

PL075: NUMBER OF MONTHS SPENT IN FULL-TIME WORK AS SELF-EMPLOYED [INCLUDING FAMILY WORKER]

Topic and detailed topic: Labour market participation / Detailed labour market situation

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Derived

In use (period): Yes, since 2009

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

0 -12 Number of months

FLAGS

- 1 Collected via survey/interview
- 2 Collected from administrative data
- 3 Imputed
- 4 Not possible to establish a source
- 1 Missing

DESCRIPTION

This variable can be derived from the calendar of activity.

For the selected respondent countries, or when this is not possible, part of the information can be derived (selected respondent 16+) and part of it can be asked through interview (other household members aged 16+).

The status is self-defined, and the same definitions apply as for the variable 'self-defined current economic status'. In particular, if the person combines different part-time jobs as an employee leading to an equivalent full-time work, the person should consider themselves as an employee working full-time.

If more than one type of activity occurs in the same month, priority should be given to economic activity ("main activity: work") over non-economic activity and over inactivity. On the basis of this principle, the following rules may be used:

If the respondent worked as self-employed, at least two weeks of the month, then PL075 '*Number of months spent in full-time work as self-employed (including family worker)*' and/or PL076 '*Number of months spent in part-time work as self-employed (including family worker)*' should be filled in.

If more than one of the other situations applies in the same month, the respondent should select one on the basis of self-assessment. The criterion of most time spent may be useful where applicable.

The self-declared 'main activity status': this variable refers to a person's own perception of their current main activity status. The different statuses refer to socially relevant categories including labour market participation, but also consider several categories of social status for persons where employment is not the main activity. It does not apply specific criteria e.g., of labour market participation as defined by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The main activity status is self-assessed by the respondent and the chosen category should appropriately describe how a person mainly perceives themselves.

The self-declared main activity status is determined on the basis of how most time is spent, but no criteria have been specified explicitly.

If the person combines different part-time jobs as an employee that result in the equivalent hours of a full-time job, the person should consider themselves as an employee working full-time (Modality 1). The same holds if the person has a main job as an employee and an additional "small" (in terms of hours) second job as a self-employed person, both jobs being remunerated in what would be considered as the remuneration for a full-time equivalent role.

Work means any work for pay or profit. Pay includes cash payments or 'payment in kind' (payment in goods or services rather than money).

Self-employed persons with a business, farm or professional practice are also considered to be working if one of the following applies: