

1. Labour Force

- The **labour force** includes **all people who are either employed or actively looking for work**.
- It represents those **currently participating in the job market**.

Formula:

Example:

If a country has:

- 5 million employed people
 - 1 million unemployed people looking for work
- Then,

Labour Force = 6 million

2. Total Employable Population (Working-Age Population)

- The **total employable population** refers to **everyone of working age, whether or not they are working or seeking work**.
- It includes people **able to work but not currently in the labour force** — such as **students, retirees, homemakers, or discouraged workers**.

Example:

If a country has:

- 10 million people of working age (15–64 years)
 - But only 6 million are working or job-hunting
- Then,

Total Employable Population = 10 million
Labour Force = 6 million

3.Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

It measures what **percentage of the total employable population** is actually in the **labour force** — meaning they're **working or actively seeking work**.

Formula:

$$\text{Labour Force Participation Rate} = (\text{Labour Force} \div \text{Total Employable Population}) \times 100$$

Example:

If the **labour force** = 6 million
and the **total employable population** = 10 million

Then,

$$(6 \div 10) \times 100 = \mathbf{60\%}$$

Interpretation:

60% of people of working age are participating in the labour market, while 40% are not (e.g., students, homemakers, retirees).