



English summary

of the report

Working hours in 2015

Full-time and part-time employees, normal hours worked
and scheduling of working hours by class and gender 1990-
2015

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Summary

Full-time and part-time

Of all 4.1 million people employed in 2015, just over one million, 26 per cent, are employed part-time. However, the differences between blue collar workers and white collar workers, women and men, as well as between different ages and sectors, are great.

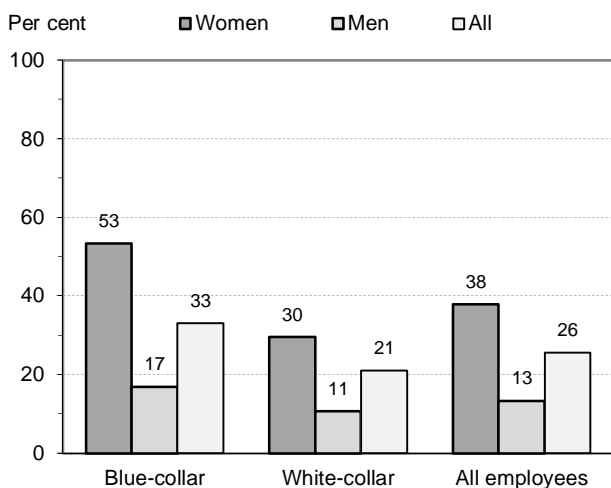
Among blue-collar workers, 33 per cent are employed part-time. Among female blue-collar workers, however, more than every other, 53 per cent, are employed part-time, compared with 17 per cent of the male blue-collar workers.

Among white collar workers, 21 per cent are part-time employees, 30 per cent of the women and 11 per cent of the men.

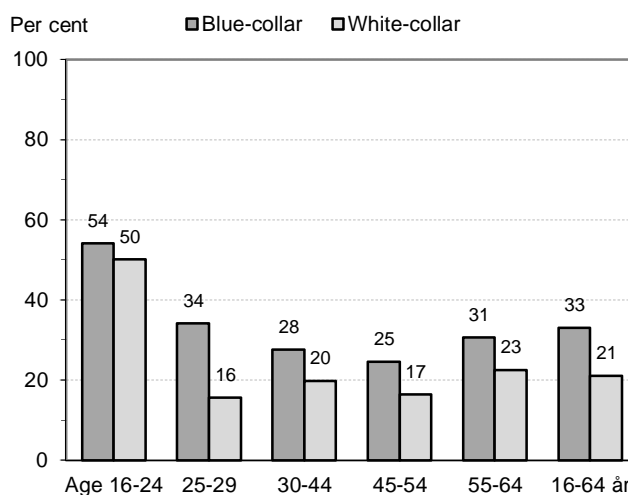
Part-time work is most common in the 16-24 age group, where 54 per cent of the blue-collar workers and 50 per cent of the white-collar workers aged 16-24 are employed part-time. In other age groups the proportion of part-time employees is about 30 per cent for blue-collar and about 20 per cent for white-collar workers.

The sector where part-time is most common is retail trade. Among blue-collar workers 69 per cent are employed part-time in the retail sector. After that come the health care and social care sector and the social services sector (home help etc.), both with 58 per cent. The service sector also has more than 50 per cent employed part time. The lowest percentage of part-time workers is in the manufacturing and construction industries; 8 and 4 per cent respectively.

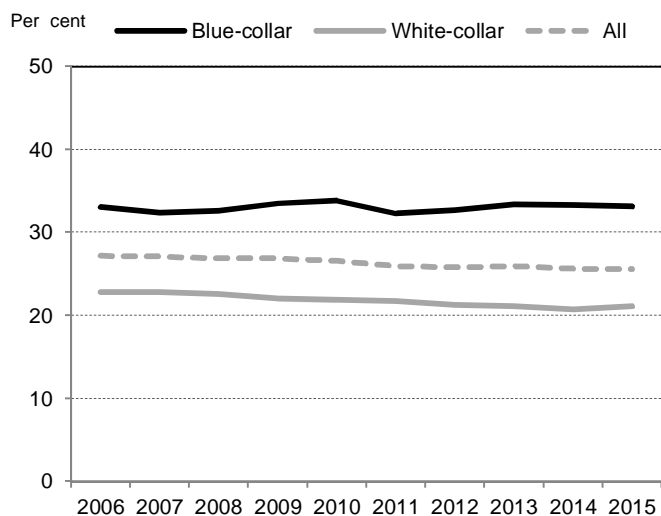
Part-time employees by class and gender, 2015



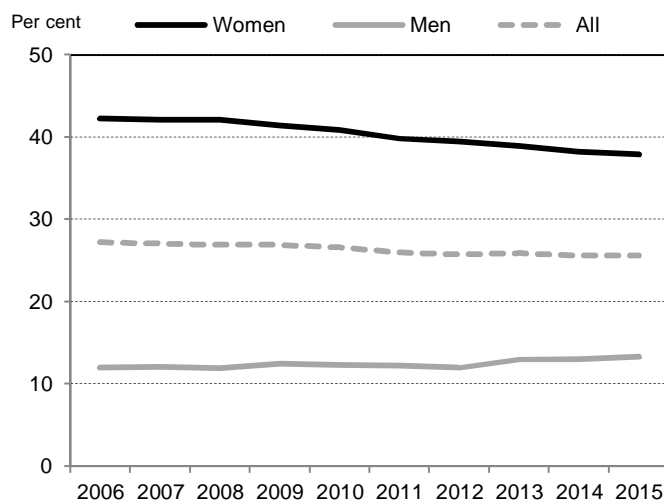
Part-time employees by class and age, 2015



Part-time employees by class, 2006-2015



Part-time employees by gender, 2006-2015 All employees



The difference between blue-collar and white-collar workers as a percentage of part-time workers is now the highest ever recorded. This is the result of a decrease in the percentage of part-time white-collar workers from 23 to just under 21 per cent in 2006-2015, while the corresponding figure for blue-collar workers was about 33 per cent for the entire period.

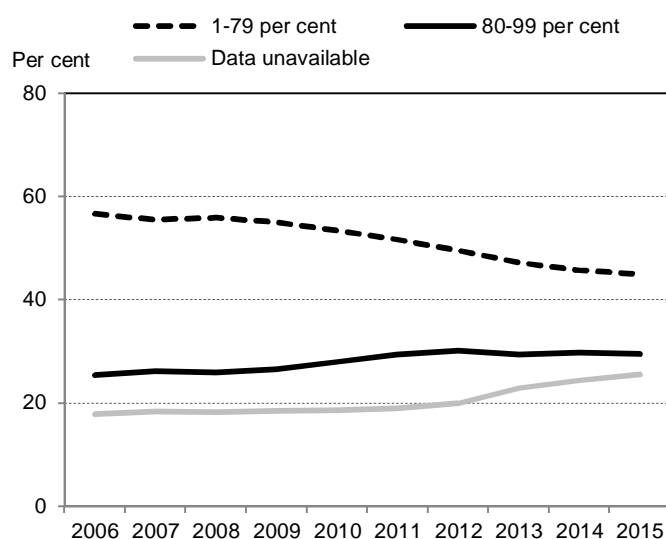
There has also been a diverging trend for women and men. Among women the percentage of part-time workers decreased from 42 to 38 per cent in 2006-2015, while the percentage of men working part-time increased from 12 to just over 13 per cent in 2006-2015. The figures for women and men were similar among blue-collar workers and white-collar workers.

Part-time percentages Æ longer part-time contracts

Part-time percentages have become longer, as the proportion of short part-time has decreased in recent years. Among all part-time employees, the percentage of short part-time contracts (1-79 per cent of full time) decreased from 57 to 45 per cent in 2006-2015, while those with long part-time contracts (80-99 per cent of full time) increased from 25 to 29 per cent.

But the proportion of people who are unable or unwilling to specify their percentage of part-time employment has also increased and the data unavailable percentage increased from 18 to 26 per cent in 2006-2015. This may be because the most uncertain forms of employment, with the worst conditions, have also increased.

Percentage of part-time. All employees, 2006-2015



The reason for part-time work

The most common reasons for working part-time are the lack of full-time jobs, child/adult care and studies. However, the difference is great between blue-collar and white-collar workers.

Among blue-collar workers, the lack of full time work is by far the most common reason for working part-time, 36 per cent. After that come studies, 13 per cent, own sickness, 9 per cent, unable/too demanding, 8 per cent, and child/adult care, 7 per cent.

Among white-collar workers, child/adult care is the most common reason, 27 per cent, followed by lack of full time work, 15 per cent, studies and unwillingness to work full time, 14 and 12 per cent respectively.

Scheduling of working hours

It is mainly blue-collar workers who keep production and services in operation day and night, every day of the week, while white-collar workers mostly work in the daytime and on weekdays.

Of all employees, 63 per cent work only in the daytime (06-18) and on weekdays, ðoffice hoursö. Among blue-collar workers this is only true of 46 per cent, compared with 73 per cent of white-collar workers.

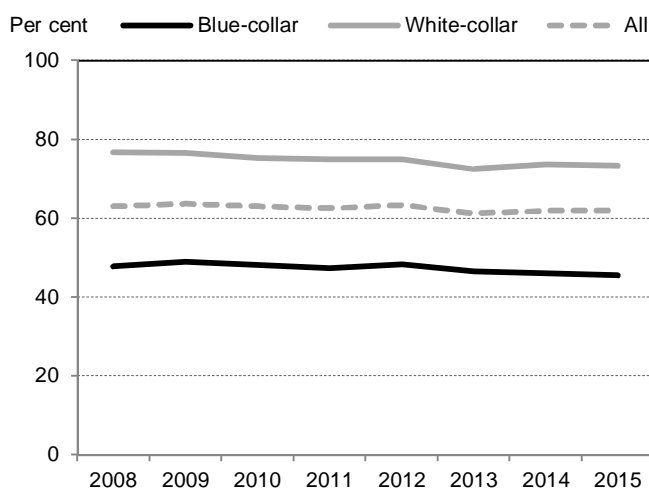
Evening (18-22) work is carried out once a month or more by 43 per cent of the blue-collar workers and 22 per cent of the white-collar workers.

Night (22-06) work is carried out once a month or more by 20 per cent of the blue-collar workers and 8 per cent of the white-collar workers.

Work on Saturdays and/or Sundays is carried out by 47 per cent of blue-collar workers and 22 per cent of white-collar workers.

In recent years work carried out only in the daytime and on weekdays has decreased. This applies to both blue-collar and white-collar workers. In 2008-2015 the percentage of blue-collar workers working only in the daytime and on weekdays decreased from 48 to 46 per cent and for white-collar workers the decrease was from 77 to 73 per cent.

Work only in the daytime and on weekdays, 2008-2015



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Of all employees in Sweden, 26 per cent are employed part-time. However, the differences between blue-collar workers and white-collar workers, and between women and men are great.

Among blue-collar workers, 33 per cent are employed part-time, compared with 21 per cent of white-collar workers. Thereby, the difference between blue-collar and white-collar workers is now the highest ever recorded.

Among female blue-collar workers, 53 per cent are employed part-time, compared with 17 per cent of the male blue-collar workers. There has however been a slight decrease in the difference between women and men in recent years.

The most common reason for working part-time is the lack of full-time work for blue-collar workers. For white-collar workers the most common reason is child care.

In addition, the report and the English summary, present statistics on the scheduling of working hours, i.e. which day of the week and times of the day employees work. In this regard as well, great differences due to class and gender can be observed.