance.

Belgium: If no employment period of at least 4 consecutive weeks, earnings base is determined by a fixed wage rate set by competent authorities.

Canada: The minimum divisor ranges between 14 and 22 depending on the regional unemployment rate.

Denmark: For part-time workers, the maximum UI benefit is reduced to two-thirds.

Germany: Special rule for those that changed from full- to part-time: for a certain period they can receive UI benefits dependent on their former wage.

Iceland: Earnings-related for a maximum of three months during each benefit period: 70% of the total average wages during a period of six months ending two months prior the application date.

Netherlands: Supplementary benefit equals the difference between the applicable minimum guarantee income level and the total income of the beneficiary and his/her spouse.

Poland: The basic benefit amount is adjusted with the length of the employment record: 80% for less than 5 years, 100% for 5-20 years and 120% for more than 20 years.

Russian Federation: UB amount = 75% of RE during the first 3 months, 60% during the next 4 months, and then, 45%.

Sweden: Up to five years of full-time certified illness, completed full-time education, parental leave, etc., are omissible in the calculation.

United Kingdom: Same benefit amount as social assistance except that UI benefits are not mean-tested.

United States: The above information relates to the state of Michigan. Benefit formulas, amounts and dependents' allowances vary by state. Not all states offer dependents' allowances.

Source: OECD Questionnaire on Part-Time Work

Table 4.A3.5 Moving from insured unemployment to part-time work before the UI benefit period is exhausted

	Earnings disregards and partial benefits	Duration and implications for current UI rights (benefit level and duration)
Australia (UA)	<p>Single: Disregard of AUD 62 per fortnight, each dollar from AUD 62-250 reduces payment by 50%, and by 60% above AUD 250. No UA for recipient above fortnightly earnings of AUD 853.34.</p> <p>Single with dependent child(ren): Disregard as per Single UA rate. No UA for recipient above fortnightly earnings of AUD 915.50.</p> <p>Single, principle carer of dependent child: Disregard as per Single UA rate. No UA for recipient above fortnightly earnings of AUD 1050.84</p> <p>Couple: Disregard as per Single UA rate. No UA for higher earner once income above AUD 779.17 per fortnight, spouse's UA reduced by 60% for each dollar of earnings above this amount.</p>	Duration is subject to continued eligibility and entitlement.
Austria	UI/UA. Not affected by earnings below €341 per month, but above this full loss of benefits (except for very short term contracts of less than one month). UA reduced if spouse's earnings above €465. This Limit increased by €232.5 for each child.	
Belgium	UI. Daily allowance is reduced by earned income above €11.7.	
Canada	UI. Up to 25 per cent of their weekly benefits or CAD 50, whichever is higher. Earnings above 25 per cent or CAD 50 are deducted dollar for dollar from weekly benefits. Increased to the greater of 40 per cent of weekly benefits or CAD 75 since December 11, 2005, through the Working While on Claim Pilot Project, available in participating regions and extended to all regions in Canada on December 7, 2008 until December 4, 2010.	<p>UI Benefit duration.</p> <p>Initial reference earnings kept constant.</p> <p>If benefits are reduced to zero for a week, that week of entitlement is kept by the claimant for use in the benefit period.</p>
Czech Republic	UI. Half of the gross minimum wage in a month is allowed without losing the entitlement to unemployment benefits. Above this, full loss of benefits.	
Denmark	UI benefit is reduced hour-by-hour/according to the number of hours worked.	The right to supplementary UB is limited to 30 weeks within the last 104 weeks. For part-timers, entitlement to supplementary unemployment benefit can resume when the member within 12 months has had 26 weeks of work with at least the same working time each week as the average weekly working time before unemployment. Entitlement to supplementary UB can be restored when the period of 30 weeks within 104 weeks is exhausted.
Estonia	UI/UA. No earnings disregard (i.e. any income from work entails a full loss of unemployment benefit).	
Finland	<p>UI. If working hours below 75% of full time, benefit reduced by 50% of gross income. Benefit plus income should remain below 90% of reference earnings.</p> <p>UA. Spouse's earnings excluded from income-test if less than €536 per month. Disregards of €848 for couples and lone-parents or €253 for single, addition of €106 for each dependent child. UA reduced by 75% of gross income for a single and by 50% for a couple for gross earnings exceeding disregard.</p>	<p>UI. Up to 36 months.</p> <p>When an employee has met the employment requirement, the calculation of the maximum period starts and reference earnings are reassessed. The new benefit is at least 80 per cent of the previous benefit, if the employment requirement is fulfilled before the 500 days maximum period is exhausted.</p> <p>One can satisfy the employment requirement and receive adjusted unemployment benefit at the same time. When the maximum period is computed, the adjusted unemployment benefit is converted into full unemployment benefit days. Therefore the actual maximum duration will be longer than 100 weeks.</p>

	Earnings disregards and partial benefits	Duration and implications for current UI rights (benefit level and duration)
France	<p>UI. If earnings below 70% of reference earnings, hours worked/month below 110, benefit are reduced: number of days without benefit payment = gross earnings/reference earning.</p> <p>UA. If earnings below 50% of the minimum wage, and worked hours above 78hours/month, full benefit for 3 months then lump sum of €150 per month. If worked hours below 78hours/month, full benefit for 6 months if earnings below 50% of the minimum wage, benefit reduced by 40% of earnings exceeding 50% of the minimum wage. Then benefit reduced by 40% of total earnings for 6 months.</p>	<p>UI. Up to 15 months.</p> <p>UA. Up to 12 months or 750 hours of work.</p>
Germany	<p>UI. Benefit is reduced by net earnings exceeding EUR 165/month. Total loss if working more than 15 hours/week.</p> <p>UA. 100 EUR of tax allowance with every employment, in addition, 20% of tax allowance on Gross from 101 EUR to 400 EUR, 10% of tax allowance on Gross from 401 EUR to 800 EUR and 10% of tax allowance on Gross from 801 EUR to 1200 EUR or to 1500 EUR (if a child exists).</p>	<p>UI. During the UI benefit period.</p> <p>UA. Indefinitely, as far as help need is given.</p> <p>Initial reference earnings kept constant over the full period of entitlement.</p> <p>Short spells of employment do not affect on the current entitlement to UI benefits; they are added until a new entitlement is generated.</p>
Greece	<p>The payment of the unemployment benefit may be combined with a part time employment in case the monthly remuneration of the worker for his/ her part-time job is less than the approved amount of the monthly unemployment benefit. But in this case, the OAED will offset the amount paid as benefit with the amount received as salary for the part-time job and it will pay the difference to the beneficiary. In the case the beneficiary's monthly remuneration for his/ her part-time job exceeds the amount of the monthly unemployment benefit, the payment of the benefit is suspended due to the taking up a post.</p>	<p>12 months.</p> <p>It can lengthen if the initial period of entitlement is not over.</p>
Hungary	<p>UI. For short term employment (less than 90 days) benefit is suspended. For "employment booklet" programme the benefit is reduced by amount earned.</p>	<p>Initial reference earnings kept constant.</p> <p>Job-seeker benefit: after suspension, payments are continued until maximum duration is reached.</p>
Iceland	<p>UI. For occasional employment (less than 2 days), benefit is reduced proportionally.</p>	
Ireland	<p>UI. Benefit is not paid for any day or partial day of employment. Earnings are not assessed.</p> <p>UA. If working less than 3 days/week UA is reduced by 60% of average net weekly earnings.</p>	
Israel	<p>UI. Income from work during the unemployment period is fully deducted from unemployment benefit.</p>	<p>6 months</p> <p>Supplement up to amount of unemployment benefit due, had he been entitled to it.</p>
Italy	<p>UI. No benefits if receiving earnings from employment except for CIG scheme.</p>	
Japan	<p>UI. Reemployment benefit paid when the beneficiary takes up a steady job early in his/her period of UI benefit: 40% of the daily amount of UI benefits, multiplied by the number of remaining days of UI benefit entitlement if more than 1/3 of the UI benefit duration remains; 50% of the daily amount of UI benefits, multiplied by the number of remaining days of UI benefit entitlement if more than 2/3 of the UI benefit duration remain.</p> <p>When a beneficiary is working on an ad hoc basis, UI basic benefit is reduced depending on the working hours and income.</p>	<p>UI benefit entitlement period.</p> <p>Loss of eligibility for UI benefits once receiving reemployment benefit.</p> <p>Reduction of the number of remaining days when the UI basic benefit is reduced due to working on an ad hoc basis.</p>

	Earnings disregards and partial benefits	Duration and implications for current UI rights (benefit level and duration)
Korea	<p>UI. If the daily wage received when a person is getting employed intermittently during the recognised jobless period is greater than UI benefit per day, UI benefit is not paid for the number of concerned days.</p> <p>If a person gets employed to a stable work place for more than 6 months, an allowance for early reemployment is paid: 2/3 of the number of unpaid days when the applicant gets employed leaving more than 2/3 of the prescribed payment days; 1/2 of the number of unpaid days when the applicant gets employed leaving 1/3 or more than but less than 2/3 of the prescribed payment days, 1/3 of the number of unpaid days when the applicant gets employed leaving less than 2/3 of the prescribed payment days.</p>	UI benefit entitlement period.
Luxembourg	UI. Reduced if earnings above 10% of maximum benefit due.	
Netherlands	UI. The benefit is cut per hour with every additional hour of work. The minimum benefit is 5 hours. After 1 year of unemployment, the benefit is not reduced in hours, but in income. The unemployed may keep of every euro he earns, 30 cents. The earnings may not exceed 87.5 percent of the previous earned wage.	
New Zealand	UA. Benefits are reduced at a rate of 70 cents for each dollar after NZD 80 gross weekly earnings before tax.	No limit
Norway	UI. Benefit reduced in accordance with the number of working hours reported. No UI is paid if the hours worked exceeds 50% of the persons ordinary working hours.	<p>52 or 104 weeks depending on previously earnings.</p> <p>If the UI has been stopped for 12 weeks or more due to work, the beneficiary can choose to recalculate the reference earnings. Weeks where no UI is paid, e.g. because of work does not cut into the duration.</p>
Poland	UI. The UI benefit is granted to the registered unemployed. A person can register in the labour office if she/he generally do not work or do not receive any income higher than the 50% of the minimum wage. It means that if a unemployed person, eligible to UI benefit, take up work she/he is losing the entitlement to this benefit. However there is so called activation allowance that is granted to such persons in two cases: (1) if a person take up part-time work due to referral of labour office and (2) take up work on his own initiative. In the first case the activation allowance is granted if the wage is lower than the minimum wage. The level of the allowance is the difference between the wage received and the minimum wage but it may not be higher than 50 % of the UI benefit. In the latter case the amount of the allowance may not be higher than 50 % of UI benefit (it do not depends on the earnings).	<p>In case (1), remaining period of UI benefit entitlement. In case (2), half of the remaining period of UI benefit entitlement.</p> <p>Short spell of employment during a period of insured unemployment do not lengthen the initial period of entitlement. If the spell lasts shorter than 365 days and the unemployed person registers in the local labour office within 14 days since the termination of employment (or other form of economic activity), the right to benefit restores. The UI benefit entitlement period will be reduced by the period of receiving the UI benefit before losing the status of an unemployed person.</p>
Portugal	<p>UI. If earnings is less than the value of the unemployment benefit and hours are between 20% and 75% of the normal work week, reduced UI benefit = (UI benefit - earnings) * 1.35.</p> <p>UA. No earnings disregard</p>	<p>Up to the duration of the unemployment benefit was underway.</p> <p>The reference wage remains. No implications in terms of UI benefit duration.</p>
Slovak Republic	UI. No earnings disregard	
Slovenia	<p>UI. An insured person who seeks full-time employment and concludes a part-time employment contract is entitled to cash benefit for the residual duration of cash benefit entitlement.</p> <p>The amount of the minimum cash benefit does not apply in this case – amount is calculated regarding the hours spent in part-time job (4 hours/day leads to 50% of UI)</p>	<p>Residual duration of UI benefit entitlement</p> <p>Duration is calculated regarding the hours spent in part-time job (if a person has the right for another 3 months of UI, and holds a 4-hour part-time job, than he is entitled to a 50% of UI for 6 month)</p>
Spain	<p>UI. Benefits are reduced in proportion to hours worked.</p> <p>UA. No earnings disregard</p>	720 days

	Earnings disregards and partial benefits	Duration and implications for current UI rights (benefit level and duration)
Sweden	UI/UA. Benefit not paid for days worked and proportionally reduced in part-time work case. This makes it possible to combine four days of work with on benefit day, for instance. However, part-time work and unemployment benefit may only be combined in this way for a maximum of 75 benefit days.	Residual duration of UI benefit entitlement. An applicant can normally continue a non-exhausted benefit period within 12 months. If the work has lasted for more than six months, the benefit level will be tried again. This is only applicable when it is beneficial for the applicant. Part-time work does not reduce the 300 (450) days granted in the benefit period. Part time-work may qualify the applicant for another benefit period.
Switzerland	UI. "Compensation payment for intermediate earnings": benefits are equal to 70% of the difference between insured earnings and current earnings.	12 months (24 months if dependent children), within the limit of maximum entitlement period. The maximum benefit duration is defined as a maximum number of daily compensations. Intermediate compensations are accounted for on a pro rata basis.
Turkey	..	..
United Kingdom	UI/UA. Benefit paid only if working less than 16 hours per week. Benefit is reduced by amount of weekly earnings over 5 GBP (singles), 10 GBP (couples) or 20 GBP in special cases (such as lone parents, disabled people, carers and special occupations).	
United States (Michigan)	For each dollar earned, weekly benefit amount reduced by 50 cents. Earnings above ½ of weekly benefit amount result in dollar-for-dollar reduction of weekly benefit amount. If the resulting weekly benefit amount is zero, then weeks of benefits payable is reduced by 1 week.	Duration varies depending on amount of entitlement. Initial reference earnings (base period wages) kept constant over the full period of entitlement Short spell of employment during a period of insured employment does not lengthen the initial period of entitlement. Claimant has 52 weeks to collect whatever entitlement was established at the beginning of the benefit year.

Notes:

For a 40-year-old single worker without children, with a 22-year employment record, 2009

UA: Unemployment assistance. UI: Unemployment benefit.

Finland: The regulation of maximum duration has not been applied since 1994. The regulation will be repealed from the beginning of 2010.

Switzerland: For example, if a benefit recipient has a right for another 100 full daily compensations, he has a right for 200 intermediate compensations which amount to 50% of an entire UI-compensation. However, the total compensation period is limited to 24 calendar months.

United States: The above information on earnings disregards and partial benefits relates to the state of Michigan. Each state has its own guidelines.

Source: OECD Questionnaire on Part-Time Work