

Part-time employment

Dimension - Social Developments

Associated Key Factor:

Labour market and working conditions

Data Source:

European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions

European Survey of Working Conditions implemented by European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions

Dublin, Ireland

<http://www.eurofound.ie>

<http://www.eurofound.ie/>

General Availability:

Reporting unit: Individual

Reporting level: Country

Reporting period: every 5 years

Data available from 1990 to 2001

Availability by country:

1990 - 1990: EU-15

1990 - 1990: Member States (EU-15)

1995 - 1995: EU-15

1995 - 1995: Member States (EU-15)

2000 - 2000: EU-15

2000 - 2000: Member States (EU-15)

2001 - 2001: Accession Countries

Data Source:

Eurostat

Eurostat year book 2002; Results from Labour Force Survey

L-2920 Luxembourg

<http://www.datashop.org/en/bases/newcronos.php?parent=2069>

<http://europa.eu.int/eurostat>

General Availability:

Reporting unit: individual

Reporting level: national

Reporting period: annually

Data available from 1983 to 2002

Availability by country:

1983 - 2002: EU-15+AC

The indicator:

Percentage of the labour force working less than 30 hours per week

Description

This indicator helps in assessing the working hours trend in the society, i.e. whether the society is moving towards a lower working - more leisure society or vice-versa. Part-time employment is also considered a way to 'hide' low labour market demand or unemployment.

How is it measured?

Number of people working less than 30 hours a week divided by the total labour force. Statistics on type of employment are kept by social security offices and census.

What are the advantages of the indicator?

An important indicator to consider in conjunction with employment rates as well as unemployment.

What are the disadvantages of the Indicator?

In societies moving towards the so-called '35-hour' week, it is questionable whether the 30-hour represents a good threshold for part-time.

What is the policy relevance of the indicator?

Important for understanding labour market supply and demand and designing labour market policies.

The Indicator is relevant for the following pathways of the FORESIGHT FOR TRANSPORT exercise:

	Transport Impact	External Determining Variable	Intermediate Variable	Contextual Information
Ageing and the labour market	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Flexibilisation of the labour market	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Flexibility in working hours	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>