

PL040B: STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT (LAST JOB)

Topic and detailed topic: Labour market participation / Main activity status (self-defined)

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Last situation

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

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: Yes (2009, 2012, 2021)

VALUES AND FORMAT

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Self-employed with employees |
| 2 | Self-employed without employees |
| 3 | Employee |
| 4 | Family worker (unpaid) |

FLAGS

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1 | Collected via survey/interview |
| 2 | Collected from administrative data |
| 3 | Imputed |
| 4 | Not possible to establish a main source |
| -1 | Missing |
| -2 | Not applicable ((PL016 not equal to 3) or (PL032 = 1)) |

DESCRIPTION

This variable should be collected from respondents who have self-defined current activity status other than employed but have work experience (PL032 not = 1 and PL016 = 3).

Self-employed with employees means persons who work for their own business, professional practice or farm to earn a profit, and who employ at least one other person.

If people working in the business, professional practice or farm, are not paid then they should be considered as being self-employed without employees.

Self-employed without employees means persons who work for their own business, professional practice or farm to earn a profit, and who do not employ any other person.

That said, they may engage members of their own family or apprentices without pay. This category includes farmers working alone or using the help of family members.

If a co-operative has employees (e.g., an accountant) the members of the co-operative should be considered as 'self-employed person without employees' because the co-operative, as an organisation (and not any of its members) is the employer.

This category includes:

- A woman who looks after one or more children that are not her own on a private basis and who receives payment for this service is self-employed.
- A freelancer should be classified as self-employed, although a person who has been regularly retained by a single employer for some time may also be regarded as an employee.

Employee means persons who work for a public or private employer and who receive wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, payment by results or payment in kind. Non-conscripted members of the armed forces are also included.

An employee usually works for an outside employer, but a son or daughter who is working in a parent's firm and receives a regular wage is also classed as an employee.

A person who is looking after children in their own home is classed as an employee if they are paid to do this by the local authority (or any other public administration) and if they do not take any decision affecting the enterprise (e.g. schedules or number of children) but as a self-employed if they do it privately.