

## PL145: FULL OR PART-TIME MAIN JOB (SELF-DEFINED)

**Topic and detailed topic:** Labour market participation / Elementary job characteristics

**Variable type:** Core Variable/Annual

**Unit:** All current household members aged 16 and over

**Reference period:** Current

**Mode of collection:** Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

**In use (period):** From 2021

**Series' differences:** No changes

### VALUES AND FORMAT

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| 1 | Full-time job |
| 2 | Part-time job |

### FLAGS

- |    |                                       |
|----|---------------------------------------|
| 1  | Collected via survey/interview        |
| 2  | Collected from administrative data    |
| 3  | Imputed                               |
| 4  | Not possible to establish a source    |
| -1 | Missing                               |
| -2 | Not applicable (PL032 not equal to 1) |
| -7 | Not applicable (PB010 < 2021)         |

### DESCRIPTION

The variable is one of the standardised variables.

The variable describes the usual time-involvement in the main job of a person in employment, based on the person's own perception (i.e., self-defined) of the usual hours worked in the main job.

If the respondent has several jobs, the main job is the one where the respondent usually works the most hours.

The variable refers to the main job of a person in employment. This main job can be a full-time job or a part-time job. The distinction should be based on the respondent's own perception referring to the usual hours worked in the main job. The distinction between a full-time and part-time job should be made on the basis of the self-assessment given by the respondent. If this answer does not come spontaneously from the respondent, the following guidance can be given:

A person in a part-time job works less than a comparable full-time worker having a job in the same occupation and in the same local unit. For persons who cannot compare working hours because they are working alone, the benchmark is the group of people who work in the same occupation and the same industry sector.

A long reference period means at least four weeks and ideally three months. Weeks with absences due to holidays, leaves or strikes should not be taken into account. In case of very irregular working hours or a job that has just been started, an average regarding the last four weeks or contractual hours can be used as a proxy.

Working hours include (1) the time spent at the workplace, meaning the place where work tasks and duties are normally carried out, and (2) the time used for carrying out work tasks outside the workplace even if they are not directly paid. This includes the work of teachers outside the classroom. Only the hours of the main job are counted.

On-call time is only counted if it is spent at the workplace or implies high restrictions on the person in employment. The main meal break is not counted as working time even if spent at the workplace. Travelling time for business trips is counted but not commuting time. Training time is counted as working time if it is