

## AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED PER PROJECT BENEFICIARY PER WEEK

Indicator Information for Results Framework	
Indicator name	Average number of hours worked per project beneficiary per week
	<i>Related indicators:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase in average number of hours worked per project beneficiary per week (percentage)</li> </ul>
Unit of measure	Number of hours
Baseline	Zero (if unemployment and/or inactivity is a criterion in the selection of project beneficiaries) or non-zero
Definition	<p><b>Hours worked:</b> Actual hours worked include work hours of full-time, part-time and part-year workers, paid and unpaid overtime, hours worked in additional jobs. It excludes time not worked because of public holidays, annual paid leave, own illness, injury and temporary disability, maternity leave, parental leave, schooling or training, slack work for technical or economic reasons, strike or labor dispute, bad weather, compensation leave and other reasons.</p> <p><b>Project beneficiaries:</b> all direct beneficiaries of the respective project component, regardless of whether the beneficiary is employed or self-employed.</p>
Source of definition	OECD Data, accessed on March 20, 2017: <a href="https://data.oecd.org/emp/hours-worked.htm">https://data.oecd.org/emp/hours-worked.htm</a>
Guidance	
For which types of projects?	For projects aiming to increase the number of hours worked per employed project beneficiary per week in settings of underemployment through public administration and governance interventions, labor policies, access to productive assets (MSME / Entrepreneurship), irrigation infrastructure.
Options for disaggregation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disaggregate by gender of beneficiaries</li> <li>- Disaggregate by age of beneficiaries – e.g. youths (definition may vary by country)</li> </ul>
Relevant Jobs outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Job quality</li> <li>- Job access (if the indicator is disaggregated by gender and/or age)</li> </ul>
Additional notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This indicator is only relevant in situations of underemployment, when project beneficiaries wish to work more hours.</li> <li>- This indicator, further, should only be used in a setting where more hours worked potentially have a positive effect on the earnings of the beneficiary.</li> </ul>

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Questions for Data Collection						
(4.13)	How many hours do you currently work in a typical week?					
(4.14)	Would you like to work more hours per week than you do now?	YES	1			
		NO	2	▶	(4.16)	
(4.15)	What is the reason that you do not work more hours at the moment? [DO NOT READ RESPONSES]					YES = 1 and NO = 2
A	Studying / in school					
B	Housewife / home duties					
C	In retirement					
D	Old age					
E	Ill					
F	Have a disability					
G	In compulsory military service					
H	Believe I do not have any chance to get a job with more hours					
I	There are no jobs					
J	Do not have flexibility to work irregular hours (e.g. night shifts) or long hours (more than 40 hours per week)					
K	Do not have flexibility to do more than 1 hour of commute					
L	High probability of being discriminated because of my ethnic group or gender					
M	OTHER, SPECIFY	96				
Data Processing and Aggregation						
Numerator <sup>1</sup>		= $\Sigma$ HRS Q4.13				
Denominator		= $\Sigma$ (Q3.01 [1] OR Q3.02 [1] OR Q3.03 [1] OR Q3.04 [1] OR {Q3.05 [1] AND Q3.06 [1]})				

<sup>1</sup> HRS refers to the number of hours worked per beneficiary