

Definitions and interviewers' instructions of the ad hoc module 2010 on reconciliation between work and family life

CHILD CARE RESPONSIBILITIES

- Own Child:**
- a) own child
 - b) child of spouse / cohabiting partner
 - c) adopted child

younger than 15 living in the same household as the respondent.

- Other Child:**
- a) own or spouse's cohabiting partner's child younger than 15 living in another household;
 - b) all not own children (e.g. sibling, grandchild) younger than 15 whether living in the same household as the respondent (reference person) or not
 - c) foster child younger than 15 raised by foster parents

Caring for, looking after children: personally looking after a child (including taking care of the child), help in doing homework, playing with the child, reading for the child, walking, other programmes outside the home done by the respondent a) regularly, b) not in professional capacity and c) not for payment. Regular looking after can take place daily, several times a week, weekly, biweekly etc.

Care, looking after, nursing, surveying is not a care responsibility if: respondent does it a) occasionally, b) for payment, c) regards it his/her job, d) as a volunteer or for charity.

Childcare (parental) leaves – Childcare benefits

Child care benefit

The eligibility criterion for the parent is to have 180 days of social security insurance over the two years prior to claiming the fee, or, in case of mothers, to the birth of the child.

Only parents raising children in their own household are eligible.

The eligibility period starts the earliest on the day after the expiry of the maternity allowance or maternity leave, and is paid up to the age of 2 years of the child.

Child care allowance

Parents, foster parents or guardians are eligible for the child care allowance up to the age of 3 of child(ren) raised in their household.

In case of permanently ill or seriously disabled children, the allowance period lasts until the age of 8 (10 years until 2007), while for twins until the year of school age. Any of the parents raising children in their common household can claim the allowance (it is received by individual rights).

Child raising support

Parents, foster parents or guardians are eligible for the support who raise three or more minors in their household. The period lasts from the age of 3 of the youngest child up to his/her until the end of the year of beginning school. Eligibility ceases when only two minors (younger than 18) live in the household.

NURSING ILL AND ELDERLY PEOPLE

The survey only covers helping and nursing ill, incapacitated, elderly, or persons needing surveillance aged 15 or more independently from their living in the caring person's household or elsewhere. Healthy children aged 15 or older not needing care are not covered by the survey.

Help, care: includes looking after the sick person (dressing, washing), walk, help with paperwork or financial matters, housekeeping (domestic work), keeping company, regular visits, taking care of pets of the sick (walking the dog) done by the respondent a) regularly, b) not in professional capacity and c) not for payment.

Care, looking after, nursing, surveying is not regarded as care responsibility if: respondent does it a) occasionally, b) for payment, c) regards it his/her job, d) as a volunteer or for charity, or e) provides only financial support.

WORKING TIME ARRANGEMENT

(This block was asked only of employees aged 15–64 working at the time of the survey.)

Fixed work schedule: the most widespread working time arrangement, where the start and end of the working time is decided by the employer.

Varying work schedule: work in several shifts, or in an arrangement set and changed by the employer.

The daily number of hours is fixed, but the schedule is flexible within the day: similarly to working schedule coded 1, the daily number of hours is fixed, but start and end time is flexible within certain limits.

Flexitime: the number of working hours is set for the week, month or longer period rather than for the day.

Determines own work schedule: the respondent is totally free to decide his/her working hours;

Other kind of work schedule: this applies to schedules not fitting in any of the above categories. (For instance the start of the day is fixed but the end is variable as the worker has to work until the work is finished.)

Absence for family reasons: for instance if respondent has to be with a small child or elderly/ill family member, has to take them to see a doctor or take care of some family matters.