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**AMSTERDAM INSTITUTE FOR
ADVANCED LABOUR STUDIES**

HOW MANY HOURS DO YOU USUALLY WORK?

**AN ANALYSIS OF THE WORKING HOURS QUESTIONS IN 26 LARGE-SCALE SURVEYS IN 6
COUNTRIES AND THE EUROPEAN UNION.**

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ABSTRACT

This paper reviews how working hours are asked in 26 large-scale surveys in 6 countries plus the European Union. Four dimensions of working time were investigated, notably number of working hours, timing of work, predictability and control over hours, and commuting time. Although almost all questionnaires ask for hours worked, the terminology varies largely. In only half of the cases a reference period is taken into account and in half the reasons for working more/less in the survey week than usual are asked. Contractual hours are hardly asked and so are paid and unpaid overtime hours. The timing of work is asked in a minority of the questionnaires, and predictability and control over working hours is also not a major issue. The incidence of an on-call contract is the most likely proxy for predictability.

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INTRODUCTION

Many surveys in the area of time use at work include the topic of employees' working time. Both questionnaires and diaries are used to obtain this information, but this paper focuses on questionnaires. Researchers can make numerous methodological choices when it comes to questioning employees about their working hours. It was already pointed out in 1962, on the Tenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, that the approaches to the questioning of working hours were too heterogeneous. This was resolved by giving directions to improve international comparability of data on working hours. Nevertheless, forty years later, the measurement of working hours in Labour Force Surveys and similar large-scale surveys still raise methodological problems among which a lack of homogeneity in the measure of the number of hours worked is not the least, according to Bruyère and Chagny (2002). In time-budget studies, however, progress can be seen because of recent attempts to classify categories of time (United Nations Statistics Division, 2003).

This paper investigates how working time is asked in 26 large-scale surveys in 6 countries, notably Australia, Canada, Germany, Netherlands, UK, USA, and in the European Union. We review four dimensions of working time. Firstly, the number of working hours, subdivided into 12 items, including the possibility to estimate annual working hours. Secondly, the timing of work, subdivided into 3 items. Thirdly, the predictability of and control over working hours, subdivided into 4 items. Fourthly, the commuting time to the place of work, subdivided into 1 item. Although for estimating annual working hours, administrative sources may provide better data, this paper reviews only data gathered through personal questionnaires. In section 2, we summarize the definitions of working hours and other dimensions of working time. In section 3, the methodology of our study is detailed. Next, the results are presented in section 4. Conclusions are drawn in section 5.

DEFINING WORKING HOURS

In their paper, Evans, Lippoldt & Marianna (2001) distinguish four definitions of hours of work. The first one refers to the *actual hours of work* in productive activities, whether paid or unpaid. This definition is particularly important for macro-economic analyses. The second definition refers to the *usual hours of work*, whereby the reported hours are not influenced by unusual or irregular events, such as a short period of overtime working, or short-hours working, holidays and sicknesses. This definition is international most commonly used in labour force surveys. Thirdly, in countries where the working week is primarily regulated by law, it is common to refer to the concept of *legal hours*. This applies for example to France, where the 35-hours' week has been introduced by law. Other countries may set only a maximum 'safety net' in legislation. This is for example the case in the Netherlands, where the standard working week is agreed upon in collective bargaining and excessive working hours are limited by legislation. Fourthly, in countries where the working week is regulated in collective agreements, it is common to refer to the *standard hours*, the *standard working week*, the *normal hours* or the *agreed hours*. In the Netherlands, with its high rates of individuals in part-time employment, a fifth definition refers to the number of hours laid down in the individual employment contract or the *contractual hours of work*. As a consequence, *overtime hours* are defined as the difference between the usual hours of work minus the contractual hours.

The definitions in the previous paragraph all relate to weekly working hours. However, recent trends in European Union member states towards flexibilisation and annualisation of working hours weaken measurements based on weekly hours. These trends expose a need to measure hours of work on an annual basis or any other reference period, which implies controls for holidays, for unemployment, for out-of-work periods and for flexible weekly hours. For cross-country, macro-economic comparisons annual hours worked are probably the best indicator. The ILO's worldwide Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM-data) use annual hours of work.

According to the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (2001), there are numerous difficulties in making international comparisons concerning the length of working time in the European Union. Due to different developments in working time policies, countries do not collect comparable data. Firstly, in some countries, annual hours rather than weekly hours increasingly become the basis for calculating working hours due to the increasing use of schemes whereby weekly hours may vary considerably around an average over a reference period. Secondly, in some countries working time reductions have been introduced by means of extra days off or cuts in annual hours, leaving the normal working week relatively unchanged, but stressing the need to use annual hours for calculating working hours for cross-country comparisons. Thirdly, the increase in part-time work complicates the measurement of working hours. Finally,

cross-country comparisons of normal weekly working hours are problematic, as they do not take into account matters such as overtime or the length of annual holidays and other forms of leave, which may vary considerably across industries and across countries. In conclusion, reliable cross-country comparisons must be based on annual working hours, but data on annual hours is not widespread available.

In their paper, Bryuère and Chagny (2002) present a list of frequently used working-time related concepts, frequently used statistical resources, and methods used to estimate annual hours worked. This study is a good starting point for anyone who has to collect and interpret data on working hours. For the purpose of measuring labour input by means of surveys, all hours worked have to be asked, according to the authors. This includes all paid and unpaid hours, including hours in second jobs or marginal jobs, and corrected for hours not worked due to slack, reduced working time, leave, vacation, sickness, or other reasons. In addition, investigations of working hours preferences need to clarify the basic hours (Bielenski, Bosch and Wagner, 2002; Tijdens, 2003). Thus, a questionnaire needs to ask usual weekly hours in first and second jobs, whether a contractual number of hours is set, and any deviation from the usual/contractual hours in the reference week due to overtime hours or absence of work.

Using reported weekly hours collected by surveys, Hoffmann and Greenwood (2001) have distinguished two methods to calculate the annual hours worked. The direct or averaging methodology estimates annual hours worked through averaging of the weekly hours. It requires a high frequency in data collection, ideally with continuous surveys. The component or accounting method uses usual weekly working and estimates the components of the deviation to these usual weekly hours, such as holidays, vacations, overtime, or slack work. This method is more appropriate when the surveys are not frequent.

Working hours are essential in calculations of hourly wages. In most datasets, weekly or monthly hours are used for these calculations. However, in international datasets hourly wages may be calculated differently due to the different measurement of working hours. A correct calculation must be controlled for paid or unpaid overtime hours. In surveys, this requires that either the hours-basis of a daily, weekly or monthly wage or the contractual and usual hours have to be asked. In addition, it should be asked whether overtime hours are paid, time-compensated or unpaid.

Apart from the length of working time and the hourly wage rates, other dimensions of working time are important, because we may assume a trade-off between the attractiveness of certain hours and both the length and the pay of working hours. Major dimensions are the timing of the work within or outside core working hours, the predictability and the level of control over working hours, and

the commuting time. Just like the questions of hours worked, these subjects bring a great deal of methodological choices with them that hamper international comparison.

Working hours and the timing of work can be measured using either large-scale labour force surveys or time diaries studies, although compared to diaries surveys measure mostly a longer time period. In general, time-diary measures tend to underestimate long working hours and overestimate short working hours compared to self-reported working hours in surveys. Yet, according to Jacobs (1998), this discrepancy is a statistical artifact, because the errors in self-reported measures appear to be largely random by nature. Jacobs concludes that for analyses of working time issues, employee surveys will therefore provide the variety of data needed. This conclusion is important, when taking the increase of employees with annual working hours into account. Investigating the reference period, Jacobs concludes that data on 'hours usually worked last year' tend to have less dispersion than those that involve 'hours worked last week'. Thus, fluctuations of weekly working hours within a year will level out when the reference period in questions of usual working hours refers to the period of last year.

METHODOLOGY

Our study aimed to investigate how working hours are asked in large-scale surveys in countries with a long tradition in labour force and related surveys. We limited the study to four dimensions of working time:

Number of working hours, detailed in 12 items

The timing of work, detailed in 3 items

Predictability of and control over working hours, detailed in 4 items

Commuting time, detailed in 1 item

In the selection of surveys, we used several criteria. First, the survey had to address any of the four working time dimensions. Second, the selection was limited to questionnaires in a language which was accessible to us. Third, we did not want to rely on datasets only. Therefore, we looked for questionnaires, either in print or available on a website. Fourth, we selected the most recent questionnaire in case a survey was held regularly. Fifth, we were particularly after surveys that were either well known or were considered the best and most innovative approaches to the subjects discussed above. We did not select upon the interview mode. Some questionnaires were designed for face-to-face interviews and others as self-administered questionnaires. Of course, this collection of questionnaires is not a representative sample of the worldwide population of large-scale surveys in the addressing working time issues.

Initially, some 30 questionnaires in various forms were collected that touched upon one or more of these dimensions of working time, of which 26 could be used for this study. They came from 6 countries, notably Australia, Canada, Germany, Netherlands, UK, USA, plus from the European Union. From some questionnaires we received a paper version, others could be downloaded because they were posted on a website. Some surveys had only detailed lists of variables, but these were only selected if the variable labels were apparently close to the original survey question. Table I presents the surveys studied and the results of the investigation per survey. The relevant questions of each survey are listed in the Appendix of the electronically downloadable paper by Dragstra and Tijdens (2004).

Table 1 26 surveys studied for their working time issues

Cntry	Year	Title	Abbrev.
AUS	cont.	State Supplementary Schedule. Part-time, Casual and Temporary Australia	SSS
AUS	cont.	Labour Force Survey in Australia	LFS
AUS	2000	November 2000 supplementary to the Labour Force Survey in Australia	SUP
AUS	cont.	Survey of Working Hours of Wage and Salary Earners. State Queensland	SUPQ
AUS	1997	Time Use Survey Australia	TUS
CAN	cont.	Labour Force Survey	LFS
CAN	1998	General Social Survey, Cycle 12. Time Use Survey	GSS
CAN	2002	Workplace and Employee Survey	WES
CAN	cont.	Tabulator, Canada	TAB
GER	2002	Mikrozensus 2002 und Arbeitskräftestichprobe der Europäischen Union	MIK
EUR	2001	European Labour Force Survey	LFS
EUR	2001	European Community Household Panel, wave 8, 2001	ECHP
EUR	1985	Eurobarometer 23	BAR23
EUR	2001	Eurobarometer 56.1	BAR56
NL	cont.	Enquête werkgelegenheid en lonen	EWL
UK	1996	1970 British Cohort Study: Twenty Six Year Follow-Up	BCS
UK	2002	British Household Panel Survey. Wave 11	BHPS
UK	2001-'02	Labour Force survey: Transitional Questionnaire	LFS
UK	2000-'01	The National Survey of Time Use	TUS
USA	1972-'73	Quality of Employment Survey	QES
USA	cont.	American Time Use Survey	ATUS
USA	2000	USA Census 2000	CEN
USA	panel	Panel Study of Income Dynamics Child Development Supplement	PSID
USA	cont.	Current Population Survey	CPS
USA	cont.	Survey of Income and Program Participation	SIPP
USA	cont.	National Study of the Changing Workforce	FWI

Note: cont. = continuous

All questions are presented in the Appendix. We have chosen to put each question in a table, with the question and responses in the original language in the left column and in the right column an English translation for all questionnaires in languages other than English or a Dutch translation for all questionnaires that had an English version. Above each question, the original number is displayed so

that the question can be easily found in its original context. Even the choice of italic, bold and underlined letters has been copied as much as possible.

The questions are kept as close as possible to the original version as given in the questionnaire, or a source of information that is as close as possible to the original questionnaire as presented to the respondents. Where necessary, we comment upon the questions. In some cases, question numbers were missing. To facilitate references to these questions, we have assigned our own numbers. Before presenting the questions, we present stylised facts about the sampling method and the survey period of each questionnaire.

The only reason why we presented a question a little different from its original form is to improve readability. First, some questions are used to collect information about various persons in a household. That's why they sometimes don't have a fixed subject. In this way the interviewer can adjust the question to the selected person. This leaves either open spaces in questions or several choices are displayed next to each other. For instance: you/he/she and were/was. This is confusing for the reader and that's why we've replaced open spaces by "person x" and we've reduced several choices to the most logical option. A second adjustment to improve readability was made in questions where it wasn't clear that something had to be filled in. Where this was the case, we've put three dots in a cell (...).

The detailed results of the investigation are presented in Table 3. The results are summarized in the following section.

RESULTS

NUMBER OF WORKING HOURS

The first dimension studied was the number of working hours, detailed in 12 items. This was asked in almost all 26 questionnaires. In the questions of weekly working hours and the usual working hours, a large diversity of terms appeared to be used in the surveys, such as usually, currently, typically, regularly and on average. We have considered all these terms addressing the concept of *usual working hours*. In almost half of the cases the *actual hours of work* in the referenced week are asked. Only a few questionnaires ask for *contractual hours*. Table 2 shows that very frequently the weekly working hours and the usual working hours are asked. Half of the surveys ask for a reference period, a precondition to estimate annual working hours.

Working hours in the past are asked in order to avoid the "overtime bias", not to calculate the annual working hours.

Table 2 Percentage of questionnaires in which a particular item is asked (N=26)

Number of working hours, 12 items		%
V1.	Weekly working hours are questioned.	96%
V2.	Monthly working hours are questioned.	0%
V3.	A defined reference period is used for questions about the working hours.	50%
V4.	Annual working hours can be calculated.	15%
V5.	The distribution of the working hours over the number of days in a period is addressed.	23%
V6.	The distribution of the working hours over specific weekdays is addressed.	35%
V7.	Contractual working hours are asked.	19%
V8.	Actual working hours are asked.	46%
V9.	Usual working hours are asked.	81%
V10.	Working hours, on which the salary is based, are asked.	31%
V11.	Working hours in the past are asked in order to avoid the "overtime bias", not to calculate the annual working hours	8%
V20	Working hours preferences are asked.	50%
The timing of work, detailed in 3 items		%
V12	Time of the day is known because of a question about shift work	35%
V13	Time of the day is known because of question that is not about shift work	35%
V19	Diary is used.	35%
Predictability of and control over working hours, 4 items		%
V14	The type of the contract is asked as a proxy for the predictability of working hours	42%
V15	Flexibility of number of working hours is asked.	19%

VI6	Flexibility of starting and ending times is asked.	15%
VI7	Rosters are asked.	35%
Commuting time, 1 item		%
VI8	Commuting time is asked.	35%

In most surveys, working hours are measured thoroughly. The Part-time, Casual and Temporary Employment Patterns in Australia survey for example has a check on the number of working hours, because it contains a question whether the hours worked at home were included in the weekly working hours. The Current Population Survey (USA) also guides the respondents into calculating their actual weekly working hours in a reference period. It is first asked how many hours the respondent usually works, followed by a question how many hours the respondent worked more/less in the reference period, so the respondent is forced to think about the exact number of hours before filling them in. The Labour Force Survey (UK) approaches the days worked thoroughly. First it is asked whether the respondent usually works on a certain day or time, and then whether (s)he ever worked on that day or time.

The November 2000 Supplementary Survey of the Australian Labour Force Survey is innovative because its use of a grid for the reference week, allowing the respondent to mark the days worked. This also forces respondents to reflect upon the number of hours actually worked, because before hours are filled in. In addition, it combines two questions in one. The usual days worked and the flexibility of working days are addressed in one question. It is pointed out that overtime and time off have to be included. For the purpose of calculating the hourly wage rate, paid and unpaid overtime hours are explicitly asked. The visualised 2-week reference period for determining absence from work is also innovative. Flexibility and control over hours worked are thoroughly asked and by asking whether the respondent has *any* say in determining certain things at the workplace, it will also be known if someone has no full control, but just a little influence in the decision process. The Tabulator (Canada) is a good survey because of its respondent-friendliness. Respondents immediately receive feedback because graphs allow them to compare their results with other respondents. Displaying the number of hours left to fill in from 24-hours is a good way to avoid mistakes.

The Workplace and Employee Survey (Canada) makes an attempt to get some idea on the number of hours worked by flexi-time employees, by asking for the maximum of weekly working hours. The Eurobarometer 56.I has also a good way to address working hours of flexitime employees. These employees are asked to fill in their average amount of weekly working hours for a 3-month reference period.

THE TIMING OF WORK

The timing of work is investigated, using three items. Table 2 shows that the timing of work is most commonly examined both in time diaries and in questions about the frequency of working time beyond core hours, mostly defined as 8.00 a.m. to 6 p.m. These questions ask about the incidence of evening work, night work, and work on Saturday and Sunday. In some questionnaires, a question is asked about shift work, although shift work is not a very precise estimate of the timing of work.

The panel Study of Income Dynamics Child Development Supplement (US) has a well-developed diary for the respondent's two most important activities. In addition, there are options to fill in travel time and a second shift as well. The German Mikrozensus and the European Labour Force Survey have a special way of asking for deviant working hours and working days. A reference period of 3 months is used and respondents can indicate how often a deviant situation has occurred, varying from 'never' to 'always'. Night work is also carefully asked in the German Mikrozensus. Periods of time are given and the respondents can indicate how many hours of their shift they worked during this period. In doing so, night work can be measured in an objective way, instead of letting respondents subjectively judge whether their shift is a night shift or for instance an evening shift. The British Household Panel Survey has very efficient questions about contract types that deviate from permanent contracts. A list of these contracts is presented so that a respondent can indicate whether his/hers is on the list. The Survey of Income and Programme Participation (US) is worth remarking because of the thorough questioning of schedules. In asking about the reasons for having a certain schedule, a distinction is made between voluntary and involuntary reasons.

PREDICTABILITY OF AND CONTROL OVER WORKING HOURS

The predictability of and control over working hours is investigated using 4 items. Table 2 reveals that the predictability focuses on the rosters or on the type of contracts, primarily on-call contracts, as a proxy for the predictability of working hours. Few questionnaires addressed issues related to a more detailed examination of predictability, such as the period that schedules are known in advance, the likelihood of changes in schedules, the control over the working hours, timing of work and overtime hours, and finally whether there are forms of self-scheduling or possibilities for exchanges of shifts.

COMMUTING TIME

This dimension addresses time for traveling related to work. About 35 percent of the surveys studied have questions about commuting time, as Table 2 shows. In the questionnaires, most

commonly, it is asked as the commuting time in minutes from home to work (one way). Modes of transport are sometimes asked too.

CONCLUSIONS

Working hours are a major feature of studies of working time. Yet, working hours in Labour Force Surveys and similar large-scale surveys are not measured in the same way, causing problems in case of cross-country comparisons. This paper reviews how working hours are asked in 26 large-scale surveys in 6 countries, Australia, Canada, Germany, Netherlands, UK, and USA plus the European Union. Four dimensions of working time were investigated, notably number of working hours, timing of work, predictability and control over hours, and commuting time.

Although almost all questionnaires ask for hours worked, the terminology varies largely, in only half of the cases a reference period is taken into account, in half of the cases the reasons for working more/less in the survey week than usual are asked, contractual hours are hardly asked and so are paid and unpaid overtime hours. As a consequence, only a minority of the questionnaires allows for the calculation of annual working hours.

The timing of work is asked in a minority of the questionnaires. The methods used are equally a diary or questions about working beyond core hours. Predictability and control over working hours is not a major issue. The incidence of an on-call contract is the most likely proxy for predictability. Finally, commuting time is asked in a third of the questionnaires studied.

Table 3 Overview of subjects per survey (N=26)

	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	V17	V18	V19	V20
AUS-SSS	j	n	j ⁱ	n	n	n	n	j ⁱⁱ	j	n	n	j	n	j	j	n	n	n	n	j
AUS-LFS	j	n	j ⁱⁱⁱ	n	j ^{iv}	j ^v	n	j	j	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	j
AUS-SUP	j	n	n ^{vi}	n	j	j	n	n	j	n	n	j	n	n	j	j	n	n	n	j
AUS-SUPQ	j	n	n	n	n	n	n ^{vii}	j ^{viii}	n ^{ix}	n ^x	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	j
AUS-TUS	j	n	j ^{xi}	n	n	j	j ^{xii}	j	j ^{xiii}	n	n	n	j	n	n	n	n	j	j	n
CAN-LFS	j	n	j ^{xiv}	n	n	n	n	j	j ^{xv}	j	n	n	n	j	j	n	n	n	n	n
CAN-GSS	j	n	n ^{xvi}	j	n	n	n	n	j	n	n	j	n	n	n	j	j	n	j	n
CAN-WES	j	n	n	j	n	j	n	j ^{xvii}	j	j ^{xviii}	j ^{xix}	n	j	j	j	j	j	n	n	j
CAN-TAB	j	n	n	n	n	n	n	j	j	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	j	j
GER-MIK	j	n	j	n	n	j ^{xx}	n	j	j	n	n	n	j	j	n	n	n	n	n	j
EUR-LFS	j	n	j	n	n	j ^{xxi}	n	j	j	n	n	n	j	n	j ^{xxii}	n	n	n	n	j
ECHP	j	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	j	j	n	n	n	j	n	n	n	n	n	n
EUR-BAR23	j	n	n ^{xxiii}	n	n	n	n	n	j	n	n	n	n	j	n	n	n	n	n	n
EUR-BAR56	j	n	j	n	n	n	n	n	j	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	j	n
NET-EWL	j	n	n	n	n	n	j	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	j	n	n	n	n	n
UK-BCS	j	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	j	n ^{xxiv}	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
UK-BHPS	j	n	n	n	n	n	j	n	j	n	n	n	j	n	j	n	n	j	j	j
UK-LFS	j	n	j	n	j	j	j	j	j	j	n	j	j	n	j	n	n	j	n	j
UK-TUS	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	j	n	n	j	n	n	n	j	n
USA-QES	j	n	n ^{xxv}	n	n	n	n	n	j	n	n	n	j	n	n ^{xxvi}	n ^{xxvii}	n	j	n	n
ATUS	j	n	j	j ^{xxviii}	n	n	n	n	j	j ^{xxix}	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	j
USA-CEN	j	n	j	j ^{xxx}	n	n	j	n	j	j	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
USA-PSID	j	n	j	n	j ^{xxxi}	j ^{xxxii}	n	j	n	n	n	n	j	n	j ^{xxxiii}	j ^{xxxiv}	n	j ^{xxxv}	j	n
USA-CPS	j	n	j	n	n	n	n	j	j	j	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	j
USA-SIP	j	n	j ^{xxxvi}	n	j	j	n	n	j	n	j ^{xxxvii}	j	j	n	n	n	j ^{xxxviii}	j	n	j
USA-FWI	j	n	n	n	j	n	j	n	j	j	n	j	n	j	j	j	j	j	n	j

-
- i A period of 4 weeks is used for employees with flexible working hours. They are asked to give and average over the past 4 weeks. It is also asked whether shift work was done during the last 4 weeks
- ii The questioned hours worked could be called usual as well as actual since the question includes the phrases “usually” and “including any paid or unpaid overtime”.
- iii This refers to the reference week “last week”.
- iv There is one question revealing on which as well as on how many days the respondent has worked.
- v See note 4
- vi A 2-week reference period is used to record temporary absence form work.
- vii The actual weekly working hours minus the paid and unpaid overtime can be calculated. This could correspond with the contractual working hours. But the issue is not addressed directly.
- viii The hours worked are called "actual" in the question, but don't refer to a fixed period. In reality, the average amount of hours worked over a longer period is addressed. This means that the respondent fills in the usual working hours, including the overtime.
- ix See note 8.
- xx The hours worked on which the salary is based, can be calculated because a distinction is made between the paid and unpaid working hours.
- xi The exact number of working hours is questioned in the diary section of the questionnaire. This means that the exact number of working hours is known for one day.
- xii It is not clear from the used data item list what type of working hours is questioned.
- xiii See note 12.
- xiv The reference period is “last week”.
- xv This only includes paid working hours.
- xvi A 12-month reference period is used to question the number of weeks that the respondent was employed.
- xvii The usual (ex. overtime) working hours are questioned, as well as the paid and unpaid working hours. This means that the actual working hours and the working hours on which wages are based are known.
- xviii See note 14.
- xix Respondents that were working for a different employer a year ago are only asked about their usual working hours in that period.
- xxxx Only the frequency of working on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays is questioned using a three-month period.
- xxi Only working on Saturdays and Sundays is addressed.
- xxii If the respondent has indicated that the usual and actual working hours don't correspond, (s) he can give "flexible working hours" as an explanation for the difference.
- xxiii The "current" working hours are questioned, so there is no defined reference period.
- xxiv The usual weekly working hours, including paid overtime and excluding meal breaks are questioned. In practice, this comes down to the hours on which the wages are based, but it is still uncertain because of possible extras and/or bonuses.
- xxv A two-week reference period is used to question the number of days that the respondent was late for work.
- xxvi It is questioned whether the respondent generally works the same days of the week and the same hours of the day.
- xxvii See note 23.
- xxviii The annual working hours can be approached. But it is not questioned whether the respondent has not worked for a certain period during the reference year.
- xxix But the “usual working hours at this rate” are questioned.
- xxx The paid annual working hours. Paid holidays and absence because of illness are included.
- xxxi Comes up in the diary
- xxxii See note 28.
- xxxiii See note 28.
- xxxiv See note 28.
- xxxv See note 28.
- xxxvi The respondent is asked to pick out a typical workweek from last month, instead of answering the questions about a fixed reference period.
- xxxvii Maybe; the reference week is not the last week, but a typical week from last month..
- xxxviii Shift work is addressed.

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APPENDIX I LIST OF VARIABLES

- V1. Weekly working hours are asked.
- V2. Monthly working hours are asked.
- V3. A defined reference period is used to question the working hours.
- V4. Annual working hours can be calculated.
- V5. The distribution of the working hours over the number of days in a period is addressed.
- V6. The distribution of the working hours over specific weekdays is addressed.
- V7. Contractual working hours are asked.
- V8. Actual working hours are asked.
- V9. Usual working hours are asked.¹
- V10. Working hours, on which the salary is based, are asked.
- V11. Working hours in the past are asked in order to avoid the "overtime bias", not to calculate the annual working hours.
- V12. Time of the day is known because of question about shift work.
- V13. Time of the day is known because of question that is not about shift work.
- V14. Predictability of the length of service is known because of question about the type of the contract.
- V15. Flexibility of number of working hours is asked.
- V16. Flexibility of starting and ending times is asked.
- V17. Rosters are asked.
- V18. Commuting time is asked.
- V19. Diary is used.
- V20. Questioning of reasons for working more/less hours than usual/normal/preferred.

¹ A great diversity of terms is used in the surveys to question the hours usually worked: usually, currently, typically, regularly and on average are all found in the presented questions and these terms are brought together in the table under "usual working hours" for simplification reasons.

APPENDIX 2 THE SURVEYS

STATE SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE. PART-TIME, CASUAL AND TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS IN AUSTRALIA (AUS-SSS)

This survey is conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)²

I. WORKING HOURS

These questions are about the respondent's job with the most hours. Two approaches are used to determine the respondent's working hours. First the usual weekly working hours are asked. The exact number of working hours is not asked, but different response categories are given. If the weekly working hours vary, a second approach is used in order to determine the weekly working hours. The respondents are asked to give the average weekly working hours over the last 4 weeks. Again different response categories are given. An innovative check is used in order to avoid mistakes in the definition of working hours.

AUS-SSS q 108.

How many hours a week does ... usually work in that job? <i>Interviewer:</i> If required add: "INCLUDING ANY PAID OR UNPAID OVERTIME".	Hoeveel uren werkt ... meestal in die baan? <i>Interviewer:</i> Indien nodig, voeg toe: "INCLUSIEF BETAALDE OF ONBETAALDE OVERUREN".
35 hours or more	35 uur of meer
1-34 hours	1-34 uur
Less than 1 hour/ no hours	Minder dan 1 uur/ geen uren
OR DO ... HOURS VARY?	OF VARIEREN ... UREN?

This next question is only asked to respondents with weekly varying working hours.

AUS-SSS q 109.

Over the last 4 weeks, how many hours on average did ... work each week in that job?	Hoeveel uur heeft ... in de afgelopen 4 weken gemiddeld per week gewerkt voor die baan?
35 hours or more	35 uur of meer
1-34 hours	1-34 uur
Less than 1 hour/ no hours	Minder dan 1 uur/ geen uren

To make sure that the hours worked at home are also calculated in the weekly working hours, separate questions are asked about this.

² The Australian Bureau of Statistics is the source of all questions that are presented in this section. The used survey form is subject to Commonwealth of Australia copyright.

AUS-SSS q 110.

In that job does ... usually work any hours at home?	Werkt ... meestal een aantal uren thuis?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

AUS-SSS q 111.

How many hours a week does ... usually work at home?	hoeveel uur per week werkt ... meestal thuis?
All of them	Allemaal
Number of hours (<i>specify</i>)	Aantal uren (<i>specificeer</i>)

AUS-SSS q 112.

Did you include these hours in the hours ... usually works each week?	Heeft u deze uren meegerekend in de uren die ... meestal werkt elke week?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

The same questions are asked about a possible second job.

After that, the reasons for working less than full-time are asked. There is a division between three different reasons and one category “others”. This way it is clear what part of an employees life demands more time. The response categories are also very divers and even include a socially unwanted response category possibility like “to retain social security benefits”. It is also taken into account that working less than 35 hours a week may be the standard working week in some professions. Also the involuntary aspects of working in part-time can be revealed, for instance, with the response category “employer reduced working hours”.

AUS-SSS q 172.

What is ... main reason for working less than 35 hours a week now?	Wat is ... voornaamste reden om op het moment minder dan 35 uur te werken?
Employment reasons	Werk gerelateerde redenen
Skilled in seasonal work	Vaardigheden voor seizoensarbeid
Only type of work available	Het enige soort werk beschikbaar
Employer reduced working hours	De werkgever verminderde de arbeidsuren
Normal “full-time” hours for that job/profession	Normale “voltijd” uren voor deze baan/ dit beroep
Hours/conditions applicable to current job	Uren/voorwaarden van toepassing op huidige baan
Transport problems	Transport problemen
Personal reasons	Persoonlijke redenen
Own ill health/injury	Eigen slechte gezondheid/ letsel
Personal choice	Persoonlijke keuze
To retain social security benefits	Om recht te hebben op een bijdrage van de sociale zekerheid
For study purposes	Om te studeren
Family reasons	Familie redenen
Pregnancy	Zwangerschap
Cost/availability of child care	Kosten/beschikbaarheid van kinderopvang
Children too young/prefer to look after children	Kinderen zijn te jong/liever voor kinderen zorgen

Need to care for aged/invalid family member	Noodzaak om voor een oud of ziek familielid te zorgen
Need time to look after house/family (not child care or aged/invalid care)	Heb tijd nodig om voor het huis of de familie te zorgen (geen kinder, ouderen of invaliden zorg)
Other family considerations	Andere familie redenen
Other reasons (specify).....	Andere redenen (Specificeer).....

2. THE TIMING OF WORK

The questions about shift work reveal something about the timing of the work. A reference period of 4 weeks is used.

AUS-SSS q 131.

Did ... do any shift work in the last 4 weeks?	Heeft ... in ploegendienst gewerkt in de afgelopen 4 weken?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

AUS-SSS q 132.

When ... last worked shift work, what type of shift did ... work?	Toen ... voor het laatst in ploegendienst werkte, in wat voor dienst werkte ... toen?
Rotating	Elkaar afwisselend
Regular morning	Regelmatige ochtend
Regular afternoon	Regelmatige middag
Regular evening/ night/ graveyard	Regelmatige avond/nacht/?
Split shift	Gedeelde dienst
On call	Op afroep
Irregular	Onregelmatig
Other (specify) ...	Anders (namelijk) ...

3. PREDICTABILITY OF AND CONTROL OVER WORKING HOURS

The predictability of and control over working hours is not discussed in great detail. There is a question about the basis of employment, which says something about the predictability of the employment in the future.

AUS-SSS q 117.

Is ... employed on a casual or temporary basis?	Heeft ... een tijdelijke aanstelling?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee
Don't know	Weet ik niet

The reasons for working in a temporary or casual job are asked. Some of the given reasons can be seen as an indication of the control over their working hours and their satisfaction with the situation. Involuntary casual employment will be revealed. The response categories are the same as in question 172, where the reasons for working less than 35 hours were inquired. For further comments, see the discussion of this question above.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY IN AUSTRALIA (AUS-LFS)

This survey is conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)³

[http://www.ausstats.abs.gov.au/ausstats/free.nsf/Lookup/6EEC4B08172B80E8CA256A4800062251/\\$File/62320%5F2001.pdf](http://www.ausstats.abs.gov.au/ausstats/free.nsf/Lookup/6EEC4B08172B80E8CA256A4800062251/$File/62320%5F2001.pdf)

This longitudinal survey is conducted monthly. A sample of households is used to create a panel. Households stay in the panel for eight months.

I. WORKING HOURS

The actual hours worked a week are asked using a reference week.

AUS-LFS q 34A.

On which days did ... work last week (in all jobs)?								Op welke dagen heeft ... gewerkt vorige week (in alle banen)?							
	mon	tues	wed	thu	fri	sat	sun		ma	di	wo	do	vrij	za	zo
Yes								Ja							
No								Nee							

AUS-LFS q 34B.

Did ... have any time off from ... job(s) on those days?	Had ... enige vrije tijd van ... baan op deze dagen?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

AUS-LFS q 34D.

Did ... work any paid or unpaid overtime on any day last week?	Heeft ... enig betaald of onbetaald overwerk gedaan op welke dag dan ook vorige week?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee
Other	Anders

AUS-LFS q 34D.

How many hours did ... actually work last week (less the time off)(but)(counting the overtime)?	Hoeveel uren heeft ... daadwerkelijk gewerkt vorige week (verminderd met de vrije tijd)(maar)(overuren meegerekend)?
35 hours or more ...	35 uur of meer ...
1-34 hours ...	1-34 uur ...
Less than 1 hour/ no hours	Minder dan 1 uur/ geen uren

AUS-LFS q 35.

In (that job/those jobs) does ... usually work less than 35 hours a week?	Werkt ... meestal minder dan 35 uur per week in die baan/banen?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

³ The Australian Bureau of Statistics is the source of all questions and additional survey information that are presented in this section. The used survey form is subject to Commonwealth of Australia copyright.

If “no” is answered to this question, the reasons for these fewer working hours in the reference week are asked.

AUS-LFS q 36.

Why did ... work less than 35 hours last week?	Waarom heeft ... minder dan 35 uur gewerkt vorige week?
Own illness or injury	Eigen ziekte of verwonding
Leave, holiday or flexitime/personal reasons	Verlof, vakantie of flexibele arbeidsuren/ persoonlijke redenen
Began job during week	In die week begonnen met nieuwe baan
Left/lost job during week	In die week ontslag genomen/ontslagen van baan
On strike/locked out	Staking
Bad weather/breakdown	Slecht weer/stilstand van werkzaamheden
Stood down/on short time/insufficient work	Leegloop/ er is geen werk
Shift work/standard work arrangements	Ploegendienst/standaard arbeidstijdenovereenkomst
Other.....	Anders.....

The usual hours worked a week are asked as well.

AUS-LFS q 63.

How many hours a week does ... usually work in (all) job(s)?	Hoeveel uur per week werkt ... meestal in zijn/haar baan/ al zijn/haar banen?
35 hours or more	35 uur of meer
1-34 hours	1-34 uur
No hours	Geen uren

The timing of work, commuting time and predictability of and control over working time are not asked.

NOVEMBER 2000 SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY IN AUSTRALIA (AUS-SUP)

This survey is conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)⁴ It is a supplement about working arrangements to the Labour Force Survey. It has been conducted three times so far. The sample of the Labour Force Survey (see A2) is used as a starting point for the supplement and data are collected in a single month only.

I. WORKING HOURS

In this supplement the special arrangements when it comes to organisation and working hours come up first. Then the distribution of the work over the days of the week is asked. Also the total amount of days a week and a month that the respondent usually works are asked.

AUS-SUP q 127.

Does ... work in a job-share arrangement in that job?	Heeft ... een job-share regeling in die baan?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee
Don't know	Weet niet

AUS-SUP q 128.

On which days of the week does ... <u>usually</u> work in that job?	Op welke dagen van de week werkt ... meestal in die baan
Monday to Friday	Maandag t/m Vrijdag
Nine day fortnight	
Days vary from week to week	De dagen variëren wekelijks
Days vary from month to month	De dagen variëren maandelijks
Other (Specify days below)	Anders (specificeer dagen hieronder)
Monday	Maandag
Tuesday	Dinsdag
Wednesday	Woensdag
Thursday	Donderdag
Friday	Vrijdag
Saturday	Zaterdag
Sunday	Zondag

AUS-SUP q 130.

How many days does ... usually work per (week/month)?	Hoeveel dagen werkt ... meestal per (week/maand)?
a) Days ...	a) Dagen ...
b) Per week	b) Per week
Per month	Per maand

After job-sharing, shift work comes up.

AUS-SUP q 132.

I am now going to ask about shift work. (In ... job with <Employer/Business in Q.31b, Q.32 or Q.49>.) Did ... do any shift work at any time during the last four weeks?	Ik ga u nu een aantal vragen stellen over shift work. (In ... baan bij <Werkgever/ Bedrijf in Q.31b, Q.32 of Q.49>,) Heeft ... op enig ogenblik gedurende de afgelopen vier weken shift work gedaan?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

AUS-SUP q 133.

Is ... shift:	Is ... shift:
A rotating shift which changes periodically?	
A regular evening, night or graveyard shift?	
A regular morning shift?	
A regular afternoon shift?	
What kind of shift is it?	Wat voor soort shift is het?
Irregular shift	Onregelmatige shift

⁴ The Australian Bureau of Statistics is the source of all questions and additional survey information that are presented in this section. The used survey form is subject to Commonwealth of Australia copyright.

Split shift (consisting of two distinct periods each day)	
On call	Op afroep
Other	Anders

AUS-SUP q 134.

The most recent time ... worked a shift, how many <u>hours</u> did ... work?	De meest recente keer dat ... een shift heeft gewerkt, hoeveel <u>uur</u> werkte ...?
Hours...	... uur
Minder dan 1 uur	Minder dan 1 uur

A reference period of two weeks is used for questions concerning the days that the respondent was absent from work, when (s)he usually would have been there.

AUS-SUP q 136.

In the last two weeks, has ... been away from work <u>all day</u> on any day when ... usually would have worked?	Is ... in de afgelopen twee weken <u>een hele dag</u> afwezig geweest van het werk, terwijl ... normaal gesproken gewerkt zou hebben?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

AUS-SUP q 137.

On which days (was ... away from work)?	Op welke dagen (was ... afwezig op het werk)?
Last week	Vorige week
Mon | Tues | Wed | Thur | Fri | Sat | Sun	ma | di | wo | do | vrij | za | zo
Week before last	Week voor vorige week
Mon | Tues | Wed | Thur | Fri | Sat | Sun	ma | di | wo | do | vrij | za | zo

AUS-SUP q 139.

In the last two weeks, has ... (also) any part day absences from work for at least 3 hours?	In de afgelopen twee weken, is ... (ook) een gedeelte van de dag, ten minste 3 uur, afwezig geweest op het werk?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

AUS-SUP q 140.

On which days (was ... away from work for at least 3 hours)? <i>Interviewer: for each day absent ask: For how many hours was ... away on (Specify each day absent)?</i>	Op welke dagen (was ... afwezig op het werk voor ten minste 3 uur)? <i>Interviewer: vraag voor elke dag met afwezigheid: Hoeveel uur was ... afwezig op (specificeer elke dag van afwezigheid)?</i>
Last week (hrs)	Vorige week (uren)
Mon | Tues | Wed | Thur | Fri | Sat | Sun	ma | di | wo | do | vrij | za | zo
Week before last (hrs)	Week voor vorige week (uren)
Mon | Tues | Wed | Thur | Fri | Sat | Sun	ma | di | wo | do | vrij | za | zo
<i>Interviewer: During editing, total the hours above.</i> Total hours...	<i>Interviewer: Tijdens het editen, tel de uren hierboven op. Totaal aantal uren...</i>

The reason for the most recent absence from work is asked.

AUS-SUP q 142.

What was the main reason for ... most recent absence from work?	Wat was de voornaamste reden dat ... de meest recente keer afwezig was van het werk?
Personal reason	Persoonlijke reden
Holiday/ travel or other recreational purpose	Vakantie/ reis of ander recreatieve bezigheid
Attending own medical/ dental appointment	Eigen medische/ tandarts behandeling
Own ill-health/ physical disability	Eigen slechte gezondheid/ lichamelijke handicap
Attending a funeral/ death in family	Bezoek aan een begrafenis/ sterfgeval in de familie
Attending an educational institution/ study/ exams	Cursus/ studie/ examens
Home maintenance / housework	Het huis onderhouden/ huishoudelijke werkzaamheden
Other personal reason	Andere persoonlijke reden
Pregnancy	Zwangerschap
Family reason	Familie reden
Caring for ill/ disabled child(ren)	Voor ziek(e)/ gehandicapt(e) kind(eren) aan het zorgen
Caring for other ill/ aged/ disabled family member	Voor een ander ziek/ oud/ gehandicapt familielid aan het zorgen
Difficulty with childcare/ Pupil free days/ School vacation	Problemen met kinderopvang/ Leerling vrije dagen/ Schoolvakantie
Spending time with children	Tijd doorbrengen met kinderen
Attending school activities	Deelname aan schoolactiviteiten
Other family reason	Andere familie reden
Work-related reason	Werkgerelateerde reden
Other reason	Andere reden
No particular reason	Geen specifieke reden

The hours of overtime a week are also asked.

AUS-SUP q 116.

How many hours of overtime (on average) does ... usually work each week?	Hoewel overuren werkt ... meestal (gemiddeld) per week?
Hours...	... uur
Not worked on regular basis ...	Heeft niet regelmatig gewerkt...
Less than 1 hour	Minder dan 1 uur

The reasons for working overtime and possible payment of these hours are asked in great detail, however it is not relevant to present these questions here.

After this questions are asked about the usual amount of working hours a week.

AUS-SUP q 124.

<In ... job with (Employer/Business in Q.31B, Q.32 or Q.47),> does ... usually work less than 35 hours a week?	<In ... baan bij (Werkgever/Bedrijf in Q.31B, Q.32 or Q.49),> werkt... meestal minder dan 35 uur per week?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

2. THE TIMING OF WORK

The time of the day when someone works only comes up in question 133. Just the respondents that do shift work, tell the interviewer about the timing of their work.

3. PREDICTABILITY OF AND CONTROL OVER WORKING TIME

The control over working hours is asked in great detail. Several aspects of individual working conditions are brought up, and for each item the degree of control is asked.

AUS-SUP q 104.

Can ... choose when...takes holidays?	Kan ... kiezen wanneer ... vakantie neemt?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee
Don't know	Weet ik niet

AUS-SUP q 108.

Can ... choose when a roostered day off is to be taken?	Kan ... kiezen wanneer ... een roostervrije dag opneemt?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

AUS-SUP q 109.

Does ... have <u>any</u> say in deciding when a roostered day off is to be taken?	Heeft ... <u>enige</u> inspraak in wanneer er een roostervrije dag wordt opgenomen?
Yes	Ja
Sometimes	Soms
No	Nee

AUS-SUP q 110.

Are the times ... starts <u>and</u> finishes work fixed?	Zijn de tijden waarop ... begint <u>en</u> eindigt met werken vast?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

AUS-SUP q 111.

Did ... have <u>any</u> say in setting these fixed times?	Had ... enige inspraak in het bepalen van deze vaste tijden?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

AUS-SUP q 113.

Excluding overtime, can ... choose when ... starts or finishes work on a day-to-day basis?	Overuren buiten beschouwing gelaten, kan ... kiezen wanneer ... begint of eindigt met werken van dag tot dag?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

AUS-SUP q 114.

Can ... work extra hours in order to take time off?	Kan ... extra uren werken of vrij te nemen?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

The regularity of the number of hours worked a week comes up a few questions later.

AUS-SUP q 120.

(excluding overtime,) Does ... usually work the same number of hours each week?	(exclusief overuren,) Werkt ... meestal een gelijk aantal uren per week?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

4. COMMUTING TIME

Commuting time does not come up.

AUS-SUPQ SURVEY OF WORKING HOURS OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS. STATE SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEY QUEENSLAND (AUS-SUPQ)

This survey is conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)⁵. It is a supplement about working hours in a larger survey.

<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/0/D7654B2E2EEC74E4CA25691100133D07?Open>

<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/D7654B2E2EEC74E4CA25691100133D07>

I. WORKING HOURS

The actual working hours a week are asked.

AUS-SUPQ q 97.

I have asked you about ... work last week, and I would now like to ask you about ... usual hours of work (including paid overtime, unpaid hours, work taken home and/or weekend work).	Ik heb u vragen gesteld over ...'s werk vorige week en nu wil ik u vragen stellen over de gebruikelijke uren die ... werkt (inclusief betaalde overuren, onbetaalde uren, werk dat mee naar huis genomen is en/of weekend werk).
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AUS-SUPQ q 98.

⁵ The Australian Bureau of Statistics is the source of all questions and additional survey information that are presented in this section. The used survey form is subject to Commonwealth of Australia copyright.

How many hours in total does ... actually work in the present (job/jobs) in a week?	Hoeveel uren in totaal werkt ... daadwerkelijk in de huidige (baan/banen) per week?
Specify number of hours. ... hours	Specificeer het aantal uren. ... uur
<i>Interviewer:</i> Ask "Does this include paid overtime, unpaid hours, work taken home and/or weekend work?"	<i>Interviewer:</i> Vraag "is dat inclusief betaalde overuren, onbetaalde uren, werk dat mee naar huis genomen is en/of weekend werk?"
<i>Interviewer:</i> Please ensure the total number of hours is included.	<i>Interviewer:</i> Controleer alstublieft of het totaal aantal uren genoemd is.

After this, questions are asked about the reasons that the respondent has to work this amount of hours.

A section about overtime follows.

AUS-SUPQ q 102.

The next questions are about paid overtime. 103.	De volgende vragen gaan over betaalde overuren.
Do these hours include any paid overtime?	Bestaan deze uren uit enige betaalde overuren?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee
Don't know	Weet ik niet

AUS-SUPQ q 104.

How many hours of paid overtime does ... usually work in a week?	Hoeveel betaalde overuren werkt ... meestal per week?
Specify number of hours. ... hours	Specificeer het aantal uren. ... uur
Don't know	Weet niet

AUS-SUPQ q 105.

The next questions are about unpaid hours of work.	De volgende vragen gaan over onbetaalde arbeidsuren.
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AUS-SUPQ q 106.

Do these hours include any unpaid hours?	Bestaan deze uren uit enige onbetaalde arbeidsuren?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee
Don't know	Weet niet

AUS-SUPQ q 107.

How many unpaid hours does ... usually work in a week?	Hoeveel onbetaalde uren werkt .. meestal per week?
Specify number of hours. ... hours	Specificeer aantal uren. ... uur
Don't know	Weet ik niet

It is remarkable that in this survey there is a question about payment of overtime with time off.

AUS-SUPQ q 108.

Does ... usually receive any time off in lieu for these unpaid hours?	Krijgt ... meestal vrije tijd in ruil voor deze onbetaalde uren?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee
Don't know	Weet niet

The preferences that the respondent has when it comes to the number of working hours a week with the salary remaining the same and the reasons for these preferences come up next.

AUS-SUPQ q 111.

Would ... prefer to work fewer hours in a week?	Zou .. liever minder uren per week willen werken?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee
Don't know	Weet ik niet

AUS-SUPQ q 112.

How many hours per week would ... prefer to work?	Hoeveel uren per week zou ... liever werken?
Specify number of hours. ... hours	Specificeer aantal uren. ...uur
Don't know	Weet niet

AUS-SUPQ q 113.

What is the main reason ... would prefer to work fewer hours?	Wat is de voornaamste reden dat ... liever minder uren zou willen werken?
Work related	Werk gerelateerd
Don't like the job	Vindt de baan niet leuk
Job is too stressful/ too much work	Baan geeft te veel stress/ te veel werk
Other work related reason	Andere werk gerelateerde reden
Family/ childcare reasons	Familie/ kinderopvang redenen
Prefer to look after child(ren)	Past liever op kind(eren)
To care for ill/ aged/ disabled family member	Om voor een ziek/ oud/ gehandicapt familielid te zorgen
Unable to find suitable childcare	Niet in staat om passende kinderopvang te vinden
Other family/ childcare reasons	Andere familie/ kinderopvang redenen
Other personal reasons	Andere persoonlijke redenen
Attending an educational institution	Een opleiding/ cursus aan het volgen
Own ill-health/ physical disability/ pregnancy	Eigen slechte gezondheid/ lichamelijke handicap/ zwangerschap
Welfare payments/ pension have been affected	
Leisure/ more time for self/ lifestyle	Vrije tijd/ meer tijd voor zichzelf/ leefstijl
Other	Other
Other reason (Specify) ...	Andere reden (Specificeer) ...
Don't know	Weet niet

The only place where control over working hours comes up is in the question about the reasons for not working fewer hours, though preferred.

AUS-SUPQ q 114.

What is the main reason ... do not work fewer hours -	Wat is de voornaamste reden dat ... niet minder uren werkt?
No control over working hours?	Geen controle over aantal arbeidsuren?
Income needs?	Behoeftte aan inkomen?
Other reason? (specify) ...	Andere reden? (specificeer) ...
Don't know	Weet niet

The timing of work, commuting time and predictability of working hours don't come up in this questionnaire.

TIME USE SURVEY AUSTRALIA 1997 (AUS-TUS)

In 1997, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) conducted this survey in four time-intervals to correct the time-use outcomes for seasonal changes⁶. It had been conducted once before in 1992. A sample of households was taken and one individual within each household was posed questions about all members of the household aged 15 years or over. Then, a diary was left for each of these individuals to record their detailed time-use information on two selected days.

The presented questions are copied from the data item list, since no questionnaire was available. Original question numbers are unknown as a consequence. To facilitate referring to the questions in this paper, we have assigned our own numbers.

I. WORKING HOURS**AUS-TUS q a**

Labour Force Status	Arbeidsmarkt positie
Employed full-time	Voltijd in dienst
Employed part-time	Deeltijd in dienst
Unemployed	Werkloos
Not in the labour force	Niet in de beroepsbevolking

AUS-TUS q b

Full-time/part-time status	Voltijd/deeltijd positie
Employed full-time	Voltijd in dienst
Employed part-time	Deeltijd in dienst
Unemployed looking for full-time work	Werkloos, een voltijd baan zoekend
Unemployed looking for part-time work	Werkloos, een deeltijd baan zoekend
Not in the labour force	Geen deel van de beroepsbevolking

⁶ The Australian Bureau of Statistics is the source of all questions and additional survey information that are presented in this section. We obtained this information on 08-01-04 from the Multinational Time Use Study website.

<http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/mtus/studies/australia-1997.php>;

http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/mtus/downloads/studies/australia/1997/australia_man.pdf

AUS-TUS q c

Whether held more than one job	Of hij/zij meer dan één baan had
Held more than one job	Had meer dan één baan
Did not hold more than one job	Had niet meer dan één baan

AUS-TUS q d

Hours worked per week	Wekelijks gewerkte uren
1-15 hours	1-15 uur
16-24 hours	16-24 uur
25-34 hours	25-34 uur
35-39 hours	35-39 uur
40 hours	40 uur
41-48 hours	41-48 uur
49 hours and over	49 uur of meer
Not stated	Niet aangegeven

AUS-TUS q e

Days worked last week	Vorige week gewerkte dagen
Information collected on what days respondent worked in the week before the survey. Refers to days worked in all jobs.	Informatie verzameld over op welke dagen de respondent gewerkt heeft in de week voor het interview. Verwijst naar de gewerkte dagen voor alle banen.

2. THE TIMING OF WORK

The timing of the work comes up when the respondents are asked to fill in a diary of their main activities during a reference day.

3. PREDICTABILITY OF AND CONTROL OVER WORKING HOURS

Predictability of and control over working hours don't come up.

4. COMMUTING TIME

The mode of transport is asked in the diary section.

AUS-TUS q f

Mode of transport	Transport middel
Train	Trein
Bus	Bus
Ferry, tram	Ferry, tram
Taxi	Taxi
Car, van, truck; as driver	Auto, busje, vrachtauto; als bestuurder
Car, van, truck; as passenger	Auto, busje, vrachtauto; als passagier
Motor bike, scooter	Motor, scooter
Bicycle	Fiets
Walking	Lopend
Transport used: not specified	Transportmiddel gebruikt: niet gespecificeerd
Other n.e.c.	Anders

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY CANADA (CAN-LFS)

This survey is conducted by Statistics Canada⁷. It is a longitudinal mandatory sample survey. Selected households remain in a rotating panel for six months and the individuals in them are asked monthly.

I. WORKING HOURS

Weekly working hours are asked in two ways. First, the usual weekly paid working hours are asked. Second, for a reference week the working hours are asked in great detail. Many questions in this survey are formulated separately for employees and self-employed respondents. For the simplicity and understandability of the paper the employee questions are presented only.

CAN-LFS q 150.

The following questions refer to ...'s work hours at his/her (new) job (at name of employer). Excluding overtime, does the number of <u>paid</u> hours ... works vary from week to week?	De volgende vragen verwijzen naar ...'s arbeidstijden van zijn/haar (nieuwe) baan (bij naam van werkgever). Overwerk niet meegerekend, wisselt het aantal <u>betaalde</u> uren die ... werkt wekelijks?
Yes go to 152	Ja
No	Nee

First the hours on which the wages are based are addressed. This question is only for the employees that have regular working hours weekly.

CAN-LFS q 151.

Excluding overtime, how many <u>paid</u> hours does ... work per week?	Overuren niet meegerekend, hoeveel betaalde uren werkt .. per week?
...	...

The respondents with irregular working hours must answer q 152 instead of question 151. These are the usual weekly working hours on which the salary is based.

CAN-LFS q 152.

Excluding overtime, on average, how many <u>paid</u> hours does ... <u>usually</u> work per week?	Overuren niet meegerekend, hoeveel <u>betaalde</u> overuren werkt ... <u>meestal</u> per week?
...	...

In q 153 the working hours during the reference week are asked.

⁷ Statistics Canada is the source of all questions and additional survey information that are presented in this section. Statistics Canada's Internet Site on 05-01-04: http://www.statcan.ca/english/sdds/instrument/3701_Q1_VI_E.pdf; <http://www.statcan.ca/english/sdds/3701.htm>

CAN-LFS q 153.

Last week, how many hours was he/she away from this job because of vacation, illness, or any other reason?	Hoeveel uur was hij/ zij vorige week afwezig op het werk vanwege vakantie, ziekte of andere redenen?
...	...

The reasons for this absence are asked as well. Note the distinction between working fewer hours because of economic and because of technical conditions of the employing organisation.

CAN-LFS q 154.

What was the main reason for that absence?	Wat was de voornaamste oorzaak van die afwezigheid?
Own illness or disability	Eigen ziekte of arbeidsongeschiktheid
Caring for own children	Voor de eigen kinderen zorgen
Caring for elder relative (60 years of age or older)	Zorgen voor een ouder familielid (60 jaar of ouder)
Maternity leave (Females only)	Moederschapsverlof (alleen vrouwen)
Other personal or family responsibilities	Andere persoonlijke of familie verantwoordelijkheden
Vacation	Vakantie
Labour dispute (strike or lockout)	Arbeids geschil (staking of uitsluiting)
Temporary layoff due to business conditions	Tijdelijk ontslag wegens bedrijfsomstandigheden
Holiday (legal or religious)	Feestdag (officieel of religieus)
Weather	Weersomstandigheden
Job started or ended during week	Baan eindigde of begon tijdens de week
Working short-time (due to material shortages, plant maintenance or repair, etc.)	Verkorte werkweek (wegens materiele tekorten, onderhoud of reparatie van fabriek, etc.)

CAN-LFS q 155.

Last week, how many hours of paid overtime did he/she work at this job?	Hoeveel betaalde overuren heeft ... gewerkt voor deze baan?
...	...

CAN-LFS q 156.

Last week, how many extra hours without pay did he/she work at this job?	Hoeveel extra niet- betaalde uren heeft hij/zij vorige week gewerkt voor deze baan?
...	...

While the actual hours during the reference week for employees with irregular working hours can already be calculated on the basis of the previous questions, it is still asked in question 157. Employees with regular working hours do not have to answer it.

CAN-LFS q 157.

Last week, how many hours did he/she <u>actually</u> work at his/her (new) job (at name of employer)?	Hoeveel uren heeft hij/zij <u>daadwerkelijk</u> gewerkt voor zijn/haar (nieuwe) baan (bij naam van werkgever)?
...	...

The working hours in a second job are asked less thoroughly.

CAN-LFS q 320.

Excluding overtime, how many <u>paid</u> hours (does/did) ... <u>usually</u> work per week at this job?	Hoeveel <u>betaalde</u> uren werkt/werkte ... <u>meestal</u> per week voor deze baan, overuren niet meegerkend?
...	...

CAN-LFS q 321.

Last week, how many hours did .. <u>actually</u> work at this job?	Hoeveel uren heeft ... vorige week <u>daadwerkelijk</u> gewerkt voor deze baan?
...	...

Apart from the usual working hours and actual working hours during the reference week, the preferred working hours of employees that work less than 30 hours a week in their main job are also asked.

CAN-LFS q 158.

Does he/she want to work 30 or more hours per week (at a single job)?	Wil hij/zij 30 of meer uur per week werken (in één baan)?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

2. THE TIMING OF WORK

The timing of work is not addressed.

3. PREDICTABILITY OF AND CONTROL OVER WORKING TIME

In q 150 it is asked whether the number of paid working hours changes weekly or not. The permanence of the working arrangement is also asked.

CAN-LFS q 240

Is ...'s (new) job (at name of employer) permanent, or is there some way that it is not permanent? (e.g. seasonal, temporary, term, casual, etc.)	Is ...'s (nieuwe) baan (bij naam van werkgever) permanent, of is het op een bepaalde manier niet permanent? (b.v. seizoen, tijdelijk, periodiek, etc.)
Permanent	Permanent
Not-permanent	Niet-permanent

CAN-LFS q 241

In what way is his/her job not permanent?	Op welke manier is zijn/haar baan niet permanent?
...	...

4. COMMUTING TIME

Commuting time does not come up.

GENERAL SOCIAL SURVEY, CYCLE 12. TIME USE SURVEY CANADA (CAN-GSS)

This survey is conducted by Statistics Canada⁸.

http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/mtus/downloads/studies/canada/1998/canada_instr.pdf

<http://www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/12M0012GPE.htm>

In this survey, a sample of the Canadian private households was taken, from which individuals aged 15 years or over are asked. Questions are asked at the household and individual level. Respondents are also asked to record their activities in a diary. The survey is conducted occasionally.

I. WORKING HOURS

Working hours question are only asked to respondents with one job.

CAN-GSS F24.

How many hours a week do you usually work at your job?	Hoeveel uur per week werkt u meestal voor uw baan?
...	...
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

These questions are only addressed to respondents with more than one job.

CAN-GSS F25a

How many hours a week do you usually work at your main job?	Hoeveel uur per week werkt u meestal voor uw grootste baan?
...	...
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

CAN-GSS F25b

How many hours a week do you usually work at your other jobs?	Hoeveel uur per week werkt u meestal voor uw andere banen?
...	...
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

In F24-25ab the weekly working hours are asked. In F13a the working weeks during the past 12 months are asked. In this way the working hours per year can be calculated. Yet, these are not the actual hours worked per year, because non-active periods of the year, during which someone still is officially employed, are also counted in.

⁸ Iser's (Institute for Social & Economic Research) Multinational Time Use Study website is the source of all presented survey questions. Iser's website on 07-01-04 http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/mtus/downloads/studies/canada/1998/canada_instr.pdf. Statistics Canada is the source of all additional survey information that is presented in this section. Statistics Canada's Internet Site on 07-01-04: <http://www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/12M0012GPE.htm>.

CAN-GSS F13a

For how many weeks during the past 12 months were you employed? (Include vacation, illness, strikes, lock-outs and maternity/paternity leave)	Gedurende hoeveel weken in de afgelopen 12 maanden had u werk? (Inclusief vakantie, ziekte, stakingen,..., en ouderschapsverlof)
...	...
Refused	Weigerde

2. THE TIMING OF WORK

The timing of the workday becomes partly clear from question F27, as well as the predictability of the working hours. Working schedules that divert from the given options must be specified in F27S.

CAN-GSS F27.

Which of the following best describes your schedule? (For respondent's main job.) On call means no prearranged schedule, but called as need arises (for example, a substitute teacher). An irregular schedule is usually prearranged one week or more in advance (for example, pilots)	Welke van de volgende opties beschrijft uw werkrooster het beste? Op afroep betekent geen van tevoren bepaald rooster, maar geroepen als er behoefte aan is (bij voorbeeld, een inval docent). Een onregelmatig rooster wordt meestal een week of meer van tevoren vastgesteld (bijvoorbeeld piloten)
A regular daytime schedule or shift?...	Een regelmatig rooster overdag of dienst overdag?
A regular evening shift?	Een regelmatige avonddienst?
A regular night shift?	Een regelmatige nacht dienst?
A rotating shift? (that changes from days to evenings)	Een wisselende dienst? (die verandert van dagen naar avonden)
A split shift? (consisting of two distinct periods each day)	Een gedeelde dienst (bestaande uit twee aparte periodes elke dag)
On call or casual	Op afroep of tijdelijk
An irregular schedule	Een onregelmatig rooster
Other Go to F27S	Anders Ga naar F27S
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

CAN-GSS F27S

Specify (50 characters)	Specificeer (50 tekens)
...	...

3. PREDICTABILITY OF AND CONTROL OVER WORKING TIME

The predictability of the respondent's working hours and schedules can be concluded from question F27. The control over starting- and ending time comes up in question F30.

CAN-GSS F30.

Do you have a flexible schedule that allows you to choose the time you begin and end your work day?	Heeft u een flexibel rooster dat u de mogelijkheid geeft om uw begin- en eindtijden zelf te bepalen?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

4. COMMUTING TIME

Commuting time does not come up.

2002 WORKPLACE AND EMPLOYEE SURVEY CANADQA (CAN-WES)

This survey is conducted by Statistics Canada⁹. It is a longitudinal survey for which data are collected once a year. This survey has a unique sampling method, where first a sample of Canadian business locations with at least 1 employee is taken from the Business Register. Within these business locations, a sample of employees is taken for individual data collection. The sample of business locations remains the same, but the sample of employees within these locations is refreshed every 2 years. This way, individual circumstances and decisions of employees can be related to changes and events within the employing company.

I. WORKING HOURS

CAN-WES q 10.

Do you normally work the same number of paid hours per week at this job excluding all overtime?	Werkt u normaal gesproken hetzelfde aantal betaalde uren per week voor deze baan, exclusief alle overuren?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

The respondents that answered “yes” to this question, must answer the next question in order to determine the weekly amount of paid hours. The respondents that answered “no” go to question 10a and b.

CAN-WES q 10d.

Excluding all overtime, how many paid hours do you usually work per week?	Alle overuren niet meegerekend, hoeveel betaalde uren werkt u meestal per week?
... ..hours	... .. uren

CAN-WES q 10a.

Not counting overtime, how many paid hours on average do you work per week at this job?	Overuren niet meegerekend, hoeveel betaalde uren werkt u gemiddeld per week voor deze baan?
... .. hours	... .. uren

⁹ Statistics Canada is the source of all questions and additional survey information that are presented in this section. Statistics Canada's Internet Site on 05-01-04: <http://www.statcan.ca/english/concepts/2002wes.pdf>; <http://www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/71-221-GIE/71-221-GIE03001.pdf>

CAN-WES q 10b.

Over the past twelve months/since you started this job, not counting overtime, what was the maximum number of paid hours you worked per week at this job?	Gedurende de laatste twaalf maanden/sinds u met deze baan begonnen bent, overuren niet meegerekend, wat was het maximum aantal betaalde uren die u per week voor deze baan gewerkt heeft?
... .. uren	... .. uren

The next questions about overtime address both groups.

CAN-WES q 10e.

How many hours of paid overtime do you usually work per week? Note: If the number of overtime hours varies from week to week, please provide and average.	Hoeveel betaalde overuren werkt u meestal per week? Noot: Als het aantal overuren wekelijks verschilt, geeft u dan een gemiddeld aantal uren op.
... .. hours	... .. uren

CAN-WES q 10e.

How many hours of unpaid overtime do you usually work per week?	Hoeveel onbetaalde overuren werkt u meestal per week?
... .. hours	... .. uren

On the basis of some questions, the number of usual working hours a year can be determined for each respondent.

CAN-WES q 11a.

How many weeks per year do you usually work at this job? Please include vacation and other paid leave.	Hoeveel weken per jaar werkt u meestal in deze baan? Rekent u vakantie en ander betaald verlof mee.
... .. weeks	... .. weken

CAN-WES q 11b.

How many months of the year do you usually work at this job?	Hoeveel maanden per jaar werkt u meestal in deze baan?
... .. months	... .. maanden

The preferred working hours come up as well.

CAN-WES q 12.

Given your rate of pay, would you prefer to work:	Uitgaande van hetzelfde uurloon, zou u liever:
The same number of hours for the same pay?	Hetzelfde aantal uren werken voor hetzelfde loon?
Fewer hours for less pay	Minder uren werken voor minder loon?
More hours for more pay?	Meer uren werken voor meer loon?

CAN-WES q 12a.

By how many hours would you like to reduce your work week?	Met hoeveel uur zou u uw werkweek willen verminderen?
... .. hours	... .. uren

CAN-WES q 12(b)

Why would you prefer to work fewer hours? (Check all that apply)	Waarom zou u minder uren willen werken? (Kruis aan wat van toepassing is)
Family responsibilities	Familie verantwoordelijkheden
Work-related stress	Werk-gerelaterde stress
Other health reasons	Andere gezondheidsredenen
More leisure time	Meer vrije tijd
Other, specify ...	Anders, namelijk ...

CAN-WES q 12c.

How many additional hours per week would you prefer to work at this job?	Hoeveel extra uren per week zou u willen werken in deze baan?
... .. hours	... .. uren

CAN-WES q 12(d).

What were the reasons you did not work these additional hours? (Check all that apply)	Wat waren de redenen dat u deze extra uren niet gewerkt heeft? (Kruis aan wat van toepassing is)
Own illness or disability	Eigen ziekte of handicap
Childcare unavailable	Kinderopvang niet beschikbaar
Other personal or family responsibilities	Andere persoonlijke of familie verantwoordelijkheden
Going to school	Zit op school
Additional hours not offered by employer	Extra uren niet aangeboden door werkgever

It is asked whether the respondent has worked fewer days at some point in the last twelve months in the current job due to several causes. If the respondent answers this question with yes, (s)he is asked about each possible cause and how many hours were missed because of it.

CAN-WES q 19.

In the past twelve months/ since you started this job, have you been off work due to a lay-off, strike or lockout?	Bent u in de afgelopen twaalf maanden/ sinds u met deze baan begonnen bent afwezig geweest van uw werk wegens ontslag, staking of uitsluiting?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

The weekly working hours of a possible second and third job come up as well.

CAN-WES q 42.

Do you currently do any paid work for another employer? Note: This includes self-employed work.	Werkt u momenteel tegen betaling voor een andere werkgever? Let op: Zelfstandig ondernemen valt hier ook onder
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

CAN-WES q 42(a).

How many hours a week do you usually work at that (these) jobs?	Hoeveel uur werkt u meestal per week voor deze baan/ banen?
Job 1 hours	Baan 1 uur
Job 2 hours	Baan 2 uur

The distribution of the weekly working hours over the days of the week and the hours of the day comes up.

CAN-WES q 13ai.

In your usual workweek, do you work each day from Monday to Friday?	Werkt u in uw gebruikelijke werkweek meestal elke dag van maandag t/m vrijdag?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

CAN-WES q 13aii.

Do you work at least 6 hours per day?	Werkt u minstens 6 uur per dag?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

CAN-WES q 13k.

Does your usual workweek include Saturdays or Sundays?	Hoort zaterdag of zondag bij uw gebruikelijke werkweek?
Yes	Ja
Varies, depends on shift	Verschilt, afhankelijk van ploeg
No	Nee

The job held before the current one is brought up. The usual weekly working hours, including overtime, are asked. The advantage of asking the usual weekly working hours more than a year ago is that one can avoid that the so called “overtime bias”. It is suspected that employees who work hard and feel stressed as a consequence, exaggerate their current weekly working hours. But this exaggeration can be avoided by inquiring about the working hours some time ago. It is unlikely though that the researchers included this question for this purpose since employees that still work for the same employer as a year ago can skip it.

CAN-WES q 40(a).

In the past five years have you worked for any other employers, including yourself?	Heeft u in de afgelopen vijf jaar voor enige andere werkgevers gewerkt, inclusief uzelf?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

CAN-WES q 40(h).

How many months did you work for that employer?	Hoeveel maanden heeft u voor die werkgever gewerkt?
... .. month	... .. maand

CAN-WES q 40(i)

About how many hours did you usually work per week in that job (including overtime)?	En hoeveel uur werkte u meestal per week voor die baan (inclusief overuren)?
... .. hours	... .. uur

The respondents are also asked to compare some aspects of working hours in their current job with their previous job.

CAN-WES q X41(a)

Please indicate whether you think your working conditions are better, about the same or worse in your new job compared to the previous job you held.	Geeft alstublieft aan of u vindt dat uw arbeidsomstandigheden beter, ongeveer gelijk of slechter zijn in uw nieuwe baan in verhouding tot uw vorige baan.					
General Working conditions	Algemene arbeidsomstandigheden	Better	About the same	Worse	No opinion	Not applicable
B. Usual work hours	B. Gebruikelijke arbeidsuren					
C. Availability of overtime	C. Beschikbaarheid van overuren					

2. THE TIMING OF WORK

CAN-WES q 13a.iii.

Do you usually work between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.?	Werkt u meestal tussen de tijdstippen 6 uur 's ochtends en 6 uur 's avonds?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

3. PREDICTABILITY OF AND CONTROL OVER WORKING TIME

The predictability of the overtime schedules is asked.

CAN-WES q 10g.

How far in advance do you usually know your overtime schedule?	Hoe ver van tevoren is uw overwerkrooster meestal bekend?
Always known	Altijd bekend
More than one month (more than 31 days)	Meer dan één maand (meer dan 31 dagen)
One month (22 to 31 days)	One month (22 tot 31 dagen)
3 weeks (15 to 21 days)	3 weeks (15 tot 21 dagen)
2 weeks (8 to 14 days)	2 weken (8 tot 14 dagen)
1 to 7 days	1 tot 7 dagen
Less than one day	Minder dan één dag

After that the predictability of the normal working hours comes up as well.

CAN-WES q 13e.

How far in advance do you know your weekly hours of work?	Hoe ver van tevoren weet u uw wekelijkse arbeidsuren
Always known	Altijd bekend
More than one month (more than 31 days)	Meer dan één maand (meer dan 31 dagen)
One month (22 to 31 days)	One month (22 tot 31 dagen)
3 weeks (15 to 21 days)	3 weken (15 tot 21 dagen)
2 weeks (8 to 14 days)	2 weken (8 tot 14 dagen)
1 to 7 days	1 tot 7 dagen
Less than one day	Minder dan één dag

CAN-WES q 13f.

Do you usually work the same hours of the day?	Werkt u meestal op dezelfde uren van de dag?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

CAN-WES q 13g.

Do you usually work the same days of the week?	Werkt u meestal op dezelfde dagen van de week?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

The special working arrangements are asked.

CAN-WES q 13b.

Are you on a reduced work week by special arrangement with your employer? Note: A special arrangement, is an agreement that was reached with your employer to work fewer hours every week.	Heeft u met uw werkgever een speciale overeenkomst geregeld met een verkorte werkweek? Noot: Een speciaal contract, is een overeenkomst die met uw werkgever is bereikt om wekelijks minder uren te werken
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

CAN-WES q 13c.

Which of the following best describes that arrangement?	Welke van de volgende opties beschrijft die overeenkomst het beste?
Job sharing- you share a full-time job with another employee	Gedeelde baan- u deelt een voltijd baan met een andere werknemer
Work sharing – you and others are working reduced hours to avoid lay-offs	Werk delen – u en anderen werken minder uren om ontslagen te voorkomen
Family responsibilities – childcare/eldercare limit your ability to work full-time	Familie verantwoordelijkheden – kindercare/ouderenzorg beperkt u in uw mogelijkheden om full-time te werken
Physical problem/injury limits your ability to work full-time	Lichamelijke problemen beperken/ lichamenlijk letsel beperkt u in uw mogelijkheden om full-time te werken
Outside activities limit your ability to work full-time	Andere activiteiten beperken u in uw mogelijkheden om voltijd te werken
Retirement transition schedule	Overgangsregeling naar pensionering
Other, specify	Anders, namelijk...

Other types of deviant working arrangements are also asked.

CAN-WES q 13d.

Do you work a compressed work week? (This means working longer hours each day to reduce the number of days in a work week.)	Werkt u een in elkaar gedrukte werkweek? (Dit betekent elke dag meer uren werken om het aantal werkdagen per week te verminderen.)
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

CAN-WES q 13h.

Are you on a work schedule of rotating shifts?	Heeft u een werkrooster van elkaar afwisselende ploegen?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

CAN-WES q 13i.

How many different shifts do you work in a full rotation?	Hoeveel verschillende diensten werkt u in een volledige rotatie?
...	...

CAN-WES q 13j.

How many days a week do you usually work?	Hoeveel dagen per week werkt u meestal?
... days	... . ... dagen

CAN-WES q 14.

Do you work flexible hours? (This means you may work a certain number of core hours, but you can vary your start and stop times as long as you work the equivalent of a full work week.)	Werkt u flexibele uren? (Dit betekent dat u een bepaald aantal kernuren mag werken, maar dat u uw begin- en eindtijden zelf mag bepalen zolang u het equivalent van een normale werkweek werkt.)
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

The level of flexibility of the working arrangement is asked next.

CAN-WES q 15.

Which of the following best describes your terms of employment in this job?	Welke van de volgende antwoord mogelijkheden komt het dichtste bij het termijn van uw dienstverband?
Regular employee with no contractual or anticipated termination date	Reguliere medewerker zonder contractuele einddatum of opzegdatum
Seasonal employee: my employment on this job is intermittent according to the season of the year	Seizoenswerknemer: Ik heb een dienstverband met onderbrekingen die overeenkomen met de seizoenen van het jaar
Term employee: my term of employment has a set termination date	Tijdelijke werknemer: mijn periode van het dienstverband heeft een opzegdatum
Casual or on-call employee Note: Casual or on-call employees are persons: who may have hours of work that vary substantially from one week to the next; who are called to work as the need arises, not on a pre-arranged schedule	Tijdelijke werknemer of oproepkracht Noot: Tijdelijke werknemers of oproepkrachten zijn personen: die wekelijks sterk variërende arbeidsuren zouden kunnen hebben die voor werk opgeroepen kunnen worden als het nodig is, niet op een van tevoren vastgesteld rooster.
Other, specify ...	Anders, specificeer ...

The respondents are also asked to compare the availability of some flexible and unusual working arrangements in their current job with their previous job.

CAN-WES q X41(a)

Please indicate whether you think your working conditions are better, about the same or worse in your new job compared to the previous job you held.	Geeft alstublieft aan of u vindt dat uw arbeidsomstandigheden beter, ongeveer gelijk of slechter zijn in uw nieuwe baan in verhouding tot uw vorige baan.					
General Working conditions	Algemene arbeidsomstandigheden	Better	About the same	Worse	No opinion	Not applicable
A. Availability of flexible working arrangements (e.g. compressed work week, flexible hours, work at home, other flexible arrangements)	A. beschikbaarheid van flexibele arbeidsregelingen (bv. samengeperste werkweek, flexibele uren, thuiswerk, andere flexibele regelingen)					
D. Availability of job or work sharing arrangements	D. Beschikbaarheid van gedeelde banen regelingen					

The respondents are also asked to compare the job opportunities in their current job with their previous job. One of the aspects concerns participation in decisions.

CAN-WES q X41 (c)

Please indicate whether you think your job opportunities are better, about the same or worse in your new job compared to the previous job you held.	Geeft alstublieft aan of u vindt dat uw arbeidsomstandigheden beter, ongeveer gelijk of slechter zijn in uw nieuwe baan in verhouding tot uw vorige baan.					
Job opportunities	Baan mogelijkheden	Better	About the same	Worse	No opinion	Not applicable
E. Opportunity for employee participation (participating in decisions regarding the workplace)	E. Mogelijkheid tot medezeggenschap van werknemers (medezeggenschap in beslissingen met betrekking tot de arbeidsplaats)					

4. COMMUTING TIME

Commuting time does not come up.

TABULATOR, CANADA (CAN-TAB)

Conducted by: Mark Ellwood for Pace Productivity¹⁰. This is a continuous survey. Data are constantly collected through the voluntary online-questionnaire that anyone can fill in.

I. WORKING HOURS

In the beginning of the survey a few basic demographic questions are asked in order to determine one's "group". One of these questions concerns one's work status.

CAN-TAB 4.

What is your work status?	Wat is uw arbeidssituatie?
Full-time employee, self-employed or full-time student	Voltijd werknemer, zelfstandige of voltijdstudent
Part-time employee or part-time self-employment	Deeltijd werknemer of zelfstandige in deeltijd
Not employed at a paid job	Geen betaald werk

A shortcoming of this question is that it doesn't involve a response category for part-time students.

Further information about the working hours is obtained through a diary. There are 168 hours in a week and the respondent is asked how many hours a week he or she usually spends on 11 different activities. All the activities one performs in a week must fit into the response categories. There is no such option as "other activities". One cannot continue until all the hours are located under one of the activities.

CAN-TAB 5.

Unallocated hours: 168	Niet- ingedeelde uren: 168
In the spaces below, fill in how many hours a week you spend on each activity. Your numbers should add up to 168 hours (24 hours x 7 days). Check the unallocated hours to see how many you still need to fill in.	Vul in de ruimtes hieronder in hoeveel uur u per week aan iedere activiteit besteedt. Het totaal aantal ingevulde uren moet bij elkaar 168 (24 uur x 7 dagen) bedragen. Check de niet-ingedeelde uren om te kijken hoeveel uren u nog moet invullen.
8. EMPLOYMENT (Working for pay at home or at a job, including lunch and breaks)	9. WERK (betaald werk verrichten, thuis of op het werk, inclusief lunch en pauzes)
9. FAMILY (Taking care of or spending time with family members – excluding spouses)	10. FAMILIE (Het verzorgen van of het besteden van tijd met familieleden – partners niet meegerekend)
10. MEALS (Cooking, serving, eating, washing dishes)	11. MAALTIJDEN (Koken, serveren, eten, afwassen)
11. CHORES (Laundry, errands, cleaning, paying)	11. TAKEN (Was, boodschappen, schoonmaken, rekeningen)

¹⁰ Pace Productivity is the source of all presented questions and additional survey information. Used URL on 09-01-04: <http://www.getmoredone.com/index.html>

Unallocated hours: 168	Niet- ingedeelde uren: 168
In the spaces below, fill in how many hours a week you spend on each activity. Your numbers should add up to 168 hours (24 hours x 7 days). Check the unallocated hours to see how many you still need to fill in.	Vul in de ruimtes hieronder in hoeveel uur u per week aan iedere activiteit besteedt. Het totaal aantal ingevulde uren moet bij elkaar 168 (24 uur x 7 dagen) bedragen. Check de niet-ingedeelde uren om te kijken hoeveel uren u nog moet invullen.
bills, maintenance, shopping, etc.)	betalen, onderhoud, winkelen, etc.)
12. TELEVISION (Watching television, videos, alone or with others)	12. TELEVISIE (Televisie kijken, videos, alleen of met anderen)
13. SPIRITUAL/ COMMUNITY (Church, meditation, diary writing, volunteer work)	13. SPIRITUEEL/ GEMEENSCHAP (Kerk, meditatie, dagboek schrijven, vrijwilligers werk)
14. ME TIME (Reading, hobbies, fitness, internet, socializing, entertainment)	14. IK TIJD (Lezen, hobbies, fitness, internet, socializen, amusement)
15. COMMUTING (Travel to and from work)	15. FORENZEN (van en naar het werk reizen)
16. PERSONAL CARE (Bathroom, dressing, make up, showers, baths)	16. PERSOONLIJKE VERZORGING (Badkamer, aankleden, make up, douchen, baden)
17. SLEEP (Sleep, naps)	17. SLAAP (Slaap, dutjes)
18. SPOUSE (Time alone with spouse or partner or dating)	18. ECHTGENO(O)T(TE) (Tijd alleen met echtgeno(o)(te) of partner of daten)

This approach has one major advantage: The right total amount of weekly hours is always filled in. Some possible mistakes can come from this division though. There is no leftover category. For instance travelling to another place than work doesn't seem to fit in anywhere. Moreover, some activities can fit into more than one category, for example taking care of an ill spouse. Nevertheless, this is overall a successful attempt to overcome the shortcomings of other time diaries. Since filling in this diary takes only a few minutes compared to other diaries where the respondents have to carry their activities schedule with them all day. Besides it provides information on the activities during the whole week. The sacrifice is the distribution of the activity hours over the hours of the days. This remains unknown since the total hours for each activity are asked, instead of the exact timing of activities and adding the loose periods of time all together afterwards. After filling in the actual hours diary, the preferred working hours can be filled in in the same schedule. The actual working hours are presented next to the space for preferred working hours, so one can relate to the previous diary while filling in the second.

2. THE TIMING OF WORK

As indicated above, the timing of the work can not be known.

3. PREDICTABILITY OF AND CONTROL OVER WORKING HOURS

Satisfaction with one's working hours per se don't come up. Only a question about general life satisfaction is posed.

CAN-TAB 7.

Overall, how satisfied are you with your present life?	Hoe tevreden bent u over het algemeen met uw huidige leven?
Very satisfied	Zeer tevreden
Fairly satisfied	Vrij tevreden
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Tevreden noch ontevreden
Fairly dissatisfied	Vrij ontevreden
Very dissatisfied	Zeer ontevreden

4. COMMUTING TIME

Commuting time from home to work comes up in the diary, question 15.

Final remarks: After filling in the online questionnaire, the respondent can compare his or her time usage to that of others in the database that are in the same “group” deducted from the first demographic questions.

One can also compare one’s actual with one’s preferred working hours. The results can be printed in the end.

MIKROZENSUS 2002 UND ARBEITSKRÄFTESTICHPROBE DER EUROPÄISCHEN UNION 2002, GERMANY (GER-MIK)

This survey is conducted by Statistisches Bundesamt Deutschland¹¹. In this longitudinal survey, data are collected annually. A random sample of German households is used to create a panel and all individuals in these households are interviewed. A quarter of the households in the panel is replaced once a year.

I. WORKING HOURS

The weekly working hours are approached in two ways. First the usual working hours are asked. Then the actual working hours are asked using a reference week.

GER-MIK q 45.

Wie viele Stunden arbeiten Sie normalerweise pro woche?	How many hours a week do you usually work?
Bis 98 Stunden pro Woche: Geben Sie bitte die Zahl der Stunden an (gegebenenfalls gerundet)!	Till 98 hours a week: Please give the exact amount of hours (please round off if necessary)! ...
...	
Mehr als 98 Stunden pro Woche	More than 98 hours a week

¹¹ The Statistisches Bundesamt is the source of all questions and additional survey information that are presented in this section. The used website and survey are subject to Statistisches Bundesamt copyright, Wiesbaden 2004. Used URL on 05-01-04: http://www.destatis.de/micro/e/micro_c1.htm

GER-MIK q 46.

Und wie viele Stunden (einschl. Überstunden) haben Sie in der Berichtswoche (22. bis 28. April) tatsächlich gearbeitet?	And how many hours (including overtime) did you actually work during the reference week (22 th till 28 th of April)?
Bis 98 Stunden pro Woche: Geben Sie bitte die Zahl der Stunden an (gegebenenfalls gerundet)! ...	Till 98 hours a week: Please give the exact amount of hours (please round off if necessary)! ...
Mehr als 98 Stunden pro Woche	More than 98 hours a week
In der Berichtswoche nicht gearbeitet	Did not work in reference week

After these two questions, a comparison is made between the two weeks.

GER-MIK q 47.

Entsprach Ihre Arbeitszeit in der Berichtswoche (22. bis 28. April) der normalen Stundenzahl, oder haben Sie mehr oder weniger Stunden als normalerweise gearbeitet?	Did your working hours in the reference week (22 nd till 28 th of April) match your usual working hours, or did your work more or less hours than usually?
Arbeitszeit entsprach der normalen Stundenzahl	Working hours in reference week match the usual working hours
Mehr gearbeitet als normalerweise	Worked more than usually
Weniger gearbeitet als normalerweise	Worked less than usually

The reasons for a possible difference are discussed next. First the reasons for working less hours in the reference week than usually are discussed first.

GER-MIK q 47a.

Was war der wichtigste Grund , weshalb Sie in der Berichtswoche (22. bis 28. April) weniger Stunden als normalerweise gearbeitet haben?	What was the most important reason , that you worked fewer hours during the reference week (22 nd till 28 th of April) than usually?
Krankheit, Unfall	Illness, accident
Kur, Heilstättenbehandlung	Health treatment, treatment in a sanatorium
Arbeitsschutzbestimmungen, auch Mutterschaft	
Elternzeit/ Erziehungsurlaub bis zu 3 Monaten	Parental leave/ leave up to 3 months
Elternzeit/ Erziehungsurlaub länger als 3 Monate	Parental leave/ leave more than 3 months
Wegen Altersteilzeit nicht mehr am Arbeitsplatz	Not on the job anymore because of part-time for the elderly
Dienstbefreiung	Fired
Streik, Aussperrung	Labour dispute
Schlechtwetterlage	Bad weather conditions
Kurzarbeit	Reduced working hours
Aufnahme einer Tätigkeit in der Berichtswoche	Starting new job in reference week
Beendigung einer Tätigkeit in der Berichtswoche	Ended job in reference week
Arbeitsstunden zu anderen Terminen geleistet (auch gleitende Arbeitszeit und andere flexible Arbeitszeiten)	Compensation for hours worked in other periods (also flexible working hours)
Teilnahme an Schulausbildung, Aus- oder Fortbildung außerhalb des Betriebes	Participation in school education or training course outside the company
Persönliche, familiäre Verpflichtungen oder sonstige persönliche Gründe	Personal, family obligations or other personal reasons
Sonstige Gründe	Other reasons

The case when a respondent worked more in the reference week than usually is interesting, because overtime is given as a possible explanation.

GER-MIK q 47b

Was war der wichtigste Grund , weshalb Sie in der Berichtswoche (22. bis 28. April) mehr Stunden als normalerweise gearbeitet haben?	What was the main reason that you worked more hours than usually in the reference week (22th till 28 th of April)?
Ausgleich für zu wenig geleistete Arbeitsstunden zu anderen Terminen (auch gleitende Arbeitszeit).	Compensation for hours worked in other periods (also flexible working hours)
Überstunden	Overtime
Sonstige Gründe	Other reasons

This way the overtime can be calculated. If the respondent indicates that overtime was the reason for extra working hours in the reference week, the overtime is the difference between the usual and actual hours worked.

It is a problem that regularly occurring overtime can be included in the usual hours worked. So the overtime is not the difference between the contractual and actual hours per se, but could also be between the usual and actual hours.

Another problem is that there is no information about the usual overtime, since it is only known for the reference week, which might not be representative for other weeks.

Working hours at night come up again in question 51a. This question will be presented in the next section, where deviant working time is discussed.

2. THE TIMING OF WORK

Many questions are asked about deviant working hours. For every type of deviant working time, the respondents are asked to indicate the regularity of this working time. A three-month reference period is used.

GER-MIK q 48.

Haben Sie in der Zeit von Februar bis April 2002 samstags gearbeitet ? Falls ja, geben Sie bitte an, ob Sie in dieser Zeit ständig, regelmäßig oder gelegentlich samstags gearbeitet haben!	Did you work on Saturdays in the period from February till April 2002? If yes, please indicate whether you always, regularly or sometimes worked on Saturdays in this period!
Ja - und zwar ...	Yes - namely
ständig, an jedem Samstag	Always, every Saturday
regelmäßig (in gleichbleibenden Zeitabständen, aber nicht an jedem Samstag)	Regularly (with equal periods in between, but not on every Saturday)
gelegentlich (nur hin und wieder oder in unregelmäßigen Zeitabständen)	Sometimes (only once in a while or with irregular periods in between)

Haben Sie in der Zeit von Februar bis April 2002 samstags gearbeitet? Falls ja, geben Sie bitte an, ob Sie in dieser Zeit ständig, regelmäßig oder gelegentlich samstags gearbeitet haben!	Did you work on Saturdays in the period from February till April 2002? If yes, please indicate whether you always, regularly or sometimes worked on Saturdays in this period!
Nein	No

GER-MIK q 49.

Haben Sie in der Zeit von Februar bis April 2002 an Sonn- und/oder Feiertagen gearbeitet? Falls ja, geben Sie bitte an, ob Sie in dieser Zeit ständig, regelmäßig oder gelegentlich Sonn- und/oder Feiertagen gearbeitet haben!	Did you work on Sundays and/or public holidays in the period from February till April 2002? If yes, please indicate whether you always, regularly or sometimes worked on Sundays and/or public holidays in this period!
Ja - und zwar ...	Yes - namely
ständig, an jedem Sonn- und Feiertag	Always, every Sunday and public holiday
regelmäßig (in gleichbleibenden Zeitabständen, aber nicht an jedem Sonn- und Feiertag)	Regularly (with equal periods in between, but not on every Sunday and public holiday)
gelegentlich (nur hin und wieder oder in unregelmäßigen Zeitabständen)	Sometimes (only once in a while or with irregular periods in between)
Nein	No

GER-MIK q 50.

Haben Sie in der Zeit von Februar bis April 2002 abends zwischen 18 und 23 Uhr gearbeitet? Falls ja, geben Sie bitte an, ob Sie in dieser Zeit ständig, regelmäßig oder gelegentlich abends zwischen 18 und 23 Uhr gearbeitet haben!	Did you work on evenings between 18 and 23 o'clock in the period from February till April 2002? If yes, please indicate whether you always, regularly or sometimes worked on evenings between 18 and 23 hours in this period!
Ja - und zwar ...	Yes - namely
ständig, an jedem Arbeitstag	Always, every workday
regelmäßig (in gleichbleibenden Zeitabständen, aber nicht an jedem Arbeitstag)	Regularly (with equal periods in between, but not on every workday)
gelegentlich (nur hin und wieder oder in unregelmäßigen Zeitabständen)	Sometimes (only once in a while or with irregular periods in between)
Nein	No

GER-MIK q 51.

Haben Sie in der Zeit von Februar bis April 2002 nachts zwischen 23 und 6 Uhr gearbeitet? Falls ja, geben Sie bitte an, ob Sie in dieser Zeit ständig, regelmäßig oder gelegentlich nachts zwischen 23 und 6 Uhr gearbeitet haben!	Did you work nights between 23 and 6 o'clock in the period from February till April 2002? If yes, please indicate whether you always, regularly or sometimes worked at night between 23 and 6 o'clock in this period!
Ja - und zwar ...	Yes - namely
ständig, an jedem Arbeitstag	Always, every workday
regelmäßig (in gleichbleibenden Zeitabständen, aber nicht an jedem Arbeitstag)	Regularly (with equal periods in between, but not on every workday)
gelegentlich (nur hin und wieder oder in unregelmäßigen Zeitabständen)	Sometimes (only once in a while or with irregular periods in between)
Nein	No

The average amount of hours that the respondent works in the indicated night period is asked.

GER-MIK q 51.a

Und wie viele Arbeitsstunden fielen dabei durchschnittlich pro Nacht in die Zeit von 23 bis 6 Uhr? Bitte beachten Sie die Erläuterungen zu dieser Frage!	And how many working hours were there a night between the period of 23 and 6 'o clock? Please note the clarification to this question!
Geben Sie bitte die Zahl der Stunden an (gegebenenfalls gerundet)! ...	Please give the number of hours (please round off if necessary)! ...

3. PREDICTABILITY OF AND CONTROL OVER WORKING HOURS

Little is asked about this subject. The predictability of working hours is briefly touched upon by questioning the type of contract.

GER-MIK q 42.

Ist Ihr Arbeitsvertrag, Ihre Tätigkeit befristet oder unbefristet? Ein Ausbildungsvertrag gilt hier auch als befristeter Arbeitsvertrag!	Is your working arrangement temporary or permanent? A learning arrangement also counts as a temporary working arrangement here!
Befristet	Temporary
Unbefristet	Permanent
Trifft nicht zu, da selbstständig oder mithelfend	Does not apply because I am self-employed or helping

4. COMMUTING TIME

There are no questions about Commuting time

EUROPEAN LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 2001 (EUR-LFS)

This survey is conducted by Eurostat¹². It is a longitudinal survey and is carried out in several EU-member states and some candidate member states under coordination of Eurostat. It is conducted continuously, with data generally being processed quarterly and annually. But some involved states are not able to do so. They conduct it once a year instead. Households, within which individuals are asked, are the sampling unit.

The presented questions are based on the list of variables and their values, corresponding with the survey. This was necessary because the questionnaire was not available.

I. WORKING HOURS

¹² Eurostat is the source of all questions and additional survey information that are presented in this section. The used website and survey are subject to European Communities copyright, 2003. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2003. Used URL on 05-01-04: http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/Public/datashop/print-product/EN?catalogue=Eurostat&product=KS-BF-03-002-__-N-EN&mode=download

The weekly working hours are approached in two ways. First the usual weekly working hours are asked.

EUR-LFS q 49/50

Number of hours per week usually worked	Aantal gebruikelijke arbeidsuren per week
Usual hours cannot be given because hours worked vary considerably from week to week or from month to month	Gebruikelijke arbeidsuren per week kunnen niet gegeven worden omdat de gewerkte uren elke week of maand sterk verschillen.
Number of hours usually worked in first job	Aantal gebruikelijke arbeidsuren per week in eerste baan
Not applicable	Niet van toepassing
No answer	Geen antwoord

Second, a reference week is used. The actual working hours in this week are asked.

EUR-LFS q 51/52

Number of hours actually worked during the reference week	Aantal daadwerkelijk gewerkte uren gedurende de referentieweek
Person having a job or business and not having worked at all in the main activity during the reference week	De persoon heeft een baan of zaak en heeft niet gewerkt aan de voornaamste activiteit gedurende de referentieweek.
Number of hours actually worked in the first job during the reference week	Aantal daadwerkelijk gewerkte uren in de eerste baan gedurende de referentieweek
Not applicable	Niet van toepassing
No answer	Geen antwoord

The same question is asked later about the respondent's second job, if applicable (question 64/65).

Then a comparison is made between the number of actually and usually worked hours. The reasons for a potential difference in working hours are asked after this. By giving overtime as a possible cause of the difference, the total overtime in the reference week can be calculated.

EUR-LFS q 53/54

Main reason for hours actually worked during the reference week being different from the person's usual hours.	Voornaamste reden dat de daadwerkelijk gewerkte uren gedurende de referentieweek verschillen van de gebruikelijke uren.
Person has worked more than usual due to	Persoon heeft meer dan gebruikelijk gewerkt
Variable hours (e.g. flexible working hours)	Variabele uren (d.w.z. flexibele arbeidsuren)
Overtime	Overuren
Other reason	Andere reden
Person has worked less than usual due to	Persoon heeft minder dan normal gewerkt wegens
Bad weather	Slecht weer
Slack work for technical or economic reasons	
Labour dispute	
Education or training	Scholing of training
Variable hours (e.g. flexible working hours)	Variabele uren (d.w.z. flexibele arbeidsuren)
Own illness, injury or temporary disability	Eigen ziekte, verwonding of tijdelijke handicap
Maternity or parental leave	Zwangerschaps- of ouderschapsverlof
Special leave for personal or family reasons	Speciale afwezigheid wegens persoonlijke of familieredenen
Annual Holidays	Jaarlijkse vakantie

Main reason for hours actually worked during the reference week being different from the person's usual hours.	Voornaamste reden dat de daadwerkelijk gewerkte uren gedurende de referentieweek verschillen van de gebruikelijke uren.
Bank Holidays	
Start of/ change in job during reference week	Begin van een nieuwe baan of verandering van baan gedurende de referentieweek
End of job without taking up a new one during reference week	Einde van baan zonder met een nieuwe te beginnen
Other reasons	Andere redenen
Person having worked usual hours during the reference week	Persoon heeft gebruikelijke uren gewerkt tijdens de referentieweek
Person whose hours vary considerably from week to week or month to month and who did not state a reason for divergence between the actual and usual hours	Persoon wiens uren aanzienlijk verschillen van week tot week of van maand tot maand, maar die geen reden heeft aangegeven voor het verschil tussen het daadwerkelijke en gebruikelijke aantal uren
Not applicable	Niet van toepassing
No answer	Geen antwoord

After these two realistic approaches to weekly working hours, questions are also asked about the preferred weekly working hours.

EUR-LFS q 55.

Wish to work usually more than the current number of hours	Wil meer gebruikelijke uren werken dan huidig aantal uren
No	Nee
Yes, through an additional job	Ja, door een aanvullende baan
Yes, through a job working more hours than the present job	Ja, door een andere baan met meer uren dan de huidige baan
Yes, but only within the present job	Ja, maar alleen binnen de huidige baan
Yes, in any of the above ways	Ja, op elke van de bovengenoemde manieren
Not applicable	Niet van toepassing
No answer	Geen antwoord

EUR-LFS q 56/57

Number of hours that the person would like to work in total	Aantal uren die de persoon in totaal zou willen werken
Number of hours wished to work in total	Aantal totaal gewenste arbeidsuren
Not applicable	Niet van toepassing
No answer	Geen antwoord

2. WORKING HOURS

Although no questions are asked about the distribution of the working hours over the days of the week and the time of the day, there is a section about atypical work. This is work at deviant time (tijdstippen).

EUR-LFS q 204

Shift work	Ploegendienst
Person does shift work	Persoon werkt in ploegendienst
Person never does shift work	Persoon werkt nooit in ploegendienst

Not applicable	Niet van toepassing
No answer	Geen antwoord

EUR-LFS q 205

Evening work	Avond werk
Person usually works in the evening	Persoon werkt meestal 's avonds
Person sometimes works in the evening	Persoon werkt soms 's avonds
Person never works in the evening	Persoon werkt nooit 's avonds
Not applicable	Niet van toepassing
No answer	Geen antwoord

EUR-LFS q 206

Night work	Nacht werk
Person usually works at night	Persoon werkt meestal 's nachts
Person sometimes works at night	Persoon werkt soms 's nachts
Person never works at night	Persoon werkt nooit 's nachts
Not applicable	Niet van toepassing
No answer	Geen antwoord

EUR-LFS q 207

Saturday work	Zaterdag werk
Person usually works on Saturdays	Persoon werkt meestal op zaterdag
Person sometimes works on Saturdays	Persoon werkt soms op zaterdag
Person never works on Saturdays	Persoon werkt nooit op zaterdag
Not applicable	Niet van toepassing
No answer	Geen antwoord

EUR-LFS q 208

Sunday work	Zondag werk
Person usually works on Sundays	Persoon werkt meestal op zondag
Person sometimes works on Sundays	Persoon werkt soms op zondag
Person never works on Sundays	Persoon werkt nooit op zondag
Not applicable	Niet van toepassing
No answer	Geen antwoord

Commuting time and predictability of and authority over working time don't come up.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY HOUSEHOLD PANEL, WAVE 8, 2001 (ECHP)

This survey is conducted by Eurostat on behalf of the European Commission in several European countries under coordination of Eurostat.¹³ It is a longitudinal panel survey among a sample of households. The individuals in the households are interviewed once a year.

¹³ Eurostat is the source of all questions and additional survey information that are presented in this section. The used website and survey are subject to European Communities copyright, 2003. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2003. Used URL on 05-01-04:

http://forum.europa.eu.int/Public/irc/dsis/echpanel/library?l=/doc_pan&vm=detailed&sb=Title;

I. WORKING HOURS

A rough distinction is made between the employees that work more and less than 15 hours a week. A very clear explanation is given on what is meant by “job or business” and what to do in case the respondent has two or more jobs.

ECHP q 1.

We would like to start with your present work and daily activities. Are you at present working in a job or business normally involving at least 15 hours of work a week?	We zouden willen beginnen met uw huidige werk en dagelijkse activiteiten. Heeft u momenteel een baan of werkt u voor een bedrijf, waar u normaal gesproken meer dan 15 uur per week aan besteedt?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

ECHP q 2.

Even if you are not working at present, do you have a job or business normally involving at least 15 hours of work a week, but from which you are temporarily absent for some reason?	Zelf als u momenteel niet werkt, heeft u een baan of werkt u voor een bedrijf waar u normaal gesproken 15 uur per week voor werkt, maar waar u om bepaalde redenen tijdelijk afwezig van bent?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

The respondents that answered “no” to both questions 1 and 2 are separated and are given different questions in a special section. The rest is asked about their usual weekly working hours.

ECHP q 27.

How many hours per week do you normally work in your main job or business?	Hoeveel uur werkt u normaal gesproken voor uw grootste baan of zaak?
Hours... per week	Uren ... per week

In question 27 something is forgotten. The respondents might not have any continuity in the hours they work weekly. The flexible employees might not be able to answer this question. There is no option for them to answer the question correctly with “no usual working hours”. Not even an indication is given as what to do if one lacks normal working hours. The same goes for question 49, discussed below. This kind of carelessness might result in blurred data.

In question 73, however, irregular working hours are taken into account. This question is given to the respondents that work 15 hour or less. Is there a - to me illogical – assumption that people who work more than 15 hours weekly have regular working hours and that people who work less than that have irregular working hours?

In the context of questioning the monthly earnings, the weekly working hours come up once more in question 49, possibly in order to be able to calculate the hourly wages. So these are the hours on which the wages are based.

ECHP q 49.

How many hours per week do you work in your main job, including paid overtime if any?	Hoeveel uren per week werkt u in uw voornaamste baan, inclusief eventuele betaalde overuren?
Hours per week...	Uren per week ...

Now the separate section for respondents working less than 15 hours a week or not at all will be discussed below. The approach is remarkable since in the end all respondents that do any kind of work are filtered out in four steps. At first all respondents that usually work 15 hours a week or more are selected and asked separately for their exact working hours.

Then in question 65 the people that see working as their main activity despite working less than 15 hours a week are selected. The people that have a different main activity but still work for some hours a week are selected in question 66.

ECHP q 65.

What is your main activity status?	Wat is uw hoofdzakelijke activiteit?
In education or training	In opleiding of training
Unemployed	Werkloos
Retired	Met pensioen
Doing housework, looking after children or other persons	Huishoudelijk werk doen, op kinderen of andere personen passen
In community or military service	In publieke of militaire dienst
Working (less than 15 hours a week, but still considers work as the "main activity")	Werken (minder dan 15 uur per week, maar beschouwt werk desondanks als de "voornaamste bezigheid")
Other, please specify	Anders, namelijk

ECHP q 66.

Have you done any work in a job or business during the past seven days, even if this was only for one or a few hours?	Heeft u in de afgelopen zeven dagen enig werk verricht voor een baan of zaak, al was het maar voor één of een paar uurtjes
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

The respondents that for some reason were absent from work the last week, but hold small jobs for less than 15 hours a week, for whom work is not their main activity, are missed here.

ECHP q 73.

How many hours a week do you normally work in your job or business? Please give the total hours per week if you work at more than one job or business at present.	Hoeveel uren werkt u normaal gesproken voor uw baan of zaak? Geef alstublieft het totaal aantal uren per week aan indien u momenteel voor meer dan één baan of zaak werkt.
Hours ... per week	Uren ... per week
Does not apply because work is irregular	Is niet van toepassing omdat het werk onregelmatig is

2. THE TIMING OF WORK

The timing of work does not come up.

3. PREDICTABILITY OF AND CONTROL OVER WORKING HOURS

Little is said about the predictability of and control over working hours. Predictability is only briefly touched upon while discussing the type of employment contract the respondent has.

ECHP q 34.

What type of employment contract do you have in your main job? Please indicate which of the following best describes your situation.	Wat voor soort arbeidscontract heeft u in uw voornaamste baan? Geef alstublieft aan welke van de volgende antwoordmogelijkheden uw situatie het beste beschrijft.
Permanent employment	Permanent dienstverband
Fixed-term or short-term contract	Tijdelijk dienstverband
Casual work with no contract	Tijdelijk werk zonder contract
Some other working arrangement	Andere arbeidsovereenkomst

4. COMMUTING TIME

Commuting time does not come up.

EUROBAROMETER 23. MARCH-APRIL 1985 (EUR-BAR23)

This survey is conducted by the European Opinion Research Group on behalf of the European Commission¹⁴. It is conducted at least two times a year among a sample of households. Topics vary per version.

http://www.gesis.org/en/data_service/eurobarometer/standard_eb_topics/indexframe_topics.htm

I. WORKING HOURS

The usual current weekly working hours are asked.

EUR-BAR23 q 143.

Hoeveel uur in de week werkt u momenteel?	How many hours a week do you work at this moment?
Minder dan 20	Less than 20
21-24	21-24
25-29	25-29
30-34	30-34
35-40	35-40
41-45	41-45
Meer dan 45	More than 45
?	?

¹⁴ The questions and additional survey information that are presented in this section are subject to European Communities copyright, 2003. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2003. Used URL on 07-01-04: http://www.gesis.org/en/data_service/eurobarometer/standard_eb_topics/indexframe_topics.htm

This is all there is asked about the real weekly working hours. Next, the respondents are asked about their satisfaction with the current situation. They must fill in the preferred amount of weekly working hours.

EUR- BAR23 q 144.

Men zegt wel dat niet iedereen tevreden is over z'n huidige aantal werkuren. Hoe is dat met u, aannemende dat de beloning per uur gelijk bleef, hoeveel uur per week zou u dan bij voorkeur willen werken?	They say that not everybody is satisfied with their present amount of working hours. How do you feel about this? Given that the hourly wages stay the same, how many hours a week would you prefer to work?
Minder dan 20	Less than 20
21-24	21-24
25-29	25-29
29-34	29-34
35-40	35-40
41-45	41-45
Meer dan 45	More than 45
?	?

2. THE TIMING OF WORK

The timing of the work doesn't come up.

3. PREDICTABILITY OF AND CONTROL OVER WORKING HOURS

There are no questions about the employees control over their working hours. It is asked, however, whether the respondent would like to have more control and flexibility.

EUR- BAR23 q 145.

Stel dat men in de toekomst een meer flexibele werktijdenregeling zou kunnen krijgen dan nu het geval is, aan welk systeem zou u dan bij gelijkblijvend salaris / loon de voorkeur geven?	Imagine that one could have a more flexible working time arrangement in the future than now possible. What system would you prefer considering that your wages stay the same?
Vaste werktijden, elke dag	
Een vast overeengekomen aantal werkuren per maand, maar het aantal dagen dat gewerkt wordt en het aantal uren per dag zou in overleg overeengekomen kunnen worden, al naar gelang de behoefte aan productie en/of i.v.m. de organisatie van het werk	A fixed number of working hours a month, but the number of days and the number of hours a day can be decided in...., depending on the need for production and/or the organisation of the work.
Een vast aantal overeengekomen werkuren per jaar, maar dan met perioden waarin hard gewerkt moet worden, hetgeen langere werkdagen met zich meebrengt en met andere perioden met korte werkdagen of vakantie al naar gelang de behoefte aan produktie en/of i.v.m. de organisatie van het werk.	A fixed amount of working hours a year, but with periods when you must work hard, which means longer working days and other periods with short working days of holidays, depending on the need of production and/ or the organisation of work.
?	?

4. COMMUTING TIME

Commuting time does not come up.

EUROBAROMETER 56.1. SEPTEMBER OCTOBER 2001 (EUR-BAR56)

This survey is conducted by the European Opinion Research Group on behalf of the European Commission¹⁵. It is conducted at least two times a year among a sample of households. Topics vary per version.

1. WORKING HOURS

The questioning of the weekly working hours reveals the actual hours worked. It's about the usual working hours, including overtime.

EUR-BAR56 Q29.

How many hours do you usually work a week in your job, including overtime? Please do not include meal breaks. If it varies, take the average over the last 4 weeks.	Hoeveel uur werkt u meestal per week in uw baan, inclusief overwerkuren, exclusief eetpauzes. Als het per week verschilt, neemt u dan het gemiddelde van de afgelopen 4 weken.
Number of hours:	Aantal uren:

2. THE TIMING OF WORK

The timing of the work does not come up.

3. PREDICTABILITY OF AND CONTROL OVER WORKING HOURS

There are no questions about the actual situation of the respondent when it comes to predictability of and control over working time. But the respondent's opinions and wishes on this subject are asked in relatively great detail.

EUR-BAR56 Q.23.

For you personally, how important do you think each of the following is in choosing a job? Would you say it's very important, important, neither important nor unimportant, not important or not important at all?	Voor u persoonlijk, hoe belangrijk vindt u de volgende aspecten bij het vinden van een baan? Zou u zeggen dat het zeer belangrijk, belangrijk, belangrijk noch onbelangrijk, onbelangrijk, of helemaal niet belangrijk is?
A job with flexible working hours	Een baan met flexibele arbeidstijden
Convenient hours of work	Prettige arbeidstijden

¹⁵ The questions and additional survey information that are presented in this section are subject to European Communities copyright, 2003. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2003. Used URL on 07-01-04: http://www.gesis.org/en/data_service/eurobarometer/standard_eb_topics/indexframe_topics.htm

EUR-BAR56 Q.40.

I am going to read out a list of various aspects of jobs. Please choose between the two ends of this scale. If you are completely dissatisfied with that particular aspect of your present job, you give a score of 1. If you are completely satisfied with that particular aspect of your present job, you give a score of 7. The scores between 1 and 7 allow you to say how close to either side you are.	Ik ga een lijst met verschillende aspecten van banen oplezen. Kies een punt tussen de twee uiteinden van de schaal. Als u geheel ontevreden bent met dit specifieke aspect van uw huidige baan, geeft u een score van 1. Als u helemaal tevreden bent met dit specifieke aspect van uw huidige baan, geeft u een score van 7. De scores tussen 1 en 7 tonen aan hoe dicht u bij welke kant staat.
The hours you work	De uren die u werkt

The questions presented below are about control over the working situation in general. The working hours could be a part of them.

EUR-BAR56 Q.32.

Here is a list of statements about your current job. For each of them, please tell me if it is very true, quite true or not at all true?	Hier is een lijst met beweringen over uw huidige baan. Geeft u voor elke alstublieft aan of het helemaal waar is, enigszins waar of absoluut niet waar
I have a lot to say over what happens at work	Ik heb veel te zeggen over wat er op het werk gebeurt

EUR-BAR56 Q.33.

How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements describing your job? Do you strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree or strongly disagree?	In hoeverre bent u het eens of oneens met de volgende beweringen over uw baan? Bet u het er zeer mee eens, mee eens, eens noch oneens, oneens of zeer oneens?
I have a great deal of influence in deciding what tasks I do	Ik heb veel invloed in het beslissen welke taken ik doe.

EUR-BAR56 Q.35.

Suppose there was to be some decision made at your place of work that changed the way you do your job. Do you think that you personally would have any say in the decision about the change, or not? (IF YES) How much influence over the decision do you think that you personally would have? A great deal, quite a lot or just a little?	Stelt u zich eens voor dat er op uw werk een beslissing genomen moet worden die de manier verandert waarop u uw werk moet doen. Denkt u dat u persoonlijk inspraak zou hebben in de beslissing over de verandering of niet? (ZO JA) Hoeveel invloed op de beslissing denkt u dat u persoonlijk zou hebben? Zeer veel, redelijk veel of een klein beetje?
No	Nee
Yes, a great deal of influence	Ja, heel veel invloed
Yes, quite a lot of influence	Ja, vrij veel invloed
Yes, just a little influence	Ja, een beetje invloed
DK	

EUR-BAR56 Q.36.

Do you think that you should have more say in the decisions that affect your work, or are you satisfied with the way things are?	Zou u meer medezeggenschap willen hebben in de beslissingen die invloed hebben op uw werk, of bent u tevreden met de huidige situatie?
--	--

Should have more to say	Ik zou meer medezeggenschap moeten hebben
Satisfied with the way things are	Ik ben tevreden met de huidige situatie
DK	

4. COMMUTING TIME

It is not asked whether the commuting time is considered to be a part of the working hours. The satisfaction about the possibilities to travel between home and work does come up, though.

EUR-BAR56 Q.20.

I am now going to ask you to talk about different aspects of your everyday life. For each of them, could you tell me if you think this aspect of your life is very good, fairly good or very bad?	Ik ga u nu vragen om te vertellen over verschillende aspecten van uw dagelijkse leven. Kunt u voor elk aspect aangeven of het zeer goed is, vrij goed of zeer slecht?
Travel facilities for going to work, shopping	Reismogelijkheden om naar het werk of naar de winkels te gaan.

ENQUÊTE WERKGELEGENHEID EN LONEN, THE NETHERLANDS (NET-EWL)

This survey is conducted by Statistics Netherlands or Centraal Bureau van de Statistiek¹⁶. This continuous survey is conducted once every three months among a sample of companies, directing the management of these companies. The employer answers questions about individual workers.

I. WORKING HOURS

The contractual weekly working hours are asked. In question C5 these are called the normal weekly working hours.

NET-EWL C5.

Normale arbeidsduur per week	Normal working hours a week
Uren...	Hours...

The distribution of the hours over the days of the week does not come up.

The number of hours a year is not asked directly, but can be estimated. In C10 the hours unpaid for by/through the employer in the paymentperiod, because of sickness, leave without pay e.g. are asked.

¹⁶ The Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (CBS) is the source of all presented questions and additional survey information in this section. All information is subject to Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek copyrights. Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, Voorburg/Heerlen, 2003. www.cbs.nl

NET-EWL C10.

Niet doorbetaalde uren	Non-paid hours
Uren...	Hours...

In C7 the yearly agreed upon schedule free days and days used for schooling, that are given on the basis of a regulation of reduction in working hours and that are not already a part of the weekly working hours, are asked.

In C7 wordt er gevraagd naar de op jaarbasis overeengekomen roostervrije dagen en dagen t.b.v. scholing, die op grond van een arbeidsduurverkortingsregeling zijn/worden verleend en niet die zijn verwerkt in de arbeidsduur per week.

NET-EWL C7.

Adv-dagen	Reduction-in-working-hours-days
...	...

In C5 the weekly working hours, excluding overtime are asked. These are the contractual working hours.

NET-EWL C5.

Normale arbeidsduur per week	Normal working hours a week
Uren...	Hours...

The overtime is defined as the fully paid legally worked overtime in the period of payment. Returned overtime, paid commuting time and waiting hours are not considered as overtime.

NET-EWL C11.

Overwerkgegevens: uren	Overtime information: hours
...	...

In C12 the total payment of overtime earnings is asked. This payment only involves the fully paid actually worked overtime in the period of payment.

NET-EWL C12.

Overwerkgegevens: Verdiensten	Overtime information: Earnings
In hele Euro's	In whole Euros

The unpaid overtime is left out. On the basis of this the working hours on which the earnings are based can be calculated.

2. THE TIMING OF WORK

The timing of the work does not come up.

3. PREDICTABILITY OF AND CONTROL OVER WORKING HOURS

The work agreement, question C4, is the only question that reveals something about the predictability of working hours. A distinction is made between employees with fixed terms of employment (dienstverband) and employees with flexible terms of employment. The employees with fixed terms of employment work an equal amount of contractual hours each period of payment, when the ones with flexible terms of employment don't have an agreement to work a fixed amount of hours per period.

4. COMMUTING TIME

Commuting time does not come up.

1970 BRITISH COHORT STUDY: TWENTY SIX-YEAR FOLLOW-UP, 1996 (UK-BCS)

This survey is conducted by Social Statistics Research Unit¹⁷. In this longitudinal study, a panel was created out of babies that were born during a certain reference week. These individuals are asked several times more at different ages.

I. WORKING HOURS

The usual weekly working hours on which the payment is based are asked.

UK-BCS q 18.

How many hours do you usually work each week? Please include any paid overtime you usually do, but exclude meal breaks.	Hoeveel uur werkt u meestal per week? Inclusief betaalde overuren die u meestal doet, maar exclusief eetpauzes.
Hours in average week: ...	Uren in een gemiddelde week: ...

2. THE TIMING OF WORK

The timing of work does not come up.

¹⁷ The U.K. data-archive website is the source of all presented questions and additional survey information. They are subject to University of Essex copyright, 2002. All rights reserved. Used URL on 07-01-04: <http://www.data-archive.ac.uk/doc/3833/mrdoc/pdf/b3833uab.pdf>

3. PREDICTABILITY OF AND CONTROL OVER WORKING HOURS

Predictability of and control over working hours don't come up.

4. COMMUTING TIME

Commuting time does not come up.

BRITISH HOUSEHOLD PANEL SURVEY. WAVE II (UK-BHPS)

This survey is conducted by the Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER) from the University of Essex.¹⁸ This longitudinal survey is conducted annually among adults in a representative sample of households. The households form panels that are followed over a period of years. http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/bhps/doc/pdf_versions/questionnaires/bhpsw2q.pdf.

I. WORKING HOURS

The weekly contractual working hours are the starting point for questioning the weekly working hours. A separate question is added about overtime. This way the actual working hours can be calculated next to the contractual ones.

UK-BHPS E11.

Thinking about your (main) job, how many hours, <u>excluding</u> overtime and meal breaks, are you expected to work in a normal week? <i>If no normal hours note this in margin and ask for average.</i>	Hoeveel uur, <u>exclusief</u> overwerk en eetpauzes, wordt er van je verwacht dat je werkt in een normale week in je (voornaamste) baan? <i>Indien geen normale uren noteren in de kantlijn en vraag om gemiddelde.</i>
Write in...hours	Vul in...uur
Not applicable	Niet van toepassing
Don't know	Weet ik niet
Refused	Weigerde

UK-BHPS E12.

And how many hours <u>overtime</u> do you usually work in a normal week? <i>No usual: give average</i>	En hoeveel <u>overuren</u> werk je meestal in een normale week? <i>Geen normaal aantal uren: geef gemiddelde</i>
Write in:...hours	Vul in:...uur
Don't know	Weet ik niet
None	Geen

The actual working hours are asked using a reference week.

¹⁸ The source of all presented questions and additional survey information is the Iser website from the University of Essex. It is subject to University of Essex Copyright 2000-2003. All rights reserved. Used URL on 08-01-03 http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/bhps/doc/pdf_versions/questionnaires/bhpsw2q.pdf; <http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/bhps/>

UK-BHPS E1.

Can I just check, did you do any paid work last week – that is in the seven days ending last Sunday – either as an employee or self-employed?	Mag ik even vragen – heeft u vorige week enig betaald werk gedaan – dus in de zeven dagen die zondag zijn afgelopen – als werknemer of als zelfstandige?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

UK-BHPS E3.

What was the main reason you were away from work last week?	Wat was de voornaamste reden dat u vorige week afwezig was van uw werk?
Maternity leave	Moederschapsverlof
Other leave/ holiday	Ander verlof/ vakantie
Sick/ injured	Ziek/ gewond
Attending training course	Deelname aan cursus
Laid off/ on short time	Ontslagen/ arbeidsduurverkorting
On strike	Staking
Other personal/ family reasons (GIVE DETAILS)	Andere persoonlijke/ familie redenen (GEEF DETAILS)
Other reasons (GIVE DETAILS)	Andere redenen (GEEF DETAILS)

Using a calendar, the activities like work, unemployment, pensions and care since the 1st of September 2000 are recorded. So if a respondent didn't work for some time, this shows in the calendar. But the exact amount of hours worked is not asked. Only a distinction is made between full-time and part-time work. One cannot apply the working hours as given in E11 and E12 to the whole year because the respondent could have changed his/her job or working hours. Thus I conclude that the yearly working hours cannot be determined.

UK-BHPS J16.

Were you a full-time employee a part-time employee or self-employed?	Had u een voltijdbaan, een deeltijdbaan of was u zelfstandig ondernemer?
Full-time employee	Voltijdbaan
Part-time employee	Deeltijdbaan
Self-employed	Zelfstandig ondernemer

2. THE TIMING OF WORK

The timing of the work is asked.

UK-BHPS E47.

Which of the categories describes the times of day you usually work?	Welke van de categorieën beschrijft de tijdstippen van de dag waarop jij meestal werkt?
Mornings only	Alleen ochtenden
Afternoons only	Alleen middagen
During the day	Overdag
Evenings only	Alleen 's avonds
At night	's nachts

Which of the categories describes the times of day you usually work?	Welke van de categorieën beschrijft de tijdstippen van de dag waarop jij meestal werkt?
Both lunchtime and evenings	Zowel lunchtijd als avonden
Other times of the day	Andere tijdstippen van de dag
Rotating shifts	Wisselende diensten
Varies/ no usual pattern	Varieert/ geen gebruikelijk patroon
Daytime and evenings	Overdag en 's avonds
Other (please give details)	Anders (geef aub details)

3. PREDICTABILITY OF AND CONTROL OVER WORKING HOURS

The predictability of the length of the working arrangement comes up.

UK-BHPS E4

Is your current job (READ OUT)	Is uw huidige baan (LEES OP)
A permanent job	Een vaste baan
A seasonal, temporary or casual job	Een seizoensgebonden of tijdelijke baan
Or a job done under contract or for a fixed period of time?	Of een baan met een contract of voor een vaste periode?

It is asked whether the respondent has a special working hours arrangement. This says something about the predictability of and control over working hours.

UK-BHPS E48.

Some people have special working hours arrangements that vary daily or weekly. In your (main) job is your agreed working arrangement any of those listed on the card?	Sommige mensen hebben speciale arbeidscontracten wat betreft de arbeidsuren, die dagelijks of wekelijks verschillen. Is jouw contract van je (voornaamste) baan een van de contracten die op het kaartje staan?
Flexitime (flexible working hours)	Flexwerk (flexibele arbeidsuren)
Annualised hours contract	Uren op jaarbasis
Term time working	Tijdelijk contract
Job sharing	Duo baan
A nine-day fortnight	
A four-and-a-half day week	Vier-en-een-halve werkdag per week
Zero hours contract	Nul-uren contract
None of these	Geen van deze

The satisfaction about the working hours can also be seen as an indication of the control that the respondent has over them. I assume that an employee with more control over his/her working hours is more satisfied about them.

UK-BHPS E18.

I'm going to read out a list of various aspects of jobs, and after each one I'd like you to tell me from this card which number best describes how satisfied or dissatisfied you are with that particular aspect of your own present job. 1= Completely dissatisfied; 7= Completely satisfied; 4= Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied.	Ik ga een lijst met verschillende aspecten van banen oplezen. Geeft u na elk aspect alstublieft aan van deze kaart welk nummer het beste beschrijft hoe tevreden of ontevreden u bent met dit specifieke aspect van uw huidige baan. 1= zeer ontevreden; 7= zeer tevreden; 4= tevreden noch ontevreden.
The hours you work	De uren die u werkt

4. COMMUTING TIME

It is not asked whether the commuting time is considered as a part of the working hours. The length of the commuting time between home and work is asked though.

UK-BHPS E16.

About how much time does it usually take for you to get to work each day, door to door? One way journey only. If no usual give average.	Hoe lang doet u elke dag meestal over om van uw huis naar uw werk te reizen? Alleen de heenweg. Als geen gelijke reistijd, geef gemiddelde
Write in:...minutes	Vul in:...minuten
Doesn't apply	Niet van toepassing
Don't know	Weet ik niet

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY: TRANSITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE 2001-02 TO 2002-03 (UK-LFS)

This survey is conducted by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on behalf of the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE)¹⁹. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a longitudinal quarterly sample survey of households. A core of questions is included in every survey, together with non-core questions, which vary from quarter to quarter. Each quarter's LFS sample of private households is made up of 5 'waves'. Each wave is interviewed in 5 successive quarters. <http://www.data-archive.ac.uk/doc/4664/mrdoc/pdf/questionnaire2002.pdf>; <http://www.esds.ac.uk/government/lfs/>.

I. WORKING HOURS

The current weekly working hours are asked in two ways. First the usual hours worked are asked and then also the actual hours worked, using a reference week. A question about usual hours

¹⁹ wacht op reply

worked is only given to the respondents that have previously stated that they never work any kind of overtime.

UK-LFS q 174.

How many hours per week do you actually work in your main job/ business- please exclude meal breaks?	Hoeveel uur per week werkt u daadwerkelijk in uw grootste baan/ zaak- de eetpauzes niet meegerekend?
--	--

This question is only given to the respondents that sometimes work paid or unpaid overtime. After this the actual hours worked can be concluded from the question about the paid and unpaid overtime.

UK-LFS q 175.

Thinking of your main job/ business, how many hours per week do you (Name) usually work- please exclude meal breaks and overtime?	Hoeveel uur per week werkt u meestal in uw grootste baan/ zaak- de eetpauzes en overwerk niet meegerekend?
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UK-LFS q 176.

How many hours paid overtime do you usually work per week?	Hoeveel betaalde overuren werkt u gemiddeld per week?
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UK-LFS q 177.

How many hours unpaid overtime do you usually work per week?	Hoeveel onbetaalde overuren werkt u gemiddeld per week?
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On the basis of these questions, the contractual and actual hours as well as the hours on which the wages are based, can be calculated.

A question after actual hours worked is only given to the respondents that have previously stated that they never work any kind of overtime.

UK-LFS q 179.

Thinking about the seven days ending Sunday the (date), how many hours did you actually work in your (main) job/ business- please exclude meal breaks?	In de 7 dagen die eindigen met zondag de (datum), hoeveel dagen heb je in deze periode daadwerkelijk gewerkt in je (grootste) baan/ zaak- eetpauzes niet meegerekend?
--	---

This question is only given to the respondents that sometimes work paid or unpaid overtime.

UK-LFS q 180.

Thinking about the seven days ending Sunday the (date), how many hours did you actually work in your (main) job/ business- please exclude meal breaks and overtime?	In de 7 dagen die eindigen met Zondag de (datum), hoeveel dagen heb je in deze periode daadwerkelijk gewerkt in je grootste baan/ zaak- eetpauzes en overwerk niet meegerekend?
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UK-LFS q 181.

How many hours paid overtime did you actually work in the week ending Sunday the (date)?	Hoeveel betaalde overuren heb je gewerkt in de week die zondag de (datum) eindigde?
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UK-LFS q 182.

How many hours unpaid overtime did you actually work in the week ending Sunday the (date)?	Hoeveel onbetaalde overuren heeft u daadwerkelijk gewerkt in de week die zondag de (datum) eindigde?
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The same questions are asked about a possible second job. On the basis of these questions, the contractual and actual hours as well as the hours on which the wages are based, can be calculated for the reference week.

The reasons that for working less in the reference week than usually are also asked.

UK-LFS q 184.

What was the main reason that you did fewer hours than usual/ were away from work in the week ending Sunday the (date)?	Wat was de voornaamste reden dat u minder uren dan meestal gewerkt heeft/ u afwezig was van uw werk in de week die eindigt op Zondag de (datum)?
Number of hours worked/ overtime varies	Aantal arbeidsuren/ overuren wisselt
Bank holiday	Officiële feestdag op een werkdag
Maternity or paternity leave	Moederschaps-/ vaderschapsverlof
Other leave/ holiday	Ander verlof/ andere vakantie
Sick or injured	Ziek of gewond
Attending a training course away from own workplace	Deelname aan een cursus buiten de werkplek
Started new job/ changed jobs	Begonnen met nieuwe baan/ van baan veranderd
Ended job and did not start new one that week	Gestopt met een baan en die week niet met een nieuwe begonnen
Laid off/ short time/ work interrupted by bad weather	Ontslagen/ arbeidsurenverkortings/ werk onderbroken door slecht weer
Laid off/ short time/ work interrupted by labour dispute at own workplace	Ontslagen/ arbeidsurenverkortings/ werk onderbroken door staking op de eigen werkplek
Laid off/ short time/ work interrupted by economic and other causes	Ontslagen/ arbeidsurenverkortings/ werk onderbroken door economische en andere redenen
Other personal/ family reasons	Andere persoonlijke/ familie redenen
Other reasons	Andere redenen

The distribution of the working hours over the days of the week is asked in two ways.

UK-LFS q 191.

On how many (different) days do you usually work?	Op hoeveel (verschillende) dagen werkt u meestal?
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UK-LFS q 196.

On which days do you usually work?	Op welke dagen werkt u meestal?
Monday	maandag
Tuesday	dinsdag
Wednesday	woensdag
Thursday	donderdag
Friday	vrijdag
Saturday	zaterdag
Sunday	zondag

UK-LFS q 197.

Do you ever work on Saturdays?	Werkt u wel eens op zaterdag?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

UK-LFS q 198.

Do you ever work on Sundays?	Werkt u ooit op zondag?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

The respondent's work-related situation 12 months ago is asked. But the length of the period remains unknown, making the calculation of annual working hours impossible.

UK-LFS q 315.

I should also like to ask you now about your situation 12 months ago, that is in (date), where you...	Ik zou u nu willen ondervragen over uw situatie 12 maanden geleden, dat is in (datum). Was u...
working in a paid job or business?	Betaalde arbeid aan het verrichten voor een baan of onderneming?
laid off, or on short time at firm?	Ontslagen of waren uw uren gereduceerd?
unemployed, actively seeking work?	werkloos, actief werkzoekend?
on a special government scheme?	Deelnemend aan een speciaal overheidsprogramma?
doing unpaid work for yourself or a relative?	onbetaald werk aan het doen voor uzelf of een familielid?
a full-time student or pupil?	een voltijdstudent of leerling
looking after the family or home?	voor de familie of het huis aan het zorgen?
temporarily sick or injured?	tijdelijk ziek of gewond
long-term sick or disabled?	langdurig ziek of gehandicapt
retired from paid work?	gepensioneerd
none of these	geen van alle

2. THE TIMING OF WORK

The respondents that sometimes or usually work in shifts, are asked to point out what kind of a shift it is. Some of the shift work types reveal the timing of the work.

UK-LFS q 188.

Do you do shiftwork in your (main) job...	Hoe vaak werkt u in ploegendienst in uw (grootste) baan?
most of the time	meestal
occasionally	af- en toe
or never?	of nooit?

UK-LFS q 189.

What type of shift pattern do you work?	Wat voor soort diensten patroon heeft u?
three-shift working	Drieploegen systeem
continental shifts	
two-shift system with "earlies" and "lates"/double day shifts	
sometimes night and sometimes day shifts	Soms nacht- en soms dagdiensten
split shifts	
morning shifts	ochtend diensten
evening or twilight shifts	Avond of schemer diensten
night shifts	Nacht diensten
weekend shifts	weekend dienst
other type of shiftwork	Ander type ploegendienst

Also more direct questions are asked about the timing of the work on a day.

UK-LFS q 192.

Within your regular or normal pattern of work, is it usual for you to work...	Is het gebruikelijk dat u
during the day?	overdag werkt?
during the evening?	's avonds werkt?
at night?	's nachts werkt?

UK-LFS q 193.

Do you ever work during the daytime?	Werkt u ooit overdag?
yes	ja
no	nee

UK-LFS q 194.

(Do you ever work) during the evening?	(Werkt u ooit) 's avonds?
yes	ja
no	nee

UK-LFS q 195.

(Do you ever work) at night?	(Werkt u ooit) 's nachts?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

3. PREDICTABILITY OF AND CONTROL OVER WORKING HOURS

It is asked whether the respondent has a special working arrangement about working hours. Some of the working arrangements say something about the predictability of working hours.

UK-LFS q 44.

Some people have special working hours arrangements that vary daily or weekly. In your (main) job is your agreed working arrangement any of the following...	Sommige mensen hebben speciale overeenkomsten rondom hun arbeidsuren die dagelijks of wekelijks variëren. Heeft u in uw grootste baan een van de volgende contracten?
Flexitime (flexible working hours)	
Annualised hours contract	
Term time working	
Job sharing	
A nine-day fortnight	
A four-and-a-half day week	
Zero hours contract	Nul-uren contract
None of these	Geen van de bovenstaande
Don't know	Weet ik niet

The predictability of the number of weekly working hours is asked in an other way as well.

UK-LFS q 178.

Does the total number of hours you work tend to vary from week to week?	Wisselt het totaal aantal uren die u werkt wekelijks?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

4. COMMUTING TIME

The length of the Commuting time between home and work is asked.

UK-LFS q 167.

How long in total does it usually take you to travel from home to work?	Hoe lang doet u er meestal over om van uw huis naar uw werk te reizen?
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THE NATIONAL SURVEY OF TIME USE (UK-TUS)

This survey is conducted by Ipsos-RSL²⁰. Households are randomly selected from an address file. A household interview is carried out with an adult. All individuals over the age of 8 were then asked to complete an individual interview, as well as two diaries on pre-assigned days. Data were collected one time only between June 2000 - August 2001.

I. WORKING HOURS

The number of weekly working hours is not exactly asked. It is only asked whether the respondent has a full-time or a part-time job.

UK-TUS q 8c.

In your main job were you working...	In uw grootste baan, werkte u...
Full-time	Voltijd
Or part-time	Of deeltijd?

The yearly working hours cannot be calculated.

2. THE TIMING OF WORK

The respondents that sometimes or usually work in shifts are asked to point out what kind of a shift it is. Some of the shift work types reveal the timing of the work.

UK-TUS q 8d

Do you do shiftwork in your (main) job...	Hoe vaak doet u in uw grootste baan?
Most of the time	Meestal
Occasionally	Soms
Or never?	Nooit

UK-TUS q 8e

What type of shift pattern do you work?	
Three-shift working	
Continental shifts	
Two shift system with "earlies" and "lates"/ double day shifts	
Sometimes night and sometimes day shifts	
Split shifts	
Morning shifts	
Evening of twilight shifts	
Night shifts	
Weekend shifts	
Other type of shiftwork	

3. PREDICTABILITY OF AND CONTROL OVER WORKING HOURS

These subjects come up in question 9, where it is asked what kind of working arrangement the respondent has, when it comes to working hours.

²⁰ <http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/mtus/studies/uk-2000-01a.php>; [http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/mtus/downloads/studies/uk/2000-01/Individual_Qnr_\(version_Individual_quest_6\).doc](http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/mtus/downloads/studies/uk/2000-01/Individual_Qnr_(version_Individual_quest_6).doc)

UK-TUS q 9.

Some people have special working hours arrangements that vary daily or weekly. In your main job is your agreed working arrangement any of the following...	Sommige mensen hebben speciale contracten wat betreft arbeidsuren die dagelijks of wekelijks verschillen. In jouw grootste baan, is jouw arbeidscontract één van de volgende...
Flexitime	
Annualised hours contract?	
Term time working?	
Job sharing?	
A nine-day fortnight?	
A four-and-a-half day week?	
Zero hours contracted	Nul-uren contract
None of these	Geen van deze

4. COMMUTING TIME

Commuting time does not come up.

QUALITY OF EMPLOYMENT SURVEY (USA-QES)

This survey is conducted by the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR)²¹. It is a one-time-only survey among employed workers aged 16 and older who were working for pay for 20 or more hours per week in the period 1972-1973. A national probability sample was used.

I. WORKING HOURS

This questionnaire dates from 1973. At that time a 40-hours working week was more common than it is today. That might explain the unusual introduction in this questionnaire, before the actual weekly working hours are asked.

USA-QES q 61.

The "forty-hour week" is a very common term. When people give the hours they work a second thought, however, and start counting the hours up, they sometimes find that they work somewhat more or somewhat less than forty hours. During the average week how many hours do you work, not counting the time you take off for meals?	De "veertig uren werkweek" is een gebruikelijke term. Maar als mensen eens goed naar hun arbeidsuren kijken, blijkt soms dat ze iets meer of minder dan 40 uur werken. Gedurende de gemiddelde week, hoeveel uur werkt u, de tijd die u vrij neemt voor eetpauzes niet meegerekend?
... hours per week	... uren per week

In the wage and salary section the extra paid working hours come up.

²¹ Quinn, Robert P., Thomas W. Mangione, and Stanley E. Seashore. QUALITY OF EMPLOYMENT SURVEY, 1972-1973 [Computer file]. ICPSR ed. Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, Social Science Archive [producer], 197?. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 1975. The ICPSR-website is the source of all obtained additional survey information. Used URL on 08-01-04: <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu:8080/ABSTRACTS/03510.xml>

USA-QES q 10.

About how many hours a week on the average do you work for pay outside of your main job?	Hoeveel uur werkt u gemiddeld per week tegen betaling buiten uw grootste baan?
... hours	... uur

The regularity of the distribution of the working hours over the days of the week and over the hours of the day comes up next.

USA-QES q 62.

Do you generally work the same days each week?	Werkt u over het algemeen wekelijks dezelfde dagen?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

USA-QES q 63.

Do you generally work the same hours each day?	Werkt u over het algemeen dagelijks op dezelfde tijden?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

While questioning overtime, the respondent's own definition of overtime is taken as a starting point for measuring it.

USA-QES q 74.

People differ in what they mean by the words "working overtime". In terms of your own job, what do you regard as working overtime? (CHECK AS MANY AS APPLY)	Mensen verschillen in wat ze bedoelen met de woorden "overuren werken". Wat beschouwt u als "overuren werken", als het gaat om uw eigen baan?
Working more than ... hours a week (SPECIFY NUMBER OF HOURS)	Meer dan ... uur per week werken (SPECIFICEER AANTAL UREN)
Working more than ... hours a day (SPECIFY NUMBER OF HOURS)	Meer dan ... uur per dag werken (SPECIFICEER AANTAL UREN)
Working before or after certain hours (WITH NO SPECIFICATION THAT TOTAL NUMBER OF HOURS IS EXCEEDED)	Voor of na bepaalde uren werken (ZONDER DAT HET TOTAAL AANTAL UREN IS OVERSCHREDEN)
Working on particular days when R does not normally work	Op specifieke dagen werken wanneer R normal gesproken niet werkt
Other (SPECIFY)	Anders (SPECIFICEER)
R does not have anything that (he/she) considers overtime	R heeft niets dat (hij/zij) als overwerk beschouwt

2. THE TIMING OF WORK

In question 63 it is asked whether the respondent usually works the same hours each day. If this is answered with a "yes", questions 64-66 about arriving late at work are asked.

USA-QES q 64.

What time do you usually <u>arrive</u> at work?	Hoe laat <u>komt</u> u meestal <u>aan</u> op uw werk?
Time (specify am or pm) ... am/pm	Tijd (specificeer 's ochtends of 's avonds) ... 's ochtends/ 's avonds

USA-QES q 65.

During the last two weeks worked, how many days did you arrive at work late?	Gedurende de afgelopen twee gewerkte weken, hoe vaak bent u laat op uw werk aangekomen?
None	Geen
... Number of days late	... Aantal dagen te laat

USA-QES q 66.

During the last time you arrived late, how late were you?	De laatste keer dat u te laat was, hoe laat was u toen?
... hours and ... minutes	... uren en ... minuten

USA-QES q 67.

Would you say that you are late to work more often than other people you work with, less often, or about the same?	Denkt u dat u vaker, minder vaak, of ongeveer even vaak te laat bent voor het werk dan uw collega's?
More often	Vaker
Less often	Minder vaak
About the same	Ongeveer even vaak
R is never late	R is nooit te laat
Don't work with others	Werkt niet samen met anderen

In this survey it is taken as given that respondents who usually work the same number of hours each day have fixed starting and ending times. Yet, the many independent and flexible employees with new kinds of working arrangements have to be taken into account, as they can determine their starting- and ending time themselves. For these employees it is impossible to be late for work. The satisfaction with the working hours is asked as well.

USA-QES q 178.

<p>(JOB DESCRIPTION SORT—PINK/ WHITE CARDS Here are some cards that describe different aspects of a person's job. I'd like you to put each white card <u>below</u> the pink card which best reflects <u>how true</u> you feel each is of <u>your</u> job. (LAY DOWN PINK ALTERNATIVE CARDS WITH "VERY TRUE" ON R'S LEFT. HAND WHITE ITEM CARDS TO R TO SORT. COLLECT CARDS WITH PINK CARDS <u>ON TOP</u> OF EACH PILE. MARK UNSORTED CARDS. RUBBER BAND THE CARDS AND PLACE THEM INSIDE THE PINK ENVELOPE AND RUBBER BAND THE</p>	<p>(BAAN BESCHRIJVING SORTEER—ROZE/WITTE KAARTEN Hier zijn een aantal kaarten die verschillende aspecten van iemands baan beschrijven. Ik zou graag willen dat u elke witte kaart <u>onder</u> de roze kaart legt, die het beste beschrijft <u>hoe waar</u> u het aspect vindt voor <u>uw</u> baan. (LEG DE ROZE ALTERNATIEVENKAARTEN MET "ZEER WAAR" AAN R'S LINKERHAND. GEEF DE WITTE ZAKENKAARTEN AAN OM TE SORTEREN. VERZAMEL DE KAARTEN MET DE ROZE KAARTEN <u>BOVENOP</u> ELK STAPELTJE. MARKEER ONGESORTEERDE KAARTEN. BIND DE KAARTEN SAMEN MET EEN ELASTIEKJE EN STOP ZE IN DE ROZE ENVELOPPE EN</p>
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ENVELOPE.) CARDS IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY ARE GIVEN:	DOE EEN ELASTIEKJE OM DE ENVELOPPE HEEN.) KAARTEN IN DE GEGEVEN VOLGORDE:
34. the hours are good	De uren zijn goed

3. PREDICTABILITY OF AND CONTROL OVER WORKING HOURS

In question 63 it is asked whether the respondent usually works the same hours each day. There are no further direct questions about the Predictability of and control over working hours, but many questions are related to these subjects or are about things that working hours are a part of. Especially the satisfaction with the current work- and working hours situation come up.

USA-QES q 28.

Next I'll read a list of thing that might describe a person's job. (SHOW CARD 2, TAN)	A lot	somewhat	A little	Not at all	Vervolgens ga ik een lijst oplezen met kenmerken die iemands baan zouden kunnen beschrijven. (TOON KAART 2,...)	veel	enigszins	Een beetje	Helemaal niet
How much freedom does it allow you as to how you do your work?					Hoeveel vrijheid geeft het u om te bepalen hoe u uw werk doet?				
... allow you to take part in making decisions that affect you?					...om deel te nemen in beslissingen die u beïnvloeden				

USA-QES q 29.

Here are some more things that might describe a person's job. How much are these like your job? (SHOW CARD 2, TAN)	A lot	Some-what	A little	Not at all	Hier volgen nog een aantal zaken die iemands baan zouden kunnen beschrijven. In hoeverre zijn die zoals uw baan? (TOON KAART 2,...)	Veel	Enigszins	Een beetje	Helemaal niet
A job where you can predict what others will expect of you					Een baan waarin je kunt voorspellen wat anderen morgen van je verwachten?				

tomorrow?									
... where you have a lot to say over what happens on your job?					... waar je veel te zeggen hebt over wat er op je werk gebeurt?				
And finally, a job where there is not enough time to get things done?					En tot slot, een baan waar er niet genoeg tijd is om dingen af te krijgen?				

USA-QES q 30.

For each of the following tell me whether you feel you are being given enough or not enough for you to work <u>your best</u> . First...	Enough	Not enough	Vertelt u mij voor elk van de volgende zaken, of u vindt dat u er genoeg of niet genoeg van gekregen hebt om op <u>uw best</u> te werken. Ten eerste...	Voldoende	Onvoldoende
Do you feel you're being given enough or not enough authority to tell certain people what to do?			Heeft u het gevoel dat u voldoende of onvoldoende autoriteit hebt gekregen om bepaalde mensen te vertellen wat ze moeten doen?		
... enough or not enough time in which to do what others expect of you?			... voldoende of onvoldoende tijd om te doen wat anderen van u verwachten?		

Also some more direct questions are asked about the control over holidays and sick leave.

USA-QES q 68.

Are you allowed to take off any working days as vacation days with full pay other than holidays like Christmas and Labor Day?	Mag u werkdagen vrij nemen als vakantiedagen met volledige doorbetaling, behalve vakanties zoals Kerstmis en Dag van de Arbeid?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

USA-QES q 69.

Are you allowed to take off any sick leave days <u>with full pay</u> ?	Mag u ziekteverlof opnemen met <u>volledige doorbetaling</u> ?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

The question about who determines the overtime to be worked is the most concrete indication of control over the own working hours in this survey.

USA-QES q 75.

Who determines whether you're going to put in overtime hours? Is it mostly up to you or mostly up to your employer?	Wie bepaalt er of u over gaat werken? Bent u dat voornamelijk zelf of gaat uw werkgever daar vooral over?
Mostly up to R	Meestal aan R
Mostly up to employer or supervisor	Meestal aan werkgever of toezichthouder

USA-QES q 76.

Could you refuse to work overtime if asked without being penalized in any way?	Zou u kunnen weigeren om over te werken als dat u gevraagd zou worden, zonder daar op enige manier voor gestraft te worden?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

Also the satisfaction with the current overtime can be seen as an indication of the authority over working hours. If one is unsatisfied, one probably has less to say about it.

USA-QES q 77.

How often do you work overtime—often, once in a while, or never?	Hoe vaak werkt u overuren—vaak, af en toe, of nooit?
Often	Vaak
Once in a while	Af en toe
Never	Nooit

USA-QES q 78.

Would you like to work <u>less</u> overtime hours than you presently do?	Zou u <u>minder</u> overuren willen werken dan dat u nu doet?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

USA-QES q 79.

Would you like to work <u>more</u> overtime hours than you presently do?	Zou u <u>meer</u> overuren willen werken dan dat u nu doet?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

An open question is asked about the problems that the employee has to deal with as a consequence of his/her working hours and time.

USA-QES q 80.

Could you tell me what problems or difficulties you run into concerning the hours you work, your work schedule, or overtime?	Zou u me kunnen vertellen met wat voor problemen u te maken krijgt met betrekking tot uw arbeidsuren, werkrooster of overuren?
...	...

4. COMMUTING TIME

In this questionnaire the commuting between home and work is discussed in great detail.

USA-QES q 121.

On the average day about how long does it take you to get from your home to the place where you report for work?	Hoe lang doet u er op een doorsnee dag ongeveer over om van uw huis naar de plek waar u zich meldt voor uw werk te komen?
... hours and ... minutes	...uur en ... minuten

USA-QES q 122.

How do you usually go to and from work—in your own car, in someone else's car, on public transportation, walk, or what?	Hoe gaat u meestal naar en van uw werk—in uw eigen auto, iemand anders z'n auto, met het openbaar vervoer, lopend of iets anders?
Own car, motorcycle	Eigen auto, bromfiets
Someone else's car	Iemand anders z'n auto
Company vehicle	Bedrijfsvoertuig
Public transportation	Openbaar vervoer
Walk, bicycle	Lopend, fietsend
Other (specify): ...	Anders, namelijk ...

USA-QES q 123.

What things concerning your travel to and from work do you consider problems and would like to see changed if possible?	Welke dingen met betrekking tot het reizen van en naar uw werk beschouwt u als problemen en zou u, indien mogelijk, graag veranderd willen zien?
...	...
No problems	Geen problemen

Apart from this the satisfaction with the situation is asked further using a position.

USA-QES q 178.

(JOB DESCRIPTION SORT—PINK/ WHITE CARDS Here are some cards that describe different aspects of a person's job. I'd like you to put each white card <u>below</u> the pink card which best reflects <u>how true</u> you feel each is of <u>your</u> job. (LAY DOWN PINK ALTERNATIVE CARDS WITH "VERY TRUE" ON R'S LEFT. HAND WHITE ITEM CARDS TO R TO SORT. COLLECT CARDS WITH PINK CARDS <u>ON TOP</u> OF EACH PILE. MARK UNSORTED CARDS. RUBBER BAND THE CARDS AND PLACE THEM INSIDE THE PINK ENVELOPE AND RUBBER BAND THE ENVELOPE.) CARDS IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY ARE GIVEN:	(BAAN BESCHRIJVING SORTEER—ROZE/WITTE KAARTEN Hier zijn een aantal kaarten die verschillende aspecten van iemands baan beschrijven. Ik zou graag willen dat u elke witte kaart <u>onder</u> de roze kaart legt, die het beste beschrijft <u>hoe waar</u> u het aspect vindt voor <u>uw</u> baan. (LEG DE ROZE ALTERNATIEVENKAARTEN MET "ZEER WAAR" AAN R'S LINKERHAND. GEEF DE WITTE ZAKENKAARTEN AAN OM TE SORTEREN. VERZAMEL DE KAARTEN MET DE ROZE KAARTEN <u>BOVENOP</u> ELK STAPELTJE. MARKEER ONGESORTEERDE KAARTEN. BIND DE KAARTEN SAMEN MET EEN ELASTIEKJE EN STOP ZE IN DE ROZE ENVELOPPE EN DOE EEN ELASTIEKJE OM DE ENVELOPPE HEEN.) KAARTEN IN DE GEGEVEN VOLGORDE:
14. The travel to and from work is convenient	14. De reis van en naar het werk is comfortabel

AMERICAN TIME USE SURVEY (ATUS)

This survey is conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics²². The ATUS sample is a subset of households completing their final month of interviews for the Current Population Survey. One individual from each selected household is chosen to participate in the ATUS, and this person is interviewed only once about his time use. This is a longitudinal study where data are collected continuously.

The presented questions are copied from a computerised version of the questionnaire, since no paper questionnaire was available. Question numbers are unknown as a consequence. To facilitate referring to the questions in this paper, we have assigned our own numbers.

I. WORKING HOURS

ATUS q 1

I am going to ask a few questions about work-related activities in the LAST SEVEN DAYS. By the LAST SEVEN DAYS, I mean the seven days beginning on (day&date equal to interview minus 8 days), and ending yesterday.	Ik ga nu een aantal vragen stellen over werk gerelateerde activiteiten in de AFGELOPEN ZEVEN DAGEN. Met de AFGELOPEN ZEVEN DAGEN, bedoel ik de zeven dagen beginnend op (dag&datum gelijk aan interview minus 8 dagen), en eindigend gisteren.
--	--

ATUS q 2

In the LAST SEVEN DAYS, did you do ANY work for pay/either pay or profit?	Heeft u in de AFGELOPEN ZEVEN DAGEN gewerkt tegen betaling/tegen betaling of winst?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee
Retired	Met pensioen
Disabled	Gehandicapt
Unable to work	Niet in staat om te werken

ATUS q 3

In the LAST SEVEN DAYS, did you do any unpaid work in the family business or farm?	Heeft u in de AFGELOPEN ZEVEN DAGEN onbetaald werk gedaan in de zaak familiezaak of boerderij?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

ATUS q 4

In the LAST SEVEN DAYS, [fill: in addition to the business,] did you have a job either full or part-time? Include any job from which you were temporarily absent.	had u in de AFGELOPEN ZEVEN DAGEN, (fill: naast de zaak), een full- of part-time baan? Reken ook een baan mee, waarvan u tijdelijk afwezig was.
Yes	Ja
No	Nee
Retired	Met pensioen
Disabled	Gehandicapt

²² The Bureau of Labor Statistics is the source of all presented questions and additional survey information in this section. Used URL on 08-1-03: <http://www.bls.gov/tus/home.htm>

Unable	Niet in staat
--------	---------------

The reasons for a possible absence during the reference week are asked next.

ATUS q 5

What was the main reason you were absent from work during the LAST SEVEN DAYS?	Wat was de voornaamste reden voor uw afwezigheid van het werk gedurende de AFGELOPEN ZEVEN DAGEN?
On layoff (temporary or indefinite)	Ontslagen (tijdelijk of voor onbepaalde tijd)
Slack work/ business conditions	Leegloop/ zakelijke omstandigheden
Waiting for new job to begin	Aan het wachten tot nieuwe baan begint
Vacation/ personal days	Vakantie/ persoonlijke verlofdagen
Own illness/ injury/ medical problems	Eigen ziekte/ letsel/ medische problemen
Child care problems	Kinderopvang problemen
Other family/ personal obligation	Andere familie/ persoonlijke verplichting
Maternity/ paternity leave	Ouderschapsverlof
Labor dispute	Staking
Weather affected job	Weer had invloed op werk
School/ training	School/ training
Civic/ military duty	Burgerlijke/ militaire plicht
Does not work in the business	Werkt niet in de zaak
Other	Anders

ATUS q 6

In the LAST SEVEN DAYS did you have more than one job or business, including part-time, evening or weekend work?	In de AFGELOPEN ZEVEN DAGEN, had u meer dan één baan of zaak, inclusief deeltijd, avond of weekendwerk?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

ATUS q 7

How many hours per week do you USUALLY work at your main job? By main job we mean the one at which you usually work the most hours. Please enter Hours or enter V if hours vary	Hoeveel uur per week werkt u MEESTAL in uw grootste baan? Met grootste baan bedoelen wij de baan waarin u de meeste uren werkt. Voer uren in of V als uren wisselen
...	...

ATUS q 8

How many hours per week do you USUALLY work at your other job(s)? Please enter Hours or Enter V if Hours Vary	Hoeveel uur per week werkt u meestal in uw andere baan/banen? Voer uren in of V als uren wisselen
...	...

ATUS q 9

Do you USUALLY work 35 hours or more per week? (at all your jobs combined/in the family business or farm/ at your job)	Werkt u MEESTAL meer dan 35 uur per week? (al uw banen bij elkaar/ in de familie zaak of boerderij/ in uw baan)
Yes	Ja
No	Nee
Hours vary	Uren wisselen
No longer has a job	Heeft geen baan meer

The annual working hours cannot be calculated exactly, but with a small change of definition it could be estimated. If one would know how many weeks the respondent is paid and how many hours a week the respondent usually works, the annual hours can be roughly estimated.

ATUS q 10

How many weeks a year do you get paid?	Hoeveel weken per jaar krijgt u betaald?
Number of weeks...	Aantal weken...

The working hours come up once more in the wage section.

ATUS q 11

How many hours do you usually work per week at this rate?	Hoeveel uur werkt u per week voor dit uurloon?
...	...

2. THE TIMING OF WORK

The timing of work does not come up.

3. PREDICTABILITY OF AND CONTROL OVER WORKING HOURS

Predictability of and control over working hours do not come up.

4. COMMUTING TIME

Commuting time does not come up.

USA CENSUS 2000 (USA-CEN)

This survey is conducted by The Census Bureau²³. It is a longitudinal survey that is conducted among households every ten years. A survey form was sent to every household in the population, and one in six households received a longer version of the survey with special questions that were of national interest at the time.

I. WORKING HOURS

²³ The U.S. Census Bureau is the source of all presented questions and additional survey information. Used URLs from the Census Bureau website on 09-01-04: <http://www.census.gov/dmd/www/pdf/d02p.pdf>; <http://www.census.gov/mso/www/c2000basics/>

USA-CEN q 21.

LAST WEEK, did this person do ANY work for either pay or profit?	Heeft deze persoon VORIGE WEEK ENIG werk gedaan tegen betaling of voor winst?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

The annual working hours can be calculated. The year 1999 is used as the reference period.

USA-CEN q 30.a.

LAST YEAR, 1999, did this person work at a job or business at any time?	Heeft deze persoon VORIG JAAR op enig moment een baan gehad of voor een zaak gewerkt?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

USA-CEN q 30.b.

How many weeks did this person work in 1999? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.	Hoeveel weken heeft deze persoon in 1999 gewerkt? Tel betaalde vakantie, betaald ziekteverlof en militaire dienst mee.
Weeks	Weken

USA-CEN q 30.c.

During the weeks WORKED in 1999, how many hours did this person usually work each WEEK?	Hoeveel uren heeft deze persoon gedurende de GEWERKTE weken in 1999, meestal per WEEK gewerkt?
Usual hours worked each WEEK	Gebruikelijke WEKELIJKS gewerkte uren

It is about the number of paid hours and not about the actual hours worked annually.

2. THE TIMING OF WORK

This issue does not come up.

3. PREDICTABILITY OF AND CONTROL OVER WORKING HOURS

This issue does not come up.

4. COMMUTING TIME

Commuting time is discussed in great detail.

USA-CEN q 23.a

How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, mark the box of the one used for most of the distance.	Hoe ging deze persoon VORIGE WEEK meestal naar het werk? Als deze persoon meestal meer dan één transportmiddel tijdens de reis gebruikte, kruis dan het vervoersmiddel aan dat voor het grootste deel van de afstand is gebruikt.
Car, truck or van	Auto, vrachtwagen of busje

Bus or trolley bus	Bus of trolleybus
Streetcar or trolley car	Tram
Subway or elevated	Metro of luchtspoor
Railroad	Trein
Ferryboat	Ferryboot
Taxicab	Taxi
Motorcycle	Motorfiets
Bicycle	Fiets
Walked	Liep
Worked at home => skip to 27	Thuis gewerkt => ga naar 27

Note that this question has a response category “worked at home”. This possibility is usually filtered out in a previous question instead of presenting it as an response possibility, because it is not a logically correct response to the posed question.

Some more details are asked about people driving a car, truck or van to work.

USA-CEN q 23.b

How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck or van LAST WEEK?	Hoeveel mensen, inclusief deze persoon, reden VORIGE WEEK meestal naar het werk in de auto, de vrachtwagen of het busje
Drove alone	Reed alleen
2 people	2 mensen
3 people	3 mensen
4 people	4 mensen
5 people	5 mensen
6 people	6 mensen

If the purpose of this question is to measure the efficiency of car use of people in general, it is not appropriate, since it is possible that many people may ride in the car in the morning to other places that can't be called work, for example to the children's school. It only indicates the efficiency of car use.

USA-CEN q 24.a

What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?	Hoe laat vertrok deze persoon VORIGE WEEK meestal om naar het werk te gaan?
... a.m.	... 's ochtends
... p.m.	... 's middags

USA-CEN q 24.b

How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?	Hoeveel minuten deed deze persoon er VORIGE WEEK meestal over om van huis naar het werk te reizen?
Minutes ...	Minuten ...

Questions 24a and b have some shortcomings. Respondents with flexible working hours may have no usual home leaving time. In this case, it should be asked whether the respondent can give an average of the home leaving time of the last week. Even then, there will be an error since the usual

departure time of flexible workers may well differ from the average departure time in other weeks. Anyhow, this way mistakes will be caused by the use of the plain word “usually”. Also possible different locations of work (different jobs, or one job with varying locations) have not been considered. They do give some extra information. Knowing the departure time and the commuting time, also gives the time that the person starts work.

PANEL STUDY OF INCOME DYNAMICS (PSID) CHILD DEVELOPMENT SUPPLEMENT (USA-PSID)

This study is conducted by: Institute for Social research²⁴. It is a supplement to the Panel Study of Income Dynamics. In this survey, a representative sample of families is used to create a panel for longitudinal data collection. The survey has been conducted twice so far.

I. WORKING HOURS

A reference week is used for questioning the respondent’s main activity. In question A54 the respondent’s main activities last week are determined. Then the respondent is asked to draw the timing of the upper two activities in the list into the given schedule. Working is the upper activity on the list, so all working people will fill in their working hours into the schedule. This way the total amount of working hour and the distribution over the days of the week and even over the hours of the day will be known. Also the regularity of one’s working days will be revealed.

Unfortunately this method does not give insight into the possible weekly regularity of the amount and distribution of working hours. There is not information at all about working hours outside of the reference week.

USA-PSID A54.

Please think about your regular activities outside the home last week. Monday through Sunday. Using the list below, please circle the activities you were doing last week. (Circle all that apply)	Denkt u aan uw gebruikelijke activiteiten buiten huis vorige week. Maandag tot en met zondag. Omcirkel uit de lijst hieronder alle activiteiten die u vorige week gedaan hebt. (Omcirkel alles dat van toepassing is)
Working	Werken
Going to school	Naar school gaan
In a training program	In een trainingsprogramma
Not working, but looking for work	Niet aan het werk, maar werkzoekend
Doing volunteer work	Vrijwilligerswerk doen
Engaged in recreational activities	Betrokken bij recreatieactiviteiten
Other (Specify:...)	Anders (namelijk:...)

²⁴ The Institute for Social Research is the only source of the presented questions and additional survey information. The used URLs on 08-01-03 are: <ftp://ftp.isr.umich.edu/pub/src/psid/questionnaires/97child/PCGhhld.pdf>; <http://psidonline.isr.umich.edu/>

Check here if no regular activities outside the home and GO TO NEXT PAGE

Geef hier aan als er geen gebruikelijke activiteiten buiten het huis zijn en GA NAAR DE VOLGENDE PAGINA

Please select the first two activities that you circled above. Write these activities in the space provided in the order that they appear in the list and then complete the information requested in the rest of the grid. (If you circled only one then enter only that activity in the grid below.) If you work on split shifts please fill in the beginning and ending of each shift.

Selecteer de eerste twee activiteiten die u hierboven hebt omcirkeld. Schrijf deze activiteiten in de gegeven ruimte in volgorde waarin ze op de lijst staan en vul de rest van de gevraagde informatie in in de rest van de tabel. (Als u er maar één hebt omcirkeld, vul dan alleen die activiteit in in de tabel hieronder.) Als u in ... werkt, vul dan aub het begin en einde in van elke dienst.

Activity #	Mon.	Tues.	Weds.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	How many minutes does it take to get to this activity?
Activity #...	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	...(min.)
Time activity began	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	
Time activity ended	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	
If 2nd shift:	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	...(min.)
Time activity began	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	
Time activity ended	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	
Activity #...	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	...(min.)
Time activity began	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	
Time activity ended	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	
If 2nd shift:	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	...(min.)
Time activity began	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	
Time activity ended	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	..-..	

2. THE TIMING OF WORK

The timing of the work during the reference week comes up in question A54.

3. PREDICTABILITY OF AND CONTROL OVER WORKING HOURS

Predictability of and control over working hours.

4. COMMUTING TIME

It does not come up whether the Commuting time is considered as a part of the working time. Length of travel time to work and other activities in the reference week is asked in A54.

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY (USA-CPS)

This survey is conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics²⁵. It is a longitudinal monthly survey. A sample of occupied households is used as a panel for data-collection. Part of the sample is changed each month. The respondents are in the survey for a total of eight months.

The presented questions are copied from the computerized questionnaire, since a paper version doesn't exist. Question numbers were missing as a consequence. To facilitate referring to the questions in this paper, we have assigned our own numbers.

I. WORKING HOURS

The weekly working hours are asked in two ways. First a special reference week is used in which the actual hours worked are asked. Then the usual working hours over a longer period are asked.

USA-CPS q 1

I am going to ask you a few questions about work related activities the week before last/ last week. By (the week before last/last week) I mean the week beginning on Sunday, (DATE), and ending on Saturday, (DATE).	Ik ga u een aantal vragen stellen over werkgerelateerde activiteiten in de week voor vorige week/ vorige week. Met de week voor vorige week/ vorige week bedoel ik de week die zondag de (DATUM) begint en eindigt op zaterdag de (DATUM).
---	--

USA-CPS q 2

The week before last week/ last week, did you do any work for pay/ either pay or profit?	Heeft u in de week voor vorige week/ vorige week werk verricht tegen betaling/ tegen betaling of winst?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee
Retired	Met pensioen
Disabled	Gehandicapt
Unable to work	Niet in staat om te werken

USA-CPS q 3

The week before last/ last week, (in addition to the business) did you have a job either full or part-time? Include any job from which you were temporarily absent.	Heeft u in de week voor vorige week, (naast de zaak) een full-time of part-time baan gehad? Inclusief een baan waarvan u tijdelijk afwezig was.
Yes	Ja
No	Nee
Retired	Met pensioen
Disabled	Gehandicapt
Unable	Niet in staat

USA-CPS q 4

The week before last/ last week, did you have more than one job/ job or business, including part-time, evening or weekend work?	Had u in de week voor vorige week/ vorige week meer dan één baan/ baan of zaak? Inclusief deeltijd, avond of weekendwerk.
---	---

²⁵ The U.S. Census Bureau is the source of all presented questions and additional survey information. Used URLs on 08-01-04: <http://www.bls.census.gov/cps/bsampdes.htm>; <http://www.bls.census.gov/cps/bqestair.htm>

Yes	Ja
No	Nee

USA-CPS q 5

Altogether, how many jobs/ jobs or businesses did you have?	Hoeveel baantjes/ baantjes of zaken had u alles bij elkaar?
2 jobs	2 banen
3 jobs	3 banen
4 jobs	4 banen

The usual working hours are asked as follows.

USA-CPS q 6

How many hours per week do you usually work at your job/ main job? By main job we mean the one at which you work the most hours.	Hoeveel uur per week werkt u meestal in uw (grootste) baan? Met grootste baan bedoelen wij die baan waar u de meeste uren voor werkt.
... hours each week	... uur per week
Hours vary each week	De uren verschillen elke week

USA-CPS q 7

How many hours per week do you usually work at your other job/ jobs?	Hoeveel uur per week werkt u meestal in uw andere baan/ banen?
... hours each week	... uur per week
Hours vary each week	De uren verschillen elke week

Next some questions follow in order to determine the exact amount of hours worked during the reference week.

USA-CPS q 8

Now I have some questions about the exact number of hours you worked the week before last/ last week. The week before last/ last week, did you lose or take off any hours from work/ your main job, for any reason such as illness, slack work, vacation, or holiday?	Nu heb ik een aantal vragen over het exacte aantal uren die u gewerkt heeft in de week voor vorige week/ vorige week. Heeft u in die periode een aantal arbeidsuren verloren of vrijgenomen voor redenen als ziekte, ..., vrije tijd of vakantie?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

USA-CPS q 9

How many hours did you take off?	Hoeveel uur heeft u vrijgenomen?
...	...

USA-CPS q 10

The week before last week, did you work any overtime or extra hours at your main job that you do not usually work?	In de week voor vorige week heeft u overuren of extra uren gewerkt in uw grootste baan, die u normaal gesproken niet werkt?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

USA-CPS q 11

How many additional hours did you work?	Hoeveel extra uren heeft u gewerkt?
...	...

The last questions prepare the respondent to answer the next question about the actual worked hours during the reference week.

USA-CPS q 12

So, for last week/ the week before last, how many hours did you actually work at your job?	Dus, hoeveel uur heeft u daadwerkelijk in uw grootste baan gewerkt in de week voor de vorige week/ vorige week?
...	...

Respondents that were absent from work in the reference week are asked to give the main reason for this absence.

USA-CPS q 13

What was the main reason you were absent from work LAST WEEK?	Wat was de voornaamste reden dat u afwezig was van uw werk afgelopen week?
On layoff (temporary or indefinite)	Ontslagen (tijdelijk of voor onbepaalde tijd)
Slack work/business conditions	Leegloop/zakelijke omstandigheden
Waiting for a new job to begin	Aan het wachten tot nieuwe baan begint
Vacation/personal days	Vakantie/persoonlijke dagen
Own illness/injury/medical problems	Eigen ziekte/letsel/medische problemen
Child care problems	Problemen met kinderopvang
Other family/personal obligation	Andere familie-/persoonlijke verplichting
Maternity/paternity leave	Moederschaps/vaderschapsverlof
Labor dispute	Staking
Weather affected job	Weer beïnvloedde werk
School/training	School/training
Civic/military duty	Civiele/militaire dienst
Does not work in the business	Werkt niet de zaak
Other (specify)	Anders, namelijk...

In another part of the survey, questions are asked about the respondent's wage. The weekly working hours come up again in this context. These responses are used to calculate hourly wages.

USA-CPS q 14

How many hours do you usually work per week at this rate?	Hoeveel uur werkt u meestal per week met dit uurloon?
...	...

USA-CPS q 15

What is your best estimate of the number of hours per week you usually work at this rate?	Wat is uw beste schatting van het aantal uren die u per week meestal voor dit uurloon werkt?
...	...

The timing of work, commuting time and predictability of and control over working hours don't come up.

SURVEY OF INCOME AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (USA-SIPP)

This survey is conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau²⁶. It is a longitudinal study. A sample of households forms a panel. All adults from the selected households are interviewed at 4-month intervals. These groups of intervals are called waves. Each wave contains core questions that are asked each time, along with topical questions that vary from one wave to the next. The topical questions of 2001 Panel, wave 4 are discussed here.

I. WORKING HOURS

USA-SIPP WS01

These next questions ask about your work schedule during a typical work week last month.	De volgende vragen gaan over uw werk rooster gedurende een typische werkweek vorige maand
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USA-SIPP WS02

How many employers did you work for during a typical week? Count self employed as one employer.	Voor hoeveel werkgevers werkte u gedurende een typische week? Tel zelfstandig ondernemer mee als één werkgever.
...	...

USA-SIPP WS03

The following questions refer to your work schedule with your job during a typical work week last month.	De volgende vragen verwijzen naar uw werk rooster van uw baan gedurende een typische werk week vorige maand.
--	--

USA-SIPP WS04

How many hours per day did you work that week for your job? Round partial hours to the nearest whole hour.	Hoeveel uren per dag heeft u die week voor uw baan gewerkt? Rond af op hele uren.
... Hours	... Uren

This question may lead to misunderstanding, because it is not clear whether the hours have to be averaged over all days worked or over all weekdays. Considering the next question, it can be assumed that probably the average over all days worked meant.

²⁶ The U.S. Census Bureau is the source of all presented questions and additional survey information. Used URL on 08-01-04: http://www.sipp.census.gov/sipp/top_mod/2001/top_mod_sched.html

USA-SIPP WS05.

How many days did you work during that week?	Hoeveel dagen heeft u gewerkt gedurende die week?
... Days	... Days

USA-SIPP WS06

Which days of the week were these?	Welke dagen van de week waren dat?
Monday through Friday	Maandag t/m Vrijdag
Sunday	Zondag
Monday	Maandag
Tuesday	Dinsdag
Wednesday	Woensdag
Thursday	Donderdag
Friday	Vrijdag
Saturday	Zaterdag
All seven days	Alle zeven dagen

The reasons for working less than a full-time week are asked.

I have recorded that there were weeks in which you worked less than 35 hours. What was the main reason you worked less than 35 hours in those weeks?	Ik heb begrepen dat u een aantal weken minder dan 35 uur gewerkt heeft. Wat was de voornaamste reden dat u in die weken minder dan 35 uur gewerkt heeft?
Could not find full-time job	Kon geen voltijdbaan vinden
Wanted to work part-time	Wilde in deeltijd werken
Temporarily unable to work full-time because of injury	Tijdelijk niet in staat om voltijd te werken wegens letsel
Temporarily unable to work full-time because of illness	Tijdelijk niet in staat om voltijd te werken wegens ziekte
Unable to work full-time because of chronic health condition/disability	Niet in staat om voltijd te werken wegens chronische gezondheidstoestand/handicap
Taking care of children/other persons	Voor kinderen of andere personen zorgen
Full-time workweek is less than 35 hours	Voltijdse werkweek is minder dan 35 uur
Slack work or material shortage	Leegloop of tekort aan materiaal
Participated in a job-sharing arrangement	Nam deel aan een baan-deel regeling
On vacation	Op vakantie
In school	Op school
Other	Anders

2. THE TIMING OF WORK

In the next questions about beginning- and ending times, flexible employees are not considered. They might not have any regularity in their starting and ending times, but for such workers it is impossible to indicate this in one of the response categories.

USA-SIPP WS07

During that week, at what time of the day did you begin work most days for your job?	Op wel tijdstip van de dag bent u gedurende die week op de meeste dagen begonnen met het werk voor uw baan?
..... (1) A.M. 's Ochtends
(2) P.M.	(2) 's Avonds
(3) Noon	(3) Om 12 uur 's middags

(4) Midnight	(4) Middernacht
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USA-SIPP WS08

At what time of the day did you end your work most days?	Op wel tijdstip van de dag eindigde u uw werk op de meeste dagen?
..... (1) A.M.	..... 's Ochtends
(2) P.M.	(2) 's Avonds
(3) Noon	(3) Om 12 uur 's middags
(4) Midnight	(4) Middernacht

It is assumed that the employees and self-employed all have work-schedules, when this is definitely not the case in the real world.

USA-SIPP WS11

Which of the following best describes your work schedule at this job?	Welke van de volgende beschrijft het beste uw werkrooster voor deze baan?
Regular daytime schedule	Regelmatig overdag rooster
Regular evening shift	Regelmatige avonddienst
Regular night shift	Regelmatige nachtdienst
Rotating shift (one that changes regularly from days to evenings or nights)	Wisselende dienst (een die regelmatig wisselt van overdag naar avond naar nacht)
Split shift (one consisting of two distinct periods each day)	Gedeelde dienst (een bestaande uit twee aparte periodes elke dag)
Irregular schedule (one that changes form day to day)	Onregelmatige dienst (een die dagelijks verandert)
Other (specify)	Anders (specificeer)

USA-SIPP WS12

Enter the specific "other" situation	Voer de specifieke "andere" situatie in
...	...

3. PREDICTABILITY OF AND CONTROL OVER WORKING HOURS

There is only one question that reveals something about the control over working hours. The reasons for having a certain kind of working schedule are asked.

USA-SIPP WS13

What is the MAIN reason you worked this type of schedule? INSTRUCTION: Do not read answer categories.	Wat in de VOORNAAMSTE reden dat u in dit type rooster werkte? INSTRUCTIE: Lees de antwoordcategorieën niet op
VOLUNTARY REASONS	VRIJWILLIGE REDENEN
Better child care arrangements	Betere kinderopvang regelingen
Better pay	Betere betaling
Better arrangements for care of other family members	Betere regelingen voor het verzorgen van andere familieleden
Allows time for school	Laat tijd over voor school
Other voluntary reasons	Andere vrijwillige redenen
INVOLUNTARY REASONS	ONVRIJWILLIGE REDENEN
Could not get any other job	Kon geen enkele andere baan vinden
Requirement of the job	Vereiste voor de baan

Other involuntary reason	Andere onvrijwillige reden
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4. COMMUTING TIME

The main purpose for owning a vehicle is asked. It is asked if it is used for business purposes. But it is not clear to me whether this also means transportation to work.

USA-SIPP WS14

Is this vehicle used primarily either for business purposes or for the transportation of a disabled person?	Wordt dit voertuig voornamelijk gebruikt voor zakelijke redenen of voor het vervoer van een gehandicapt persoon?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

NATIONAL STUDY OF THE CHANGING WORKFORCE (USA-FWI)

This study is conducted by the Families and Work Institute (FWI)²⁷. In this longitudinal/continuous survey, data are collected every five years from a representative sample of currently employed people.

I. WORKING HOURS

USA-FWI QEB17

Do you/ does your employer consider this to be a full-time or part-time job?	Beschouw jij/ beschouwt je werkgever dit als een full-time of part-time baan?
Full-time job	Full-time baan
Part-time job	Part-time baan
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

USA-FWI QEB18

Would you prefer to be working part-time/ full-time right now, or not?	Zou je nu liever in deeltijd/ voltijd willen werken, of niet?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

USA-FWI QEB21

How/ Still thinking about your main job, how/ many PAID hours a week are you REGULARY	Hoe/ Nog steeds denkend aan je grootste baan, hoe/ veel BETAALDE uren per week sta je op je werk NORMAAL
---	--

²⁷ The Families and Work Institute is the source of all presented questions and additional survey information. The additional survey information was obtained from the Families and Work Institute website. Used URL on 09-01-04: <http://www.familiesandwork.org/nationalstudy.html> The questions were copied from a paper version of the questionnaire, which was ordered at the institute.

SCHEDULED to work? Don't include any paid or unpaid EXTRA hours that you put in beyond your official work week.	GESPROKEN INGEPLAND? Reken de betaalde of onbetaalde EXTRA uren, die je buiten je officiële werkweek om inzet, niet mee.
... Hours	... Uur
No fixed schedule	Geen vast rooster
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

The employees that don't have a regular schedule or don't know the number of regularly scheduled hours get this question instead.

USA-FWI QEB21A

Please tell me how many PAID hours you USUALLY work per week in this job. Do NOT include any UNPAID EXTRA hours you work OR any OFFICIAL OVERTIME hours for which you are paid at a HIGHER rate.	Vertelt u mij alstublieft hoeveel BETAALDE uren u MEESTAL per week werkt voor deze baan. Reken ONBETAALDE OVERUREN OF OFFICIELE OVERUREN, waarvoor u tegen een hoger tarief betaald krijgt NIET mee.
... hours	... uur
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

USA-FWI QEB23

On average, how many additional hours a week do you do ANY work related to this job - - including both UNpaid AND paid overtime worked at ANY location?	Heo veel extra uren per week doet u enig werk gerelateerd aan deze baan - - - inclusief zowel ONbetaalde ALS betaalde overuren, gewerkt op welke locatie dan ook?
... hours	... uur
Don't know	Weet ik niet
Refused	Weigerde

USA-FWI CHK4

Let's see - - that comes to ... WORK hours a week in total. Does that seem about right for your typical workweek, or not?	Eens even kijken, dat komt dus neer op totaal ... WERK uren per week. Lijkt dat ongeveer met jouw typische werkweek te kloppen, of niet?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

For non-employees the weekly working hours are asked in a different question.

USA-FWI QEB23A

How many hours a week in total do you usually work at your main job?	Hoeveel uren per week werkt u meestal in totaal in uw grootste baan?
... hours	... uur
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

The following questions are for respondents with more than one job.

USA-FWI QEB24

In addition to your main job, you said you earn money from another job or business. I'd like to know the MAIN reason why you have other paid work.	U zei dat u naast uw grootste baan nog geld verdient met een andere baan of van een andere zaak. Ik zou graag willen weten wat de BELANGRIJKSTE reden is waarom u nog ander betaald werk heeft.
To earn additional income	Om extra inkomen te verdienen
To develop new skills	Om nieuwe vaardigheden te ontwikkelen
To have income if main job doesn't work out	Om een inkomen te hebben, voor het geval dat er iets met mijn grootste baan gebeurt
To pursue a favorite hobby	Om een favoriete hobby te kunnen beoefenen
To gradually move from main job into a new career	Om gradueel van mijn grootste baan naar een nieuwe carrière te gaan
I enjoy it/ I like it	Ik geniet ervan/ Ik vind het leuk
I need something to do	Ik heb iets nodig om te doen
I am helping a friend/ family member	Ik help een vriend/ familielid
Other (specify) ...	Anders, namelijk ...
Don't know	Weet ik niet
Refused	Weigerde

USA-FWI QEB25

On average, about how many hours per week do you work at your other job (or jobs) in addition to the (SUM OF HOURS) hours per week you spend on your main job?	Gemiddeld genomen, hoeveel uren per week werkt u ongeveer in uw andere baan (of banen) naast de (TOTAAL AANTAL UREN) uur per week die u besteedt aan uw grootste baan?
... hours	... uur
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

USA-FWI CHK7

Let's see -- altogether you are working at all jobs for about ... hours per week. Does that seem right?	Eens even kijken -- alles bij elkaar werkt u in alle banen ongeveer ... uur per week. Lijkt dat correct?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee

After this, it is asked how many hours the respondent would ideally like to work per week. And then, the reasons for not working fewer hours come up.

USA-FWI QEB26

If you could do what you wanted to do, IDEALLY how many hours in total would you like to work each week?	Als je kon doen wat je wilde, hoeveel uur per week zou je in totaal IDEALITER het liefste werken?
... hours	... uur
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

USA-FWI QEB27

What's the main reason you don't work fewer hours?	Wat is de voornaamste reden dat u niet minder uren werkt?
Employer would not allow	Werkgever zou het niet toestaan
Afraid of losing job if hours reduced	Bang om baan kwijt te raken als de uren worden verminderd

USA-FWI QEB28

If you work EXTRA HOURS (at your main job), are you generally paid for that time, or not?	Als je EXTRA UREN werkt (in je grootste baan), word je dan over het algemeen voor die tijd betaald, of niet?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

USA-FWI QEB29

If you work more than 40 hours a week, are you paid for those hours at a higher hourly rate, or not?	Als u meer dan 40 uur per week werkt, wordt u dan voor die uren een hoger uurloon uitbetaald, of niet?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

USA-FWI QEB29A

If you had a choice, would you rather be PAID TIME-AND-A-HALF for overtime hours or get TIME-AND-A-HALF OFF WORK for the overtime hours you work?	Als u een keuze had, zou u dan liever overuren plus bonus uitbetaald krijgen of vrijetijd plus extra vrije tijd krijgen voor de overuren die u werkt?
Money	Geld
Time off	Vrije tijd
Depends, sometimes money, sometimes time off (volunteered)	Hangt ervan af, soms geld, soms vrije tijd (vrijwillig)
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

USA-FWI QEB48

Is the time you spend working at home part of your REGULAR workweek, just EXTRA hours work, or both?	Is de tijd die u thuis werkt een deel van uw NORMALE werkweek, zijn dit alleen EXTRA arbeidsuren, of beiden?
Regular work time only	Alleen normale werktijd
Extra hours only	Alleen extra uren
Both	Beiden
Don't know	Weet ik niet
Refused	Weigerde

USA-FWI QWC32

In the past year, have you experienced DOWNSIZING - that is, reductions in the number of employees - at the place where you currently work, or not?	Heeft u in het afgelopen jaar LEEGLOOP ervaren - dat houdt in een bewuste vermindering van het aantal medewerkers - op de plek waar u momenteel werkt?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

USA-FWI QWC33

In the past 5 years, have you lost a job because of downsizing - that is, reductions in the number of workers at a company where you worked as an	Bent u in de afgelopen 5 jaar een baan kwijtgeraakt wegens leegloop - dat houdt in een bewuste vermindering van het aantal medewerkers in een bedrijf waar u als werknemer in
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employee, or not?	dienst was, of niet?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

USA-FWI QBP26

Earlier you indicated that you spend at least part of the REGULAR workweek (on your main job) working at home. Including ONLY regularly scheduled hours - - NOT overtime or extra time worked - - how many hours a week do you usually work at home?	U gaf eerder aan dat u in ieder geval een deel van uw GEBRUIKELIJKE werkweek (in uw grootste baan) thuis werkt. ALLEEN inclusief de gebruikelijk ingeroosterde uren - - NIET overuren of extra arbeidstijd - - hoeveel uur per week, werkt u meestal thuis?
Hours per week ...	Uur per week ...
Hours per month ...	Uur per maand ...
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

2. THE TIMING OF WORK**USA-FWI QEB30**

Is your official/standard workweek Monday through Friday (at your main job) or not?	Is uw officiële/standaard werkweek Maandag t/m Vrijdag (in uw grootste baan) of niet?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

USA-FWI QEB31

Which of the following best describes your work schedule (at your main job) - - a regular daytime schedule, a regular evening shift, a rotating shift - - one that changes periodically from day to evening or night, a split shift consisting of two distinct periods each workday, a flexible or variable schedule with no set hours?	Welke van de volgende beschrijft het beste uw werkrooster (van uw grootste baan) - - een regelmatig rooster overdag, een regelmatige avonddienst, een wisselende dienst - - een die periodiek verandert van overdag naar avond of nacht, een gedeelde dienst bestaande uit twee aparte periodes per werkdag of een flexibel of variabel schema zonder vaste uren?
a regular daytime schedule	Een regelmatig rooster overdag
a regular evening shift	Een regelmatige avonddienst
a rotating shift - - one that changes periodically from day to evening or night	Een wisselende dienst - - een die periodiek verandert van overdag naar avond of nacht
a split shift consisting of two distinct periods each workday	Een gedeelde dienst bestaande uit twee aparte periodes per werkdag
a flexible or variable schedule with no set hours	Een flexibel of variabel schema zonder vaste uren
Some other schedule (volunteered)	Een ander schema (vrijwillig)

USA-FWI QEB32

On average, how many DAYS a week do you do any work related to your (main) job - - including both paid and unpaid time worked at ANY location.	Hoeveel DAGEN per week doet u enige werkzaamheden gerelateerd aan uw (grootste) baan - - dit heeft betrekking op zowel betaalde als onbetaalde arbeidstijd, op ELKE locatie.
... days	... dagen
Don't know	Weet niet

Refused	Weigerde
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USA-FWI QEB32A

On average, how many days a week do you do any work related to any of your jobs?	Hoeveel dagen per week doet u gemiddeld enige werkzaamheden gerelateerd aan een van uw banen, ongeacht welke?
... days	... dagen

USA-FWI QEB34

Is your job seasonal - - that is, do you work only at certain times of the year due to weather conditions or holidays, or not? INTERVIEWER: TEACHERS/INSTRUCTORS/PROFESSORS EMPLOYED FULL-TIME DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED SEASONAL WORKERS.	Is uw baan seizoensgebonden - - dat wil zeggen, werkt u alleen in bepaalde periodes van het jaar wegens weersomstandigheden of vakanties, of niet? INTERVIEWER: LERAREN/INSTRUCTEURS/PROFESSOREN MET EEN FULL-TIME DIENSTVERBAND TIJDENS HET ACADEMISCHE JAAR IN PUBLIEKE EN PRIVATE SCHOLEN, COLLEGES & UNIVERSITEITEN MOETEN NIET ALS SEIZOENSWERKNEMERS WORDEN BESCHOUWD.
Yes	Ja
No	Nee
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

USA-FWI QEB36

Would you rather have a steady year-round job, or not?	Zou u liever een regelmatige baan voor het hele jaar door hebben, of niet?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

USA-FWI QWF25

During the past three months, how many days did you start work late or stop early?	Hoeveel dagen ben u gedurende de afgelopen drie maanden laat met uw werk begonnen of vroeg met uw werk gestopt?
... days	... dagen
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

USA-FWI QWF26

And how many of these (number of days at QWF25) partial days missed were because of family responsibilities of any kind?	En hoeveel van deze (aantal dagen bij QWF25) dagen moest gedeeltelijk missen wegens familie verantwoordelijkheden in welke vorm dan ook?
... days	... dagen
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

3. PREDICTABILITY OF AND CONTROL OVER WORKING HOURS

Some questions from section one can be interpreted as indications of the degree of control over working hours.

USA-FWI QEB27

What's the main reason you don't work fewer hours?	Wat is de voornaamste reden dat u niet minder uren werkt?
Employer would not allow	Werkgever zou het niet toestaan
Afraid of losing job if hours reduced	Bang om baan kwijt te raken als de uren worden vermindert

USA-FWI QEB28A

You said that you usually work some Unpaid hours beyond the official work week. Of those extra hours, what percentage do you work because that's how you REALLY want to spend your time?	U zei dat u meestal een aantal ONbetaalde uren buiten de officiële werkweek om werkt. Welk percentage van deze uren werkt u omdat u uw tijd op dat moment ECHT zo wilt besteden?
... %	... %
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

USA-FWI QEB28B

Of the remaining unpaid hours you devote to your job, what percentage do you work to keep up with the demands of your job and what percentage do you work because people at work expect you to spend extra time - - even though it isn't necessary to get your job done. INTERVIEWER: IF (AND ONLY IF) THE RESPONDENT INDICATES OTHER REASONS FOR WORKING EXTRA HOURS, RECORD THE PERCENTAGE OF EXTRA HOURS WORKED FOR OTHER REASONS. RECONCILE TO 100%	Van de overgebleven onbetaalde uren die u aan uw baan besteedt, welk percentage werkt u om aan de eisen van uw baan te voldoen en welk percentage werkt u omdat mensen op het werk van u verwachten dat u extra tijd op het werk doorbrengt - - hoewel het niet noodzakelijk is om uw werk af te krijgen. INTERVIEWER: ALS (EN ALLEEN ALS) DE RESPONDENT AANGEEFT DAT HIJ/ZIJ NOG EEN ANDERE REDEN HEEFT OM EXTRA UREN TE WERKEN, LEG DAN HET PERCENTAGE OM ANDERE REDENEN EXTRA GEWERKTE UREN VAST. TEL OP TOT 100%
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USA-FWI QPER1

INTERVIEWER: ENTER PERCENTAGE WORKED TO KEEP UP WITH DEMANDS OF JOB	INTERVIEWER: VOER PERCENTAGE OM AAN DE EISEN VAN DE BAAN TE VOLDOEN GEWERKTE UREN IN
... %	... %
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

USA-FWI QPER2

INTERVIEWER: ENTER PERCENTAGE WORKED JUST TO MEET EXPECTATIONS OF PEOPLE AT WORK	INTERVIEWER: VOER PERCENTAGE OM AAN DE VERWACHTINGEN TE VOLDOEN GEWERKTE UREN IN
... %	... %
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

USA-FWI QPER3

INTERVIEWER: ENTER PERCENTAGE WORKED FOR OTHER REASONS	INTERVIEWER: VOER PERCENTAGE VOOR ANDERE REDENEN GEWERKTE UREN IN
... %	... %
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

USA-FWI QEB33

Overall, how much control would you say you have in scheduling your work hours - - complete control, a lot, some, very little, or none?	Hoeveel controle vindt u dat u over het algemeen heeft over het indelen van uw arbeidsuren - - totale controle, veel, enige, zeer weinig of geen controle?
Complete control	Totale controle
A lot	Veel
Some	Enige
Very little	Zeer weinig
None	Geen
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

USA-FWI QEB35

Do you have frequent layoffs or reductions in hours when work is slow, or not?	Heeft u te maken met regelmatige afvloeiing of arbeidstijdverkorting als er weinig werk is, of niet?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

USA-FWI QEB37

When you took this job, did your employer indicate that it was a temporary position, or not?	Toen u deze baan aannam, gaf uw werkgever toen aan dat dit een tijdelijke betrekking was, of niet?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

Some statements about the working conditions are presented to the respondents. They are asked to indicate how much they agree or disagree with them. Some of the statements touch upon control over working hours.

USA-FWI QWC4

It is basically my own responsibility to decide how my job gets done.	Het is in principe mijn eigen verantwoordelijkheid om te beslissen hoe ik mijn taken gedaan krijg.
Strongly agree	Zeer mee eens
Somewhat agree	Enigszins mee eens
Somewhat disagree	Enigszins mee oneens
Strongly disagree	Zeer mee oneens
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

USA-FWI QWC9

I decide when I take breaks	Ik beslis wanneer ik pauze neem
Strongly agree	Zeer mee eens
Somewhat agree	Enigszins mee eens
Somewhat disagree	Enigszins mee oneens
Strongly disagree	Zeer mee oneens

Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

Control over the working hours and schedule come up in the next question as well. It is named as one of possible reasons for choosing this employer/ job above others.

USA-FWI QWC55

What was the MOST important reason you decided to take a job with your current employer rather than another job?	Wat was de BELANGRIJKSTE reden dat u heeft besloten om een baan te nemen bij uw huidige werkgever, in plaats van een andere baan?
More control over work schedule, better hours	Meer controle over het werkrooster, betere uren

USA-FWI QBP18

Are you allowed some amount of paid time off for personal illness, or not?	Mag u een bepaalde hoeveelheid betaalde tijd vrij nemen wegens persoonlijke ziekte, of niet?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

USA-FWI QBP20

Are you allowed to take a few days off to care for a sick child without losing pay, without using vacation days, AND without having to make up some other reason for your absence, or not?	Mag u een aantal dagen vrij nemen om voor een ziek kind te zorgen zonder dat u loon verliest, zonder dat u vakantiedagen opneemt, EN zonder een andere reden voor uw afwezigheid op te geven, of niet?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

USA-FWI QBP21

How hard is it for you to take time off during your work day to take care of personal or family matters - - very hard, somewhat hard, not too hard, or not at all hard?	Hoe moeilijk is het voor u om vrij tijd vrij te nemen tijdens een werkdag om persoonlijke of familiezaken te regelen - - heel moeilijk, een beetje moeilijk, niet al te moeilijk, of helemaal niet moeilijk?
Very hard	Heel moeilijk
Somewhat hard	Een beetje moeilijk
not too hard	Niet al te moeilijk
not at all hard	Helemaal niet moeilijk
It depends (volunteered)	Hangt ervan af (vrijwillig)
Don't know	Wet niet
Refused	Weigerde

USA-FWI QBP22A

Are you allowed to choose your own starting and quitting times within some range of hours, or not?	Mag u, binnen een bepaald bereik van uren, uw eigen beginnen en eindtijden bepalen, of niet?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

USA-FWI QBP22B

Are you allowed to change your starting and quitting times on a daily basis or must you stick to the times you choose?	Mag u uw begin- en eindtijden dagelijks veranderen of moet u u houden aan de tijden die u kiest?
Allowed to change on a daily basis	Mag dagelijks veranderen
Must stick to schedule	Moet aan rooster houden
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

USA-FWI QBP23

Please tell me how much you agree with the following statement: At the place where you work, employees who ask for time off for family reasons or try to arrange different schedules or hours to meet their personal or family needs are LESS likely to get ahead in their jobs or careers. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree?	Geef alstublieft aan in hoeverre u het eens bent met de volgende stelling: Waar u werkt, krijgen werknemers die vragen om vrije tijd voor familieredenen of die proberen verschillende roosters of uren te regelen MINDER SNEL promotie en vooruitgang in hun baan of carrière. Bent u het hier zeer mee eens, enigszins mee eens, enigszins mee oneens of zeer mee oneens
Strongly agree	Zeer mee eens
Somewhat agree	Enigszins mee eens
Somewhat disagree	Enigszins mee oneens
Strongly disagree	Zeer mee oneens
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

USA-FWI QBP24

Are WOMEN who work for your employer able to take time off work to recuperate from childbirth without endangering their jobs, or not?	Mogen VROUWEN die in dienst zijn van uw werkgever vrij nemen van het werk om te herstellen van een bevalling zonder hun baan in gevaar te brengen, of niet?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

USA-FWI QBP25

Are MEN who work for your employer able to take time off work when they become fathers without endangering their jobs, or not?	Mogen MANNEN die in dienst zijn van uw werkgever vrij nemen van het werk wanneer ze vader worden, zonder hun baan in gevaar te brengen, of niet?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

USA-FWI QBP34

Could you arrange to work (full-time/part-time) in your current position if you wanted to, or not?	Zou u het in uw huidige baan kunnen regelen om (full-time/part-time) te werken als u dat zou willen, of niet?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee
Maybe	Misschien
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

This question is directed to respondents who's working partner provides all or most of the care for the youngest child who is under 4 or not in school while the respondent is at work.

USA-FWI QCC3

Did you arrange your work schedules so this would be possible?	Heeft u uw werkrooster aangepast om dit mogelijk te maken?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

This question is directed to respondents who took off or worked fewer hours last year because they had to take care of or give attention to an elderly person.

USA-FWI QEC4

Were you able to take as much time away from your job as you needed without losing pay?	Kon u zo veel tijd vrij nemen als u nodig had, zonder loon kwijt te raken?
Yes	Ja
No	Nee
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

4. COMMUTING TIME**USA-FWI QEB45**

On the average day, how long does it take you to get FROM HOME TO WORK (at your main job)?	Hoe lang doet u er op een gemiddelde dag over om VAN uw HUIS NAAR uw WERK te komen (in uw grootste baan)?
Minutes	Minuten
Hours	Uren
Typically work from home	Werk meestal thuis
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

USA-FWI QEB45M

On the average day, how many minutes does it take you to get FROM HOME TO WORK (at your main job)?	Hoeveel minuten doet u er op een gemiddelde dag over om VAN uw HUIS NAAR uw WERK te komen (in uw grootste baan)?
... minutes	... minuten

USA-FWI QEB45H

On the average day, how many hours does it take you to get FROM HOME TO WORK (at your main job)?	Hoeveel uur doet u er op een gemiddelde dag over om VAN uw HUIS NAAR uw WERK te komen (in uw grootste baan)?
... hours	... uur

USA-FWI QEB46

And how long does it usually take you to get FROM WORK TO HOME?	En hoe lang doet u er meestal over om VAN uw WERK NAAR HUIS te komen?
Minutes	Minuten
Hours	Uren
Typically work from home	Werk meestal thuis
Don't know	Weet niet
Refused	Weigerde

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