The Dutch market for agency work
Moolenaar, D.E.G.

Citation for published version (APA):

General rights
It is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), other than for strictly personal, individual use, unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

Disclaimer/Complaints regulations
If you believe that digital publication of certain material infringes any of your rights or (privacy) interests, please let the Library know, stating your reasons. In case of a legitimate complaint, the Library will make the material inaccessible and/or remove it from the website. Please Ask the Library: http://uba.uva.nl/en/contact, or a letter to: Library of the University of Amsterdam, Secretariat, Singel 425, 1012 WP Amsterdam, The Netherlands. You will be contacted as soon as possible.

UvA-DARE is a service provided by the library of the University of Amsterdam (http://dare.uva.nl)
In the Netherlands agency work, that is working through a temporary work agency, has become increasingly popular over the past two decades. In other countries its popularity is also growing. This thesis investigates the importance of agency work for the Dutch economy. This is done from three viewpoints.

First, a longitudinal analysis is conducted to find out if agency work can serve as a leading indicator of macro-economic developments. The theory of cointegration is applied using annual data on the Dutch economy for the period 1973-2000 and quarterly data for the period 1986-2000.

Secondly, the labor supply of agency workers is compared to that of other employees. Points of interest are the characteristics of agency workers, the choice of agency work and possible trade-offs between labor hours, wages and labor contracts. A labor supply model and several logit models are estimated using data from the Dutch Labor Force Survey covering the period 1992-1994.

Thirdly, the demand for agency workers by firms in various economic sectors are examined. The issues include possible substitution effects between agency workers and other employees, the effect of agency work on the efficiency of the firm, and firms' reasons, other than cost aspects, for using a temporary work agency. A labor demand model and several logit and tobit models are estimated using two different datasets on Dutch firms, one of them dating from 1990 and 1992 and the other one dating from 1994.

Debora Moolenaar studied Econometrics at the Erasmus University Rotterdam. After her graduation in 1993 on the subject of efficiency, she began working as a Ph.D. student at Recht & Beleid (later on called E.M. Meijers Institute) at Leiden University on the subject of agency work. In 1997 she switched to IOO bv, a commercial research institute, where her attention was divided between health care and social security issues. Currently, she is affiliated with WODC, the research institute of the Ministry of Justice, and mainly concerned with forecasting judicial sanction capacity in the Netherlands.