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**Background Characteristics
Used in WFS Surveys**

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The World Fertility Survey (WFS) is an international research programme whose purpose is to assess the current state of human fertility throughout the world. This is being done principally through promoting and supporting nationally representative, internationally comparable, and scientifically designed and conducted sample surveys of fertility behaviour in as many countries as possible.

The WFS is being undertaken, with the collaboration of the United Nations, by the International Statistical Institute in co-operation with the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population. Financial support is provided principally by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the United States Agency for International Development. Substantial support is also provided by the UK Overseas Development Administration.

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El proyecto está a cargo del Instituto Internacional de Estadística, contando con la colaboración de las Naciones Unidas y en cooperación con la Unión Internacional para el Estudio Científico de la Población. Es financiado principalmente por el Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para Actividades de Población y por la Agencia para el Desarrollo Internacional de los Estados Unidos. La Oficina Británica para el Desarrollo de Países Extranjeros proporciona también un gran apoyo financiero.

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**Comparative Studies
Cross National Summaries**

**Background Characteristics
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PREFACE

The first issues of the Cross National Summaries in the Comparative Studies series provide basic information, documentation and results of the World Fertility Survey for the nineteen countries which had their First Country Reports and Standard Recode Tapes available at the beginning of 1980.

Despite the efforts made by WFS to maintain comparability of question wording and content, field procedures and specifications of the tabulations and analysis included in the First Country Reports, it was inevitable that differences would arise as a result of the importance attached to meeting specific requirements of the countries themselves. A major attempt to enhance and facilitate comparability has been the production of Standard Recode Tapes for each country, with all the core information coded and stored in a consistent order, together with the dictionaries which provide detailed specifications for all variables.

Several of the Cross National Summaries will be concerned solely with providing detailed and systematized information on the comparability (or lack thereof) of the field procedures, survey characteristics, questionnaire content and wording and content of the First Country Reports. Such detailed appraisals constitute an essential reference base for anyone using WFS data for comparative analysis.

Other volumes of the Cross National Summaries will present comparable results from as many surveys as possible. These volumes will present the basic data from the surveys over a wide range of specific topics. In addition to the tabular material, there will be a brief accompanying text, which will draw attention primarily to any non-comparability of the data and to any obvious interpretational pitfalls to which the tables may be subject: for example many summary indices are subject to compositional differences, which are often reduced by standardisation. Finally, although these volumes are not intended to be analytic in their origination, some brief highlighting of the major noteworthy differences and similarities is included.

We hope that these Cross National Summaries will be widely used, especially by persons in the international community who are making cross national comparisons. We also hope that the sub-series will help users to avoid assuming too much comparability when this is not the case and to avoid interpretational mistakes which can easily arise when data are presented without qualification.

SIR MAURICE KENDALL

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Although authorship is attributed to the person(s) taking primary responsibility for the production of each of the Cross National Summaries, the work has been a co-operative effort involving many staff members of WFS. In particular, the production of the tables would often have been impossible without the substantial assistance of staff in the Data Processing Division.

The overall planning and co-ordination of the Cross National Summaries has been the responsibility of an editorial committee consisting of V. C. Chidambaram, John Cleland, John Hobcraft, Judith Rattenbury, German Rodriguez, Vijay Verma and Waller Wynne.

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS USED IN WFS SURVEYS

1. INTRODUCTION

The aim of this document is to discuss the comparability of background variables included in WFS Surveys both in the most basic sense of whether each variable was collected or not, and also in the more important sense of whether and how definitions of background characteristics varied among countries. For further detail on comparability of questions see *Comparative Studies, No. 2*. Since the characteristics of both husband and respondent are relevant in the measurement of socio-economic status, both sets of variables are covered here.

In addition to information on comparability, marginals of selected background variables are presented to acquaint the reader with the actual range of variation for the most commonly used variables. To maintain comparability, these marginals are presented only for ever-married (in union) women, since only some countries have all-women samples. These data were obtained from Standard Recode tapes whenever possible, but in a few instances other sources, such as the country recode tape or the raw data tape, were used. This was done when a variable was not on the Standard Recode tape, when the Standard Recode was not yet available, or when a country-specific definition was used on the Standard Recode tape, but regrouping to produce the standard variable was relatively simple. The reader should be aware, therefore, that all variables mentioned here may not necessarily be on Standard Recode tapes, or may be there, but not in the exact groups shown here.

The presentation is divided into two main sections. The first section deals with the set of commonly used variables: for the respondent, these are current residence, childhood residence, education, pattern of work, work status before and after marriage, place of work and occupation; and for the husband, education, work status and occupation. In this first section the definitions of these variables will be discussed and marginals presented. The second section (Tables 14 and 15) will present in tabular form lists of all other variables which were obtained, with variations in definitions and grouping footnoted. Marginals of these variables will not be presented.

2. CURRENT RESIDENCE

Most countries used a *de facto* definition of residence in the individual survey, which meant that all eligible women who had slept in the household on the previous night were interviewed, regardless of whether they were members of the household or not. This necessitated the use of set of questions to obtain usual place of residence. Women were asked whether they lived in that house, and if not, then their place of residence was ascertained. A few countries used a *de jure* definition of residence, and in these cases no questions on residence were necessary — these countries were Costa Rica, Guyana, Jamaica, and Mexico, Indonesia, and Philippines. The interpretation of residence is the same for both groups of countries, however: that is, usual place of residence.

It was suggested that place of residence be grouped into three categories, City or Metropolitan, Town, and Rural or Village. This categorization was used by only 6 of the 19 countries presented here, however, with the others using a simpler grouping into Urban and Rural. It is worth pointing out to those users who need the more detailed variable, however, that an approximation to the Metropolitan category may be obtained from the variable 'Region of Residence' which frequently separates out the largest city as one region. The unweighted distribution is also presented for this variable, for those countries

with weighted samples, since the analyst may be interested in knowing the absolute number of urban and rural respondents interviewed.

The definition of what was an urban place varied greatly among countries, as shown in the accompanying chart. Given these wide variations in definition, the comparative analyst would have to make the not unreasonable assumption that within each country the division into urban and rural reflects substantive differences in living conditions. Three main types of characteristics were used to distinguish urban places: socio-economic and administrative functions and their population size.

3. CHILDHOOD RESIDENCE

Childhood residence is derived from a question on the respondent's perception of the type of place of residence she lived in up to age 12, therefore it is not based on objective criteria.

This variable is comparable for all countries where it is available, with the sole exception of Fiji. In the case of Fiji, women who had always lived in their current residence were not asked their perception of the type of place of childhood residence, while those who had not always lived in the same place were asked. Consequently the variable childhood residence, which was constructed for all women, was partly based on respondent's perception and partly on an objective classification by survey staff.

Apart from this non-comparability, the only other restriction on this variable is that two countries, Guyana and Jamaica, did not ask the core question. Instead they collected the place of birth, but this was not equivalent to the Childhood Residence for two reasons — place of birth is an objective answer, not the subjective impression of the respondent, and also we are dealing with the place of birth, which may not necessarily be the place of residence until age 12.

Additional information was collected by three countries, Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand, where the actual place of childhood residence was collected in addition to the respondent's impression of the type of place. Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Fiji coded childhood residence (and current residence) differently, splitting rural into estate and rural groups. This may be useful to some analysts, since the estate or plantation labour force has certain characteristics which would distinguish it from the typical rural population, and make it closer to an urban proletariat.

Table 2 presents a measure of migration, obtained by crosstabulating Childhood by Current Residence. The composite variable was simplified by collapsing the City/Metropolitan/ and Town categories to form a single Urban group, for both variables.

4. EDUCATION

Single Years of Education Variable

This variable was specifically designed to provide a comparable measure of education, across countries, a measure that would overcome the variations in countries' definitions of levels of education. Such a measure would still not take into account differences in the quality or content of education among countries, but if each country had an ordinal scale of single years, this would be a more comparable measure than level of education. It was possible to construct the single years of education variable because most countries asked not only the level of education attained, but also the number of years completed at that level. Providing that some estimate of the usual number of years taken to complete lower levels could be

Definition of the Characteristics of Urban Places

Country	Socio-Economic	Population Size	Administration
ASIA AND PACIFIC			
Bangladesh	Streets, plazas, water supply system, sewerage system, electricity, etc.	5,000+	Not Applicable
Fiji ¹	Significant proportion in non-agricultural employment	Not Applicable	For <i>de jure</i> towns, but <i>de facto</i> towns (unincorporated townships) were also urban
Indonesia	Majority employed in non-agricultural occupations; amenities such as hospital or clinic, junior high school, electricity	Not Applicable	Municipalities or Regency capitals
Jordan	Not Applicable	10,000+, excl. Palestinian refugees in rural areas	District Headquarters and Amman City
	Two-Thirds of population in non-agricultural employment	5,000–9,999	Not Applicable
Korea, Republic of	Not Applicable	City = 50,000+ Towns = 20,000–50,000 Villages = <20,000	Municipalities of 5,000+ (SHI) and Seoul City
Malaysia	Not Applicable	Gazetted areas of 10,000+	
Nepal²			
Pakistan	Urban characteristics	5,000+ continuous collection of houses; a few places of less than 5,000 as well.	Municipalities and cantonments not within municipal limits
Sri Lanka	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Municipalities; urban councils
Thailand	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Municipalities
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN			
Costa Rica			Administrative centres of cantons except cantons of Coto Brus, Guatuso, Los Chiles, Upala and Sarapiquin
Colombia	Not Applicable	Nucleus of 5,000+	Not Applicable
Dominican Republic	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Administrative centres of municipios and municipal districts, some of which contain suburban zones of rural characteristics
Guyana	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Georgetown and suburbs; New Amsterdam; Upper Demerara major settlements of mining areas
Jamaica	Not Applicable	10,000+ ³	Not Applicable
Mexico	Not Applicable	Metropolitan = 500,000+ Town = 2,500–500,000 Rural = <2,500	Not Applicable
Panama	Electricity, water supply, sewerage, paved roads, secondary school, business places, social and entertainment places. These characteristics may be in the whole or part of the urban place	1,500+	Not Applicable
Peru	Streets, plazas, water supply, sewerage, electricity, etc.	Not Applicable	'Centres'
	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Capitals of all Districts

SOURCE: United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook or Country Report I* where this Report contains a definition.

¹ For the 1966 Census 14 places were considered to be towns. Only for the eight with full legal status were the 'suburban' areas classified as urban, however, i.e. built-up areas, contiguous to the town, but outside the legal boundary of the town.

² No official definition is available. From a list of urban places, however, it seems that all places over 5,000 are classified as urban.

³ This is not the census definition, which is 2,000+, with amenities such as primary school, churches, post offices, police station, hospital or health centre.

made, then the number of years completed at the attained level would simply be added to the usual number of years taken for all lower levels. Grades were used in some countries, instead of years, and in constructing the variable single years of education, grades were taken as equal to years. The two measures are in fact closely similar, but not synonymous. It was unnecessary to construct the variable in the case of a few countries, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Philippines and Thailand, which directly obtained the total number of years or grades completed omitting the question on level of education attained.

In the case of two countries, Jamaica and Guyana, however, the variable is not directly comparable with other countries. These countries followed the usual system of questions for the Primary level only, but Secondary or Higher-Educated women were asked what certificate or degree they had obtained, instead of the number of years attended. These various certificates then had to be converted into the usual number of years taken to complete them, while a single group 'no certificate' was arbitrarily given a number of years, though these women could have had one or more years of education without passing any examination. The footnotes to Tables 3 and 4 explain these anomalies. In using this variable, therefore, some recoding will be necessary to make Guyana and Jamaica comparable to other countries.

The marginals presented in Tables 3 and 4 were taken directly from Standard Recode tapes for the following countries: Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica, Panama, and Peru. In the case of the remaining countries where the Standard Recode tape was either incomplete or did not contain the single year distributions, the data were obtained from other sources: for Thailand, Mexico, Jordan, Korea, Nepal and Malaysia the single years of education were obtained from raw data tapes, either by crosstabulating level by years completed, or directly from the tape when the method of coding produced single years. In the case of one country, Fiji, the data were obtained from the Country Recode tape.

An additional piece of information is included in Tables 3 and 4 — the usual numbers of years taken to complete the Primary and Secondary levels are marked for each country. Although these divisions are straightforward for most countries, in a few cases changes in the structure of the educational system may result in changes in the number of years spent at each level. This information was obtained from a number of sources, such as the Recode Instructions, the crosstabulation of level by number of years attained, and information obtained from the WFS Country or Data Processing Coordinators. Although the number of years taken to complete Primary or Secondary education varies substantially among countries, these are important and in a sense comparable dividing points because they group each country's population into meaningful social status groups.

Level of Education

This second educational variable, which is equivalent to the highest type of school attended, is presented here to help data users who want to construct a grouped variable, such as a Primary/Higher dichotomy. Tables 5 and 6 summarize the single-years variable, using the indications in Tables 3 and 4 of how many years are usually needed to complete the Primary and Secondary levels. Where information was available to split Other Higher and University levels, this was also done.

There are countries with more complicated education structures, with more levels than the simple structure shown in Tables 5 and 6. Jordan, for example has a Preparatory level, between the Primary and Secondary levels. Within such

countries these 'middle' levels are intermediate in stature between Primary and Secondary or High School, and this would make it somewhat difficult to decide where the middle level should be grouped in constructing a comparable variable. In Tables 5 and 6 they were included with the higher level (Secondary or High School), mainly because the Primary level, even in these countries, would have provided about the same amount of education as in other countries. A second complicating factor is the existence of historical changes in the school systems of some countries. The few cases where this was known to exist have been footnoted, as was done for cases with complicated educational structures.

It should be noted that although the level of education variable is not always on the Standard Recode tape, the information presented here should assist the comparative analyst to construct a comparative grouped variable.

Literacy was self-reported in the WFS surveys — that is respondents were asked if they could read, so that the variable is not as reliable as if an actual test of reading ability had been done. In addition the question was asked only if the respondent or husband had less than a given amount of education (usually 6 years of schooling). The question on literacy was asked in all countries except Guyana and Jamaica, where the proportion with no education is very low in any case.

5. WORK VARIABLES

In the core questionnaire, work is given a broad definition — any employment apart from housework for which the woman is paid in cash or kind, or self-employment in selling or running a business, or finally, work on a family farm (see Appendix I for Section 6 of the Core questionnaire). Most countries followed this definition — several used the core question almost exactly (the Dominican Republic, Guyana, Indonesia, Philippines, Jordan, Korea, Malaysia, Panama, Peru, Sri Lanka and Thailand) while a few others abbreviated the definition of work, but judging from the rest of the Work History, conveyed essentially the same meaning as the complete statement would have done (Jamaica, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, and Nepal). Only three countries had definitions of work that resulted in non-comparability. In the case of Fiji and Bangladesh the cause of non-comparability was that only employment which was paid in cash was considered to be work, while in Pakistan work on the family farm was not defined to be work.

In addition Fiji also had a second source of non-comparability: the question on whether the person was working now was modified to be whether the person had done any work in the past 12 months. The use of the longer period probably would increase the level of labour force participation in Fiji, relative to other countries. Sri Lanka obtained information on whether the woman had worked in the last month or during the last one year, and used the one-year period in the Report I work variables, but in the case of the Standard Recode tape, the question on current work participation was used for these variables.

The Caribbean surveys have a basic difference from all other surveys, which affects most work variables. This concerns the fact that all questions were asked in relation to the periods before and after the first birth rather than before and after the first marriage. This was done because of uncertainty about the correctness of dating of the first union.

This resulted in a double non-comparability between Caribbean countries and other countries. In the first place the lifetime watershed used is different; and secondly the base populations for the 'before marriage (birth)' work variables are different. Even after setting aside the existence of all-women samples by restricting ourselves to ever-married (ever-in-union) women, we find that whereas in all other countries all women

have gone through marriage, and therefore could have worked before marriage, in the Caribbean countries only some women have had a live birth, and therefore only these women would form the base population for the questions on work before the first birth. In the case of work variables after marriage, we may find that in Caribbean countries, some women who have had no live births but who have ever-worked even before the first union, would be included as having worked for the worked after the first birth/ever-worked variables.

These differing definitions of work affected other work variables, in particular the work status variable. In the cases of Fiji and Bangladesh, the categories 'Paid in Kind' and 'Unpaid' were irrelevant, given their definition of work, while in Pakistan the category 'Worked on the family farm' was irrelevant, and in addition the question on whether the respondent was employed by a family member, by someone else or self-employed was changed to be whether she worked for an employer, or was self-employed. Presumably anyone who was employed by a family member would have been grouped into the 'worked for an employer' category. Pakistan also omitted the category 'Unpaid' from their question on type of payment. In the case of the Caribbean surveys women with no liveborn children were omitted from the base population of Table 8, which dealt with work before the first marriage, since this was the only way of maintaining some degree of comparability in the percentage distribution for these variables.

Apart from these basic definitional differences a few other countries did not ask the work status questions as done in the core questionnaire. Mexico, for example, did not use the usual combination of two questions, whom did you work for and how were you paid. Instead a single question (separately for farm and non-farm occupations) was asked, itemizing types of work status (self-employed, workers and unpaid family workers) and the last two groups were then asked how they were paid. This meant that the distinction between paid family employees and other employees was not made. A similar pattern was followed by Malaysia, where again no distinction was made between family employees and other employees, implying in both cases that family employees are collapsed into the 'Employed by someone else' group. Malaysia also excluded the possibility of any employee being unpaid. In the cases of Guyana and Jamaica the question on type of payment was completely omitted. In Peru's Standard Recode tape the work status variable was created in a non-standard manner, in the sense that the 'Unpaid' and 'Kind' categories were combined,

although it would have been possible to create both groups from the raw data.

In the construction of the occupation variable, for Standard Recode tapes, it would have been preferable to always use the 9-group breakdown recommended in the Editing and Coding Manual, January 1976, and as revised in January 1978. This classification could be obtained by recoding the detailed codes of either of the two major occupational classifications, ISCO or COTA. This was only a suggested classification, however, and the general policy was to leave the construction of background variables to individual countries. This meant that the recoded occupation variable used in Country Reports was in some cases different from the 9-group variable recommended in the manual. In creating Standard Recode tapes, non-standard background variables were mostly carried forward from the Country Recode tape to the Standard, since there was no firm ruling on the need to make all background variables standard.

This practice of using the country-specific classification causes non-comparability in two ways. In the first place we have countries which used different categories, Bangladesh, Nepal and Indonesia. These variations are shown in Tables 11 and 12. However, in addition, a second source of non-comparability arises when some countries would have used the original suggested classification (January 1976) while others used the revised instructions (January 1978). In particular these two versions differ in their treatment of the self-employed and non-self-employed agricultural labour force. In the old version, farmers and farm managers/supervisors were classified as self-employed without any further checking. In the new version all those who worked in agriculture were further checked against the appropriate question on whether employed or self-employed, and only then were they grouped into categories 4 or 5 of the occupational variable. In addition to causing non-comparability, the old method of deriving the occupation variable also resulted in inconsistencies between the occupation variable and the work status variable. Work is currently being done on developing a standard way of rectifying the existing inconsistencies.

In Table 11 the percentage distribution of women by occupation is based only on women who worked since the first marriage, since this would be the only way of comparing occupational profiles across countries. This table should be considered in conjunction with the proportion of all women who worked after marriage, however.

TABLES

Table 1. Percent Distribution of Women According to Current Residence and According to Childhood Residence, Showing (A) Weighted and (B) Unweighted Figures Where Relevant

Country	Current Residence				Childhood Residence			Number of Women
	City or Metropolitan	Town	Rural or Village	Not Stated	City or Metropolitan	Town	Rural or Village	
A. WEIGHTED								
Asia and Pacific*								
Bangladesh		7.9	92.1	0.0	4.2		95.8	6,515
Fiji	16.2	19.6	63.8	0.4	17.2		82.8	4,928
Indonesia	15.7		84.3	0.4	4.9	18.1	76.5	9,155
Jordan	70.1		29.9	0.0	36.2	17.5	46.3 ⁹	3,610
Korea, Republic of	52.4	7.6	40.1	0.0	17.5	7.7	74.6	5,430
Malaysia	16.2	15.0	68.8	0.0	26.7		73.2 ³	6,321
Nepal	0.6	1.6	94.9	2.8	0.6	3.3	95.6	5,940
Pakistan	25.9		74.1	0.0	21.3		78.7	4,952
Philippines	36.4		63.6	0.0	28.6		71.4	9,268
Sri Lanka	18.4		81.6 ⁵	0.0	15.2		84.6 ⁷	6,810
Thailand	15.2		84.8	0.0	10.0		89.5	3,820
Latin America and Caribbean								
Colombia	64.3		35.6	0.0	26.7	29.9	43.0	3,302
Costa Rica	51.9		48.1	0.0	23.2	24.4	52.4	3,037
Dominican Republic	50.7		49.3	0.0	13.5	19.5	66.9	2,257
Guyana	36.1		63.9	0.0	Not Available ¹⁰			3,616
Jamaica	47.7		52.3	0.0	Not Available ¹⁰			2,766
Mexico	27.6	30.7	41.6	0.0	28.1	35.9	35.8	6,255
Panama	58.1		41.9	0.0	30.7	24.4	44.9	3,203
Peru	40.7	23.2	36.0	0.0	23.7	32.3	44.0	5,640
B. UNWEIGHTED								
Asia and Pacific*								
Bangladesh	22.9		77.1	0.0	8.8		91.2	6,515
Indonesia	32.0		68.0	0.6	8.4	21.2	69.9	9,136
Jordan	64.0		36.0	0.0	34.9	17.0	48.1	3,610
Pakistan	38.1		61.9	0.0	28.8		71.2	4,952
Philippines	49.6		50.4	0.0	36.4		63.6	9,268
Sri Lanka	26.4		73.6 ⁶	0.0	21.2		78.9 ⁸	6,810

* Including West Asia.

¹ Suva and peri-urban Suva.

² Those women who had always lived in their current residence were not asked their perception of the type of place of childhood residence. Therefore the variable Childhood Residence consists partly of objective classification and partly of respondent's perception of type of childhood residence.

³ Of which 6.7 percent lived in Estates and 66.5 percent in Villages.

⁴ In Report I this variable was not used. It was replaced by *Region of Residence*: Hills: 50.2 percent; Terai: 41.1 percent; Mountains: 7.6 percent; Other, NS: 1.1 percent.

⁵ Includes 72.2 per cent Rural and 9.4 percent Estate.

⁶ Includes 66.7 percent Rural and 6.9 percent Estate.

⁷ Includes 74.0 percent Rural and 10.6 percent Estate.

⁸ Includes 70.9 percent Rural and 8.0 percent Estate.

⁹ Includes 44.7 percent Village and 1.6 percent Desert.

¹⁰ The core question on perception of type of place of childhood residence was not asked, but questions were asked on exact place of birth and number of years lived in place of interview.

Table 2. Migration of Women Between Childhood Residence and Current Place of Residence, with (A) Weighted and (B) Unweighted Figures¹

Country	Childhood/Current Residence — Percent						Number of Women
	Childhood: Current:	Urban/Urban	Rural/Urban	Urban/Rural	Rural/Rural	Not Stated	
A. WEIGHTED							
Asia and Pacific							
Bangladesh		2.6	5.3	1.5	90.5	0.0	6,516
Fiji		14.0	21.8	3.1	60.7	0.0	4,928
Indonesia		10.0	5.6	13.1	70.9	0.4	9,155
Jordan		49.0	21.0	4.6	25.3	0.0	3,610
Korea, Republic of		20.3	39.5	4.9	35.2	0.0	5,430
Malaysia		16.6	14.6	10.2	58.6	0.0	6,321
Nepal		1.0	1.2	2.8	91.7	2.8	5,940
Pakistan		17.3	8.6	4.0	70.1	0.0	4,952
Philippines		19.0	13.3	9.6	58.1	0.0	9,268
Sri Lanka		10.7	7.7	4.5	76.9	0.1	6,810
Thailand		7.1	8.0	2.9	81.5	0.0	3,820
Latin America and Caribbean							
Colombia		48.7	15.3	7.9	27.6	0.3	3,302
Costa Rica		34.2	17.6	13.3	34.8	0.0	3,037
Dominican Republic		28.0	22.6	5.0	44.3	0.0	2,257
Guyana		Not Available ²					
Jamaica		Not Available ²					
Mexico		46.2	12.0	17.8	23.8	0.0	6,255
Panama		44.0	14.0	11.1	30.9	0.0	3,203
Peru		48.0	16.0	8.1	28.0	0.0	5,640
B. UNWEIGHTED							
Asia and Pacific*							
Bangladesh		7.6	15.3	1.3	75.9	0.0	6,508
Indonesia		20.7	10.9	8.8	59.0	0.6	9,155
Jordan		45.6	18.5	6.4	29.6	0.0	3,610
Pakistan		25.5	12.6	3.3	58.6	0.0	4,952
Philippines		29.1	20.5	7.3	43.1	0.0	9,268
Sri Lanka		16.9	9.5	4.1	69.3	0.0	6,810

* Including West Asia.

¹ City and Town are grouped together as *Urban*.

² No question was asked on the respondent's perception of the type of place of childhood residence.

Table 3. Percent Distribution of Women According to Single Years of Education Completed, with Indication of Number of Years Required to Complete Primary and Secondary Levels

Country	None	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17+	Number of Women	Not Stated
Asia and Pacific*																				
Bangladesh	77.6	1.5	3.2	3.5	3.6	6.1 ^a	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6 ^b	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	6,515	0.3
Fiji ¹	19.3	0.7	2.5	4.5	7.9	9.1	12.2 ^a	9.5 ^a	22.1 ^a	2.4	5.9	2.1 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	4,928	0.1
Indonesia	61.6	2.3	5.9	6.4	3.3	4.0	10.8 ^a	0.1	1.0	2.1	0.0	0.3	1.7 ^b	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	9,155	0.0
Jordan ^{6,9}	50.7	1.3	1.9	3.4	5.2	6.5	9.0 ^a	4.7	5.5	2.9	1.0	1.5	4.0 ^b	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.2	1.0	3,610	0.0
Korea, ⁸ Republic of	20.9	1.6	3.2	3.4	2.0	0.7	39.1 ^a	1.0	1.4	13.1	0.6	0.5	9.4 ^b	0.2	0.4	0.6	—2.1—		5,430	0.0
Malaysia	35.5	3.8	6.2	8.7	7.5	7.7	18.2 ^a	1.1	2.6	2.9	1.4	2.9	0.2 ^b	0.2		0.9	—		6,321	0.8
Nepal ²	95.4	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1 ^a	0.2 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,940	0.3
Pakistan ³	89.3	0.2	0.9	1.1	1.4 ^a	3.1 ^a	0.4	0.3	1.4	0.2	1.0 ^b	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	—0.1—		4,952	0.0
Philippines ⁷	4.8	1.8	3.4	5.7	10.7	7.4	27.1 ^a	4.6	5.3	3.3	9.1 ^b	1.2 ^b	1.3	2.8	1.7	0.2	—9.7—		9,268	0.0
Sri Lanka	22.2	2.3	7.7	8.0	10.1	11.4 ^a	6.7	5.8	6.6	6.0	12.2	0.3 ^b		0.9	—	—	—		6,810	0.0
Thailand	19.5	0.8	2.2	3.2	66.8 ^a	0.4	0.3	1.6	0.3	0.3	2.4 ^b	0.1	1.2		0.9	—	—		3,820	0.0
Latin America and Caribbean																				
Colombia	16.2	7.7	15.9	14.3	9.4	16.5 ^a	3.3	4.2	3.9	3.2	1.1	2.7 ^b	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	3,302	0.2
Costa Rica	8.2	3.5	9.1	12.4	10.4	7.5	23.5 ^a	2.4	3.4	3.4	1.8	6.1 ^b	0.1	0.6	2.1	1.1	2.9	1.5	3,037	0.0
Dominican Republic	15.8	8.1	13.2	16.3	11.8	10.5	5.7	4.3	5.7 ^a	2.0	1.6	0.7	2.9 ^b	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	2,257	0.0
Guyana ⁴	3.8	3.1	3.2	6.3	13.6	9.8	23.4 ^a	0.0	23.3	3.3	1.2	4.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	3,616	4.7
Jamaica ⁴	1.7	2.5	3.9	5.0	8.7	13.2	41.5 ^a	0.0	10.6	2.5	2.8	5.4 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	2,766	0.8
Mexico ⁵	22.4	6.4	12.4	14.6	8.2	4.9	14.3 ^a	1.8	3.8	7.1	0.5	0.9 ^b	1.5 ^b	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	6,255	0.0
Panama	6.7	2.2	4.3	7.3	6.7	5.8	27.1 ^a	2.7	5.4	9.9	2.4	2.2	10.6 ^b	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.7	3,203	0.0
Peru	29.5	7.1	9.1	9.3	4.6	17.3 ^a	2.1	2.9	3.7	1.2	8.8 ^b	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	5,640	0.0

* Including West Asia.

^a Years specified are required to complete primary educational level.

^b Years specified are required to complete secondary educational level.

¹ Fiji: Primary school could have been completed after 6, 7, or 8 years of school, and Secondary after 11, 12, or 13 years. Third level education is therefore equivalent to 14+ years.

² In Nepal Primary school was completed after 10 years of education, Secondary level was given the code 11 years, 'Intermediate Level' was 12 years and University education was 13 and 14 years (BA and MA).

³ In Pakistan Primary School could have been completed after 4 or 5 years of schooling, while Secondary School was completed only after the 10th year (Matriculation, ITC, JV). Year 11 and 12 were equal to an Intermediate Level education, while 13+ years were university educated.

⁴ In Guyana and Jamaica the years shown for Secondary level education were arbitrarily chosen in some cases, and estimated in others: the year 8 was given to all who had attended Secondary School and obtained no certificate; 9.5 = CP (College of Preceptors) Certificate; 10.5 = Professional Certificates or Diplomas; 8.5 = other certificates; 11.0 = G.C.E., 'O' Levels or equivalent; 12.5 = G.C.E. 'A' Levels or Equivalent; 16 = University educated. In addition the coding of years of primary education (1-6) were actually Standards I to VI, which are equivalent to 3-8 years, respectively.

⁵ Mexico: The second cycle of Secondary School could be completed in 2 or 3 years, therefore Secondary education could be completed after 11 or 12 years.

⁶ Jordan's school system contains three separate types of school — the Primary, Preparatory, and Secondary. The Preparatory consists of 3 years of education (years 7-9) and is intermediate between the Primary and Secondary. Also, in Jordan, before 1951 Primary school consisted of 5 years, therefore some percentage of women with 5 years of Primary Education would have completed primary school.

⁷ In the Philippines the single year distribution is not yet available on the Standard Recode tape, therefore the data presented here is from the raw data tape. Primary School normally ends at year 6, but a few experimental schools have added on a 7th year of primary school. In the case of respondents 0.1 percent of the total is primary, and for husbands, 0.5 percent of the 7th year total is primary. High school therefore covers 4 years, 7-10, whether Academic or Vocational. In addition the group called 'Post High School Vocational, Secretarial or Commercial' is considered to have higher than 10 years, and are grouped as year 11 here. College level begins with year 12.

⁸ In Korea the single year distribution was not provided on the Standard Recode tape, and the data presented here are taken from raw data. In converting to single years completed, New Middle School was taken to run from 7-9 years, New High School from 10-12 years, Old Middle School from 7-12 years, and Old High School was equivalent to third level education, covering years 13-15, and overlapping with the College educated.

⁹ Jordan's data presented here is unweighted, because it was taken from the raw data. Single years of education are not currently on the Standard tape. The effect of weighting the data is to shift the distribution to a slightly higher level than that shown here, as indicated in note 10 to Tables 5 and 6.

Table 4. Percent Distribution of Husbands (Partners) by Single Years of Education Completed, with Indication of Number of Years Required to Complete Primary and Secondary Levels*

Country	Years of Education Completed																	Number of Husbands (Partners)	Year Not Stated			Level Not Stated	
	None	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17+	Prim-ary	Second-ary		Univer-sity
Asia and Pacific†																							
Bangladesh	56.6	1.8	4.0	4.3	4.4	8.0 ^a	2.9	2.1	2.2	3.8	4.8	1.6 ^b	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	6,515	—	1.7	—	
Fiji ¹	8.1	0.7	2.3	3.7	6.3	6.7	10.2 ^a	8.3 ^a	28.2 ^a	2.6	6.5	3.4 ^b	1.4 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	4,928	5.2	1.0	0.4	2.4
Indonesia	33.5	3.1	7.8	11.6	6.3	7.3	18.0 ^a	0.7	1.5	3.8	0.3	0.7	3.8 ^b	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.0	9,155	—	0.0	—	
Jordan ^{6,9}	21.8	0.7	2.2	3.7	9.5	6.6	14.8 ^a	7.3	5.7	6.3	1.9	3.1	7.7 ^b	1.7	0.3	0.6	0.4	5.7	3,612	—	0.0	—	
Korea, ⁸ Republic of	10.7	0.3	1.0	1.5	1.1	0.5	28.3 ^a	1.3	2.3	12.8	0.9	1.5	22.2 ^b	0.8	1.8	3.3	8.5	0.6	5,430	—	0.1	—	
Malaysia	13.3	1.6	5.7	8.9	8.8	9.9	27.4 ^a	3.0	4.8	3.9	2.5	5.5	0.5 ^b	0.7	2.0			6,321	—	0.7	0.7		
Nepal ²	78.9	0.3	1.5	2.2	2.1	3.1	1.1	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.6 ^a	2.1 ^b	0.7 ^b	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,940	—	0.0	—	
Pakistan ³	58.8	0.4	2.1	2.4	3.8 ^a	8.5 ^a	2.9	2.6	5.0	1.9	7.6 ^b	0.1	2.0	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.7		4,952	—	0.0	—	
Philippines ⁷	4.4	2.2	3.6	5.9	10.2	6.5	21.5 ^a	4.4	5.5	4.3	12.3 ^b	0.9 ^b	1.8	4.0	2.7	0.4	9.4		9,268	—	0.0	—	
Sri Lanka	7.9	1.5	5.8	7.7	9.3	16.6 ^a	8.5	8.6	12.5	4.3	15.0	0.3 ^b	1.7			—		6,810	—	0.0	—		
Thailand	11.8	0.5	1.4	1.9	65.9 ^a	0.8	0.8	2.2	0.4	0.4	6.5 ^b	0.2	2.7	2.0		—		3,820	—	1.2	—	1.0	
Latin America and Caribbean																							
Colombia	15.5	6.8	13.8	14.4	8.5	17.0 ^a	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.3	1.1	3.8 ^b	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.6	0.4	3,302	—	0.4	—	
Costa Rica	9.5	3.5	8.1	12.8	9.5	6.3	22.7 ^a	2.1	3.0	3.8	2.2	6.9 ^b	0.2	0.6	1.2	1.1	2.3	4.2	3,037	—	0.0	—	
Dominican Republic	17.3	3.7	8.0	14.4	8.7	9.1	7.4	3.9	9.1 ^a	1.9	1.6	1.1	3.8 ^b	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.6	2,257	—	6.7	—	
Guyana ⁴	3.8	2.1	3.2	5.0	11.9	6.7	27.5 ^a	0.0	15.2	2.4	2.8	7.4	0.5 ^b	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	3,616	0.0	4.3	0.0	6.0
Jamaica ⁴	2.9	1.3	2.0	3.4	5.3	26.0	28.8 ^a	0.0	4.8	0.8	2.7	4.2	7.1 ^b	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	2,766	0.4	4.8	0.0	4.0
Mexico ⁵	18.7	5.0	10.4	13.7	7.9	4.6	16.3 ^a	1.9	3.0	5.2	0.8	1.5 ^b	1.9 ^b	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.9	3.1	6,255	—	2.8	—	
Panama	5.7	1.5	4.1	8.8	5.8	4.5	26.3 ^a	2.0	4.8	10.3	2.1	2.3	11.8 ^b	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.5	4.4	3,203	—	0.0	—	
Peru	10.9	6.4	9.6	9.9	5.8	23.1 ^a	2.6	3.0	4.4	2.1	12.7 ^b	0.5	0.7	1.5	1.7	4.4	0.5	0.0	5,640	—	0.0	—	

* For footnotes numbered 1-9, see those to Table 3.

† Including West Asia.

^a Years specified are required to complete primary educational level.

^b Years specified are required to complete secondary educational level.

Table 5. Percent Distribution of Women According to Highest Level of Education Attained and Percent of Women Who Are Illiterate

Country	Level of Education Attained					Not Stated	Number of Women	Percent Illiterate
	None	Primary	Secondary	Other Higher	University			
Asia and Pacific*								
Bangladesh	77.6	17.9	3.7	0.4	0.3	6,515	80.4	
Fiji	19.3 ¹	68.3	11.1	1.3	0.0	4,928	22.5 ⁶	
Indonesia ³	61.6	32.7	5.2 ²	0.3	0.1	9,155	53.8	
Jordan ⁹	50.7	27.3	19.6 ⁸	1.0	1.3	3,610	54.8	
Korea, Republic of ⁴	20.9	50.1	25.8	3.0	0.2	5,430	18.4	
Malaysia	35.5	52.3 ⁵	11.0	1.1	0.1	6,321	40.2	
Nepal	95.4	4.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	5,940	93.8	
Pakistan	89.3	6.7	3.3	0.3	0.3	4,952	88.0	
Philippines	5.6	24.3	57.7 ⁷	4.8	7.6	9,268	11.5	
Sri Lanka	22.2	39.5	34.7	2.9	0.7	6,810	27.2	
Thailand	19.5	73.0	5.0	2.5	0.0	3,820	17.3	
Latin America and Caribbean								
Colombia	16.2	63.8	18.4	1.5	0.2	3,302	10.4	
Costa Rica	8.2	66.4	17.1	8.4	0.0	3,037	8.9	
Dominican Republic ¹⁰	15.8	75.5	7.2	1.5	0.0	2,257	24.5	
Guyana	3.8	59.4	35.6	0.3	0.8	3,616	N.A.	
Jamaica	2.2	75.2	22.6	0.0	0.0	2,766	N.A.	
Mexico	22.4	60.7	15.6	1.3	0.0	6,255	19.9	
Panama	6.7	53.3	33.3	6.6	0.0	3,203	9.5	
Peru	25.8	51.1	18.8	1.8	2.6	5,640	33.1	

* Including West Asia.

¹ For both women and husbands, the category None includes about 1 percent who attended 'unrecognised' schools.

² Secondary education is obtained in more detail, with the categories being Junior High and Senior High, with a further question on whether the high school was a Vocational or General one.

³ Indonesia adds a question on whether women *graduated* from the highest level reached. Literacy is asked of all who had not at least graduated from primary school. Reading and writing (any language) or both asked separately.

⁴ Korea obtained the level of secondary education in more detail, the categories being: New Middle School, Old Middle School, New High School and Old High School. The recoding done for the Country Report indicates that Old Middle and New High are about the same level, and are called High School, while New Middle is called Middle School, in the recoded variable. Old High is apparently grouped with College or Higher Level.

⁵ For women 3.6 percent have had Religious or Non-Formal education, while for husbands the percent was 2.5.

⁶ In addition to the usual question, women were also asked, 'Can you read and write in English?'

⁷ For women, includes 36.8 percent intermediate and 20.9 percent High School; for men, includes 30.7 percent intermediate and 24.7 percent High School.

⁸ For women, this includes 13.7 percent at the Preparatory Level and 6.5 percent at the Secondary Level; for husbands this includes 19.3 percent at the Preparatory Level and 12.7 percent at the Secondary Level.

⁹ The data presented here are unweighted, and were taken from the raw data, and are grouped corresponding to the divisions into levels shown in Tables 3 and 4. The existing Standard Recode variable is not comparable with the groups shown here. The Standard Recode categories are defined as:

Less Elementary = no education and incomplete primary (years 1-5)

Elementary = complete Primary (year 6) and incomplete Preparatory (years 1-2)

Preparatory = Complete Preparatory (year 3) and incomplete Secondary (years 1-2)

Secondary = Complete Secondary

The groups shown in Tables 5 and 6 are Primary = years 1-6 of Elementary; Secondary = Years 1-3 of Preparatory + years 1-3 of Secondary.

¹⁰ Comparison of these data on level of education with the corresponding levels in the First Country Report will show some differences, resulting from the classification of those with only 0 years at their highest level into the next lower level, in the Standard Recode.

Table 6. Percent Distribution of Husbands (Partners) According to Highest Level of Education Attained and Percent Who Are Illiterate*

Country	Level of Education Attained					Not Stated	Number of Husbands (Partners)	Percent Illiterate
	None	Primary	Secondary	Other Higher	University			
Asia and Pacific†								
Bangladesh	56.6	22.5	15.8	3.4	3.4	1.7	6,515	55.9
Fiji	7.5 ¹	71.3	15.1	3.1	3.1	2.2	4,928	Not asked
Indonesia ³	33.3	54.1	9.8 ²	0.7	1.0	0.0	9,136	31.3
Jordan ⁹	21.8	37.5	32.0 ⁸	2.0	6.7	0.0	3,610	16.2
Korea, Republic of ⁴	10.8	33.0	41.2	15.0	0.2	0.2	5,430	4.5
Malaysia	13.3	62.3 ⁵	20.2	2.7	1.4	1.4	6,321	13.5
Nepal	78.9	17.8	2.1	0.7	0.5	0.0	5,940	53.7
Pakistan	58.8	17.3	19.9	2.1	2.0	0.0	4,942	57.3
Philippines	5.1	25.0	55.4 ⁷	7.0	7.4	0.0	9,268	10.6
Sri Lanka	7.9	40.9	45.6	3.6	1.7	0.0	6,810	8.7
Thailand	11.9	69.6	11.2	5.0	2.4	2.4	3,820	7.4
Latin America and Caribbean								
Colombia	15.5	60.5	19.3	4.2	0.4	0.4	3,302	13.4
Costa Rica	9.5	62.9	18.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	3,037	8.2
Dominican Republic ¹⁰	17.3	64.2	8.4	3.4	6.7	6.7	2,257	18.5
Guyana	3.8	56.5	32.6	1.2	6.0	6.0	3,616	Not asked
Jamaica	2.9	73.3	20.8	3.0	2,766	3.0	2,766	Not asked
Mexico	17.6	57.9	14.4	6.1	4.1	4.1	6,255	11.4
Panama	5.7	51.0	33.3	10.1	0.0	0.0	3,203	6.7
Peru	9.0	56.7	24.9	2.2	7.2	0.0	5,640	10.5

* For footnotes, see corresponding numbers in Table 5.

† Including West Asia.

Table 7. Percent Distribution of Women According to Pattern of Work

Country	Pattern of Work							Number of Women
	Currently Working		Worked Since Marriage Not Currently		Worked Before Not After	Never Worked	Not Stated	
	Also Before	Not Before	Also Before	Not Before				
Asia and Pacific*								
Bangladesh	2.1	10.1	0.1	1.1	0.9	85.6	0.0	6,515
Fiji ¹	12.5	5.2	5.1	1.8	12.1	63.2	0.1	4,928
Indonesia	39.2	26.3	1.9	1.6	5.5	25.5	0.0	9,155
Jordan	6.8	3.0	2.4	1.9	9.4	76.5	0.0	3,612
Korea, Republic of	25.8	23.3	6.6	4.7	17.9	21.5	0.1	5,430
Malaysia ²	30.0	16.2	7.0	3.4	14.4	29.0	0.0	6,321
Nepal	39.8	27.1	0.9	0.9	1.5	29.9	0.0	5,940
Pakistan	7.1	10.0	0.3	1.6	2.3	78.7	0.0	4,952
Philippines	18.0	26.3	7.4	4.6	6.7	37.0	0.0	9,268
Sri Lanka	22.7	13.8	3.4	2.5	9.9	47.8	0.0	6,810
Thailand	77.5	4.7	7.6	0.7	6.5	3.1	0.0	3,820
Latin America and Caribbean								
Colombia	17.3	8.6	10.5	7.2	23.6	32.8	0.0	3,302
Costa Rica	20.0	6.5	14.4	3.5	31.7	23.9	0.0	3,037
Dominican Republic	11.2	10.6	9.8	13.2	13.9	41.2	0.0	2,257
Guyana ³	14.9	12.1	7.2	7.0	9.4	49.2 ³	0.0	3,616
Jamaica ³	18.0	15.0	13.8	15.4	7.5	28.9 ³	1.3	2,766
Mexico	13.4	6.9	8.0	3.8	32.5	34.5	0.9	6,255
Panama	22.4	10.7	13.2	6.8	22.8	24.1	0.0	3,203
Peru	40.9	9.8	9.1	3.3	19.6	17.3	0.0	5,640

* Including West Asia.

¹ 'Currently' working = having worked in the last 12 months.

² The Country Recode variable groups all 'Currently Working' women together.

³ Questions were asked in relation to the birth of the first child. For Jamaica the group 'Never Worked' contains 16.8 percent who have 1+ child but never worked before or after the birth of the first child, and 12.1 percent who have no child. Of this 12.1 percent, 6.1 percent were currently working and 3.4 percent had worked earlier, while only 2.6 percent had never worked. For Guyana the 'Never Worked' contains 36.7 percent who have 1+ child but never worked before or after the birth of the first child, and 12.6 percent who had no child. Of these 4.2 percent were currently working, 2.5 percent had worked earlier and 5.9 percent had never worked.

Table 8. Percent Distribution of Women According to Work Status Before First Marriage

Country	Employed by Family Member			Employed by Someone Else			Self-Employed	Did not Work Before Marriage	Not Stated	Number of Women
	Paid in Cash	Paid in Kind	Unpaid	Paid in Cash	Paid in Kind	Unpaid				
Asia and Pacific*										
Bangladesh ^{1,2}	0.4	(1)†	(1)	2.2	(1)	(1)	0.4	96.8	0.1	6,515
Fiji ^{1,3}	Not Available									
Indonesia	0.4	1.2	21.0	13.2	4.5	0.1	6.3	53.4	0.0	9,155
Jordan	0.7	0.0	6.6	6.9	0.2	0.1	4.1	81.5	0.0	3,610
Korea, Republic of ⁴	0.6	0.0	23.8	21.8	0.2	0.2	3.7	49.7	0.0	5,430
Malaysia	(6)	(6)	16.2	30.9	0.5	(7)	3.6	48.6	0.1	6,321
Nepal	0.1	0.0	40.3	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.2	57.9	0.0	5,940
Pakistan	(6)	(6)	(7)	3.0 ⁸	1.3	(7)	5.4	90.3	0.0	4,952
Philippines ⁵	0.6	0.0	4.4	18.3	2.3	0.1	6.5	67.9	0.0	9,268
Sri Lanka	0.3	0.1	0.1	26.4	0.3	0.1	8.8	64.1	0.0	6,810
Thailand	3.8	4.7	60.1	15.8	0.9	0.4	5.8	8.5	0.0	3,820
Latin America and Caribbean										
Colombia	2.2	1.0	2.0	40.9	0.5	0.1	4.8	48.6	0.0	3,302
Costa Rica	3.2	0.5	3.1	57.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	33.9	0.0	3,037
Dominican Republic	1.9	2.7	0.0	27.2	0.7	0.0	2.2	65.1	0.0	2,257
Guyana ^{9,10}	3.2		28.9			3.2		64.0	0.5	3,163
Jamaica ^{9,10}	3.1		42.4			1.4		52.6	0.3	2,429
Mexico	Not Asked									
Panama ¹¹	1.5	0.2	0.7	54.3	0.1	0.1	1.6	41.6	0.0	3,203
Peru	1.9	24.2		35.5	1.9		6.0	30.4	0.0	5,640

* Including West Asia.

† The numbers in parentheses are footnote numbers.

¹ Work defined to be only employment earning income in cash, therefore, type of income as normally used, is irrelevant. In the case of Fiji, however, a question on type of cash income was asked with categories being wage; job done; goods sold; other.

² Self-employed women were asked how many paid employees they had.

³ Data were not obtained separately for employment before marriage — all women were asked about current/most recent work only. Therefore although work status may be obtained for those who worked only before, not after marriage, it is not available for all women who worked before marriage.

⁴ Those who were employed by someone else were asked how many people worked at their place of employment.

⁵ In the case of the Philippines the structure of the questions differed from the core. For women who had only one job in their whole life, a job which was started before first marriage, information on their work before marriage may be obtained from the first set of questions asked to all ever-married women. Women who had more than one job, the first of which began before marriage were asked about this first job in a different set of questions. In the reverse manner, a similar selection process is necessary to obtain ever-workers who had worked after marriage.

⁶ Paid family employees were grouped together with others 'Employed by someone else' because of the way the questions were asked.

⁷ These categories were undefined because of the organization or phrasing or coding of questions.

⁸ For work status before first marriage, includes 0.7 percent who were paid in both cash and kind, and for work status since first marriage, includes 1.7 percent who were paid in cash and kind.

⁹ Question not asked about type of payment.

¹⁰ Relates to employment before birth of the first child, not before the first union; therefore for Guyana 453 women with no birth excluded from the base, and for Jamaica 337 women were excluded.

¹¹ Those who were employed by someone else were also asked *where* they worked, the categories being: Government, business, Canal Zone, Household.

¹² 24.1 per cent paid in cash only, 4.4 percent in cash and kind and 0.1 percent in kind only.

¹³ The core question on whether employed by Family member, someone else, or self-employed was not asked. Instead work status was obtained separately for those employed in farming and non-farming occupation. For these questions the group 'Working on family farm' was estimated as equal to those in farming occupations who were unpaid family workers or who owned their farms (*dueño* and *ejidatario*). While unpaid non-farming family employees were classified separately, paid non-farming family employees were grouped with other employees.

Table 9. Percent Distribution of Women According to Most Recent Work Status Since First Marriage*

Country	Worked on Family Farm	Employed by Family Member Not on Family Farm			Employed by Someone Else			Self- employed Not on Family Farm	Did Not Work After Marriage	Number of Women
		Paid in Cash	Paid in Kind	Unpaid	Paid in Cash	Paid in Kind	Unpaid			
Asia and Pacific*										
Bangladesh ¹	0.4	0.9	(1)‡	(1)	9.9	(1)	(1)	2.2	86.5	6,515
Fiji ¹	2.1	1.0	(1)	(1)	16.9	(1)	(1)	4.7	75.3	4,928
Indonesia	27.1	0.3	0.1	1.2	15.6	9.3	0.2	15.2	31.0	9,155
Jordan	0.0	4.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	5.7	0.5	3.4	85.9	3,612
Korea, Republic of	27.8	0.1	0.0	6.6	12.1	0.2	0.0	13.4	39.5	5,430
Malaysia	19.4	(6)	(6)	2.7	28.5 ¹²	0.1 ¹²	(7)	5.8	43.4	6,321
Nepal	58.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	6.8	0.2	1.2	31.3	5,940
Pakistan	(7)	(6)	(6)	(7)	6.2 ⁸	1.4	(7)	11.1	81.0	4,952
Philippines ⁵	10.0	0.6	0.1	0.4	20.9	5.9	0.4	18.0	43.7	9,268
Sri Lanka	10.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	26.3	0.9	0.1	4.1	57.7	6,810
Thailand	56.9	0.4	0.0	0.8	13.6	2.7	2.8	13.3	9.6	3,820
Latin America and Caribbean										
Colombia	2.4	1.5	0.2	0.5	27.6	0.4	0.1	10.8	56.4	3,302
Costa Rica	1.7	7.7	0.1	0.8	28.8	0.1	0.0	5.1	55.6	3,037
Dominican Republic	2.8	1.2	0.3	0.0	33.0	0.2	0.0	7.4	55.2	2,257
Guyana ⁹	5.1		2.0			32.6		8.1	51.9	3,616
Jamaica ⁹	3.6		2.2			62.0		6.3	25.4	2,766
Mexico ¹³	3.2	(6, 7)	(6, 7)	1.5	18.4	0.1	0.1	9.3	67.4	6,255
Panama ¹¹	1.2	0.9	0.1	0.1	44.8	0.1	0.1	5.5	46.9	3,203
Peru	20.4	0.8		1.0	16.6		1.4	22.9	37.0	5,640

* For footnotes, see corresponding numbers in Table 8.

† Including West Asia.

‡ The numbers in parentheses are footnote numbers.

Table 10. Percent Distribution of Husbands (Partners) According to Present or Most Recent Work Status

Country	Employed by Family Member			Employed by Someone Else			Self-employed: Number of Employees:			Not Stated	Other/ Never Worked	Number of Husbands (Partners)
	Paid in Cash	Paid in Kind	Unpaid	Paid in Cash	Paid in Kind	Unpaid	None	1-4	5+			
Asia and Pacific*												
Bangladesh	0.1	0.2	31.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	35.2	15.2	3.2	14.1	0.5	6,515
Fiji	6.4	(1) [†]	(1)	60.6	(1)	(1)	21.5 ²	10.9 ²		0.0	0.5	4,928
Indonesia	1.0	2.1	2.8	37.3	6.6	0.1	44.9	3.6	0.9	0.2	0.6	9,155
Jordan	1.3	0.1	0.3	69.5	0.4	0.1	17.6	10.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	3,612
Korea, Republic of	0.8	0.3	1.6	45.7	0.5	0.0	39.3	7.7	2.8	1.1	0.0	5,430
Malaysia	(4)	(4)	1.8	63.4 ³	0.3 ³	(1)	30.7	3.2		0.7	0.0	6,321
Nepal	0.2	0.8	67.0 ⁹	14.3	0.3	11.2	3.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	2.4	5,940
Pakistan	(4)	(4)	(1)	33.7	10.8	(1)	52.9	(1)	(1)	2.7	0.0	4,952
Philippines	1.7	2.3	0.4	46.3	10.3	0.1	31.8	4.5	1.7	0.7	0.1	9,268
Sri Lanka	0.2	0.1	0.0	57.9	1.3	0.0	34.9	3.2	1.0	0.0	1.0	6,810
Thailand	2.4	2.0	6.9	28.7	1.5	0.1	50.2	4.9	2.8	0.0	0.5	3,820
Latin America and Caribbean												
Colombia	4.0	0.0	0.2	57.8	0.0	0.0	26.2	9.0	2.4	0.3	0.2	3,302
Costa Rica	3.4	0.4	0.1	69.7	0.1	0.0	24.9	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	3,037
Dominican Republic	3.3	1.4	0.0	52.0	0.8	0.0	28.7	10.6	2.8	0.1	0.3	2,257
Guyana ⁶		2.2			78.3		15.4	2.0	0.6	0.9	0.6	3,616
Jamaica	(5)	(5)	(5)	59.3	0.0	1.0	11.7	3.1	1.1	22.1	1.8	2,766
Mexico	(4)	(4)	2.3	62.9	3.7	0.0	22.9 ⁷	4.7 ^{7,8}	1.8 ^{7,8}	1.6	0.1	6,255
Panama	0.8	0.2	0.1	68.4	0.2	0.0	24.2	4.0	1.7	0.0	0.2	3,203
Peru	1.4	1.2		48.0	0.7		38.9	7.4	1.9	0.0	0.4	5,640

* Including West Asia.

† The numbers in parentheses are footnote numbers.

¹ Undefined categories because of the way questions were phrased or ordered.

² Question on whether paid *regular* wages to other people or not, asked, but number of employees not obtained.

³ 45.9 percent paid in cash only, 17.4 percent in both cash and kind, and 0.3 percent in kind only.

⁴ Paid family employees were included in the group 'Employed by someone else' because of the way the questions were asked.

⁵ Question on whether employed by family member or by someone else was not asked; therefore figures shown under 'employed by someone else' includes family employees.

⁶ No question on type of payment.

⁷ How many *permanent* employees did he have?

⁸ The number of employees were coded in groups 1-3 and 3+.

⁹ Apparently some Nepalese self-employed farmers were classified as Unpaid Family employees, although the reasons for this misclassification are unknown.

Table 11. Percent Distribution of Women According to Present or Most Recent Occupation After First Marriage

Country	Professional Technical & Administrative	Clerical	Sales Workers	Agriculture, Forestry Fishing, Hunting		Private Household Workers	Other Service Workers	Manual		Not Stated	Number of Women
				Self- Employed	Non-Self- Employed			Skilled	Unskilled		
Asia and Pacific*											
Bangladesh	3.4	0.1	4.0	5.6	1.0	41.7	2.2	35.0		6.0	881
Fiji	14.0	11.3	19.3	12.7	0.7	24.2	6.3	5.4	6.1	0.0	1,216
Indonesia	3.3		23.0		64.2	0.0	(In Sales)	9.4		0.1	6,317
Jordan	26.3	4.3	2.1	0.7	38.3	4.3	0.7	24.1	0.0	0.0	509
Korea, Republic of	2.7	1.1	18.9	4.3	50.0	0.4	6.9	12.8	2.9	0.1	3,285
Malaysia	5.0	3.2	8.0	34.3	27.3	5.8	3.0	10.8	2.6	0.0	3,576
Nepal	0.02	0.05	1.5	86.7	7.2	0.07		4.3		0.3	4,074
Pakistan	3.7	0.0	1.6	0.0	27.9	7.4	2.6	52.1	4.7	0.0	941
Philippines	9.0	6.4	24.3	17.2	17.0	5.3	3.9	15.7	1.2	0.0	5,218
Sri Lanka	7.6	1.9	3.1	26.9	37.3	2.4	0.7	14.7	5.7	0.0	2,881
Thailand	2.7	1.7	11.8	68.6	4.5	0.3	1.8	7.2	1.3	0.0	3,453
Latin America and Caribbean											
Colombia	9.4	7.6	14.4	2.3	8.0	19.3	15.8	20.6	2.5	0.0	1,440
Costa Rica	21.5	8.1	8.7	4.6	5.8	16.6	17.1	14.3	3.3	0.0	1,347
Dominican Republic	7.8	4.6	11.5	5.7	4.1	28.5	20.7	16.2	1.0	0.0	1,012
Guyana	7.2	11.5	16.1	0.3	17.6	19.7	12.8	10.8	3.6	0.1	1,742
Jamaica	10.0	11.4	13.4	4.1	4.4	4.2	34.6	11.7	5.7	0.6	2,120
Mexico	11.2	9.5	16.5	0.9	12.6	12.9	19.5	16.8	0.0	0.0	2,042
Panama	15.8	20.5	12.5	0.6	2.9	20.7	17.9	7.9	1.3	0.0	1,701
Peru	6.2	5.1	22.1	32.3	4.8	5.8	6.8	14.8	2.0	0.1	3,555

* Including West Asia.

Table 12. Percent Distribution of Husbands (Partners) According to Present or Most Recent Occupation

Country	Professional Technical & Administrative	Clerical	Sales Workers	Agriculture, Forestry Fishing, Hunting		Private Household Workers	Other Service Workers	Manual		Not Stated	Number of Husbands (Partners)
				Self- Employed	Non-Self- Employed			Skilled	Unskilled		
Asia and Pacific*											
Bangladesh	4.6	2.1	10.5	34.8	21.7 ¹	0.0	1.8	21.0		2.2	6,515
Fiji	7.5	4.7	6.4	25.2	8.2	0.0	7.3	26.8	13.8	0.1	4,928
Indonesia	7.8		18.3		56.7	0.0	(In Sales)	15.9		0.6	9,155
Jordan	11.8	6.3	11.5	2.1	5.8	7.7	20.6	31.9	2.4	0.1	3,612
Korea, Republic of	9.2	7.5	11.6	29.2	4.9	0.0	5.2	24.8	6.5	1.1	5,430
Malaysia	7.0	5.9	10.4	20.7	17.5	1.0	7.6	25.4	4.5	0.0	6,321
Nepal	0.7	3.5	3.5	68.0	6.8	4.5		7.9		5.0	5,940
Pakistan	4.0	3.8	10.6	25.4	17.6	2.2	7.3	18.3	12.8	0.0	4,952
Philippines	6.3	4.4	6.0	29.3	20.4	0.3	5.8	22.6	4.1	0.7	9,268
Sri Lanka	7.0	4.4	9.1	26.4	15.4	0.1	7.0	19.4	10.0	1.1	6,810
Thailand	7.1	2.3	5.9	59.2	3.4	0.1	4.3	14.2	3.2	0.0	3,820
Latin America and Caribbean											
Colombia	6.7	4.1	11.1	9.4	28.0	0.0	5.5	31.2	3.8	0.2	3,302
Costa Rica	14.0	5.1	8.9	11.8	21.3	0.3	5.7	26.6	6.3	0.0	3,037
Dominican Republic	4.9	3.6	10.2	27.6	11.5	0.0	8.6	28.7	4.3	0.0	2,257
Guyana	11.4	6.5	3.8	2.3	19.9	0.1	13.4	31.1	9.8	0.6	3,616
Jamaica	10.5	3.7	6.1	12.1	6.9	0.1	7.6	38.7	8.5	5.7 ³	2,766
Mexico ²	11.1	4.7	6.8	16.9	20.7	0.1	11.9	25.2	1.2	1.2	6,255
Panama	12.8	5.0	7.7	16.3	9.3	0.1	11.6	33.6	3.3	0.2	3,203
Peru	9.1	6.8	9.5	30.2	9.4	0.1	5.3	19.1	9.0	1.4	5,640

* Includes West Asia.

¹ Includes 8.6 percent who are sharecroppers, and 13.1 percent who are landless laborers.² Additional question asked on whether husband had any other job apart from his principal one, and occupation of the second job was also obtained.³ Includes 2.5 percent not working.

Table 13. Percent Distribution of Women According to Place of Work, For Those Employed After First Marriage

Country	Worked After First Marriage				Did Not Work After First Marriage	Not Stated	Number of Women
	Family Farm	Other Farm	At Home	Away From Home			
Asia and Pacific*							
Bangladesh	0.4	0.8	4.1	8.1	86.5	0.0	6,515
Fiji	2.1	(4)†	4.3	18.3	75.3	0.0	4,928
Indonesia	27.1	17.8	8.7	15.4	31.0	0.0	9,155
Jordan	4.0	1.1	3.4	5.6	85.9	0.0	3,612
Korea, Republic of	27.9	3.1	13.4	15.7	39.5	0.4	5,430
Malaysia ³	19.4	15.5	7.1	14.6 ⁶	43.4	0.1	3,576
Nepal	58.8	5.6	1.0	3.3	31.3	0.0	5,940
Pakistan	(5)	(5)	10.0	9.0	81.0	0.0	4,952
Philippines	10.0	9.1	12.5	24.7	43.7	0.0	9,268
Sri Lanka	10.6	2.5	4.4	24.8	57.7	0.0	6,810
Thailand	56.9	9.4	8.8	15.4	9.6	0.0	3,820
Latin America and Caribbean							
Colombia	2.4	2.2	10.8	28.2 ²	56.4	0.0	3,302
Costa Rica	1.7	2.7	5.8	34.2	55.6	0.0	3,037
Dominican Republic	2.8	2.0	7.4	32.5	55.2	0.0	2,257
Guyana ¹	5.1	2.8	5.9	34.3	51.9	0.2	3,616
Jamaica ¹	3.6	2.3	6.3	62.2	25.4	0.2	2,766
Mexico	4.4 ⁹		7.1	21.1	67.4	0.0	6,255
Panama	1.2	0.4	5.5	46.0	46.9	0.0	3,203
Peru	20.4	3.0	16.6	23.0	37.0	0.0	5,640

* Including West Asia.

† The numbers in parentheses are footnote numbers.

¹ In the case of Guyana and Jamaica questions were asked relative to the birth of the first child. To maintain comparability, we use women with 1+ children as the base population for this variable.

² Maids living in at someone else's home were considered to be working away from home.

³ Agricultural workers were not asked whether they had worked on the family farm or another farm. Family farm workers were estimated, however, to be those women who were in agricultural occupations, and who either worked at home, or worked away, but were unpaid family workers or own account workers on the work status question. Workers on Other farms were those who worked away from home, in agricultural occupations, but were employed by someone else.

⁴ This category was not defined since the one question replacing core questions 605 to 607 contained the categories 'In own house', 'on family farm' and 'Away from Home' only. Presumably work on other farms was included in 'Away from Home'.

⁵ Work on any farm (family or other) not defined to be work.

⁶ Includes 0.3 percent who worked both away and at home.

⁷ The women asked this question are those who have worked since the birth of the first child if they have one or more children or who have worked after the first union if they have no children.

⁸ Asked to women who have worked after first birth (if 1+ children) or who had ever worked, (if had no children). Therefore women with children who had only worked before first birth are classified as never worked (Guyana = 341, Jamaica = 207).

⁹ The question on whether it was work on a family farm was not asked.

Table 14. Additional Background Variables For Woman and Husband*

Country	Woman					Husband					Other variables	Woman and Husband Region of Residence ²²
	Religion ¹	Ethnicity ²	Language ³	Migration ⁴	Income	Age ⁵	Childhood Residence	Income	Under Employment			
Asia and Pacific†												
Bangladesh	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Ownership/cultivation of land; Section 9 on Assets and Expenditures	Yes	
Fiji	Yes	Yes	No	Yes ⁷	No	No	No	No	Yes ¹⁰	Religion; Industry	Yes	
Indonesia	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes ¹⁰	None	Yes	
Jordan	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	None	Yes	
Korea, Republic of	Yes ¹¹	No	No	Yes ⁷	Yes ⁹	No	Yes ¹⁶	Yes ^{12,14}	Yes ¹⁰	None	Yes	
Malaysia	Yes ¹¹	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁶	Yes ⁹	Yes	Yes	Yes ^{9,14}	No	Community group; language of schooling; place of work	No	
Nepal	Yes	Yes	No	Yes ⁶	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	None	Yes	
Pakistan	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	None	Yes	
Philippines	Yes ¹¹	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes ²⁰	No	No	Location of work ²¹	Yes	
Sri Lanka	Yes	Yes	No	Yes ⁷	Yes	No	Yes	Yes ⁸	Yes ¹⁰	Industry employed in	Yes	
Thailand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	None	Yes	
Latin America and Caribbean												
Colombia	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	None	Yes	
Costa Rica	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Type of employer	Yes	
Dominican Republic	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	None	Yes	
Guyana	Yes	Yes	No	Yes ⁶	No	No	No	No	No	Ethnicity; Religion	Yes	
Jamaica	Yes	No	No	Yes ⁶	No	No	No	Yes ^{9,17}	No	Asked if currently working; if not, month and year last worked	Yes	
Mexico	No	No	No	Yes ^{6,7}	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ¹³	No	Industry; Migration ¹⁵ ; Land Owned ¹⁸ ; Employment at Marriage ¹⁹	Yes	
Panama	Yes ¹¹	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	None	Yes	
Peru	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	None	Yes	

* Categories and exceptions are footnoted.

† Including West Asia.

¹ Religion — Thailand: Buddhism, Islam, Confucianism, Christianity, Other. Malaysia: Muslim, Catholic, Other Christian, Hindu, Buddhist, Buddhist and Ancestor worshipper, Ancestor Worshipper, Free Thinker or no religion. Sri Lanka: Buddhist, Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Other. Fiji: Methodist, Catholic, Hindu, Moslem, Other. Jordan: Moslem, Catholic, Other Christian, Other Religion. Korea: None, Buddhist, Protestant, Catholic, Other. Nepal: Hindu, Buddhist, Islam, Other. Bangladesh: Islam, Hindu, Christian, Buddhist. Other. Panama: Catholic-practising, Catholic-not-practising, Not Catholic. Guyana: Roman Catholic, Anglican, Other Christian, Hindu, Muslim, Other Non-Christian, None. Jamaica: Anglican, Baptist, Methodist, Moravian, Presby/Congreg; Roman Catholic, Church of God, Other, None. Philippines: Roman Catholic, Protestant, Islam, Other.

² Ethnicity — Thailand: Interviewer observation: Thai, Thai-Chinese, Thai-Muslim, Chinese, Malaysian, Indian, Other. Malaysia: Malay, Chinese, Indian, Other. Sri Lanka: Sinhalese, Sri Lanka Tamil, Indian Tamil, Sri Lanka Moor, Other. Fiji: Fijian, Indian. Nepal: Rai, Newar, Bhraman, Satar-Sunwar-Dhanwar, Mosar-Darai-Tharu, Chhetri, Tamang, Gunung Nagar, Musalman, Other. Guyana: African, East Indian, Amerindian, Mixed, Other. Philippines: Tagala, Cebuana, Ilocana, Hilongga, Bicolana, Moslem, Others.

³ Language — Thailand: Standard Thai, Northern Thai, Northeastern Thai, Southern Thai, Malaysian, Cambodian, Vietnamese, Chinese, Other. Malaysia: Language of instruction in school: Arabic, Malaysian, English, Chinese, Tamil, Other. Indonesia: Language or languages normally spoken at home: Bahasa, Indonesia, Javanese, Sundanese, Maduranese, Balinese, Other. Philippines: Tagalog, Cebuano, Iloco, Hiligaynon, Bicol, Moslem, Other.

⁴ The question 'Have you always lived in (*current* residence)?' is the only direct core question on migration.

⁵ Age of husband is not a core question. Indonesia obtained the age of husbands of currently married women who were living with their husbands, and the age difference between the last husband of the widowed, separated or divorced women, as well as the birth date of both current and last husband. Peru: Month and year of birth; if DK how old is he or was he when he died. Malaysia: All women asked birth date of (present, last, late) husband, and if DK, then his age when she married him. Nepal and Jordan: Only currently married women asked age. Bangladesh: Only once-married women asked. Colombia: How old is (or would have been) your husband now? Panama: Month and Year of birth; if don't know, how old is (was) he? Mexico: How old is your (current, last) husband? Costa Rica: Month and Year of birth of the current or last husband. If DK then how old is he (or was he when he died).

⁶ The core question on 'Have you always lived in' was replaced by — Malaysia: How many years lived in current place, which provided a code for always. Nepal: In which district were you born? Guyana and Jamaica: The usual question was not asked (as in Footnote 4); instead a series of questions were asked. Using Jamaica as an example, whether born in Jamaica or another country; if in Jamaica, where, obtaining full address and how many years lived in place of interview, if abroad, which country, and how long lived in Jamaica. Mexico: The usual question was not asked, but the question 1.05 'Apart from your place of birth, have you ever lived in any other place for more than 6 months?' yields an approximation to the core variable.

⁷ Additional information was obtained on migration — Korea: Respondents who had not always lived in current place were asked place of birth, place of residence before present place and how long ago since she moved to present place. Sri Lanka: Asked if respondents were living in current place of residence at the time of the 1971 Population Census, i.e. about 4 years ago. If not, place of residence at that time obtained. Fiji: If has not always lived in current residence, asked how many years lived there. Mexico: Beginning with the place of birth, migration history obtained: (Places, Number of years lived, until what age lived) in all places where respondent lived more than 6 months.

⁸ Income during the last working month.

⁹ Average monthly income of current or most recent job (after first marriage, for women).

¹⁰ Questions were asked about unemployment — Indonesia: Currently married women only were asked if their husband had a job at present, and if not, whether he worked in the past 12 months, and if not, what was the last year he had worked. Korea: Currently married and living with spouse asked if husband had job at present and if not, whether he worked during the last 12 months. Sri Lanka: Currently married women asked number of days that husband worked during past one month, and number of months during past one year. Fiji: Currently married women were asked if husband currently working. If not, was he unemployed, retired, a student, villager or other.

¹¹ Additional questions were asked on religion — Korea: The usual question 'What is your religion?' was preceded by the question 'Do you have a religion which you believe in?' and followed by a question on frequency of attendance at a place of worship. Malaysia: 'How important is religion in your daily life?...' 5 point scale of importance. Panama: 'Do you attend religious services?', 'How important is religion in your life?', 'Do you go to communion?', and if so, how often?' Philippines: 'How often do you attend religious services?'

¹² Only currently married women, living with spouse, and whose spouse worked in the last 12 months were asked husband's income.

¹³ Monthly income for all the jobs, obtained for any period, and coded for month.

¹⁴ Income of total household also was obtained. In the case of Malaysia, for each earning member separately, along with the person's relationship to the Head of Household.

¹⁵ All women were asked the place of birth of their (current, last) husband, and currently married women living with their husbands were also asked if he had lived in any other places for more than six months. If so, then which was the place before the current one, and how long did he live there. Also, how long had he lived in the current place of residence.

¹⁶ Place of birth of the (present, last or late) husband also obtained.

¹⁷ Only women currently in a commonlaw or married union were asked this question. Also partners who were present were directly asked themselves.

¹⁸ If husbands were self-employed farmers, question on how many hectares of land owned.

¹⁹ Women were asked about the employment of their (current, last) husband at the time of marriage — occupation, industry, work status, landownership if self-employed farmer, and number of permanent employees if self-employed.

²⁰ The usual phrase of 'Up to say age 12' was changed to be age 15.

²¹ Data obtained on place of work relative to place of residence, time taken and means of transport to place of work.

²² The codes for Region of Residence, applicable to both women and husbands, are — Bangladesh: Rajshani, Khulna, Dacca, Chittagong. Fiji: Central, Western, Northern, Eastern. Indonesia: DKI Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, DI Yogyakarta, East Java, Bali. Jordan: Amman, Zarka & Irbid, Other towns, Large Villages, Medium Villages, Small Villages. Korea: Seoul, Pusan, Kyunggi Do, Kangwon Do, Chungcheong Pukdo, Chungcheong Namdo, Kyungsang Pukdo, Kyungsang Namdo, Cholla Pukdo, Cholla Namdo, Cheju. Nepal: Hill, Terai, Mountain, Other. Pakistan: Punjab, Sind, NWFP, Baluchistan. Philippines: Metropolitan Manila, Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao. Sri Lanka: Metropolitan Colombo, SW Lowlands excluding Colombo, Dry Zone excluding East Coast and North, East Coast, North, South Central Hill Country. Thailand: North, North East, South, Central excluding Bangkok, Bangkok. Colombia: Atlantic, Oriental, Central, Pacific, Bogota. Costa Rica: Metropolitan Area, Central Valley Urban, Central Valley Rural, Other Urban, Other Rural. Dominican Republic: S. Central, N.W., N. Central, SW, East. Guyana: Georgetown, Suburbs of Georgetown, New Amsterdam, Linden, Remote Areas, W. Berbice, E. Bank Demerara, Essequibo, W. Demerara, East Coast Demerara, Berbice. Jamaica: Kingston, St Andrew, St Thomas, Portland, St Mary, St Ann Trelawny, St James, Hanover, Westmoreland, St Elizabeth, Manchester, Clarendon, St Catherine. Mexico: N.W., N.E., N., W., Central, Gulf, S.E., S. Pacific. Panama: Metropolitan Urban, Metropolitan Rural, Other Urban, Other Rural. Peru: Metropolitan Lima, North, Central, South East.

Table 15. Additional Work Variables Obtained for Women*

Country	Employment before Marriage			Employment after Marriage			Other Variables
	Occupation	Number Years Worked	Location of Work	Number Years Worked	Year last Worked	Worked First Birth Interval	
Asia and Pacific†							
Bangladesh	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Number of employees for self-employed, before and after marriage
Fiji ¹⁶	Yes ¹⁰	No	Yes ¹⁰	No	No	Yes	Underemployment ¹⁷
Indonesia	Yes	Yes ⁶	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	None
Jordan	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	None
Korea, Republic of	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Number of hours per week
Malaysia ¹⁵	Yes ⁷	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Number of hours per week ²
Nepal	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	None
Pakistan	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes ⁸	No	None
Philippines ⁹	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁴	Work history ¹¹
Sri Lanka	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁴	Number of hours per week ⁵
Thailand ¹	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁴	None
Latin America and Caribbean							
Colombia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	None
Costa Rica	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Type of employer ²
Dominican Republic	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	None
Guyana ¹²	Yes	Yes ¹³	No	Yes ¹³	Yes ¹⁴	No	None
Jamaica ¹²	Yes	Yes ¹³	No	Yes ¹³	Yes ¹⁴	No	None
Mexico	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Industry; Number of Employees
Panama	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	None
Peru	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Underemployment ¹⁷

* Occupation and location of work after marriage are not included.

† Including West Asia.

¹ Questions asked about whether worked in the 12 months before marriage, and if not, then whether worked at any time before marriage.

² For both before and after marriage employment.

³ This is not a core question.

⁴ Whether worked during other intervals also asked: Thailand — first to seventh intervals; Sri Lanka — first 10 intervals; Philippines — first to 7th and last interval.

⁵ Sri Lanka also asked the number of days worked in last month, and number of months in last year.

⁶ Also asked if worked in the one-year period before first marriage.

⁷ Name and address and the activities/product of establishment also obtained.

⁸ Pakistan asked how long ago instead of the year last worked.

⁹ In the case of the Philippines the structure of the questions differed from the core. For women who had only one job in their whole life, a job which was started before first marriage, information on their work before marriage may be obtained from the first set of questions asked to all ever-married women. Women who had more than one job, the first of which began before marriage were asked about this first job, in a different set of questions. In the reverse manner, a similar selection process is necessary to obtain ever-workers who had worked after marriage.

¹⁰ Questions about occupation, work status etc. asked only about current or most recent work — therefore these data can be obtained for employment before marriage only for those women who worked only before, but not after marriage.

¹¹ Philippines: Full work histories obtained for women from marriage up to the time they had started their last or current job. For each job, asked when started, occupation, if worked continuously up to birth of next child (or up to present); if not, why stopped.

¹² Questions were asked in relation to before and after the birth of the first child, not the first marriage.

¹³ Childless women were asked total number of years worked in *whole life*; women with children were asked years worked after and before birth of first child, in 2 separate questions.

¹⁴ Women who were not currently working, and who had ever worked (if no child) or who had worked after first birth (if had children) were asked year and month last worked. But this excludes women with children who had worked only before the first birth.

¹⁵ Questions 723 to 729 were asked on the women's attitude to mothers working, family's attitude and children as a restriction.

¹⁶ Work is defined to be employment earning money only.

¹⁷ Fiji: Whether had worked within the last 12 months, and whether work was part-time or full-time (see definition of work). Peru: Whether worked only for certain months of the year or for the greater part of the year, and whether usually worked part of the day or all day.

Section 6. Work History from Core Questionnaire

APPENDIX I

SECTION 6. WORK HISTORY

601. As you know, many women work – I mean aside from doing their own housework. Some take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, or have a small business, or work on the family farm. Are you doing any such work at the present time?

YES 1

NO 2

602. Have you ever worked since the day when you were first married?

YES 1

NO 2

(SKIP TO 613)

603. In what year did you last work?
19__ (YEAR)

604. I would like to ask some questions about (your present work, the last work you did). What (is, was) your occupation – that is, what kind of work (do, did) you do?

605. *INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX*

WORK (IS, WAS)
FARMING 1

WORK (IS, WAS)
NOT FARMING 2

(SKIP TO 607)

606. (Is, was) that your family farm?

YES 1

NO 2

(SKIP TO 610)

(SKIP TO 609)

607. (Do, did) you work mostly at home or (do, did) you work mostly away from home in that job?

HOME 1

AWAY 2

608. (Are, were) you employed by some member of your family, or by someone else, or (are, were) you self-employed?

FAMILY
MEMBER 1

SOMEONE
ELSE 2

SELF-
EMPLOYED 3

(SKIP TO 610)

609. (Do, did) you get paid mostly in cash or mostly in kind?

CASH 1

KIND 2

UNPAID 3

9

1 2 4

5 7

9

10

11

13 15

16

17

18

19

20

610. About how many years in all have you worked since you first were married?
_____ (YEARS)

--	--

21

611. INTERVIEWER: TICK APPROPRIATE BOX (SEE 211)

NO LIVE BIRTH 1

ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS 2

--

23

612. Did you work between the time you were first married and the birth of your first child?

YES 1

NO 2

--

24

613. Now let us go back to the time before you were first married. Did you do any work at any time before you first were married?

YES 1

NO 2

--

25

(SKIP TO 701)

614. For how many years altogether did you work before you first were married?
_____ (YEARS)

--	--

26

615. What kind of work did you do mainly, before you first were married?

--	--	--

28 30

616. Were you employed by some member of your family, or by someone else, or were you self-employed?

FAMILY MEMBER 1

SOMEONE ELSE 2

SELF-EMPLOYED 3

--

31

(SKIP TO 701)

617. Did you get paid mostly in cash or mostly in kind?

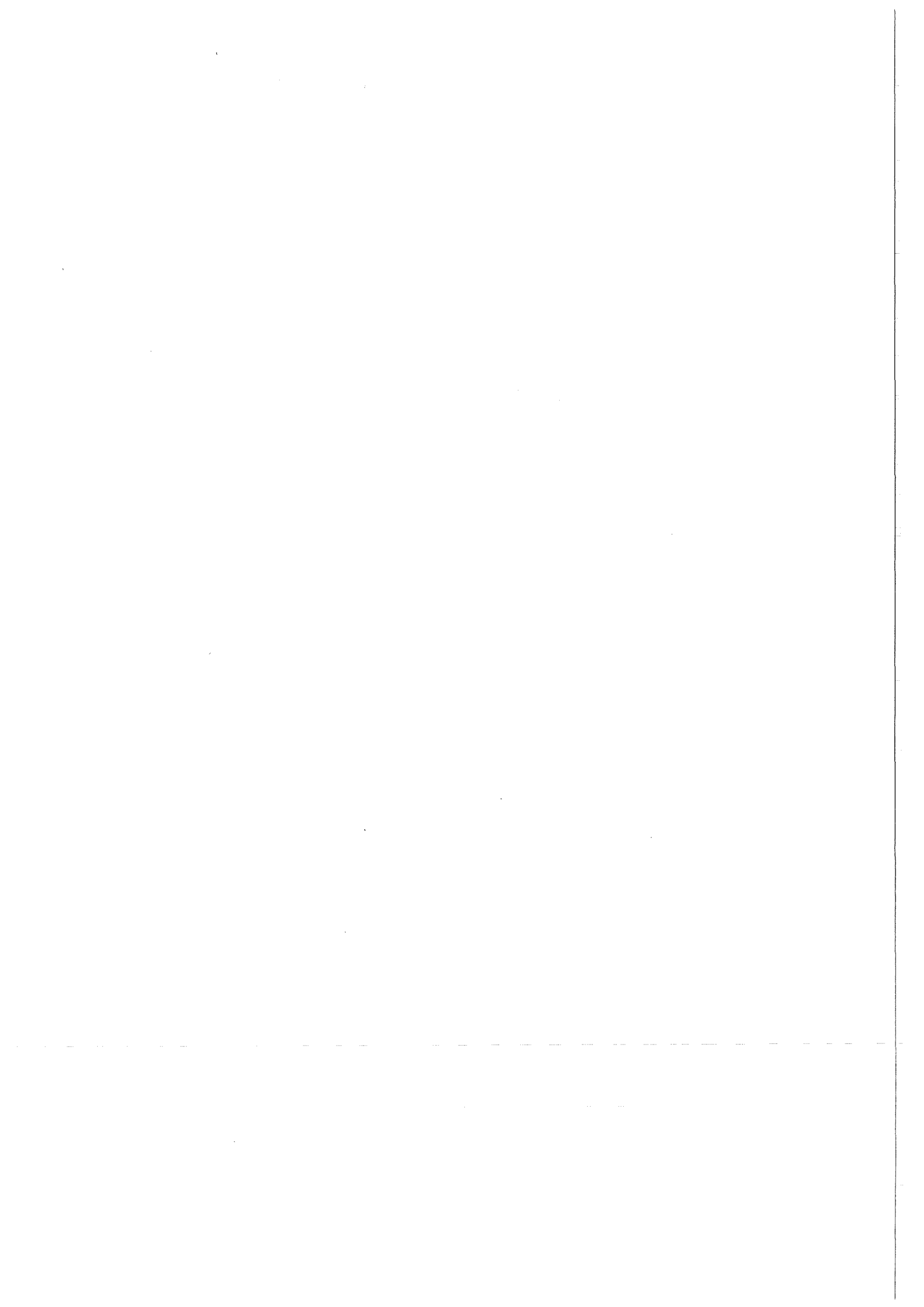
CASH 1

KIND 2

UNPAID 3

--

32



APPENDIX II
Coding of Occupation
(Appendix 4 of Editing and Coding Manual)

Coding of Occupation

No single international classification of occupations is, or can be, adequate for all countries. Recognizing this, the WFS has not attempted to dictate to participating countries any particular coding scheme for occupation. But for the purpose of carrying out international comparisons, which is one of the objects of the WFS exercise, it is desirable that there be a certain standardization between countries. For this reason we have developed a one-digit, 9-category classification of occupations which will be used when the time comes for tabulations on an international scale.

The implication of the foregoing is not that we expect every country to use the code we have developed, but rather that whatever system it does use should be capable of being mapped into our categories. In general, we would expect countries to code occupation in two or three digits, as suits their needs. They will undoubtedly often use the classification developed by their respective labour ministries or statistical offices. However, before the national director adopts such a classification wholesale, we must request that he check that each of the national categories fits unambiguously into one, and only one, of the WFS groups. If there is some incompatibility, congruence can generally be achieved by simply splitting some of the categories of the national classification.

The classification we have developed is based on the *International Standard Classification of Occupations* (ISCO) developed by the International Labour Office in 1958, and later revised in 1968. Our grouping is intended for developing countries. Hence, more categories are devoted to occupations concentrated in the primary and tertiary sectors of the economy than is usual in international classifications. The grouping, and the manner in which it maps into ISCO, follow.

WFS GROUP	TITLE
1	Professional, technical, administrative, executive, and managerial workers.
2	Clerical and related workers.
3	Sales workers.
4	Farmers, farm managers and supervisors, fishers, hunters and related workers.
5	Non-self-employed agricultural and animal husbandry workers.
6	Private household workers: housekeepers, cooks, maids and related workers.
7	Other service and related workers, members of the armed forces.
8	Craftsmen; skilled and semi-skilled production workers and transport equipment operators.
9	Unskilled workers and labourers.

CONSTITUTION OF WFS GROUPS IN TERMS OF ISCO

WFS GROUP	INTERNATIONAL STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS-1968	
1	Major Groups	0/1
	Major Group	2
	Groups	3-1, 4-0, 5-0
2	Major Group	3 except: 3-1, 3-6, 3-70.30, 3-70.40 and 3-70.90
3	Major Group	4 except: 4-0
4	Minor Groups	6-0, 6-1, 6-4
5	Minor Group	6-2
6	Groups	5-20.30, 5-31.40, 5-40.30, 5-40.35, and 5-40.40
7	Groups	3-6, 3-70.30, 3-70.40, 3-70.90, 5-1, 5-2 (except 5-20.30), 5-3 (except 5-31.40), 5-40.50, 5-40.55, 5-40.60, 5-40.70, 5-40.90, 5-5, 5-6, 5-7, 5-8, 5-9
8	Minor Group	6-3
	Major Group	7 except: 7-11.05, 7-11.10
	Major Group	8
	Major Group	9 except: 9-71, 9-81, 9-86, 9-89.50, 9-89.90, 9-9
9	Groups	7-11.05, 7-11.10, 9-71, 9-81, 9-86, 9-89.50, 9-89.90, 9-9

EXPLANATORY NOTES ON THE WFS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING

WFS Group 1 comprises ISCO Major Groups 0/1 and 2 as well as Minor Groups 3-1, 4-0 and 5-0. The criterion for including these ISCO Minor Groups here is that we are interested in all managers, regardless of the field of endeavour (industry).

WFS Group 2 corresponds in general to ISCO Major Group 3. However, we have something of a sedentary bias and have hence removed transport conductors, postmen, messengers, and other office boys to WFS Group 7 (service workers).

WFS Group 4 includes, in addition to farmers and farm managers, peasant farmers and members of their immediate families who work the land. If a question arises as to whether a family, farming a plot of land, belongs in WFS Group 4 or 5, the decision must rest on the decision-making power of the family head *vis à vis* crops and land. If the head of the family is relatively free to decide what, where, when and how to plant (within constraints dictated by climatological and technological factors), he belongs in Group 4. If, on the other hand, he simply follows the instructions of someone else and has little or no decision-making power, he belongs in Group 5. This is the spirit behind the differentiation. The questions of the actual ownership of the land and/or disposition of the harvest are not crucial. If in a given country there are arrangements (e.g., cooperative farms) which are incongruent with the spirit of our differentiation, allowance can be made through the introduction of another category in the national classification.

Fishers and hunters are included in WFS Group 4 on the grounds that in developing countries they are often self-employed and hence similar to peasant farmers. Loggers, the other component of the ISCO Major Group 6, are normally not self-employed but are usually more skilled than ordinary farm labourers. Hence they have been placed in WFS Group 8 rather than Group 5.

WFS Groups 6 and 7 are distinguished from one another because domestic servants are numerous in most developing countries and at the same time comprise a social stratum quite distinct from that of other service workers.

Members of the armed forces are included in WFS Group 7 because their work is not unlike that of protective service workers, such as policemen. Countries may wish to reserve special categories for the armed forces, perhaps differentiated by rank. In most countries the question will be of little substantive importance, inasmuch as the survey is restricted to private households.

The partition of WFS Groups 8 and 9 represents an attempt to distinguish the skilled and semi-skilled workers from the unskilled and labourers. This latter group is quite numerous in developing countries and with respect to both social status and remuneration, is quite distinct from the group of skilled and semi-skilled workers.

It should be pointed out that the WFS classification is intended for both women and men. The following is a listing of occupational groupings at minor, and where necessary, at unit and even particular levels from the 1968 ISCO, organized in terms of the WFS groups. The ISCO code is shown in parentheses. (n.e.c. means not elsewhere classified).

WFS GROUP 1

Physical scientists and related technicians	(0-1)
Architects, engineers and related technicians	(0-2, 0-3)
Aircraft and ships' officers	(0-4)
Life scientists and related technicians	(0-5)
Medical, dental, veterinary and related workers	(0-6, 0-7)
Statisticians, mathematicians, systems analysts and related technicians	(0-8)
Economists	(0-9)
Accountants	(1-1)
Jurists	(1-2)
Teachers	(1-3)
Workers in religion	(1-4)
Authors, journalists and related writers	(1-5)
Sculptors, painters, photographers and related creative artists	(1-6)
Composers and performing artists	(1-7)
Athletes, sportsmen and related workers	(1-8)
Professional, technical and related workers n.e.c.	(1-9)
Legislative officials and government administrators	(2-0)
Managers	(2-1)
Government executive officials	(3-1)
Managers (wholesale and retail trade)	(4-0)
Managers (catering and lodging services)	(5-0)

WFS GROUP 2

Clerical supervisors	(3-0)
Stenographers, typists, card- and tape-punching machine operators	(3-2)
Book-keepers, cashiers and related workers	(3-3)
Computing machine operators	(3-4)
Transport and communications supervisors	(3-5)
Mail sorting clerks	(3-70.20)
Telephone and telegraph operators	(3-8)
Clerical and related workers n.e.c.	(3-9)

WFS GROUP 3

Working proprietors (wholesale and retail trade)	(4-1)
Sales supervisors and buyers	(4-2)
Technical salesmen, commercial travellers and manufacturers' agents	(4-3)
Insurance, real estate, securities and business services salesmen and auctioneers	(4-4)
Salesmen, shop assistants and related workers	(4-5)
Sales workers n.e.c.	(4-9)

WFS GROUP 4

Farm managers and supervisors	(6-0)
Farmers including peasant farmers	(6-1)
Fishermen, hunters and related workers	(6-4)

WFS GROUP 5

Non-self-employed agricultural and animal husbandry workers	(6-2)
---	-------

WFS GROUP 6

Housekeepers (private service)	(5-20.30)
Cooks (private service)	(5-31.40)
Housemaids (private service)	(5-40.20)
Personal maids, valets	(5-40.30)
Nursemaids	(5-40.35)
Companions	(5-40.40)

WFS GROUP 7

Transport conductors	(3-6)
Postmen	(3-70.30)
Messengers	(3-70.40)
Other mail distribution clerks; office boys	(3-70.90)
Working proprietors (catering and lodging services)	(5-1)

Housekeeping and related service supervisors (except those in private service)	(5-2 except 5-20.30)
Cooks, waiters, bartenders and related workers (except cooks in private service)	(5-3 except 5-31.40)
Chambermaids	(5-40.50)
Hotel concierges	(5-40.55)
Ship's steward	(5-40.60)
Wardrobe mistresses (stage and studio)	(5-40.70)
Other maids and related housekeeping service workers	(5-40.90)
Building caretakers, charworkers, cleaners and related workers	(5-5)
Launderers, dry-cleaners and pressers	(5-6)
Hairdressers, barbers, beauticians and related workers	(5-7)
Protective service workers	(5-8)
Service workers n.e.c.	(5-9)

WFS GROUP 8

Loggers and other forestry workers	(6-3)
Production supervisors and general foremen	(7-0)
Miners, quarrymen, well drillers and related workers except general miners and general quarrymen	(7-1 except 7-11.05 & 7-11.10)
Metal processors	(7-2)
Wood preparation workers and paper makers	(7-3)
Chemical processors and related workers	(7-4)
Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers	(7-5)
Tanners, fellmongers and pelt dressers	(7-6)
Food and beverage processors	(7-7)
Tobacco preparers and tobacco product makers	(7-8)
Tailors, dressmakers, sewers, upholsterers and related workers	(7-9)
Shoemakers and leather goods makers	(8-0)
Cabinetmakers and related woodworkers	(8-1)
Stone cutters and carvers	(8-2)
Blacksmiths, toolmakers and machine-tool operators	(8-3)
Machinery fitters, machine assemblers and precision instrument makers (except electrical)	(8-4)
Electrical fitters and related electrical and electronics workers	(8-5)
Broadcasting station and sound equipment operators and cinema projectionists	(8-6)

Plumbers, welders, sheet metal and structural metal preparers and erectors	(8-7)
Jewellery and precious metal workers	(8-8)
Glass formers, potters and related workers	(8-9)
Rubber and plastic product makers	(9-0)
Paper and paperboard products makers	(9-1)
Printers and related workers	(9-2)
Painters	(9-3)
Production and related workers n.e.c.	(9-4)
Bricklayers, carpenters and other construction workers	(9-5)
Stationary engine and related equipment operators	(9-6)
Material-handling and related equipment operators except dockers and freight handlers	(9-7 except 9-71)
Ship's engine-room ratings	(9-82)
Railway engine drivers and firemen	(9-83)
Railway brakemen, signalmen and shunters	(9-84)
Motor vehicle drivers	(9-85)
Transport equipment operators n.e.c. except pedal vehicle or other drivers of self-propelled vehicles	(9-89 except 9-89.50 & 9-89.90)

WFS GROUP 9

Miner (general)	(7-11.05)
Quarrymen (general)	(7-11.10)
Dockers and freight handlers	(9-71)
Ship's deck ratings, barge crews and boatmen	(9-81)
Animal and animal-drawn vehicle drivers	(9-86)
Pedal-vehicle drivers	(9-89.50)
Other transport equipment operators including those who pull rickshaws or handcarts	(9-89.90)
Labourers not elsewhere classified	(9-9)



Coding of Occupation

A Revision of Appendix 4 of the
WFS Editing and Coding Manual

JANUARY 1978

BASIC DOCUMENTATION

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Coding of Occupation

A REVISION OF APPENDIX 4 OF THE WFS EDITING AND CODING MANUAL

This appendix and the occupational code which it contains represent a substantial revision of the original *WFS Editing and Coding Manual* (Basic Documentation No. 7, WFS/TECH. 250, 1976).

GENERAL PROCEDURE

Countries are expected to code occupation initially according to their own national system. The WFS Core Questionnaire standard lay-out provides for this. However, the use that is made of these columns in tabulation and reporting is a matter of national needs and requires no recommendation from WFS.

An additional box is provided for the single digit classification recommended in this appendix. The purpose of this classification is to allow reporting in terms which (i) are compatible both with the national system and with recognized international norms; (ii) allow maximal international comparability; and (iii) provide for the special requirements of a fertility survey in a developing country. It is recommended that this column be coded direct from the survey response and that tabulations based on this variable be included in Country Report No. 1 in accordance with the WFS Guidelines.

In the interests of simplifying the coder's work, the same code is recommended for use in coding woman's occupation and husband's occupation.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

Two main international standards exist for the coding of occupations: (i) **the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO)**, developed by the International Labour Office and published in 1958, substantially revised for final publication in 1968; and (ii) **COTA**, developed by the Inter-American Statistical Institute and specially revised for the 1970 census round (publication 1971). ISCO is used, with only minor adaptations, by the great majority of developing countries outside Latin America, while COTA is used by nearly all Latin American countries.

ISCO and COTA differ substantially. In both cases, the primary classification consists of "Major Groups". In ISCO, since the 1968 revision, these do not correspond one-to-one with the first digit, since two of the major groups consist of two or three first digits. In COTA, however, major groups and first digits correspond strictly. The two classifications can be made roughly compatible by grouping together the COTA major groups 5, 6, 7 and 8, when they correspond very approximately to the last ISCO major group, 7/8/9.

WFS CLASSIFICATION

The recommended classification given in this Appendix takes account of the above grouping to maximize international comparability while respecting national classification systems. A further grouping is recommended in order to ensure categories of adequate size for meaningful analysis. Finally, it is recommended that three major groups be split into two parts each, with the aim of creating sub-groups relevant to the analysis of fertility. Details are given below.

a) **Combining of ISCO Major Groups 0/1 and 2.**

In most developing countries this grouping is necessitated by the frequency distribution of the occupational categories: the individual Major Groups 0/1 and 2 do not contain enough people (certainly not enough women) to provide useful analytical categories.

b) **Splitting of ISCO Major Group 5 (service workers) to distinguish domestic servants.**

In some developing countries servants may account for over one-third of all occupa-

tions for certain categories (e.g., among women employed before marriage). The group clearly has a unique social situation and there is a strong case for separating it from other service workers.

c) **Splitting of ISCO Major Group 6 (farmers, etc.) to distinguish the self-employed.**

This separates peasant farmers, who are self-employed or who work on their family farm, from agricultural labourers. The distinction is not important in all developing countries; however in some there exists a substantial proportion of agricultural wage-earners, with a social situation very different from that of independent peasant farmers. Thus it is desirable to maintain the distinction for the purpose of international comparisons.

d) **Splitting of ISCO Major Group 7/8/9 (production and transport workers and labourers) to distinguish skilled workers**

In some developing countries the possession of industrial skills is a major factor affecting income and status. Unskilled workers, or labourers, constitute one of the major groups in COTA but not in ISCO, where they are dealt with on a "not elsewhere classified" basis. Early WFS experience suggests that use of the ISCO approach may lead to serious under-reporting of this category. For this reason WFS recommends that coders in countries using ISCO should proceed by first identifying cases as falling into ISCO Major Group 7/8/9, and then distinguishing skilled from unskilled by direct reference to the occupation response. This procedure seems more likely to produce valid data than the alternative of coding by ISCO to the third digit and then classifying skill by reference to a list of occupations to be considered as (un)skilled.

The revised WFS categories are defined and related to ISCO and COTA in the table which follows. Comparing the classification with the original WFS categories in the first edition of this manual, the correspondence is only very approximate but, in view of the well known uncertainties of occupational coding and international comparison in this area, it may be justifiable to treat the two as compatible for purposes of international comparisons. For this reason, the code numbers attached to the original categories have been maintained in the revision. Correspondence with ISCO and COTA is reasonably close when the grouping and splitting of categories is allowed for. The main discrepancy here arises from the fact that in ISCO, but not in COTA, certain categories of **managers** appear in various major groups according to the type of business they manage. In COTA they are all grouped together. In the revised WFS system this issue is deliberately left open so as to avoid conflict with national practices. As a consequence, countries obtaining the WFS code via ISCO will lack strict comparability with those going through COTA. It is thought that the discrepancy will be slight in practice.

WFS CATE-GORY	DESCRIPTION	ISCO MAJOR GROUP	COTA MAJOR GROUP
1	Professional, technical, administrative, managerial	0/1, 2	0, 1
2	Clerical	3	2
3	Sales workers	4	3
4	Self-employed workers in agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, hunting	6	4
5	Non-self-employed workers in agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, hunting	part 6	part 4
6	Private household workers	part 5	part 9
7	Other service workers	part 5	part 9
8	Production and transport workers: skilled	7/8/9	5, 6, 7
9	Production and transport workers: unskilled	part 7/8/9	8
0	Not stated	part	

Notes :

1. WFS CATEGORIES 4 AND 5

Coding instructions are as follows. It is assumed that the nature of the work has been identified as falling into the combined category 4 + 5 (ISCO 6 or COTA 4). The procedure depends on whether one is coding Q.604 or Q.615 or Q.709.

A.	Coding of Q.604 (current or latest occupation)	Code at Q.604
	Q.606 = YES (1) -----	4
	Q.606 = NO (2) -----	5
	Q.606 = Blank --- Q.608 = SELF-EMPLOYED (3)-----	4
	Q 608 = ANY OTHER -----	5
B.	Coding of Q.615 (Occupation before marriage)	Code at Q.615
	Q.616 = SELF-EMPLOYED (3) -----	4
	= ANY OTHER -----	5
C.	Coding of Q.709 (Occupation of husband)	Code at Q.709
	Q.710 = SELF-EMPLOYED (3) -----	4
	= ANY OTHER -----	5

2. **WFS CATEGORIES 6 AND 7**

Category 6 relates to domestic servants, corresponding to COTA sub-group 92.

3. **WFS CATEGORIES 8 AND 9**

Category 9 consists of labourers, day workers and in general all those doing work for which training or previous experience is not a requisite. The distinction is to be derived directly from the questionnaire response.