Types of Contract

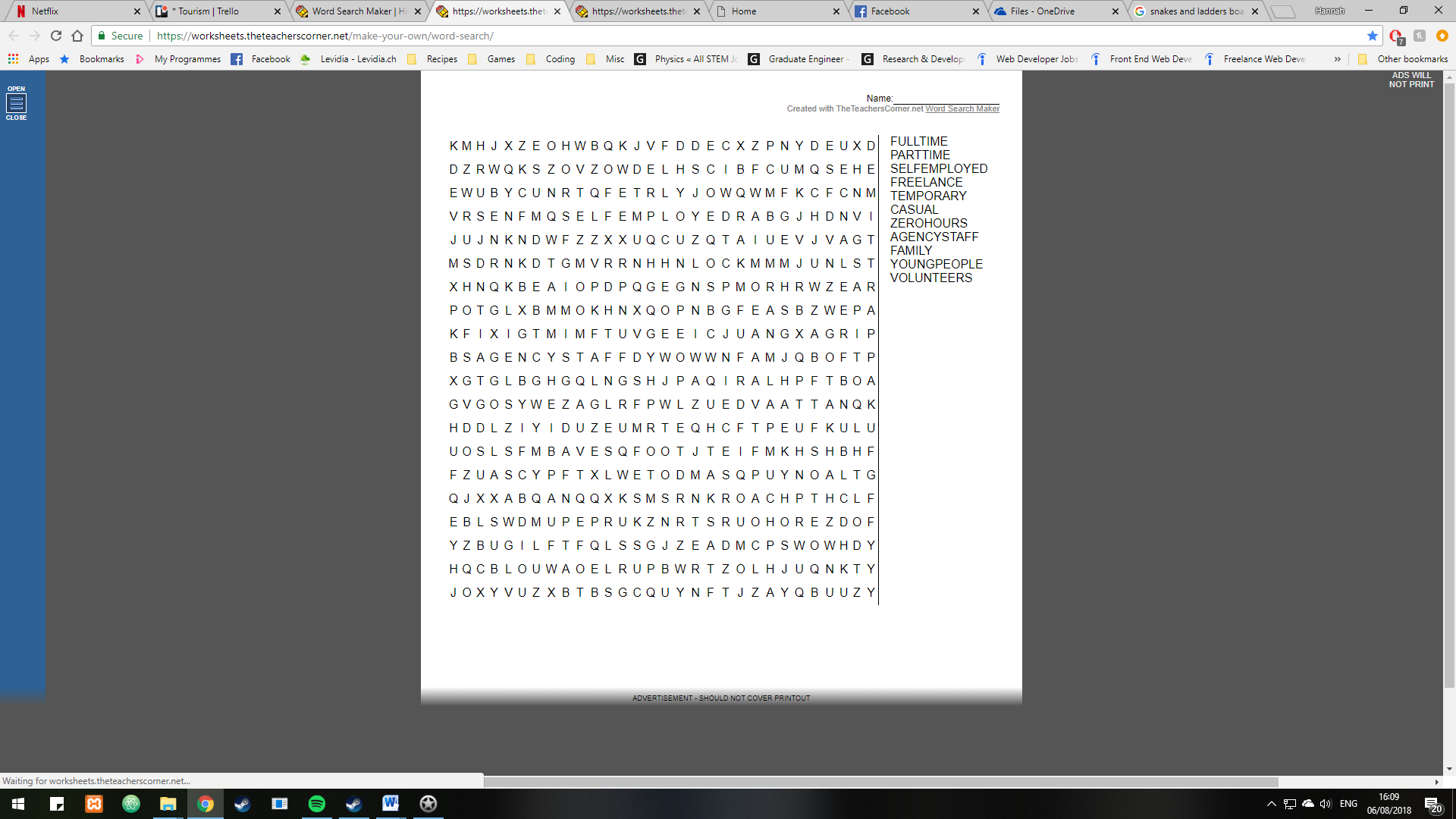
When employed in the tourism industry, organisations offer a wide variety of contracts to employees.

You will need to appreciate the different types of employment contracts available to employees which include the following:

* Full-time
* Part-time
* Self-employed
* Freelance
* Temporary
* Casual
* Zero hours
* Agency staff
* Family
* Young people
* Volunteers

# Activity 1

Find the different types of employment contracts listed above in this wordsearch.



# Activity 2

Below are descriptions of each of the different types of contract you have found in the wordsearch in Activity 1.

Read through each of the descriptions and then, working with a partner or small group, think of one advantage and one disadvantage of each type of contract.

Class discussion – share your findings with the rest of the class. Did everyone think the same?

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| **Contract Type & Definition** | **Advantages and disadvantages** |
| **Full-time/part-time**  As an employer you must give employees:   * a written statement of employment or [contract](https://www.gov.uk/employment-contracts-and-conditions/overview) * the statutory minimum level of paid holiday * a payslip showing all deductions, e.g. [National Insurance contributions (NICs)](https://www.gov.uk/national-insurance-contributions-for-employers) * the statutory minimum length of rest breaks * Statutory Sick Pay (SSP) * maternity, paternity and adoption pay and leave   You must also:   * make sure employees don’t work longer than the maximum allowed * pay employees at least the minimum wage * have employer’s liability insurance * provide a safe and secure working environment   â[register with HM Revenue and Customs](https://www.gov.uk/register-employer) to deal with payroll, tax and NICs   * consider flexible working requests * [avoid discrimination](https://www.gov.uk/employer-preventing-discrimination/what-discrimination-is) in the workplace * make [reasonable adjustments](https://www.gov.uk/reasonable-adjustments-for-disabled-workers) to your business premises if your employee is disabled |  |
| **Self-employed/Freelance**  If you hire a freelancer, consultant or contractor it means that:   * they are self-employed or are part of other companies * they often look after their own tax and National Insurance contributions (NICs) * they might not be entitled to the same rights as workers, e.g. minimum wage * you’re still responsible for their health and safety |  |
| **Fixed-term/Temporary**   * last for a certain length of time * are set in advance * end when a specific task is completed * end when a specific event takes place   Fixed-term employees must receive the same treatment as full-time permanent staff. |  |
| **Zero hours**  Zero hour contracts are also known as casual contracts. Zero hour contracts are usually for ‘piece work’ or ‘on call’ work, e.g. interpreters.  This means:   * they are on call to work when you need them * you don’t have to give them work * they don’t have to do work when asked   Zero hour workers are entitled to statutory annual leave and the national minimum wage in the same way as regular workers.  You can’t do anything to stop a zero hours worker from getting work elsewhere. The law says they can ignore a clause in their contract if it bans them from:   * looking for work * accepting work from another employer   You are still responsible for health and safety of staff on zero hour contracts. |  |
| **Agency workers**  As an employer, you can hire temporary staff through [agencies](https://www.gov.uk/using-a-recruitment-agency-to-find-staff). This means:   * you pay the agency, including the employee’s National Insurance contributions (NICs) and Statutory Sick Pay (SSP) * it’s the agency’s responsibility to make sure workers get their rights under working time regulations * after 12 weeks’ continuous employment in the same role, agency workers get the same terms and conditions as permanent employees, including pay, working time, rest periods, night work, breaks and annual leave * you must provide the agency with information about the relevant terms and conditions in your business so that they can ensure the worker gets equal treatment after 12 weeks in the same job * you must allow agency workers to use any shared facilities (e.g. a staff canteen or childcare) and give them information about job vacancies from the first day they work there * you are still responsible for their health and safety |  |
| **Family**  If you hire family members you must:   * avoid special treatment in terms of pay, promotion and working conditions * make sure tax and National Insurance contributions are still paid * follow working time regulations for [younger family members](https://www.gov.uk/child-employment) * have employer’s liability insurance that covers any young family members * check if you need to provide them with a [workplace pension scheme](https://www.gov.uk/workplace-pensions-employers) |  |
| **Volunteers and voluntary staff**  When taking on volunteers or voluntary staff you:   * are responsible for their health and safety * must give inductions and training in the tasks they’re going to do |  |
| **Young people**  You can employ young people if they are 13 or over but there are [special rules](https://www.gov.uk/child-employment) about how long they can work and what jobs they can do. Once someone is 18 they’re classed as an ‘adult worker’ and different rules apply.  As well as following these [rules](https://www.gov.uk/child-employment) you must do a risk assessment before taking on young workers.  Young people may also have certain employment rights like:   * statutory maternity pay and ordinary statutory paternity pay if they qualify as a result of their [continuous employment](https://www.gov.uk/continuous-employment-what-it-is) * paid time off for study and training * redundancy pay   Young workers and apprentices have different rates from adult workers for the [national minimum wage](https://www.gov.uk/national-minimum-wage-rates). |  |

# Activity 3

A General Manager of a hotel will hire people on a range of different contracts depending on the nature of work being undertaken.

Identifying different types of contracts at the hotel ‘Belissimo’.

From the descriptions below, can you identify the type of contract the employees listed in the box will be likely to have at the Hotel Belissimo?

Choose from the following:

**Fixed-term / Temporary**

**Agency**

**Freelance3**

**Self-employed**

**Zero hours / Casual**

**Part-time**

**Full-time**

1. Bill Thomas is the general manager at the Hotel Belissimo, he works regular hours and sometimes very long hours on a weekly basis; he is a permanent member of staff.
2. Mary Higgins is a hotel receptionist at the Hotel Belissimo who works three days a week on a regular basis.
3. Ralph Rees has been employed by the Hotel Belissimo for the Christmas season which runs from the end of November until January 6th
4. Armand Ducal works sometimes at the Hotel Belissimo as a waitress. The Hotel asks Armand to come to work when there are big functions and events such as a Gala dinner or a wedding reception taking place.
5. Jess Jones is a singer who often performs at the Hotel Belissimo on Saturday nights. She works for herself.
6. Mommo Anarkal has often worked at the Hotel Belissimo when housekeeping has been short staffed or at busy holiday times when permanent staff need time off. The company he is registered with contacts him, this can sometimes be at short notice, but he is glad of the work.