

Sectoral Wage Bill Database

version 1*

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INCOMPLETE DRAFT

Comments and suggestions are welcome.

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Abstract

Labor income is an important component of household earnings and also a critical piece of information to link micro and macro analysis. However, comparable information across countries on wage bill disaggregated by sector and workers' level of education attainment is scarce. The Sectoral Wage Bill Database (SWBD) aims to fill this gap by providing detailed information on how workers with different level of education are allocated among sectors and countries. The data is derived from household surveys (HS) available on the World Bank International Income Distribution Database (I2D2). This paper introduces the SWBD providing further details on the procedures used to generate the dataset and descriptive statistics, with large global coverage. The database has information on multiple indicators of labor income, including number of employees, average wages by different sector of activities and different level of school attainment.

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1 Introduction

Labor income is an important component of household earnings and also a critical information to link micro and macro analysis [Bourguignon et al., 2008]. However, the availability of information on wage bill disaggregated by sector and workers' level of education attainment with global coverage is scarce.

Further understanding on the characteristics and differences of earnings among sectors and countries is important to explain how different interventions may impact poverty and inequality¹. The World Bank Group has adopted two overarching goals to guide its work: (i) to end extreme, chronic poverty in the world by 2030 and (ii) to promote shared prosperity in every society, which is formally defined as the aim of fostering the per capita growth of the poorest 40% of people in each country. [Basu, 2013]. In this context, changes that involve skill and sectoral wage premia may have an important effect on these goals.

The Sectoral Wage Bill Database (SWBD) provides information on multiple indicators of labor income, including number of employees and average wages by different sector of activities and different level of school attainment for approximately 130 countries. This data is derived from household surveys (HS) harmonized and available on the International Income Distribution Database (I2D2). It was originally compiled as an input of the Global Income Distribution Dynamics (GIDD)². It provides a cross section of survey using 2007 as a baseline, which allows further interactions with GTAP 8 database, as an alternative option of definition for level of skill.

This paper introduces the Sectoral Wage Bill Database providing further details on the procedures used to generate the dataset. Other similar initiatives on sectoral income inequality dataset is Wang et al. [2013], which provides a similar for 12 OECD countries with surveys from 1969 to 2005. The main contribution of GIDD Sectoral Wage Bill Database is its international coverage. The list of surveys used from I2D2 is available in Appendix.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows: Section 2 reviews the literature on wage bill and consistency between macro and micro data set. Section 3 explains the data source and provides further details on which information was extracted from the survey and how they were converted to a common monetary unit. Section 4 provides descriptive statistics and compares the consistency of aggregate wage bill with information from national account. Section 5 concludes. We also plotted and extensive amount of graphs with standard information for each country on

¹Young [2013] uses a sample of 65 developing countries to show some evidence that the urban-rural gap accounts for 40% of mean country inequality and much of its cross-country variation. On the other hand, Thewissen et al. [2013] used surveys for 8 OECD countries and show that for these countries that the inequality within sector is the more relevant than between sectors in those places.

²The Global Income Distribution Dynamics (GIDD) is a global CGE-microsimulation model that takes into account the macro nature of growth and of economic policies and adds a microeconomic that is, household and individual dimension to it. The model uses changes in sectoral wages into account to analyze its impact on worker's sector mobility and therefore, income distribution in a forward looking perspective.

appendix.

2 Describing the Sectoral Wage Bill Database

2.1 Selecting the survey

I2D2³ provides approximately 900 surveys harmonized for almost 160 countries from 1970 to 2012. The number of surveys by each country, as well the variable available on each survey differs. Due to the fact we aim to build a cross section for 2007 (the year for which the most updated data is available in GTAP), we choose the closest survey of 2007 that was available for each country⁴. In order to select the survey we follow this procedure:

- When there was more than one survey available with similar information, we prioritize the most recent one. It means that if there were surveys for 2008 and 2006, we keep the year of 2008.
- In cases there were more than one survey for the same country-year pair, we prioritize the labor force surveys⁵.
- The outcome is a dataset for approximately 130 countries. Table 7, on appendix, shows the name of the survey, the year and the source of information, for each country.

2.2 Global coverage

An important contribution of this dataset is that it has a large coverage in terms of global population and GDP within the World Bank regions.

2.3 Information extracted from the surveys

The main pieces of information used to generate the Sectoral Wage Bill Database are individual wages⁶, sector of activity and years of schooling. Equation 2.3 defines the two main variables of labor value added we are interested in.

³For further details on I2D2 see Montenegro and Hirn [2009].

⁴In a second version the dataset will be extended to other years

⁵There were some exceptions for cases where other surveys seem to provide better quality data (e.g. India 2009)

⁶For some countries without wage's information, we used income or expenditure per worker as a proxy. These variables were defined as the total income (or expenditure) divided by the total number of workers in the household. Although we are aware about important differences between wages and income or expenditure per worker, we assume

GIDD v2.0					
World Bank Region	Coverage Population (%)	Population (millions)	Coverage GDP (%)	GDP PPP\$ (billions)	
World	92.8	6,761.50	87	62,095.10	
Developing Countries	95.7	5,522.30	97.7	23,252.30	
East Asia & Pacific	96.1	1,921.80	100	9,106.20	
Europe & Central Asia	89.5	262.8	97	2,293.50	
Latin America & Caribbean	97.8	548.8	99.9	4,521.70	
Middle East & North Africa	86.9	311.4	82.6	1,944.80	
South Asia	100	1,689.30	100	3,911.90	
Sub-Saharan Africa	89.4	788.3	92.5	1,474.20	
High Income	79.8	1,239.20	80.6	38,842.80	

Table 1: International coverage of the dataset. These are preliminary results. Please do not circulate or cite.

$$GDP_{i,f} = \sum_{i,f} VA_{i,f} = \sum_{i,f} Q_{i,f} * P_{i,f} \quad (1)$$

Where (f) is a subscript for factor, (i) is industry, VA is value added, Q is quantity and P is price. The wage bill in a given country is defined as the summation of the amount of workers (Q) times its wage (P) as price of labor force. We first described how we generate the information on volume (Q) by sector followed by the procedure to generate average wages.

2.4 Checking consistency of total number of workers

In order to generate the number of employees by sector, we first checked the consistency of population size, working age population and total number of employed people for each country. We used the information available on the World Development Indicator (WDI), which provides sources from UN population and ILO (checked this information).

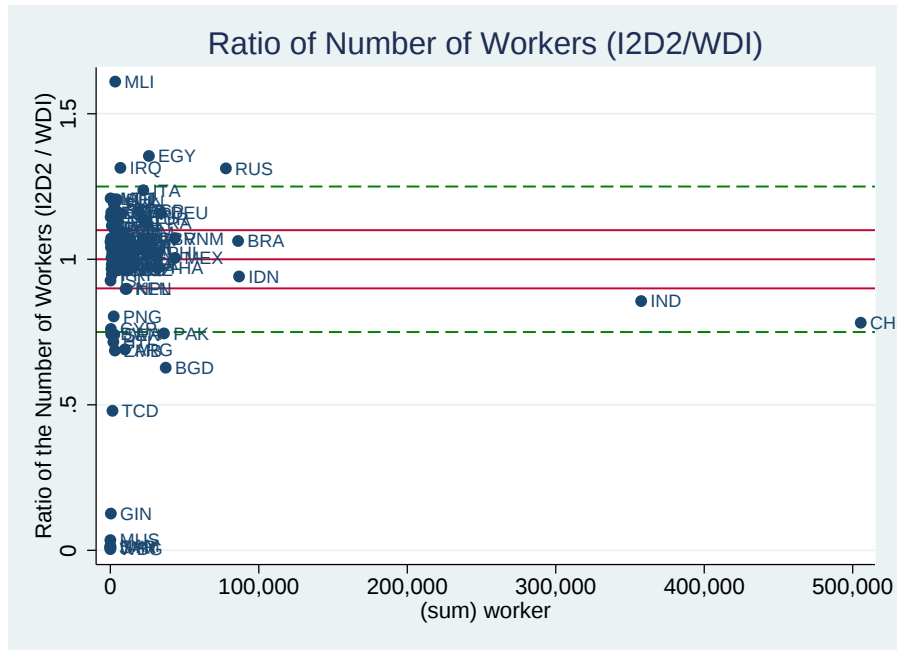


Figure 1: Comparing Surveys and WDI. The following countries were excluded due to the fact their ratio was above 2: ALB, DJI, MWI, SRB, STP, UKR, YEM

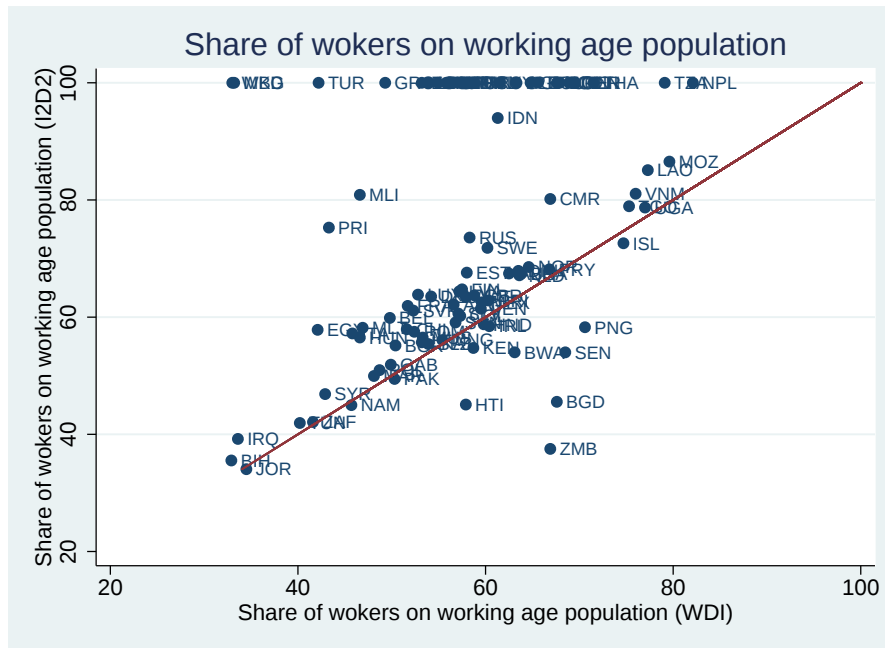


Figure 2: Comparing Surveys and WDI. The following countries were excluded due to the fact their ratio was above 2: ALB, DJI, MWI, SRB, STP, UKR, YEM

The large majority of the countries have number of workers from the survey that are relatively consistent to the information available on WDI. For those countries for which the number of workers on I2D2 survey is 20% larger or smaller than WDI we proceed additional analysis to check the potential reasons and kept them as temporary in the dataset⁷.

⁷The following countries were excluded:ALB, DJI, MWI, SRB, STP, UKR, YEM . Explain the procedure used

2.5 Number of workers by sector and level of education attainment

The first piece of information extracted from I2D2 to build the wage bill is the volume ($Q_{i,f}$). The level of industry is the most disaggregated available on I2D2 with exception of extra-territorial organizations that were aggregated with other services. These sectors are: (1) Agriculture; (2) Mining; (3) Manufacturing; (4) Public Utilities; (5) construction; (6) Commerce; (7) Transportation; (8) Finance; (9) Other Services. This classification is consistent with the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC). Table 2 provides the description of industry definition and the link with ISIC.

Industry (GIDD)		Industry (I2D2)		ISIC	
Code	Label	Code	Label	Major	Description
01	Agriculture	01	Agriculture, Hunting,etc.	01,02	Agriculture, hunting and forestry
				05	Fishing
02	Mining	02	Mining	10-14	Mining and quarrying
03	Manufacturing	03	Manufacturing	15-37	Manufacturing
04	Public Services	04	Public services	40,41	Electricity, gas and water supply
05	Construction	05	Construction	45	Construction
06	Commerce and hotels	06	Retail, Hotels	50-52	Wholesale and retail trade vehicles, repair of motor
					Wholesale and retail trade vehicles, repair of motor
				55	Hotels and restaurants
07	Transportation	07	Transport and telecommunications	60-64	Transport, storage and communications
08	Finance	08	Finance and business services	65-67	Financial intermediation
				70-74	Real estate, renting and business activities
09	Other Services	09	Communal Services	75	Public administration and defense compulsory social security
				80	Education
				85	Health and social work
				90-93	Other community, social and personal service activities
				95	Activities of private households as employers and undifferentiated production activities of private households
		10	Others not well specified	99	Extra-territorial organizations and bodies

Table 2: Mapping industry classification. Source: Hirn and Montenegro [2009]

We built the variable "number of employed people by sector and skills" using the following variables from I2D2:

- `lstatus`: this variable classifies people as either employed, unemployed or as not in the labor force;
- `empstat`: this variable classifies the employment status as either "paid employee", "non-paid employee", employer or self-employed;
- `industry`: this variable defines the industry the individual is working in. Ten different industry categories are distinguished.
- `educy`: this variable defines year of schooling.

We kept workers between 15 and 64 years old (working age) defined as "employed" (`lstatus`) without counting those ones classified as "non-paid employee" (`empstat`) due to the fact that they would not be accounted for the wage bill. In addition, we divided workers by sector (`industry`) and level of skill (`Skill /Unskill`). The level of skill is based on school attainment. We adopted a

in GIDD to deal with these countries

threshold of 9 years of schooling to define an individual as skilled worker, as following⁸.

- Unskilled workers = workers with 9 years of schooling or less;
- Skilled workers = workers with more than 9 years of schooling;

Also, as previously explained, the baseline year is 2007. For those cases that the survey used is not from 2007, we adjusted the number of workers according the demographic growth observed in UN-Population. Our assumption in this case is that the number of workers growth at the same rate of the population⁹. For example, if the survey is from 2006 and their demographic growth between 2006 and 2007 was 1%, we multiplied the total number of workers by a scalar (1.01) in order to adjust this number for 2007.

2.6 Average Wage by sector and level of education attainment

We keep workers between 15 and 64 years old (working age population) defined as “employed” (lstatus). For some countries¹⁰, there was no wage information available. In this case, we used as a proxy the household average income per worker or average consumption per worker.

Most of the surveys provide nominal information in domestic currency. Therefore, all household surveys are “placed” in the year 2007. If we use a survey that is not from 2007, the CPI is used to have all wage/income/consumption figures in domestic values of 2007; also a correction factor is applied to the GDP growth rate aiming to capture real gains over the period. The real figures were finally converted into both, US dollars and international dollars in year 2007 using the PPP conversion rates.

For some countries¹¹ the survey provides wage information for some individuals with missing information on the industry the worked, and vice-versa. In case there was missing information on industry, the dataset identifies it as missing. However, in case there is missing information on the wage for an individual working in a specific sector, the sectoral average wage is attributed to this individual.

Another important information is regarding the status of the employment. The I2D2 classifies employment status as either “paid employee”, “non-paid employee”, employer or self-employed. In order to get the average wage we considered the average wage of all employed workers, except

⁸This classification is adopted in the Global Income Distribution Dynamics (GIDD) to project the growth rate in the labor supply of skilled and unskilled population by age cohort and gender. There is no optimal solution with respect to the definition of skill adopted. First of all, there are a lot of components of skills that are not observable (e.g. persistence, motivation, social), the so called soft skills (Heckman et. Al. 2007), which may be important in terms of individual productivity and wage. Secondly, for any kind of proxy available for skills there will be a drawback.

⁹That might be a strong assumptions for countries that have significant changes on unemployment or labor force participation rate between the period of the survey and 2007.

¹⁰The list of countries with their respective source of information is available on appendix

¹¹See on appendix the number of missing information by country

the “non-paid employee”, without identify their condition as employer or self-employed. However we also generate the information disaggregated by employment status. In some countries the number of self employed are relatively large, particularly in agriculture.

Excluding outliers

In order to avoid the risk of having outliers driven the results we exclude¹² 0.5% of the observations in the upper and 0.5% of the observations in the lower wage distribution. However, when analyzing the effect of inequality this procedure might be important due to the fact that income may be strongly concentrated in the top 1% of distribution¹³.

3 Descriptive Statistics

Table 3 shows the weighted average wage by region and different level of skills. It also presents the coefficient of variation to the average wage by sector and skill and the amount of paid employed workers (which includes paid employees and self employer).

Region	Average Wage			Coefficient of Variation			Number of Employees		
	Skill	Unskill	Total	Skill	Unskill	Total	Skill	Unskill	Total
EAP	224	103	141	0.29	0.36	0.42	204,693,615	445,225,669	649,919,284
ECA	296	288	293	0.26	0.36	0.34	40,695,565	25,239,164	65,934,729
LAC	571	289	418	0.34	0.30	0.46	89,814,794	106,002,197	195,816,991
MNA	127	205	170	0.54	0.73	0.65	15,762,574	19,754,764	35,517,338
SAS	96	32	49	0.62	0.74	0.76	90,892,516	261,047,926	351,940,442
SSA	130	22	48	1.11	1.38	1.22	32,897,001	108,397,360	141,294,361
YHI	2,561	1,261	2,372	0.24	0.25	0.33	368,294,670	62,651,666	430,946,336
Total	1,280	172	672	0.41	0.48	0.53	843,050,735	1,030,000,000	1,870,000,000

Table 3: Descriptive Statistics: wage and number of employees by region

Tables 4 and 5 show the weighted average wage and number of paid workers by sector and different level of skills for each World Bank region.

¹²Actually, we attributed missing values to the wages of those individuals.

¹³In appendix we provide some descriptive statistics on the excluded outliers.

EAP sector	Average Wage			Wage Premium	Number of Employees (thousands)		
	Total	Skill	Unskill		Total	Skill	Unskill
Agriculture	73	90	72	1.52	240,369	20,329	220,040
Mining	138	206	112	1.84	7,251	1,976	5,275
Manufacturing	170	217	142	1.70	105,671	40,287	65,385
Public	271	295	224	1.38	6,865	4,595	2,270
Construction	140	214	121	2.24	37,638	7,629	30,009
Commerce	129	161	110	1.73	68,750	25,254	43,496
Transp/Com	196	232	166	1.67	27,654	12,502	15,153
Finance	271	295	192	1.68	16,755	12,698	4,057
Other	211	268	134	2.25	138,784	79,373	59,410
Missing	593	575	597	2.63	181	50	131
Total	141	224	103	1.78	649,919	204,694	445,226

ECA	Average Wage			Wage Premium	Number of Employees (thousands)		
	Total	Skill	Unskill		Total	Skill	Unskill
Agriculture	110	166	67	2.81	12,297	5,375	6,922
Mining	211	213	186	1.08	16,292	15,261	1,032
Manufacturing	403	358	442	1.63	9,571	4,464	5,107
Public	450	265	702	1.36	274	169	105
Construction	338	373	311	1.68	3,798	1,679	2,119
Commerce	299	307	293	1.6	8,642	3,781	4,861
Transp/Com	373	361	389	1.8	3,444	1,985	1,459
Finance	454	471	414	1.76	2,645	1,851	793
Other	483	493	464	1.69	8,753	5,931	2,821
Missing	228	237	138	1.87	218	199	19
Total	293	296	288	1.74	65,935	40,696	25,239

LAC	Average Wage			Wage Premium	Number of Employees (thousands)		
	Total	Skill	Unskill		Total	Skill	Unskill
Agriculture	230	397	211	2.08	25,472	2,717	22,755
Mining	594	831	366	2.18	1,135	569	567
Manufacturing	427	563	319	1.81	29,429	13,105	16,324
Public	700	840	431	1.96	943	626	317
Construction	398	566	345	1.79	15,032	3,684	11,348
Commerce	387	480	305	1.58	47,954	22,497	25,457
Transp/Com	486	542	432	1.36	11,406	5,521	5,885
Finance	633	735	342	2.24	13,757	10,173	3,584
Other	457	595	243	1.88	49,803	30,422	19,381
Missing	424	622	251	2.82	886	501	385
Total	418	571	289	1.81	195,817	89,815	106,002

MNA	Average Wage			Wage Premium	Number of Employees (thousands)		
	Total	Skill	Unskill		Total	Skill	Unskill
Agriculture	217	48	249	1.39	5,782	931	4,851
Mining	165	209	137	1.62	299	133	166
Manufacturing	145	122	161	1.59	5,034	1,982	3,052
Public	102	118	93	1.81	1,042	414	628
Construction	145	111	163	1.31	3,384	1,077	2,307
Commerce	74	79	70	2.13	5,752	2,312	3,440
Transp/Com	124	146	104	1.7	2,989	1,335	1,654
Finance	173	176	158	1.9	1,049	835	214
Other	246	151	460	1.22	9,683	6,424	3,259
Missing	166	154	187	1.1	504	320	184
Total	170	127	205	1.54	35,517	15,763	19,755

Table 4: Descriptive Statistics: wage and number of employees by sector and region - 1/2. .
These are preliminary results. Please do not circulate or cite.

SAS	Average Wage			Wage Premium	Number of Employees (thousands)		
	Total	Skill	Unskill		Total	Skill	Unskill
Agriculture	18	13	19	0.69	47,829	5,166	42,663
Mining	96	189	70	2.72	5,149	2,029	3,120
Manufacturing	60	103	42	2.47	16,568	5,294	11,274
Public	187	231	123	1.83	451	260	191
Construction	72	81	70	1.26	3,124	1,066	2,057
Commerce	25	34	20	1.71	11,598	3,626	7,972
Transp/Com	69	113	51	2.22	2,681	1,148	1,533
Finance	139	164	41	3.61	1,970	1,555	415
Other	120	159	55	3.23	10,433	6,293	4,140
Missing	148	168	103	2.98	27,029	5,033	21,996
Total	49	96	32	1.59	126,831	31,469	95,362

SSA	Average Wage			Wage Premium	Number of Employees (thousands)		
	Total	Skill	Unskill		Total	Skill	Unskill
Agriculture	20	55	16	12.02	55,859	5,305	50,554
Mining	84	149	41	7.31	5,193	2,030	3,163
Manufacturing	52	119	21	9.44	17,616	5,385	12,231
Public	220	296	117	2.09	482	284	197
Construction	92	143	65	2.1	3,409	1,104	2,306
Commerce	58	128	26	5.13	13,837	3,753	10,084
Transp/Com	104	153	68	3.01	2,971	1,222	1,749
Finance	250	285	119	2.25	2,199	1,700	499
Other	165	219	83	2.47	11,912	6,843	5,069
Missing	33	77	22	6.62	27,817	5,270	22,547
Total	53	136	25	8.34	141,294	32,897	108,397

YHI	Average Wage			Wage Premium	Number of Employees		
	Total	Skill	Unskill		Total	Skill	Unskill
Agriculture	1,231	1,488	800	1.4	14,302	8,953	5,350
Mining	2,405	2,600	994	1.37	2,229	1,958	271
Manufacturing	2,754	3,023	1,472	1.67	68,559	56,645	11,914
Public	1,912	2,116	441	1.43	3,763	3,305	458
Construction	2,235	2,458	1,500	1.43	32,449	24,909	7,540
Commerce	1,806	1,918	1,214	1.45	74,715	62,761	11,954
Transp/Com	2,308	2,454	1,509	1.28	24,982	21,130	3,852
Finance	3,657	3,790	1,602	2.33	49,794	46,771	3,023
Other	2,383	2,512	1,153	1.77	135,459	122,563	12,896
Missing	1,349	1,448	998	1.3	24,694	19,301	5,393
Total	2,372	2,561	1,261	1.67	430,946	368,295	62,652

Table 5: Descriptive Statistics: wage and number of employees by sector and region - 2/2. .
These are preliminary results. Please do not circulate or cite.

4 Checking consistency between national accounts and household surveys

A dataset on wage bill by sector of activity with global coverage, generated from household surveys, open a lot of possibilities of analysis linking macro and micro perspectives. However a natural question that appears when starting to work on this link is the following: is the wage bill from household surveys consistent with the national account? In other words, does the data satisfies the condition on equation 4?

$$\sum_{i,f} VA_{i,f}^{Macro} = \sum_{i,f} VA_{i,f}^{Micro} \quad (2)$$

There is already some effort made in the literature (see Ravallion [2000], Deaton [2011]) checking consistency between national account and surveys. Overall they found significant differences between these values. Indeed, we expect the levels to be different for various reasons, such as recall period (seasonality, inflation), mixed incomes (self employed), others. Also, another potential explanation is that high income individuals are under represented in the surveys or interviewed under report their income.

A second check is the following:

$$VA_{agri,labor}^{Macro} / \sum_i VA_{i,labor}^{Macro} = VA_{agri,labor}^{Micro} / \sum_{i,f} VA_{i,labor}^{Micro} \quad (3)$$

We expect that the sectoral distribution should not be too different, unless there are sector biases in the measurements of value added that are different in the NIPA and in surveys accounts

A third check is the following (wage premium):

$$VA_{agri,labor}^{Macro} / Q_{agri,labor}^{Macro} = VA_{agri,labor}^{Micro} / Q_{agri,labor}^{Micro} \quad (4)$$

[This section will be updated.]

5 Final Remarks

[This section will be updated.]

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A List of surveys used in GIDD dataset from I2D2

wbregion	country	year	countryname	sname	surveytype
EAP	CHN	2002			
EAP	FJI	2008	Fiji	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	HIES
EAP	FSM	2000	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	Census	CENSUS
EAP	IDN	2007	Indonesia	SUSENAS	LSS
EAP	KHM	2007	Cambodia	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey	LSS
EAP	LAO	2008	Lao PDR	Lao Expenditure and Consumption Survey	HIES
EAP	MNG	2009	Mongolia	Socio-Economic Survey	LSS
EAP	MYS	2010	Malaysia	Labour Force Survey	LFS
EAP	PHL	2007	Philippines	Labour Force Survey	LFS
EAP	PNG	2010	Papua New Guinea	Household and Income Expenditure Survey	HIES
EAP	SLB	2005	Solomon Islands	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	HIES
EAP	THA	2006	Thailand	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	LFS
EAP	TMP	2007		Survey of Living Standards	LSS
EAP	TON	1996	Tonga	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	HIES
EAP	VNM	2004	Vietnam		
ECA	ALB	2005	Albania	Living Standard Measurement Survey	LSMS
ECA	ARM	1999	Armenia	Integrated Survey of Living Standards	LSS
ECA	AZE	1995	Azerbaijan	Standard of Living in Azerbaijan	LSS
ECA	BGR	2007	Bulgaria	EUROSILC	LSS
ECA	BIH	2001	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Living Standards Measurement Survey	LSS
ECA	BLR	1998	Belarus	Integrated Household Survey	HIES
ECA	GEO	2010	Georgia	Monitoring of Households	HIES
ECA	HUN	2007	Hungary	EUROSILC	LSS
ECA	KGZ	1997	Kyrgyz Republic	Household Budget Survey	HIES
ECA	KSV	2003	Kosovo	Labour Force Survey	LFS
ECA	MDA	2005	Moldova	Integrated Household Survey	HIES
ECA	MKD	2005	Macedonia, FYR	Labour Force Survey	LFS
ECA	ROM	2007		EUROSILC	LSS
ECA	SRB	2008	Serbia	Labour Force Survey	LFS
ECA	TJK	2003	Tajikistan	Tajikistan Living Standard Survey	LSS
ECA	TKM	1998	Turkmenistan	Living Standard Measurement Survey	LSMS
ECA	TUR	2007	Turkey	Labor Force Survey	LFS
ECA	UKR	2007			
LAC	ARG	2007	Argentina	Encuesta Permanente de Hogares	LSS
LAC	BLZ	1999	Belize	Labor Force Survey	LSS
LAC	BOL	2007	Bolivia	Encuesta Continua de Hogares	LSS
LAC	BRA	2007	Brazil	Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicilios	LSS
LAC	COL	2007	Colombia	Encuesta Continua de Hogares	LSS
LAC	CRI	2007	Costa Rica	Encuesta de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples	LSS
LAC	DOM	2007	Dominican Republic	Encuesta Nacional de Fuerza de Trabajo	LSS
LAC	ECU	2007	Ecuador	Encuesta de Empleo, Desempleo y Subempleo	LSS
LAC	GTM	2006	Guatemala	Encuesta Nacional de Condiciones de Vida	LSS
LAC	GUY	1992	Guyana	Household Income and Expenditure Survey-Living Standard Measurement Survey-Facilities Survey	LSS
LAC	HND	2007	Honduras	Encuesta Permanente de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples	LSS
LAC	HTI	2001	Haiti	Enquete sur les Conditions de Vie en Hati	LSS
LAC	JAM	2002	Jamaica	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions	LSS
LAC	MEX	2008	Mexico	Encuesta Nacional de Ingresos y Gastos de los Hogares	LSS
LAC	NIC	2005	Nicaragua	Encuesta Nacional de Hogares sobre Medicin de Nivel de Vida	LSS
LAC	PAN	2006	Panama	Encuesta de Hogares	LSS
LAC	PER	2007	Peru	Encuesta Nacional de Hogares	LSS
LAC	PRY	2007	Paraguay	Encuesta Permanente de Hogares	LSS
LAC	SLV	2007	El Salvador	Encuesta de Hogares de Propósitos Múltiples	LSS
LAC	SUR	1999	Suriname	Expenditure Household Survey	LSS
LAC	VEN	2006	Venezuela, RB	Encuesta de Hogares Por Muestreo	LSS
MNA	DJI	2002	Djibouti	Echantillon Maitre & Enquete Preliminaire La Pauvrete	LSS
MNA	EGY	2006	Egypt, Arab Rep.	Egyptian Labour Market Survey	LFS
MNA	IRQ	2006	Iraq	Iraq Household Socio Economic Survey	LSS
MNA	JOR	2002	Jordan	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	HIES
MNA	MAR	1998	Morocco		
MNA	SYR	2004	Syrian Arab Republic	Family Income and Expenditure	HIES
MNA	TUN	2001	Tunisia	ENQUETE NATIONALE SUR LA POPULATION ET L'EMPLOI DE 2001	LFS
MNA	WBG	2007		Labor Force Survey	LFS
MNA	YEM	2005	Yemen, Rep.	Household Budget Survey	LFS

Table 6: List of surveys from I2D2 used in GIDD Wage Bill Dataset - 2/2

wbregion	country	year	countryname	sname	surveytype
SAS	AFG	2007	Afghanistan	National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment	LSS
SAS	BGD	2005	Bangladesh	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	HIES
SAS	BTN	2007	Bhutan	Bhutan Living Standards Survey	LSS
SAS	IND	2007	India	Socio-Economic Survey	LSS
SAS	LKA	2008	Sri Lanka	Labour Force Survey	LFS
SAS	MDV	2004	Maldives	Vulnerability and poverty assessment survey	LSS
SAS	NPL	2008	Nepal	Labour Force Survey	LFS
SAS	PAK	2007	Pakistan	Labour Force Survey	LFS
SSA	AGO	1999	Angola	Inquerito aos Agredados Familiares Sobre Despesas E Receitas	HIES
SSA	BFA	2010	Burkina Faso		
SSA	BWA	2009	Botswana	Botswana Core Welfare Indicators (Poverty) Survey	LSS
SSA	CIV	2008	Cote d'Ivoire		
SSA	CMR	2007	Cameroon	TROISIEME ENQUETE CAMEROUNAISE AUPRES DES MENAGES : ECAM3	LSS
SSA	COM	2004	Comoros	Enquete Integral Aupres des Menages	LSS
SSA	CPV	2007	Cape Verde	Questionrio Unificado de Indicadores Bsicos de Bem-Estar	LSS
SSA	ETH	2000	Ethiopia	Household Income and Expenditure	HIES
SSA	GAB	2005	Gabon	Enquete Gabonaise Pour l'Evaluation Et Le Suivi De La Pauvrete	LSS
SSA	GHA	2005	Ghana	GHANA LIVING STANDARDS SURVEY ROUND THREE (GLSS 5)	LSS
SSA	GIN	1994	Guinea	Enquete Integrale Sur Les Conditions de Vie des Menages	LSS
SSA	GMB	1998	Gambia, The	Household Poverty Survey	LSS
SSA	KEN	2005	Kenya	Kenya Integrated Budget Survey	LSS
SSA	MDG	2010	Madagascar		
SSA	MLI	1994	Mali	Enquete Malienne De Conjoncture Economique et Sociale	LSS
SSA	MOZ	2008	Mozambique	HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY - IOF	HIES
SSA	MRT	2000	Mauritania	ENQUETE PERMANENTE SUR LES CONDITIONS DE VIE DES MENAGES	LSS
SSA	MUS	2007	Mauritius	Continuous Multi-purpose Household Survey	LSS
SSA	MWI	2010			
SSA	NAM	1993	Namibia	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	LFS
SSA	NER	2007	Niger		
SSA	NGA	2003	Nigeria	Nigeria Living Standards Survey	LSS
SSA	RWA	2005	Rwanda	Enquete Integrale Sur Les Conditions de Vie des Menages	LSS
SSA	SEN	2001	Senegal	Enquete Senegalaise Aupres Des Menages (EASM II)	LSS
SSA	SLE	2003	Sierra Leone	SIERRA LEONE INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD SURVEY (SLIHS)	LSS
SSA	STP	2000	Sao Tome and Principe	Enquete Sur les Conditions des Menages	LSS
SSA	SWZ	2000	Swaziland	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	HIES
SSA	TCD	2003	Chad	DEUXIEME ENQUETE SUR LA CONSOMMATION ET LE SECTEUR INFORMEL AU TCHAD	HIES
SSA	TGO	2006	Togo	Questionnaire des Indicateurs Base du Bien-tre (QUIBB)	LSS
SSA	TZA	2006	Tanzania	INTEGRATED LABOUR FORCE SURVEY	LSS
SSA	UGA	2005	Uganda	Uganda National Household Survey	LSS
SSA	ZAF	2007	South Africa	Labor Force Survey	LFS
SSA	ZAR	2005		ENQUETE NATIONALE DU TYPE 1 2 3 AUPRES DES MENAGES	LSS
SSA	ZAR	2005		ENQUETE NATIONALE DU TYPE 1 2 3 AUPRES DES MENAGES	LSS
SSA	ZMB	2010	Zambia		
YHI	AUS	2007	Australia		
YHI	AUT	2007	Austria	EUROSILC	LSS
YHI	BEL	2007	Belgium	EUROSILC	LSS
YHI	BHS	2001	Bahamas, The	Living Conditions Survey	LSS
YHI	BRB	1996	Barbados	Continuous Labour Force Sample Survey	LFS
YHI	CAN	2001	Canada	Census	CENSUS
YHI	CHL	2006	Chile	Encuesta de Caracterizacin Socioeconmica Nacional	LSS
YHI	CYP	2007	Cyprus	EUROSILC	LSS
YHI	CZE	2007	Czech Republic	EUROSILC	LSS
YHI	DEU	2007	Germany	EUROSILC	LSS
YHI	DNK	2007	Denmark	EUROSILC	LSS
YHI	ESP	2007	Spain	EUROSILC	LSS
YHI	EST	2007	Estonia	EUROSILC	LSS
YHI	FIN	2007	Finland	EUROSILC	LSS
YHI	FRA	2007	France	EUROSILC	LSS
YHI	GBR	2007	United Kingdom	EUROSILC	LSS
YHI	GRC	2007	Greece	EUROSILC	LSS
YHI	HRV	2004	Croatia	Labour Force Survey	LFS
YHI	IRL	2007	Ireland	EUROSILC	LSS
YHI	ISL	2007	Iceland	EUROSILC	LSS
YHI	ITA	2007	Italy	EUROSILC	LSS
YHI	LTU	2007	Lithuania	EUROSILC	LSS
YHI	LUX	2007	Luxembourg	EUROSILC	LSS
YHI	LVA	2007	Latvia	EUROSILC	LSS
YHI	MLT	2009	Malta	EUROSILC	LSS
YHI	NLD	2007	Netherlands	EUROSILC	LSS
YHI	NOR	2007	Norway	EUROSILC	LSS
YHI	POL	2007	Poland	EUROSILC	LSS
YHI	PRI	2005	Puerto Rico	Census	CENSUS
YHI	PRT	2007	Portugal	EUROSILC	LSS
YHI	RUS	2007			
YHI	SVK	2007	Slovak Republic	EUROSILC	LSS
YHI	SVN	2007	Slovenia	EUROSILC	LSS
YHI	SWE	2007	Sweden	EUROSILC	LSS
YHI	URY	2007	Uruguay	Encuesta Continua de Hogares	LSS
YHI	USA	2005	United States	Census	CENSUS

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