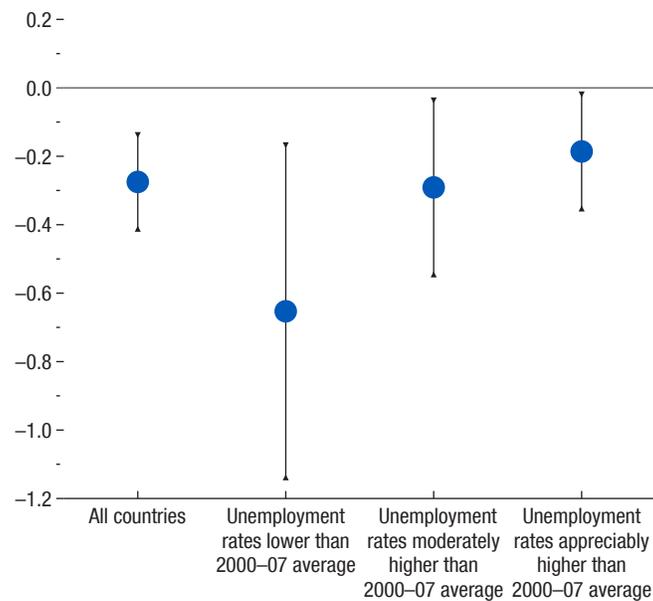


Figure 2.11. Effects of Involuntary Part-Time Employment on Growth of Compensation per Hour, 2000–16
(Percentage points)

A higher share of involuntary part-time employment is associated with lower wage growth, even after controlling for the influence of other variables. The effect is more pronounced in countries where the unemployment rate is below pre-Great Recession averages.



Source: IMF staff calculations.

Note: The wage variable used is compensation per hour of workers excluding the self-employed. Markers show estimated coefficients, and lines display 90 percent confidence intervals. Involuntary part-time workers are those working less than 30 hours a week because they could not find a full-time position. The involuntary part-time employment share is calculated as the total number of involuntary part-time workers divided by total employment. Countries with unemployment rates lower than the 2000–07 average are CZE, DEU, GBR, ISR, JPN, SVK, and USA; countries with unemployment rates moderately higher than the 2000–07 average are those with increases below the median of all countries with unemployment rate increases and comprise AUS, AUT, BEL, CAN, CHE, FIN, ISL, NOR, and SWE; countries with unemployment rates appreciably higher than the 2000–07 average are those with increases above the median of all countries with unemployment rate increases and comprise DNK, ESP, FRA, GRC, IRL, ITA, NLD, PRT, and SVN. Abbreviations in note use International Organization for Standardization (ISO) country codes. Figure is based on columns (5) to (8) of Annex Table 2.3.3.