

## Definitions of key concepts and indicators

**Working age** is defined as 15-64 years of age.

The **reference period** for determining employment, unemployment, labor market discouragement, and child labor is the week prior to the survey.

### **Unemployment (standard)**

A working-age person is classified as unemployed if the person is without work in the reference period (typically, the past week), is currently available to work, and actively searched for work in a 3-months reference period, where “active search” is defined in specific terms.

The **unemployment rate** (standard) is defined as the proportion of the labor force classified as unemployed, where the labor force is comprised of unemployed and employed workers.

### **Discouragement**

A working-age person is considered to be discouraged if the person is without work, is available to work, did *not* actively seek work in the 3-months reference period, but would accept work if offered. Alternatively, a working-age person is considered to be discouraged if the person is without work, is available to work, but did not actively seek work in the reference period because the person views searching as futile.

The **broad unemployment rate** is defined as the proportion of the labor force classified as unemployed or discouraged, where the labor force is now comprised of employed, unemployed, and discouraged workers.

### **Employment (standard definition)**

A person is classified as employed if the person worked for at least one hour in a recent reference period (typically, the last week) for pay or profit (cash or in-kind) or was temporarily away from work for certain specified reasons such as leave, training, or industrial dispute. Consistent with the hours floor for other categories of workers, unpaid family workers who work for at least one hour in the reference week are also considered to be employed.

### **Employment (extended definition)**

A person is classified as employed in the extended definition if they are employed in the standard definition or if the person engaged in at least xxx hours per week in producing or processing primary commodities for purposes of household consumption (this include any activity in agriculture, animal husbandry, processing of agricultural or animal products, hunting or fishing)

The **employment-to-population ratio** is defined as the proportion of working-age individuals classified as employed.

**Earnings**

Total earnings (cash and monetized in-kind) from all jobs held in the reference period. These earnings are converted to real terms using a consumer price index (CPI) that reflects differences in prices between urban and rural areas and between different regions. If such as a CPI is unavailable, the national (aggregate) CPI is to be used.

Apart from looking at reported earnings, we will also examine earnings adjusted to standard hours of work if hours data are available. This will allow us to assess the share of low earners that are low earners because of short hours ( $< 20$  hours of work/week) as well as the share of low earners that work long hours ( $> 40$  hours/week).