

## PL040A: STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT (MAIN JOB)

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

**Variable type:** Core Variable/ Annual

**Unit:** All current household members aged 16 years 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):** Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

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

### 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 (PL032 not equal to 1)   |

### DESCRIPTION

This variable refers to the main job, namely the current main job for people at work (PL032 = 1). The variable is based on the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93).

The variable is part of the standardised variables.

The term job is used in reference to employment. One job is a set of tasks and duties performed for a single economic unit. Persons may have one or more jobs. For employees, each contract can be considered as a separate set of tasks and duties, and consequently as a separate job. Those in self-employment will have as many jobs as the economic units they own or co-own, irrespective of the number of clients served. In cases where the person has several jobs, the main job is the one with the longest hours usually worked, as defined in the international statistical standards on working time.

According to the basic criteria of economic risk and authority underlying the ICSE and focusing on forms of employment relevant in the European context the following statuses are defined:

**Self-employed with employees** means persons who work for their own business, professional practice or farm to earn a profit from the goods or services produced, and who employ at least one other person. There might be cases when the assignment to a status category is not always straightforward. Below are some examples to facilitate the assignment for particular cases.

*This category includes:*

- A person who looks after one or more children who are not their own on a private basis and receives a payment for this service should be considered as self-employed, except when they work for a single employer and receive employment rights from that employer. In that case they should be considered as an employee.