

PL035: WORKED AT LEAST ONE HOUR DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK

Topic and detailed topic: Labour market participation / Employment status

Variable type: Every 3 years

Unit: All current household members or selected respondent (where applies) aged 16-74

Reference period: Previous week

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

In use (period): Yes, nucleus until 2020, 2023

Series' differences: Yes, 2023 filter added for the age group respondent, flags

VALUES AND FORMAT

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

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 (RB081 ≠ 16-74)
- 3 Not selected respondent
- 7 Not applicable (not collected according to the implementation of the “multiannual rolling planning” and year > 2020)

DESCRIPTION

A person is considered as **working** if they did any work for pay or profit during the reference week or if they **were not working but had a job or business** from which they were absent during the reference week.

For persons who were not working but had a job or business, those who fit into the cases listed below should be considered as ‘working’:

- employees (including those on holidays, sick leave, maternity/paternity leave)
- ~~long term absent from work~~
- ~~seasonal workers~~
- ~~maternity and paternity leave~~
- unpaid family workers (including those on holidays, sick leave, maternity/paternity leave)
- self-employed persons (including those on holidays, sick leave, maternity/paternity leave)
- ~~not working because of lay-off~~
- slack work for technical or economic reasons.

A detailed description of each case to be considered as ‘working’ is provided below.

Did any work for pay or profit during the reference week (LFS definition)

‘Work’ means any work for pay or profit during the reference week, even for as little as 1 hour. Pay includes cash payments or payment in kind (payment in goods or services rather than money), whether payment was received in the week the work was done or not. Anyone who receives wages for on-the-job training that involves the production of goods or services is also counted as working. Self-employed persons with a business, farm or professional practice are also considered to be working if one of the following applies:

- A person working in their own business, professional practice or farm for the purpose of earning a profit, even if the enterprise is failing to make a profit.