Non-standard workers are also 50% less likely to be unionised than standard employees.

Standard full-time work still accounts for the majority of employment across OECD countries. Other forms of work, like self-employment, part-time work and those in the platform economy have grown in some countries.

These other forms of employment represent about 40% of the total economy.

Non-standard workers are, in some countries, 40-50% less likely to receive income support when out of work.

What can be done?

Better social protection coverage for workers in non-standard jobs.

Ensure all workers have adequate labour market protections.

Extend collective bargaining coverage to previously excluded workers.

Source: OECD Employment Outlook 2019: The Future of Work