

Eurofound clustered these new forms of employment into nine categories:

1. **Employee sharing:** A group of employers hires workers and is jointly responsible for them. The concept is similar to temporary agency work, with the purpose of sharing staff to balance the human resources (HR) needs of companies while providing secure employment to workers, and the network itself does not aim to make a profit. This employment form refers to employees only.
2. **Job sharing:** One employer hires several workers to jointly fill a single full-time position. It is a form of part-time work, the purpose of which is to ensure that the shared job is permanently staffed. This employment form refers to employees only.
3. **Voucher-based work:** The employment relationship and related payment are based on a voucher (generally acquired from a third party such as a governmental authority) rather than on an employment contract. In most cases, workers have a status between employee and self-employed.
4. **Interim management:** A form of employment in which a company 'leases out' workers to other companies temporarily and for a specific purpose. Unlike in a temporary employment agency, its staff are highly specialised experts who are sent to the receiving companies to solve a specific management or technical challenge or to assist in economically difficult times. Interim management has some elements of consultancy, but the expert has the status of an employee rather than of an external advisor. In practice, however, interim management is undertaken on the basis of self-employment in some countries.
5. **Casual work:** A type of work where the employment is not stable and continuous, and the employer is not obliged to regularly provide the worker with work but has the flexibility of calling them in on demand. This employment form refers to employees only and is sometimes known as a 'zero-hours contract'.
6. **ICT-based mobile work:** The employee or self-employed worker operates from various possible locations outside the premises of their employer (for example, at home, at a client's premises or 'on the road'), supported by modern technologies such as laptop and tablet computers. This is less 'place-bound' than traditional teleworking.
7. **Platform work:** This involves the matching of supply and demand for paid labour through an online platform or an app. Employment status is not clarified, but in most cases the worker is considered self-employed or freelance.
8. **Portfolio work:** This refers to small-scale contracting by freelancers, the self-employed or micro enterprises who work for a large number of clients.
9. **Collaborative employment:** This refers to specific forms of cooperation or networking among the self-employed that go beyond traditional supply chain or business partner relationships.