

Table 3-14 Part-Time Employment as a Proportion of the Total Employment

Unit : %

Year	R.O.C	S. Korea (2)	Japan (2)	Singapore(1)	U.S.A(2)(3)	Australia(2)	Canada	France	Germany	Italy	Nether- lands	Sweden	U.K.	New- Zealand(2)
2010	3.2	10.6	20.2	9.0	14.1	24.8	19.5	13.7	21.8	16.4	37.1	14.5	24.6	21.8
2011	3.1	13.5	20.6	9.7	14.1	24.7	19.2	13.7	22.3	16.7	37.0	14.3	24.7	22.1
2012	3.0	10.1	20.5	9.6	14.0	24.6	18.9	13.9	22.2	17.8	37.6	14.3	25.0	22.3
2013	3.2	11.0	21.9	10.0	13.7	24.9	19.0	14.0	22.6	18.5	38.5	14.3	24.6	21.9
2014	3.1	10.3	22.7	10.5	13.6	25.2	19.2	14.3	22.3	18.8	38.3	14.2	24.1	21.7
2015	3.1	10.5	22.7	10.4	13.3	25.2	18.9	14.4	22.4	18.7	38.5	14.1	24.0	21.4
2016	3.2	10.8	22.8	10.5	13.4	25.9	19.2	14.3	22.1	18.6	37.7	13.8	24.0	21.1
2017	3.3	11.4	22.4	10.6	12.9	25.7	19.2	14.3	22.2	18.5	37.3	13.8	23.8	21.0
2018	3.3	12.2	23.9	10.9	12.7	25.6	18.8	14.0	22.0	18.0	37.3	13.5	23.6	20.5
2019	3.1	14.0	25.2	11.2	12.4	25.5	19.0	13.4	22.0	18.0	37.0	13.7	23.4	19.5
2020	3.7	15.4	25.8	10.6	11.7	...	18.0	13.1	...	17.9	36.9	14.1	22.4	19.7

Resource : R.O.C – DGBAS, Manpower Utilization Survey.

Singapore – Labour Force In Singapore

Others – Data extracted from OECD.Stat

Note : (1)Part-time employment based on a definition of less than 30-usual weekly hours of work. Less than 35 hours of work in Singapore.

(2)S. Korea and Japan are based on the actual working hours of all jobs, the U.S.A, Australia and New Zealand are based on the regular working hours of all jobs; others are based on the regular working hours of the main work.

(3)The U.S.A are data of employee.