



- A person works in his own business, professional practice or farm to earn a profit, even if the enterprise is failing to make a profit.
- A person spends time on the operation of a business, professional practice or farm even if no sales were made, no professional services were rendered, or nothing was actually produced (for example, a farmer who engages in farm maintenance activities, an architect who spends time waiting for clients in their office, a fisherman who repairs his boat or nets for future operations, a person who attends a convention or seminar).
- A person is in the process of setting up a business, farm or professional practice. This includes the buying or installing of equipment and ordering of supplies in preparation for opening a new business.
- An unpaid family worker is said to be working if the work contributes directly to a business, farm or professional practice owned or operated by a family member of the same household.

Seasonal workers: During the off-season, seasonal workers cannot be considered as having a formal attachment to their high-season job—because they do not continue to receive a wage or salary from their employer even though they may have an assurance of return to work.

Self-employed: Self-employed persons are defined as persons who work in their own business, professional practice or farm to earn a profit.

Members of producer co-operatives should be considered as self-employed if in the co-operative, each member takes part on an equal footing with other members in determining the organisation of production, sales and/or other work of the establishment, the investments and the distribution of the proceeds of the establishment among their members.

Family worker means persons who help another member of the family run an agricultural holding or other business, provided they are not considered as employees.

Helping family members do not have to live in the same household or on the same site. Also included are relatives living elsewhere but coming to help with the business, e.g., during the harvesting season, without pay in money or kind if the reference period lies within that season.

This category includes:

- A son or daughter working in the parents' business or on the parents' farm without pay.
- A wife who assists her husband in his business, e.g., a haulage contractor, without receiving any formal pay.

This category does not include:

- Retired persons.
- Pupil, student.
- Permanently disabled or/and unfit to work.
- Compulsory military community or service.
- Fulfilling domestic tasks.
- Other inactive persons.
- Unemployed

Full-time/part-time: the distinction between full-time and part-time work should be made on the basis of a spontaneous answer provided by the respondent. It is impossible to establish a more exact distinction between part-time and full-time work, due to variations in working hours between countries and also between industry sectors. By checking the answer against the number of hours usually worked, it should be possible to detect and even to correct implausible answers, since part-time work will rarely exceed 35 hours, while full-time work will usually start at about 30 hours.

As mentioned above, if the person combines different part-time jobs as an employee that amount together to the equivalent of full-time work, the person should consider themselves as employee working full-time.

Note: The total number of months recorded for the respondent in PL073+ PL074+ PL075+ PL076+ PL080+ PL085+ PL086+ PL087+ PL087+PL089+ PL090 cannot exceed 12.