

PL260: USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK

Topic and detailed topic: Labour market participation / Characteristics of the workplace

Variable type: Every 3 years

Unit: All current household members aged 16 and over or selected respondent (where applies)

Reference period: Income reference period

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

In use (period): New, 2023 (tested in 2017)

Series' differences: Flags

VALUES AND FORMAT

0 – 99 Number of hours

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 (PL211≠1-4)
- 3 Not selected respondent
- 7 Not applicable (not collected the implementation of the “multiannual rolling planning”)

DESCRIPTION

This variable indicates the number of hours usually worked per week in the main, second, third (and subsequent) job during the income reference period. It covers all hours including overtime, whether paid or unpaid, which the person usually worked, but excludes the travel time between home and the place of work as well as the main meal breaks (usually taken at midday).

This variable is similar to PL060 and PL100 as regards its coverage, however a different reference period is used. While PL060 and PL100 refer to ‘current period’, PL260 refers to ‘income reference period’.

Persons who were not working, but had a job or business from which they were **absent during part of the reference period**, should report the amount of hours per week usually worked in reference to the period that they were working. Persons who changed job during the reference period should consider the job that describes best the number of hours usually worked per week during the entire reference period. This means that if a person has worked for 8 months as a part-time employee and 4 months as a full-time employee (within the reference period), the amount of hours usually worked per week as a part-time employee should be the one reported.

Persons who were not working, but had a job or business from which they were **absent during the entire reference period**, should report ‘0’ for the number of hours.

Persons who were **unemployed during part of the reference period**, should report the amount of hours per week usually worked in reference to the period that they were employed. This means that if a person was employed for 6 months and unemployed for 6 months (within the reference period), the amount of hours usually worked per week as an employee should be the one reported.

Persons who usually worked at home (within the definitions given below) are asked to include the number of hours they usually worked at home. Hours spent on work-related training for professionals should be considered. Apprentices, trainees and other persons in vocational training are asked to exclude the time spent in school or other special training centres.