

## Part-time workers

### Part-time workers' rights

A part-time employee or worker is someone who works fewer hours than a full-time employee or worker in the same organisation. There's no set number of hours that counts as full or part-time work.

### Protection against less favourable treatment

By law, part-time employees and workers are protected from being treated less favourably than a full-time 'comparator'. The law is the Part-time Workers (Prevention of Less Favourable Treatment) Regulations 2000.

This means they should not be any worse off than a full-time comparator for:

- pay and leave – including for holiday, sickness absence, maternity, paternity, adoption and shared parental leave
- pension opportunities and benefits
- training and career development
- promotions, career breaks and job transfers
- redundancy selection and pay

Benefits such as pay and leave are given pro rata for part-time employees and workers. Pro rata means in proportion to hours worked. For example, someone who works full time gets paid £28,000 a year. Someone working in the same role for half the hours should get paid £14,000.

### What a comparator is

A comparator is someone who works full time for the same employer and is on the same type of contract as the part-time employee or worker.

The comparator must do the same or broadly similar work as the part-time employee or worker. This means taking into account whether they:

- have a similar level of qualification, skills and experience
- are based at the same organisation, or at a different one if there's no comparator at the same one

### Part-time workers and indirect sex discrimination

Sometimes more than one area of law can affect a part-time employee or worker.

Treating a part-time worker less favourably than a full-time worker could be indirect sex discrimination. This is because generally, women are more likely to work part time than men.

Indirect sex discrimination is when a working practice, policy or rule applies to everyone but puts one person or group at a disadvantage because of their sex.

[Find out more about indirect discrimination](#)

## Overtime pay

Some employers choose to offer pay to employees for working more hours than the employment contract says. This is usually called overtime pay.

Part-time employees and workers are not entitled by law to get overtime pay until they've worked more than the normal hours of a full-time worker. Your organisation might have a different policy about overtime, so you should check the contract.

[Find out more about pay for working extra hours](#)