

**Table F. Average annual hours actually worked per person in employment<sup>a</sup> (cont.)**

a) The concept used is the total number of hours worked over the year divided by the average number of people in employment. The data are intended for comparisons of trends over time; they are unsuitable for comparisons of the level of average annual hours of work for a given year, because of differences in their sources. Part-time workers are covered as well as full-time.

b) Data estimated from the Labour Force Survey.

c) Data estimated from national accounts.

d) Data refer to establishments with 30 or more regular employees.

e) Data refer to establishments with five or more regular employees.

*Sources and definitions:*

The series on annual hours actually worked per person in **total employment** presented in this Table for all 30 OECD countries are now consistent with the series retained for the calculation of productivity measures in the OECD Productivity database (<http://www.oecd.org/statistics/productivity/compendium>). Hours actually worked per person in employment are according to National Accounts concepts for 15 countries: Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Korea, Norway, Slovak Republic, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey. As a result, hours worked series for the following six countries were replaced by series collected through the National Accounts questionnaire: Austria, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Slovak Republic, and Switzerland. Data for Hungary, Korea and Turkey are included for the first time and are also taken from the National Accounts questionnaire replies. Estimates for the remaining 21 OECD countries are from the same source and methodology as those presented in the previous edition of the Employment Outlook, as are estimates reported for **dependent employment** for 24 countries.

Country specific notes can be found at:  
[www.oecd.org/els/employmentoutlook06/statannex](http://www.oecd.org/els/employmentoutlook06/statannex).

**Table F -- Additional country specific notes:**

Secretariat estimates for Belgium, Ireland, the Netherlands (for total employment only) and Portugal for annual hours worked for the total economy based on the European Labour Force Survey. Estimates of annual working time per employed persons are based on the Spring European Labour Force Survey (EULFS) as the main source of data for various components of working time (overtime, illness, maternity leave, etc.). The data from the EULFS correspond to one single reading in the year, which requires the use of external sources for hours not worked due to public holidays and annual leave. A correction is also made to account for an estimated 50 per cent underreporting, on average, of hours lost due to illness and maternity leave in the EULFS. In sum, the estimates are computed by multiplying average weekly hours worked by the number of effective weeks worked during the year (taking into account vacation and time not worked due to other reasons). These estimates of annual working time take into account the number of public holidays and annual leave shown in the EIRO (2002) report on "Working time developments - 2002" (see [www.eiro.eurofound.ie/2003/03/update/tn0303103u.html](http://www.eiro.eurofound.ie/2003/03/update/tn0303103u.html)).

*Australia:* Data supplied by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from the Labour Force Survey. Annual hours are adjusted to take account of public holidays occurring during the reporting period. The method of estimation is consistent with the national accounts.

*Canada:* Data series, revised back to 1997 following a change in methodology, supplied by

Statistics Canada, based mainly on the monthly Labour Force Survey supplemented by the Survey of Employment Payrolls and Hours, the annual Survey of Manufacturers and the Census of Mining. Secretariat estimates for years 1979 and 1983 are obtained by prolonging the trend of the old annual hours of work series for the period prior to 1997.

*Czech Republic:* Data supplied by the Czech Statistical Office and based on weekly actual hours worked reported in the quarterly Labour Force Sample Survey. Main meal breaks (one half hour a day) are included until 2000 and are excluded thereafter.

*Finland:* Data supplied by Statistics Finland. National accounts series based on an establishment survey for manufacturing, and the Labour Force Survey for other sectors and for the self-employed. Alternative series based solely on the Labour Force Survey.

*France:* Revised series taking account of overtime and hours worked in second or more jobs. Data supplied by the Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques (INSEE) based on a method of estimation consistent with the National Accounts. Secretariat estimates for years 1979 and 1983 are obtained by prolonging the trend of the old annual hours of work series for the period prior to 1990. Secretariat estimates for 2004 based on alternative estimates of annual working time derived from the European Labour Force Survey (see notes for Belgium, Ireland, Netherlands and Portugal).

*Germany and Western Germany:* Data supplied by the Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung (IAB), calculated within a comprehensive accounting structure, based on establishment survey estimates of weekly hours worked by full-time workers whose hours are not affected by absence, and extended to annual estimates of actual hours by adjusting for a wide range of factors, including public holidays, sickness absence, overtime working, short-time working, bad weather, strikes, part-time working and parental leave. Data series from 1991 onward extend coverage of part-time work with few hours of work.

*Hungary:* Data for total employment supplied for the first time and are according to National Accounts concepts and consistent with the OECD National Accounts questionnaire reply. Data for employees supplied by the Hungarian Statistical office. Annual hours estimates based on an establishment survey for manufacturing covering five or more employees.

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*Iceland:* Data provided by Statistics Iceland and based on the Icelandic Labour Force Survey. Annual actual hours worked per person in employment are computed by multiplying daily actual hours worked by annual actual working days net of public holidays and annual vacations. The latter are for a typical work contract by sector of activity. Estimates for 2003 to 2007 by applying trends based on alternative estimates of annual working time derived from the European Labour Force Survey (see notes for Belgium, Ireland, Netherlands and Portugal).

*Italy:* New series taken from the OECD National Accounts questionnaire reply. Data for 2005 is estimated using alternative estimates of annual working time derived from the European Labour Force Survey (see notes for Belgium, Ireland, Netherlands and Portugal). From 1960 to 1985, the trend in data is taken from the series provided by ISTAT and based on a special establishment survey on total employment discontinued in 1985.

*Japan:* Data for total employment are Secretariat estimates based on data from the Monthly Labour Survey of Establishments, extended to agricultural and government sectors and to the self-employed by means of the Labour Force Survey. Data for dependent employment supplied by Statistics Bureau, Management and Coordination Agency, from the Monthly Labour Survey, referring to all industries excluding agriculture, forest, fisheries and government services. Annual working time estimates for total employment in 2002, 2003 and 2004, 2005 are calculated based on year-to-year changes in annual working time of employees working in establishments with five or more employees.

*Korea:* Data for total employment taken from the OECD National Accounts questionnaire. Data for employees supplied by the Ministry of Labour from the Report on monthly labour survey.

*Mexico:* Data supplied by STPS-INEGI from the bi-annual National Survey of Employment, weekly hours worked are annualised based on the assumption of 44 working weeks per year.

*Netherlands:* Secretariat estimates based on the European Labour Force Survey (see notes for Belgium, Denmark, etc.) from 1987 onward. Data for employees from 1977 onward are "Annual Contractual Hours", supplied by Statistics Netherlands, compiled within the framework of the Labour Accounts. Overtime hours are excluded. For 1970 to 1976, the trend has been derived from data supplied by the Economisch Instituut voor het Midden en Kleinbedrijf, referring to employees in the private sector, excluding agriculture and fishing. Estimates for dependent employment in 2007 are Secretariat estimates based on alternative estimates of annual working time derived from the European Labour Force Survey (see notes for Belgium, Ireland, Netherlands and Portugal).

*New Zealand:* Data supplied by Statistics New Zealand and derived from the quarterly Labour Force Survey, whose continuous sample design avoids the need for adjustments of weekly actual hours worked for public holidays and other days lost.

*Norway:* Data supplied by Statistics Norway, based on national accounts and estimated from a number of different data sources, the most important being establishment surveys, Labour Force Survey and public sector accounts.

*Poland:* Data supplied by the Central Statistical Office of Poland and derived from the continuous quarterly labour force survey since 2000. Annual hours actually worked are obtained by dividing total weekly hours at work by average number of people in employment annualised by multiplying by 52 weeks. Data prior to 1999 are based on the

quarterly labour force survey with fixed monthly reference weeks. In 1999, the survey was conducted only in the first quarter and in the last quarter, when the continuous survey was introduced, which causes a break in the series prior and after 1999.

*Spain:* Series supplied by Instituto Nacional de Estadística and derived mainly from the quarterly Labour Force Survey.

*Sweden:* Series from 1996 are supplied by Statistics Sweden derived from national accounts data, based on both the Labour Force Survey and establishment surveys.

*Switzerland:* Data taken from the OECD National Accounts questionnaire reply. Hours worked are now on a per employed person basis. The basis of the calculation is the Swiss Labour Force Survey which provides information on weekly hours of work during one quarter of the year. The estimates of annual hours are then based on supplementary information on annual leave, public holidays and overtime working and are adjusted to be consistent with national accounts concepts.

*United Kingdom:* Revised estimates since 1992. Data supplied by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) and based on weekly actual hours worked from the continuous Labour Force Survey annualised by multiplying by 52 weeks and adjusted to conform to calendar years. Since 1984, data refer to the United Kingdom (including Northern Ireland). For 1984 to 1991, the trend in the data is taken from the annual Labour Force Survey. From 1970 to 1983, the trend corresponds to estimates by Professor Angus Maddison.

*United States:* Revised historical series supplied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Office of Productivity and Technology (OPT). The annual working hours series are unpublished data expressed on a per job basis. The annual hours series are derived from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) for production and non-supervisory workers in private sector jobs and from the Current Population Survey (CPS) for other workers. The OECD Secretariat converts hours per job series to hours per worker series by multiplying the job-based annual hours of work by  $(1 + \text{CPS based share of multiple jobholders in total employment})$ .