

world development report

2009

Reshaping Economic Geography



BACKGROUND PAPER

**A NEW DISAGGREGATED SET OF LABOR
MARKET INDICATORS
USING STANDARDIZED HOUSEHOLD
SURVEYS FROM AROUND THE WORLD**

CLAUDIO E. MONTENEGRO

and

MAXIMILIAN L. HIRN

The World Bank

Current version: August 18, 2009

A New Disaggregated Set of Labor Market Indicators Using Standardized Household Surveys from Around the World

*Claudio E. Montenegro
and
Maximilian L. Hirn**

*The World Bank
World Development Report*

Version as of: 08/18/2009 5:07:41 PM

Abstract.

This paper presents a new database of disaggregated labor market indicators derived from a large set of surveys from developing countries. Four subsets of variables are included: (i) demographic variables, (ii) education variables, (iii) labor force variables, and (iv) a welfare variable. The database presently includes more than 200 individual datasets from the period between 1984 and 2007. For some countries datasets are available for multiple years, while only one year is available for others. A brief analysis of a subset of the labor market indicators is presented to illustrate the potential use of the new database. The analysis highlights the very different structure of labor markets across developing regions, and in particular the unique characteristics of Sub-Saharan Africa, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia.

* The views expressed in this article are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the World Bank, the Executive Directors, or the countries they represent. The authors would like to recognize the work of Marta Menendez, Ximena del Carpio, Natsuko Kiso, Annette Richter, Mehmet Ziya Gorpe, Victor Sulla, Leandre Bassole, Tidiane Kinda, Eduardo S. F. Alves, and Catalina Tejada, all of whom have participated, at one stage or another, in the standardization of these datasets. We would also like to recognize the comments received from William Maloney, Claudia Sepulveda, and Peter Orazem. This work would not have been possible without the continuous support from people at the World Bank. We would like to give special thanks to Diane Steele, Olivier Dupriez, Ezequiel Molina, Victor Sulla, Zena Angesom, Taras Pushak, and Kihoon Lee for providing access to their compilations of data sets. The author would like to warn that this is still a work in progress and the data presented here is preliminary. Comments on this paper will be greatly appreciated and can be addressed to: cmontenegro@worldbank.org.

I. INTRODUCTION

This paper presents a new database of disaggregated labor market indicators derived from a large set of surveys from developing countries. Almost every country in the world conducts surveys which provide individual-level data on basic demographic and economic variables such as gender, age, education, and employment. These datasets, however, are usually difficult to access and not easily comparable across countries. This greatly hampers their use in a wide variety of contexts in which they would be very informative, in particular comparative studies of developing economies. As Rama and Artecona (2002) noted, ‘the few cross-country studies that do refer to labor market indicators include few developing countries and transition economies, if any.’ Until now, there had not been any attempt to integrate the world-wide vast number of existing surveys into one database with a basic set of standardized variables that are comparable across countries. The project we describe here tries to fill this gap.

Other projects that have produced standardized data across countries have generally used a different approach which consisted in taking the same survey (or very similar surveys) in different countries. This approach is, of course, much more expensive than ours, and second, it is especially appropriate when strict comparability is an important issue. It is also justified in cases where there is an absolute lack of information on the subject. Some examples of these approaches can be found in Appendix 1.

There are several advantages to our approach. Firstly, this project does not require conducting new surveys, but leverages *already existing, but inefficiently used data*. The primary reason why the existing data had not been used optimally in the past is because the raw datasets, even if accessible, come in different formats, and are usually split into several files and have generally incompatible original codifications. Secondly is the highly disaggregated nature of our indicators. The standardization is at the level of individuals, so our database allows for a more comprehensive, detailed, and flexible analysis than that offered by more aggregate variables in statistical yearbooks and existing electronic databases. Thirdly, the core variables we have defined can function as a foundation to which more specific indicators, which are often available in the raw national data, can be added if required.

There is a clear need for such a database, especially at the World Bank. The Bank’s main publications, such as the World Development Report, the Global Monitoring Report, the World Bank Policy Research Reports, the Flagship Publications of the regions and single-country studies, all require detailed national data that is easy to access and reasonably comparable across time and countries.¹ Questions such as ‘is an unemployment rate of 12% for women under 25 high or low?’ can only be answered relative to other periods or countries. Economists working on such projects can greatly benefit from our effort to create a well documented, standardized database that integrates all usable individual-level surveys available at the Bank. Indeed, as will be outlined below, the initial impetus to create this database came from concrete data needs of Bank projects.

¹ Among recent publications that have already used this data set are World Bank (2005), World Bank (2006), Fares, Montenegro and Orazem (2007), World Bank (2007b), World Bank (2007a), World Bank (2005), World Bank (2008).

A number of reasons explain why this effort has not been undertaken earlier, and why it is still an ongoing process. Firstly, the task of collecting the maximum number of usable datasets is considerable. Although the Development Data Platform (DDP) at the World Bank is a major source of raw data, it is far from perfect. The lack of resources and the absence of an institutional policy requiring Bank staff to give full copies of data they hold to DDP prevent it from being more complete. Many Bank units and individual staff hold datasets that are not available, and often not even known, to other parts of the Bank. A significant number of such datasets has been collected for our database. A second reason that has delayed this project in the past, is the time-intensiveness and the large cost of processing and standardizing the raw datasets. Single studies and World Bank reports have long been unable to absorb the costs of carrying out the wide ranging collection and standardization of data described here. The creation of this database has, thus, been a prolonged and cumulative effort. Starting in 2004-05, a first version of the database was created for the World Development Report 2006. Since then, the database has been continuously expanded in response to specific needs of World Bank projects.²

The remainder of this paper is structured as follows: Section II describes the database and provides descriptions of the core variables included in the project so far. It discusses the way in which they were standardized and outlines potential problems. Section III gives some examples of potential applications of the database. Section IV concludes and addresses the need for a more comprehensive effort from the World Bank to improve and expand the database presented here.

II. THE DATA

The original country datasets that have been standardized in this project are mostly Labor Force Surveys (LFS) and Budget Surveys (BS). Other important sources have been the Living Standards Measurement Surveys (LSMS) conducted by the World Bank. A list of all surveys that have been standardized so far is given in Appendix 2, which details in each case the country, year, survey name, and implementing agency. Appendix 3 also presents the information in Appendix 2, but in another useful way.

In general, the requirements for inclusion in our standardized database are that the survey (a) is nationally representative; (b) has individuals as the unit of observation; and (c) has at least some of the variables in which we are interested in.³ Our core variables, which are described in detail below, can be grouped into four basic modules:

- i Demographic variables
- ii Education variables
- iii Labor force variables
- iv A welfare variable (family consumption per capita or family income per capita)⁴

² This includes the World Development Reports 2007, 2008 and 2009, and a special request made by the Bank's PREM Gender group.

³ Hence, we were not interested in agricultural censuses, investment climates surveys, Youth Tobacco Surveys, etc.

⁴ Migration variables were not included as part of the core standardization, because many surveys do not have migration modules. However, for a fairly large subset of surveys, migration variables could be added to the core.

In terms of coverage, our sample includes more than 120 countries at the moment, all of them from the developing world. For many countries we have two (or more) points in time, meaning that the total database consists of approximately 230 individual datasets. Countries with surveys from multiple years allow the study of how variables changed over time. The earliest year for which we have data is 1984, and the latest is 2006. It should be noted that this is a continuous effort and new data sets are still being processed and added to the database.

A number of other characteristics of our aggregate database should be pointed out.

Firstly, the sample sizes of the individual datasets can differ considerably. While nearly all surveys are nationally representative (see a list of exceptions below), very specific and detailed breakdowns, for instance by region *and* urban-rural zone *and* gender *and* employment, may not always lead to representative results. When very specific analyses are carried out, it may be necessary to exclude certain datasets from the database if they have an insufficient number of observations.

Secondly, in general datasets were included if they were nationally representative. Exceptions were made in cases where no alternatives existed and the dataset was the best available approximation of a nationally representative sample for that country and period. These exceptions are:

- Angola 1999: Only seven of the country's eighteen provinces were surveyed. Due to the civil war occurring at the time, large parts of the country were inaccessible to the government's statistical agency.
- Sri Lanka 1995 and 2002: The northern and eastern regions are not covered because government control was not sufficient to carry out the surveys there.
- Djibouti 1996 and 2002: These surveys do not cover the country's very substantial nomadic population.
- Uruguay prior to 2006: Only the most recent survey from Uruguay includes rural areas.
- Argentina prior to 2006: Only the most recent survey from Argentina includes rural areas.
- Brazil before 2005: The 2005 PNAD survey is the first Brazil dataset in the database that covers rural areas in the northern region of the country (Rondonia, Acre, Amazonas, Roraima, Para, Amapa). The PNAD surveys of 1987, 1995 and 1999 cover only urban areas in that region.

Thirdly, not all standardized datasets contain all the core variables described below. This is usually because the relevant questions were not asked in the original survey, or because certain parts of it have not been released to the World Bank. While most datasets include the key demographic, education and labor status variables, more specific ones such as the sector of employment or the social group of an individual are often missing. Datasets lacking the full set of core variables were included because not every variable is necessary in each of the wide range of possible applications of our database. For instance, one does not need to have family consumption per capita, if the objective of the study is to analyze labor force status rates by age-groups. Due to the large number of datasets in our database, it is generally possible to assemble a considerable number of observations for any given variable. Moreover, many countries which are of particular interest to researchers due to their large populations and economies – such as

Brazil, Mexico, India, and South Africa – have relatively complete, good quality datasets over multiple years. However, depending on the application, the sample size may differ considerably.

In general, the different questions and codifications of various survey types imply that the creation of a standardized database necessarily involves a trade-off between comparability and comprehensiveness of coverage across countries and time. Given the lack of a single standard survey that is implemented in all countries of interest, we believe that this is a trade-off well worth making if it is carried out with caution, and as long as the resultant database is used responsibly.⁵

Variables Included in the Data Set

The following is a description of all core variables. Please refer to Appendix 4 for a complementary list of the numerical codification.

Country A three letter string variable which gives the standard ISO 3166-1 abbreviation of the country name for the dataset concerned.

Year This four digit variable provides the year in which the survey was taken. If a survey was carried out in two different years (for instance the second half of 2002 and the first half of 2003), the year in which the majority of observations were collected is chosen. It should be noted that the time-span during which the surveys were taken differs from case to case. Some surveys are annual surveys with observations collected in each month of the year whereas others were carried out over one quarter of a year, or only a particular month.

Idh Assigns a unique code to every household. A ‘household’ may be either a person living alone or a group of people, related or unrelated, who live together as a single unit. People not currently living in the household are generally not counted as current members even if they belong to the same family. Thus a child living and working in another city will not be counted as part of the household, but a domestic servant living with the core family will be.

Hhsize Provides the number of members of each household as identified by idh.

Head Identifies the household ‘head’ and gives the relationship of all household members to the head as either ‘spouse’ or ‘other’. If a person lives alone, she or he will be the head by default. In the case of multi-person households, there are slight variations across countries, but generally speaking the ‘head’ will be the person who has the main authority over the household’s activities. The ‘head’ may coincide with the provider of the household’s main income, but this is not necessarily so. Some surveys allow multiple heads per household, but generally the number of heads will roughly match the number of households. The ‘spouse’ category includes both married spouses and, if the information is available, non-married domestic partners.

⁵ All processed data is based on raw electronic files received from the implementing agencies. While care was taken to eliminate any errors, the quality of the original datasets may vary and is ultimately beyond the authors’ control.

Urb A location dummy variable that distinguishes whether a person lives in an urban or a rural area. The definition of ‘urban’ and ‘rural’ is country specific. For instance, the Mexico 1989 ENIGH survey defines ‘urban’ as population points with 15,000+ inhabitants, and anything less as ‘rural’. By contrast, the 2006 Uruguay ENHA survey includes selected population points with less than 5000 inhabitants in the ‘urban’ category. Therefore, *urb* is not strictly comparable across countries, although it does represent each country’s own definition of what urban and rural means.

Reg (reg02) *Reg* distinguishes aggregate regions such as ‘South’ and ‘West’. *Reg02* provides the principal administrative subdivisions of the country, for instance ‘Alabama’ and ‘California’. The variable *reg02* may be missing if in the raw data, information is only available on aggregate regions, but not on the principal subdivisions. Note that countries sometimes re-organize their administrative divisions. Thus, even for the same country, regional categories may differ over time. For instance, Vietnam went from 61 regions in 2002 to 64 in 2004; Poland changed from a 49-region system to one with only 16 after 1998. Moreover, even if regions remain nominally the same, there may be re-assignments of sub-districts from one region to another.⁶

Gender Identifies every individual as either ‘male’ or ‘female’.

Age Provides each individual’s age in completed years. Extreme values above 100 have generally been removed. Note that some national surveys are top-coded. For instance, in the Mexico 1984 ENIGH survey, all individuals older than 96 are coded as ‘97’. Moreover, in some of the surveys, people below the working age are excluded (for instance, Barbados 1996). Naturally, this is no problem for statistical applications that focus on the working age population only, but in other cases one should be careful to check whether the datasets used contain the entire full age-range.⁷

Soc The *soc* variable assigns each individual to a social group. ‘Social group’ is not defined by economic status, but by country specific categories, usually religions or ethnicities, depending on the information available. Due to the country-specific nature of the variable, it is generally unsuited for cross-country comparisons. However, it may be used for comparisons of one country over time. There is a comparatively large number of datasets which do not contain *soc*.

Marital Provides the marital status of an individual, distinguishing between ‘Married or Live together’, ‘Divorced/Separated’, ‘Widow/er’ and ‘Single’. There are slight variations across countries as some surveys do not record non-married domestic partner status (‘live together’). In most cases children have been included as ‘single’, but this is not yet universally so. To achieve maximal comparability across countries, statistical analysis should thus be limited to the population above 15 years of age.

⁶ A good internet resource to track changes in countries’ administrative divisions is: <http://www.statoids.com>.

⁷ The age variable also interacts with other variables: marital status is not asked for people who are below the age of legal consent for marriage; in general years of education is not asked for people below the age of 6; labor market variables are usually asked for age above the minimum age required by law.

Wgt Attaches a specific weight to each individual in order to achieve a nationally representative sample. It is very important that the *wgt* variable is always used in tabulations and statistical tests in order to achieve the correct outputs.⁸ Note that some samples are self-weighted, so that *wgt* is uniformly equal to ‘1’ or some other constant. The variable *wgthh* is simply defined as each household’s *wgt* times the household’s size.

Atschool Identifies all individuals who are currently attending school, either full- or part-time. People attending kindergarten and pre-school are not counted as ‘at school’, but adults attending literacy classes are. Note that a subset of surveys did not ask this question for people above or below a certain age. If no answer was recorded for people below 6 years old, these have generally been assumed to be ‘not at school’.

Everattend Provides information on whether an individual has ever attended school. The definition of ‘school’ is thereby the same as for *atschool*. All people currently at school are automatically counted as having ‘ever attended’ school.

Write This dummy variable takes the value 1 if an individual can both read *and* write, and 2 if the individual can either not write, or not read, or neither. In countries where multiple languages are spoken, the dummy will take the value 1 if the individual can read and write in at least one language.

Tschool This dummy distinguishes between public and private schools. Some surveys provide this information for all people, some only for those currently at school. Unless a detailed selection of comparable datasets is made in advance, it is therefore advisable to restrict cross-country comparisons of this variable to individuals currently at school.

Vocational For surveys allowing the distinction, this variable was constructed to identify people who are currently or have previously been attending a vocational or technical school. In cross-country comparisons, it would be advisable to restrict calculations not only to those currently at school, but to also by education level (see *edulevel* below). This is because *vocational* will be set to 1 whether someone has gone to a secondary or post-secondary vocational or technical school (or both).

Educy Provides the number of years of education an individual has completed. As for *atschool* and *everattend*, kindergarten and preschool years are not counted. In a substantial number of datasets, precise years of education completed are only given for primary and secondary school. Thereafter, only general categories such as ‘Bachelors Degree’ or ‘Doctorate’ were available in the original data. In these cases, informed estimates for the implied number of years completed by the individuals in these categories were used.

Edulevel Gives the highest level of education completed, distinguishing six stages: ‘no education’, ‘primary incomplete’, ‘primary complete’, ‘secondary incomplete’, ‘secondary complete’ and ‘post-secondary’. People whose highest attained level is kindergarten or pre-school are classed under ‘no education’. We have defined primary education as ‘complete’ in our dataset if an individual has finished enough primary education to qualify for entering the

⁸ For instance, to tabulate the *gender* variable in STATA, the command should be ‘tabulate gender [iw=wgt]’.

secondary system. The definition of ‘secondary complete’ is twofold. It either refers to an individual who has completed enough secondary education to qualify for the tertiary system, or someone who has completed compulsory schooling and, in addition, acquired a professional education. For instance, Mexico has six years of primary education, followed by three years of *Secundaria* which marks the end of compulsory education. There is then an optional further 3 years of *Bachillerato* or *Preparatoria* which lead to university. In this instance, someone who has finished *Secundaria* would be classed as ‘secondary incomplete’. Someone who has completed *Secundaria* and *Preparatoria* will be classed as ‘secondary complete’, as will someone who has completed *Secundaria* and an additional vocational or technical education.

In each dataset, the levels are based on the respective country’s education system. Thus, they are not strictly comparable across countries. Primary school, for instance, may vary from 3 to 8 years in length depending on the dataset in question. Moreover, in some countries there are different types of schools at the same level, but with slightly different lengths in years. If both *educy* and *edulevel* are available, the length of ‘primary’ and ‘secondary’ school can be established through a cross-tabulation.

Note that in cases where detailed information was not available, the ‘incomplete’ categories may be missing, that is, there are only the basic categories ‘no education’, ‘primary complete’, ‘secondary complete’ and ‘post-secondary’ (for instance, Barbados 1996).

Lstatus The *Lstatus* variable classifies people as either “employed”, “unemployed” or as “not in the labor force”. ‘Employed’ refers to people who have worked at least 1 hour in the last week, either paid or unpaid. Also counted as employed are people who have not worked in the last week but have a job to return to (for instance, people on vacations or strike). Unemployed people are defined as *not* employed and in addition having been actively looking for work in the last week. People who are ‘not in the labor force’ are *not* employed and have *not* been actively looking for work in the last week (for instance, full-time students and retired people). As the age range included in the employment modules differs across surveys, it is recommended to restrict *Lstatus* comparisons across datasets to the working age population aged 15 years or older.

The weekly reference period for the employment and unemployment definition has been chosen because it is the one most commonly available in the surveys. However, a substantial number of surveys provide only a four week reference period, which was then used as a proxy for our standard definition. For a small number of datasets, other reference periods were employed as proxies for the standard definition. It should be noted that the standard definition of unemployment by the International Labor Organization (ILO) uses a four-week reference period to define unemployment. Hence, in the majority of our datasets, which use a one-week reference period, unemployment may be lower and the percentage of people not in the labor force higher than would be the case under the ILO definition.

Researchers should remain aware that in many poor countries, a very high incidence of underemployment may be hidden behind relatively low unemployment figures. Furthermore, countries in which subsistence agriculture dominates will typically have very low unemployment figures, especially in rural areas. Underemployment and the effect of subsistence agriculture complicate comparisons to unemployment statistics of relatively more developed countries.

Nlfreason This variable provides the reason why a person was classed as ‘not in the labor force’, that is, in category 3 of the *lstatus* variable. Four reasons are distinguished – ‘Student’, ‘Housewife’, ‘Retired’ and ‘Other’. Note that in a significant number of datasets, one or more of these four categories is missing, because the necessary information was not available in the respective national surveys on which our standardizations are based. The number of people in the student category should approximately match those currently at school (*atschool*=1) minus those in schooling and working at the same time. ‘Housewife’ is not restricted to female people, but simply denotes any person not in the labor market but occupied with household duties. ‘Retired’ denotes people not in the labor market because of their age and/or because they live off a pension. To achieve maximum comparability, we recommend restricting the analyses to those people aged 15 years or older.⁹ In addition, an explicit restriction to those classed as ‘not in the labor force’ by *lstatus* should be added.¹⁰

Unempldur For people classified as unemployed by *lstatus*, this variable provides the unemployment duration in months. *Unempldur* is only defined if the unemployment duration was available in units of single months, that is, more aggregated units/ranges of unemployment duration were disregarded.

Ocu Distinguishes different types of employment: people who are in paid employment, those who are in unpaid employment, employers and the self-employed (without employees). ‘Unpaid employment’ is defined as being employed but not receiving a cash-wage. Subsistence farmers are generally counted as ‘self-employed’, as are members of private cooperatives. Care should be taken in cross-country analyses, because a number of datasets fail to distinguish between all four categories, or may be missing one for other reasons. As with all labor variables, we recommend restricting analyses to the working age population above 15 years and older. Moreover, until further cleansing of the dataset has been carried out, analyses using *ocu* should be explicitly restricted to those people who are employed according to *lstatus*.¹¹

Ocusec Distinguishes between workers employed in the public sector and those working in the private sector. There are two different public sector categories, ‘Public, NGO, Government, Army’ and ‘State Owned’. The former is defined as all non-profit tasks and the latter as state-owned institutions run for a profit. The third category is ‘Private’ and thus assigned to individuals working in privately owned for-profit companies. Many surveys do not adequately distinguish between the two types of the public sector. In these cases, all observations of a broadly defined ‘public sector’ were put into one of the two categories only. Unless a careful subselection of datasets which contain all three categories is made, statistical analyses should aggregate the first and second category into one ‘public sector’ variable. To achieve maximum comparability, this aggregated variable should also be restricted to working people only (i.e. *lstatus* is employed). Note that this variable is missing in a substantial number of datasets.

⁹ This is because at present some datasets class children as ‘other’, whereas other datasets left them out completely when defining *nlfreason*.

¹⁰ For instance, in the case of tabulation in STATA: ‘tabulate *nlfreason* [*iw*=*wgt*] if *lstatus*==3 & *age*>=15’.

¹¹ For instance, to do a tabulation of *ocu* in STATA, one should enter ‘tabulate *ocu* [*iw*=*wgt*] if *lstatus*==1 & *age*>=15’.

Industry For all employed people, this variable defines the industry the individual is working in. Ten different industry categories are distinguished. These ten categories are aggregates of the 17 main sections of the United Nation’s International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), version 3.1. A large number of national surveys ask the relevant questions based on the ISIC code. In these cases, we can aggregate precisely according to the scheme shown below and the resulting *industry* variables are highly comparable amongst each other:

<i>industry</i>		ISIC		
Code	Label	Section	Division	Description
1	Agriculture, Hunting, etc.	A	01,02	Agriculture, hunting and forestry
		B	05	Fishing
2	Mining	C	10-14	Mining and quarrying
3	Manufacturing	D	15-37	Manufacturing
4	Public services	E	40,41	Electricity, gas and water supply
5	Construction	F	45	Construction
6	Retail, Hotels	G	50-52	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods
		H	55	Hotels and restaurants
7	Transport and telecommunications	I	60-64	Transport, storage and communications
8	Finance and business serv.	J	65-67	Financial intermediation
		K	70-74	Real estate, renting and business activities
9	Communal Services	L	75	Public administration and defense; compulsory social security
		M	80	Education
		N	85	Health and social work
		O	90-93	Other community, social and personal service activities
		P	95	Activities of private households as employers and undifferentiated production activities of private households
10	Others not well specified	Q	99	Extra-territorial organizations and bodies
		All other employed people in not-well specified or unknown industries [non-ISIC]		

In many national surveys, however, the classification of industries in which working people are employed corresponds only approximately to the ISIC codification. In these cases, it was attempted to create an *industry* variable as close as possible to the properly standardized ISIC aggregation shown in the table above. It should be noted, however, that if cross-country comparability is very important, the analyses should be restricted to those datasets which have *industry* variables based on an underlying ISIC codification in the original survey. The information of whether or not a particular dataset’s *industry* variable is based on an underlying ISIC code is available from the authors of this paper upon request.

There is a significant number of datasets which have less than the ten standard *industry* categories. This may be due to a particular industry-type not playing a significant role in a

specific country or because there were no ‘not well specified’ observations. A more problematic reason may be that the information available in the original survey was not sufficient to distinguish all categories. The remaining categories may then be distorted compared to the properly standardized case.

Occup For all employed people, this variable distinguishes ten different occupational classes corresponding to the ten major groups of the ILO 1988 International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88). The ILO describes the code as ‘a tool for organizing jobs into a clearly defined set of groups according to the tasks and duties undertaken in the job.’¹²

<i>occup</i>		ISCO-88	
Code	Label	Major Group	Description
1	High officials	1	Legislators, senior officials and managers
2	Professionals	2	Professionals
3	Technicians	3	Technicians and associate professionals
4	Clerks	4	Clerks
5	Service workers	5	Service workers and shop and market sales workers
6	Skilled Agriculture	6	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers
7	Craft and Trades	7	Craft and related workers
8	Machine Operators	8	Plant and machine operators and assemblers
9	Elementary Occupations	9	Elementary occupations
10	Armed Forces	0	Armed forces

A large number of national surveys ask occupational questions based on the ISCO code, or closely related national adaptations thereof. In these cases, our computed *occup* variables will offer good cross-country comparability. However, some countries use their own occupational categories which may or may not be similar to ISCO. In these cases, it was attempted to approximate the ten ISCO groups as closely as possible. However, cross-country comparisons using these approximated *occup* variables may be problematic due to remaining imprecision.

The following example illustrates a typical cause of such imprecision: ‘Skilled Agriculture’ and ‘Elementary Occupations’ are two of the ten occupational groups in our ISCO based *occup* variable. The former category is made up of relatively sophisticated agricultural tasks, whereas the latter includes lower skilled agricultural workers, such as farm-hands or basic forestry laborers, along with all other types of elementary laborers. Occupational codes which are *not* based on the ISCO system will typically provide an ‘agricultural occupation’ category, but often fail to distinguish between ‘skilled’ and ‘elementary’ agricultural workers. In such instances, the ‘skilled agriculture’ category will contain all agricultural laborers and thus be broader than in the ISCO system.

¹² <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/index.htm> [06/21/2008]

When strict cross-country comparability is required, statistical analyses should therefore be limited to datasets which have *occup* variables based on surveys that used the original ISCO codification. In all other cases, our standardization offers at least approximate cross-country comparability. The information of whether or not a particular dataset's *occup* variable is based on an underlying ISCO code is available from the authors of this paper upon request.

Hours Gives information on how many hours an individual has worked in the week preceding the interview. In some cases the average weekly hours of work were used as a proxy. Extreme values above 140 hours have been removed.

Wage Provides the wage of paid employees in local currency. 'Wage' is defined as the main cash wage for the primary job. Wages that are in-kind, or for second or third jobs, are not counted. Any bonuses, pension incomes, and similar additional payments are not counted either. If *wage* is used as a proxy for total personal income, cross-country comparability may be compromised to the extent that the importance of the excluded incomes such as in-kind compensation or secondary wages differs between economies. A similar problem may distort comparisons between rural and urban areas of the same country. Adding more detailed wage information (if available) to the core dataset may improve the accuracy of the results.

Wages are given in their nominal value in the year the respective survey was carried out. Moreover, some datasets still include incomes for employment types (*ocu*) other than paid employees. Thus, to achieve maximum comparability across all datasets, one should explicitly restrict statistical analyses to paid employees only.¹³ Each individual wage refers to a time-period specified by the associated *unitwage* variable. As outlined below, an additional *unitwage* restriction will generally be necessary in statistical analyses of *wage*.

Unitwage This variable is directly relevant for *wage*, providing the period of reference for each individual wage observation. Care should be taken to compare only those wage results that refer to the same period of time (or are adjusted to do so). For instance, if in the hypothetical example above *unitwage* shows that half the wage-observations are 'monthly' and the other half 'weekly', then the summary command (or any other analysis involving *wage*) should be restricted to either weekly or monthly wages only. Alternatively, the weekly wages should at least be multiplied by four before comparing them to monthly ones.

Pcc Provides the per capita monthly household consumption in local currency. The variable is based on aggregations of consumption and expenditure information carried out by the respective national statistical agencies (if such pre-calculated aggregations were not available, *pcc* was not computed). In cases where consumption or expenditure was not available, household income was substituted, and the label of the variable changed accordingly to 'per capita monthly income'. As the values of this variable are in nominal local currency, it should not be used for comparisons across countries or time. It is useful, however, for analyzing a dataset according to income categories.

¹³ For instance, to obtain a summary of *wage* in STATA, one should type: 'summarize wage [iw=wgt] if lstatus==1 & ocu==1'.

Pcc_v Splits the per capita household consumption, as defined by *pcc*, into 20 quintiles from bottom to top.¹⁴

III. SOME ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE POTENTIAL OF THE DATABASE

The purpose of this section is to present some basic cross tabulations and economic analysis that is usually not available in such detailed form across so many countries. Given that our main focus is on labor market characteristics, we restrict the sample to people between 15 and 65 years old, that is, to the working age population. The span of the sample across countries and years was reduced in several ways. First, if multiple datasets for a country were available, only the latest year was kept.¹⁵ Second, we decided to exclude some individual datasets, which were judged to require further review.¹⁶

To demonstrate the potential of the dataset while keeping the scope of the analysis manageable, we limit ourselves to three core labor market indicators here: unemployment rates (U), labor force participation rates (P), and employment status (ES). In the accompanying tables and graphs, each of these indicators is broken down by:

- Gender (male/female)
- Age groups (15-25 / 26-55 / 56-65)
- Zone (rural/urban)
- Years of education (0 / 1-8 / 9-12 / 13+)
- Quintiles of income per capita (1 to 5)

Table 1 gives the unemployment and participation rates for the total sample, and broken down by gender and the urban-rural divide. Table 2 provides the two rates by age groups, Table 3 by years of education, and Table 4 by quintiles of income. The second set of four tables presents the same breakdowns for the employment status variable. This variable classifies the employed in four categories: (i) paid employee, (ii) non-paid employee, (iii) employer, and (iv) self-employed.

Six sets of graphs further analyze the unemployment and participation rates by geographic regions and country income groups.¹⁷ Given that our sample covers only developing countries, six regions are present: East Asia and Pacific (EAP), Europe and Central Asia (ECA), Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), Middle East and North Africa (MENA), South Asia (SAS), and Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA).¹⁸ In terms of income, three groups are distinguished: Low Income Countries (LIC), Lower Middle Income Countries (LMC), and Upper Middle Income Countries (UMC).¹⁹ Analyzing the data in this way yields interesting insights and stylized facts.

¹⁴ This eases the analysis of the dataset by income groups. For instance, to obtain the average household size of the highest quantile in STATA we type: ‘summarize hhsz [iw=wgt] if pcc_v==20’

¹⁵ There are a few exceptions in which we decided to use an earlier dataset because the latest was judged to be of lower quality.

¹⁶ Wherever possible we did a cross check with the World Bank’s official statistics.

¹⁷ We did not do the same for the employment status variable due to space constraints.

¹⁸ The two World Bank regions excluded are: (i) High Income OECD, and (ii) High Income Non OECD.

¹⁹ Please note that our sample only includes developing countries, hence High Income Countries (HIC) are excluded.

Unemployment

The poorest countries, and Sub-Saharan Africa in particular, clearly stand out when examining the breakdowns of the unemployment rate in Graphs 1 to 6. Median unemployment is lowest in the low income countries (Graph 1c). More specifically, SSA has the lowest median unemployment rate of all regions, though with an extremely wide range (Graph 1a). What can explain this seemingly good employment performance in the poorest countries?

A crucial structural reason seems to be the importance of rural (subsistence) agriculture in low income countries. In this sector, there is relatively little ‘unemployed’ job search as it is known in industrialized economies. Graph 3a shows that the median rural unemployment rate is lower than the median urban rate in all regions, and particularly so in the LIC (Graph 3c). Given the comparatively high percentage of the labor force employed in rural (agricultural) areas in LICs, the very low median rural unemployment is clearly driving the low total median unemployment in these countries. In the case of SSA, a further reason for the low median unemployment rates is that a number of sub-Saharan surveys define unemployment as those without work during the last year, rather than just the last week. This tends to depress the recorded unemployment rate, as even people who may not have been employed during the last weeks can be counted as employed. Finally, it should be noted that relatively low unemployment rates can mask extremely high *underemployment* of those living at the margins of existence. This is an important point – being ‘employed’ in Sub-Saharan Africa often bears little resemblance to regular wage labor in relatively developed economies such as Hungary.

The poorest countries’ unemployment performance stands out in other ways as well. Analyzing unemployment by income quintiles shows that while median unemployment clearly declines with income in the richer countries, it is practically flat across income quintiles in the middle income group, but rises with income in the LICs (Graphs 6c). This may also be related to the low measured unemployment rates in rural areas. In LICs the rural, agricultural sector is larger, and if poor households are concentrated there, then one would expect a pattern which shows unemployment to be higher for more urban, higher income quintiles. Another hypothesis is that in low income countries, which generally lack well-developed social insurance schemes, only the highest income group can afford the luxury of dedicating all one’s time to job-searching (thus qualifying for the standard ‘unemployed’ definition). By contrast, the poorest at the margins of existence may usually either be out of the labor force, for instance doing family chores, or (under)employed in typically low productivity, low income activities that at least allow survival.

Examining unemployment by age, we find that the region that exhibits the lowest median youth unemployment is again SSA, and the region that exhibits the highest is MENA. A pattern that is common to all regions is that the median unemployment rate decreases with age. However, the magnitudes of the differences in unemployment rates across age groups vary: they are small for SSA and SAS, but relatively high for EAP, LAC, ECA, and especially MENA. The unemployment rate varies little across age groups for LIC countries, and the differences are bigger as we move to LMC and UMC countries. However, in all three income groups there is at least some decrease of median unemployment rates with age. Looking at a breakdown of

unemployment by years of completed education (Graphs 5a and 5c), we find a clear inverted U shaped pattern in the richer UMC countries, where there is higher median unemployment among those with medium levels of education. The inverted U pattern is much less distinct for the LMC and LIC groups.

Labor Market Participation Rates

An examination of the labor market participation rates reveals that the highest median participation rate can be found in the low income countries, and in particular in SSA (Graphs 1b and 1d). Interestingly, median female participation rates are much higher in LICs than in relatively richer countries, and the difference between male and female participation is much smaller (Graphs 2b and 2d). Again, the rural economy seems to be a driving force of these results. Graphs 3b and 3d show very high participation rates in the rural zone, in particular in the LICs, where the median rural participation rate is much higher than the urban. Interestingly, the median female participation rate is lowest in the MENA region, which also exhibits the biggest gender difference with median participation rate of women being roughly half that of men.

Looking at the breakdown of participation rates by age, all regions and income groups exhibit an inverted U-shaped pattern – the median participation rate during the prime working ages 26-55 is considerably higher than for those aged 15-25 and 56-65 (Graphs 4b and 4d). However, these age differences are much more pronounced in the richer UMCs and LMCs compared to the LICs. Looking at the regions, the inverted U shaped pattern is particularly strong in ECA and particularly weak in SSA. It is very likely that this is related to differences in schooling and pension systems. Compared to SSA, the ECA economies are very successful in retaining people in school, and also have much more highly developed social security systems. This means that fewer of the young and old are in the labor market in these countries.

Differences across regions in the pattern of participation rates and education levels are also striking: In ECA and LAC participation increases with education. SAS, MENA and EAP show a slightly inverted U pattern, and SSA a strongly inverted one, indicating that participation is higher for the uneducated and highly educated, but relatively lower for the middle educated. Graph 5d presents the median participation rate by years of education and country income groups. The graph shows an inverted U shape for the LIC countries, a largely flat shape for the LMC, increasing only in the highest education category, and then, for the UMC countries, we see a strong positive association between years of education and median participation rates.

The analysis presented here is a simple one, but it nevertheless reveals interesting differences across regions. In particular, the low income countries are shown to have quite distinct labor market characteristics, both with respect to unemployment and participation rates. The database presented here would allow a much more detailed analysis. For instance, age and education ranges could be defined differently to investigate specific sub-groups. Moreover, other variables could be brought into the analysis, for instance *industry* and *occup* to examine in greater detail how large a percentage of the labor force is employed in particular industries such as agriculture. The potential of the database is vast.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE STEPS

The database presented in this paper fills a true gap in data availability. We leverage existing survey information from 1984 to 2006 to create a set of standardized household and labor market indicators for a very large number of countries at the level of the individual. So far, around 230 individual datasets are included and more are being added continuously. The breadth and detail of the database is unprecedented and, as Section III of this paper has illustrated, has a large number of potential uses for the World Bank and economic research in general.

We see a number of ways in which the database could be expanded and improved. The suggestions can be grouped in three categories:

- Expansion in terms of countries and periods covered: In its present version the database excludes almost all developed economies. This precludes any analysis from making comparisons of developed versus developing economies. It implies a selection bias in many applications because the excluded economies are predominantly rich nations. There is also a number of developing economies for which no appropriate data has been identified, but in this case the exclusion is almost random.²⁰ The database could also be expanded in terms of periods covered. There are several economies for which more recent or more historical data has been identified, but not been processed yet.
- Expansion in terms of the variables included: There are variables that could have been included in the database, but were left out because they were not important at the time of the database's construction, or due to time constraints. For instance, many national surveys would allow the definition of standardized variables for access to clear water, to electricity, to a phone line or to the internet, a sewerage connection, union membership, migration status and so on. Moreover, it would be possible to define a second, more comprehensive wage variable that is not limited to the main wage, but includes all recorded cash earnings of an individual.
- Fine tuning of some of the present variables: To mention one example, the variable 'reason not in the labor force' only distinguishes between students, house wives and retired people, leaving all the rest in 'others.' Many surveys would allow adding a fifth category 'disabled'. Moreover, one could standardize the wage and consumption/income per capita variables in terms of PPP exchange rates so as to be able to compare welfare levels across countries.²¹

²⁰ The following developing economies are not included in our sample: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Bermuda, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Central African Republic, China, Congo, Rep., Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Gabon, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Iran, Dem. Rep of Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mauritius, Myanmar, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Somalia, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, West Bank and Gaza, and Zimbabwe.

²¹ An attempt to do this for a subset of economies can be found in Clemens, Montenegro, and Pritchett (2008).

A word of caution is in order at this point. Although we have taken great care to ensure the accuracy of the standardized data, key variables require a second round of inspection in all datasets to eliminate errors and to improve their coherence over time and across countries. Until such a general revision is carried out, any samples drawn from the database need to be double-checked to ensure their veracity before they are used. A list of known problems is available from the authors upon request. Moreover, we need to point out that at present, free access to the database cannot be given because the original raw data is confidential in several cases. However, select cross tabulations, regressions and other types of descriptive and analytical tasks can be performed by the authors upon request.

The revisions and expansions proposed above would make the database even more useful than it is at present. To implement them, however, a serious commitment of resources and time would be required from the World Bank. As this description of the database and its possible applications has outlined, the returns to such an investment for economic research can be expected to be large. Even now, the database is already a new and unique resource which researchers should be aware of.²²

²² Clemens, Montenegro, and Pritchett (2008) is one of the first papers to make use of the potential of this database, further highlighting its many uses.

Country	Year	TABLE 1. Unemployment and participation rates by gender and urban-rural										
		TOTAL SAMPLE		MALES		FEMALES		URBAN		RURAL		
		U rate	P rate	U rate	P rate	U rate	P rate	U rate	P rate	U rate	P rate	
Albania	2002	9.4	60.8	9.5	67.4	9.4	54.0	21.4	50.8	2.9	68.2	
Argentina	2006	9.6	68.4	7.8	81.4	11.9	56.7					
Armenia	2003	26.1	53.8	20.2	64.0	33.7	44.6	31.9	54.6	17.4	52.5	
Azerbaijan	2002	6.7	68.2	4.5	80.9	9.4	57.1	10.4	63.7	2.6	74.1	
Bahamas, The	2001	4.0	78.8	3.6	84.6	4.4	73.6	3.8	79.8	4.4	76.4	
Belarus	2005	7.8	69.7	9.6	71.5	6.3	68.1	8.1	71.2	7.0	65.9	
Benin	2003	3.6	78.5	3.2	77.4	4.1	79.7	4.5	72.9	3.1	82.3	
Bhutan	2003	0.7	73.3	0.6	77.6	0.7	69.4	1.4	58.0	0.5	77.7	
Bolivia	2005	5.6	71.6	4.6	81.8	6.9	62.3	7.9	66.2	1.4	83.8	
Brazil	2005	10.2	71.0	7.6	83.9	13.6	58.9	11.3	71.4	4.2	68.9	
Bulgaria	2003	14.0	70.9	14.4	75.8	13.5	66.1	14.1	70.7	13.6	75.0	
Burkina Faso	2003	2.3	85.9	2.5	91.2	2.1	81.3	11.4	66.2	0.5	91.4	
Burundi	1998	0.5	86.4	0.8	85.6	0.3	87.1	10.0	54.1	0.1	88.5	
Cambodia	2004	1.0	82.6	0.9	87.8	1.0	78.0	2.3	74.7	0.6	84.7	
Cameroon	2001	7.8	71.9	8.6	77.5	7.0	66.8	18.8	61.0	2.3	78.9	
Cape Verde	2000	13.7	67.1	13.1	78.3	14.4	57.1	14.7	66.0	12.4	68.8	
Chad	2002	19.6	49.8	21.6	64.5	16.6	37.2	20.3	40.5	19.6	51.0	
Chile	2006	7.5	62.3	6.1	77.6	9.5	47.9	7.7	63.4	5.2	54.7	
Colombia	2000	17.0	70.7	12.3	85.2	23.3	57.4	20.2	71.8	10.7	68.6	
Costa Rica	2006	5.5	70.4	4.2	85.7	7.3	55.9	5.6	72.0	5.3	67.9	
Cote d'Ivoire	2002	3.8	67.2	4.3	78.2	3.2	56.8	9.7	55.1	0.7	76.1	
Croatia	2004	15.5	58.4	13.1	64.1	18.4	52.8	16.2	56.9	14.8	60.3	
Dominican Republic	1997	14.7	64.0	8.6	85.2	25.7	43.9	14.8	65.3	14.4	62.0	
Ecuador	2004	6.1	67.0	5.2	84.1	7.4	50.6	7.8	65.9	2.3	69.4	
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2005	6.9	59.3	4.1	78.1	12.4	40.3	9.8	52.2	5.0	65.3	
El Salvador	2005	4.2	61.2	5.2	78.3	2.9	47.0	4.9	63.8	3.0	56.7	
Ethiopia	2005	2.6	84.1	1.8	91.2	3.3	77.7	13.6	67.2	0.8	87.7	
Fiji	1996	3.6	60.8	2.8	81.1	5.4	40.2	5.6	56.3	2.7	63.1	
Ghana	1991	4.9	81.6	5.2	80.8	4.6	82.3	11.0	66.9	2.4	89.8	
Guatemala	2006	2.1	57.3	2.3	84.6	1.7	34.4	2.8	60.5	1.2	53.8	
Guinea	1994	1.9	83.2	2.7	85.7	1.3	81.2	6.4	67.2	0.2	92.1	
Haiti	2001	28.2	62.5	24.1	69.2	32.7	56.3	40.4	64.6	19.4	61.1	
Honduras	2003	5.4	62.7	4.7	85.7	6.7	41.8	7.7	65.3	3.0	60.2	
Hungary	2004	9.2	58.9	8.6	66.1	10.0	52.0	7.2	60.4	7.0	59.7	
India	2004	3.2	60.0	2.8	85.3	4.2	33.9	5.3	52.5	2.5	62.8	
Indonesia	2002	6.8	66.1	6.0	85.2	8.3	47.4	9.5	62.1	4.7	69.7	
Jordan	2002	18.4	41.5	17.5	70.2	23.1	13.4	17.7	42.4	21.3	38.4	
Lesotho	2002	37.3	66.3	32.3	72.0	42.9	61.0	25.2	70.3	42.1	64.9	
Lithuania	2004	11.5	71.4	11.1	76.5	12.1	66.8	11.7	73.4	11.1	67.4	
Macedonia, FYR	2005	37.6	60.1	36.8	71.2	38.7	48.6	38.8	63.6	35.4	54.8	
Malawi	2005	0.8	84.7	1.0	85.7	0.6	83.7	4.6	61.7	0.4	88.2	
Maldives	1998	10.9	49.9	21.9	36.6	3.7	65.6	5.5	47.6	13.2	50.9	
Mexico	2006	3.4	67.1	3.8	85.1	2.8	51.2	3.5	67.8	3.1	64.5	
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	2000	34.0	60.5	32.6	69.0	35.8	52.1	34.0	60.5			
Morocco	1998	17.2	60.7	17.2	85.3	17.3	38.4	26.2	54.7	7.5	68.9	
Mozambique	2003	2.0	83.1	2.6	82.4	1.6	83.7	6.2	69.7	0.3	90.2	
Namibia	1993	20.0	56.7	18.3	64.4	21.9	50.2	25.0	68.8	16.0	49.6	
Nepal	1995	4.5	62.0	6.1	64.2	2.8	59.8	7.2	52.8	4.4	62.7	
Nicaragua	1993	12.0	54.6	12.5	75.2	11.0	35.8	15.5	55.1	6.6	53.9	
Pakistan	2001	6.3	52.4	3.9	78.9	13.3	26.7	8.2	47.6	5.6	54.5	
Palau	2000	2.9	64.4	2.8	69.8	3.1	58.7			2.9	64.4	
Panama	1995	11.2	62.5	10.3	83.5	13.0	41.7	12.9	63.7	8.1	60.4	
Paraguay	2006	5.6	70.4	4.6	86.7	7.1	54.5	7.5	68.8	2.9	73.0	
Peru	2002	5.2	74.2	5.0	84.2	5.5	64.7	8.3	68.9	1.3	82.5	
Philippines	2002	4.4	63.1	4.3	76.6	4.6	49.2	6.4	59.8	2.5	66.6	
Poland	2004	14.9	61.1	14.4	68.2	15.4	54.6	15.9	59.0	13.2	64.8	
Romania	2002	11.8	68.0	11.9	74.9	11.7	61.2	16.3	62.7	6.4	75.4	
Rwanda	2005	2.4	85.7	2.2	83.7	2.6	87.4	10.7	82.7	0.7	86.3	
Sierra Leone	2003	2.5	65.7	3.8	65.0	1.5	66.3	4.5	54.6	1.6	72.5	
Slovak Republic	2003	17.3	68.5	17.4	76.3	17.2	60.8	7.3	72.6	18.1	68.2	
South Africa	2000	27.4	59.9	24.3	66.3	30.7	54.2	28.0	65.7	25.9	50.1	
Sri Lanka	1995	14.6	60.3	10.7	81.6	22.2	40.0	17.7	53.9	14.2	61.4	
Suriname	2001	7.8	63.7	9.5	77.8	5.3	50.8	7.8	63.7			
Swaziland	2000	32.0	51.3	31.7	59.7	32.4	44.1	20.2	68.5	39.7	44.0	
Tanzania	2006	3.2	89.9	2.0	91.0	4.2	89.0	9.5	85.0	0.8	92.0	
Thailand	2006	2.0	81.7	2.5	88.1	1.5	76.0	3.1	78.2	1.5	83.4	
Timor-Leste	2001	5.3	59.9	4.5	80.9	6.8	39.3	12.3	52.9	3.3	62.3	
Tunisia	2001	15.6	50.6	15.5	75.7	16.0	25.7	15.5	51.1	15.9	49.7	
Turkey	2005	9.0	47.7	9.1	72.7	8.9	24.6	11.2	44.0	5.4	55.7	
Uganda	2002	2.9	78.7	2.1	78.1	3.6	79.3	11.3	73.3	1.4	79.8	
Uruguay	2006	9.0	71.4	7.0	82.7	11.5	61.1	9.4	71.3	3.8	72.7	
Venezuela, RB	2004	12.4	65.9	12.4	82.0	12.3	49.6					
Zambia	2003	5.4	64.9	6.1	63.1	4.8	66.6	15.1	59.7	0.8	67.8	

NON WEIGHTED:											
Average		10.0	66.7	9.4	77.4	11.1	56.6	12.6	63.0	7.8	68.3
Median		6.9	65.9	6.1	78.3	7.4	56.3	10.2	63.7	4.2	67.8
Standard Deviation		8.8	10.4	8.3	9.2	10.1	16.5	8.5	9.2	9.2	12.8

Country	Year	TABLE 2. Unemployment and participation rates by age groups					
		15-25		26-55		56-65	
		U rate	P rate	U rate	P rate	U rate	P rate
Argentina	2006	21.8	48.5	6.3	80.3	6.6	61.3
Armenia	2003	51.8	30.0	20.7	69.0	17.9	37.4
Azerbaijan	2002	15.3	52.4	4.4	80.5	0.9	40.9
Bahamas, The	2001	9.1	59.2	2.8	88.6	1.9	64.8
Belarus	2005	17.9	34.6	6.5	91.3	4.2	38.5
Benin	2003	5.5	58.2	2.9	92.2	3.3	80.8
Bhutan	2003	1.2	57.7	0.5	83.9	0.0	71.6
Bolivia	2005	9.2	51.5	4.6	84.5	2.2	73.3
Brazil	2005	19.6	64.7	6.7	78.4	3.8	46.8
Bulgaria	2003	30.3	40.4	12.6	87.4	7.3	51.4
Burkina Faso	2003	3.7	80.2	1.5	91.1	0.3	81.6
Burundi	1998	0.5	72.3	0.4	96.7	1.5	93.3
Cambodia	2004	1.5	78.7	0.6	87.6	0.5	69.7
Cameroon	2001	14.1	52.4	5.5	87.1	1.6	77.8
Cape Verde	2000	24.9	53.0	8.4	80.7	8.5	51.2
Chad	2002	28.3	36.4	15.6	60.3	14.9	57.4
Chile	2006	16.6	39.2	5.7	75.4	3.7	53.4
Colombia	2000	29.2	59.2	12.7	80.1	8.3	53.1
Costa Rica	2006	11.8	57.3	3.2	80.1	2.9	54.7
Cote d'Ivoire	2002	5.0	50.4	3.5	80.1	1.0	74.3
Croatia	2004	33.5	39.5	13.1	74.6	7.4	26.8
Dominican Republic	1997	23.6	55.0	10.2	73.0	7.7	51.9
Ecuador	2004	12.0	52.5	4.1	76.2	2.3	64.0
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2005	19.5	41.8	2.3	73.7	0.4	50.9
El Salvador	2005	7.3	45.1	3.3	73.0	2.3	53.6
Ethiopia	2005	3.6	77.5	2.0	89.8	0.9	80.3
Fiji	1996	8.2	46.5	2.0	69.9	2.0	54.1
Ghana	1991	6.1	62.9	4.7	94.0	2.2	87.0
Guatemala	2006	3.2	48.2	1.6	64.0	1.2	56.6
Guinea	1994	2.2	73.3	2.0	91.5	0.7	72.7
Haiti	2001	53.3	40.8	20.6	78.7	13.0	63.3
Honduras	2003	7.8	53.1	4.4	71.0	2.3	59.0
Hungary	2004	15.4	31.7	8.5	79.3	7.8	21.7
India	2004	8.4	46.8	1.4	69.0	0.4	50.5
Indonesia	2002	20.7	51.6	2.5	74.3	0.6	62.3
Jordan	2002	35.3	33.1	9.8	51.9	7.1	23.2
Lesotho	2002	51.4	49.8	31.4	80.5	25.6	64.7
Lithuania	2004	22.9	42.0	9.4	89.9	11.9	43.0
Macedonia, FYR	2005	59.9	35.9	34.2	76.2	27.6	31.8
Malawi	2005	1.3	74.4	0.6	92.4	0.1	93.7
Maldives	1998	21.8	35.6	6.7	60.1	5.5	55.0
Mexico	2006	8.0	52.9	1.8	76.2	2.1	59.0
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	2000	52.3	42.8	28.0	74.6	10.7	53.2
Morocco	1998	24.8	55.7	14.2	66.1	4.5	47.6
Mozambique	2003	4.3	65.9	1.1	94.8	0.2	90.6
Namibia	1993	31.3	38.4	16.3	74.4	4.5	45.5
Nepal	1995	5.7	53.0	4.3	69.4	1.4	57.4
Nicaragua	1993	14.8	41.8	11.0	65.9	7.6	46.3
Pakistan	2001	9.9	45.7	4.2	59.4	5.0	44.0
Palau	2000	8.2	31.9	2.2	78.5	2.2	46.5
Panama	1995	21.1	49.0	7.8	73.1	5.1	44.3
Paraguay	2006	10.9	60.3	3.5	78.6	0.7	63.4
Philippines	2002	12.0	43.2	2.3	74.9	0.4	65.5
Poland	2004	34.1	34.9	12.0	80.0	5.6	28.2
Romania	2002	24.5	44.6	10.2	83.8	1.5	41.4
Rwanda	2005	2.9	73.3	2.2	97.0	1.1	93.0
Sierra Leone	2003	1.8	44.2	2.9	80.6	1.6	67.9
Slovak Republic	2003	33.3	44.7	14.1	88.2	10.6	22.2
South Africa	2000	49.5	34.7	22.8	78.2	7.8	44.2
Sri Lanka	1995	40.0	49.0	6.1	68.9	2.7	44.6
Suriname	2001	17.3	37.3	5.7	82.8	2.8	36.0
Swaziland	2000	60.8	36.5	20.3	65.8	3.1	40.2
Tanzania	2006	5.9	81.0	2.0	96.0	1.0	89.3
Thailand	2006	8.5	55.5	0.9	91.6	1.3	71.4
Timor-Leste	2001	13.9	44.2	2.9	67.7	1.2	62.2
Tunisia	2001	30.2	37.5	10.7	61.3	6.5	33.3
Turkey	2005	16.8	37.2	7.1	55.8	2.8	28.5
Uganda	2002	5.6	58.6	1.6	94.8	1.5	86.8
Uruguay	2006	22.9	52.9	6.0	83.1	4.4	57.9
Venezuela, RB	2004	19.2	48.8	10.4	77.5	7.6	53.4
Zambia	2003	10.7	52.3	3.1	73.4	0.5	77.0

NON WEIGHTED:							
Average		18.8	50.2	7.6	78.5	4.6	56.9
Median		15.3	49.0	4.7	78.6	2.7	54.7
Standard Deviation		15.4	12.7	7.4	10.5	5.3	18.3

Country	Year	TABLE 3. Unemployment and participation rates by educational levels							
		NO EDUCATION		1-8 YEARS OF EDUCATION		9-12 YEARS OF EDUCATION		13+ YEARS OF EDUCATION	
		U rate	P rate	U rate	P rate	U rate	P rate	U rate	P rate
Albania	2002	7.8	28.9	8.3	66.6	13.2	64.9	4.7	78.9
Argentina	2006	8.3	56.3	12.8	48.1	11.9	56.9	10.7	67.8
Armenia	1999	9.1	44.0	25.1	48.7	30.9	70.9	23	78.5
Bahamas, The	2001	7.6	67.2	6.7	63.3	4.6	78.3	1.1	90.5
Benin	2003	3.5	87.5	3.5	68.3	4.5	56.2	6.1	69.8
Bhutan	2003	0.3	81.6	1.8	64.7	0.0	0.2		
Bolivia	2005	3.0	77.3	3.6	78.7	7.3	60.6	8.8	74.4
Brazil	2005	6.2	58.7	10.0	66.7	12.8	77.2	6.1	85
Bulgaria	2003	60.0	25.4	20.6	60.0	13.3	75.2	8.5	82.9
Burkina Faso	2003	1.0	90.8	6.7	72.0	15.4	54.2	5.5	73.8
Burundi	1998	0.2	97.2	0.5	76.2	6.9	34.5	7.4	76.3
Cambodia	2004	0.7	81.8	0.9	83.9	1.8	77.8	3.9	83.4
Cameroon	2001	1.0	81.2	6.9	72.9	16.7	58.0	19.9	73.6
Cape Verde	2000	10.8	64.0	15.5	74.1	11.1	47.6	2.4	89.7
Chad	2002	21.7	53.1	15.3	52.4	16.1	26.7	15.6	65.4
Chile	2006	7.4	34.6	6.4	59.7	8.5	60.2	6.5	71.6
Colombia	2000	7.4	62.7	14.2	68.9	22.9	71.0	18.1	79.2
Costa Rica	2001	4.4	48.6	7.0	63.6	7.1	57.9	3.4	79.4
Cote d'Ivoire	2002	1.4	74.3	4.9	60.1	10.1	54.1	15.2	64.8
Croatia	2004	36.0	15.5	16.1	45.1	17.3	63.2	9.4	65
Dominican Republic	1997	10.4	57.1	14.4	62.6	17.4	63.3	14.1	83.8
Ecuador	2004	2.4	62.2	4.5	68.9	8.4	60.0	7.2	76.2
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1998	2.4	60.2	4.9	58.5	21.4	57.6	14.1	64.3
El Salvador	2005	1.3	53.1	3.7	59.1	6.1	62.6	3.9	74.3
Ethiopia	2005	1.0	86.9	3.4	79.6	16.6	72.3	8.9	86.5
Fiji	1996	2.6	36.4	2.5	65.5	4.9	56.0	3.2	70.5
Ghana	1991	3.8	87.2	5.0	81.1	5.9	80.6	6.9	65.2
Guatemala	2006	1.1	50.2	2.1	57.5	3.2	61.9	1	85.2
Guinea	1994	0.8	88.8	2.0	53.3	8.9	45.1	11.1	79
Haiti	2001	18.3	70.2	29.2	54.6	48.7	62.2	43.8	69.6
Honduras	2003	4.5	47.1	4.8	66.6	8.7	76.1	8	87.5
Indonesia	2002	1.1	64.2	3.4	67.4	11.8	63.8	11	71.6
Jordan	2002	9.0	14.0	17.3	40.6	20.0	38.8	17.3	58.2
Lesotho	2002	33.4	74.5	41.5	63.7	35.0	64.3	7.6	92.8
Malawi	2005	0.3	93.1	0.4	88.6	3.1	75.4	2.1	82.7
Maldives	1998	9.3	52.4	17.5	40.4	5.9	59.4	0	91.6
Mexico	2006	1.6	60.5	2.4	64.9	4.5	65.6	3.1	75.3
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	2000	48.5	57.9	38.3	58.5	42.1	50.6	20	74.3
Morocco	1998	5.8	56.4	26.5	63.2	25.3	69.7	35.7	73.8
Mozambique	1996	0.1	89.0	1.2	74.5	3.4	65.7		
Nepal	1995	3.3	70.2	8.0	76.0	5.7	75.9	2	81.4
Nicaragua	1993	11.4	51.4	12.0	55.2	12.6	58.0	11.6	57.1
Pakistan	2001	5.8	49.8	5.9	56.8	8.3	52.7	7.2	61.2
Palau	2000	4.2	40.2	6.4	48.0	5.3	40.6	2.2	74.8
Panama	1995	5.0	51.8	10.2	59.7	14.3	60.5	8.4	77.1
Paraguay	2001	3.8	57.3	5.0	72.0	10.2	66.1	6.4	82.3
Peru	2002	1.9	79.0	4.4	74.1	7.3	71.3	6.6	84.5
Philippines	2002	1.4	57.5	1.8	65.9	5.9	57.3	7.8	71.3
Romania	1994	5.7	59.2	7.0	71.6	14.7	80.2	4.9	87.8
Rwanda	2005	1.5	96.1	2.0	84.5	8.7	71.0	15.1	75.8
Sierra Leone	2003	1.6	79.4	4.9	40.6	6.0	41.1	5.7	74.6
South Africa	2005	22.5	40.5	30.7	45.6	33.0	56.6	10.9	83.6
Sri Lanka	1995	7.2	57.0	9.9	61.6	20.7	58.8	7.9	84.8
Suriname	2001	28.0	64.1	11.4	53.9	9.9	64.5	3.2	68.4
Swaziland	2000	31.1	46.8	37.2	48.1	36.3	44.3	23.5	73.2
Tanzania	2006	1.1	93.5	3.3	89.3	9.0	85.0	7	90.1
Thailand	2006	1.1	71.0	1.0	86.0	3.5	73.2	3.7	84.2
Timor-Leste	2001	1.9	64.4	6.6	54.4	13.2	56.2	16.1	51
Tunisia	2001	10.3	65.5	17.6	60.5	40.6	10.7	14.8	59.3
Uganda	2002	1.6	90.6	2.3	77.2	5.0	70.8	9.4	82.8
Uruguay	2006	5.7	38.4	10.2	68.0	9.1	71.6	6.1	82.1
Venezuela, RB	2004	7.4	57.7	12.4	64.7	12.9	66.6	11.2	82.3
Vietnam	2004	0.4	80.4	0.6	88.8	1.2	76.9	0	86.5
Zambia	2003	1.4	90.7	3.3	75.6	12.8	75.2	6.3	86.5

NON WEIGHTED:									
Average		8.1	63.2	9.8	64.7	13.1	60.7	9.6	76.7
Median		4.0	61.4	6.5	64.7	10.0	62.4	7.5	76.7
Standard Deviation		11.7	19.8	9.7	12.2	10.5	15.5	7.9	9.3

Country	Year	TABLE 4. Unemployment and participation rates by quintiles of consumption or income									
		FIRST QUINTILE		SECOND QUINTILE		THIRD QUINTILE		FOURTH QUINTILE		FIFTH QUINTILE	
		U rate	P rate	U rate	P rate	U rate	P rate	U rate	P rate	U rate	P rate
Albania	2002	14.3	66.2	11.2	65.9	10.7	60.7	7.2	57.7	4.0	55.4
Argentina	2006	10.7	70.2	18.0	58.3	11.2	62.8	8.5	69.2	3.4	78.7
Armenia	2003	34.5	46.3	28.0	52.1	22.7	52.2	25.6	58.0	22.0	59.4
Azerbaijan	2002	10.5	63.6	7.6	67.8	6.3	68.5	5.5	69.0	4.5	71.7
Bahamas, The	2001	11.0	69.5	6.3	75.1	3.5	78.3	1.3	80.9	1.3	86.3
Benin	2003	3.4	85.1	3.2	82.6	2.8	80.9	3.5	77.3	5.5	67.3
Bhutan	2003	0.5	82.4	0.6	76.8	0.2	74.2	1.1	68.3	1.0	65.8
Brazil	2005	19.2	62.0	12.5	67.3	9.5	73.1	7.8	74.9	5.4	75.6
Burkina Faso	2003	0.8	91.8	1.5	91.1	1.5	87.7	2.7	85.5	4.8	76.2
Burundi	1998	0.1	92.1	0.1	88.1	0.2	86.6	0.6	85.8	1.5	81.2
Cameroon	2001	3.0	77.6	5.3	76.8	8.1	71.8	9.9	67.8	11.2	68.3
Chad	2002	20.6	47.5	20.9	48.6	19.7	50.6	18.5	49.1	18.9	52.2
Chile	2006	20.4	47.7	9.6	55.8	6.3	63.1	4.4	68.3	3.0	73.0
Colombia	2000	22.2	64.8	21.1	67.9	19.4	69.6	15.5	72.9	10.2	76.3
Costa Rica	2001	17.5	48.0	8.2	58.2	5.3	66.2	2.7	71.0	3.7	69.9
Cote d'Ivoire	2002	1.4	71.9	2.6	67.8	3.1	66.4	4.4	64.2	6.6	66.8
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2005	5.4	59.7	6.5	62.2	7.3	62.1	8.2	59.3	6.9	54.4
Ghana	1991	2.9	88.9	4.2	82.1	3.8	81.3	6.4	78.6	6.5	79.1
Guatemala	2002	4.8	40.4	5.8	53.0	4.3	55.5	3.2	62.8	1.8	70.5
Guinea	1994	0.2	92.5	0.5	88.4	1.4	87.2	3.0	80.3	4.6	71.3
Honduras	2003	3.2	87.2	3.3	88.2	4.1	87.8	3.4	87.0	2.0	88.1
India	2004	1.8	65.6	2.4	63.9	2.7	61.3	3.8	58.7	4.9	53.0
Indonesia	2002	6.1	69.2	6.3	68.1	7.0	66.4	7.6	64.4	7.1	63.3
Jordan	2002	25.0	38.8	19.9	40.2	17.7	41.3	16.7	42.7	15.1	42.9
Malawi	2005	0.3	88.1	0.5	88.5	0.6	86.6	0.9	84.2	1.7	78.4
Mexico	2006	4.4	62.5	4.1	62.7	4.2	67.3	2.9	69.4	2.2	71.4
Morocco	1998	12.2	65.3	13.9	61.9	16.9	60.5	22.9	58.3	19.0	58.8
Mozambique	1996	0.9	77.9	0.7	76.3	0.5	77.7	0.6	81.4	0.6	85.3
Nepal	1995	5.6	65.4	4.4	60.5	4.8	62.1	4.5	63.9	3.7	58.7
Nicaragua	1993	20.2	42.4	13.1	50.4	15.4	55.2	9.3	57.6	7.2	67.3
Pakistan	2001	6.0	58.2	6.3	55.7	5.9	53.2	6.8	51.1	6.4	46.7
Palau	2000	17.9	16.5	4.7	80.6	2.0	86.5	1.3	90.2	0.5	92.0
Panama	1995	14.8	56.5	16.7	54.9	13.7	58.0	11.2	65.2	4.8	73.1
Paraguay	2006	7.7	64.0	6.8	66.8	6.8	70.1	5.7	70.9	2.7	77.2
Peru	2002	1.8	83.3	3.7	77.2	6.8	71.9	6.7	70.4	6.7	71.2
Philippines	2002	2.1	67.1	3.2	65.4	4.5	62.7	6.6	61.3	5.1	60.5
Poland	2004	29.3	61.3	19.4	60.7	13.6	60.3	8.7	58.8	4.9	64.4
Romania	2002	19.8	68.5	15.1	67.5	12.3	66.2	8.7	67.0	4.6	70.7
Rwanda	2005	1.7	87.3	1.3	88.0	1.5	85.3	1.6	85.4	5.5	83.1
Sri Lanka	1995	16.6	60.0	14.8	60.6	15.0	61.5	16.2	59.9	10.9	59.7
Tanzania	2001	0.6	82.0	0.9	80.9	0.9	82.6	2.0	79.6	2.0	78.4
Timor-Leste	2001	5.4	58.0	2.5	59.0	5.4	59.8	4.0	60.7	8.3	61.3
Uganda	2002	1.4	87.0	1.8	84.5	2.1	80.6	3.9	73.5	5.9	68.7
Venezuela, RB	2004	19.1	60.7	21.2	57.2	13.8	61.5	9.3	68.3	4.6	77.4
Zambia	2003	4.5	63.2	4.4	62.3	5.1	64.7	5.5	64.9	7.1	68.6

NON WEIGHTED:											
Average		9.6	66.8	8.1	68.2	7.3	68.7	6.9	68.8	6.0	69.3
Median		5.6	65.4	5.8	66.8	5.4	66.4	5.5	68.3	4.9	70.5
Standard Deviation		9.0	16.6	7.2	12.7	6.0	11.6	5.8	10.8	4.8	10.9

TABLE 5. Occupational status by gender and urban rural																					
Country	Year	TOTAL SAMPLE				MALE				FEMALE				URBAN				RURAL			
		Paid employee	Non paid employee	Employer	Self employed	Paid employee	Non paid employee	Employer	Self employed	Paid employee	Non paid employee	Employer	Self employed	Paid employee	Non paid employee	Employer	Self employed	Paid employee	Non paid employee	Employer	Self employed
Argentina	2006	76.9	0.9	4.0	18.1	74.0	0.5	5.1	20.4	80.9	1.5	2.5	15.1								
Bhutan	2003	15.3	66.9	0.2	17.7	23.0	55.7	0.3	21.0	7.7	77.8	0.1	14.4	55.7	22.9	0.6	20.7	6.6	76.3	0.1	17.0
Bolivia	2005	39.1	20.1	5.7	35.2	46.6	10.5	7.8	35.1	29.9	31.9	3.0	35.3	53.1	7.1	6.4	33.5	15.6	42.0	4.4	38.0
Brazil	2005	73.1	1.9	4.5	20.5	70.1	1.1	5.7	23.0	76.8	2.8	3.0	17.3	73.5	1.6	4.7	20.3	68.6	5.5	2.6	23.4
Bulgaria	2003	77.4	6.7	3.0	13.0	76.2	5.7	4.2	13.9	78.7	7.7	1.6	12.0	86.2	2.3	3.7	7.9	55.8	17.4	1.3	25.5
Burkina Faso	2003	5.9	58.8	0.0	35.3	8.8	36.2	0.0	55.0	3.1	80.6	0.0	16.4	30.9	29.5	0.0	39.6	1.4	64.0	0.0	34.6
Burundi	1998	5.7	49.9	0.1	44.3	9.7	23.3	0.2	66.8	2.4	71.1	0.1	26.4	62.6	2.4	1.5	33.4	3.6	51.6	0.1	44.7
Cambodia	2004	22.7	38.2	0.1	39.0	26.9	27.6	0.1	45.3	18.5	48.7	0.1	32.8	38.2	27.7	0.1	34.0	19.1	40.6	0.1	40.2
Cameroon	2001	21.1	21.3	1.6	56.0	32.5	12.7	2.1	52.7	9.5	30.0	1.1	59.4	45.6	9.5	3.4	41.5	10.9	26.2	0.9	62.1
Cape Verde	2000	51.5	10.7	3.1	34.6	55.6	6.7	3.9	33.8	46.2	15.8	2.2	35.8	62.4	1.8	4.1	31.8	38.7	21.3	2.0	38.0
Chad	2002	8.7	26.8	1.4	63.1	13.2	10.9	1.8	74.1	2.5	48.9	0.8	47.8	53.4	3.7	6.0	36.8	3.9	29.3	0.9	65.9
Chile	2006	75.7	0.9	3.1	20.3	76.2	0.5	3.4	19.8	74.7	1.7	2.5	21.2	76.4	0.8	3.2	19.6	70.3	1.6	2.2	25.9
Colombia	2000	53.8	3.5	4.2	38.6	52.2	2.5	5.3	40.1	56.2	5.0	2.4	36.4	58.6	1.6	4.0	35.9	45.5	6.8	4.4	43.3
Comoros	2004	29.9	13.4	5.0	51.7	39.5	9.7	5.4	45.4	15.8	18.7	4.5	60.9	52.4	5.5	6.3	35.7	21.6	16.3	4.6	57.6
Costa Rica	2006	73.3	1.8	7.0	17.9	70.7	1.3	9.0	19.0	77.3	2.5	4.0	16.2	75.0	1.3	6.9	16.8	70.6	2.6	7.2	19.6
Cote d'Ivoire	2002	16.4	37.6	0.4	45.6	24.0	25.0	0.6	50.4	6.4	53.7	0.3	39.5	36.5	19.2	0.8	43.5	7.1	46.0	0.3	46.6
Croatia	2004	80.5	1.9	8.2	9.4	79.6	1.0	10.7	8.7	81.6	3.1	4.9	10.4	88.5	0.5	9.8	1.2	71.1	3.6	6.2	19.1
Dominican Republic	1997	57.8	1.3	3.5	37.4	52.8	1.5	4.5	41.3	69.0	1.0	1.4	28.6	63.1	1.4	3.7	31.8	49.3	1.2	3.2	46.2
Ecuador	2004	54.6	10.2	6.4	28.7	58.3	5.8	7.6	28.3	48.7	17.3	4.5	29.4	60.6	4.9	7.1	27.4	42.7	20.7	5.2	31.4
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2005	54.4	14.3	14.3	17.0	63.9	7.9	18.9	9.3	34.1	28.1	4.5	33.4	73.2	4.0	10.0	12.8	42.5	20.9	17.0	19.6
El Salvador	2005	59.3	8.1	4.3	28.3	64.6	7.6	5.4	22.4	52.3	8.7	2.8	36.2	61.5	6.5	5.1	26.9	55.3	11.0	2.8	30.9
Ethiopia	2005	8.9	44.1	0.6	46.3	10.7	24.4	1.0	63.8	7.0	65.5	0.2	27.3	45.3	12.3	0.6	41.8	3.8	48.6	0.6	47.0
Guatemala	2006	59.4	8.6	4.1	27.9	61.1	7.3	4.9	26.7	55.7	11.3	2.7	30.3	67.7	4.3	5.6	22.4	49.1	13.9	2.3	34.6
Guinea	1994	45.7	2.9	1.6	49.8	62.2	2.5	2.6	32.7	25.3	3.5	0.3	70.9	45.7	2.9	1.6	49.8				
Haiti	2001	17.9	4.1	0.5	77.5	21.4	5.0	0.6	73.0	13.4	3.1	0.3	83.2	37.7	1.7	0.7	59.9	7.4	5.4	0.4	86.8
Honduras	2003	48.8	9.5	3.2	38.6	49.7	10.0	3.7	36.5	46.9	8.5	2.2	42.5	59.0	5.8	5.1	30.1	38.5	13.1	1.3	47.1
Hungary	2004	85.8	0.6	4.1	9.4	82.1	0.2	5.4	12.2	90.4	1.0	2.5	6.0	85.6	0.3	5.2	8.9	86.5	0.5	4.2	8.8
Indonesia	2002	41.6	16.6	3.0	38.9	43.9	7.6	3.9	44.5	37.3	32.8	1.3	28.5	58.8	6.7	3.5	31.0	28.5	24.1	2.5	44.8
Jordan	2002	80.4	2.2	7.5	9.9	78.5	2.0	8.6	10.9	91.2	3.0	1.4	4.3	79.6	2.1	8.3	10.0	83.9	2.5	4.2	9.4
Lithuania	2004	84.3	3.9	1.1	10.6	83.2	3.7	1.4	11.7	85.5	4.2	0.8	9.6	93.8	0.2	1.3	4.7	62.6	12.4	0.7	24.2
Macedonia, FYR	2005	72.7	9.9	5.7	11.7	70.1	6.1	7.5	16.2	76.8	15.7	2.9	4.6	84.8	2.3	6.0	6.9	52.7	22.4	5.3	19.5
Madagascar	2001	18.3	38.1	1.5	42.1	23.0	22.8	2.1	52.1	13.4	54.1	0.9	31.6	43.3	22.2	3.3	31.2	12.3	41.8	1.1	44.8
Malawi	2005	9.8	1.6	8.2	80.4	15.3	1.5	9.6	73.5	4.0	1.7	6.8	87.6	46.9	4.0	26.2	22.9	6.1	1.3	6.4	86.1
Marshall Islands	1999	72.5	0.9	1.2	25.5	73.7	0.8	1.0	24.5	69.9	0.9	1.5	27.7	92.7	0.4	1.6	5.3	32.1	1.8	0.3	65.8
Mexico	2006	69.5	6.1	3.7	20.6	74.2	4.1	4.9	16.7	62.8	9.0	1.9	26.3	72.6	4.9	3.8	18.8	57.8	10.8	3.5	27.8
Morocco	1998	43.9	30.0	1.5	24.6	50.1	18.4	2.0	29.5	31.5	53.1	0.5	14.8	68.7	8.6	2.7	20.0	22.5	48.4	0.4	28.6
Mozambique	2003	14.0	37.1	0.0	48.9	25.0	12.4	0.0	62.6	4.8	57.5	0.0	37.6	37.4	21.6	0.0	41.0	4.9	43.1	0.0	52.0
Namibia	1993	58.1	22.8	0.9	18.2	68.6	14.9	1.2	15.3	46.2	31.9	0.5	21.5	87.2	4.5	1.5	6.7	37.1	36.1	0.4	26.4
Nicaragua	1993	54.3	9.9	0.6	35.2	53.6	10.3	0.6	35.5	55.5	9.3	0.5	34.8	63.2	6.3	0.8	29.7	41.9	15.0	0.3	42.9
Pakistan	2001	43.9	27.1	9.5	19.5	47.6	17.5	12.1	22.8	32.1	57.6	1.2	9.0	66.0	11.1	2.6	20.3	35.4	33.2	12.2	19.2
Panama	1991	65.1	5.3	3.1	26.5	56.5	6.7	3.7	33.1	83.4	2.2	1.8	12.6								
Paraguay	2006	48.9	10.5	4.5	36.0	49.0	11.0	6.0	34.1	48.8	9.7	2.3	39.2	63.6	4.3	5.9	26.2	28.6	19.0	2.7	49.7
Peru	2002	41.3	19.9	4.7	34.1	46.6	11.1	6.7	35.6	34.7	30.9	2.2	32.1	57.3	7.9	4.6	30.3	22.0	34.4	4.9	38.7
Philippines	2002	51.8	12.8	5.1	30.3	53.8	9.8	6.6	29.9	48.5	17.7	2.6	31.1	62.9	7.0	3.8	26.3	41.4	18.3	6.3	34.1
Poland	2004	79.0	0.0	1.3	19.8	75.1	0.0	1.6	23.3	83.7	0.0	0.8	15.5	87.3	0.0	1.5	11.2	64.0	0.0	0.8	35.2
Romania	2002	59.3	0.0	0.7	40.0	59.5	0.0	1.0	39.5	59.1	0.0	0.4	40.5	90.8	0.0	1.2	8.0	26.5	0.0	0.3	73.2
Rwanda	1997	11.3	38.4	0.4	49.8	16.6	25.8	0.5	57.1	7.1	48.4	0.3	44.1	57.8	7.7	1.3	33.2	7.0	41.3	0.3	51.4
Senegal	2001	20.0	24.7	0.8	54.4	24.4	23.3	0.8	51.4	13.1	26.9	0.8	59.1	43.6	10.1	1.3	45.0	8.2	32.1	0.6	59.2
Sierra Leone	2003	6.4	62.0	0.1	31.5	10.6	60.8	0.2	28.4	3.1	63.0	0.0	33.9	18.2	30.1	0.3	51.4	1.2	76.0	0.0	22.7
Slovak Republic	2003	78.7	12.1	2.9	6.3	74.9	12.3	4.0	8.8	83.2	11.8	1.6	3.4	67.6	22.1	2.8	7.5	79.6	11.2	2.9	6.2
Sri Lanka	1995	63.7	6.0	1.9	28.4	63.8	3.5	2.2	30.5	63.5	11.6	1.1	23.8	74.8	2.3	3.0	19.9	62.1	6.5	1.7	29.7
Suriname	2001	78.9	1.1	7.6	12.4	77.1	0.8	10.1	12.0	81.3	1.4	4.2	13.0	78.9	1.1	7.6	12.4				
Swaziland	2000	73.5	1.9	0.5	24.1	84.7	1.4	0.4	13.6	60.6	2.5	0.6	36.3	85.0	1.8	0.5	12.7	63.4	2.0	0.4	34.2
Tanzania	2006	12.4	11.3	1.7	74.6	18.1	9.4	2.5	70.0	7.0	13.0	1.0	79.0	27.8	11.7	4.6	55.9	7.1	11.1	0.7	81.1
Thailand	2006	41.6	22.0	5.5	31.0	44.3	11.1	8.0	36.5	38.7	33.1	2.9	25.3	59.7	12.6	5.0	22.7	33.7	26.1	5.7	34.5
Tonga	1996	44.6	29.5	0.7	25.2	45.6	28.1	0.8	25.5	42.9	31.9	0.4	24.8								
Tunisia	2001	68.8	8.5	5.4	17.3	68.7	5.7	6.6	19.0	68.9	16.9	1.7	12.5	77.5	2.5	6.7	13.3	51.4	20.6	2.8	25.3
Turkey	2005	55.3	15.6	5.0	24.1	59.0	6.5	6.5	28.0	45.0	40.7	0.9	13.4	70.9	4.7	6.6	17.8	29.9	33.2	2.5	34.4
Uganda	2002	14.7	25.5	0.2	59.5	22.9	9.2	0.4	67.6	7.5	40.1	0.1	52.3	38.0	7.9	0.4	53.7	10.9	28.4	0.2	60.5
Uruguay	2006	71.3	2.0	4.5	22.2	68.9	0.9	6.0	24.2	74.4	3.4	2.7	19.5	72.4	1.4	4.2	22.0	55.9	9.8	9.4	24.8
Venezuela, RB	2004	57.8	3.6	5.3	33.3	56.1	2.6	7.1	34.2	60.6	5.3	2.2	31.9								
Zambia	1998	18.6	26.1	0.4	54.9	26.7	15.2	0.4	57.7	9.6	38.3	0.4	51.7	53.7	3.7	1.0	41.6	5.7	34.3	0.2	59.7

NON WEIGHTED:

Average		47.5	16.3	3.2	33.0	50.2	11.0	4.1	34.6	44.3	23.1	1.7	30.9	62.6	7.2	4.0	26.3	35.0	22.9	2.8	3
---------	--	------	------	-----	------	------	------	-----	------	------	------	-----	------	------	-----	-----	------	------	------	-----	---

Country	Year	TABLE 6. Occupational status by age groups											
		15-25				26-55				56-65			
		Paid employee	Non paid employee	Employer	Self employed	Paid employee	Non paid employee	Employer	Self employed	Paid employee	Non paid employee	Employer	Self employed
Argentina	2006	86.6	2.5	1.3	9.7	77.3	0.5	4.2	17.9	60.1	0.8	7.0	32.1
Bhutan	2003	12.6	77.5	0.0	9.9	17.9	61.6	0.3	20.2	6.7	69.6	0.1	23.7
Bolivia	2005	45.5	37.1	1.8	15.6	39.7	13.7	7.0	39.5	17.6	19.1	6.4	56.8
Brazil	2005	84.9	3.5	1.2	10.4	70.8	1.3	5.4	22.5	50.5	2.0	8.1	39.4
Bulgaria	2003	91.3	3.9	0.9	3.9	82.8	3.8	3.3	10.1	38.6	24.0	2.5	34.9
Burkina Faso	2003	3.0	83.5	0.0	13.5	8.3	44.9	0.0	46.8	2.2	31.4	0.0	66.4
Burundi	1998	3.2	78.8	0.1	17.9	7.2	36.6	0.1	56.0	4.4	16.8	0.1	78.6
Cambodia	2004	25.7	58.6	0.1	15.7	21.7	25.7	0.1	52.5	13.2	21.7	0.2	64.9
Cameroon	2001	15.8	45.1	0.9	38.2	25.5	12.3	2.0	60.2	5.8	7.5	1.4	85.3
Cape Verde	2000	53.0	17.5	3.6	25.9	53.0	7.4	3.0	36.6	30.0	17.1	2.9	49.9
Chad	2002	4.1	52.5	0.4	43.1	10.9	17.7	1.8	69.6	7.4	6.1	1.2	85.3
Chile	2006	88.1	1.8	0.4	9.6	75.4	0.7	3.3	20.5	57.6	1.0	5.6	35.7
Colombia	2000	66.4	7.9	0.8	24.9	52.4	2.2	4.8	40.7	27.4	1.5	9.1	61.9
Comoros	2004	24.0	21.4	3.2	51.3	33.6	11.5	5.7	49.3	13.0	14.8	3.0	69.3
Costa Rica	2006	85.0	3.8	2.2	9.0	71.3	1.1	8.0	19.6	52.0	1.5	14.5	32.1
Cote d'Ivoire	2002	11.9	62.7	0.3	25.2	19.9	26.5	0.5	53.1	5.4	23.0	0.4	71.1
Croatia	2004	91.1	4.5	1.2	3.2	81.6	1.4	9.0	8.0	58.4	3.8	9.0	28.9
Dominican Republic	1997	70.1	2.7	0.8	26.4	54.8	0.9	4.3	40.0	34.5	0.0	7.6	57.8
Ecuador	2004	64.8	20.4	2.4	12.4	53.9	6.7	7.5	31.9	33.4	7.6	9.5	49.5
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2005	54.9	28.2	4.4	12.4	56.5	10.1	15.2	18.2	33.8	8.2	37.8	20.1
El Salvador	2005	67.1	20.4	0.8	11.6	59.7	3.9	5.0	31.4	34.5	3.5	8.7	53.3
Ethiopia	2005	9.4	68.1	0.1	22.3	9.2	31.6	0.8	58.3	3.9	16.1	1.7	78.3
Guatemala	2006	70.4	17.6	0.8	11.2	56.3	4.4	5.8	33.5	36.8	3.4	5.4	54.4
Guinea	1994	51.6	8.3	0.5	39.6	44.9	1.0	1.2	52.9	25.8	0.0	11.8	62.4
Haiti	2001	20.9	14.8	0.9	63.4	18.7	2.1	0.4	78.8	8.2	1.7	0.1	89.9
Honduras	2003	59.9	21.5	0.8	17.9	45.4	3.4	4.3	46.9	25.3	2.3	5.5	66.9
Hungary	2004	95.6	0.4	0.8	3.2	84.8	0.6	4.5	10.0	82.4	0.5	4.7	12.4
Indonesia	2002	51.7	29.3	1.1	17.9	41.1	13.3	3.4	42.3	21.8	12.8	4.2	61.2
Jordan	2002	88.0	5.5	2.3	4.2	79.8	0.9	8.2	11.1	48.4	1.6	26.1	23.9
Lithuania	2004	91.2	4.4	0.7	3.7	84.2	3.7	1.2	10.8	75.2	5.1	0.8	18.8
Macedonia, FYR	2005	62.4	28.4	2.4	6.8	75.0	7.4	6.3	11.3	62.1	12.9	4.1	20.9
Madagascar	2001	13.1	62.1	0.6	24.2	21.5	26.4	2.0	50.1	16.2	16.2	1.9	65.7
Malawi	2005	7.0	2.7	6.0	84.3	12.2	0.9	10.1	76.7	6.6	0.4	5.4	87.6
Marshall Islands	1999	60.1	2.2	0.7	37.0	75.3	0.6	1.2	22.9	68.0	1.4	1.4	29.3
Mexico	2006	80.0	12.8	0.6	6.5	68.8	3.8	4.4	23.1	45.0	5.5	7.4	42.0
Morocco	1998	38.2	53.1	0.1	8.6	49.2	20.1	2.0	28.7	23.9	14.8	3.3	58.0
Mozambique	2003	11.4	57.4	0.0	31.2	16.0	29.2	0.0	54.8	8.4	20.3	0.0	71.3
Namibia	1993	47.4	43.4	0.2	8.9	64.3	15.6	1.1	19.0	36.8	18.1	0.9	44.2
Nicaragua	1993	58.6	22.2	0.2	19.0	53.8	4.6	0.6	41.0	37.1	3.9	1.8	57.2
Pakistan	2001	43.5	41.9	3.5	11.1	45.8	19.5	11.4	23.3	30.3	15.3	23.5	30.9
Panama	1991	62.6	15.7	1.1	20.7	68.3	2.1	3.2	26.4	41.0	0.8	8.7	49.5
Paraguay	2006	59.6	24.6	0.7	15.2	47.5	4.6	5.9	42.0	22.8	3.3	8.6	65.3
Peru	2002	47.4	36.2	1.1	15.3	41.6	13.4	5.7	39.3	20.1	16.5	8.6	54.8
Philippines	2002	63.0	26.3	0.6	10.1	51.4	8.9	5.7	34.0	30.7	10.2	10.4	48.7
Rwanda	1997	11.8	61.2	0.2	26.8	11.9	23.5	0.6	64.0	2.9	15.4	0.7	81.0
Senegal	2001	16.3	51.0	0.8	31.9	23.2	13.4	0.9	62.5	9.1	7.0	0.5	83.4
Sierra Leone	2003	2.5	68.5	0.1	28.9	7.8	59.4	0.1	32.7	6.7	64.0	0.2	29.1
Slovak Republic	2003	79.2	16.3	0.7	3.9	78.7	11.5	3.2	6.6	76.9	10.3	4.0	8.8
Sri Lanka	1995	69.7	13.3	0.9	16.2	64.7	4.4	2.0	28.9	40.0	3.6	3.2	53.2
Suriname	2001	82.5	2.6	7.0	7.9	79.1	0.6	7.0	13.3	65.7	2.9	17.1	14.3
Swaziland	2000	83.4	5.6	0.1	10.8	73.2	1.0	0.4	25.4	52.3	1.8	1.9	44.0
Tanzania	2006	10.3	18.9	0.7	70.1	14.0	7.5	2.3	76.2	8.9	8.9	1.2	81.1
Thailand	2006	63.8	28.0	0.6	7.6	41.4	20.7	6.0	31.9	17.6	23.6	7.9	50.9
Tonga	1996	47.3	31.9	0.2	20.5	47.4	26.6	0.8	25.3	22.7	41.5	0.9	35.0
Tunisia	2001	69.6	20.3	1.6	8.6	70.8	5.2	6.2	17.7	40.3	6.6	8.5	44.6
Turkey	2005	65.0	27.5	1.0	6.5	55.9	11.8	5.9	26.3	16.6	19.7	7.2	56.5
Uganda	2002	15.3	41.0	0.1	43.6	15.0	19.0	0.3	65.7	8.9	13.4	0.1	77.6
Uruguay	2006	82.4	3.3	0.7	13.5	71.1	1.7	4.7	22.6	58.9	2.1	8.3	30.7
Venezuela, RB	2004	64.7	9.2	1.2	25.0	57.7	1.9	6.1	34.4	36.9	2.6	10.2	50.3
Zambia	1998	11.1	48.9	0.3	39.8	23.7	16.0	0.5	59.9	8.0	12.2	0.4	79.4

NON WEIGHTED:													
Average		50.3	28.0	1.1	20.6	47.7	12.2	3.8	36.3	30.6	11.7	5.9	51.8
Median		59.1	21.5	0.8	15.5	51.9	7.4	3.3	33.1	28.7	7.6	4.2	53.3
Standard Deviation		29.4	23.2	1.4	16.8	24.5	13.8	3.2	19.1	21.5	13.5	6.9	21.4

		TABLE 7. Occupational status by levels of education															
Country	Year	NO EDUCATION				1-8 YEARS OF EDUCATION				9-12 YEARS OF EDUCATION				13+ YEARS OF EDUCATION			
		Paid employee	Non paid employee	Employer	Self employed	Paid employee	Non paid employee	Employer	Self employed	Paid employee	Non paid employee	Employer	Self employed	Paid employee	Non paid employee	Employer	Self employed
Argentina	2006	82.9	0.6	2.5	14.0	74.1	2.2	1.3	22.4	77.2	1.2	3.2	18.3	79.2	1.0	4.5	15.3
Bhutan	2003	7.3	75.3	0.1	17.4	44.6	36.0	0.7	18.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0				
Bolivia	2005	11.6	42.6	2.4	43.5	25.7	24.6	5.1	44.6	47.4	17.2	6.3	29.1	70.8	3.9	7.5	17.9
Brazil	2005	62.2	2.4	1.8	33.6	68.0	2.2	3.4	26.4	78.8	1.8	4.5	14.9	77.7	0.9	9.1	12.4
Bulgaria	2003	66.7	16.7	0.0	16.7	57.7	15.7	0.7	25.9	81.6	5.0	2.8	10.6	85.1	2.0	5.5	7.5
Burkina Faso	2003	1.7	62.0	0.0	36.3	12.8	52.7	0.0	34.6	54.6	20.8	0.0	24.6	87.5	2.7	0.0	9.8
Burundi	1998	1.9	51.3	0.1	46.7	7.3	50.7	0.0	42.0	54.5	20.8	0.2	24.5	85.5	0.5	3.3	10.7
Cambodia	2004	15.3	40.0	0.2	44.5	20.9	39.9	0.1	39.2	39.0	30.3	0.2	30.6	80.0	12.8	0.0	7.1
Cameroon	2001	4.4	27.9	0.5	67.1	17.3	22.3	1.5	58.8	44.1	11.9	3.3	40.6	76.7	2.8	3.5	17.0
Cape Verde	2000	34.0	16.8	1.9	47.4	47.0	11.2	3.8	38.0	83.2	3.5	2.2	11.0	91.5	0.2	2.2	6.2
Chad	2002	4.2	31.1	1.1	63.6	9.0	20.7	1.7	68.6	37.0	10.8	3.3	49.0	77.4	3.1	1.7	17.8
Chile	2006	62.5	1.9	1.4	34.2	65.5	1.2	2.1	31.2	77.6	0.9	2.3	19.2	81.3	0.7	5.3	12.7
Colombia	2000	38.6	3.6	3.8	54.0	45.4	4.6	3.8	46.2	61.7	3.1	3.7	31.5	72.1	0.8	6.1	21.0
Comoros	2004	16.1	16.2	4.3	63.4	39.6	10.9	8.1	41.4	61.4	5.0	6.1	27.4	81.2	2.4	1.3	15.1
Costa Rica	2001	60.8	2.3	4.8	32.1	64.6	3.3	6.9	25.2	71.7	2.6	7.8	17.9	80.0	0.7	10.0	9.4
Cote d'Ivoire	2002	9.2	44.2	0.3	46.3	15.7	34.4	0.5	49.4	41.2	16.0	1.2	41.6	71.3	5.4	1.1	22.2
Croatia	2004	0.0	21.4	0.0	78.6	60.6	4.9	1.9	32.6	84.4	1.5	9.2	4.9	88.0	0.5	11.0	0.6
Dominican Republic	1997	45.6	0.9	2.2	51.2	51.2	1.5	3.4	44.0	67.7	1.2	3.5	27.7	77.9	1.6	5.3	15.2
Ecuador	2004	32.9	19.9	5.1	42.1	48.2	12.5	5.4	33.9	58.4	9.2	6.3	26.2	70.3	3.6	9.5	16.6
El Salvador	2005	41.6	5.0	3.5	50.0	51.2	10.0	3.7	35.2	66.8	8.5	4.8	19.9	82.0	3.8	5.9	8.3
Ethiopia	2005	4.3	47.1	0.5	48.0	9.6	43.5	0.7	46.2	55.1	14.6	1.4	28.8	90.4	1.5	1.1	7.0
Guatemala	2006	39.8	10.8	1.6	47.7	58.8	10.2	3.6	27.4	75.3	4.5	6.2	14.1	77.3	1.6	11.5	9.6
Guinea	1994	27.6	3.3	1.1	68.1	35.9	2.9	1.4	59.8	55.8	0.4	6.3	37.5	85.9	0.0	3.1	11.1
Haiti	2001	10.7	2.9	0.4	86.0	15.4	6.6	0.5	77.6	48.0	2.9	0.9	48.3	69.7	0.9	0.0	29.4
Honduras	2003	47.6	11.5	1.4	39.5	43.7	10.4	2.5	43.4	65.3	4.2	6.1	24.4	72.8	2.6	14.1	10.5
Indonesia	2002	24.6	24.5	2.0	48.9	31.0	19.8	2.6	46.6	53.0	12.7	3.5	30.7	84.5	2.8	3.6	9.1
Jordan	2002	71.0	6.1	6.8	16.1	72.9	2.8	8.7	15.6	80.5	2.3	7.0	10.1	85.9	1.2	7.5	5.4
Madagascar	2001	7.9	48.5	0.6	42.9	12.5	41.4	1.4	44.8	39.9	19.6	3.3	37.2	70.2	4.8	3.0	22.0
Malawi	2005	4.8	0.9	6.0	88.3	6.9	1.3	8.4	83.4	24.6	3.4	11.3	60.7	65.2	4.9	6.8	23.1
Marshall Islands	1999	48.9	2.2	0.7	48.2	47.3	1.1	1.0	50.6	78.5	0.9	1.2	19.5	93.3	0.3	1.4	5.0
Mexico	2006	43.5	9.1	3.6	43.8	60.2	7.1	3.8	28.9	75.1	6.8	2.6	15.4	77.5	2.8	5.6	14.1
Morocco	1998	30.2	37.9	1.0	30.9	53.9	24.9	1.9	19.3	73.3	9.5	2.1	15.1	86.3	5.5	3.9	4.2
Mozambique	1996	3.6	49.6	0.1	46.7	16.3	30.0	0.4	53.3	79.0	6.7	1.5	12.8				
Nicaragua	1993	46.8	15.2	0.3	37.7	53.1	9.6	0.5	36.7	64.9	4.7	0.7	29.7	71.1	2.3	2.4	24.3
Pakistan	2001	36.6	34.9	9.7	18.8	45.3	21.5	10.5	22.6	52.2	19.9	9.0	18.9	79.6	5.4	4.1	11.0
Panama	1991	37.3	4.8	4.5	53.5	49.7	9.2	3.3	37.7	76.5	2.4	2.8	18.2	89.5	1.0	2.5	7.1
Paraguay	2001	28.8	12.5	2.4	56.3	38.1	11.5	4.4	46.0	59.3	10.5	7.9	22.2	75.7	1.7	10.8	11.8
Peru	2002	20.9	38.5	3.2	37.4	28.6	21.1	5.6	44.7	53.1	13.2	4.7	29.1	76.9	3.0	5.5	14.6
Philippines	2002	21.5	21.7	5.4	51.4	41.6	15.9	5.6	36.9	55.0	12.2	4.3	28.5	73.4	5.7	5.3	15.6
Rwanda	1997	7.4	32.5	0.4	59.7	9.7	43.4	0.3	46.6	50.2	15.1	1.4	33.3	91.8	0.8	1.6	5.8
Senegal	2001	11.4	26.4	0.7	61.4	32.8	26.7	0.8	39.7	51.6	14.7	1.0	32.8	74.9	5.6	1.0	18.4
Sierra Leone	2003	1.2	68.7	0.1	30.1	5.1	58.1	0.3	36.5	31.0	27.9	0.1	41.0	64.8	18.1	0.5	16.6
Sri Lanka	1995	68.3	5.7	1.1	25.0	59.3	6.2	1.2	33.3	66.4	6.1	2.7	24.8	88.7	0.3	3.0	8.0
Suriname	2001	61.1	0.0	5.6	33.3	69.8	1.4	5.8	23.0	84.7	0.6	2.5	12.3	82.8	1.0	10.4	5.7
Swaziland	2000	56.6	3.7	0.6	39.2	67.0	1.1	0.1	31.8	73.9	1.5	0.9	23.8	88.8	1.9	0.4	8.9
Tanzania	2006	5.1	11.1	0.3	83.5	11.5	11.5	1.8	75.2	41.8	11.1	5.8	41.3	77.5	2.4	4.7	15.5
Thailand	2006	29.3	27.9	3.2	39.6	28.8	25.9	6.1	39.2	55.5	18.7	5.1	20.7	77.9	8.4	3.9	9.7
Tonga	1996				15.5	45.5	0.2	38.8	49.0	27.3	0.6	23.1	91.3	2.5	2.1	4.0	
Tunisia	2001	46.0	2.5	6.3	45.2	66.7	9.9	4.9	18.5	67.1	27.0	0.3	5.6	79.3	3.3	7.1	10.3
Uganda	2002	8.3	34.1	0.0	57.6	10.6	27.3	0.3	61.8	27.4	12.3	0.4	59.9	65.1	3.8	0.3	30.8
Uruguay	2006	58.4	3.4	1.5	36.7	67.8	2.5	3.0	26.7	72.8	2.0	5.3	19.9	76.3	0.8	6.4	16.5
Venezuela, RB	2004	39.1	3.7	4.0	53.2	50.6	3.9	5.4	40.1	65.0	3.6	5.2	26.2	73.3	1.0	5.2	20.5
Zambia	1998	3.3	38.7	0.3	57.7	8.1	31.7	0.3	60.0	39.7	10.6	0.6	49.1	82.0	0.4	1.0	16.5

NON WEIGHTED:

Average		29.8	21.6	2.1	46.4	38.7	17.9	2.9	40.6	59.0	9.5	3.5	28.0	79.5	2.9	4.6	13.0
Median		29.1	16.5	1.4	46.5	43.7	11.5	1.9	39.2	59.3	6.8	3.2	24.8	79.2	2.3	3.9	11.8
Standard Deviation		23.0	19.8	2.2	17.1	21.7	15.8	2.6	15.1	17.7	8.1	2.7	16.1	7.4	3.2	3.5	6.6

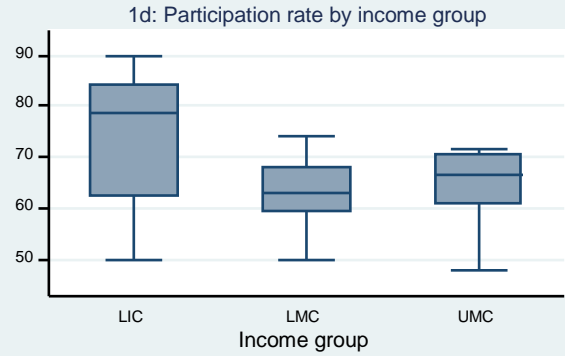
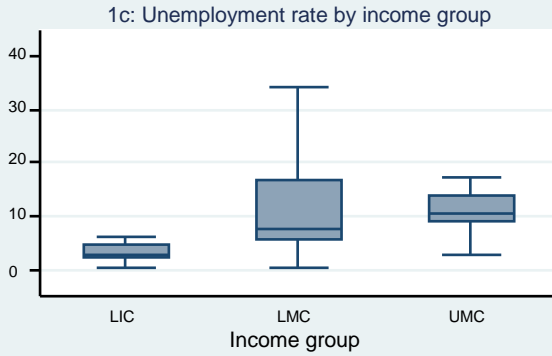
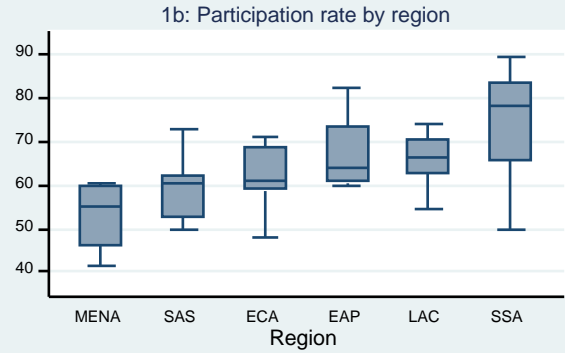
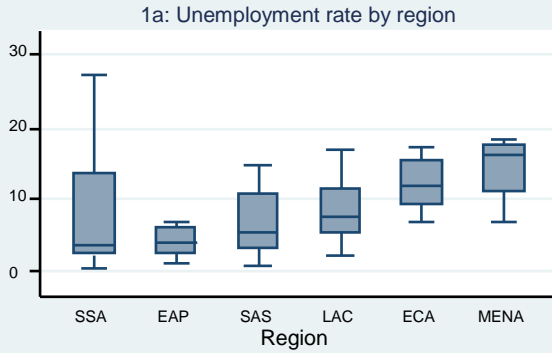
TABLE 8. Occupational status by levels of consumption or income

Country	Year	TABLE 8. Occupational status by levels of consumption or income																			
		FIRST QUINTILE				SECOND QUINTILE				THIRD QUINTILE				FOURTH QUINTILE				FIFTH QUINTILE			
		Paid employee	Non paid employee	Employer	Self employed	Paid employee	Non paid employee	Employer	Self employed	Paid employee	Non paid employee	Employer	Self employed	Paid employee	Non paid employee	Employer	Self employed	Paid employee	Non paid employee	Employer	Self employed
Argentina	2006	71.9	1.1	6.1	20.8	71.7	1.6	1.3	25.5	78.7	1.0	1.7	18.7	80.2	0.9	2.8	16.1	80.2	0.4	6.0	13.4
Bhutan	2003	2.9	85.8	0.0	11.3	6.8	77.2	0.0	16.1	10.3	71.0	0.0	18.7	21.2	57.0	0.2	21.5	37.2	40.5	0.7	21.6
Brazil	2005	65.2	3.2	1.2	30.5	71.7	2.3	1.2	24.8	76.3	1.8	1.8	20.1	76.5	1.5	3.5	18.5	71.4	1.5	10.5	16.5
Burkina Faso	2003	0.7	70.8	0.0	28.5	1.6	65.0	0.0	33.4	2.3	62.6	0.0	35.1	4.9	57.1	0.0	38.0	19.3	39.5	0.0	41.2
Burundi	1998	2.6	53.9	0.1	43.4	2.5	54.3	0.0	43.2	4.3	51.1	0.2	44.5	3.1	50.1	0.0	46.7	14.7	41.4	0.3	43.5
Cameroon	2001	6.7	29.7	0.3	63.3	10.1	27.9	1.0	61.1	17.8	22.6	0.9	58.7	23.7	18.3	1.8	56.2	41.8	10.7	3.5	43.9
Chad	2002	2.3	42.4	0.5	54.8	4.0	29.6	0.6	65.8	5.7	28.3	0.9	65.0	9.5	23.1	1.8	65.5	18.2	16.1	2.5	63.2
Chile	2006	79.0	1.0	0.5	19.5	80.4	0.8	0.6	18.2	80.0	1.0	1.1	17.9	75.1	1.0	1.8	22.1	69.0	0.8	8.1	22.1
Colombia	2000	32.8	8.2	5.9	53.2	38.9	5.5	3.6	51.9	55.1	3.0	2.5	39.3	62.7	1.9	2.7	32.7	66.3	1.3	5.8	26.7
Costa Rica	2001	55.7	6.8	5.1	32.3	69.7	3.1	5.0	22.2	74.3	1.5	5.5	18.6	73.7	1.5	9.2	15.6	68.5	2.0	11.3	18.2
Cote d'Ivoire	2002	6.6	49.2	0.3	44.0	10.3	44.8	0.1	44.7	13.0	40.6	0.1	46.3	18.9	34.5	0.6	46.0	30.1	22.1	0.9	46.9
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2005	45.9	19.8	13.5	20.8	44.1	21.3	15.8	18.9	51.4	16.0	14.4	18.2	57.6	11.5	14.0	17.0	70.8	4.5	13.8	10.8
Guatemala	2002	7.3	39.1	3.3	50.3	44.2	14.5	4.5	36.8	53.9	8.2	2.8	35.1	53.4	6.6	6.8	33.2	65.7	3.5	11.1	19.7
Guinea	1994	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	26.1	2.0	0.0	71.8	42.9	0.7	0.0	56.5	42.4	5.1	0.5	52.0	48.0	2.2	2.3	47.5
Honduras	2003	36.3	1.0	0.6	62.0	34.4	0.3	1.9	63.5	42.9	0.4	2.3	54.5	50.2	0.7	6.3	42.8	56.7	0.5	14.7	28.0
Indonesia	2002	30.5	26.2	1.6	41.8	33.0	21.8	2.0	43.2	37.3	17.4	2.7	42.6	44.5	12.3	3.4	39.8	60.5	6.9	4.9	27.7
Jordan	2002	81.5	2.5	4.9	11.1	82.0	2.2	4.6	11.2	81.0	2.6	6.1	10.4	82.1	2.1	6.1	9.7	78.9	1.5	11.6	8.0
Madagascar	2001	4.0	52.8	0.5	42.7	6.2	47.3	0.6	45.9	9.0	45.7	0.7	44.7	23.4	31.3	2.1	43.3	48.2	14.3	3.6	33.9
Malawi	2005	3.9	0.4	3.5	92.3	6.4	0.7	5.2	87.7	6.5	1.2	7.5	84.8	8.9	1.9	9.6	79.6	20.9	3.2	13.8	62.1
Marshall Islands	1999	15.6	2.0	0.3	82.1	62.0	0.9	0.9	36.2	84.8	0.7	0.9	13.6	92.6	0.3	1.2	6.0	91.6	0.7	1.9	5.9
Mexico	2006	57.3	11.5	1.6	29.6	69.8	6.4	2.5	21.3	69.6	6.2	2.4	21.8	73.3	4.8	2.9	19.0	73.2	3.8	7.6	15.4
Morocco	1998	30.4	43.1	0.2	26.4	34.7	36.5	0.8	28.0	40.1	32.4	0.9	26.6	47.6	25.9	1.5	25.0	64.5	13.8	4.0	17.7
Mozambique	1996	7.8	46.0	0.3	45.8	11.0	40.0	0.4	48.6	11.3	38.7	0.3	49.7	12.1	37.9	0.2	49.8	12.0	36.1	0.2	51.7
Nicaragua	1993	7.2	27.5	0.1	65.2	45.5	11.8	0.3	42.4	61.1	8.2	0.4	30.4	66.7	7.0	1.0	25.4	65.1	4.9	0.7	29.2
Pakistan	2001	45.2	30.5	5.8	18.6	43.9	30.1	7.2	18.9	41.6	29.2	10.0	19.2	42.3	25.5	11.3	20.9	45.8	21.6	12.7	19.8
Panama	1991	10.7	21.7	4.3	63.3	52.8	6.1	1.8	39.3	70.4	3.1	2.2	24.2	79.1	0.9	2.6	17.3	86.3	0.8	4.0	9.0
Paraguay	2006	20.3	24.5	1.3	53.9	35.3	15.3	1.9	47.5	48.4	9.6	2.8	39.1	59.6	6.2	4.5	29.7	63.6	4.5	9.2	22.7
Peru	2002	16.2	40.5	3.4	39.9	29.1	26.7	4.1	40.1	43.0	17.0	4.1	36.0	51.5	10.7	4.8	33.1	63.2	6.9	7.0	22.8
Philippines	2002	38.0	22.3	4.0	35.7	44.7	16.8	4.8	33.6	49.9	12.8	5.0	32.2	56.6	9.1	4.7	29.6	65.8	5.5	6.4	22.3
Poland	2004	70.4	0.0	0.3	29.3	77.0	0.0	0.8	22.2	79.7	0.0	0.9	19.5	83.0	0.0	1.2	15.8	81.3	0.0	2.5	16.2
Romania	2002	23.4	0.0	0.1	76.5	47.8	0.0	0.1	52.1	60.8	0.0	0.4	38.8	70.9	0.0	0.5	28.6	81.3	0.0	2.1	16.7
Rwanda	1997	8.0	45.2	0.3	46.5	5.4	42.2	0.5	51.9	5.5	41.9	0.2	52.4	6.8	38.3	0.3	54.6	30.3	25.6	0.7	43.5
Senegal	2001	7.2	40.2	0.8	51.8	9.6	28.7	0.7	61.0	15.2	24.3	0.6	59.9	26.8	17.5	0.6	55.1	45.2	10.1	1.5	43.3
Sri Lanka	1995	65.6	6.7	0.7	27.0	62.0	7.8	0.7	29.6	61.4	7.4	1.1	30.2	63.1	5.3	1.8	29.8	66.4	3.2	4.7	25.7
Uganda	2002	11.6	25.1	0.0	63.3	10.2	27.2	0.1	62.4	11.6	28.5	0.3	59.7	15.9	25.6	0.3	58.2	26.4	20.8	0.5	52.3
Venezuela, RB	2004	54.8	3.5	5.5	36.2	38.4	8.5	1.9	51.2	54.3	4.7	4.0	36.9	60.5	3.5	4.5	31.5	65.9	1.6	7.3	25.1
Zambia	1998	3.4	35.7	0.2	60.6	7.9	32.9	0.3	58.9	15.9	28.2	0.5	55.4	27.9	19.5	0.5	52.0	38.2	14.0	0.5	47.3

NON WEIGHTED:

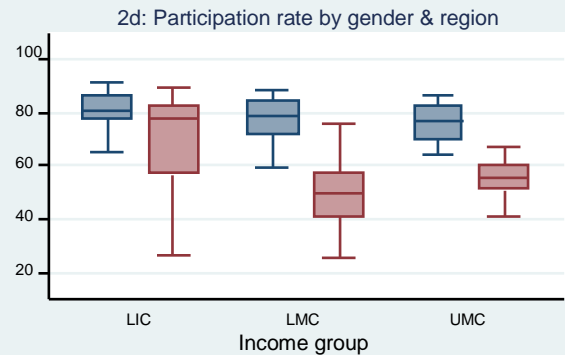
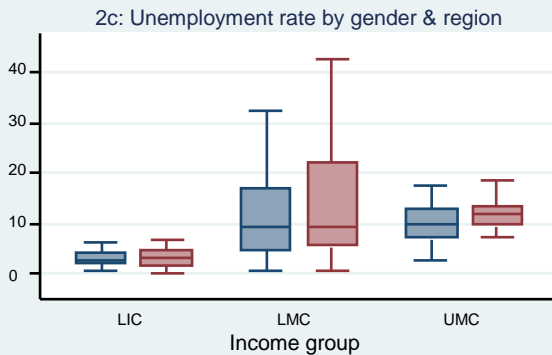
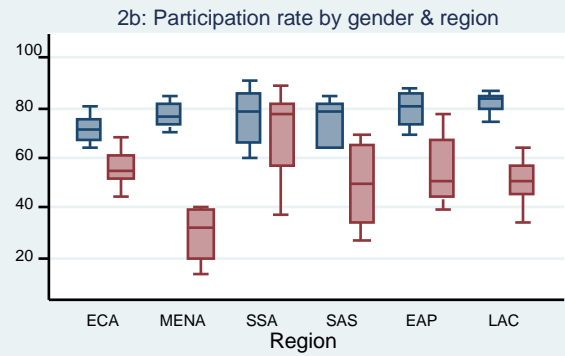
Average		27.8	24.9	2.1	45.3	36.0	20.5	2.1	41.4	42.4	18.1	2.4	37.2	47.3	15.0	3.2	34.5	54.9	10.5	5.4	29.2
Median		16.2	24.5	0.6	43.4	35.3	15.3	0.9	42.4	43.0	9.6	1.1	36.0	51.5	7.0	1.8	31.5	63.6	4.5	4.0	25.1
Standard Deviation		26.0	22.2	2.8	21.5	25.8	20.0	3.0	17.9	27.3	19.2	3.1	17.3	26.7	16.6	3.4	17.1	22.0	12.4	4.5	15.5

Graph 1: Total sample



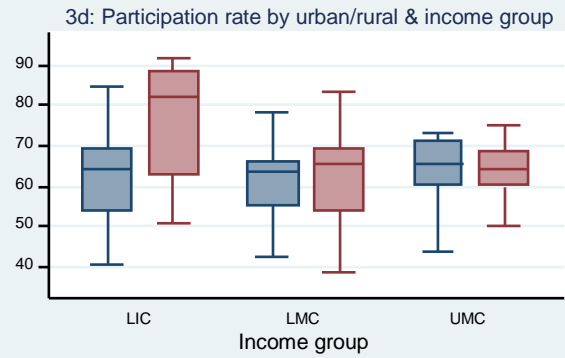
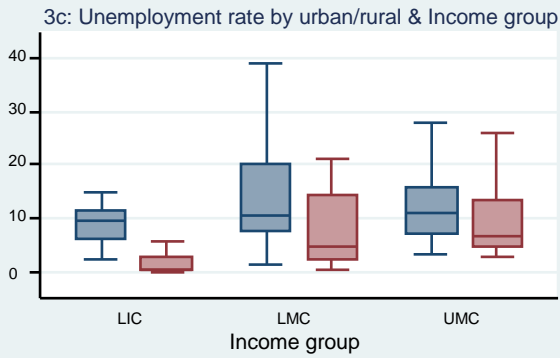
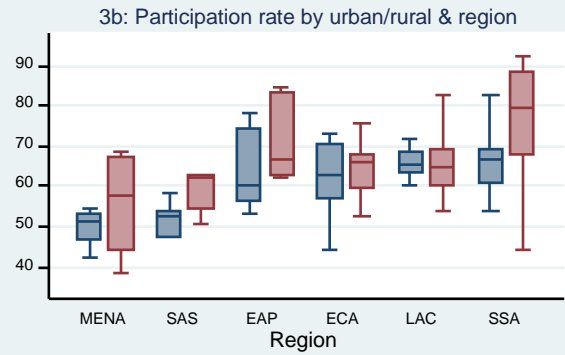
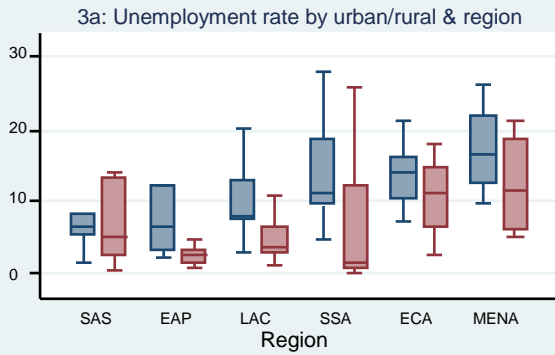
Graphs exclude outside values

Graph 2: Breakdown by gender



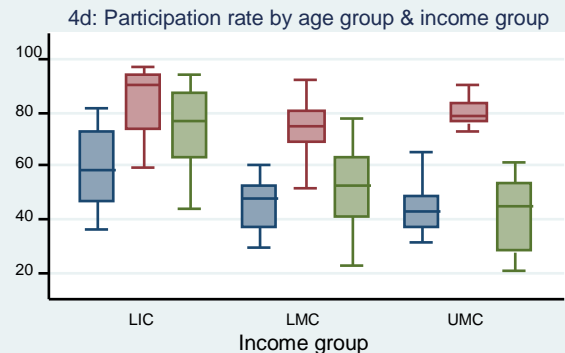
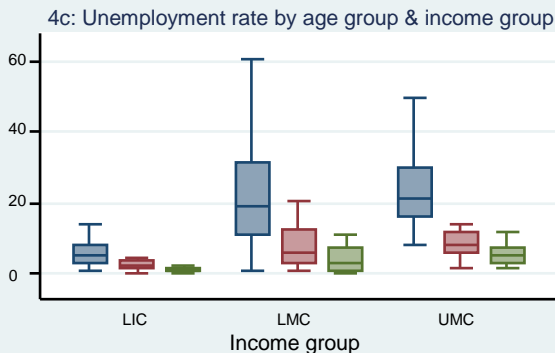
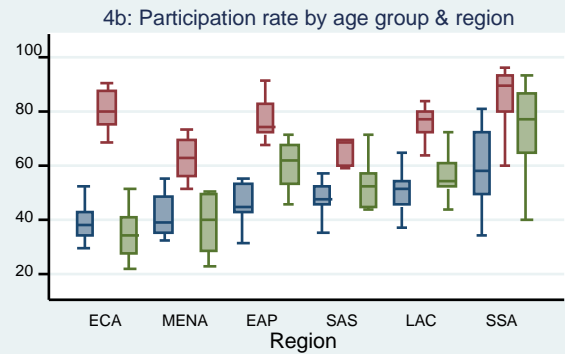
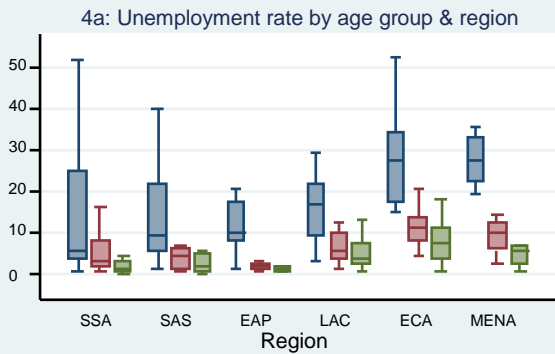
Graphs exclude outside values

Graph 3: Breakdown by urban/rural



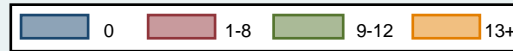
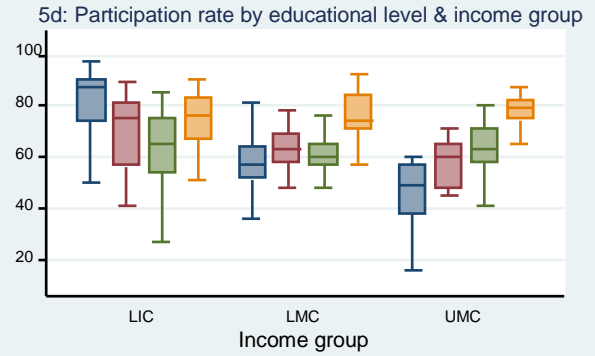
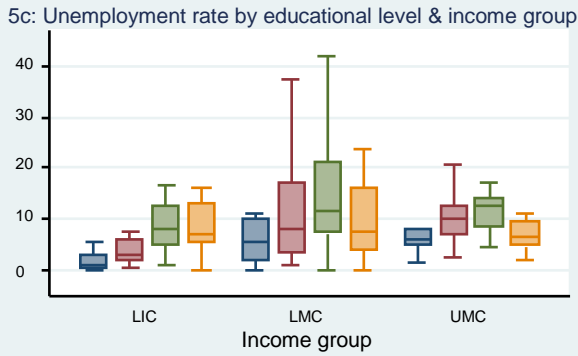
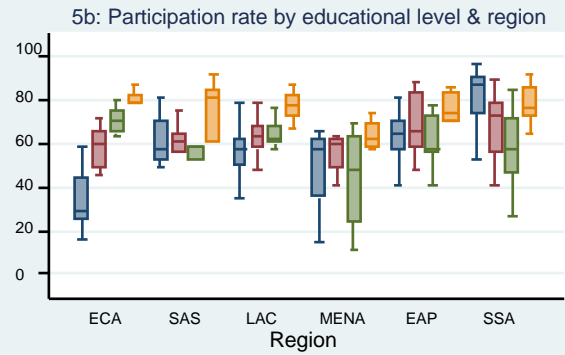
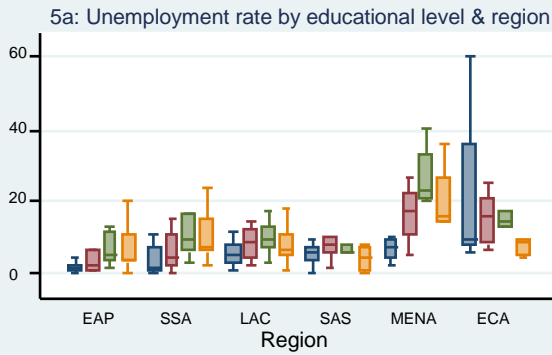
Graphs exclude outside values

Graph 4: Breakdown by age groups



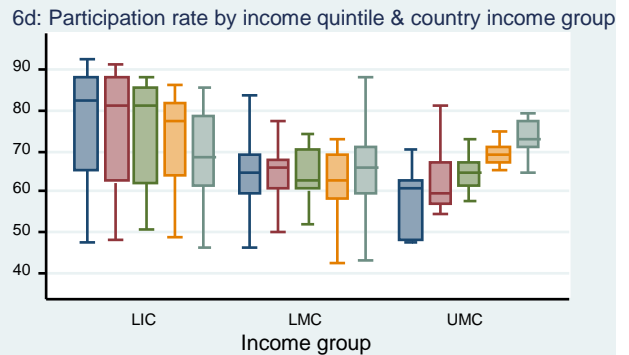
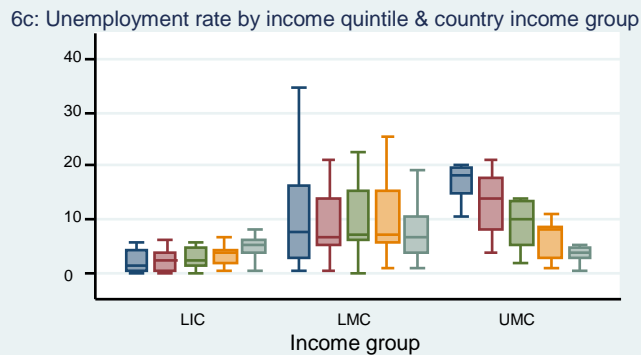
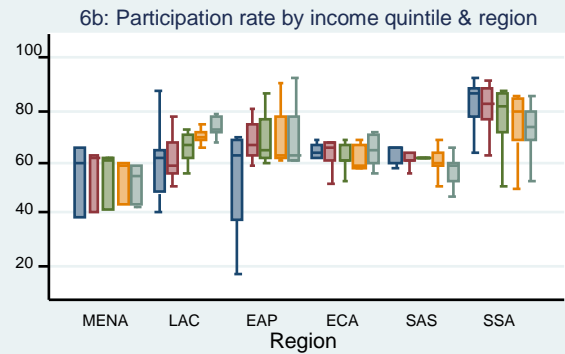
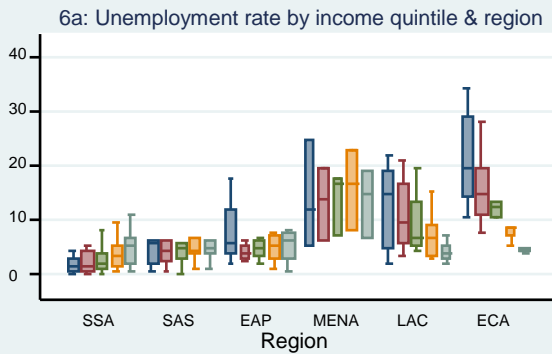
Graphs exclude outside values

Graph 5: Breakdown by educational level



Graphs exclude outside values

Graph 6: Breakdown by income quintiles



Appendix 1: Examples of Standardized Surveys

- The Luxembourg Income Study Database (LIS). Founded in 1983 it is a data archive and also a research institute. The database is a harmonized micro-data mostly concentrated on the High Income and OECD countries.²³ At present it has around 30 plus countries. Its data is annual with waves, in general, every five years. Of all the datasets here mentioned, it is the project with the closest goal to ours. For more information see: www.lisproject.org.
- The Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS). Established by the World Bank to explore ways of improving the type and quality of household data collected by statistical offices in developing countries. Its goal is to foster increased use of household data as a basis for policy decision-making. Specifically, the LSMS is working to develop new methods to monitor progress in raising living standards, to identify the consequences for households of past and proposed government policies, and to improve communications between survey statisticians, analysts, and policy makers. For more information see: www.worldbank.org.
- The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) is a household survey programme developed by UNICEF to assist countries in filling data gaps for monitoring the situation of children and women. It is capable of producing statistically sound, internationally comparable estimates of these indicators. For more information see: (www.childinfo.org/MICS2/natlMICSrepz/MICSnatrep.htm).
- The Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) are nationally-representative household surveys that provide data for a wide range of monitoring and impact evaluation indicators in the areas of population, health, and nutrition. For more information see: www.measuredhs.com.
- IPUMS-International: is a project dedicated to collecting and distributing census data from around the world. Its goals are to: (i) to collect census data, (to) preserve census data and (iii) to disseminate census data. For more information see: <https://international.ipums.org/international/>.
- ICS: These are business establishment surveys aimed at generating statistical information for formal assessments of investment climates from international and regional perspectives. Over the last two years, the World Bank Group has supported several such surveys in North and Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, East Asia and Latin America. An investment climate (IC) survey is normally carried out under the auspices of a national stakeholder. The overriding principle in every case is that the survey reflects primarily national or local priorities in policy reform and policy research. For more information see: <http://iresearch.worldbank.org/InvestmentClimate/>.

²³ The project has recently begun the process of adding 15 more middle-income countries, and a few selected low-income countries. The countries already included are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Kingdom, United States. The tentative list of new countries includes: Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Belarus, Bolivia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Kyrgyz Republic, Malaysia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Philippines, Romania, Russia, South Africa, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, and Vietnam.

- WVS: These are ‘surveys that examine standardized cross-cultural measures of human value and goals concerning politics, economics, religion, sexual behavior, gender roles, family values, communal identities, civic engagement and ethical concerns, and such issues as environmental protection, scientific progress, and technological development and human happiness.’²⁴ For more information see: www.worldvaluessurvey.org/.
- The World Fertility Surveys (WFS). For more information see: <http://opr.princeton.edu/archive/wfs/>.
- The Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWI). This is a project developed by the World Bank. Its main objective is to monitor the delivery of services to the poor. For more information see: <http://www4.worldbank.org/afr/stats/cwiq.cfm>.

²⁴ Inglehart and others (2004).

Appendix 2: Household survey data sources

Country	Year	Survey	Survey agency
Afghanistan	2003	National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA)	Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit
Albania	1996	Employment and Welfare Survey	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
Albania	2002	Living Standard Measurement Survey (LSMS)	Albania Institute of Statistics
Albania	2005	Living Standard Measurement Survey (LSMS)	Albania Institute of Statistics
Angola	1999	Inquerito aos Agregados Familiares Sobre Despesas e Receitas	Instituto Nacional de Estatística
Argentina	1994	Encuesta Permanente de Hogares (EPH)	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos (INDEC)
Argentina	2001	Encuesta Permanente de Hogares (EPH)	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos (INDEC)
Argentina	2006	Encuesta Permanente de Hogares (EPH)	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos (INDEC)
Armenia	1999	Integrated Survey of Living Standards	National Statistical Service
Armenia	2003	Integrated Survey of Living Standards	National Statistical Service
Azerbaijan	1995	Azerbaijan Survey of Living Conditions	Social Studies Center "SORGU"
Azerbaijan	2002	State Statistical Survey	State Statistics Committee
Bahamas	2001	Bahamas Survey of Living Conditions	Department of Statistics, Ministry of Finance, Bahamas (DSMF)
Bangladesh	1991	Cost Assessment Schedule for Household	Bureau of Statistics
Bangladesh	2000	Household Income Expenditure Survey (HIES)	Bureau of Statistics
Bangladesh	2005	Household Income Expenditure Survey (HIES)	Bureau of Statistics
Barbados	1996	Continuous Labour Force Sample Survey (CLFSS)	Statistical Service Department: Barbados (SSD)
Belarus	1998	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	National Statistical Committee
Belarus	2002	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	National Statistical Committee
Belarus	2005	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	National Statistical Committee
Belize	1995	Survey of Living Conditions	Central Statistical Office (CSO)
Benin	2003	Questionnaire des Indicateurs de Base du Bien-être (QUIBB)	Institut National de la Statistique et de L'Analyse Economique (INSAE)
Bhutan	2003	Living Standards Survey	Central Statistical Organization
Bolivia	1993	Encuesta Integrada de Hogares (EIH)	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE)
Bolivia	1996	Encuesta Nacional de Empleo (ENE)	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE)
Bolivia	2002	Encuesta Continua de Hogares - Condicionas de Vida (ECH)	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE)
Bolivia	2005	Encuesta Continua de Hogares - Condicionas de Vida (ECH)	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2001	Living Standards Measurements Survey (LSMS)	State Agency for Statistics for BiH – BHAS, the RS Institute of Statistics (RSIS), and the FBiH Institute of Statistics (FIS)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2004	Living in Bosnia and Herzegovina	Agency for Statistics
Brazil	1987	Pesquisa Nacional per Amostra de Domicilios (PNAD)	Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE)
Brazil	1995	Pesquisa Nacional per Amostra de Domicilios (PNAD)	Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE)
Brazil	1999	Pesquisa Nacional per Amostra de Domicilios (PNAD)	Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE)
Brazil	2005	Pesquisa Nacional per Amostra de Domicilios (PNAD)	Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE)
Bulgaria	1995	Integrated Household Survey	GALLUP
Bulgaria	2001	Integrated Household Survey	GALLUP
Bulgaria	2003	Multitopic Household Survey	National Institute of Statistics
Burkina Faso	1994	Etude Sur Les Conditions de Vie Des Ménage	Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie
Burkina Faso	2003	Questionnaire des Indicateurs de Base du Bien-être (QUIBB)	Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie
Burundi	1998	Etude Nationale Sur les Conditions de Vie des Populations	Institut de Statistique et D'Etudes Economiques du Burundi
Cambodia	1997	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey	National Institute of Statistics
Cambodia	2004	Household Socio-Economic Survey	National Institute of Statistics
Cameroon	1996	Enquête Camerounaise Auprès de Ménages (ECAM)	Direction de la Statistique et de la Comptabilité Nationale
Cameroon	2001	Enquête Camerounaise Auprès de Ménages (ECAM)	Direction de la Statistique et de la Comptabilité Nationale
Cape Verde	2000	Boletim do Alojamento Colectivo	Instituto Nacional de Estatística
Chad	2002	Enquete sur la Consommation et le Secteur Informel au Tchad (ECOSIT)	Institut National de la Statistique, des Etudes Economiques et Demographiques
Chile	1990	Encuesta de Caracterización Socio-económica	Ministerio de Planificación (MIDEPLAN)

		Nacional (CASEN)	
Chile	1996	Encuesta de Caracterización Socio-económica Nacional (CASEN)	Ministerio de Planificación (MIDEPLAN)
Chile	2003	Encuesta de Caracterización Socio-económica Nacional (CASEN)	Ministerio de Planificación (MIDEPLAN)
Chile	2006	Encuesta de Caracterización Socio-económica Nacional (CASEN)	Ministerio de Planificación (MIDEPLAN)
Colombia	1995	Encuesta Nacional de Hogares-Fuerza de Trabajo (ENH)	Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE)
Colombia	2000	Encuesta Continua de Hogares (ENH)	Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE)
Comoros	2004	Enquête Intégrale Auprès des Ménages ((EIM)	Commissariat General au Plan, Direction de la Statistique
Costa Rica	1995	Encuesta de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples (EHPM)	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos (INDEC)
Costa Rica	2001	Encuesta de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples (EHPM)	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos (INDEC)
Costa Rica	2006	Encuesta de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos (INDEC)
Côte d'Ivoire	1995	Enquête sur le Niveau de Vie	Institut National de la Statistique
Côte d'Ivoire	2002	Enquête Niveau de Vie des Ménages	Institut National de la Statistique
Croatia	2004	Labor Force Survey	Central Bureau of Statistics
Djibouti	1996	Enquête Djiboutienne Auprès des Ménages - Indicateurs Sociaux 1996 (EDAM-IS 1996)	Direction Nationale de la Statistique (DI.NA.S.)
Djibouti	2002	Echantillon Maitre et Enquête Préliminaire sur la Pauvreté	Direction Nationale de la Statistique (DI.NA.S.)
Dominican Republic	1997	Encuesta Nacional de Fuerza de Trabajo	Departamento de Cuentas Nacionales y Estadísticas Económicas del Banco Central (BCRD)
Dominican Republic	2004	Encuesta Nacional de Fuerza de Trabajo	Departamento de Cuentas Nacionales y Estadísticas Económicas del Banco Central (BCRD)
Ecuador	1995	Encuesta Periódica de Empleo y Desempleo (EPED)	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos (INEC)
Ecuador	2004	Encuesta de Empleo, Desempleo y Subempleo (ENEMDU)	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos (INEC)
Egypt	1998	Labor Market Survey	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics
Egypt	2005		
El Salvador	1995	Encuesta de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples(EHPM)	Dirección General de Estadística y Censos (DGEC)
El Salvador	2002	Encuesta de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples(EHPM)	Dirección General de Estadística y Censos (DGEC)
El Salvador	2005	Encuesta de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples(EHPM)	Dirección General de Estadística y Censos (DGEC)
Estonia	2004	Labor Force Survey	Estonia Statistical Office
Ethiopia	1995	Welfare Monitoring Survey	Central Statistical Authority
Ethiopia	2000	Welfare Monitoring Survey	Central Statistical Authority
Ethiopia	2004	Welfare Monitoring Survey	Central Statistical Authority
Ethiopia	2005	National Labour Force	Central Statistical Authority
Fiji	1996	Population Census	Fiji Islands Bureau of Statistics
Gambia	1998	Household Poverty Survey	SPACO/Central Statistics Department
Georgia	1998	Household Budget Survey	State Department for Statistics of Georgia
Georgia	2002	Household Budget Survey	State Department for Statistics of Georgia
Georgia	2005	Monitoring of Households	State Department for Statistics of Georgia
Ghana	1991	Ghana Living Standards Surveys Round Three (GLSS3)	Statistical Office
Ghana	1998	Ghana Living Standards Surveys Round Four (GLSS4)	Statistical Office
Guatemala	1989	Encuesta Nacional de Ingresos y Gastos Familiares (ENIGFAM)	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE)
Guatemala	2002	Encuesta Nacional Sobre Condiciones de Vida (ENCOVI)	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE)
Guatemala	2006	Encuesta Nacional Sobre Condiciones de Vida (ENCOVI)	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE)
Guinea	1994	Enquête Intégrale Sur les Conditions des Vie de Ménages	Ministère du Plan et du Finances
Guyana	1992	Guyana Living Standard Measurement Survey (GLSMS)	Bureau of Statistics (GBS)
Guyana	2000	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)	Bureau of Statistics (GBS)
Haiti	2001	Enquête sur les Conditions de Vie en Haïti (ECVH)	Institut Haïtien de Statistique et d'Informatique (IHSI)
Honduras	1995	Encuesta de Permanente de Hogares de	Dirección General de Estadística Y Censos (DGEC)

		Propósitos Múltiples (EPHPM)	
Honduras	2003	Encuesta de Permanente de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples (EPHPM)	Dirección General de Estadística Y Censos (DGEC)
Hungary	2002	Household Budget Survey	Central Statistical Office
Hungary	2004	Household Budget Survey	Central Statistical Office
India	1983	Socio-economic Survey	National Sample Survey Organization
India	1987	Socio-economic Survey	National Sample Survey Organization
India	1993	Socio-economic Survey	National Sample Survey Organization
India	1999	Socio-economic Survey	National Sample Survey Organization
India	2004	Socio-economic Survey	National Sample Survey Organization
Indonesia	1993	Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional	Biro Pusat Statistik
Indonesia	2002	Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional	Biro Pusat Statistik
Iraq	2006	Household Socio Economic Survey (IHSES)	
Jamaica	1996	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions and Labor Force Survey	Statistical Institute of Jamaica
Jamaica	2002	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions and Labor Force Survey	Statistical Institute of Jamaica
Jordan	2002	Household Income Expenditure Survey	Household Surveys Directorate
Kazakhstan	1996	Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS)	GOSKOMSTAT Almay and SIGMA Institute Berlin for Statistical Analysis
Kazakhstan	2002	Household Budget Survey	Statistical Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Kazakhstan	2003	Household Budget Survey	Statistical Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Kenya	1997	Welfare Monitoring Survey III	Central Bureau of Statistics
Kiribati	2000	Population Census	Census Office
Kosovo	2000	Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS)	Kosovo Statistical Office
Kyrgyzstan	1997	Living Standards Measurement Survey	National Statistics Committee
Kyrgyzstan	2002		
Laos	1997	LAO Expenditure and Consumption Survey (LECS)	National Statistical Centre (NSC) and STATISTICS SWEDEN International Consulting Office
Laos	2002	LAO Expenditure and Consumption Survey (LECS)	National Statistical Centre (NSC) and STATISTICS SWEDEN International Consulting Office
Latvia	2004	Labour Force Survey (LFS)	Latvijas Statistika
Lesotho	2002	Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire (CWIQ)	Bureau of Statistics
Lithuania	2000	Household Budget Survey	Statistics Department
Lithuania	2004	Household Budget Survey	Statistics Department
Macedonia	2005	Labor Force Survey	State Statistical Office
Madagascar	1993	Enquête Permanente Auprès des Ménages	Institut National de la Statistique
Madagascar	2001	Enquête Auprès des Ménages	Institut National de la Statistique
Malawi	1997	Integrated Household Survey (IHS)	National Statistical Office
Malawi	2005	Integrated Household Survey (IHS)	National Statistical Office
Malaysia	1998	Household Expenditure Survey	Department of Statistics
Maldives	1998	The Vulnerability and Poverty Survey	Ministry of Planning, Human Resources and Environment
Maldives	2002	Household and Income Expenditure Survey	Ministry of Planning, Human Resources and Environment
Maldives	2004	Vulnerability and Poverty Survey	Ministry of Planning and National Development
Mali	1994	Enquête Malienne de Conjoncture Economique et Sociale (EMCES)	Direction Nationale de la Statistique et de L'Informatique (DNSI)
Mali	2003	Enquête Légère Intégrée Auprès des Ménages	Direction Nationale de la Statistique et de l'Informatique
Marshall Islands	1999	Census of Population and Housing	Office of Planning and Statistics
Mauritania	2000	Enquête Permanente sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages (EPCV)	Office National de la Statistique
Mexico	1984	Encuesta Nacional de Ingreso-Gasto de los Hogares (ENIGH)	Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática (INEGI)
Mexico	1989	Encuesta Nacional de Ingreso-Gasto de los Hogares (ENIGH)	Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática (INEGI)
Mexico	1994	Encuesta Nacional de Ingreso-Gasto de los Hogares (ENIGH)	Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática (INEGI)
Mexico	1998	Encuesta Nacional de Ingreso-Gasto de los Hogares (ENIGH)	Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática (INEGI)
Mexico	2002	Encuesta Nacional de Ingreso-Gasto de los Hogares (ENIGH)	Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática (INEGI)
Mexico	2006	Encuesta Nacional de Ingreso-Gasto de los Hogares (ENIGH)	Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática (INEGI)
Micronesia	2000	Census of Population and Housing	Department of Economic Affairs, Statistics Division
Moldova	1998	Household Budget Survey	Department of Statistics
Moldova	2002	Household Budget Survey	Department of Statistics
Moldova	2005	Household Budget Survey	Department of Statistics
Mongolia	2002	Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS)	National Statistical Office

Montenegro	2002	Household Survey	Institute for Strategic Studies and Prognoses
Montenegro	2006	Labor Force Survey	Institute of Statistics
Morocco	1991	Enquête Nationale sur les Niveaux de Vie des Ménages	Secrétariat d'Etat a la Population, Direction de la Statistique
Morocco	1998	Enquête Nationale sur les Niveaux de Vie des Ménages	Secrétariat d'Etat a la Population, Direction de la Statistique
Mozambique	1996	Inquerito Nacional aos Agregados Familiares Sobre as Condições de Vida	Ministerio do Plano e Finanças, Direcção Nacional de Estatística
Mozambique	2003	Caraterísticas Gerais do Agregado Familiar	Instituto Nacional de Estatística
Namibia	1993	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	Central Statistics Office
Nepal	1995	Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS)	Central Bureau of Statistics
Nepal	2003	Living Standards Survey II	Central Bureau of Statistics
Nicaragua	1993	Encuesta Nacional de Hogares sobre Medición de Niveles de Vida (EMNV)	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos (INEC)
Nicaragua	2001	Encuesta Nacional de Hogares sobre Medición de Niveles de Vida (EMNV)	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos (INEC)
Nicaragua	2005	Encuesta Nacional de Hogares sobre Medición de Niveles de Vida (EMNV)	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos (INEC)
Niger	1995	Enquête Permanente de Conjoncture Economique et Sociale	Direction de la Statistique et des Comptes Nationaux
Niger	2002	Enquête Permanente de Conjoncture Economique et Sociale	Direction de la Statistique et des Comptes Nationaux
Nigeria	1993	General Household Survey	Federal Office of Statistics
Nigeria	2003	Living Standards Surveys	Federal Office of Statistics
Pakistan	1991	Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS)	Federal Bureau of Statistics
Pakistan	2001	Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (PIHS)	Federal Bureau of Statistics
Palau	2000	Census of Republic of Palau	Census Office
Panama	1991	Encuesta de Hogares-Mano de Obra (EMO)	Dirección de Estadística y Censo (DEC)
Panama	1995	Encuesta de Hogares (EH)	Dirección de Estadística y Censo (DEC)
Panama	2003	Encuesta de Hogares (EH)	Dirección de Estadística y Censo (DEC)
Paraguay	1995	Encuesta Permanente de Hogares (EPH)	Dirección General de Estadísticas, Encuestas y Censos (DGEEC)
Paraguay	2001	Encuesta Permanente de Hogares (EPH)	Dirección General de Estadísticas, Encuestas y Censos (DGEEC)
Paraguay	2006	Encuesta Permanente de Hogares (EPH)	Dirección General de Estadísticas, Encuestas y Censos (DGEEC)
Peru	1994	Encuesta Nacional de Hogares sobre Medición de Niveles de Vida (ENNIV)	Cuanto S.A.
Peru	2002	Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHO)	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas e Informática (INEI)
Peru	2006	Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHO)	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas e Informática (INEI)
Philippines	1998	1998 Annual Poverty Indicator Survey	National Statistics Office
Philippines	2002	Annual Poverty Indicators Survey	National Statistics Office
Poland	1998	Household Budget Survey	Central Office of Statistics
Poland	2002	Household Budget Survey	Central Office of Statistics
Poland	2004	Household Budget Survey	Central Office of Statistics
Romania	1994	Integrated Household Survey	National Institute of Statistics
Romania	2002	Family Budget Survey	National Institute of Statistics
Romania	2005	National Budget Survey	National Institute of Statistics
Russian Federation	2003	Survey of Household Welfare and Participation in Social Programs	Russian State Statistical Committee
Rwanda	1997	Enquête Intégrale Sur les Conditions des Vie de Ménages	Direction de la Statistique
Rwanda	2005	Enquête Intégrale Sur les Conditions des Vie de Ménages	Direction de la Statistique
Sao Tome and Principe	2000	Enquête Sur les Conditions des Vie de Ménages	l'Institut National de la Statistique (INE)
Senegal	1995	Enquête Sur les Dépenses de Ménage de la Capitale	Direction de la Prévision et de la Statistique
Senegal	2001	Deuxieme Enquête Senegalese Aupres de Menages	Direction de la Prévision et de la Statistique
Sierra Leone	2003	Integrated Household Survey	Statistics Sierra Leone
Slovakia	2003	Household Income Survey	Statistical Office
Slovenia	2004	Household Budget Survey	Statistical Office
Solomon Islands	1999	Population Census	Solomond Islands National Population Census
South Africa	1995	Household Survey	Central Statistical Office
South Africa	2000	Labour Force Survey	Statistics South Africa
South Africa	2005	General Household Survey	Statistics South Africa

Sri Lanka	1995		
Sri Lanka	2002	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	Department of Census and Statistics
Suriname	2001	Expenditure Household Survey (EHS)	UNDP
Swaziland	1995	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	Central Statistical Office
Swaziland	2000	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	Central Statistical Office
Tajikistan	1999	Survey of Living Standards	State Statistical Agency and the Center for Strategic Studies
Tajikistan	2003	Living Standard Survey	State Statistical Agency
Tanzania	1991	Household Budget Survey	National Bureau of Statistics
Tanzania	2001	Household Budget Survey	National Bureau of Statistics
Tanzania	2006	Integrated Labour Force Survey	National Bureau of Statistics and Department of Employment
Thailand	1990	Socio-economic Survey	National Statistical Office
Thailand	1994	Socio-economic Survey	National Statistical Office
Thailand	2002	Socio-economic Survey	National Statistical Office
Thailand	2006	Socio-economic Survey	National Statistical Office
Tonga	1996	Population Census	Statistics Department
Trinidad and Tobago	1992	Survey of Living Conditions	Central Statistical Office (CSO)
Tunisia	1997	Enquête National Sur la Population et l'Emploi	Institut National de la Statistique
Tunisia	2001	Enquête National Sur la Population et l'Emploi	Institut National de la Statistique
Turkey	2000	Household Labour Force Survey	State Institute of Statistics
Turkey	2005	Household Labour Force Survey	State Institute of Statistics
Turkmenistan	1998	Living Standard Measurement Survey	National Statistics Committee
Uganda	1992	Integrated Household Survey	Statistics Department
Uganda	2002	Socio-economic Survey	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
Ukraine	1999	Household Budget Survey	State Statistics Committee
Ukraine	2003	Household Living Conditions Survey	State Statistics Committee
Ukraine	2005	Household Living Conditions Survey	State Statistics Committee
United States	1999	2000 Census Population and Housing (Public Use Microdata Sample)	US Census Bureau
Uruguay	1995	Encuesta Continua de Hogares (ECH)	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE)
Uruguay	2003	Encuesta Continua de Hogares (ECH)	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE)
Uruguay	2006	Encuesta Nacional de Hogares Ampliada	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE)
Venezuela	1995	Encuesta de Hogares por Muestreo (EHM)	Oficina Central de Estadística e Informática (OCEI)
Venezuela	2004	Encuesta de Hogares por Muestreo Nacional (EHM)	Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE)
Vietnam	1992	Household Living Standard Survey	General Statistical Office
Vietnam	2002	Household Living Standard Survey	General Statistical Office
Vietnam	2004	Household Living Standard Survey	General Statistical Office
Yemen	1998	Household Budget Survey	Central Statistical Organization
Yemen	2005	Household Budget Survey	Central Statistical Organization
Zambia	1998	Living Conditions Monitoring Survey	Central Statistical Office
Zambia	2002	Living Conditions Monitoring Survey	Central Statistical Office
Zambia	2003	Household Survey	Central Statistical Office

Appendix 3: Surveys in the database by country and year

Country code	Country name	1983	1987	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
AFG	Afghanistan																X					1
ALB	Albania									X							X			X		3
AGO	Angola											X										1
ARG	Argentina								X					X							X	3
ARM	Armenia											X						X				2
AZE	Azerbaijan									X							X					2
BHS	Bahamas, The														X	X						1
BGD	Bangladesh				X										X						X	3
BRB	Barbados									X												1
BLR	Belarus											X					X				X	3
BLZ	Belize									X												1
BEN	Benin																	X				1
BTN	Bhutan																	X				1
BOL	Bolivia							X		X							X			X		4
BIH	Bosnia and Herzegovina														X			X				2
BRA	Brazil		X							X			X							X		4
BGR	Bulgaria									X				X		X		X				3
BFA	Burkina Faso								X									X				2
BDI	Burundi											X										1
KHM	Cambodia										X			X					X			2
CMR	Cameroon									X						X						2
CPV	Cape Verde														X							1
ICD	Chad																X					1
CHL	Chile			X						X								X				4
COL	Colombia									X					X							2
COM	Comoros																		X			1
ZAR	Congo, Dem. Rep.																			X		1
CRI	Costa Rica								X						X						X	3
CIV	Côte d'Ivoire								X								X					2
HRV	Croatia																					1
DJI	Djibouti									X							X					2
DOM	Dominican Republic										X							X				2
ECU	Ecuador								X			X							X			2
EGY	Egypt, Arab Rep.											X								X		2
SLV	El Salvador								X								X			X		3
EST	Estonia																		X			1
ETH	Ethiopia				X				X						X					X		3
FJI	Fiji									X												1
GMB	Gambia, The										X		X									1
GEO	Georgia											X					X			X		3
GHA	Ghana					X							X									2
GTM	Guatemala		X														X				X	3
GIN	Guinea								X									X				2
GUY	Guyana						X								X							2
HTI	Haiti															X						1
HND	Honduras								X								X					2
HUN	Hungary											X					X			X		3
IND	India	X	X					X						X						X		5
IDN	Indonesia							X									X					2
IRQ	Iraq																					1
JAM	Jamaica									X							X					2
JOR	Jordan																X					1
KAZ	Kazakhstan									X							X	X				3
KEN	Kenya											X										1
KIR	Kiribati														X							1
KOS	Kosovo														X							1
KGZ	Kyrgyz Republic										X						X					2
LAO	Lao PDR										X						X					1
LVA	Latvia																	X				1
LES	Lesotho																X					2
LTU	Lithuania														X			X				2
MKD	Macedonia, FYR																		X			1
MDG	Madagascar						X									X			X			3
MWI	Malawi											X								X		2
MYS	Malaysia											X										1
MDV	Maldives											X					X	X				3
MLI	Mali							X									X					2
MHL	Marshall Islands												X									1
MRT	Mauritania											X										1
MEX	Mexico			X					X					X		X					X	5
FSM	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.													X								1
MDA	Moldova											X					X			X		3
MNG	Mongolia																X					1
MNE	Montenegro																X				X	2
MAR	Morocco				X							X										2
MOZ	Mozambique									X								X				2
NAM	Namibia						X															1
NPL	Nepal								X									X				2
NIC	Nicaragua							X							X					X		3
NER	Niger									X							X					2
NGA	Nigeria				X			X									X					2
PAK	Pakistan				X										X							2
PLW	Palau													X								1
PAN	Panama			X														X				3
PRY	Paraguay								X	X						X					X	3
PER	Peru								X								X					2
PHL	Philippines											X					X					2
POL	Poland											X					X		X			3
ROM	Romania								X								X			X		3
RUS	Russian Federation																	X				1
RWA	Rwanda											X								X		2
STP	São Tomé and Príncipe													X								1
SEN	Senegal									X						X						2
SLE	Sierra Leone																	X				1
SVK	Slovak Republic																	X				1
SVN	Slovenia																		X			1
SLB	Solomon Islands												X									1
ZAF	South Africa								X					X							X	3
LKA	Sri Lanka								X								X					2
SUR	Suriname															X						1
SWZ	Swaziland								X					X								2
TJK	Tajikistan											X						X				2
TZA	Tanzania				X										X						X	3
THA	Thailand			X				X									X				X	4
TMP	Timor-Leste															X						1
TON	Tonga									X												1
TTO	Trinidad and Tobago						X															1
TUN	Tunisia											X				X						2
TUR	Turkey												X								X	2
TKM	Turkmenistan											X										1
UGA	Uganda						X										X					2
UKR	Ukraine												X				X			X		3
URY	Uruguay									X							X				X	3

Appendix 4: List of variables standardized and their new codes

	Variable	Variable Name	Variable Codes after Standardization
	Code	country	World Bank three letters code (which corresponds to the ISO 3166-1 standard)
	Year of Survey	year	Survey's year
	Household id	idh	Household identifier
	Sampling weight household	wgt	
	Household size	hhsiz	Number of People
Demographics	Relationship to the head of household	head	1 "Head of household" 2 "Spouse" 3 "Other"
	Urban/Rural dummy	urb	1 "urban" 2 "rural"
	Macro regional areas	reg	Country specific
	Region at 1 digit (ADMN1)	reg02	
	Gender	gender	1 "male" 2 "female"
	Individual Age	age	Age Years
	Social group	soc	Country specific (ethnic, language, religion, origin, etc.)
	Marital Status	marital	1 "Married or Live together" 2 "Divorced/ Separated" 3 "Widow/er" 4 "Single"
	Education	Currently at school	atschool
Ever attended school		everattend	1 "Yes" 2 "No"
Can Read & Write		write	1 "Yes" 2 "No"
Years of education		educy	Number of completed years of education
Type of school attended		tschool	1 "Private" 2 "Public"
Ever attended vocational school?		vocational	1 "Yes" 2 "No"
Level of Education		edulevel	1 "No education" 2 "Primary incomplete" 3 "Primary complete" 4 "Secondary incomplete" 5 "Secondary complete" 6 "Post-secondary"
Labor	Labor Status	lstatus	1 "Employed" 2 "Unemployed" 3 "Non-in-labor force"
	Employment status	ocu	1 "Paid Employee" 2 "Non-Paid Employee" 3 "Employer" 4 "Self-employed"
	Sector activity	ocusec	1 "Public, NGO, Government, Army" 2 "State Owned" 3 "Private"
	Reason Not in LF	nlfreason	1 "Student" 2 "Housewife" 3 "Retired" 4 "Other"
	Unemployment duration (months)	unempldur	Months
	1 digit industry code	industry	1 "Agriculture, Hunting, etc." 2 "Mining" 3 "Manufacturing" 4 "Public services" 5 "Construction" 6 "Retail, Hotels" 7 "Transport and telecommunications" 8 "Finance and business serv." 9 "Communal services" 10 "Others not well specified"
	1 digit occupational code	occup	1 "High officials" 2 "Professionals" 3 "Technicians" 4 "Clerks" 5 "Service Workers" 6 "Skilled Agriculture" 7 "Craft and trades" 8 "Machine Operators" 9 "Elementary Occupations" 10 "Armed Forces"
	hours of work in last week	whours	Hours
	Last wage payment	wage	Amount in local currency
	Last wages time unit	unitwage	1 "Daily" 2 "Weekly" 3 "Every two weeks" 4 "Bimontly" 5 "Monthly" 6 "Trimester" 7 "Biannual" 8 "Annualy"
Welfare	Per capita household consumption/income	pcc	Amount in local currency
		pcc_v	20 per capita household consumption/income quantiles from bottom to top

References

The word processed describes informally reproduced works that may not be commonly available through libraries.

- Clemens, Michael A., Claudio E. Montenegro, and Lant Pritchett. 2008. "The Place Premium: Wage Differences for Identical Workers across the US Border." Washington, DC: World Bank Policy Research Working Paper Series 4671. Background paper for the 2009 World Development Report.
- Fares, Jean, Claudio E. Montenegro, and Peter F. Orazem. 2007. "How are Youth Faring in the Labor Market? Evidence from Around the World." Washington, DC: World Bank Policy Research Working Paper Series 4071. Background paper for the 2007 World Development Report..
- Inglehart, Ronald, Miguel Basáñez, Jaime Díez-Medrano, Loek Halman, and Ruud Luijkx, eds. 2004. *Human Beliefs and Values: A Cross-cultural Sourcebook based on the 1999-2002 Values Surveys*. Mexico DF, Mexico and Buenos Aires, Argentina: Siglo Veintiuno Editores, S.A. de C.V.
- Rama, Martin, and Raquel Artecona. 2002. "A Data Base of Labor Market Indicators across Countries." World Bank. Washington, DC. Processed.
- World Bank. 2005. *World Development Report 2006: Equity and Development*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.
- . 2006. *World Development Report 2007: Development and the Next Generation*. Washington, DC: World Bank.
- . 2007a. *Global Monitoring Report 2007: Confronting the Challenges of Gender Equality and Fragile States*. Washington, DC: World Bank.
- . 2007b. *World Development Report 2008: Agriculture for Development*. Washington, DC: World Bank.
- . 2008. *World Development Report 2009: Reshaping Economic Geography*. Washington, DC: World Bank.