

211(5)



# STATISTICS IN FOCUS

## Population and social conditions

1995 ☐ 1

### WORKING TIME IN THE EUROPEAN UNION - THE AVERAGE WORKING WEEK FROM 1983 TO 1992

Since 1983 there has been a slight downward trend in the length of the average working week for employees in the European Union (within its boundaries at 3 October 1991, without the new German Länder). The trend is clearer in respect of usual working hours than hours actually worked, and the United Kingdom is an exception as regards usual hours. For the hours actually worked, the trend is weakest in Greece, France, Ireland and, again, the United Kingdom.

In 1992 a European employee usually working full time worked an average 40.3 hours per week. The shortest usual working week was 38.2 hrs in Belgium, the longest 43.4 hrs in the United Kingdom. **The mean time actually worked for 1992 was 39.6 hrs**, the shortest actual working week being in the Netherlands (35.9 hrs) and the longest in the United Kingdom (40.6 hrs).

For women, the working time of full-time employees tends to be shorter than for men. The shortest working weeks for women are found in Italy, Belgium and Denmark. The usual working time for women is highest in the United Kingdom and Portugal; for actual working time the highest figures are found in France and Germany.

Part-time working is taking an increasingly important role in the structure of work in the EU. In the Netherlands, part-time's share of **total employment** was 34.5% in 1992. There is in fact a strong tradition of part-time working in the Netherlands, Denmark, Germany and the United Kingdom, but the share is rising steadily in other countries, too. **Most part-time workers are women**, as can be seen clearly from the break-down by sex in Figure 2. In the Netherlands, 63.9% of women workers were working part-time in 1992; the corresponding figures were 44.5% in the United Kingdom and 34.9% in Germany.

Figure 3 shows the general changes in the volume of part-time employment alongside the unemployment rate.

#### THE AVERAGE WEEK USUALLY WORKED FOR FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

##### Aggregate length of working time

Table 1 shows the main trends for the length of the working week for the period 1983-1992:

- the average usual working week has shortened appreciably in every country except the United Kingdom, where it has become longer, and in France and Ireland where it has remained stable;
- three groups of countries can be identified: those where the average usual working week still exceeds 40 hours (Greece, Spain, Ireland, Portugal, United Kingdom); those which have passed below this threshold during the period under review (Denmark, Luxembourg, the

Netherlands, Germany), and those which were already below it in 1983 (Belgium, France, Italy);

- Denmark has shown the steepest reduction;
- the country with the shortest and longest usual working weeks in 1992 were Belgium and the United Kingdom respectively. The gap between the two is remarkable: often as much as five hours per week;
- the general tendency is not towards uniformity.

##### Mens' usual working hours are longer than women's

Table 2 shows the breakdown of usual working hours by sex: it can be seen that women always work from one to five hours less per week than men.

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## PRINCIPAL DEFINITIONS

### Usual working week

The number of hours normally worked by the employee. This includes all hours worked, including overtime whether remunerated or not. Travelling time from home to work and back is not included; neither are rest periods and meal-breaks. This concept is close to that of conditioned weekly hours, plus actual overtime.

### Actual working week

The number of hours actually worked by the employee during the reference week, irrespective of their nature. Holidays, sick leave, time lost through bad weather, time off for training, and other analogous factors are not included.

Data is culled from the Community Labour Force Survey (LFS) conducted in the twelve Member States each spring since 1983. However, the LFS results relate only to the hours of presence at the place of work.

The trend towards shorter hours is similar to that observed in Table 1, including the exception; in 1992 only in the United Kingdom did women work more than 40 hours per week.

It is in Italy that the average usual working week for women is shortest (less than 37 hours since 1985), followed by Belgium and Denmark.

As to the hours worked by men, the United Kingdom and Belgium are still at opposite ends of the scale, with a difference of 6.4 hours in 1992. Note also that the United Kingdom's 45.1 hrs is a considerable way from the next-longest week, Portugal (42.8 hrs).

## THE AVERAGE WEEK ACTUALLY WORKED FOR FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

### Aggregate length of actual working week

The following conclusions may be drawn from Table 3:

- the general trend in most Member States is stability in the number of hours actually worked;
- the exceptions are France, where there is a slight upward trend, and the Netherlands and Denmark where the trend is slightly downwards. In Belgium, Luxembourg and Greece the stability of the trend is quite remarkable;

- Denmark and the United Kingdom mark the opposite ends of the scale, with 36.6 and 41.1 hours respectively, giving a difference of around five hours, comparable to that for usual working hours.

Comparison of usual and actual working hours leads to the following conclusions:

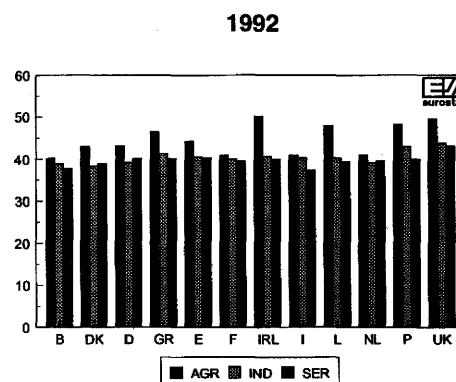
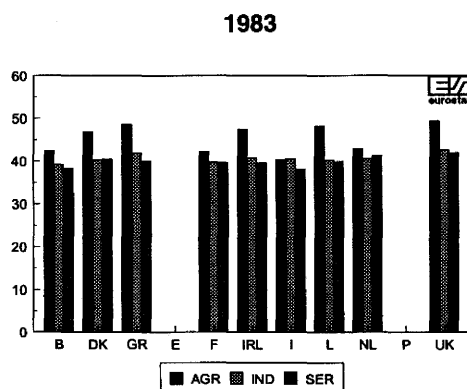
- only one third of cells indicate actual working hours exceeding usual working hours;
- that third is in practice concentrated in Ireland, Belgium, Germany and France.

### Breakdown by sex of the length of the actual working week of full-time employees

Table 4 shows this breakdown, from which it can be seen that (with the exceptions already noted) comparison between the sexes produces similar results to the comparison of hours usually worked. Note, nevertheless, that the longest hours actually worked by women were in Germany (39.4 hrs) and the shortest in the Netherlands (34.3). For men, the longest week again goes to the United Kingdom (42.3 hrs), and the shortest to the Netherlands (36.4).

The difference between the hours actually worked by women and by men is very similar to that for the hours usually worked.

**Graph 1:**  
Usual duration of the working week for employees by sector, 1983 and 1992



## HOURS USUALLY WORKED PER WEEK - FULL-TIME



EUR12	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK
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Table 1 - All employees

1983	:	38.6	40.5	40.9	41.0	:	39.7	40.2	39.2	40.0	41.0	:	42.3
1984	:	38.1	40.3	40.8	40.6	:	39.6	40.2	39.0	39.9	:	:	42.6
1985	:	38.1	40.6	41.0	40.7	:	39.5	40.4	38.8	39.8	41.7	:	42.9
1986	:	38.3	40.6	40.8	40.3	:	39.5	40.6	38.7	39.8	:	42.3	43.2
1987	40.6	38.0	39.8	40.7	40.3	41.1	39.8	40.5	38.7	39.8	39.4	42.3	43.2
1988	40.7	38.0	39.8	40.5	40.4	40.9	39.9	40.5	38.6	39.8	39.2	42.3	43.7
1989	40.6	38.1	39.1	40.3	40.0	40.7	39.9	40.5	38.6	39.9	39.1	42.0	43.6
1990	40.4	38.0	39.0	39.9	40.2	40.7	39.6	40.4	38.6	39.9	39.0	41.9	43.7
1991	40.3	38.0	38.4	39.8	40.3	40.5	39.7	40.4	38.7	39.8	38.9	41.5	43.4
1992	40.3	38.2	38.8	39.7	40.5	40.6	39.7	40.4	38.5	39.7	39.4	41.3	43.4

EUR12	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK
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Table 2 - All employees by sex

1983	m	:	39.2	41.1	41.2	41.9	:	40.3	41.3	40.1	40.4	41.3	:	44.9
	f	:	37.4	39.5	40.1	38.9	:	38.7	38.1	37.2	39.1	40.0	:	38.8
1984	m	:	38.7	41.3	41.2	41.5	:	40.2	41.2	40.0	40.3	:	:	44.1
	f	:	36.8	38.7	40.0	38.5	:	38.6	38.4	37.0	38.9	:	:	39.2
1985	m	:	38.7	41.1	41.2	41.4	:	40.2	41.4	39.8	40.3	42.1	:	44.4
	f	:	36.7	39.8	40.6	39.0	:	38.6	38.5	36.9	38.7	40.1	:	39.6
1986	m	:	38.9	41.2	41.0	41.0	:	40.2	41.7	39.7	40.4	:	43.4	44.8
	f	:	36.9	39.7	40.4	38.8	:	38.6	38.7	36.8	38.5	:	40.5	39.6
1987	m	41.4	38.6	40.2	40.9	41.0	41.4	40.6	41.6	39.7	40.4	39.6	43.3	44.9
	f	39.0	36.8	39.1	40.3	38.8	40.3	38.7	38.6	36.7	38.4	38.6	40.7	39.6
1988	m	41.5	38.5	40.2	40.7	41.1	41.2	40.7	41.7	39.7	40.4	39.5	43.4	45.4
	f	39.1	36.8	39.1	40.2	38.9	39.9	38.8	38.5	36.5	38.5	38.4	40.5	40.0
1989	m	41.4	38.6	39.6	40.5	40.8	41.1	40.6	41.7	39.7	40.4	39.3	43.3	45.4
	f	38.9	36.8	38.4	39.8	38.5	39.7	38.8	38.4	36.5	38.6	38.3	40.1	40.1
1990	m	41.2	38.5	39.6	40.1	40.8	41.1	40.3	41.6	39.7	40.4	39.2	43.1	45.5
	f	38.8	36.8	38.2	39.4	38.8	39.7	38.6	38.2	36.4	38.6	38.3	40.2	40.1
1991	m	41.1	38.5	38.9	40.0	41.0	40.9	40.4	41.7	39.8	40.5	39.1	42.7	45.2
	f	38.8	36.9	37.6	39.3	38.8	39.6	38.7	38.3	36.6	38.3	38.3	39.8	40.1
1992	m	41.1	38.7	39.5	40.0	41.3	41.0	40.4	41.9	39.5	40.5	39.5	42.8	45.1
	f	38.7	37.0	37.7	39.2	39.0	39.6	38.5	37.9	35.6	38.2	39.1	39.5	40.2

# HOURS ACTUALLY WORKED PER WEEK - FULL-TIME



EUR12	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK
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Table 3 - All employees

1983	:	38.5	40.6	41.2	39.5	:	39.9	40.3	39.1	39.8	40.7	:	40.2
1984	:	38.2	37.6	41.3	39.3	:	39.9	39.2	38.7	39.7	:	:	39.9
1985	:	38.3	38.4	41.4	38.9	:	40.1	40.8	38.4	39.7	40.4	:	40.6
1986	:	38.6	38.4	41.3	39.1	:	40.0	40.9	38.6	39.7	:	40.9	40.8
1987	40.1	38.3	38.4	41.1	38.4	39.1	40.6	39.4	38.6	39.7	39.0	41.7	40.7
1988	40.2	38.4	38.0	41.0	39.1	38.6	40.7	41.0	38.5	39.6	39.1	41.7	41.4
1989	40.0	38.6	37.3	41.0	39.3	38.3	40.6	41.1	38.5	39.7	39.1	41.2	41.1
1990	39.9	38.5	37.8	40.7	39.0	38.3	40.3	40.9	38.5	39.7	39.7	41.5	41.0
1991	39.8	38.5	36.6	40.5	39.7	37.7	40.5	40.8	38.6	39.8	38.6	40.8	41.1
1992	39.6	38.7	37.5	40.4	40.1	38.1	40.5	39.6	37.9	39.6	35.9	40.0	40.6

EUR12	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK
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Table 4 - All employees by sex

1983	m	:	39.1	41.4	41.6	40.2	:	40.7	41.4	40.1	40.2	41.1	:	41.6
	f	:	37.1	39.0	40.2	37.5	:	38.5	38.0	36.9	38.7	39.1	:	37.0
1984	m	:	38.8	38.6	41.8	40.0	:	40.7	40.2	39.7	40.1	:	:	41.4
	f	:	36.6	35.9	40.1	37.4	:	38.6	37.3	36.4	38.7	:	:	36.7
1985	m	:	39.0	39.0	41.7	39.5	:	41.0	41.8	39.4	40.2	40.9	:	42.1
	f	:	36.7	37.2	40.6	37.4	:	38.7	38.6	36.2	38.6	38.6	:	37.2
1986	m	:	39.2	39.2	41.7	39.7	:	40.9	42.0	39.7	40.3	:	42.0	42.4
	f	:	37.0	37.0	40.4	37.7	:	38.6	38.6	36.4	38.4	:	39.0	37.2
1987	m	40.9	38.9	39.1	41.5	39.0	39.3	41.5	40.6	39.6	40.3	39.5	42.6	42.3
	f	38.3	36.8	37.1	40.3	37.0	38.3	39.0	37.1	36.4	38.3	37.3	40.0	37.1
1988	m	41.1	39.0	38.7	41.4	39.7	39.0	41.7	42.3	39.7	40.2	39.6	42.9	43.1
	f	38.4	36.9	36.7	40.3	37.8	37.5	39.0	38.6	36.2	38.3	37.3	39.9	37.8
1989	m	41.0	39.2	38.0	41.4	40.0	38.6	41.6	42.6	39.7	40.3	39.6	42.6	42.9
	f	38.1	37.0	36.1	40.0	37.8	37.4	39.0	38.4	36.2	38.5	37.3	38.9	37.4
1990	m	40.9	39.1	38.6	41.1	39.6	38.7	41.3	42.3	39.7	40.3	40.4	42.9	42.8
	f	38.0	37.0	36.5	39.7	37.7	37.3	38.8	38.4	36.1	38.5	37.5	39.5	37.3
1991	m	40.7	39.2	37.2	41.0	40.5	38.1	41.4	42.3	39.8	40.4	39.2	42.1	42.8
	f	38.1	37.1	35.5	39.5	38.2	36.9	39.1	38.2	36.3	38.2	36.7	39.0	37.8
1992	m	40.5	39.4	38.4	40.9	40.9	38.5	41.4	41.2	39.2	40.5	36.4	41.5	42.3
	f	37.8	37.2	36.0	39.4	38.6	37.3	39.1	36.9	35.3	37.9	34.3	38.0	37.3

## COMPARISON OF HOURS USUALLY WORKED, 1983 AND 1992, BY SECTOR OF ACTIVITY

Figure 1 shows the comparison of hours usually worked in 1983 and 1992, by sector of activity. Agriculture has had the longest working hours throughout the period under review. In industry the tendency is towards a shorter working week, except in France and Luxembourg where the tendency is very slightly upwards. In services the working week is following a pattern very similar to that of industry.

## COMPARISON OF HOURS ACTUALLY AND USUALLY WORKED

### General situation

As a general rule surveys disclosed an actual working week shorter than the week usually worked. There was nonetheless a certain percentage where the case was the reverse. Table 5 shows the percentage of employees in each country who stated that they had worked longer hours in the reference week than in their usual working week.

Most countries conform to a fairly regular pattern, and these percentages rarely exceed 10%. But there are three exceptions: the Netherlands, with figures substantially in excess of the average, and Germany and the United Kingdom, where an almost steady rise is apparent.

### Sectors of activity in the countries where hours actually worked exceed hours usually worked

Table 6 shows the sectors of activity where the tendency for the hours actually worked exceed the hours usually worked is most marked. These data are for all employees, and are based on a detailed analysis of data for each country and each year from 1983 to 1992 inclusive.

Apart from Italy in 1983 and Ireland in 1984, all the highest values were recorded in either Denmark, the United Kingdom or the Netherlands.

## PART-TIME WORKING

### The spread of part-time working throughout the economy

The total of part-time employment represents a significant proportion of employment throughout the EU and, in certain Member States, a very significant proportion. In three Member States (Denmark, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom) the proportion of part-time work almost invariably exceeds 20% throughout the period under review. In three others (Belgium, Germany, France) it has grown steadily. And in the remaining Member States the level has remained more or less stable, sometimes low but never insignificant.

### Changes in the usual working week of part-time employees

Changes in the length of the usual working week of part-time employees follow widely differing patterns (see Table 7):

- great stability in Belgium;
- a distinct tendency towards growth in France, Portugal and Italy;
- a tendency towards decline in Denmark, the Netherlands and Ireland.

**Table 5:**  
Percentage of employees having worked more than their usual hours

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK
1983	3.8	:	4.9	1.6	:	4.3	5.1	4.8	2.7	12.3*	:	6.2
1984	4.1	5.1	:	1.7	:	4.7	3.8	3.8	3.4	:	:	7.8
1985	4.0	6.5	7.0	1.2	:	5.0	5.3	3.6	2.6	9.0*	:	8.5
1986	4.0	6.9	7.4	1.4	:	5.6	4.2	3.2	3.3	:	1.8	9.0
1987	4.5	8.2	7.7	1.2	1.1	5.0	4.6	3.0	2.9	23.8	1.7	9.4
1988	3.9	9.0	8.1	1.4	0.5	6.1	6.2	2.3	2.3	24.3	2.2	10.4
1989	4.2	8.9	10.3	1.6	0.4	5.7	6.7	3.0	2.8	26.3	2.5	11.7
1990	5.0	9.0	11.5	1.3	0.4	7.6	5.9	3.4	2.8	30.3	3.6	11.4
1991	5.0	9.1	10.5	1.1	0.4	7.2	5.5	3.8	3.3	28.1	3.5	11.3
1992	5.1	9.9	10.3	1.5	0.6	7.4	:	3.5	3.5	:	3.4	11.2

\* Less reliable data

**Table 6:**  
For each sector and year, the countries where the highest percentage of persons worked more than their usual hours



	AGR	%	IND	%	SERV	%
1983	I	13.7	NL	9.2	DK	13.9
1984	IRL	9.6	UK	7.8	UK	7.4
1985	DK	14.3	UK	8.0	NL	8.3
1986	UK	8.8	UK	9.0	DK	8.7
1987	DK	11.6	NL	17.4	NL	21.0
1988	UK	12.6	NL	18.3	NL	21.4
1989	DK	13.5	NL	20.1	NL	22.1
1990	UK	13.8	NL	23.4	NL	24.4
1991	DK	12.8	NL	21.7	NL	22.4
1992	UK	11.8	UK	10.4	DK	11.3

### Breakdown by sex of the length of the usual working week of part-time employees

Table 8 shows the breakdown by sex of the length of the usual working week of part-time employees. In Denmark the time actually worked is very stable, and shorter (12 hrs) than the week worked by part-time women employees (20 hrs). This situation is unique to Denmark; only Germany approaches it, with a similar tendency, but one which is neither as clear nor as stable. In virtually all other countries part-time women employees work less than men.

### Changes in the actual working week of part-time employees

The length of the actual working week of part-time employees follows a pattern vis-à-vis usual working time analogous to that between actual and usual working time for full-time employees (see Table 9). Once again it can be seen that only a third of cells indicate an actual working time longer than the usual working time. This tendency is very marked in Denmark, Ireland and the Netherlands.

### Breakdown by sex of the length of the actual working week of part-time employees

The breakdown by sex of the length of the actual working week of part-time employees (Table 9) follows much the same trends as the breakdown for usual working hours.

### Part-time work is mainly the prerogative of women

Figure 2 shows the trend in the percentages of men and women amongst all employees who work part time. It can be seen that part-time working is a prerogative of women employees. This graphic illustrates a difference between the sexes which is not visible when observing all employees as a whole. The case of the Netherlands is striking.

### Weight of part-time working in total employment, by NACE sector of activity

The three sets of data in Table 11 are representative of the situation in each sector of activity.

Part-time working is found most frequently in the services sector. In agriculture, too, it has a significant role in certain countries.

Detailed analysis of the data over the years shows the NACE classes and the countries where part-time working is of greatest significance:

- *retail trade*: values are consistently high in Denmark (maximum 40.5% in 1986), the Netherlands (52.2% in 1992) and the United Kingdom (42.9% in 1992);

- *domestic services*: values are very high throughout the twelve around 99% in the Netherlands and still around 25% even in Greece, the country where they are lowest;

- *hotels and catering*: consistently high values in Denmark (45.5% in 1988), the Netherlands (56.3% in 1992) and the United Kingdom (51.9% in 1984); it is interesting to note that in the traditional tourist countries (Spain, Portugal and Greece) these values are lower, and always below 10%, although one might expect a flexible market to meet the seasonal demand of the tourist market. This may be explained by the use of temporary contracts of employment in this sector.

### RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PART-TIME WORKING AND UNEMPLOYMENT

#### Part-time working and the rate of unemployment

For each Member State of the European Union Graphic 3 compares the number of part-time workers with the rate of employment. This empirical analysis shows that in four of the five Member States where part-time working is most widespread (Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom), the two rates vary inversely. The exception is Denmark, where everything remains very stable. This observation requires further analysis.

## HOURS USUALLY WORKED PER WEEK - PART-TIME



EUR12	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK
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Table 7 - All employees

1983	:	20.7	21.1	20.7	25.5	:	21.0	20.7	22.1	21.0	17.9	:	18.0
1984	:	20.4	16.7	22.1	22.6	:	20.9	17.9	26.4	20.9	:	:	17.2
1985	:	20.7	19.4	20.7	22.7	:	21.3	17.7	27.1	24.7	18.1	:	17.5
1986	:	20.2	19.9	20.6	23.4	:	21.4	18.3	26.1	23.7	:	19.9	17.7
1987	19.4	20.1	19.8	20.8	22.9	19.3	21.5	17.9	25.9	22.7	16.8	20.6	17.5
1988	19.4	20.1	19.8	20.8	21.8	18.1	21.8	18.2	25.7	23.2	16.7	19.6	17.7
1989	19.2	20.4	19.3	20.7	21.5	18.1	21.9	17.9	24.9	23.1	16.5	18.9	17.3
1990	19.0	20.7	19.0	19.5	20.8	18.1	21.8	18.1	25.2	23.0	16.3	20.0	17.6
1991	19.0	20.4	19.2	19.4	20.4	18.1	22.1	18.2	25.2	21.2	16.6	21.1	17.4
1992	19.4	20.7	18.7	19.3	25.5	18.5	22.1	18.5	26.4	20.0	18.7	24.5	17.4

EUR12	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK
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Table 8 - All employees by sex

1983	m	:	23.1	16.1	21.8	28.1	:	25.3	25.4	24.0	30.4	20.9	:	17.4
	f	:	20.3	21.9	20.6	23.4	:	20.4	19.1	21.4	19.8	17.1	:	18.1
1984	m	:	21.3	12.1	26.5	22.9	:	24.9	18.2	31.0	29.8	:	:	15.6
	f	:	20.2	17.9	21.7	22.4	:	20.3	17.8	24.0	19.5	:	:	17.4
1985	m	:	22.9	12.9	18.5	23.2	:	24.0	19.1	32.4	35.9	20.9	:	15.8
	f	:	20.4	20.9	20.8	22.3	:	20.9	17.4	24.2	21.3	17.3	:	17.7
1986	m	:	20.9	12.9	19.4	23.8	:	22.9	20.2	30.4	34.9	:	27.0	16.5
	f	:	20.1	21.6	20.7	23.0	:	21.2	17.7	23.7	21.2	:	18.5	17.8
1987	m	19.9	20.4	13.3	19.7	22.1	21.4	23.3	18.8	30.7	33.7	17.0	29.5	17.3
	f	19.3	20.0	21.5	20.9	23.3	18.7	21.1	17.6	23.3	20.7	16.6	18.8	17.6
1988	m	19.3	20.5	12.7	19.3	22.0	19.5	22.8	20.0	30.8	35.1	16.6	29.4	16.2
	f	19.5	20.1	21.6	20.9	21.7	17.8	21.6	17.6	23.1	20.4	16.7	17.8	17.9
1989	m	18.8	21.4	12.7	19.1	22.4	19.6	23.3	19.2	29.8	34.2	15.9	24.5	15.4
	f	19.3	20.3	21.0	20.8	20.9	17.8	21.6	17.6	22.8	20.8	16.8	18.1	17.6
1990	m	18.1	22.1	12.0	17.3	21.8	20.2	21.3	19.5	29.9	34.2	15.2	26.1	15.5
	f	19.2	20.6	21.1	19.7	20.2	17.7	21.7	17.7	23.3	20.7	16.7	18.6	17.9
1991	m	18.5	21.0	12.8	17.4	22.0	20.1	22.6	19.3	30.8	32.7	15.7	25.1	15.7
	f	19.1	20.4	21.2	19.6	19.4	17.7	22.0	17.9	22.8	19.5	16.9	20.0	17.6
1992	m	19.2	21.3	12.2	17.0	28.8	20.0	22.3	20.2	32.9	26.8	19.0	30.7	15.5
	f	19.4	20.6	20.7	19.5	23.1	18.1	22.0	18.0	25.8	19.2	18.6	22.8	17.7

## HOURS ACTUALLY WORKED PER WEEK - PART-TIME



EUR12	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK
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Table 9 - All employees

1983	:	20.1	21.7	20.7	22.8	:	20.8	20.3	23.4	21.1	18.3	:	17.4
1984	:	20.0	16.7	22.1	21.8	:	20.6	18.0	24.6	21.0	:	:	16.6
1985	:	20.4	19.5	21.2	22.2	:	21.1	18.1	24.7	24.5	18.3	:	16.9
1986	:	20.2	19.7	21.0	23.0	:	21.3	18.5	24.4	23.5	:	18.1	17.1
1987	19.5	19.8	20.0	21.3	21.8	18.4	21.8	18.3	24.9	22.5	18.2	19.5	17.0
1988	19.4	19.9	19.6	21.3	21.4	17.3	21.7	18.7	25.0	22.9	18.0	18.9	17.0
1989	19.3	20.3	18.9	21.2	21.3	17.1	21.9	18.0	24.2	22.9	18.1	18.2	16.7
1990	19.3	20.8	19.1	19.9	20.2	17.2	21.9	18.4	24.7	22.8	19.2	19.5	17.1
1991	19.2	20.6	19.0	19.8	20.4	17.1	22.4	18.6	24.2	21.0	18.7	19.3	16.8
1992	19.0	20.9	19.1	19.8	23.4	17.5	22.5	18.3	26.8	20.0	16.3	20.0	16.9

EUR12	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK
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Table 10 - All employees by sex

1983	m	:	22.3	16.8	21.8	23.2	:	24.7	24.6	26.6	29.3	21.5	:	16.6
	f	:	19.7	22.5	20.6	22.4	:	20.2	18.6	22.1	20.0	17.4	:	17.5
1984	m	:	20.2	12.4	26.6	22.0	:	23.9	19.3	29.7	29.8	:	:	15.3
	f	:	19.9	17.9	21.7	21.6	:	20.1	17.6	21.8	19.6	:	:	16.7
1985	m	:	22.2	13.4	20.7	22.6	:	23.3	20.0	29.7	35.3	21.2	:	15.6
	f	:	20.1	20.8	21.2	21.8	:	20.7	17.5	21.9	21.3	17.6	:	17.0
1986	m	:	21.2	13.3	20.9	23.4	:	22.5	20.7	29.8	34.7	:	22.3	16.2
	f	:	20.1	21.3	21.0	22.7	:	21.1	17.7	21.5	20.9	:	17.1	17.2
1987	m	20.9	20.5	13.8	21.9	21.4	20.2	24.2	19.3	29.8	33.7	20.6	24.9	17.0
	f	19.2	19.7	21.6	21.3	22.0	17.8	21.3	17.9	22.4	20.6	17.2	18.1	16.9
1988	m	19.9	20.4	12.6	21.4	21.6	18.6	22.6	21.1	29.9	34.0	19.7	24.8	15.6
	f	19.3	19.8	21.3	21.3	21.2	17.0	21.6	17.8	22.4	20.4	17.3	17.5	17.2
1989	m	19.7	21.1	13.0	20.7	22.4	18.7	23.4	19.3	29.3	34.0	19.1	22.7	15.1
	f	19.2	20.3	20.5	21.2	20.7	16.7	21.6	17.5	22.1	20.6	17.6	17.5	16.9
1990	m	19.9	21.9	12.4	18.5	21.1	19.3	22.6	20.0	29.9	34.0	22.1	24.0	15.6
	f	19.2	20.7	21.1	20.0	19.6	16.8	21.8	17.8	22.7	20.5	17.8	18.2	17.3
1991	m	20.0	21.3	13.6	19.0	22.2	19.1	23.4	19.9	29.1	32.0	21.2	21.6	15.7
	f	19.1	20.5	20.6	19.9	19.2	16.7	22.2	18.2	22.1	19.4	17.6	18.5	17.0
1992	m	18.8	21.7	13.1	18.5	25.4	18.9	23.6	20.0	31.6	26.5	16.4	23.1	15.5
	f	19.0	20.8	20.9	19.9	21.9	17.2	22.3	17.8	24.7	19.2	16.3	19.1	17.1



**Table 11:**  
**Percentage of employees working part-time, by sector**

**Agriculture**



	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK
1983	6.27	8.80	22.25	9.18	:	16.49	9.41	13.30	:	17.81	:	14.80
1984	6.54	16.56	19.89	6.82	:	16.14	6.61	16.46	:	:	:	15.70
1985	7.19	19.72	18.53	7.43	:	15.49	7.86	14.29	:	17.28	:	17.80
1986	5.64	18.98	19.24	9.60	:	15.49	5.70	14.57	:	:	11.93	15.66
1987	6.42	19.67	20.37	9.19	6.78	14.90	6.55	16.15	:	26.05	11.48	17.18
1988	4.78	18.63	20.05	9.56	5.45	14.94	7.12	16.70	:	28.16	12.18	17.42
1989	5.72	19.10	18.87	6.05	5.97	14.96	5.64	15.07	:	28.03	12.03	14.91
1990	4.99	20.61	19.32	6.65	5.98	14.70	6.71	12.66	:	28.22	12.55	16.94
1991	6.41	20.08	20.61	6.41	5.55	14.29	5.94	15.39	:	29.68	17.79	15.20
1992	6.51	19.94	19.35	8.38	6.42	15.96	:	15.34	:	28.30	18.01	19.33

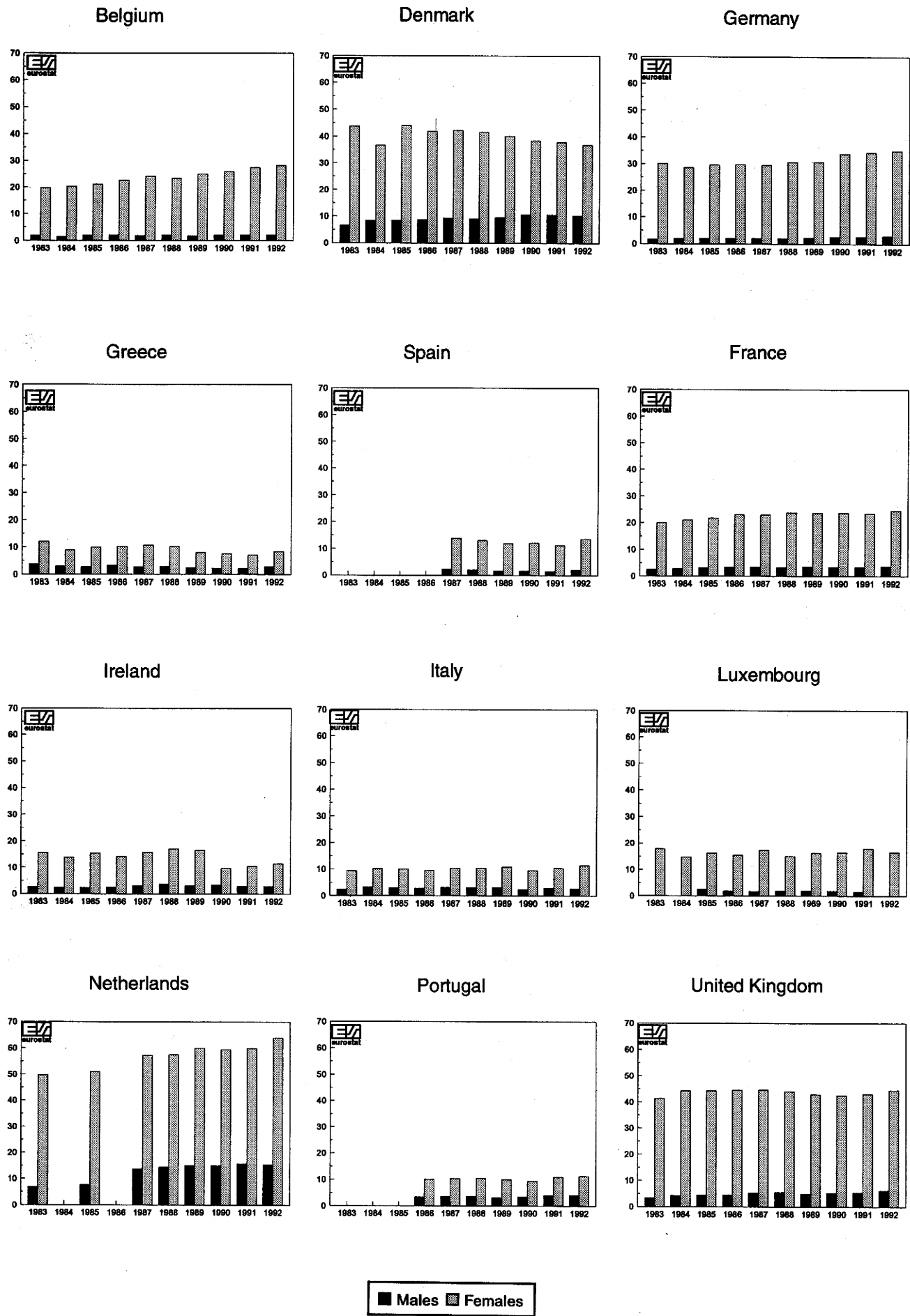
**Industry**

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK
1983	2.48	10.77	6.15	5.19	:	3.62	2.85	2.50	:	7.97	:	6.81
1984	2.41	10.41	6.45	3.89	:	3.83	2.08	2.95	:	:	:	7.57
1985	2.71	10.59	6.54	3.85	:	4.01	2.02	3.17	3.61	8.63	:	7.83
1986	3.10	9.95	6.25	3.98	:	4.34	2.53	3.21	:	:	2.63	7.70
1987	3.32	11.33	6.06	3.08	2.39	3.99	2.99	3.27	:	13.31	2.71	7.61
1988	3.34	11.18	6.42	3.06	2.17	4.27	3.49	3.47	:	14.12	2.64	7.79
1989	2.72	11.06	6.07	2.82	1.49	4.29	3.12	3.47	:	14.83	2.32	7.58
1990	3.16	12.13	7.48	2.36	1.58	4.16	3.20	2.76	:	14.21	2.13	7.42
1991	3.37	11.88	7.23	2.51	1.30	4.00	3.13	3.31	:	13.90	2.79	7.54
1992	3.63	10.98	7.46	3.21	1.97	4.23	:	3.47	:	14.91	3.72	8.62

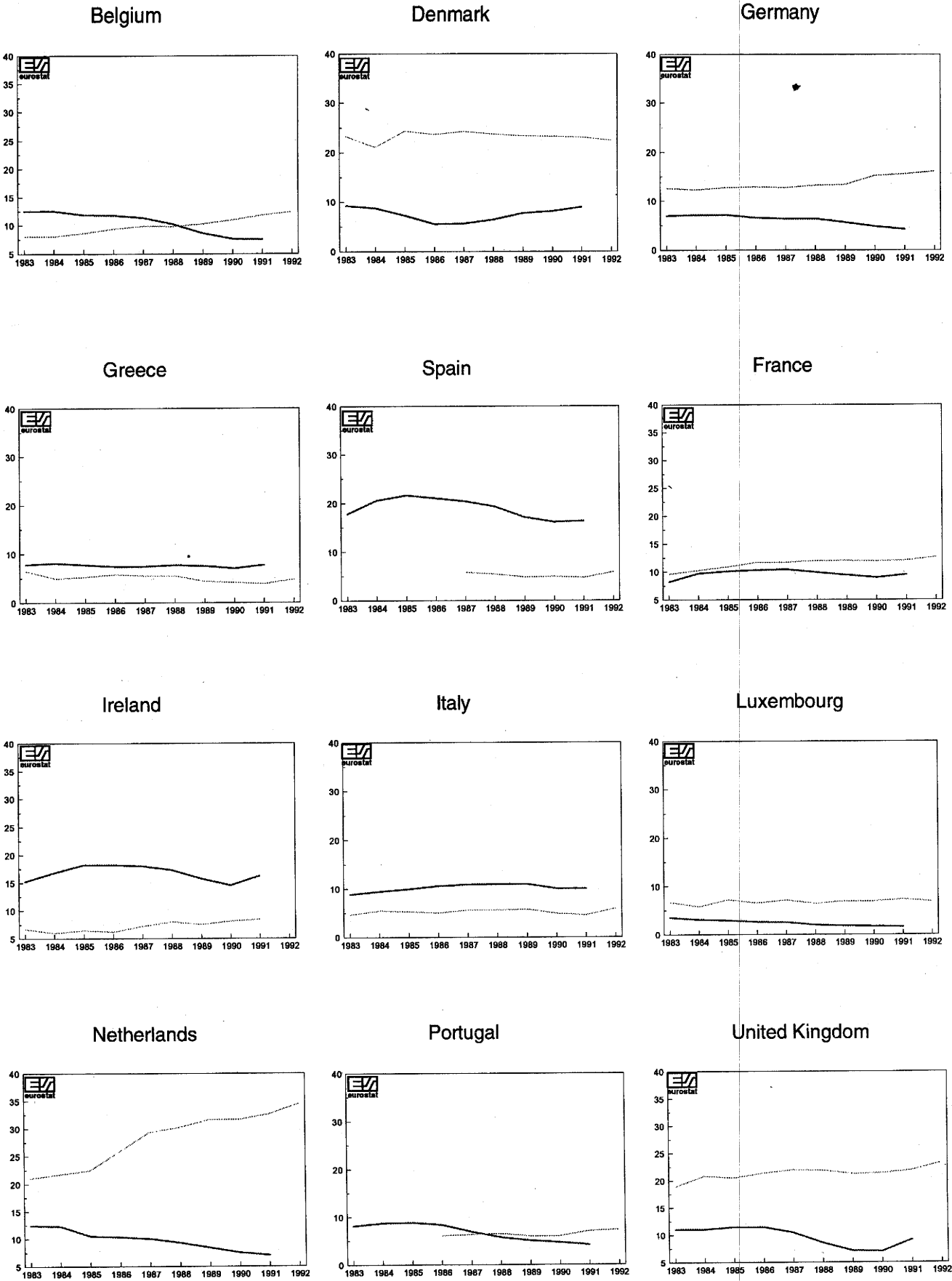
**Services**

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK
1983	11.10	30.33	16.66	5.34	:	12.03	8.03	4.10	8.40	27.16	:	26.12
1984	11.00	25.84	15.96	4.31	:	12.86	8.01	4.68	7.65	:	:	28.62
1985	11.60	30.74	16.93	4.66	:	14.01	8.51	4.75	8.62	28.91	:	28.75
1986	12.64	30.30	17.23	4.42	:	14.99	8.30	4.29	8.34	:	5.81	29.23
1987	13.20	30.48	16.95	4.69	7.60	15.12	9.58	4.98	8.94	35.97	6.52	29.48
1988	13.15	29.24	17.69	4.52	7.41	15.34	10.53	4.92	7.52	36.62	6.79	29.25
1989	14.10	28.73	18.27	4.32	6.56	15.37	10.33	5.52	8.57	38.38	6.15	28.47
1990	14.83	28.05	20.43	3.87	6.78	15.41	11.03	4.86	8.62	38.59	6.22	28.54
1991	15.82	27.90	21.11	3.42	6.49	15.62	11.73	5.34	9.21	39.55	6.11	28.96
1992	16.67	27.20	21.81	4.01	7.95	16.25	:	5.99	9.15	38.97	7.19	29.98

**Graph 2:**  
**Percentage of employees working part-time**



Graph 3:  
Comparison of the development of the unemployment rate and the percentage of employees working part-time



Unemployment Part time

## **REFERENCES**

***Labour Force Survey. Results 1983-1992***

***Labour Force Survey Methods and Definitions. Eurostat 1992***

***Employment and Unemployment, Aggregates 1990-1991, Eurostat***

***Working time statistics: Methods and definitions. Eurostat 1983***

## **COMPARABILITY OF THE RESULTS**

The comparability of the Community Labour Force Survey is considerably higher than the comparability of any other statistics concerning different aspects of employment, unemployment and the length of working hours due to the following:

- Measurement of the same features in all countries;
- Strict correspondence between the Community list of questions and the national questionnaire in each country;
- Application of the same definitions in each country;
- Use of the common nomenclatures, particularly concerning the NACE codes;
- Synchronisation of the surveys in the spring.

For further information:  
Year-book "Organisation and duration of work"  
(in preparation)

Rapid note concerning the estimations of the  
actual yearly working hours (in preparation)

Eurostat - Unit "Working conditions":

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