

# OECD Recommended Target Indicators for Earnings

## Earnings

For more methodological information on earnings series published by OECD, please refer to: <http://stats.oecd.org/mei/default.asp?lang=e&subject=11> . Earnings data are available in our data warehouse ‘OECD.Stat Extracts’ at: [http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=EAR\\_MEI](http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=EAR_MEI)

Key statistical concept	Target series
<p>Following the ICLS (International Conference of Labour Statisticians) terminology, earnings are derived from wage rates as follows:</p> <p>1) <b>Wage rates</b> (basic wages, cost-of-living allowances, and other guaranteed and regularly paid allowances)</p> <p>i) overtime payments                      ii) bonuses and gratuities regularly paid                      iii) remuneration for time not worked                      iv) bonuses and gratuities irregularly paid                      v) payments in kind</p> <p>2) <b>Earnings</b> = 1 + i) + ii) + iii) + iv) + v)</p>	<p>The target series for hourly earnings corresponds to seasonally adjusted average total earnings in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manufacturing;</li> <li>Private sector (or All activities if private sector is not available);</li> <li>Market services.</li> </ul> <p>Target series corresponds to paid earnings per employed person per hour, including overtime pay and regularly recurring cash supplements. Where hourly earnings series are not available, a series could refer to weekly or monthly earnings. In this case, a series for full-time or full-time equivalent employees is preferred to an all employees series. However, the definition may vary from country to country, particularly with respect to workers covered, treatment of bonuses and retrospective wage payments, and size of reporting unit.</p>