

- A person spending 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 fisher who repairs their boat or nets for future operations; a person who attends a convention or seminar).
- A person 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 related member of the same household. Unpaid family work is any task that directly contributes to the operation of the family farm or business.

Conscripts performing some work for pay or profit during the reference week or not should always be encoded 2.

Persons who work on their own small agriculture farm, who do not sell their products, but produce only for their own consumption should be encoded 2.

The classification of employment, as regards whether code 1 should be ticked, depends on whether it falls within the production boundaries. When this production is included in the Member State's national accounts, the underlying employment must be identified. This depends on the relative quantitative importance of the production of agricultural products for the Member State's own consumption in relation to the total supply of these products in the country (ESA 3.08).

### **Was not working but had a job or business from which they were absent during the reference week (LFS definition)**

(all the cases below are considered as 'working')

#### **Employees**

A job exists if there is a definite and pre-scheduled arrangement between an employer and employee for regular work (that is, every week or every month), regardless of whether the work is full-time or part-time. The number of hours of work done each week or each month may vary considerably, but as long as some work is done on a regular and scheduled basis, a job is considered to exist.

#### **Self-employed persons**

If self-employed persons are classified as being absent from work, then they are regarded as being in employment (code 1 in PL035) only if they can be said to have a business, farm or professional practice. This is the case if one or more of the following conditions are met:

- machinery or equipment of significant value, in which the person has invested money, is used by them or their employees in conducting their business;
- an office, store, farm or other place of business is maintained;
- there has been some advertisement of the business or profession by listing the business online or in the telephone book, displaying a sign, distributing cards or leaflets, etc.

If none of these conditions are met, then the person is regarded as not being in employment and should be encoded 2 in PL035.

#### **Unpaid family workers**

The unpaid family worker can be said to have a job (code 1 in PL035) even if they are not at work if there is a definite commitment by the employer (a related member of the household) to accept their return to work and the total absence does not exceed a period of 3 months. On this point, Eurostat diverges from the ILO recommendation. If the period of absence exceeds 3 months, persons should be encoded 2 in PL035.

**Absence from work because of holidays, sick leave, or maternity/paternity/parental leave**

**Employees, self-employed persons and unpaid family workers absent from work during the reference week because of holidays, sick leave, or maternity/paternity/parental leave are regarded as being in employment (code 1 in PL035).**