

Working hours evolution

Dimension - Social Developments

Associated Key Factor:

Labour market and working conditions

Data Source:

European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions

Survey of Working Conditions. Three such surveys have been carried out, the last in 2000, relevant report from 2001. A report on working conditions in Acceding and Candidate countries was published in 2003.

Dublin, Ireland

www.eurofound.ie/publications

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

General Availability:

Reporting unit: individual

Reporting level: country

Reporting period: regularly

Data available from 1990 to 2000

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

The indicator:

Shows the trends in working hours over a period of time.

Description

This indicator helps in assessing the working hours trend in the society, i.e. is the society moving towards a lower working - more leisure society or vice-versa; is the society becoming more flexible with people working part-time.

How is it measured?

It can be measured by recording the number of people working different average weekly working hours, these segments are mainly 40 hours and over, between 35 and 40 hours, between 30 and 35 hours, 30 hours and less which can also be considered as part-time employment. It is calculated as a percentage of the people working under different categories divided by the total number of people employed.

What are the disadvantages of the Indicator?

Not always consistent reporting of overtime (paid or unpaid).

What is the policy relevance of the indicator?

Labour market policies and social policies

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