

The Global Stratification of Unemployment and Underemployment

By Gernot Köhler¹
gko15@hotmail.com

Abstract

The article presents statistical estimates concerning the global stratification of unemployment and underemployment. *Regional* breakdowns of unemployment are available in the literature, but regionally aggregated information does not fully reveal the global centre-periphery stratification that exists with respect to labour markets. In this article, countries are organized in terms of quintiles of GDP per capita. For each quintile of countries, averages of unemployment, underemployment, women's economic activity, and child employment are estimated. The available source data are not nearly as complete as would be desirable. Nevertheless, some plausible estimates are possible, which show the extent of global stratification with respect to unemployment and underemployment.

Introduction

The World Commission on the Social Dimensions of Globalisation, which was sponsored by the International Labour Office, observed critically that the main global economic organizations – namely, World Trade Organization, International Monetary Fund, and World Bank, are not committed to the creation of decent employment (World Commission 2004, p. 113, #506). The World Commission demanded that “decent work” must be made a “key goal of economic policy” at the *national* level (p. 142, #5) and, furthermore, that “*global* macroeconomic management” must “aim to achieve full employment” in the long run (p. 145, #8). How much change in that direction will come about, depends on the successes of pro-labour political parties, movements, and organizations throughout the global political economy.

This article presents statistical estimates of the global stratification of unemployment and underemployment. *Regional* breakdowns of unemployment are available in the literature (see, for example, Appendix 1), but regionally aggregated information does not fully reveal the global centre-periphery stratification that exists with respect to labour markets. In this article, I have organized countries in terms of quintiles of GDP per capita. For each quintile of countries, averages of unemployment, underemployment, women's economic activity, and child employment are estimated. The available data are not nearly as complete as would be desirable. Nevertheless, some plausible estimates are possible, which show a pattern of global stratification with respect to unemployment and underemployment.

¹ Gernot Köhler, Ph.D., writes on issues of global economics. Book publications: *Global Wage System: A Study of International Wage Differences* (2004), *Globalization: Critical Perspectives* (with Chaves, 2003), *Global Keynesianism* (with Tausch, 2002), monograph on *Global Apartheid* (1978). Numerous journal articles. Formerly professor at Sheridan College, Oakville, Canada

1. The Quintiles

The quintiles of countries and their GDP per capita ranges are listed in Table 1. The quintiles are based on a list of 178 countries, namely, all those countries that have data on GDP per capita at purchasing power parity for the year 2005 in the “World Economic Outlook” database maintained by the International Monetary Fund.

Table 1 Quintiles

| Quintile | N= | Gross domestic product per capita, 2005 US dollars, at purchasing power (PPP) rates | | Examples of countries within the quintile | |
|----------|-----|--|---------|---|------------|
| | | Lowest | Highest | Lowest | Highest |
| Q1 | 35 | 18,435 | 64,889 | Bahamas | Luxembourg |
| Q2 | 35 | 7,858 | 17,667 | Kazakhstan | Bahrain |
| Q3 | 36 | 4,321 | 7,851 | Azerbaijan | Thailand |
| Q4 | 36 | 1,889 | 4,223 | Cameroon | Paraguay |
| Q5 | 36 | 628 | 1,848 | Sierra Leone | Chad |
| Total | 178 | | | | |

Source: International Monetary Fund (2005), “World Economic Outlook” online database.

For a listing of individual countries, see Appendix 7.

Quintile 1 includes the countries that are usually considered as the developed “centre” of the world system and some other rich countries. Quintiles 2 to 5 include all other countries.

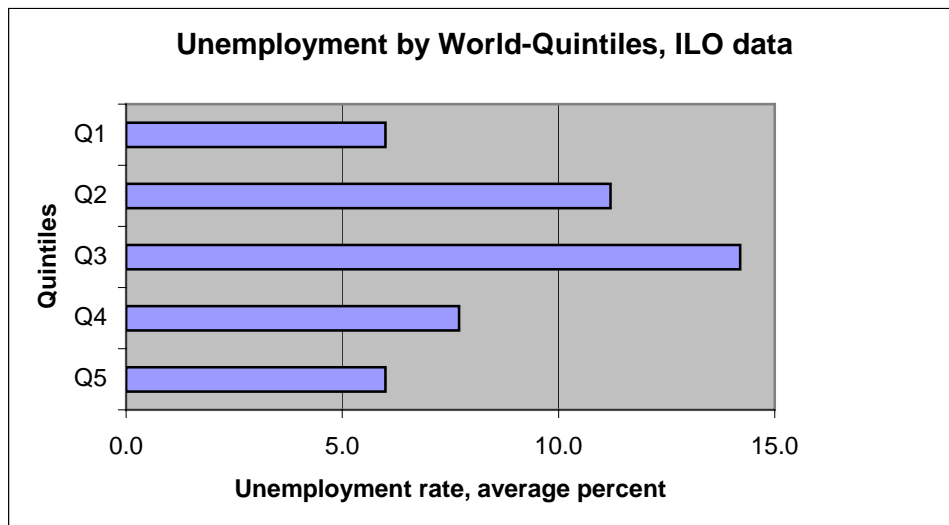
2. Unemployment

The distribution of global unemployment looks very different, depending on which data source is consulted. Two of the major sources for worldwide data on unemployment are the International Labour Office (ILO) and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). The unemployment data obtainable from the two sources differ in a significant way. I will show two separate estimates of unemployment based on the two different sources. The major difference between the two sources appears to result from a different treatment of *underemployment*.

Estimates of unemployment based on ILO data

ILO data on unemployment are shown in Graph 2 and exhibit a curvilinear pattern. That is to say that average unemployment rates are highest (near 15 percent) in the middle quintile (Quintile 3) and are lowest (about six percent) both in the richest and the poorest quintiles (Quintiles 1 and 5).

Graph 2

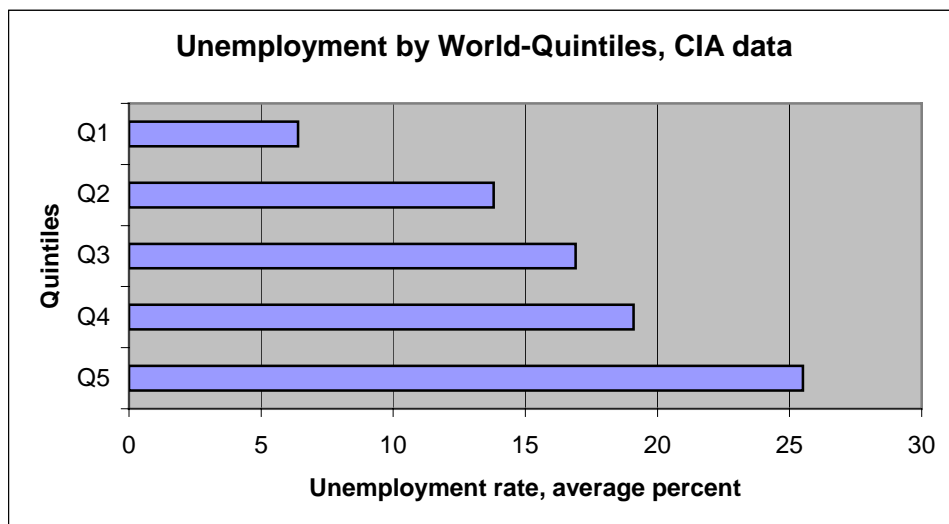


For details, see Appendix 2

Estimates of unemployment based on CIA data

Estimates of unemployment based on CIA data (see, Graph 3) exhibit a pattern of global core-periphery stratification, in the sense, that the richest quintile (Q1) has the lowest average unemployment and all successive quintiles have increasingly higher average unemployment rates.

Graph 3

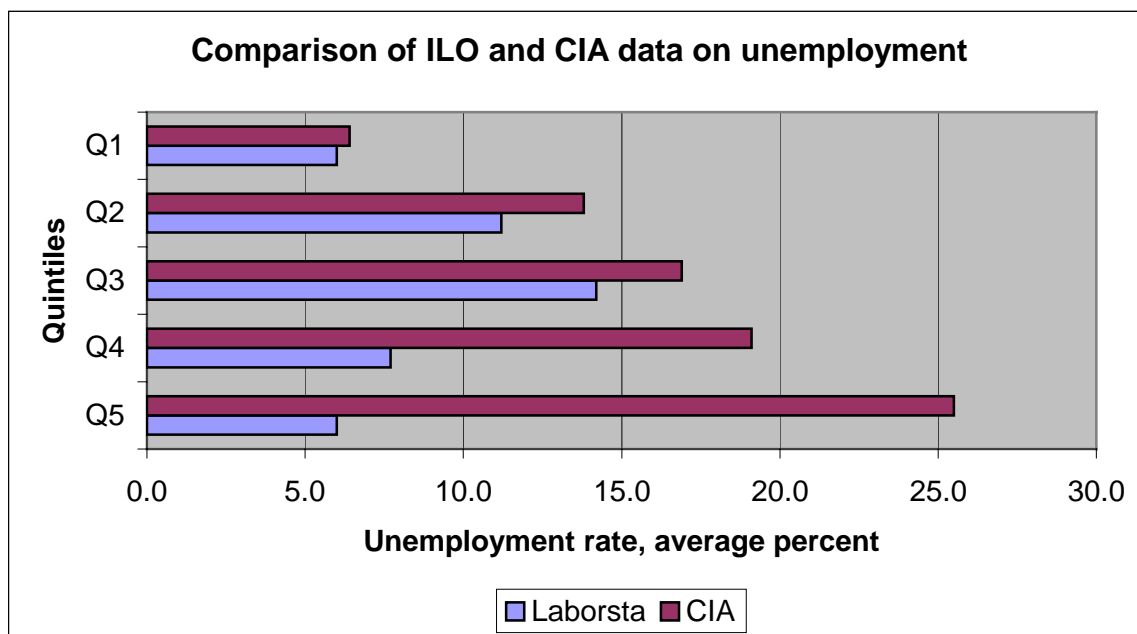


For details, see Appendix 3

Comparison ILO and CIA data on unemployment

A comparison of ILO and CIA data on unemployment is shown in Graph 4. A closer examination of the discrepancies suggests that the two sources treat *underemployment* differently. ILO includes *underemployment* in “total employment”, whereas CIA tends to include *underemployment* in “unemployment” (without being completely consistent in doing so).

Graph 4



Comments on Graph 4:

Quintiles 1, 2 and 3 -- The discrepancies between the two sources for Quintiles 1, 2 and 3 are relatively small and can, probably, be explained by differences between the two data sets with respect to the years for which the data are given.

Quintiles 4 and 5 -- The discrepancies between the two sources for Quintiles 4 and 5 are substantial and require further comment.

Discrepancies in Quintile 4 and 5 result, firstly, from the fact that there are many countries in these quintiles for which the CIA has estimates, while ILO’s “Laborsta” database has no estimates for the same countries. Those cases include many African countries, and the estimates of unemployment given by CIA for those countries tend to be very high. Here is the list of those cases (see, Table 2):

Table 2 Quintiles 4 and 5 cases with CIA data but no ILO data

| Country | Unemployment % Region |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| For Quintile 4 | |
| Equatorial Guinea | 30.0 Africa |
| Ghana | 20.0 Africa |
| Kiribati | 2.0 Oceania |

| | |
|------------|----------------------|
| Laos | 5.7 Asia, South-East |
| Lesotho | 45.0 Africa |
| Mauritania | 21.0 Africa |
| Sudan | 18.7 Africa |
| Zimbabwe | 70.0 Africa |

For Quintile 5

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Central African Republic | 8.0 Africa |
| Comoros | 20.0 Africa |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 13.0 Africa |
| Djibouti | 50.0 Africa |
| Kenya | 40.0 Africa |
| Mali | 14.6 Africa |
| Mozambique | 21.0 Africa |
| Myanmar | 5.1 Asia, South-East |
| Nepal | 47.0 Asia, South |
| Nigeria | 28.0 Africa |
| Senegal | 48.0 Africa |
| Tajikistan | 40.0 Asia, Central |
| Uzbekistan | 10.0 Asia, Central |
| Yemen | 30.0 Middle East |
| Zambia | 50.0 Africa |

Average 27.7

Source: CIA World Factbook 2003

A second reason for discrepancies between the two sources is that, for numerous countries that are covered in both sources, the CIA gives significantly higher estimates of unemployment than does ILO's "Laborsta" database. The greatest differences (difference greater than 10%) are shown in Table 3:

Table 3 Cases in Quintile 4 for which CIA estimates are significantly higher than ILO estimates

| | ILO | CIA | Discrepancy (a) | Region |
|------------|-----|------|-----------------|---------------|
| Bangladesh | 3.3 | 40.0 | 36.7 | Asia |
| Cameroon | 7.5 | 30.0 | 22.5 | Africa |
| Honduras | 4.2 | 28.0 | 23.8 | Latin America |
| Mongolia | 4.6 | 20.0 | 15.4 | Asia |
| Nicaragua | 9.8 | 24.0 | 14.2 | Latin America |
| Paraguay | 7.6 | 18.2 | 10.6 | Latin America |
| Vietnam | 2.3 | 25.0 | 22.7 | Asia |
| Average | 5.6 | 26.5 | 20.8 | |

Note (a) only discrepancies >10% are shown here

Sources: International Labour Office, "Laborsta" database (data for year 2000, except: Cameroon, Honduras = year 2001) and CIA, World Factbook 2003 (data for year 2002)

It appears from the above that CIA data for countries in Quintiles 4 and 5 tend to subsume *underemployment* in *unemployment*, whereas ILO's "Laborsta" database does not do so and, instead, includes *underemployment* in "total employment." In other words, the CIA tends to count the *underemployed* as *unemployed*, while ILO's "Laborsta" database counts the *underemployed* as *employed*. That statistical practice on the part of ILO is a result of its very wide definition of "employment". In order to be counted as "employed" in ILO's "Laborsta" database, a very low minimal amount of income-seeking economic activity by an individual is required. As a result, ILO's "Laborsta" database includes *underemployment* in "total employment" and excludes it from the category of "unemployment." According to the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (Geneva, 1982), which is one of the documents governing ILO employment statistics, "total employment" is defined thus:

"(1)The "employed" comprise all persons above a specific age who during a specified brief period, either one week or one day, were in the following categories:

(a)"paid employment" . . .

(b)"self-employment" . . .

(2) For operational purposes, the notion "some work" may be interpreted as work for at least one hour"

(see, definition of "employment" in ILO's "Laborsta" database).

3. Underemployment and Informal Employment

Research on the subject of underemployment and informal employment around the world has been receiving growing attention in recent years. In fact, in many poorer countries, the *underemployed* constitute a much larger segment of the labour force than the *unemployed*, if we use the ILO definition of unemployment. The study of underemployment and informal employment encounters several problems, including problems of concepts and definitions, problems of data availability and data coverage, and an attendant lack of standardization, comparability and consistency.

Underemployment - Estimates reported in the literature

Table 4 presents selected estimates of underemployment and informal employment, as they have been reported in various sources.

Table 4 Underemployment and informal employment, estimates reported in the literature

| Country or Region | Quintile | Underemployment or informal employment | Year of underemployment | Concept used in source | Source | Alternate estimate of underemployment | Year of alternate estimate | Source of alternate estimate | GDP per capita, 2005 |
|---------------------|---------------|--|-------------------------|------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | | as % of total employment | | Note (b) | | as % total employment | | | US dollars at purchasing power parity rate |
| Australia | Q1 | 6.4 | 1999 | U | (1) | 18.9 | 2001 | (2) | 29,814 |
| Belgium | Q1 | | | U | | 25.0 | 1995 | (3) | 30,499 |
| Spain | Q1 | | | U | | 24.0 | 1997 | (3) | 24,572 |
| United States | Q1 | 8.6 | 1998 | U | (4) | | | | 39,706 |
| Russia | Q2 | 14.4 | 2002 | Inf | (5) | | | | 10,301 |
| South Africa | Q2 | 22.5 | 2003 | Inf | (5) | | | | 10,585 |
| Central America (a) | Q3 | 46.5 | 2003 | Inf | (6) | | | | 4,986 |
| El Salvador | Q3 | 69.1 | 2002 | Inf | (5) | | | | 4,457 |
| Peru | Q3 | Over 60 | 2005 | Inf | (7) | | | | 5,385 |
| Venezuela | Q3 | 50 | 2005 | Inf | (8) | | | | 4,725 |
| Egypt | Q4 | 40.1 | 1998 | Inf | (5) | | | | 4,049 |
| India | Q4 | 92.1 | 1999 | Inf | (5) | | | | 3,019 |
| Haiti | Q5 | 70 | 2003 | Unemployed | (9) | | | | 1,647 |
| Nepal | Q5 | 35 | 2000 | U | (10) | | | | 1,380 |
| World | All quintiles | 25-30 | 1998 | U | (11) | | | | |

Notes and Sources for Table 4

Note (a) Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama; GDP per capita is the average of these countries

Note (b) the source reports the estimate as U= "underemployment" or Inf = "informal employment"

Sources (for full citations, see References)

- (1) Parliament of Australia (2000),
- (2) University of Newcastle, Australia (2001),
- (3) European Employment Observatory (1998),
- (4) Appalachian Regional Commission, USA (1999),
- (5) Avirgan, Bivens, and Gammage (2005),
- (6) Tico Times online (2004).
- (7) Le Monde (2005),
- (8) Lebowitz (2005),
- (9) Bracken (2003),
- (10) Asian Development Bank (2002),
- (11) International Labour Office (1998),

Discussion of Table 4

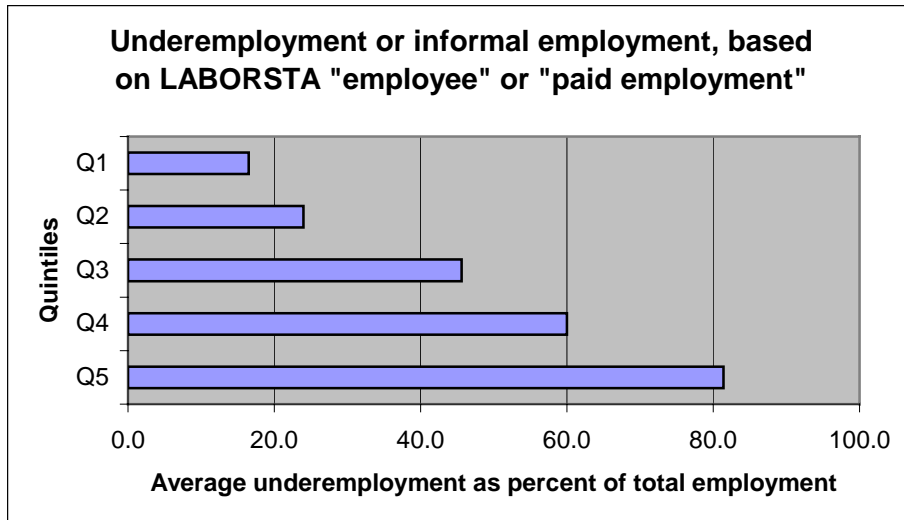
National rates of underemployment and informal employment vary widely and have been reported as ranging from 6% to 92% of the labour force (see, Table 4). For example, “underemployment” in Australia has been reported as 6% in 1999, according to one source, and “informal employment” in India has been reported as 92% in 1999. The national rates of underemployment and informal employment tend to be significantly higher in the poorer Quintiles 3, 4 and 5 than in the richer Quintiles 1 and 2.

Definitions. – The literature uses two broad concepts that are not necessarily identical, namely, (a) “underemployment” (variously defined), and (b) “informal employment” (variously defined). In Table 4, the column named “Concept used” indicates which of those two major concepts was used in the source. The ILO, which gives 25-30% as an estimate of world underemployment (see Table 4), describes “underemployment” as “either working substantially less than full-time but wanting to work longer, or earning less than a living wage.” As can be seen in Table 4, the literature tends to prefer the concept of “underemployment” when dealing with the developed economies of Quintile 1, while preferring the concept of “informal employment” when dealing with countries of Quintiles 2 to 5. Moreover, alternative definitions of “underemployment” can be found for the same countries of Quintile 1. For example, underemployment in Australia has been reported as either 6% or 18.9% for approximately the same years, based on alternative, narrow and wide, definitions of underemployment respectively. A wide definition of underemployment, similar to the wider Australian definition used in the alternate estimate in Table 4, can also be found in studies on some European Union countries. While the concepts of underemployment and informal employment and their various operational definitions differ, their implied intent is the same, namely, to describe that segment of the labour force that is neither fully unemployed nor fully and decently employed.

Underemployment Estimates by Quintiles based on ILO data

In Graph 5 I used an approximation method for estimating underemployment and informal employment by quintiles. I developed these estimates from ILO data. The estimates are not precise, are merely approximations, and ignore definitional differences between “underemployment” and “informal employment,” but they do exhibit a global pattern that is somewhat consistent with the findings from other sources that I summarized above in Table 4.

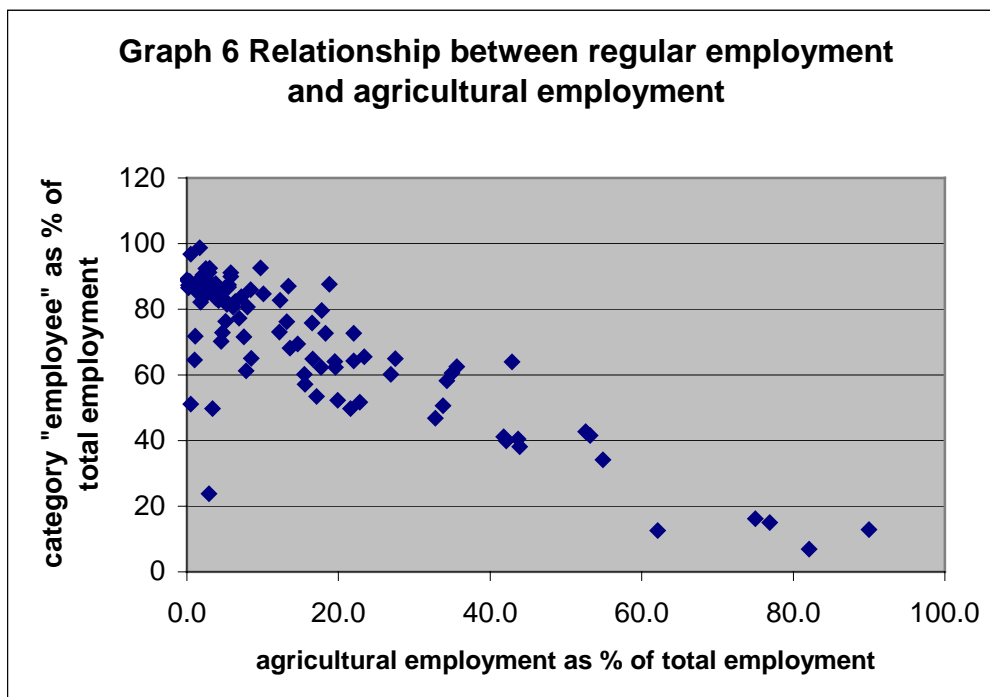
Graph 5



For details, see Appendix 4

Graph 5 shows average rates of underemployment or informal employment increasing from about 17% in Quintile 1 to about 81% in Quintile 5. (For limitations and known biases of Graph 5 estimates, see Appendix 4.)

The degree of informal employment in a country tends to be correlated with the agricultural nature of the country. Graph 6 shows that the countries with the highest rate of *regular* employment tend to have the lowest proportion of agricultural employment and, vice versa, the countries with the lowest *regular* paid employment tend to be the ones with the highest rate of agricultural employment. (The correlation is $r = 0.85$.)



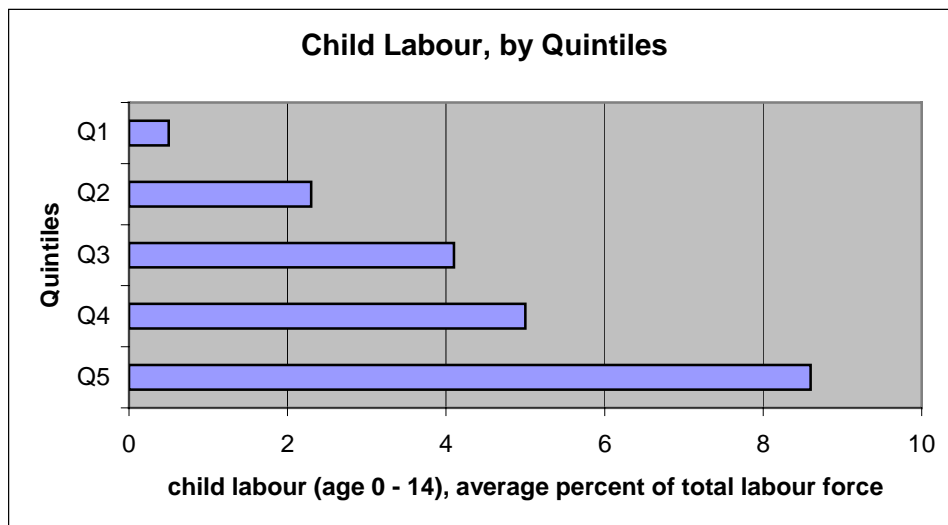
Source for Graph 6: International Labour Office, "Laborsta" database

Notes for Graph 6: data are for 2003 or most recent year. N=95. Correlation $r = -0.85$

4. Child Labour

The global volume of child labour for year 2000 has been reported as: (a) 210.8 million children of ages 5 – 14 and (b) 140.9 million children of ages 15-17 (International Labour Office 2002). The estimates of Graph 7 indicate how child labour is globally stratified in the sense of a global core-periphery pattern - with the lowest percent of child labour in Quintile 1 and the highest percent in Quintile 5.

Graph 7

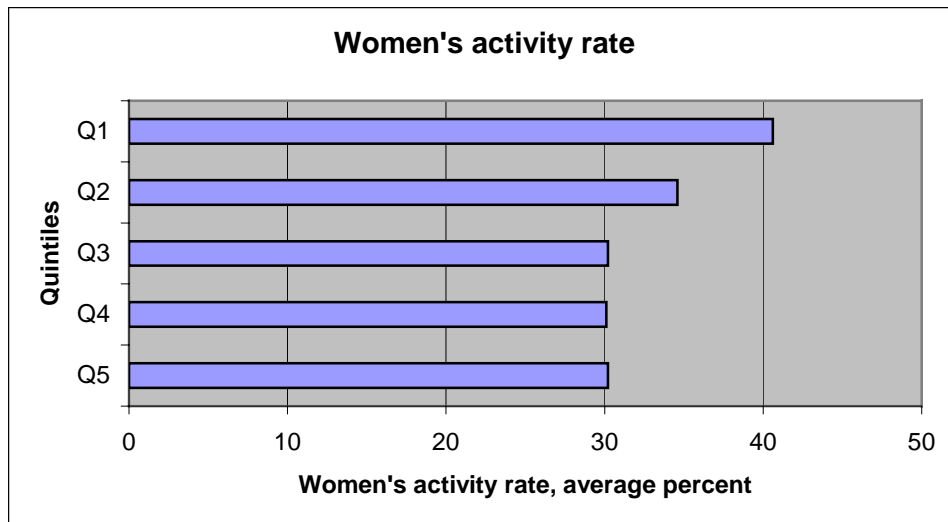


For details, see Appendix 5

5. Female employment

Graph 8 shows that, on average, about 30 percent of women participate in the labour force in Quintiles 3, 4 and 5. The rate is higher in the top two quintiles and, in the richest quintile (Q1), about 40 percent of women participate in the labour force.

Graph 8



For details, see Appendix 6

In Conclusion

Statistical information does not tell us the personal stories of all the individuals that it refers to - in this case, underemployed or unemployed workers or academics, child workers, soldiers or prostitutes, and so on. The structural violence that exists in the world system is the result of various social structures, including the highly unequal global income distribution (e.g., Chaves 2003, 2004), the highly stratified global wage system (e.g., Köhler 2004a,b), the global stratification of employment opportunities (as documented in this article), and others.

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APPENDIX

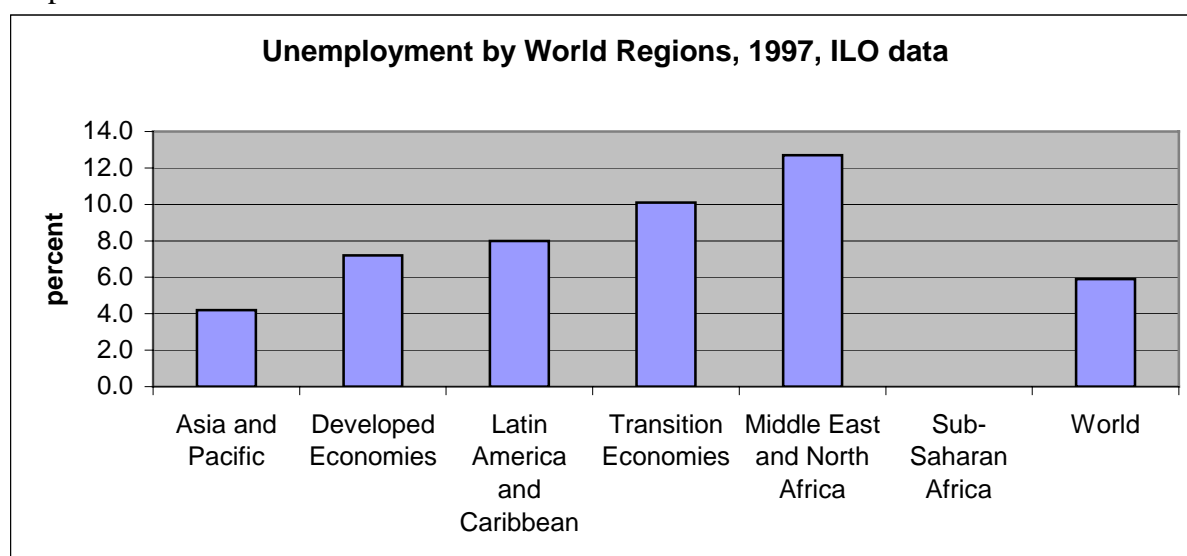
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- Appendix 1 Graph A-1 Unemployment by World Regions
- Appendix 2 Table A-2 Unemployment by quintiles, ILO data
- Appendix 3 Table A-3 Unemployment by quintiles, CIA data
- Appendix 4 Table A-4 Underemployment, approximation method
- Appendix 5 Table A-5 Child labour
- Appendix 6 Table A-6 Women’s total activity rate
- Appendix 7 Table A-7 List of countries

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Appendix 1

Graph A-1



Source: Schaible and Mahadevan-Vijaya (2002), p. 20, Table 3

Data Notes for Graph A-1:

(a) The source does not give an estimate for Sub-Saharan Africa due to data availability problems.

(b) These are regionally aggregated estimates, rather than averages of country data.

(c) The definition of unemployment is that used by ILO, i.e., it does not include underemployment

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Appendix 2

Table A-2 Unemployment by Quintiles, based on ILO data, year 2000 (a)

| Quintiles | Average unemployment rate (%) | % available cases |
|-----------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Q1 | 6.0 | 100 |
| Q2 | 11.2 | 77 |
| Q3 | 14.2 | 57 |
| Q4 | 7.7 | 66 |
| Q5 | 6.0 | 11 |

Average 9.2
available N= 109 61

Source: International Labour Office, "Laborsta" database, Table 3A

Note (a) year is 2000, except: 9 cases = year 2001, 2 cases = year 2002, 1 case = year 2003

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Appendix 3

Table A-3 Unemployment by Quintiles, based on CIA data

| Quintiles | Average unemployment rate (%), year 2002 | % available cases |
|-----------|--|-------------------|
| Q1 | 6.4 | 97 |
| Q2 | 13.8 | 94 |
| Q3 | 16.9 | 97 |
| Q4 | 19.1 | 86 |
| Q5 | 25.5 | 49 |

Average 15.2
Available N= 146 83

Source: CIA World Factbook 2003

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Appendix 4

Table A-4 Underemployment by quintiles, approximation method (note a)

| Quintiles | Average underemployment rate (%) (note a), Years 2003 and earlier | % available cases |
|--------------|---|-------------------|
| Q1 | 16.5 | 89 |
| Q2 | 24.0 | 63 |
| Q3 | 45.6 | 44 |
| Q4 | 60.0 | 53 |
| Q5 | 81.4 | 14 |
| Average | 45.5 | |
| Available N= | 93 | 52 |

Note (a): Method of estimation is: Underemployment = total employment less status category "employee" (for 83 cases) and, underemployment = total employment less "paid employment" (for 10 cases)
Source: International Labour Office, "Laborsta" database

Data notes

The estimates of this table are based on data from the ILO's LABORSTA online database. The database distinguishes between (a) any employment (or "total employment"), on the one hand, and (b) "paid employment" and (c) the status of "employee", on the other hand. "Paid employment" is only a subset of total employment. And persons having the status of "employee" are also only a subset of all persons counted as "employed." In the table, I estimated "underemployment or informal employment" as (a) 100% less the percent of "employees" or (b) 100% less the percent of "paid employment".

Two known problems of this method of estimating underemployment are: (1) persons counted as "employees" or as "paid employed" may only be partially employed, i.e., may actually be underemployed; (2) persons who are not counted as "employees" may be "employers", i.e., may actually not be underemployed. However crude the estimation results of this method may be, they receive some validation by virtue of the fact that there is some consistency between these estimates and the estimates found in the literature, as summarized in Table 4 of the main text.

A comparison of the average given in this table (namely, 45.5%, which is an average of quintiles) with the estimate of world underemployment given by ILO (namely, 25-30%, which is a global aggregate figure, see Table 4 in the text) suggests that my estimates by quintiles given in this Table A-4 may be too high by about 10 percent.

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Appendix 5

Table A-5 Child Labour

| Quintiles | average child employment (ages 0~14) as percent of total active population (note a) | % of available cases | |
|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| Q1 | 0.5 | 37 | |
| Q2 | 2.3 | 49 | |
| Q3 | 4.1 | 33 | |
| Q4 | 5.0 | 56 | |
| Q5 | 8.6 | 31 | |
| Average | 4.0 | | |
| Available N= | 73 | 41 | |
| Maximum (Seychelles) | 17 | | |
| Minimum (Finland) | 0 | | |

Source: International Labour Office, "Laborsta" database,
Table 1A

Note (a) based on the most recent national data available
between 1970 and 2003

Data notes

I used national data from ILO's database "LABORSTA Table 1A", selected the variable (volume of) "active population" for age group 0 - 14 and calculated the percentage of that in relation to (volume of) total active population, giving the percent of child labour (ages 0 to 14) of the total labour force. The data are highly incomplete. In order to arrive at some crude estimates, I chose the most recent usable data, which ranged from as early as year 1970 to as recent as 2003. One known bias of the graph is in the richest quintile (Q1). Since many countries in Quintile 1, e.g., Sweden, do not have any data reported in the source for the age group 0-14, those countries are not included in the average. If one inserted them with a value of "zero", the average for Quintile 1 would be lower than 0.5 percent, as shown in the table and the graph.

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Appendix 6

Table A-6 Women's total activity rate

| Quintiles | average Women's total activity rate | N of available cases |
|-----------|--|-------------------------|
|-----------|--|-------------------------|

(%) (note a)

| | | |
|--------------|------|-----|
| Q1 | 40.6 | 27 |
| Q2 | 34.6 | 25 |
| Q3 | 30.2 | 20 |
| Q4 | 30.1 | 22 |
| Q5 | 30.2 | 28 |
| Available N= | | 122 |

Note (a) data are from the years 1993-2003 in quintiles 1,2,3,and 4. Quintile 5 includes also data preceding 1993

Source: International Labour Office, "Laborsta" database

Data notes

The data used in Table A-6 are from ILO, Laborsta. I selected the most recent figures available from the period 1993 to 2003. However, in the poorest quintile (Q5) the number of usable cases was so low for the period 1993-2003 that I added older data (the earliest from 1974).

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Appendix 7

Table A-7 List of countries used for determining the quintiles

Source: International Monetary Fund, "World Economic Outlook" database, 2005

| Country | Gross domestic product per capita, 2005 US dollars at purchasing power parity (PPP) rates | Quintiles (a) |
|---------------|--|---------------|
| Luxembourg | 64,889 | Q1 |
| Norway | 40,784 | Q1 |
| United States | 39,706 | Q1 |
| Ireland | 38,232 | Q1 |
| Qatar | 33,842 | Q1 |
| Denmark | 33,252 | Q1 |
| Canada | 33,022 | Q1 |
| Iceland | 32,837 | Q1 |
| Austria | 32,060 | Q1 |
| Belgium | 30,499 | Q1 |
| Switzerland | 30,366 | Q1 |
| Australia | 29,814 | Q1 |
| Netherlands | 29,663 | Q1 |
| Sweden | 29,544 | Q1 |

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| | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|----|
| Hong Kong SAR | 29,239 | Q1 |
| Germany | 29,204 | Q1 |
| Japan | 29,168 | Q1 |
| Finland | 29,095 | Q1 |
| United Kingdom | 28,877 | Q1 |
| Italy | 28,666 | Q1 |
| France | 28,175 | Q1 |
| Taiwan Province of China | 25,982 | Q1 |
| Singapore | 25,384 | Q1 |
| Spain | 24,572 | Q1 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 22,837 | Q1 |
| New Zealand | 22,488 | Q1 |
| United Arab Emirates | 22,466 | Q1 |
| Slovenia | 21,587 | Q1 |
| Israel | 21,575 | Q1 |
| Malta | 21,203 | Q1 |
| Cyprus | 20,707 | Q1 |
| Greece | 20,518 | Q1 |
| Portugal | 19,340 | Q1 |
| Korea | 19,324 | Q1 |
| Bahamas, The | 18,435 | Q1 |
| Bahrain | 17,668 | Q2 |
| Czech Republic | 17,148 | Q2 |
| Oman | 16,754 | Q2 |
| Barbados | 16,632 | Q2 |
| Hungary | 16,338 | Q2 |
| Brunei Darussalam | 15,171 | Q2 |
| Slovak Republic | 14,877 | Q2 |
| Kuwait | 14,552 | Q2 |
| Estonia | 14,284 | Q2 |
| Lithuania | 12,837 | Q2 |
| Uruguay | 12,733 | Q2 |
| Mauritius | 12,583 | Q2 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 12,297 | Q2 |
| Poland | 12,264 | Q2 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 12,116 | Q2 |
| Argentina | 11,982 | Q2 |
| St. Kitts and Nevis | 11,941 | Q2 |
| Saudi Arabia | 11,888 | Q2 |
| Croatia | 11,792 | Q2 |
| Seychelles | 11,784 | Q2 |

| | | |
|---|--------|----|
| Latvia | 11,197 | Q2 |
| Chile | 11,017 | Q2 |
| South Africa | 10,585 | Q2 |
| Malaysia | 10,449 | Q2 |
| Botswana | 10,399 | Q2 |
| Russia | 10,301 | Q2 |
| Mexico | 9,726 | Q2 |
| Libya | 9,624 | Q2 |
| Costa Rica | 9,427 | Q2 |
| Brazil | 8,594 | Q2 |
| Bulgaria | 8,494 | Q2 |
| Grenada | 8,293 | Q2 |
| Tunisia | 7,963 | Q2 |
| Romania | 7,957 | Q2 |
| Kazakhstan | 7,859 | Q2 |
| Thailand | 7,851 | Q3 |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of | 7,631 | Q3 |
| Turkey | 7,561 | Q3 |
| Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of | 7,438 | Q3 |
| Colombia | 7,242 | Q3 |
| Belarus | 7,202 | Q3 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 7,019 | Q3 |
| Maldives | 7,008 | Q3 |
| Tonga | 6,892 | Q3 |
| Panama | 6,763 | Q3 |
| Algeria | 6,721 | Q3 |
| Belize | 6,665 | Q3 |
| Namibia | 6,625 | Q3 |
| St. Vincent and the Grenadines | 6,585 | Q3 |
| Dominican Republic | 6,503 | Q3 |
| Gabon | 6,402 | Q3 |
| Turkmenistan | 6,149 | Q3 |
| Samoa | 6,119 | Q3 |
| Ukraine | 6,045 | Q3 |
| Dominica | 5,931 | Q3 |
| Fiji | 5,927 | Q3 |
| Suriname | 5,871 | Q3 |
| China | 5,791 | Q3 |

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| | | |
|-----------------------|-------|----|
| Lebanon | 5,752 | Q3 |
| Cape Verde | 5,690 | Q3 |
| Peru | 5,385 | Q3 |
| Albania | 5,237 | Q3 |
| St. Lucia | 5,206 | Q3 |
| Swaziland | 5,161 | Q3 |
| Serbia and Montenegro | 5,156 | Q3 |
| Venezuela | 4,725 | Q3 |
| Philippines | 4,667 | Q3 |
| Guyana | 4,522 | Q3 |
| Jordan | 4,461 | Q3 |
| El Salvador | 4,457 | Q3 |
| Azerbaijan | 4,321 | Q3 |
| Paraguay | 4,223 | Q4 |
| Sri Lanka | 4,107 | Q4 |
| Jamaica | 4,087 | Q4 |
| Morocco | 4,080 | Q4 |
| Egypt | 4,049 | Q4 |
| Guatemala | 4,048 | Q4 |
| Ecuador | 3,979 | Q4 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 3,711 | Q4 |
| Indonesia | 3,661 | Q4 |
| Bhutan | 3,289 | Q4 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 3,077 | Q4 |
| Armenia | 3,075 | Q4 |
| Vanuatu | 3,053 | Q4 |
| India | 3,019 | Q4 |
| Bolivia | 2,926 | Q4 |
| Georgia | 2,702 | Q4 |
| Vietnam | 2,685 | Q4 |
| Honduras | 2,637 | Q4 |
| Angola | 2,608 | Q4 |
| Nicaragua | 2,582 | Q4 |
| Kiribati | 2,516 | Q4 |
| Ghana | 2,428 | Q4 |
| Pakistan | 2,372 | Q4 |
| Zimbabwe | 2,355 | Q4 |
| Sudan | 2,221 | Q4 |
| Papua New Guinea | 2,211 | Q4 |
| Moldova | 2,163 | Q4 |
| Lesotho | 2,149 | Q4 |

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| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|----|
| Mauritania | 2,042 | Q4 |
| Guinea | 2,024 | Q4 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 1,972 | Q4 |
| Mongolia | 1,948 | Q4 |
| Bangladesh | 1,943 | Q4 |
| Gambia, The | 1,919 | Q4 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 1,905 | Q4 |
| Cameroon | 1,889 | Q4 |
| Chad | 1,849 | Q5 |
| Djibouti | 1,817 | Q5 |
| Cambodia | 1,775 | Q5 |
| Senegal | 1,761 | Q5 |
| Uzbekistan | 1,734 | Q5 |
| Comoros | 1,704 | Q5 |
| Haiti | 1,647 | Q5 |
| Solomon Islands | 1,574 | Q5 |
| São Tomé and Príncipe | 1,534 | Q5 |
| Uganda | 1,509 | Q5 |
| Myanmar | 1,466 | Q5 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 1,459 | Q5 |
| Togo | 1,433 | Q5 |
| Nepal | 1,380 | Q5 |
| Mozambique | 1,365 | Q5 |
| Rwanda | 1,274 | Q5 |
| Central African Republic | 1,255 | Q5 |
| Burkina Faso | 1,241 | Q5 |
| Benin | 1,170 | Q5 |
| Congo, Republic of | 1,135 | Q5 |
| Kenya | 1,084 | Q5 |
| Tajikistan | 1,068 | Q5 |
| Eritrea | 1,056 | Q5 |
| Nigeria | 959 | Q5 |
| Mali | 936 | Q5 |
| Zambia | 894 | Q5 |
| Niger | 857 | Q5 |
| Madagascar | 847 | Q5 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 816 | Q5 |
| Burundi | 762 | Q5 |
| Ethiopia | 749 | Q5 |
| Yemen, Republic of | 704 | Q5 |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|----|
| Malawi | 676 | Q5 |
| Tanzania | 672 | Q5 |
| Congo, Democratic Republic of | 639 | Q5 |
| Sierra Leone | 628 | Q5 |
| | | |
| Average | 10,060 | |
| Median | 5,988 | |
| total N= | 178 | |

Note (a) There are two quintiles with 35 cases and 3 quintiles with 36 cases (total N=178)

Note (b) source data for Equatorial Guinea contained an error, which I corrected

End xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx