



**AS A STUDENT WORKER
YOU ARE CONTRIBUTING
TO THE ECONOMY!**

Introduction: “setting the scene”

Lotte, Milan and Sofie are student workers.

1

The work they do as **employees** can be regarded as work (**labour services**) performed for the **employer**.

2

In exchange for the services provided, they receive an **income** from the employer.

3

4

Income can be used to **pay** for **goods and services**, e.g. in shops. That is **consumption**.

5

Perhaps there will be some income left over; that will give the opportunity to **save**. That entitles you to **interest**.

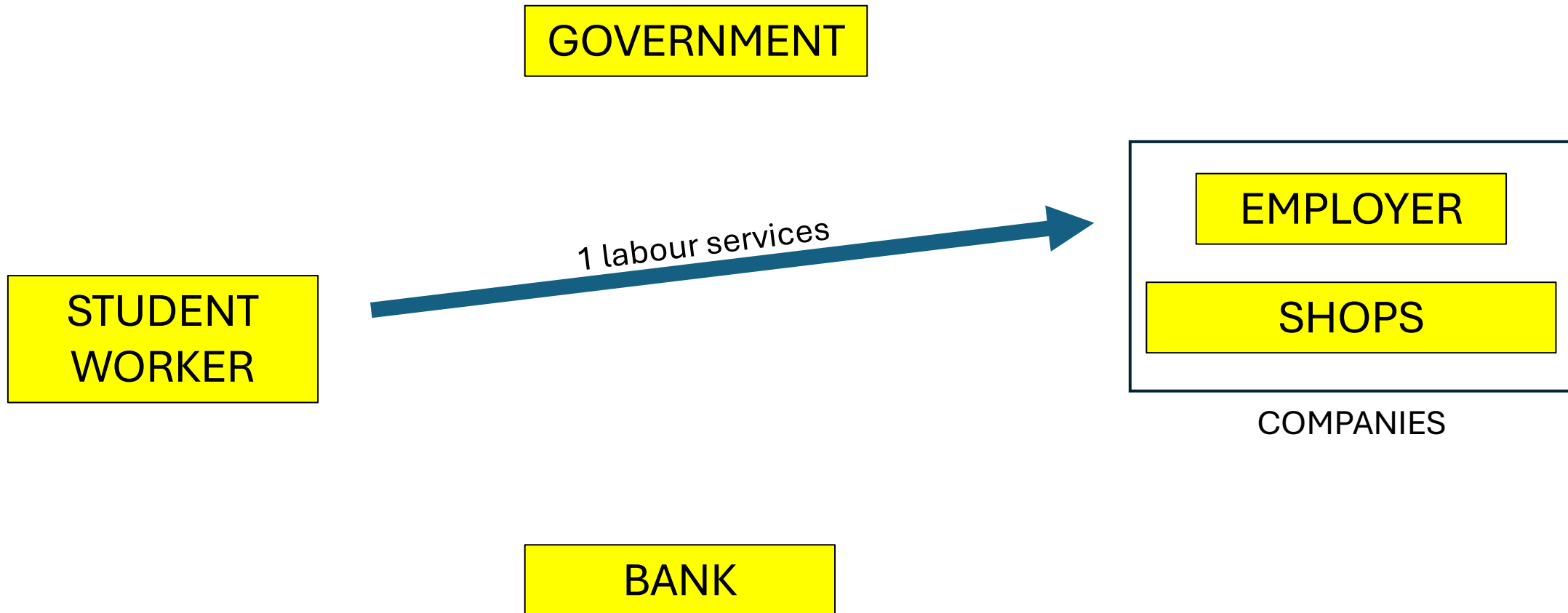
6

7

Student workers do not pay **taxes**, but they do pay **social security contributions** to the government. They must also be careful not to lose their “**Groeipakket**”!

8

1. Place the 8 elements in this scheme.
Use arrows. Arrow 1 is an example.



2. Lotte, Milan and Sofie are student workers. They therefore perform work.

What distinction can you make in terms of “type of work” between Lotte and Milan on the one hand and Sofie on the other?

3. Goods and services can be purchased with the income earned.
Provide specific examples of goods and services that you find in the cases.

Goods	Services

4. What are taxes?

What examples of taxes do you know?

Why does someone who works pay taxes?

5. What are social (security) contributions?

Why does someone who works pay social (security) contributions?

6. The “Groeipakket” (child benefit) is a social (security) allowance or social benefit. What is this?

What other examples of social (security) allowances or social benefits do you know?

7. Lotte, Milan and Sofie are student workers. They contribute to economic activity.

What do you think is the importance of student labour?

Are there any disadvantages, and for whom?