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Driving factors for national competitiveness in Africa as measured by GDP per capita.

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Abstract

Competitiveness has been part of central, monetary policy making for over 500 years where regions have aimed to improve competitiveness and productivity by focussing on specific factors. The focus of the research was to identify which factors are most relevant for the African continent on determining competitiveness which will allow policy makers to understand how best to direct their investment with the greatest productivity return.

The research methodology was quantitative in nature, based on secondary data from the Global Competitiveness Report over the past five years. The sample included 39 of the 54 African countries which are the countries on which the report collected data from. The unit of analysis was GDP per capita.

A multivariate Generalised Linear Model with a log link function and Gamma error structure was built. The results showed that the order of importance for Africa was macroeconomic stability; infrastructure; technological readiness; and market size with the other factors not having a material influence. Building a similar model on all the countries have included two additional factors namely health and primary education as well as higher education and training. This indicates that certain structural factors are more important for countries in the developing phase such as Africa.

Keywords

National competitiveness, Africa, GDP, economic growth

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1 Chapter 1:Introduction to research problem

1.1 Introduction

Every year organisations like the World Economic Forum (WEF), United Kingdom's Department of Trade and Industry and the Institute for Management Development publish rankings of different countries' national competitiveness. "These rankings serve as benchmarks for national policy makers and interested parties to judge the relative success of their country in achieving the competitiveness criteria represented by the corresponding competitiveness index" (Bowen & Moesen, 2011, p. 130).

Annually the World Economic Forum holds its flagship event where global politicians, chief executive officers and representatives of various other organisations such as academia, non-governmental organisations, the media and religious leaders meet to discuss various global issues including international trade and macroeconomics. One of the popular topics at the event is how to improve national competitiveness and how policy makers should react to various macroeconomic factors (Edmans, 2014). The focus of countries on competitiveness is also supported by the "Lisbon Strategy" which aims to make the European Union the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world (Sabadie & Johansen, 2010). These are only a few examples of how politicians, policy makers and businesses focus on improving national competitiveness.

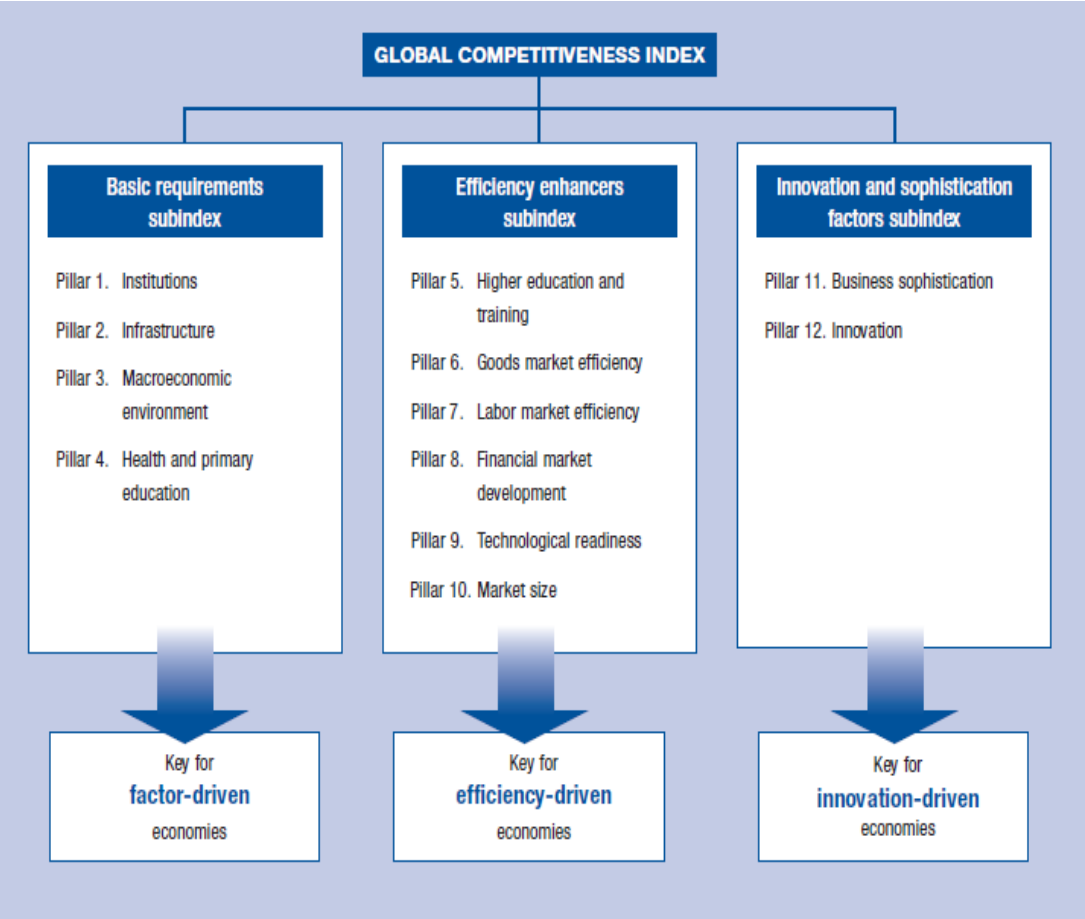
Due to the regularity of the discussion around national competitiveness, there is a business need for all countries to understand which factors lead to national competitiveness, how influential they are and which ones are most important to focus on. Should policy makers use a model which is not appropriate for their country or region, it would lead to incorrect prioritisation and inefficient spending of government resources.

One of the most widely used indexes, the global competitiveness index (GCI) published by the World Economic Forum makes use of predetermined weights to group 12 pillars into three sub-indexes. Once these sub-indexes are created, different weights are applied to create a final index. The potential problem with

this classification is twofold. The first is that the weightings within each sub-index are subjectively determined while the second is that the final weightings are done to optimise the index for the world in totality and not for each region (Bowen & Moesen, 2011).

The figure below illustrates the existing construct of the sub-indexes as well as which factors are more important for countries in different stages of development.

Figure 1: The Global Competitiveness Index framework



Source: (World Economic Forum, 2013)

1.2 Research problem

Due to the high emphasis that is placed on existing indexes and the importance of the outcomes for countries, it is critical that policy makers understand the outcome of their investment decisions and the extent to which it will deliver on the expected outcomes.

Bowen & Moesen (2011); Onsel, Ulengin, Ulusoy, Aktas, & Kabak (2008); and Lall (2001) have argued that there are various flaws and drawbacks with these indices and that it would be possible to improve upon them by applying various different models. One of the biggest shortcomings is in determining the weights for the different factors and the fact that many of the weights are uniformly and often subjectively or equally applied (Onsel et al., 2008) and (Bowen & Moesen, 2011). This could lead to inaccurate measurement of national competitiveness where policy makers put too much weight on certain factors or too little weight on others, or alternatively know that a combination of factors drive national competitiveness without knowing which of these factors are the key determinants.

Onsel et al. (2008) have demonstrated that certain factors have a higher or lower impact on competitiveness depending on the development stage of a country. Quality of education as an example has a much higher ranking for highly competitive countries than for non-competitive countries (Onsel et al., 2008). Due to the different impact that factors have on different countries, the use of a generic index might not be relevant for specific regions or continents. Applying different weights will lead to different rankings of competitiveness and this can impact the decisions of policy makers (Bowen & Moesen, 2011).

Due to the importance of the development stage of a country or continent and the fact that the existing model of the WEF gets applied to all countries in the world, there is no guarantee that the existing model will be sufficient for the African continent. This might result in a country not focussing on the right factors to encourage economic growth.

The research will therefore focus on identifying the different driving factors for Africa compared to the world and proposing a model that can be used for African policy makers.

1.3 Research Objectives

The main objectives of the research are to identify the most influential drivers that determine national competitive for African countries as well as to explain the impact of each factor on national competitiveness. The research objectives will be split into three focus areas:

- Identify the factors that significantly explain national competitiveness for African countries. The factors that will be investigated are: institutions; infrastructure; macroeconomic environment; health and primary education; higher education and training; goods market efficiency; labour market efficiency; financial market development; technological readiness; market size; business sophistication and innovation. These are the same factors analysed in the GCI.

- Rank the identified factors in order of importance based on the size of impact they have on the country.

- Explain the relationship of each of these factors on GDP, for example if education improves X percent then GDP per capita will increase by Y percent.

1.4 Research Structure

Chapter 2 reviews the main literature relating to the research study with a focus on the driving factors behind national competitiveness, the factors driving national competitiveness in developing countries and an evaluation of the GCI.

Chapter 3 identifies the three questions to address the research objectives.

Chapter 4 describes the research methodology and design. This will include the population, sample selection, unit of analysis, data collection, data analysis, reliability of the data and potential research limitations.

Chapter 5 provides an overview of the results of the analysis in order to answer the three research questions.

Chapter 6 analyses the results from chapter 5 against each research questions with specific focus of linking the results to the literature analysed in chapter 2.

Chapter 7 provides an overview of the research report with additional recommendation on future research.

2 Chapter 2: Literature Review and theory application

2.1 Introduction

This section will firstly review the theory that focuses on explaining the driving factors behind national competitiveness for the world after which it will focus on the theory on developing countries. Since the literature is sparse on African specific data, literature from other developing countries will be used to improve the richness of literature. The second part of the literature review will focus on identifying whether the current measures of national competitiveness are effective, specifically one of the most widely used indexes according to Bowen & Moesen (2011), namely the global competitiveness index (GCI) published by the World Economic Forum.

Although the World Economic Forum is not an academic organisation the Global Competitiveness Report (GCR), which contains the GCI, has been used and evaluated in many academic journal articles (Bowen & Moesen, 2011), (Onsel et al., 2008) and (Lall, 2001). The GCR is edited by Professor Klaus Schwab and the Chief Advisor of The Global Competitiveness is Professor Xavier Sala-i-Martin from Columbia University (World Economic Forum, 2013) which supports the academic side of the report. Due to the extensive use of the GCR in academia; the wide use of it in private and public sector; as well as the use of this data in the research, the literature review will include a short evaluation of the GCR in order to assist in creating a national competitiveness model for Africa specific.

2.2 Definition

National competitiveness in the macroeconomic environment is defined as national productivity (Porter, 1990). This means that: “Competitive economies have in place factors, policies and institutions that ensure higher levels of productivity which, in turn, ensure rising prosperity. The importance of competitiveness is widely recognised, but achieving improvement is a complex process. Leaders often find it difficult to identify measures that will have the most impact and to gather the necessary political support and momentum for reforms that enhance competitiveness” (World Economic Forum, 2014). A more

descriptive definition is given by Chikan (2008, p. 25), “National competitiveness is a capability of a national economy to operate ensuring an increasing welfare of its citizens at its factor productivity sustainably growing. This capability is realised through maintaining an environment for its companies and other institutions to create, utilise and sell goods and services meeting the requirements of global competition and changing social norms”. The definition of national competitiveness can take different forms depending on the context, but for the purpose of this research it will refer to productivity defined by Porter (1990) and will be measured by GDP per capita.

The concept of increasing or decreasing competition has been analysed for centuries and traces back to at least 1776 when the father of economics, Adam Smith discussed the impact of how policies in Europe can increase competition between industries (Smith, 2003). The concept of competitiveness has been central in public policy for at least 500 years even though it might have been under different definitions (Reinert, 1995). “These rankings serve as benchmarks for national policy makers and interested parties to judge the relative success of their country in achieving the competitiveness criteria represented by the corresponding competitiveness index” (Bowen & Moesen, 2011, p. 130). Reinert’s view of about 20 years ago is therefore just as relevant today as it was back then.

It is worth noting that different research studies use different terminology such as, GDP, GDP per capita, GDP growth, productivity, national wealth, economic development, national income and national competitiveness. For the purpose of this literature review all these terms will be used depending on the specific literature researched. All of the terminology will be interpreted as to mean national competitiveness as measured by GDP per capita unless otherwise mentioned; for example if GDP grows purely due to population growth which does not translate into GDP per capita then national competitiveness does not increase.

2.3 Driving factors of national competitiveness

The GCR (World Economic Forum, 2013) splits national competitiveness into three high level components that drive competitiveness namely basic requirements; efficiency enhancers; as well as innovation and sophistication

factors. These categories are also used in the literature from Bowen and Moesen (2011), Sabadie and Johansen (2010) and Onsel et al. (2008).

2.3.1 Basic requirements

Basic requirements for economic growth refers to the most basic factors required for a country to compete locally and globally and are the focus area for early developing countries or factor driven economies. Low cost efficiencies in production of commodities or low value-added products are the critical factors for countries to compete in this stage (Acs, Desai, & Hessels, 2008). Basic requirements include factors such as institutions; infrastructure; macroeconomic environment; health; primary education and security (World Economic Forum, 2013), (Bowen & Moesen, 2011), (Sabadie & Johansen, 2010) and (Onsel et al., 2008).

According to Kovacic (2007) the structure of economic activity, regional connectivity or transport infrastructure and skills of the work flows which are all part of basic requirements and innovation activity explain two thirds of the GDP per capita of selected East European countries. Research on Jamaica suggests that institutions and infrastructure is more important than macroeconomic policies such as interest rates and international reserves in order to drive economic growth (Hughes & Whyte-Givans, 2008). The research on Jamaica also suggests that certain factors can only contribute once other basic factors are in place which therefore supports the notion that factors might need to be tested in a multiplicative relationship and not necessarily in an additive relationship. In addition to the long term benefits which infrastructure will bring to an economy, it will also have short term benefits where infrastructure investment lead to more jobs who in turn spend more to further stimulate an economy.

Basic human capital development is very narrowly identified with education in most cross country studies and health is a key aspect of human capital. This is due to the correlation between the two and a key consideration is whether health is a proxy for education or other unmeasured factors (Bloom, Canning, & Sevilla, 2003). Research by Sahlberg (2006) suggests that there is not a correlation between quality of education and economic competitiveness, yet this research concludes by stating that co-operation of schools, teachers and

students will improve economic competitiveness (Sahlberg, 2006). Although the correlation conclusion may be factually correct, this will be influenced by whether the analysis was done by standardising for other driving factors and which development stage a country is in.

Although people on average in poor countries are less healthy than people in rich countries (Weil, 2007), it is still key to determine whether this is due to the impact of poor health or only due to the fact that this statement does not standardise for other factors. The report of the World Health Organisation's Commission on Macroeconomics and Health states: "Improving the health and longevity of the poor is an end in itself a fundamental goal of economic development. But it is also a means to achieving the other development goals relating to poverty reduction. The linkages of health to poverty reduction and to long-term economic growth are powerful, much stronger than is generally understood" (Weil, 2007, p. 1266).

Weil has concluded that health explains 9.9% of the variance in the log of GDP, but that health is not the dominant source and human capital from education and physical capital has a bigger impact (Weil, 2007). His results has also shown that even after taking these two factors into account there is still a significant residual component which is not accounted for. A study of health in rural Zimbabwe has shown that malnutrition led to underdevelopment in height, less schooling and ultimately a loss of earnings of around 14%. The loss in earnings indicates the lower level of productivity and thus GDP (Alderman, Hoddinott, & Kinsey, 2006). Another more comprehensive world study has shown that an improvement in health leads to higher life expectancy and a one year improvement in life expectancy results in a 4% increase in output (Bloom, Canning, & Sevilla, 2003). It is however important to note that a longer life expectancy increases life time earnings which in turn impact GDP but GDP per capita to a lesser extent. This is because a part of the higher GDP is due to higher life expectancy where GDP per capita would exclude this part of the population from the denominator if the population had a lower life expectancy. The impact of lower productivity will however still be present as well as the impact of lower life expectancy which results in humans working a shorter percentage of their time. For example a person that starts working at 18 years and lives to 36 years of age only works 50% of their lifetime, while a person that survives to 60 years will work for 70% of their lifetime.

Since the measure of GDP includes consumption of local products as well as exports, national competitiveness includes being competitive internally and externally. Macroeconomic policy should maintain stability in the short and the long run and failure to do so can result in low competitiveness in international markets (Boltho, 1996). The research by Boltho has shown how currency volatility and currency overvaluation, mostly driven by the balance of payments, has caused low international competitiveness for the United Kingdom, United States of America (USA), Japan and Italy over various periods. Inflation on the other hand, especially rising inflation, impacts the existing demand for products and in turn reduces the growth of productivity (Boltho, 1996). The impact of macroeconomic policies, between internal and external; short term and long term; and fiscal and monetary are very inter-related and certainly complex, which means that one decision cannot be taken in isolation. It therefore seems as if the stability of the macroeconomic environment is more important rather than the policies themselves.

In a free market economy prices will be determined such that the quantity of demand equals the quantity of supply. Since it takes time for producers and consumers to adjust their demand and supply to a change in prices, low and stable inflation is required to optimise the level of economic growth. Should an economy move into a state of high inflation, this will result in consumers having less disposable income leading to lower demand and eventually lower production. All of this will lead to lower economic activity, lower levels of employment and lower GDP (Ffrench-Davis, 2012).

Available research on basic requirements of economic wealth on different countries shows that there are different levels of importance for countries in different stages of development and the impact of each factor is also different. It is therefore important to determine the appropriate weights or relationships for the different factors in order to determine or predict national competitiveness as accurately as possible.

Many of the factors are also not mutually exclusive and it is important that the one is highly functional in order for another factor to be efficient. Examples are the relationship between health and primary education which has already been mentioned and institutions. Institutions which protect intellectual property rights

are required in order for a country to be innovative (Ramoniene & Lanskoronskis, 2011) otherwise people will be discouraged to create innovative products.

2.3.2 Efficiency enhancers

Countries that increase production efficiency and workforce education in order to adapt in the technological development phase are classified as efficiency-driven countries. This will result in efficient productive practices on large markets and create economies of scale (Acs, Desai, & Hessels, 2008). These economies have a high focus on manufacturing and provision of basic services as well as lower levels of self-employment. Factors falling into this category include higher education and training; goods market efficiency; labour market efficiency; financial market development; technological readiness; market size and openness (World Economic Forum, 2013), (Bowen & Moesen, 2011), (Sabadie & Johansen, 2010) and (Onsel et al., 2008).

Once a country moves into the efficiency enhancer space, basic education only is not good enough and a country needs to focus on higher education and human capital development to further national competitiveness. This also becomes more important as a country develops (Sabadie & Johansen, 2010). From a firm's level it is argued that poor levels of higher education might not impact a firm as firms will just move their activities to countries that have lower wage rates and more skills, but this will impact the salaries of a country which will lead to lower standards of living and lower economic spend (Fincher, 2007). It is therefore critical that countries invest in higher education which in turn will increase productivity, attract investment from businesses and consequently increase wages (Fincher, 2007). It is also important for a country to succeed in higher education in order for it to prosper in innovation (Ramoniene & Lanskoronskis, 2011).

The positive correlation between higher education and intellectual capital with economic wealth has also been proven in the literature in multiple other researches. The five Nordic countries (Norway, Denmark, Finland, Sweden and Iceland) are all in the top ten countries when it comes to intellectual capital as well as in the top 20 wealthiest countries. The high level of intellectual capital

for these countries is mostly due to higher education being free or financed (Lin & Edvinsson, 2008).

Higher education could refer to many aspects but can be summarised in five broad factors. These factors are: secondary education for example mathematics and reading ability; higher education for example tertiary enrolment, quality of management schools and language and economic literacy; labour market for example availability of skilled labour including scientists, engineers and finance skills; research and development (R&D) which includes total spend on R&D and quality of research institutions; and business sector for example knowledge transfer and collaboration between universities and companies (Ramoniene & Lanskoronskis, 2011).

One of the key components of efficiency enhancer countries is that it must have a well-developed information technology (IT) sector. It is however key that none of the factors leading to competitiveness works in isolation. For the IT sector to truly support growth it needs to work in combination with infrastructure, technical training, access to capital and institutions that support entrepreneurial climate with low levels of regulation or bureaucratic roadblocks (Chandra, Fealey, & Rau, 2006).

Research studies have shown that IT-producing industries significantly and IT-using industries moderately explain the difference in the aggregate level of USA productivity during the mid-1990s. The research also explains that the much smaller investment in IT in Europe over the same period is responsible for their lower productivity growth over the same period (Syverson, 2011). The research therefore suggests that IT-producing countries for example India and USA significantly and directly benefits from the production of IT services, but that all countries benefit from the use of IT although this is to a lesser extent.

A study of 90 countries from 1980-2002 has showed that technology, capacity and demand competitiveness is relevant for economic growth (Fagerberg & Srholec, 2007). The study has attributed demand competitiveness or market size as the biggest reason for the good growth performance of the Asian tigers (Hong Kong, Korea, Singapore and Taiwan) relative to other countries. In order for a country to increase its GDP it needs to produce more products or services. The demand can either come from within the country or via exports provided

that the export infrastructure exists. This is consistent with Adam Smith who argued that the size of the market influences the level of division of labour and therefore productivity. Smaller countries which are closed to trade will experience a lower level of productivity due to the lower level of labour division. A small country with open trade agreements can therefore decide to export products where it has a lower relative cost of production and import products with a higher relative cost of production. Due to the limited local market size of smaller countries it is not surprising that there is a negative correlation between country size and openness as smaller countries are forced to trade more to stimulate economic activity (Alesina & Wacziarg, 1998). A country will therefore have a bigger GDP when the market size is bigger or when it is more open for international trade but in most cases the correlation is negative between openness and growth (Spolaore & Wacziarg, 2005).

2.3.3 Innovation and sophistication

Innovation and business sophistication is the most advanced phase of competitiveness and is mostly associated with innovation-driven economies (World Economic Forum, 2013). These are countries that have advanced levels of entrepreneurial activity, reduced focus on manufacturing, a higher focus on servicing firms and where information technology plays a key part (Acs, Desai, & Hessels, 2008).

An advanced stage of human capital development is innovation and due to this, innovation is a further development stage than compared to basic and higher education (Fincher, 2007). Innovation is also dependent on institutions which guarantee intellectual property rights as well as an educated and trained labour force (Ramoniene & Lanskoronskis, 2011).

Innovation can take various forms and can be applied to many competitiveness factors to improve them in turn. For example innovation in education, IT or infrastructure can mean that a country can improve their human capital, technological levels and infrastructure with a lower direct investment in those areas. According to Johnson & Weiss (2008) innovation can take the form of imitation, incremental or radical and as countries become more developed the innovation needs to be more original. This will result in more inventions which will lead to higher production of these products, leading to higher exports and

thus an increase in GDP. This is further supported by Zeng (2009) who concluded that an increase in invention patents and total patents directly leads to an increase in an economy's trade exports which consequently increases GDP. The research has shown that invention patents are more significant in increasing trade exports compared to the combination of inventions, utility models and designs revealing the importance of inventive innovation (Zeng, 2009).

A research study from 1992 to 2004 including 25 indicators (grouped into four less granular categories) and 115 countries has shown that development of the "innovation system" is most important for economic development followed by the quality of governance (institutions) with the political system and openness to trade (goods market efficiency) having a small impact (Fagerberg & Srholec, 2008). Note that institutions forms part of basic requirements and goods market efficiency part of efficiency enhancers.

2.3.4 Conclusion of driving factors

Due to the differences and complexities of economies, it is impossible to accurately predict a country's national competitiveness based on one factor or a combination of three simple indexes only namely basic requirements; efficiency enhancers; and innovation and sophistication. It is also impossible to test for correlations between one of these factors and national competiveness as measured by GDP and making conclusions on the outcome as one needs to standardise for the impact on other factors. The standardisation for the different factors will impact the weightings applied to the index and therefore standardising for different factors on Africa will result in different weightings being used.

The literature on different research studies has shown that the factors driving national competitiveness differs depending on the countries included, the period of years included and the factors standardised for. It is therefore important to follow a holistic approach where national competitiveness is driven by as many factors as possible, not in isolation, but rather in conjunction with each other.

2.4 National competitiveness in developing countries

Due to the research on Africa being scarcer, this section focuses mostly on the driving factors of national competitiveness on developing countries as a proxy for African countries.

2.4.1 Health

The report of the World Health Organisation's Commission on Macroeconomics and Health states: "The burden of disease in some low-income regions, especially sub-Saharan Africa, stands as a stark barrier to economic growth and therefore must be addressed frontally and centrally in any comprehensive development strategy" (Weil, 2007, p. 1266). The impact of health on GDP is stronger on the poorer half of countries (Weil, 2007) and therefore this should be a stronger factor for Africa than the rest of the world. A typical reason why good health can lead to higher productivity could be that healthy workers are more energetic and they are less absent from work due to illness or disability. Since developing countries are very dependent on manual workers the impact of health is higher for developing countries (Bloom, Canning, & Sevilla, 2003). In another study on five South Asian countries health proved to contribute to economic growth, but not education when controlling for other economic factors (Narayan, Narayan, & Mishra, 2010). Although the research does not conclude with the reasons for this, it does show that a factor which is expected to obviously contribute to GDP might not in a multivariate analysis due to the correlation with other factors. It is due to this that health and basic education are grouped in a number of studies.

2.4.2 Technology

India, a developing country has managed to create the second largest pool of skilled software talent in the world and created an industry that has been growing by around 50% annually since 1991 and is now a significant contributor of India's GDP (Chandra, Fealey, & Rau, 2006). The biggest reasons for this is since the Indian States have offered a hospitable environment for information technology (IT) firms, invested in communications infrastructure and have made

it a mission to use IT to transform India into a knowledge society (Chandra, Fealey, & Rau, 2006). Although India is still a developing country, the technology readiness has allowed it to significantly increase its GDP and although this study does not necessary prove that it is required for all developing countries, it does prove that it can be for some. This case has also shown that there is a significant link between IT and higher education in order to supply the human resources. The importance of technology is also supported by Fagerberg and Srholec (2007) who have concluded that deteriorating technology and an unfavourable export structure are the main contributors disabling developing countries to catch up on national income.

2.4.3 Innovation

In a study by Fagerberg and Srholec (2008) where it was shown that innovation followed by governance or institutions were the most important for economic development, the results showed that these were less important for African countries. This conclusion is made when comparing the country results relative to the mean of the study where African countries are mostly negative compared to the world and developed countries mostly positive. This could be due to the fact that a country first needs to succeed in basic requirements before sustainably succeeding in efficiency enhancing and innovation & sophistication driven factors (Acs & Amoros, 2008).

A research on the impact of inventive patents on trade exports between China and Japan has shown that a one percent increase in China's total number of patents resulted in a 0.73 percent increase in trade exports whereas a one percent increase in Japan's total number of patents resulted in a 1.54 percent increase in its exports (Zeng, 2009). Although this research was only done on one developing and one developed country, it might suggest that innovation and inventions are more important for developed countries than for developing countries.

2.4.4 Macroeconomic stability

During the 1990's, many Latin American countries experienced high inflation due to fiscal imbalances and high levels of money being printed resulting in demand exceeding supply. In addition to this Latin America suffered from fluctuating levels of foreign currencies due to varying levels of international trade. The result of this was that for an extended period over the 1990's and 2000's Latin America experienced very low levels of GDP per capita growth (Ffrench-Davis, 2012). Since many developing countries are highly dependent on international trade any shock or instability in the macroeconomic environment will have an influence on imports and exports which directly impacts the level of GDP.

The impact of government debt as a percentage of GDP, one of the components of macroeconomic stability seems to be different depending in which stage of development a country is. The impact should also be split between short term debt and long term debt. Higher short term debt has a positive impact on GDP due to government spending but in the long term this is only positive for advanced economies. As for developing countries, higher long term debt has a negative correlation with GDP (Afonso & Jalles, 2013). Since government debt is only one component of macroeconomic stability and higher government debt only has a positive correlation for advanced economies, it might indicate that one can expect macroeconomic stability to be more influential in predicting GDP for African countries than for the world in totality. This impact is amplified since government debt is a function of currency fluctuations, inflation and interest rates. When these macroeconomic factors deteriorate, government debt will deteriorate which will further diminish economic growth.

2.4.5 Infrastructure

Infrastructure is important for the development of an economy because of its short term and long term benefits. In the short term, infrastructure investment creates temporary employment with an immediate increase in GDP as well as permanent jobs to maintain the infrastructure. In addition to this there is a multiplier effect of indirect jobs which has a higher potential in the rails, ports and communication sectors than in the roads and bridges sector. Since

infrastructure development requires lower skilled labour, the potential impact of infrastructure investment is more in developing countries with lower skilled labour. The long term benefits of infrastructure relates to the enabling effect that infrastructure has on other industries and based on research in the Middle East and North African region an increased infrastructure spending of between 3.1% and 8.7% will result in an increase of one percentage point on GDP (Ianchovichina, Estache, Foucart, Garsous, & Yepes, 2013).

A key component of infrastructure is the availability and reliability of electricity and according to a survey by the World Bank, Sub-Saharan Africa has experienced an average of 10.5 power outages per month with an average duration of 6.6 hours between 2006 and 2010. More than 50% of businesses consider inadequate power as a major business constraint with a negative impact on economic growth. Even though South Africa has experienced more power outages in recent years, a research of Sub-Saharan Africa from 1995 to 2007 has concluded that if all countries in the region had the electricity reliability of South Africa, the GDP would have been higher by two percentage points (Andersen & Dalgaard, 2013).

2.4.6 Market size and openness

The literature on trade openness and economic activity for developing countries is consistent with that of developed countries where open trade policies lead to economic growth in the long run. What does however seem to be different is the fact that this causes bigger fluctuations and short term destabilising effects for development countries. The destabilising impact refers to the fact that the moment trade barriers are decreased; the economy imports products which are cheaper produced elsewhere leading to job losses in uncompetitive industries. This also leads to increased exports in competitive industries but these two do not always cancel out. Once the international competition has increased industries need to adapt to become more efficient leading to improved productivity in the long term. It is due to this destabilising impact that developing countries are vulnerable to relaxed trade barriers in the short term, but strict trade policies might lead to a welfare loss in the long term (Montalbano, 2011). It might be due to these destabilisation impacts that certain other empirical studies have failed to reveal that trade openness has improved productive efficiency. In a study covering developing countries including Africa and

industrial countries, the empirical evidence has shown that trade openness does lead to faster growth, but that the growth can be significantly enhanced if other complementary reforms such as labour market flexibility are undertaken (Chang, Kaltani, & Loyayza, 2009).

2.5 Evaluation of the Global Competitiveness Index

The motive for a short evaluation on the GCI is because the raw data that is used to calculate the GCR is used as the data for this research paper. Chapter 4 Research Methodology will explain the data and methodology in more detail. From a literature perspective it is important to note that many research papers have used data from the GCI and that the GCI has also been evaluated in a few academic literature papers.

The construct of the GCI has changed over time; therefore an earlier literature article by Lall (2001) which criticised the GCI at different levels will be ignored as the GCI has been changed significantly since then.

The final model of the GCI is constructed from three sub-indices namely the basic requirements sub-index; the efficiency enhancers sub-index; and the innovation and sophistication factors sub-index. The weights of each sub-index is then determined based on the development stage of a country and groups of countries then gets the same weighting (World Economic Forum, 2013). A recent study on these weights has shown that the weightings negatively influence certain countries. This study has also proposed that endogenous weights which will differ from year to year be used for each country. The results have shown that this can improve the accuracy of the index (Bowen & Moesen, 2011).

The way that the GCI groups countries into clusters to assign weightings has also been criticised and has proposed an objective methodology to determine the groupings and weightings (Sabadie & Johansen, 2010). This paper has also criticised the collection of certain data where many of the factors are determined from the Executive Opinion Survey, which might include biases especially where

executives are not experts on the field such as primary education (Sabadie & Johansen, 2010).

It is surprising that research was not available that criticised the way the sub-indices were calculated. The three are derived from 12 pillars based on subjective weights which are mostly equal and the 12 pillars are derived from 112 factors which are also equally weighted (World Economic Forum, 2013).

3 Chapter 3: Research Questions

The research study will aim to answer three questions relating to the factors driving national competitiveness. Research question one will identify which factors materially influence national competitiveness, research question two will determine the significance or extent to which it drives it and research question three will identify which multivariate econometric model is most appropriate to predict the outcome.

- **Research Question 1:** Which factors are most influential in determining national competitiveness in Africa? This question will take the form of identifying a vector $\underline{\beta}$ in the equation $\eta = X.\underline{\beta} + \underline{\varepsilon}$ where the mathematical function $E(\underline{Y}) = \underline{\mu} = g^{-1}(\eta)$ is solved to identify the best model to describe GDP per capita. Below are the definitions of the different components in the function to be solved:

    - $\underline{Y}$ is a vector of the GDP per capita values for each country in the model
    - g(x) is the link function: a specified function which relates the expected response to the linear combination of observed factors
    - $\eta = X.\underline{\beta} + \underline{\varepsilon}$ is the linear predictor
    - X is a matrix with values that explain the relationship between $\underline{Y}$ and $\underline{\beta}$
    - $\underline{\beta}$ is a vector of all the driving factors explaining GDP per capita for each country in the model
    - $\underline{\varepsilon}$ is a vector of error terms for each country in the model which is the residual error for each country after the factors ($\underline{\beta}$) have been identified and the parameters (X) have been optimised. X is optimised by minimising for $\underline{\varepsilon}$.

- **Research Question 2:** What is the order of importance of each influential factor on impacting GDP per capita for Africa versus the rest of the world?

  This question can also be restated to which factor will lead to the biggest increase in GDP per capita by changing each of them by X percent?

  This question will be answered by ranking the influential factors from the highest range to the lowest range where range is defined as:

$$\text{Range} = \frac{maximum\ predicted\ value}{minimum\ predicted\ value} - 1$$

- **Research Question 3:** What is the relationship between the influential factors and GDP per capita for Africa? This question will take the form of identifying the link function g(x) in the equation

$$E(\underline{Y}) = \underline{\mu} = g^{-1}(\eta)$$

*a*nd solving the matrix *X* in the linear predictor

$$\eta = X.\underline{\beta} + \underline{\varepsilon}$$

where both of these equations and their components are defined as part of research question 1.

4 Chapter 4: Research Methodology

4.1 Research Methodology and design

The research study is quantitative in nature, since the study was focussed on an econometric model for competitiveness and required statistical models to analyse the data. Due to the interrelationship of economic factors, it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between correlation and causation of factors with national competitiveness and therefore some of the factors might not be truly independent (Lall, 2001). The study was consequently focussed on a descriptive quantitative study as causation was very hard to prove even though there might be a large element because of it.

The factors that were tested for the research were: Institutions; Infrastructure; Macroeconomic environment; Health and primary education; Higher education and training; Goods market efficiency; Labour market efficiency; Financial market development; Technological readiness; Market size; Business sophistication; and Innovation.

4.2 Population and Unit of Analysis

The total population for the research study was all the independent countries in Africa and although the number could vary depending on the interpretation of independent states, the number currently stands at 54 (United Nations, n.d.). An example of an independent country, even though it is not in Africa, would be the United Kingdom whereas Scotland, England, Wales and Northern Ireland would not be counted as independent countries.

Since the population is “the complete set of group members” (Saunders & Lewis, 2012, p. 132) it would have been possible to argue that the population is at a more granular level than an independent country, for example province, municipality or town. Since the study focussed on national competitiveness which includes factors which are only determined and measured at a government level, the research used all independent countries as the population.

The unit of analysis was the GDP per capita in US Dollar terms for each of the countries in the sample.

4.3 Size and Nature of the Sample

The sample used for the analysis was dependent on the availability of public, reliable country data for various analyses. This is referred to as convenience sampling which is a type of non-probability sampling (Saunders & Lewis, 2012). The GCI for example includes 39 African countries from the 2013-14 report and the study has aimed to use the maximum number of available countries provided the data were reliable and relevant. By limiting the data to only countries where data was available might have biased the sample towards these countries as it is likely that the countries that are excluded are either less developed, small or under political unrest. Due to the large number of countries where data was available as well as the fact that the larger African countries were included, it is not expected that this had a material influence on the research results.

4.4 Data Collection, Data Analyses and Data Management

4.4.1 Data collection

The data that was used for the analyses was collected via secondary data sources from the GCI published in the GCR and are available for public use. The raw data was collected from the past six GCI reports which included the 12 pillars within the three sub-indexes and the GDP per capita for each country for the respective period. The amount of data available was sufficient to warrant an analytical model which delivered objective results.

The data used to derive the independent variables were based on a combination of continuous numerical country data as well as ordinal categorical questions from the Executive Opinion Survey where company executives completed questionnaires based on the state of the country. The final pillar value is then a continuous numerical score between zero and ten. The unit of analysis, GDP per capita is also a continuous numerical value.

4.4.2 Data preparation

Before the data were analysed it first had to go through a comprehensive data preparation process. The collected data were used to create one record for each country with all the analysed variables and unit of analysis field thus creating 134 records for 2008/09 as an example, each representing each country. This process was then repeated for each year and appended to create a master dataset of all six years with a total of 840 data records. Two variables were then added to the dataset, the first was the year from where the data record originated from in order to isolate the impact of time and the second was the continent of each country in order to compare Africa versus the entire world. This consolidated dataset of raw data is available in Appendix A.

The second step of the data preparation process was to group each independent variable into ten equal parts (deciles) in order to analyse the data. If the data were split into too few groups the trend of the data will be hidden, whereas too many groups will result in too little statistical significance. Splitting the data in ten groups which are not equal weighted will lead to certain groups having few or even zero records. Note that since certain countries have the same scores for certain pillars, it was not possible to get the groups exactly the same size, but they do have very similar sizes. Also note that this was done on the total world data which resulted in the Africa subset not having equal records in each group, but resulted in the groupings for both data sets to be the same.

4.4.3 One way analyses

The first part of the data analyses process was to create one way tables for each of the 12 factors for the world and Africa where the average GDP per capita for each decile is compared. The one way tables also show the range and correlations per factor. The range is the maximum divided by the minimum minus one to illustrate the variance within each factor. The correlation is the relationship between the analysed factor and GDP per capita. The purpose of the one way analyses was to get a high level feel of the data as well as to get an understanding of the results which are used in certain literature.

4.4.4 Influential factors on global competitiveness

A Generalised Linear Model (GLM) statistical method was used to identify the influential factors. This method tests each analysed factor or a combination of them on predicting the dependent variable (GDP per capita) based on a pre-defined statistical measure, in this case Chi-Squared statistic on a 5% significant level. The model was used due to its flexibility in analysing various distributions of data.

A GLM takes the mathematical form of $E(\underline{Y}) = \underline{\mu} = g^{-1}(\eta)$ which is solved to identify the best model to describe GDP per capita. Below are the definitions of the different components in the function to be solved:

- $\underline{Y}$ is a vector of the GDP per capita values for each country in the model
- g(x) is the link function: a specified function which relates the expected response to the linear combination of observed factors
- $\eta = X.\underline{\beta} + \underline{\varepsilon}$ is the linear predictor
- X is a matrix with values that explain the relationship between $\underline{Y}$ and $\underline{\beta}$
- $\underline{\beta}$ is a vector of all the driving factors explaining GDP per capita for each country in the model
- $\underline{\varepsilon}$ is a vector of error terms for each country in the model which is the residual error for each country after the factors ($\underline{\beta}$) have been identified and the parameters (X) have been optimised. X is optimised by minimising for $\underline{\varepsilon}$.

Note: The above function is referred to as a GLM which is a statistical technique with more flexibility than the classical linear regression model currently being used. The classical linear regression model is just one special case of the GLM (Cribari-Neto & Ferrari, 1995, p. 430). In order to simplify the GLM to the classical linear regression model, one needs to select the identity function as the link function which will simplify the function to be solved to: $E(\underline{Y}) = X.\underline{\beta} + \underline{\varepsilon}$. In this special case one factor has no influence on the other. It might however be possible that the best predictive model might in fact have a different relationship for example multiplicative where factors have an influence on each other. Different options will be considered at the modelling stage to identify the best fit

which might be different to the classical linear regression model currently used by the WEF.

The first part of the analyses was a stepwise regression. A forward stepwise regression tests each factor in isolation to determine the most important factor when only one factor is added. Once the first factor has been identified, the GLM adds each of the remaining factors in isolation to determine the second most predictive factor. This process is continued until none of the remaining factors significantly contributes to the model.

The stepwise regression is only an initial model and might include factors which become non-predictive as other factors are added. It is also possible to add factors which negatively contribute to the model accuracy. In order to correct for the possible inclusion of undesired factors, each factor was analysed to remove possible negative factors. Once a factor has been removed it might have been possible that new factors became relevant and each of the excluded factors had been considered again based on the 5% significant level.

The next phase of the model was the smoothing of factors. Even though a specific factor might positively contribute to the model, it is possible that the factors are not monotonically increasing. Since this is mostly due to a lack of data or the existence of randomness, these factors were smoothed in order to identify the trend and ignore the noise.

4.4.5 Importance ranking of influential factors

Once the driving factors have been identified and ranked, an analysis was done to determine the importance of each included factor and the weight it should carry contributing toward national competitiveness. The ranking was based on calculating the range of each factor where the factor with the highest range is the most importance. This means that an x percent improvement in this factor will lead to the highest percentage increase in GDP per capita.

This compares to the GCI which currently applies a maximum likelihood regression to weight three sub-indexes (World Economic Forum, 2013) to form the final GCI, but the weighting of the 12 pillars into the sub-indexes carry equal weights without an econometric model (World Economic Forum, 2013). The new

proposed model will therefore have different weights for each of the included 12 pillars rather than only the grouped sub-indexes.

4.4.6 Proposed model to predict national competitiveness

One of the benefits of using a GLM is the flexibility of using this method on different distributions. This is done by applying different error structures and link functions to the model and comparing the model residuals against the desired normal distribution of errors. This process is also done by transforming the residuals with the selected error structure where a uniform distribution is desired. This component is only discussed at the end of this section since it is part of the third question, but from a modelling perspective it was done after the stepwise regression model. Various error structures and link functions were used to try and fit the best model. The residuals and transformed residuals were then compared against the desired distribution to identify the best model. This process was continued until the most desired error structure and link function were identified after which the stepwise regression process was repeated to ensure the initial identified factors were still relevant.

The final component of the modelling was to use the desired model structure and included factors and provide parameters for them. This component provided a final model to predict GDP per capita for the world and Africa separately.

4.5 Data Validity and Reliability

The data provided in the GCI is a combination of independent country specific data as well as subjective feedback from the Executive Opinion Survey. The data from the Executive Opinion Survey might be biased and less accurate than the independent country data, but is still based on the opinions of leaders within the industry. Once the data has been collected it was grouped by subjective weights into 12 pillars by the WEF. The weights and the grouping of the more granular data again were not perfect and have changed slightly over certain years within the analysis period. Due to the large amounts of sub categories, these groupings were required in order to build an accurate statistical model and although these groups are somewhat subjective, it is done by the WEF which is one of the most experienced organisations in this field.

4.6 Research Limitations

The following research limitations were identified during the course of the study which might have impacted the results to some extent:

- The data includes some subjective groupings from the Executive opinion Survey which might have biased the results.
- The unit of analysis, GDP per capita, is not necessary the best measure of productivity or national competitiveness as GDP includes spending on non-value added products such as health, warfare, cleaning up of man-made or natural disasters, etcetera. GDP is also not measured consistently across all countries as it might include or exclude different sectors. An example is Nigeria who's GDP per capita has increased by 76% after it was rebased in 2014 (Business Day, 2014). Although GDP might not be perfect, it is still believed to be the best measure to determine wealth and competitiveness.
- There might be other potential factors driving national competitiveness which were not in the collected data and could have impacted the results on the included data.
- Some of the factors that were analysed were correlated with each other which impacted the results. This could result in certain factors being excluded due to their correlation with other included factors.
- Some of the factors are correlated with GDP and therefore only proves correlation and not necessarily causation.

5 Chapter 5: Results

This chapter will focus on providing the results of the analyses as well as a short overview of why certain decisions were taken when the influential factors were selected in order to build the most predictable model.

5.1 One way analyses

The first results show the one way impact of each pillar on GDP per capita. This ignores the impact of the other variables on each other and illustrates the point that each factor in isolation can be significant, but not necessarily in a multivariate model due to the correlations between factors. Tables 1 - 3 show the average GDP per capita in US$ amounts per decile for each of the pillars. The tables also show the range which is defined as the maximum divides by the minimum minus one to illustrate the GDP variance within each factor. The correlation derived for each factor is the correlation between the average GDP per capita and the decile. A high correlation shows a strong relationship between an increase in the factor score and an increase in GDP per capita while a low or negative score suggests that an improvement in a specific factor does not lead to a significant improvement in GDP per capita. This is still based on single factors only and ignores the impact which other factors might have.

Table 1: Basic requirements: Average GDP per capita (US$) split between pillar score bands for the world against Africa

Average GDP per capita (US$)	Pillar 1 Institutions score		Pillar 2 Infrastructure score		Pillar 3 Macroeconomic stability score		Pillar 4 Health and Primary education score		Basic requirements sub-index score	
Score band	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa
Lowest 10%	3,152	1,292	1,067	900	5,422	972	1,364	1,499	1,065	910
10% - 20%	3,131	1,646	2,252	1,099	9,083	917	1,897	2,040	1,617	773
20% - 30%	4,983	1,511	3,165	2,270	8,509	1,768	2,953	2,882	2,835	1,361
30% - 40%	6,585	916	3,588	3,197	6,604	2,412	5,330	2,675	4,047	4,701
40% - 50%	6,681	1,846	5,350	3,060	11,735	3,056	5,824	3,933	6,515	6,145
50% - 60%	6,882	3,084	9,351	4,784	10,909	3,293	9,963	4,262	8,675	3,968
60% - 70%	12,308	4,306	16,808	5,854	14,090	3,195	14,717	8,252	12,961	6,944
70% - 80%	18,949	5,294	23,097	6,237	21,308	1,840	26,611	5,170	25,368	4,841
80% - 90%	33,126	1,936	41,101		26,921	5,134	41,898	3,852	33,523	
Highest 10%	57,017		46,899		38,652	9,894	42,932		57,156	
Range	1,721%	478%	4,297%	593%	613%	979%	3,048%	451%	5,268%	799%
Correlation	0.83	0.65	0.91	0.98	0.88	0.78	0.92	0.71	0.88	0.82

Table 2: Efficiency enhancers: Average GDP per capita (US$) split between pillar score bands for the world against Africa

Average GDP per capita (US$)	Pillar 5 Higher education and Training score		Pillar 6 Goods and Market efficiency score		Pillar 7 Labour Market efficiency score		Pillar 8 Financial Market sophistication score		Pillar 9 Technical readiness score		Pillar 10 Market size score		Efficiency enhancers sub-index score	
Score band	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa
Lowest 10%	977	997	3,732	2,488	5,917	3,887	3,928	2,436	1,049	1,093	3,386	1,496	1,572	1,596
10% - 20%	1,385	1,408	2,769	1,827	8,029	1,945	5,142	1,036	1,569	1,460	7,816	1,564	2,272	1,996
20% - 30%	2,532	2,392	5,387	1,299	6,875	1,891	5,852	1,955	2,700	2,302	7,681	3,655	2,179	1,255
30% - 40%	5,290	4,478	4,745	1,578	6,078	1,652	8,173	2,326	3,750	3,142	10,999	1,640	4,184	4,177
40% - 50%	7,181	6,658	6,849	2,285	7,665	1,952	7,379	1,676	5,821	3,718	9,835	2,233	7,162	1,930
50% - 60%	8,360	7,764	11,016	3,363	11,916	3,257	10,544	1,231	9,658	5,607	16,624	3,569	10,783	6,526
60% - 70%	17,354		11,117	3,357	11,843	3,006	9,742	3,589	13,856	8,874	28,655	3,902	14,243	4,358
70% - 80%	27,522	5,305	19,227	4,587	19,426	1,671	24,777	3,699	23,172		20,944	1,474	18,679	6,866
80% - 90%	33,048		40,602	7,008	30,371	494	30,281	5,272	37,579		19,322	4,876	43,017	
Highest 10%	49,214		49,061		44,655	599	47,317	6,692	54,117		27,384		49,178	
Range	4,935%	679%	1,672%	440%	655%	687%	1,105%	546%	5,058%	712%	746%	231%	3,028%	447%
Correlation	0.92	0.82	0.86	0.82	0.84	-0.60	0.86	0.80	0.89	0.94	0.89	0.55	0.88	0.81

Table 3: Innovation and sophistication: Average GDP per capita (US$) split between pillar score bands for the world against Africa

Average GDP per capita (US$)	Pillar 11 Business sophistication score		Pillar 12 Innovation score		Innovation and sophistication sub-index score		GCI total score	
Score band	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa	World	Africa
Lowest 10%	2,440	2,152	2,585	2,840	2,750	2,914	1,143	978
10% - 20%	2,437	1,803	3,383	2,087	2,180	1,373	1,853	983
20% - 30%	3,225	1,765	3,914	1,613	3,271	1,879	3,034	2,336
30% - 40%	6,664	3,152	7,515	2,792	6,195	2,274	5,183	3,633
40% - 50%	7,610	1,898	6,631	2,418	8,168	2,217	6,853	5,145
50% - 60%	8,687	1,800	8,443	1,391	8,529	2,747	7,286	3,559
60% - 70%	12,080	5,120	11,793	2,474	11,904	3,822	13,494	7,221
70% - 80%	19,142	6,196	17,032	4,834	17,362	5,271	21,189	3,839
80% - 90%	42,092		47,328		45,386		44,315	
Highest 10%	48,554		45,166		47,233		48,570	
Range	1,892%	251%	1,731%	247%	2,066%	284%	4,151%	638%
Correlation	0.87	0.74	0.84	0.41	0.85	0.74	0.88	0.78

Table 4: Average GDP per capita (US$) per year

Year	World	Africa
2008/09	14,498	1,884
2009/10	16,459	2,288
2010/11	13,996	2,101
2011/12	14,574	2,120
2012/13	16,158	2,639
2013/14	15,769	3,000

5.2 Influential factors on global competitiveness

The GLM model that was applied to model the results has a log link function with a gamma error structure. This model was chosen because the distribution of the residuals with this selection is normally distributed as opposed to other link functions and error structures where the residuals still have a remaining trend. The residuals will be shown later in this chapter.

5.2.1 Stepwise regression

The first step of the modelling process was to run a forward stepwise regression model for the world and Africa. In order to standardise for the impact of economic growth, economic recessions for example 2009 or inflation the year of data was also added. This is to ensure that these effects do not get absorbed in the other analysed factors.

Table 5: Stepwise regression factors added

World	**Africa**
Pillar 1 Institutions	Pillar 2 Infrastructure
Pillar 2 Infrastructure	Pillar 3 Macroeconomic stability
Pillar 4 Health and primary education	Pillar 9 Technological readiness
Pillar 3 Macroeconomic stability	Pillar 12 Innovation
Pillar 5 Higher education and training	Pillar 5 Higher education and training
Pillar 12 Innovation	Pillar 10 Market size
Pillar 9 Technological readiness	Pillar 11 Business & sophistication
Pillar 10 Market size	
Year	
Pillar 6 Goods and market efficiency	
Pillar 11 Business & sophistication	

The above results in table 5 are purely ranked and added on statistical significance or to minimise the noise in the model. This does not specifically refer to a strong positive correlation between the pillar and GDP per capital. For example figures 2 and 3 where infrastructure was added before technological readiness for Africa, but reading the predicted values from the green line on the

left Y-axis will show that technological readiness (range of 1 to 4.85) has a bigger impact on GDP per capita than infrastructure (range of 1 to 3.81). The purpose of this illustration is to show that statistical significance which is used in the stepwise regression might not necessarily give the correct answer and is merely the starting point after which the model will be refined.

Figure 2: Impact of Infrastructure on GDP per capita: Africa

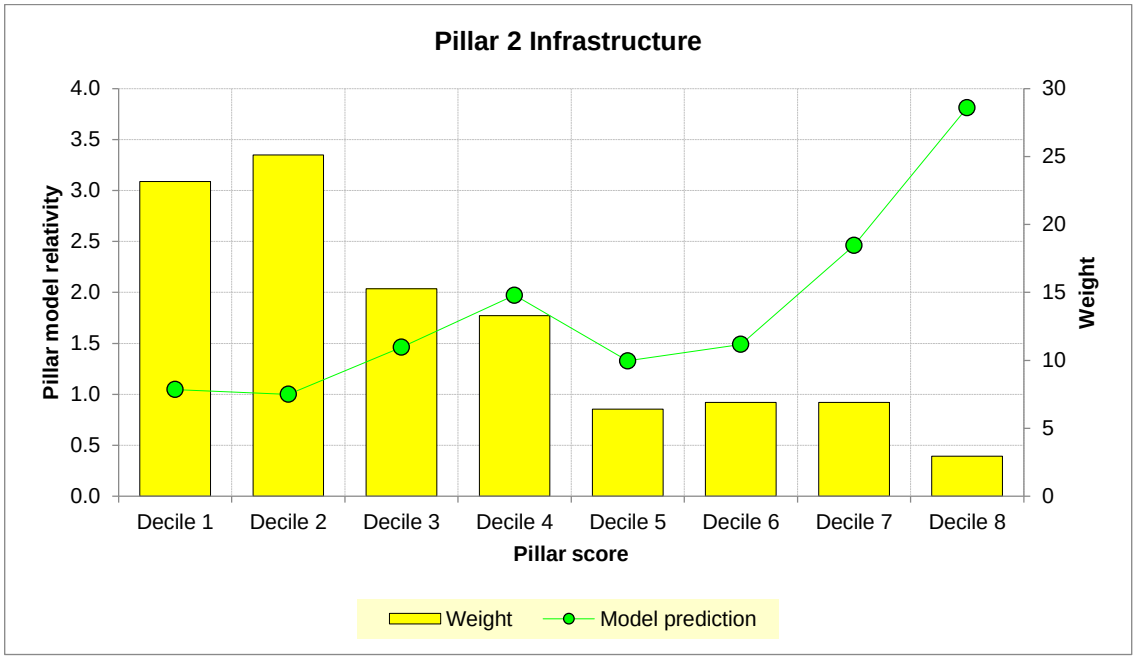
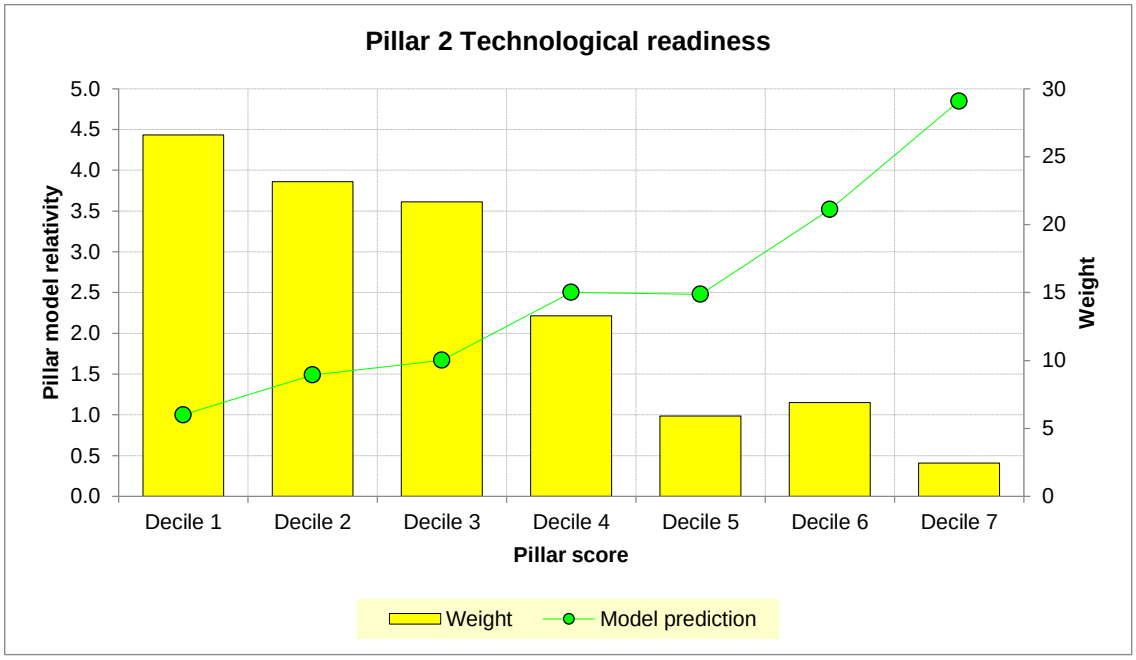


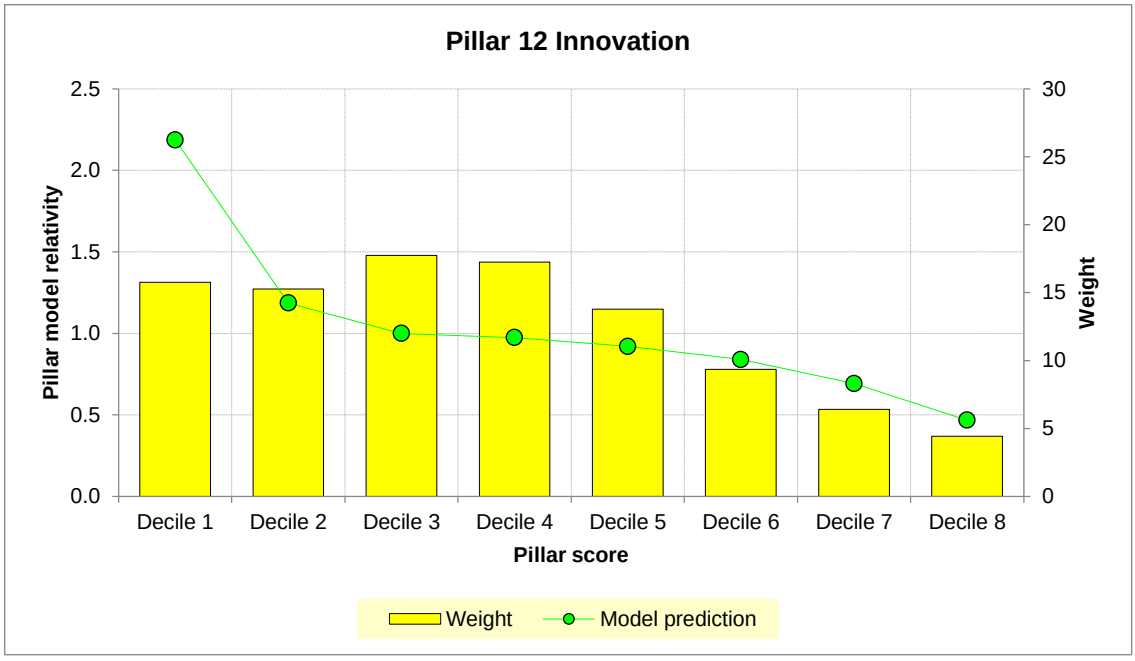
Figure 3: Impact of Technological readiness on GDP per capita: Africa



5.2.2 Factor refinement

Since statistical significance does not mean positive model prediction, it would even be possible to get negative prediction factors, for example innovation in the Africa model, in the multivariate analyses as illustrated in figure 4. This is due to the correlations of certain factors with each other, but since it does not make sense that being more innovative leads to lower GDP per capita, these factors were removed to make sure the model only contained positive prediction factors.

Figure 4: Impact of Innovation on GDP per capita: Africa

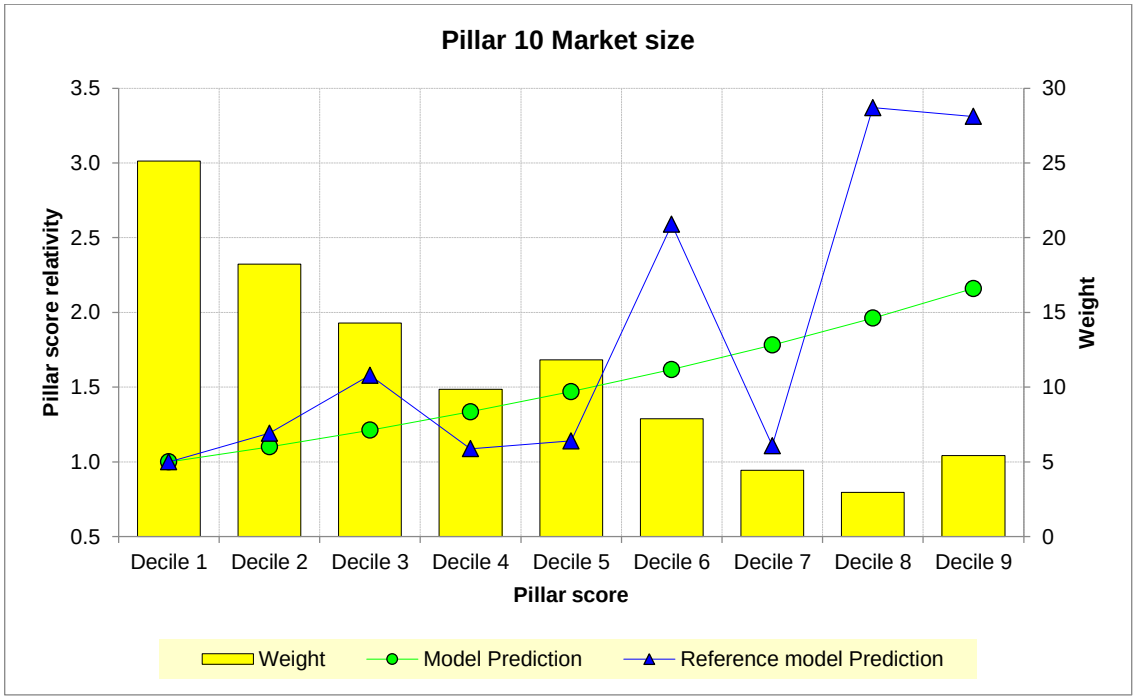


Once certain factors were removed, it would have been possible that previous factors that were removed became significant again and in turn other factors might have become insignificant. This is due to the correlations of the pillars with each other as well as the fact that some of these factors are proxies for each other, in other words the one explains the other. For example in order to get a high score for higher education, in most cases the country will also get a high score for primary education. This process of adding and removing factors is iterative and the decision is always made on the 5% significance level as well as whether the inclusion of the factor made logical sense or in other words have a positive prediction.

5.2.3 Smoothing of results

Similarly to the possibility of getting negative factors; it is also possible to get factors which are not smooth or monotonically increasing for example market size in Africa as illustrated in figure 5. This is as a result of low volumes of data in certain categories or the factor being statistically less significant. In order to overcome this problem certain factors were smoothed or categories were grouped to get more meaningful results.

Figure 5: Impact of Market size on GDP per capita: Africa



5.2.4 Final factors

Table 6 shows the final factors after the model has been refined by removing factors that do not make logical sense.

Table 6: Most significant factors that materially predict GDP per capita

World	**Africa**
Year	Year
Pillar 2 Infrastructure	Pillar 2 Infrastructure
Pillar 3 Macroeconomic stability	Pillar 3 Macroeconomic stability
Pillar 4 Health and primary education	Pillar 9 Technological readiness
Pillar 5 Higher education and training	Pillar 10 Market size
Pillar 9 Technological readiness	
Pillar 10 Market size	

The following subsections illustrate the visual presentation of the factors included for the world versus Africa and the difference in range of each of these factors.

5.2.5 Infrastructure

Figure 6: Impact of Infrastructure on GDP per capita: World

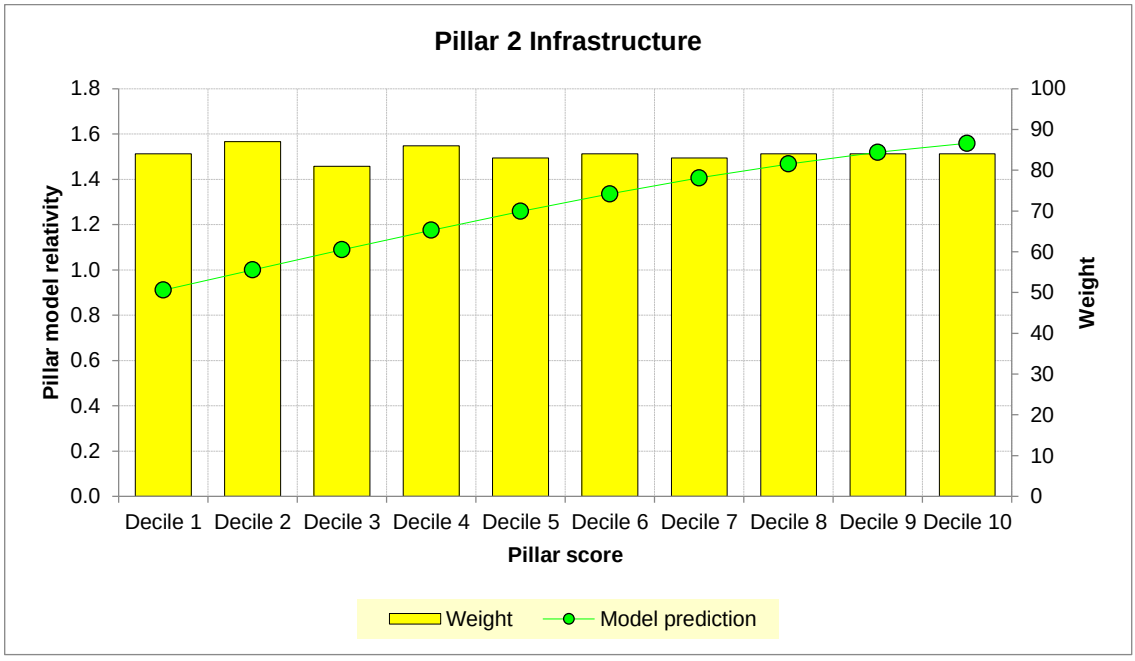
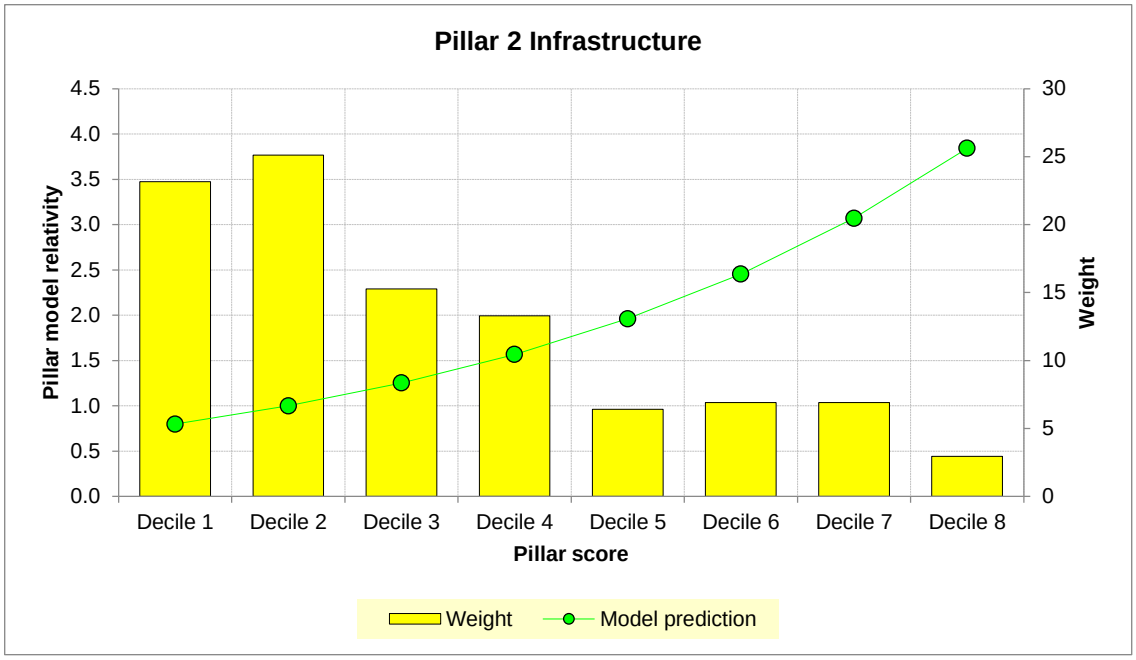


Figure 7: Impact of Infrastructure on GDP per capita: Africa



The impact of Infrastructure is higher for Africa than for the world where the range is 380% (3.84/0.80 – 1) versus a range of 71% (1.56/0.91 – 1) for the world.

5.2.6 Macroeconomic stability

Figure 8: Impact of Macroeconomic stability on GDP per capita: World

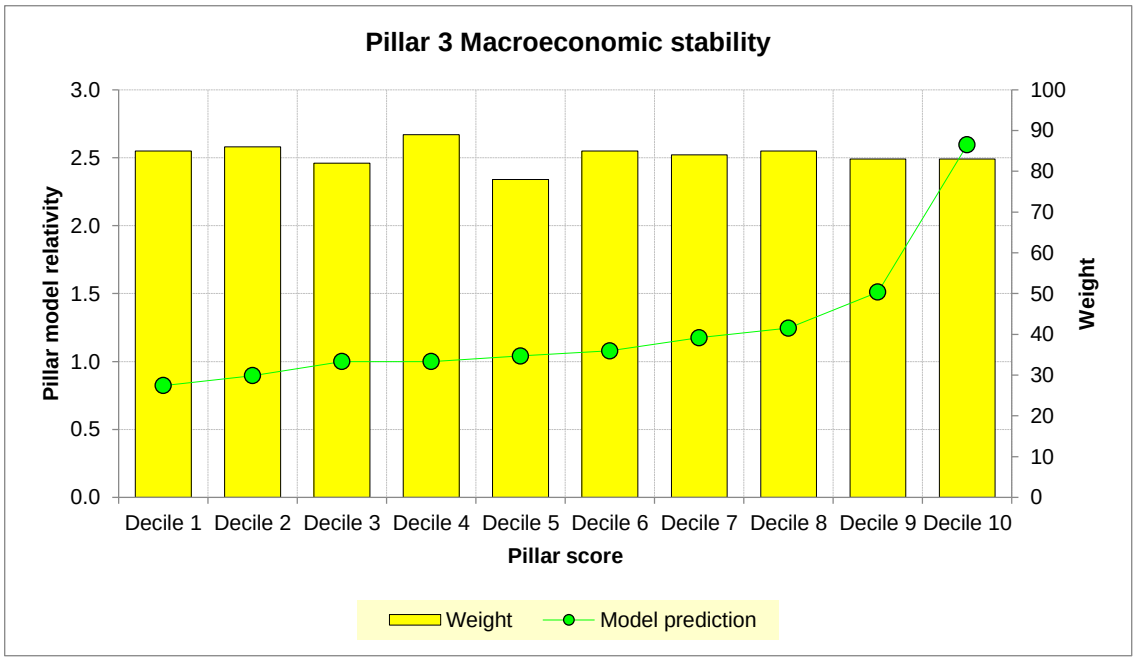
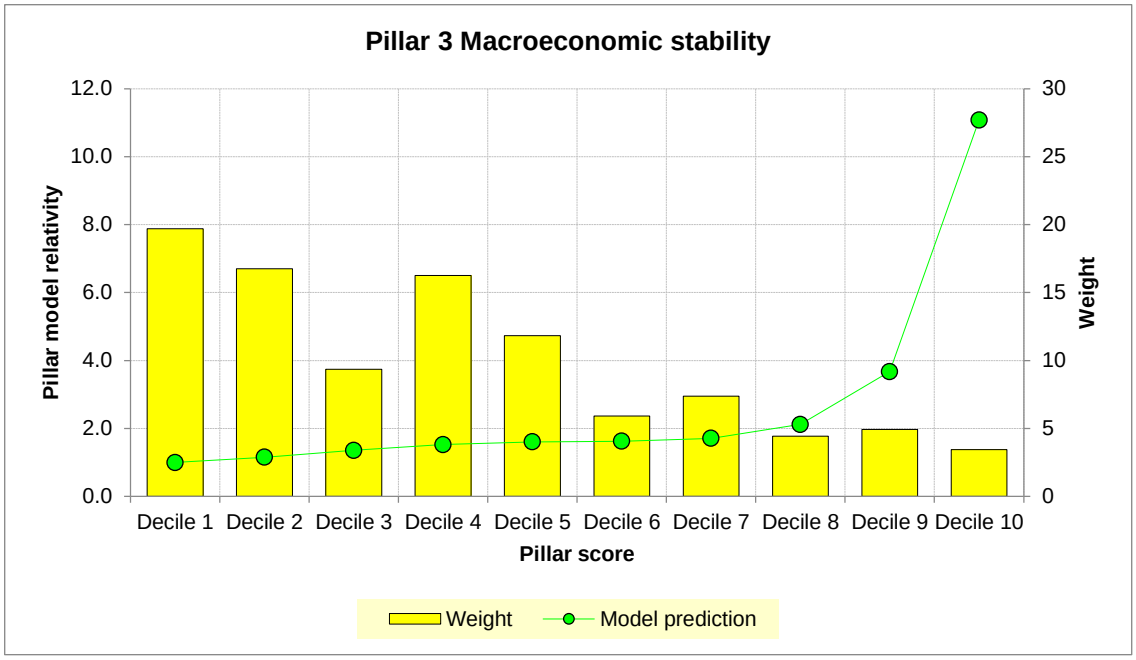


Figure 9: Impact of Macroeconomic stability on GDP per capita: Africa



The impact of Macroeconomic stability is higher for Africa than for the world where the range is 1,008% (11.08/1.00 – 1) versus a range of 215% (2.59/0.82 – 1) for the world.

5.2.7 Factors influencing the world and not Africa

Figure 10: Impact of Health and primary education on GDP per capita: World

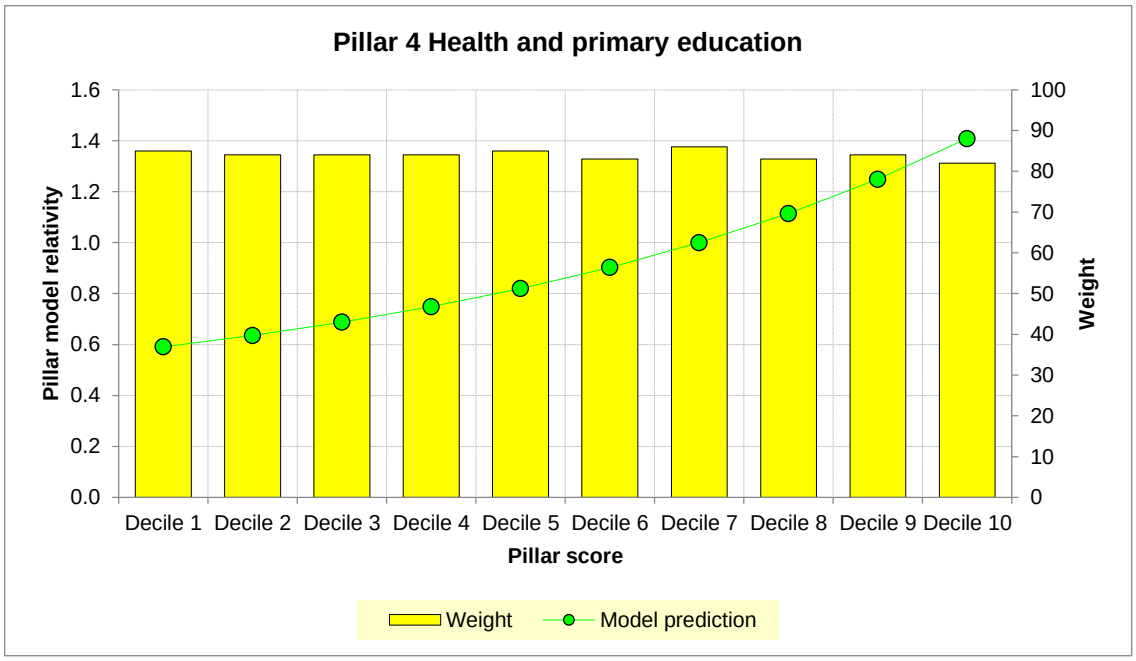
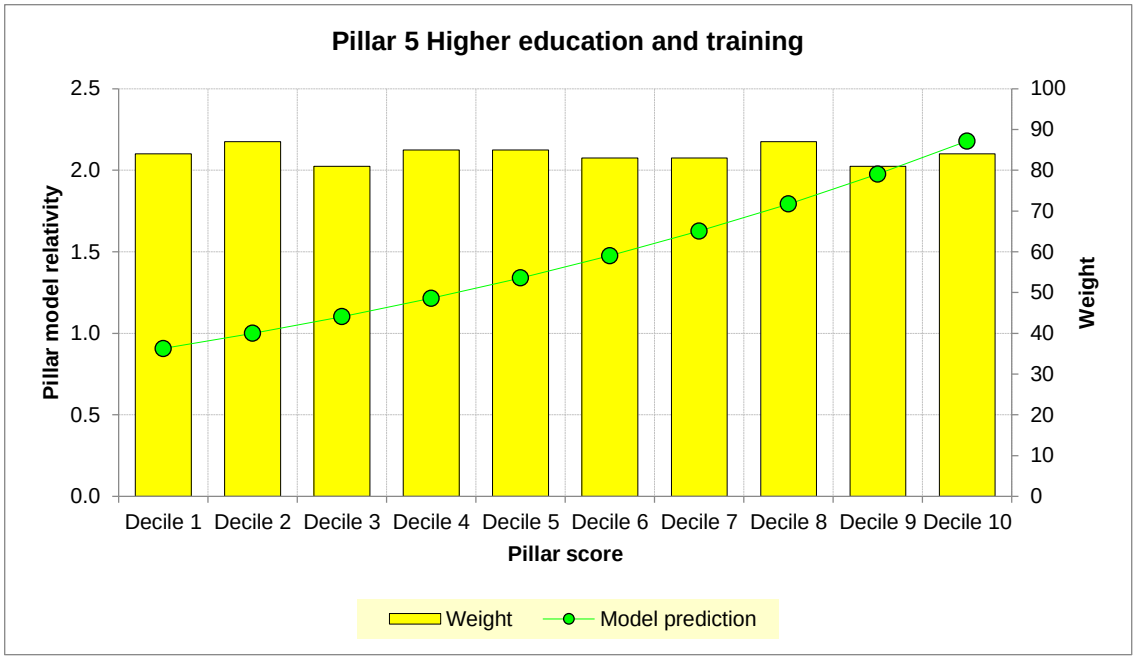


Figure 11: Impact of Higher education and training on GDP per capita: World



Pillar 4 Health and primary education; and Pillar 5 Higher education and training were not included in the Africa model therefore the results are only shown for the world.

5.2.8 Technological readiness

Figure 12: Impact of Technological readiness on GDP per capita: World

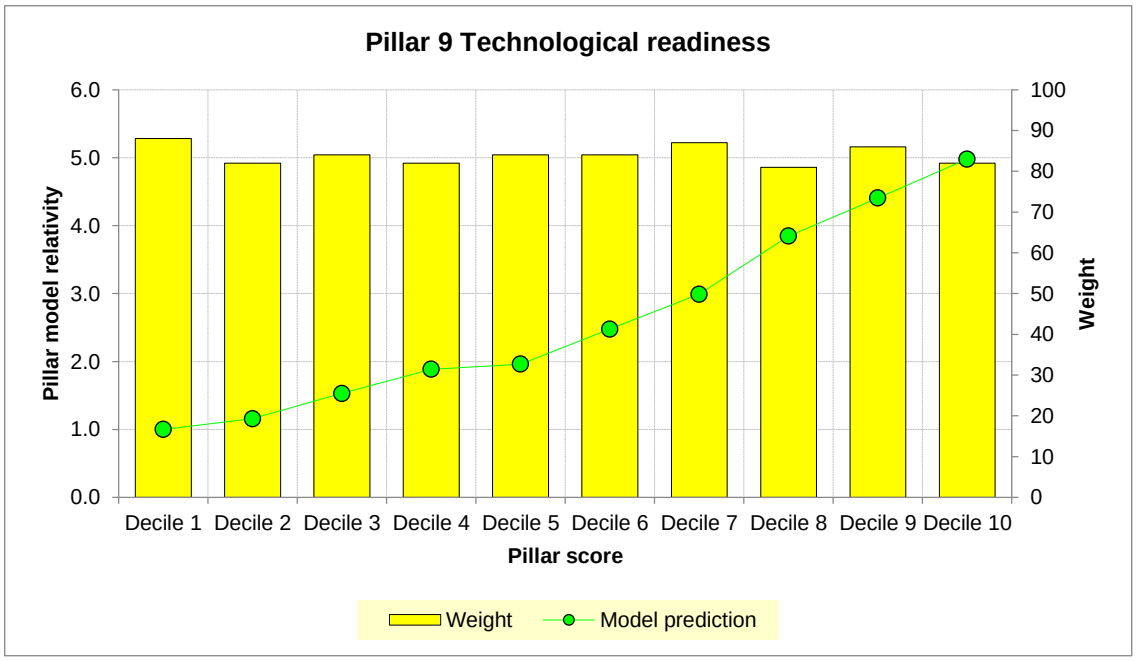
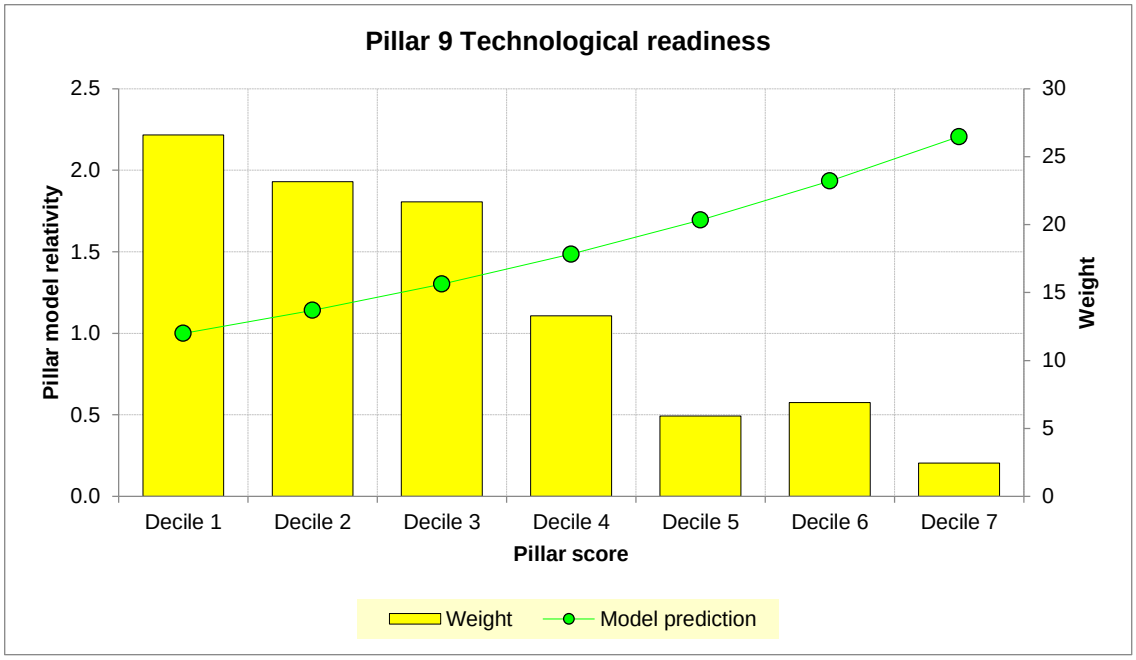


Figure 13: Impact of Technological readiness on GDP per capita: Africa



The impact of Technological readiness is higher for the world than for Africa where the range is 398% (4.98/1.00 – 1) versus a range of 121% (2.21/1.00 – 1) for Africa.

5.2.9 Market size

Figure 14: Impact of Market size on GDP per capita: World

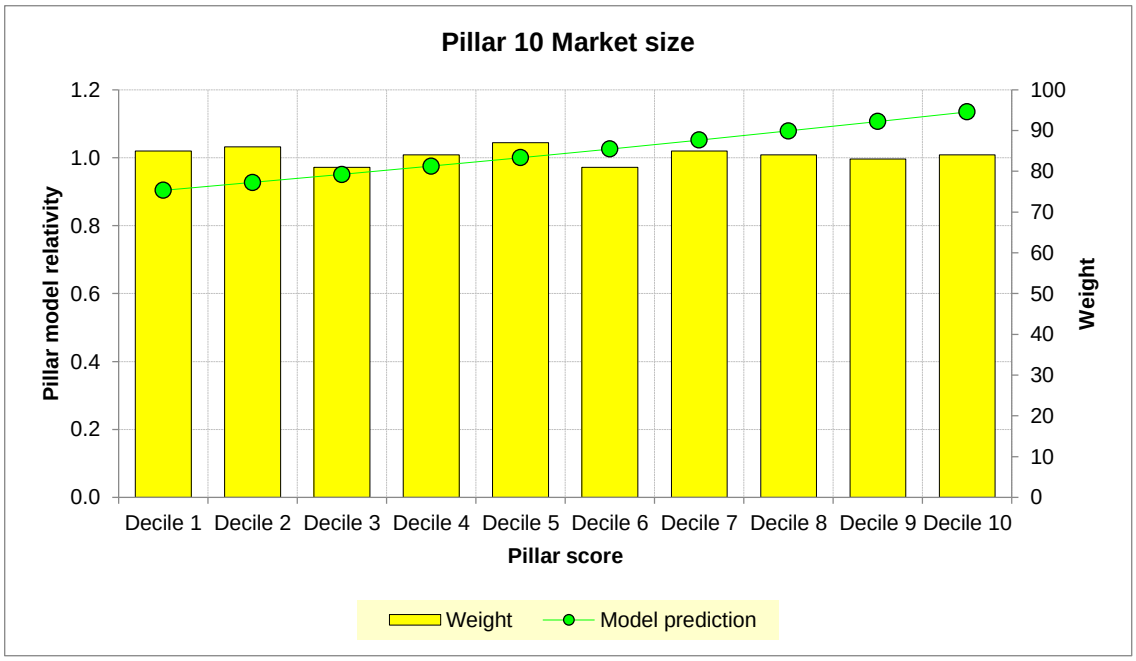
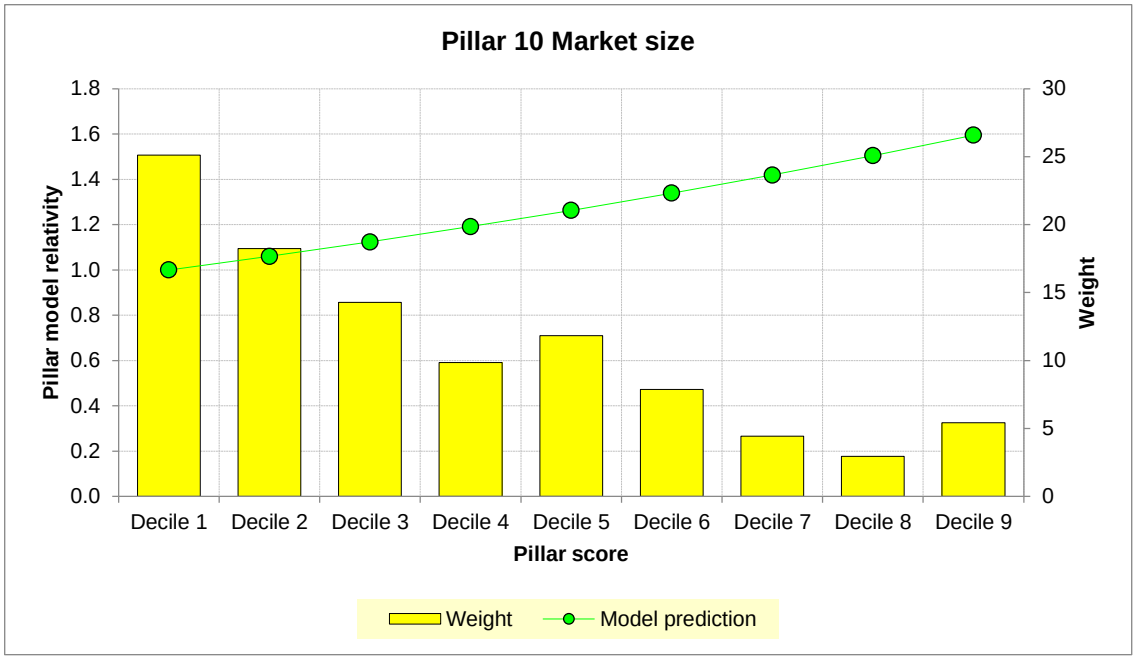


Figure 15: Impact of Market size on GDP per capita: Africa



The impact of Market size is higher for Africa than for the world where the range is 59% (1.59/1.00 – 1) versus a range of 26% (1.13/0.90 – 1) for the world.

5.3 Importance ranking of influential factors

In order to evaluate the importance in ranking of influential factors, the range of every factor is used. This is calculated with the following formula:

$$\text{Range} = \frac{maximum\ predicted\ value}{minimum\ predicted\ value} - 1$$

This formula is used as it provides the percentage improvement in GDP per capita if a country improves from the first decile to the tenth decile.

Table 7: Order of importance for influential factors: World

Order of importance	Factor	Range for the world
1	Technological readiness	398%
2	Macroeconomic stability	215%
3	Higher education and training	140%
4	Health and primary education	138%
5	Infrastructure	71%
6	Market size	26%

Table 8: Order of importance for influential factors: Africa

Order of importance	Factor	Range for Africa
1	Macroeconomic stability	1,008%
2	Infrastructure	380%
3	Technological readiness	121%
4	Market size	59%

From the results in table 7 and 8 it can be seen that Macroeconomic stability is by far the most important factor for Africa followed by Infrastructure where for the total world it is Technological readiness followed by Macroeconomic stability.

5.4 Proposed model to predict national competitiveness in Africa

5.4.1 Generalised Linear Model (GLM)

The statistical method used to determine the best model fit is called a GLM. The GLM is a more flexible method which include linear regression and logistic regression models but also have the added advantage that the errors of the model does not need to be normally distributed and the relationship between factors do not need to be linear.

The classical linear relationship as is currently used in the GCI takes the form of an identity link function with a normal distribution of errors, i.e.

$$E(\underline{Y}) = \underline{\mu} = g^{-1}(\eta) = \eta = X.\underline{\beta} + \underline{\varepsilon}$$

5.4.2 Residuals for traditional linear regression

Figure 16 and 17 show the results if the GDP per capita is modelled using an identity link function with normal error structure as is currently being used in the GCI.

Figure 16: Deviance versus predicted value scatter plot: identity link function with normal error structure for the world

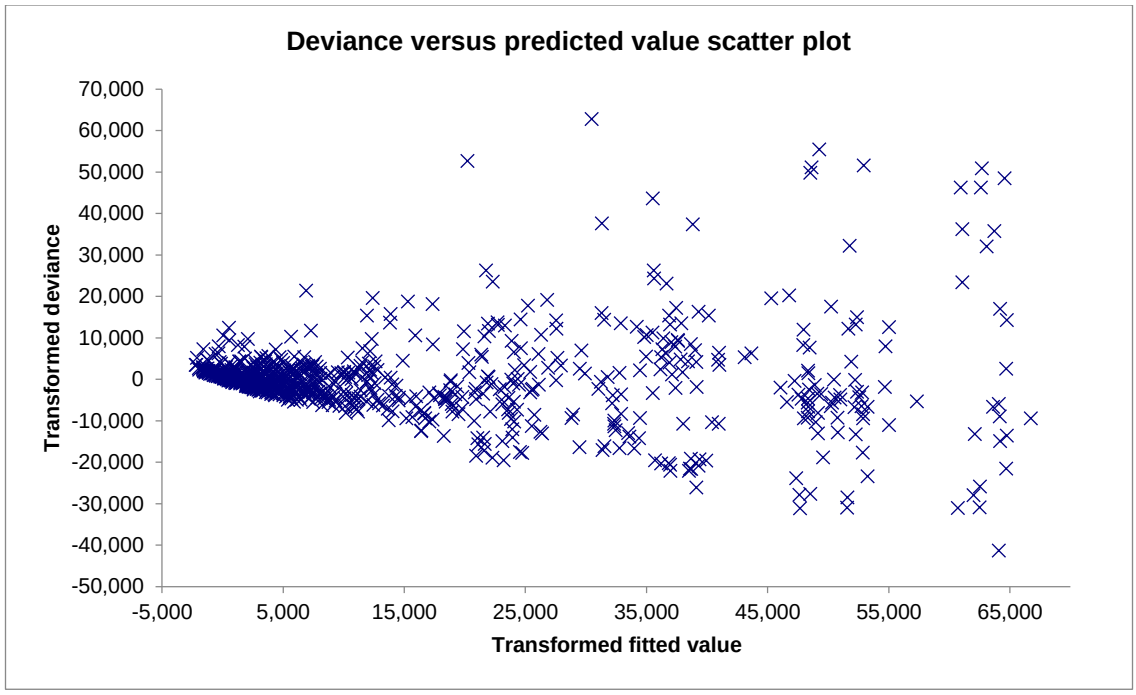
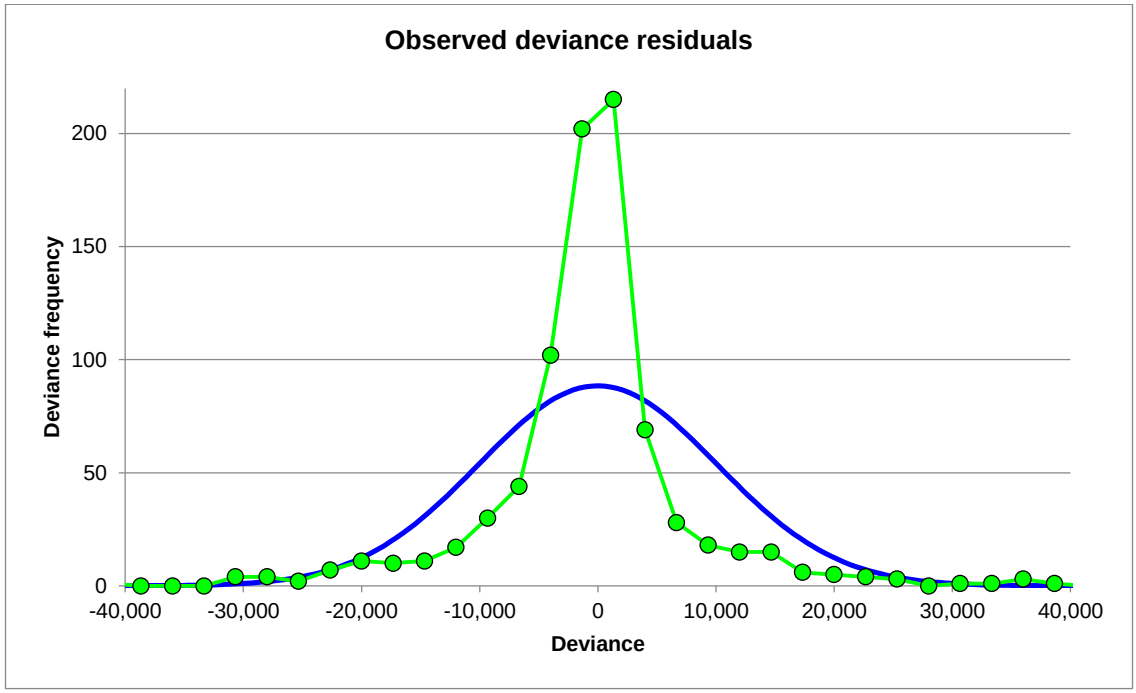


Figure 17: Deviance residuals plotted against a normal distribution: identity link function with normal error structure for the world



The results show that a GLM model with identity link function and normal distribution of errors does not fit the data well. This can be seen by the scatter plot in figure 16 where the residuals do not have a uniform distribution around 0 for the transformed variance and the fact that the residuals do not fit the normal distribution in figure 17. The described process was then tried for various link functions and error structures in order to find the best fitted model.

5.4.3 Residuals for log link function and gamma error structure: World

Figure 18: Deviance versus predicted value scatter plot: log link function with gamma error structure for the world

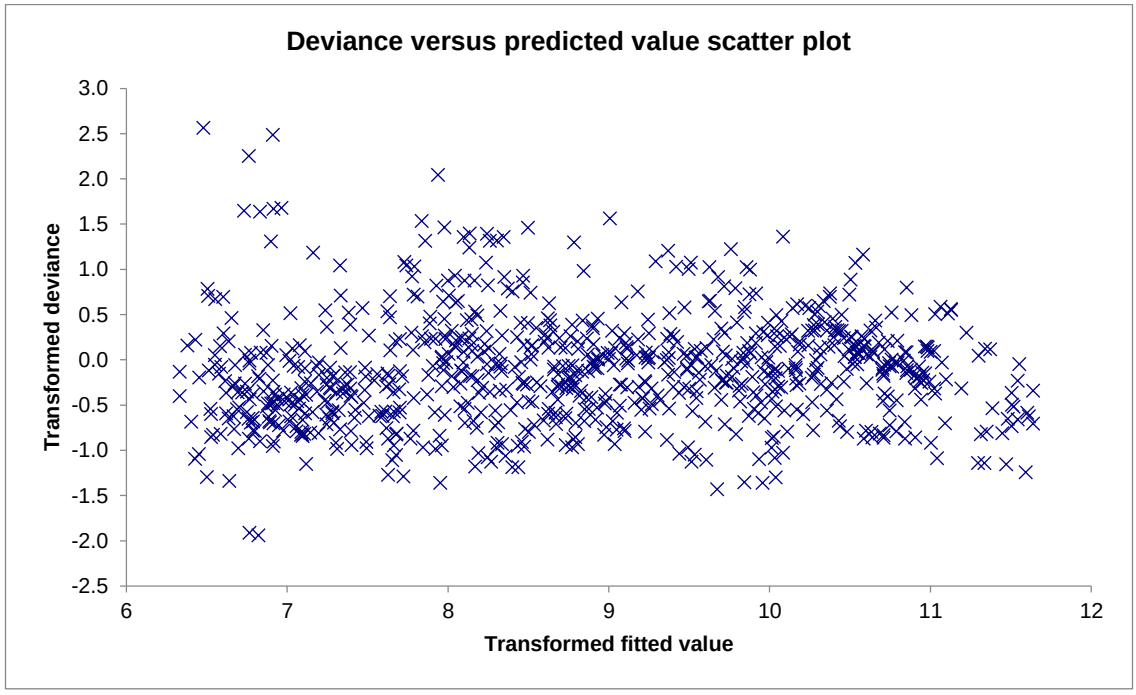


Figure 19: Deviance residuals plotted against a normal distribution: log link function with gamma error structure for the world

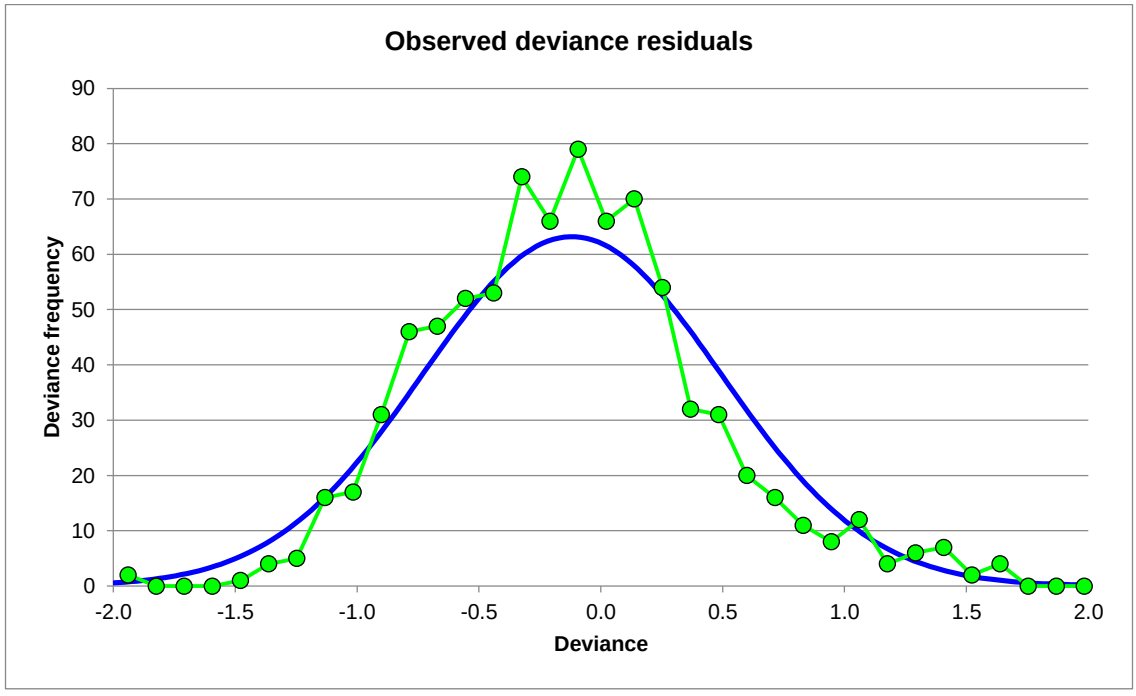


Figure 18 and 19 show that the transformed deviance is much more uniform across the transformed fitted values and the deviances fit the normal distribution much better when using a log link function and a gamma error distribution.

5.4.4 Residuals for log link function and gamma error structure: Africa

Figure 20: Deviance versus predicted value scatter plot: log link function with gamma error structure for Africa

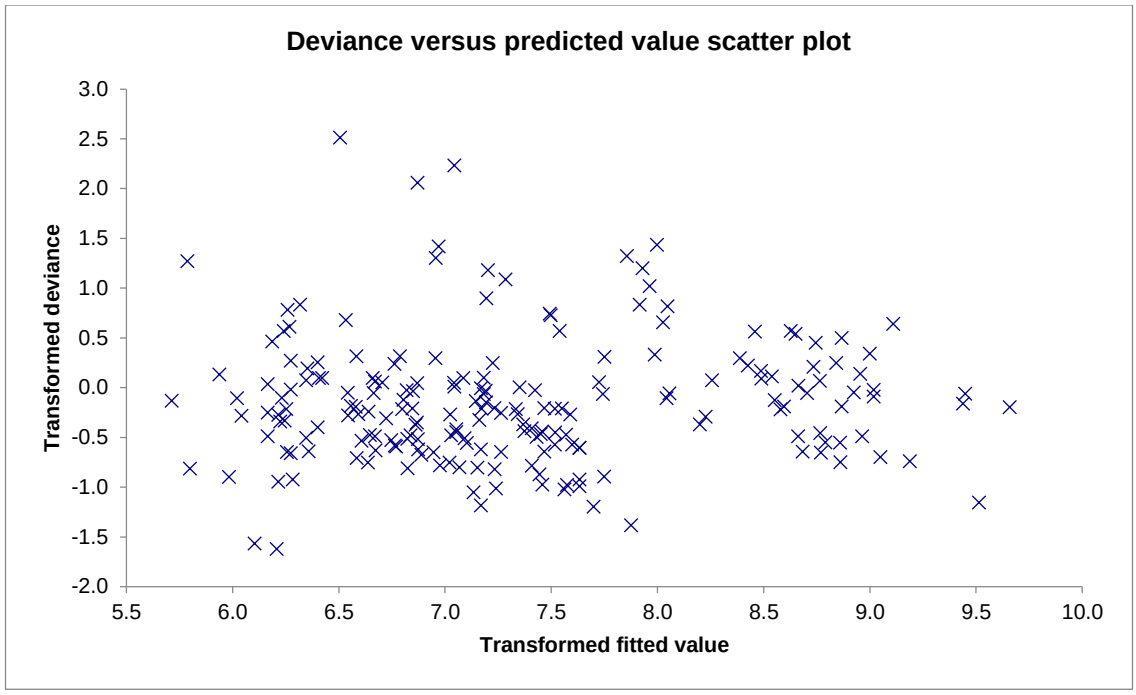


Figure 21: Deviance residuals plotted against a normal distribution: log link function with gamma error structure for Africa

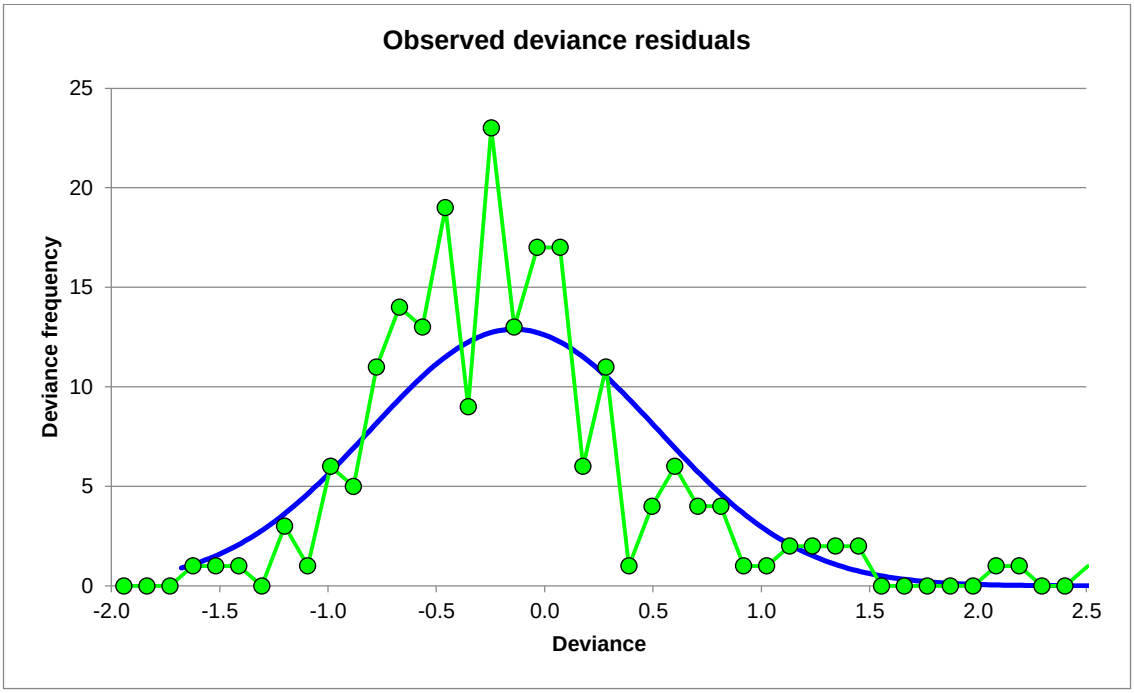


Figure 20 and 21 illustrate that the fit is more volatile for Africa than the world but this is expected when using less data. When these results were compared to other link functions and error structures, it showed that the log link function and gamma error structure are still the best functions for the model to use for Africa.

5.4.5 Model parameters

The results in table 9 and 10 show the model parameters for the selected model structure and identified factors.

Table 9: Prediction factors of GDP per capita: World

Distribution split per decile	Pillar 2 Infrastructure	Pillar 3 Macroeconomic stability	Pillar 4 Health and primary education	Pillar 5 Higher education and training	Pillar 9 Technological readiness	Pillar 10 Market size
1	0.9108	0.8235	0.5909	0.9072	1.0000	0.9038
2	1.0000	0.8961	0.6357	1.0000	1.1584	0.9269
3	1.0887	1.0000	0.6879	1.1022	1.5306	0.9507
4	1.1753	1.0000	0.7487	1.2150	1.8867	0.9750
5	1.2582	1.0408	0.8197	1.3392	1.9621	1.0000
6	1.3356	1.0792	0.9027	1.4761	2.4788	1.0256
7	1.4059	1.1752	1.0000	1.6270	2.9922	1.0519
8	1.4674	1.2459	1.1142	1.7934	3.8472	1.0788
9	1.5188	1.5111	1.2488	1.9768	4.4075	1.1064
10	1.5588	2.5941	1.4079	2.1789	4.9781	1.1348

Table 10: Prediction factors of GDP per capita: Africa

Distribution split per decile	Pillar 2 Infrastructure	Pillar 3 Macroeconomic stability	Pillar 9 Technological readiness	Pillar 10 Market size
1	0.7991	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
2	1.0000	1.1540	1.1410	1.0601
3	1.2515	1.3587	1.3019	1.1237
4	1.5662	1.5262	1.4854	1.1912
5	1.9601	1.6047	1.6949	1.2628
6	2.4530	1.6251	1.9339	1.3386
7	3.0699	1.7109	2.2066	1.4190
8	3.8419	2.1202		1.5042
9		3.6730		1.5946
10		11.0812		

The calculations of GDP per capita based on the above parameters are discussed in more detail in Chapter 6 Discussion of Results.

6 Chapter 6: Discussion of Results

6.1 Most influential factors in driving national competitiveness

6.1.1 One way analysis versus multivariate analysis

Throughout this research paper a distinction was made between a one way analysis and a multivariate analysis. The big distinction between the two is that a one way analysis only takes one factor into account where a multivariate analysis standardises for the impact of other factors. This is best illustrated with a simple example:

Table 11: Example of one way analysis versus multivariate analysis

Country	Institutions score	Macroeconomic stability score	GDP per capita (US$)
A	2	7	20 000
B	5	3	15 000

In the example in table 11, on a one way analysis on institutions, the country with a lower score has a higher GDP per capita which contrasts the design where a higher score reflects a more competitive country. If one were to ignore all other factors it would be possible to conclude that a higher score on institutions result in a lower GDP per capita where the true reason is because country A with a low institutions score has a very high macroeconomic stability score. Due to this reason, standardising for other factors is important and this concept can be increased from two factors to any other number provided enough data exist. As a result of the problems with one way analysis as explained earlier, the interpretation of the results will mostly be discussed relative to the multivariate analysis as this gives a much more accurate view than the one way analysis.

6.1.2 Influential factors based on one way analyses

Table 12 shows the range of each pillar for the world versus Africa together with the correlations between the average GDP per capita and the decile grouping. The range show the impact of moving from the worst cohort to the best cohort

where the correlation show the strength in the trend where a positive correlation mean an improvement in the underlying factor results in an improvement in GDP per capita. The purpose of this is to illustrate that almost all the factors analysed are significant in predicting GDP per capita when analysed on a one way basis. Since certain research papers analysed in the literature review make use of one way analysis, it would be possible that their conclusions are consistent with the data analysed on a one way basis but not necessarily on a multivariate analysis.

Table 12: Range and correlation of one way analyses

	World		Africa	
	Range	Correlation	Range	Correlation
Pillar 1 Institutions score	1, 721%	0.83	478%	0.65
Pillar 2 Infrastructure score	4 297%	0.91	593%	0.98
Pillar 3 Macroeconomic stability score	613%	0.88	979%	0.78
Pillar 4 Health and Primary education score	3,048%	0.92	451%	0.71
Pillar 5 Higher education and Training score	4,935%	0.92	679%	0.82
Pillar 6 Goods and Market efficiency score	1,672%	0.86	440%	0.82
Pillar 7 Labour Market efficiency score	655%	0.84	687%	(0.60)
Pillar 8 Financial Market sophistication score	1,105%	0.86	546%	0.80
Pillar 9 Technical readiness score	5,058%	0.89	712%	0.94
Pillar 10 Market size score	746%	0.89	231%	0.55
Pillar 11 Business sophistication score	1,892%	0.87	251%	0.74
Pillar 12 Innovation score	1,731%	0.84	247%	0.41

The first thing to observe from table 12 is that the range is higher for the world on all the pillars except for infrastructure, macroeconomic stability and labour market efficiency. The biggest explanation of this is that Africa has fewer countries than the world and consequently the variance is less than the world. This does not necessarily mean that different factors are significant, but it does indicate that a model for Africa is likely to have different weights associated.

One of the outlier numbers in the table is labour market efficiency which has a negative correlation for Africa. This indicates that labour market efficiency negatively influences GDP per capita on a one way basis. Other factors where the correlation is significantly less for Africa than the world are innovation, market size and institutions.

Based on table 12 it seems as if macroeconomic stability; technological readiness; and higher education and training are the three most predictive

factors for Africa, based on range and ignoring labour market efficiency which has a negative correlation. This compares to technological readiness; higher education and training; and health and primary education for the world.

6.1.3 Influential factors based on a multivariate analysis

Table 13 shows the factors that were included in the final multivariate analysis model between the world and Africa. In order to standardise for the impact of inflation, the year was also included.

Table 13: Most significant factors that materially predict GDP per capita

World	**Africa**
Year	Year
Pillar 2 Infrastructure	Pillar 2 Infrastructure
Pillar 3 Macroeconomic stability	Pillar 3 Macroeconomic stability
Pillar 4 Health and primary education	Pillar 9 Technological readiness
Pillar 5 Higher education and training	Pillar 10 Market size
Pillar 9 Technological readiness	
Pillar 10 Market size	

The results show that of the 12 factors analysed, only six are predictive of GDP for the world and only four for Africa. From an analysis perspective it is very important to understand the impact of correlated factors with each other as explained in the example in section 6.1.1. The fact that only four factors are included in Africa does not necessarily mean that the other factors are irrelevant, since it could be excluded due to the correlation between the included and excluded factors. For example the correlation of technological readiness for African countries is 0.36 with health and primary education and 0.46 with higher education and training. Therefore knowing the technological readiness score of African countries, which is included in the model, also partially explains health and primary education; and higher education and training, which are both excluded from the African model. In addition to this, African countries have a very poor score on health and primary education; and higher education and training where 69% and 59% of all African countries lie in the worst 20% of the world. These two factors are the most skewed of all the analysed factors and results in the data not showing a lot of variance. The result of this is that owing to

the low variance there was not sufficient data on African countries to show the improvement in GDP per capita should the country improve on its existing score.

Although the described factors might influence some of the results, the analysis still conclude that infrastructure, macroeconomic stability, technological readiness and market size significantly explain GDP per capita in Africa. These are also the same factors that predict GDP per capita for the world except that the world also has health and primary education; and higher education and training.

6.1.4 Infrastructure

A well developed and efficient infrastructure network is critical for the effective functioning of an economy as this determines the location of economic activity. Efficient infrastructure connects different countries and regions allowing the economy to trade and economic activity to improve. Infrastructure includes effective modes of transport like roads, railroads, ports and air transport and is especially important for less developed countries which will allow them to become more competitive to transport economic goods at lower costs. Infrastructure also includes stable electricity supply free from interruptions allowing business and factories to work uninterrupted; and telecommunication networks allowing for quick and cheap flow of information allowing decisions to be made more rapidly which in turn will promote productivity (World Economic Forum, 2013). Infrastructure will be particularly important for Africa as it will allow unconnected regions to be able to trade goods as well as labour which will reduce inequality.

In order for a country, especially undeveloped African countries, to become more competitive it requires investment from foreign companies to create new industries and new jobs. One of the key factors upon which international companies look is infrastructure therefore governments that invest in its infrastructure are more likely to attract foreign investment which sequentially will promote economic activity (Kovacic, 2007).

Aside for the enabling effect of infrastructure it will create immediate jobs due to the production of the infrastructure which is more important for Africa than

developed countries because of the large amount of unskilled labourers available (Ianchovichina et al., 2013).

6.1.5 Macroeconomic stability

"The stability of the macroeconomic environment is important for business and, therefore, is significant for the overall competitiveness of a country" (World Economic Forum, 2013, p. 6). Although macroeconomic stability does not directly increase productivity it creates the environment to improve productivity. This is because companies invest less in uncertain times and operate inefficiently when inflation is out of control. Governments can also not provide the infrastructural services when debt is out of control and funds are limited (World Economic Forum, 2013).

In an open economy the market will produce and consume at price levels where the demand and supply quantities are the same effectively creating equilibrium. In times of high inflation the market cannot react fast enough therefore producing or consuming at levels that are not in equilibrium which will lead to wastage of economic scarce resources. High inflation will reduce disposable income leading to lower demand, production and economic activity (Ffrench-Davis, 2012). Instability in currency levels will reduce international competitiveness (Boltho, 1996) leading to lower exports as well as lower investment from international companies.

6.1.6 Technological readiness

In a globalised world, technology becomes more important for companies to compete and prosper. Countries with higher levels of technological readiness with specific focus on information and communication technologies will enable them to improve production processes leading to higher efficiency and higher levels of innovation (World Economic Forum, 2013). When countries under invest in technology it will limit productivity growth (Syverson, 2011) leading to lower competitiveness levels.

6.1.7 Market size

Larger markets allow companies and countries to benefit from economies of scale and focus on the production of products where it has a natural competitiveness (World Economic Forum, 2013). In the absence of a large domestic market, countries can still achieve economies of scale by exporting, as long as it has open trade agreements with other countries. This is the reason that countries with more open trade agreements or larger market size achieve higher levels of productivity (Spolaore & Wacziarg, 2005).

The fact that market size is included for Africa and the world supports the work done by Chang, Kaltani and Loyaza (2009) that openness improves economic growth in the long term which at the time of their research did contradict many other empirical studies.

6.1.8 Health and primary education

In order for a country to function effectively, it is critical to have a healthy workforce. Unhealthy workers take more sick leave and when they are at work, will be less fit to exercise their tasks effectively. A higher level of basic education will increase the efficiency of each individual worker allowing it to carry out more than just simple manual tasks (World Economic Forum, 2013).

Although health and primary education contribute to competitiveness for the world, the analysis excludes this as a contributing factor for Africa. This is a factor which should be stronger for Africa (Weil, 2007) and developing countries (Bloom, Canning, & Sevilla, 2003) than the world and therefore is a surprise omission from the results. This might be as a result of the correlation with other factors as discussed earlier. Even though it is a surprising omission, previous research has shown that there is not a correlation between quality of education and economic competitiveness (Sahlberg, 2006). The conclusion is consequently that it does have an impact on certain countries and it can have a serious impact if improved, but over the past five years other factors have been more significant for Africa.

6.1.9 Higher education and training

"Quality higher education and training is crucial for economies that want to move up the value chain beyond simple production processes and products" (World Economic Forum, 2013, p. 6). Having higher levels of secondary and tertiary education will allow workers to perform complex tasks and adapt to changing needs of the productive system.

This factor is the second most important factor for the world but is excluded from Africa. This is because higher education can only be improved once the basic education is at a certain level and therefore becomes more important as a country develops (Sabadie & Johansen, 2010). One would expect this factor to become more important as Africa develops, but while the continent is still in its developing stage it is not as significant contributor to GDP per capita in comparison to certain other factors.

6.1.10 Influential factors

Based on the analyses, the influential factors of driving national competitiveness in Africa are infrastructure, macroeconomic stability, technological readiness and market size.

6.2 Order of importance per influential factor

6.2.1 Order of importance per influential factor: World

Table 14 shows the order of importance for all the included factors for the world based on a multivariate way as well as the rank based on the one way analysis.

Table 14: Order of importance for influential factors: World

Order of importance	Factor	Range for the world	One way rank	One way range
1	Technological readiness	398%	1	5,058%
2	Macroeconomic stability	215%	12	613%
3	Higher education and training	140%	2	4,935%
4	Health and primary education	138%	4	3,048%

5	Infrastructure	71%	3	4,297%
6	Market size	26%	10	746%

It is generally expected that the one way range will be bigger than the multivariate since the multivariate have multiple factors explaining the variance of GDP per capita whereas the one way only uses the factor in isolation. The order of the multivariate is very similar to the one way except for macroeconomic stability which has a very low rank on the one way analysis. In order to answer the hypothesis question of which are the driving factors for national competitiveness, the emphasis should be given to the multivariate analyses with the one way analysis only giving background to the data from a simplistic point of view.

6.2.2 Order of importance per influential factor: Africa

Table 15 shows the order of importance for all the included factors for Africa based on a multivariate way as well as the rank based on the one way analysis.

Table 15: Order of importance for influential factors: Africa

Order of importance	Factor	Range for Africa	One way rank	One way range
1	Macroeconomic stability	1,008%	1	979%
2	Infrastructure	380%	5	593%
3	Technological readiness	121%	2	712%
4	Market size	59%	11	231%

The ranking of the factors for Africa are also reasonably similar between the multivariate analysis and the one way analysis with the exception of market size which is one of the least predictive factors based on the one way analysis. One of the key differences between the rankings of Africa versus the world is the fact that macroeconomic stability is the most important factor based on both analyses for Africa where for the world it is the least predictive.

6.2.3 Comparison between Africa and the world

Table 16 shows the comparison of the order of importance for influential factors for the world versus Africa.

Table 16: Order of importance for influential factors: Africa versus the world

Factor	Order for the world	Order for Africa
Technological readiness	1	3
Macroeconomic stability	2	1
Higher education and training	3	N/A
Health and primary education	4	N/A
Infrastructure	5	2
Market size	6	4

Looking at the comparison it can be seen that all the factors that contribute to Africa are also included for the world, but the world has two factors that are not included in the Africa. Hence the results show that certain basic factors need to be addressed first before other factors will start to contribute.

Technological readiness is the most important factor for the world but only the third most important for Africa, whereas the most important factor for Africa is macroeconomic stability which is second most important for the world.

One of the components of macroeconomic stability is government debt and since higher long term debt is only positive correlated for developed countries (Afonso & Jalles, 2013), it makes sense that macroeconomic stability is more important for Africa than the world.

Technological readiness refers to the agility of countries to adopt new technologies to improve productivity (World Economic Forum, 2013). GDP per capita is a function of productivity and the labour participation rate and if a country has low rates of unemployment, improved productivity is the most important factor to increase GDP per capita. Due to Africa having a higher unemployment rate it makes sense that technological readiness is a more important factor for the world than Africa as Africa has more potential to absorb more labour into the economy.

Market size including openness is the lowest important factor for both the world and Africa which might be due to the short term destabilising effects which open trade policies have when cheaper products are imported (Montalbano, 2011).

6.3 Relationship between the influential factors for Africa

6.3.1 Link function and error structure

The first part of the model was to assign the structure the model will take after which the factors and finally the parameters were assigned. In order to determine the optimal structure a GLM with the following mathematical structure was solved:

$E(\underline{Y}) = \underline{\mu} = g^{-1}(\eta)$ where

- $\underline{Y}$ is a vector of the GDP per capita values for each country in the model
- g(x) is the link function: a specified function which relates the expected response to the linear combination of observed factors
- $\eta = X.\underline{\beta} + \underline{\varepsilon}$ is the linear predictor
- X is a matrix with values that explain the relationship between $\underline{Y}$ and $\underline{\beta}$
- $\underline{\beta}$ is a vector of all the driving factors explaining GDP per capita for each country in the model
- $\underline{\varepsilon}$ is a vector of error terms for each country in the model which is the residual error for each country after the factors ($\underline{\beta}$) have been identified and the parameters (X) have been optimised. X is optimised by minimising for $\underline{\varepsilon}$.

In order to identify the optimal structure, the error residuals of various models were analysed with the aim of finding the model where the errors are normally distributed. Figure 22 and 23 illustrate the deviance residuals with an identity link function and normal error structure versus that of a log link function with a gamma error structure. This model was selected since the residuals best fit a normal distribution when the GLM takes the form of a log link function and gamma error structure.

Figure 22: Deviance versus predicted value scatter plot: log link function with gamma error structure for Africa

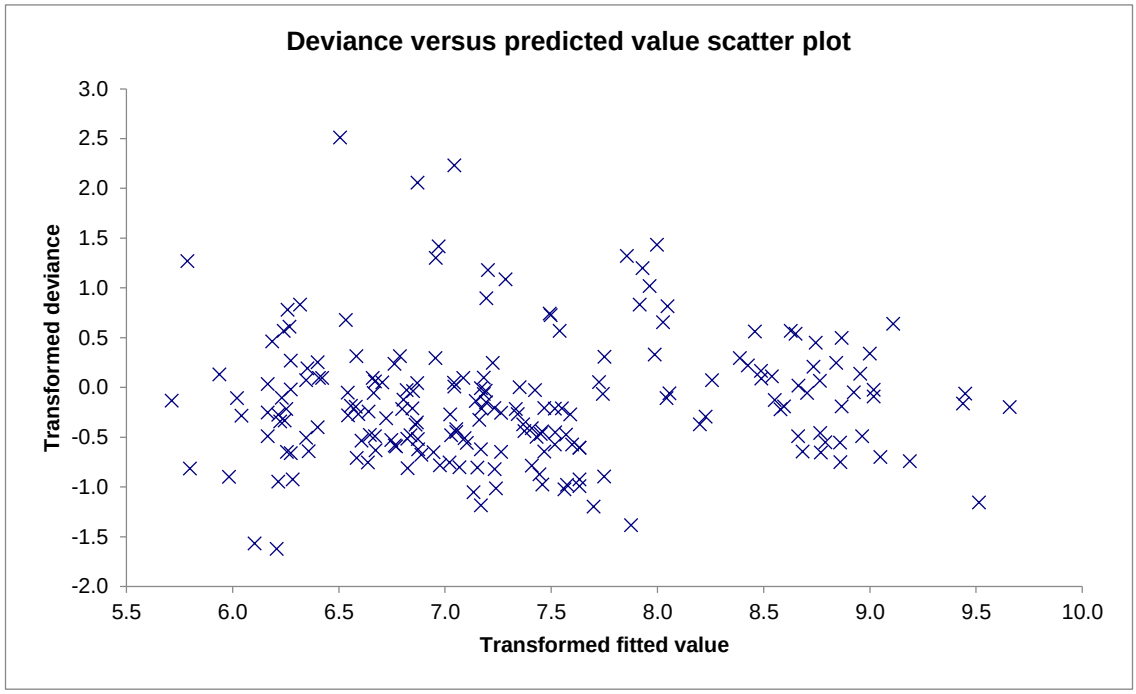
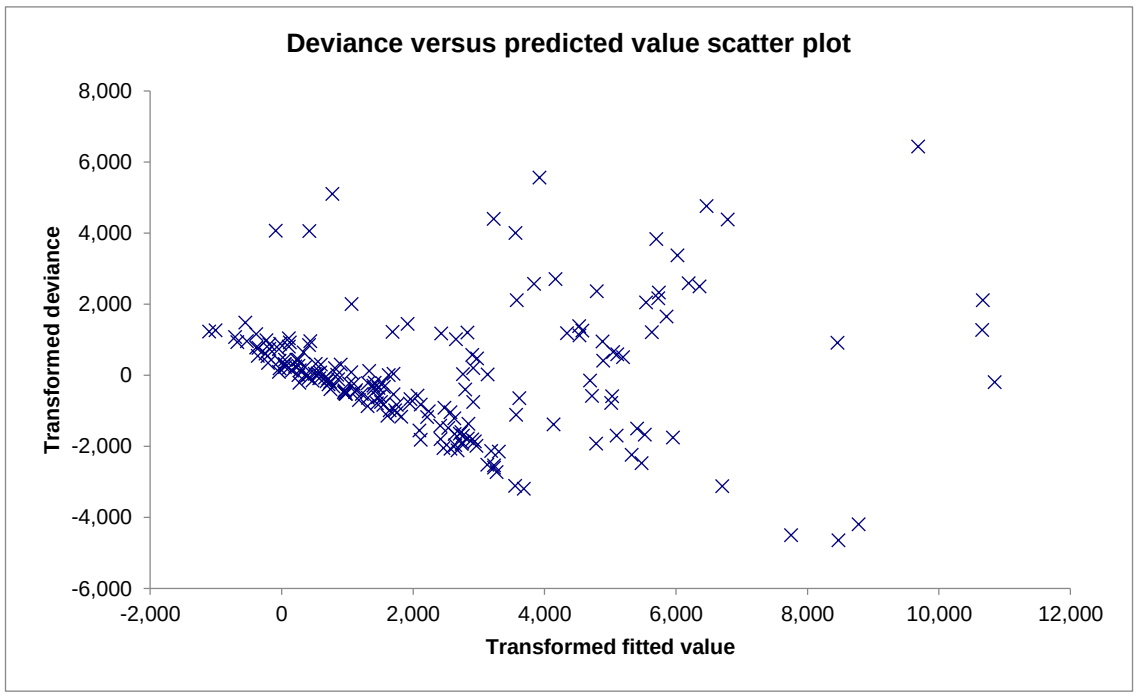


Figure 23: Deviance versus predicted value scatter plot: identity link function with normal error structure for Africa



The fact that the log link function with gamma error structure fits the data better than the identity link function with normal error structure is very specific to the

data analysed and might not be universally true as it will depend on the form of the data collected.

6.3.2 Prediction of GDP per capita

The final model result for the world and Africa can therefore be expressed as:

$$E(\underline{Y}) = \underline{\mu} = g^{-1}(\eta) = g^{-1}(\underline{X}.\underline{\beta} + E(\underline{\varepsilon})) = \log^{-1}(\underline{X}.\underline{\beta} + E(\underline{\varepsilon}))$$

Since the inverse of a log function is an exponential function and the expected value of the errors are 0, the formula can be simplified to:

$$E(\underline{Y}) = \log^{-1}(\underline{X}.\underline{\beta} + E(\underline{\varepsilon})) = \text{Exp}(\underline{X}.\underline{\beta})$$

For every country (Y_i) this can then be simplified to:

$E(Y_i) = \text{Exp}(C + X_{i1}*B_1 + X_{i2}*B2 + \ldots + X_{in}*B_n)$ for n influential factors where C is a constant.

Using the formula for the exponential function this can further be simplified to:

$$E(Y_i) = \text{Exp}(C) * \text{Exp}(X_{i1}*B_1) * \text{Exp}(X_{i2}*B2) * \ldots * \text{Exp}(X_{in}*B_n)$$

By calculating the exponential factors of the constant and each of the parameters the final model results are:

GDP per country $_{\text{The world}}$ = US$1703.50 * Infrastructure lookup * Macroeconomic lookup * Health and primary education lookup * Higher education and training lookup * Technological readiness lookup * Market size lookup

where each of the lookup factors are as follows in table 17 depending on which decile the country ranks for the specific factor.

Table 17: Prediction factors of GDP per capita: World

Distribution split per decile	Pillar 2 Infrastructure	Pillar 3 Macroeconomic stability	Pillar 4 Health and primary education	Pillar 5 Higher education and training	Pillar 9 Technological readiness	Pillar 10 Market size
1	0.9108	0.8235	0.5909	0.9072	1.0000	0.9038
2	1.0000	0.8961	0.6357	1.0000	1.1584	0.9269
3	1.0887	1.0000	0.6879	1.1022	1.5306	0.9507
4	1.1753	1.0000	0.7487	1.2150	1.8867	0.9750
5	1.2582	1.0408	0.8197	1.3392	1.9621	1.0000
6	1.3356	1.0792	0.9027	1.4761	2.4788	1.0256
7	1.4059	1.1752	1.0000	1.6270	2.9922	1.0519
8	1.4674	1.2459	1.1142	1.7934	3.8472	1.0788
9	1.5188	1.5111	1.2488	1.9768	4.4075	1.1064
10	1.5588	2.5941	1.4079	2.1789	4.9781	1.1348

GDP per country $_{Africa}$ = US$625.92 * Infrastructure lookup * Macroeconomic lookup * Technological readiness lookup * Market size lookup

where each of the lookup factors are as follows in table 18 depending on which decile the country ranks for the specific factor.

Table 18: Prediction factors of GDP per capita: Africa

Distribution split per decile	Pillar 2 Infrastructure	Pillar 3 Macroeconomic stability	Pillar 9 Technological readiness	Pillar 10 Market size
1	0.7991	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
2	1.0000	1.1540	1.1410	1.0601
3	1.2515	1.3587	1.3019	1.1237
4	1.5662	1.5262	1.4854	1.1912
5	1.9601	1.6047	1.6949	1.2628
6	2.4530	1.6251	1.9339	1.3386
7	3.0699	1.7109	2.2066	1.4190
8	3.8419	2.1202		1.5042
9		3.6730		1.5946
10		11.0812		

Note that for the blank data in table 18 there are no African country that are ranked so high in the world.

The only last adjustment that should be made is the GDP growth in Dollar terms since the latest data was extracted until the time when the projection is done. For example to calculate the GDP in 2014 one would need to add the growth for

Africa or the world depending on which model is used from 2012 to 2014. This is because the latest data came from the 2013/14 report which was collected in 2012.

In simple terms what this sub-section illustrates is that the prediction model takes the form of a multiplicative model rather than an additive model as is currently used in the WEF's prediction model. For example if a country performs very poorly in one factor it will carry a larger weight in the multiplicative model where the low value is multiplied with the other factors where the additive model penalises the country to a lesser extent since the poor performance is only used in calculating the one component. This means that countries should first achieve a higher score in certain factors before other factors will be successful (Hughes & Whyte-Givans, 2008).

The proposed use of a multiplicative model is very different to the current additive model and based on the data analysed the multiplicative model is a much better model in order to achieve a normal distribution of errors.

When researching the literature around the factors contributing to GDP, it is much easier to find information on which factors contribute than the extent to which it impacts GDP per capita. Even when the impact is explained, the factors for which the model is standardised for varies from research to research and therefore it would be very unlikely to get similar results. The amount of research that could be found to explain the extent of improvement when standardising for other factors was very limited and is provided below.

According to the research, health explains 9.9% of the variance in the log of GDP across developed and developing countries, which according to the research is less than the existing estimates at the time (Weil, 2007). Another study of health in rural Zimbabwe has shown that malnutrition has led to underdevelopment in height, less schooling and ultimately a loss of earnings of around 14% (Alderman, Hoddinott, & Kinsey, 2006), but this is a very small sample compared to Africa and might not be entirely relevant. The results from this research shows that health and primary education explains 11.2% of the variance in log of GDP when controlling for the other factors for the world which

is similar to the research done by Weil but differs significant when applied to Africa where health and primary education is excluded.

Even though there might be analytical shortcomings in the analysis which might explain the discrepancy for Africa, it does seem as if structural factors such as macroeconomic stability, infrastructure, technological readiness and market size are more important than health and primary education; and higher education and training. This does not mean that policy makers should not focus on these, but it might be a realisation or confirmation for them that the impact of improved health and education is less when the structural factors are insufficient. Research on selected European countries has concluded that the structure of economic activity, infrastructure, innovation and the skills of the workforce are responsible for two thirds of the GDP per capital (Kovacic, 2007). Although this includes a few factors excluded from the African model such as education and skills, it does support the findings that the structure of the economy is detrimental to improve GDP per capita and should probably be a bigger focus for policy makers that want to improve country competitiveness.

7 Chapter 7: Conclusion

7.1 Introduction

This final chapter of the paper will provide a high level overview of the research and objectives; a summary of the main findings; and finally recommendations for policy makers and possible future research.

7.2 Research background

Competitiveness has been part of centrally policy making for more than 500 years where regions have aimed to improve competitiveness and productivity by focussing on specific factors. For longer than 30 years the World Economic Forum has been central to assessing the productive potential of countries where they publish the rankings of countries under 12 pillars in the Global Competitiveness Report. The research has focussed on identifying which of these 12 pillars are most important to improve productivity for African countries.

7.3 Research methodology

The research was quantitative in nature based on secondary data collected from the Global Competitiveness Report over the past five years. The sample included 39 of the 54 African countries which are the countries on which the report collected data from. The data from each of the 12 pillars were then grouped according to which decile it belonged to in the world in order to have enough groupings to show variance but enough data per grouping to make the data significant. The unit of analysis was GDP per capita which was the dependent variable and the 12 pillars the independent variables.

A multivariate Generalised Linear Model with a log link function and Gamma error structure was built on the data to identify the most predictive factors, the order of the factors and finally an econometric model to use to predict GDP per capita based on different inputs. This process was also done for the world to use as a comparison model.

7.4 Summary of main findings

This sub-section provides the findings against the research objectives.

7.4.1 Research Question 1

Which factors are most influential in determining national competitiveness in Africa?

The most influential factors in determining national competitiveness in Africa as measured by GDP per capital are infrastructure; macroeconomic stability; technological readiness and market size. In addition to these factors health and primary education as well as higher education and training are also significant factors for the world.

7.4.2 Research Question 2

What is the order of importance of each influential factor on impacting GDP per capita for Africa versus the rest of the world?

The most important factor influencing GDP per capita for Africa is macroeconomic stability followed by infrastructure; technological readiness and then market size.

The most important factor influencing GDP per capita for the world is technological readiness followed by macroeconomic stability; higher education and training; health and primary education; infrastructure; and then market size.

7.4.3 Research Question 3

What is the relationship between the influential factors and GDP per capita for Africa?

GDP per country $_{\text{Africa}}$ (Year X) = US$626 * African GDP growth from 2012 to year X * Infrastructure lookup * Macroeconomic lookup * Technological readiness lookup * Market size lookup

where each of the lookup factors are as follows in table 19 depending on which decile the country ranks for the specific factor.

Table 19: Prediction factors of GDP per capita: Africa

Distribution split per decile	Pillar 2 Infrastructure	Pillar 3 Macroeconomic stability	Pillar 9 Technological readiness	Pillar 10 Market size
1	0.7991	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
2	1.0000	1.1540	1.1410	1.0601
3	1.2515	1.3587	1.3019	1.1237
4	1.5662	1.5262	1.4854	1.1912
5	1.9601	1.6047	1.6949	1.2628
6	2.4530	1.6251	1.9339	1.3386
7	3.0699	1.7109	2.2066	1.4190
8	3.8419	2.1202		1.5042
9		3.6730		1.5946
10		11.0812		

7.5 Recommendations for African policy makers

When policy makers create policies or invest fiscal money it is normally done with a certain aim in mind, but the long run outcome of these policies and investment is not so easy to quantify. It is therefore very easy for African policy makers to change policies or invest money with a very low return on this investment. The results in this research indicate that the best place to invest when aiming to improve competitiveness and thus GDP per capita is on more structural factors such as macroeconomic stability; infrastructure; technological readiness; and market size. Once the country achieves a certain minimum level within these factors or a certain level within the economic development phase, only then will factors such as health, education and training become significant contributors to GDP per capita.

The research does not suggest that the other factors analysed are not important, but the ones identified above are more important and significant than the others. It also does not suggest that policy makers should not focus or invest in the other factors as these might still contribute, but just to a less significant extent. In addition to this, policy makers are not only focussed on GDP per capita as this ignores inequality and doing what is right.

The research only gives guidance on the impact that these factors will have on GDP per capita, but this should then be overlaid with other factors which will contribute to public expectation, addressing inequality and generally what is expected of policy makers and government.

7.6 Recommendations for future research

The research conducted provides a new framework in terms of how GDP per capita should be calculated, but because of certain assumptions, there is still room for improvement. The first component relates to the way in which the twelve factors are calculated. This is currently calculated by using 112 factors which are simple weighted to derive the existing 12 pillars. The research conducted has focused on optimising the use of the 12 pillars but have assumed that the calculation of the 12 pillars are correct. Further research could be done by analysing the 112 factors to determine which of these factors should be included in deriving the 12 factors as well as optimising the weights assigned to each.

The research conducted was focussed on creating a model which is reflected of all African countries but due to Africa having countries in various stages of development, this might not be the best fit. Further research could be conducted by either splitting the model into different stages of development or adding this as an interaction factor to the existing driving factors.

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Appendix

Appendix A: Ranking per pillar for analysed countries over past five years

Country	Year	Institutions	Infrastructure	Macroeconomic stability	Health & primary education	Higher education & training	Goods market efficiency	Labour market efficiency	Financial market sophistication	Technological readiness	Market size	Business sophistication	Innovation	GDP per capita (US$)	Continent
Albania	2008/09	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	3,353.7	Europe
Algeria	2008/09	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 10	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 2	3,824.7	Africa
Argentina	2008/09	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 3	6,606.3	South America
Armenia	2008/09	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 3	2,297.5	Europe
Australia	2008/09	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	43,312.3	Oceania
Austria	2008/09	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 9	45,181.1	Europe
Azerbaijan	2008/09	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 7	3,662.9	Europe
Bahrain	2008/09	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 5	25,730.5	Asia
Bangladesh	2008/09	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 2	455.5	Asia
Barbados	2008/09	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 3	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 1	Decile 7	Decile 7	13,605.4	North America
Belgium	2008/09	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 5	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	42,556.9	Europe
Benin	2008/09	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 4	691.6	Africa
Bolivia	2008/09	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 1	1,342.4	South America
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2008/09	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 1	3,712.1	Europe
Botswana	2008/09	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 4	7,888.4	Africa
Brazil	2008/09	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 7	6,937.9	South America
Brunei Darussalam	2008/09	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 4	32,167.3	Asia
Bulgaria	2008/09	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 4	5,186.4	Europe
Burkina Faso	2008/09	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 4	508.3	North America
Burundi	2008/09	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	128.5	Africa
Cambodia	2008/09	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 2	600.0	Asia
Cameroon	2008/09	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 9	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 2	1,095.0	Africa
Canada	2008/09	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	43,484.9	North America
Chad	2008/09	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	747.4	Africa
Chile	2008/09	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 7	9,879.1	South America
China	2008/09	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 8	2,460.8	Asia
Colombia	2008/09	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 6	3,611.5	South America
Costa Rica	2008/09	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 8	5,905.3	North America
Côte d'Ivoire	2008/09	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 3	1,045.2	Africa
Croatia	2008/09	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 7	11,576.0	Europe
Cyprus	2008/09	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 7	27,326.7	Europe
Czech Republic	2008/09	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	17,069.7	Europe
Denmark	2008/09	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 10	57,260.9	Europe
Dominican Republic	2008/09	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 3	4,147.3	North America
Ecuador	2008/09	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 9	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 1	3,218.2	South America
Egypt	2008/09	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 6	1,738.8	Africa
El Salvador	2008/09	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 2	2,857.4	North America
Estonia	2008/09	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 8	15,850.7	Europe
Ethiopia	2008/09	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 2	251.8	Africa

Finland	2008/09	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 10	46,601.9	Europe
France	2008/09	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 3	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	41,511.2	Europe
Gambia, The	2008/09	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 4	411.3	Africa
Georgia	2008/09	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 9	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 3	2,355.2	Europe
Germany	2008/09	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 6	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	40,415.4	Europe
Ghana	2008/09	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 2	676.5	Africa
Greece	2008/09	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 6	28,273.3	Europe
Guatemala	2008/09	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 5	2,531.8	North America
Guyana	2008/09	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 1	1,365.2	South America
Honduras	2008/09	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 3	1,635.1	North America
Hong Kong SAR	2008/09	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 9	29,649.5	Asia
Hungary	2008/09	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 7	13,762.2	Europe
Iceland	2008/09	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 2	Decile 9	Decile 9	63,830.1	Europe
India	2008/09	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 4	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 8	977.7	Asia
Indonesia	2008/09	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 7	1,924.7	Asia
Ireland	2008/09	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 9	59,924.4	Europe
Israel	2008/09	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 10	22,475.1	Asia
Italy	2008/09	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 7	35,872.4	Europe
Jamaica	2008/09	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 6	4,172.2	North America
Japan	2008/09	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	34,312.1	Asia
Jordan	2008/09	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 7	2,795.5	Asia
Kazakhstan	2008/09	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 10	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 6	6,867.7	Asia
Kenya	2008/09	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 7	845.5	Africa
Korea, Rep.	2008/09	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	19,750.8	Asia
Kuwait	2008/09	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 10	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 5	33,634.3	Asia
Kyrgyz Republic	2008/09	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 2	713.4	Asia
Latvia	2008/09	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 4	11,984.8	Europe
Lesotho	2008/09	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 8	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 4	664.7	Africa
Libya	2008/09	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 10	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 3	9,371.6	Africa
Lithuania	2008/09	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 7	11,354.4	Europe
Luxembourg	2008/09	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 9	104,673.3	Europe
Macedonia, FYR	2008/09	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 3	3,659.0	Europe
Madagascar	2008/09	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 4	431.4	Africa
Malawi	2008/09	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 4	264.3	Africa
Malaysia	2008/09	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	6,947.6	Asia
Mali	2008/09	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 5	516.5	Africa
Malta	2008/09	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 3	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 6	18,088.0	Europe
Mauritania	2008/09	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	930.8	Africa
Mauritius	2008/09	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 7	Decile 5	5,520.1	Africa
Mexico	2008/09	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 4	8,478.7	North America
Moldova	2008/09	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 2	1,248.5	Europe
Mongolia	2008/09	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 9	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 3	1,485.7	Asia
Montenegro	2008/09	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 4	4,085.3	Europe
Morocco	2008/09	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 5	2,389.4	Africa
Mozambique	2008/09	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 2	368.7	Africa
Namibia	2008/09	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 2	3,583.5	Africa
Nepal	2008/09	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 1	400.2	Asia
Netherlands	2008/09	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	46,260.7	Europe
New Zealand	2008/09	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 9	30,255.6	Oceania
Nicaragua	2008/09	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	945.5	North America

Nigeria	2008/09	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 9	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 6	1,159.4	Africa
Norway	2008/09	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 9	83,922.5	Europe
Oman	2008/09	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 7	15,584.4	Asia
Pakistan	2008/09	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 4	908.9	Asia
Panama	2008/09	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 9	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 5	5,904.3	North America
Paraguay	2008/09	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 1	1,801.8	South America
Peru	2008/09	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 2	3,885.9	South America
Philippines	2008/09	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 5	1,624.7	Asia
Poland	2008/09	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 6	11,041.2	Europe
Portugal	2008/09	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 8	21,018.8	Europe
Puerto Rico	2008/09	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 9	Decile 8	22,057.1	North America
Qatar	2008/09	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 8	72,849.1	Asia
Romania	2008/09	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 6	7,697.2	Europe
Russian Federation	2008/09	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 9	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 10	Decile 4	Decile 7	9,075.1	Asia
Saudi Arabia	2008/09	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 8	15,481.2	Asia
Senegal	2008/09	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 6	909.8	Africa
Serbia	2008/09	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 5	5,595.9	Europe
Singapore	2008/09	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 10	35,162.9	Asia
Slovak Republic	2008/09	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 6	13,857.5	Europe
Slovenia	2008/09	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 8	22,932.7	Europe
South Africa	2008/09	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 10	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 8	5,906.5	Africa
Spain	2008/09	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 8	32,067.0	Europe
Sri Lanka	2008/09	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 2	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 8	1,506.0	Asia
Suriname	2008/09	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 9	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	4,577.4	South America
Sweden	2008/09	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	49,654.9	Europe
Switzerland	2008/09	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	58,083.6	Europe
Syria	2008/09	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 4	1,945.9	Asia
Taiwan, China	2008/09	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	16,606.0	Asia
Tajikistan	2008/09	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 4	578.3	Asia
Tanzania	2008/09	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 3	415.4	Africa
Thailand	2008/09	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 7	3,736.8	Asia
Timor-Leste	2008/09	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	440.5	Asia
Trinidad and Tobago	2008/09	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 4	15,904.8	North America
Tunisia	2008/09	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 8	3,397.6	Africa
Turkey	2008/09	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 6	9,629.1	Asia
Uganda	2008/09	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 8	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 5	363.0	Africa
Ukraine	2008/09	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 7	3,046.1	Europe
United Arab Emirates	2008/09	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 7	42,934.1	Asia
United Kingdom	2008/09	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	45,574.7	Europe
United States	2008/09	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	45,845.5	North America
Uruguay	2008/09	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 5	7,172.2	South America
Venezuela	2008/09	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 2	Decile 2	8,596.0	South America
Vietnam	2008/09	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 7	818.1	Asia
Zambia	2008/09	Decile 6	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 4	917.6	Africa
Zimbabwe	2008/09	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	54.6	Africa
Albania	2009/10	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 1	4,073.9	Europe
Algeria	2009/10	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 10	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 2	4,588.2	Africa
Argentina	2009/10	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 4	8,214.1	South America
Armenia	2009/10	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 2	3,360.5	Europe
Australia	2009/10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	47,400.4	Oceania

Austria	2009/10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 9	50,098.4	Europe
Azerbaijan	2009/10	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 10	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 7	5,349.4	Europe
Bahrain	2009/10	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 6	27,247.8	Asia
Bangladesh	2009/10	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 1	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 2	506.1	Asia
Barbados	2009/10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 2	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 1	Decile 7	Decile 7	13,355.9	North America
Belgium	2009/10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	47,107.8	Europe
Benin	2009/10	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 4	856.0	Africa
Bolivia	2009/10	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 1	1,736.5	South America
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2009/10	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 1	4,625.4	Europe
Botswana	2009/10	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 5	7,554.2	Africa
Brazil	2009/10	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 7	8,197.4	South America
Brunei Darussalam	2009/10	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 10	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 4	37,053.0	Asia
Bulgaria	2009/10	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 3	6,856.9	Europe
Burkina Faso	2009/10	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 4	577.0	North America
Burundi	2009/10	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	138.0	Africa
Cambodia	2009/10	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 2	818.1	Asia
Cameroon	2009/10	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 8	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 3	1,199.2	Africa
Canada	2009/10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	45,428.2	North America
Chad	2009/10	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 2	862.3	Africa
Chile	2009/10	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 7	10,123.8	South America
China	2009/10	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 9	3,315.3	Asia
Colombia	2009/10	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 6	4,985.2	South America
Costa Rica	2009/10	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 8	6,579.9	North America
Côte d'Ivoire	2009/10	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 3	1,132.2	Africa
Croatia	2009/10	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 6	15,628.1	Europe
Cyprus	2009/10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 8	32,772.1	Europe
Czech Republic	2009/10	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	21,027.5	Europe
Denmark	2009/10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 10	62,625.6	Europe
Dominican Republic	2009/10	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 3	5,122.0	North America
Ecuador	2009/10	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 1	3,776.3	South America
Egypt	2009/10	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 5	2,160.9	Africa
El Salvador	2009/10	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 2	3,823.6	North America
Estonia	2009/10	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 8	17,299.1	Europe
Ethiopia	2009/10	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 2	324.0	Africa
Finland	2009/10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 10	51,989.4	Europe
France	2009/10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	46,015.9	Europe
Gambia, The	2009/10	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 5	495.6	Africa
Georgia	2009/10	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 9	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 2	2,925.1	Europe
Germany	2009/10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	44,660.4	Europe
Ghana	2009/10	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 2	715.6	Africa
Greece	2009/10	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 6	32,004.6	Europe
Guatemala	2009/10	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 4	2,848.1	North America
Guyana	2009/10	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 2	1,479.8	South America
Honduras	2009/10	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 2	1,842.4	North America
Hong Kong SAR	2009/10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 8	30,755.1	Asia
Hungary	2009/10	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 7	15,542.3	Europe
Iceland	2009/10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 1	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 5	Decile 9	Decile 2	Decile 9	Decile 9	55,462.2	Europe
India	2009/10	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 9	Decile 4	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 8	1,016.2	Asia
Indonesia	2009/10	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 8	2,246.3	Asia
Ireland	2009/10	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 9	61,809.6	Europe

Israel	2009/10	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 10	28,365.4	Asia
Italy	2009/10	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 7	38,996.2	Europe
Jamaica	2009/10	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 4	5,335.1	North America
Japan	2009/10	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	38,559.1	Asia
Jordan	2009/10	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 6	3,421.4	Asia
Kazakhstan	2009/10	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 6	8,502.1	Asia
Kenya	2009/10	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 7	857.4	Africa
Korea, Rep.	2009/10	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	19,504.5	Asia
Kuwait	2009/10	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 4	45,920.3	Asia
Kyrgyz Republic	2009/10	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	950.5	Asia
Latvia	2009/10	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 4	14,997.3	Europe
Lesotho	2009/10	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 8	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 3	661.0	Africa
Libya	2009/10	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 10	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 2	16,114.7	Africa
Lithuania	2009/10	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 6	14,085.9	Europe
Luxembourg	2009/10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 5	Decile 9	Decile 9	113,044.0	Europe
Macedonia, FYR	2009/10	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 3	4,656.6	Europe
Madagascar	2009/10	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 4	457.8	Africa
Malawi	2009/10	Decile 7	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 3	312.5	Africa
Malaysia	2009/10	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	8,140.7	Asia
Mali	2009/10	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 4	657.4	Africa
Malta	2009/10	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 2	Decile 7	Decile 7	20,202.3	Europe
Mauritania	2009/10	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	1,042.4	Africa
Mauritius	2009/10	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 4	6,871.8	Africa
Mexico	2009/10	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 10	Decile 6	Decile 4	10,234.8	North America
Mongolia	2009/10	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 8	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 3	1,980.8	Asia
Montenegro	2009/10	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 6	6,509.0	Europe
Morocco	2009/10	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 3	2,748.2	Africa
Mozambique	2009/10	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 3	462.3	Africa
Namibia	2009/10	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 3	4,135.4	Africa
Nepal	2009/10	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 1	459.3	Asia
Netherlands	2009/10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	52,019.0	Europe
New Zealand	2009/10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 9	30,049.5	Oceania
Nicaragua	2009/10	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 2	1,025.3	North America
Nigeria	2009/10	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 8	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 5	1,450.5	Africa
Norway	2009/10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 9	95,061.8	Europe
Oman	2009/10	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 6	18,987.8	Asia
Pakistan	2009/10	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 4	1,044.5	Asia
Panama	2009/10	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 5	6,784.1	North America
Paraguay	2009/10	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 1	2,601.1	South America
Peru	2009/10	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 2	4,452.5	South America
Philippines	2009/10	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 3	1,866.0	Asia
Poland	2009/10	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 7	13,798.9	Europe
Portugal	2009/10	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 8	22,997.4	Europe
Puerto Rico	2009/10	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 8	22,595.0	North America
Qatar	2009/10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 8	93,204.1	Asia
Romania	2009/10	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 5	9,291.7	Europe
Russian Federation	2009/10	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 8	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 10	Decile 4	Decile 7	11,806.9	Asia
Saudi Arabia	2009/10	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 8	19,345.3	Asia
Senegal	2009/10	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 6	1,066.4	Africa
Serbia	2009/10	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 4	6,781.9	Europe

Singapore	2009/10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	38,972.1	Asia
Slovak Republic	2009/10	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 5	17,630.1	Europe
Slovenia	2009/10	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 8	27,148.6	Europe
South Africa	2009/10	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 10	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 8	5,693.3	Africa
Spain	2009/10	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 8	35,331.5	Europe
Sri Lanka	2009/10	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 7	1,971.8	Asia
Suriname	2009/10	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	5,598.8	South America
Sweden	2009/10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	52,789.6	Europe
Switzerland	2009/10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	67,384.5	Europe
Syria	2009/10	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 2	2,756.6	Asia
Taiwan, China	2009/10	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	17,040.1	Asia
Tajikistan	2009/10	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 3	795.1	Asia
Tanzania	2009/10	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 3	521.4	Africa
Thailand	2009/10	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 6	4,115.3	Asia
Timor-Leste	2009/10	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 8	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	468.8	Asia
Trinidad and Tobago	2009/10	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 4	19,012.5	North America
Tunisia	2009/10	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 8	3,907.2	Africa
Turkey	2009/10	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 5	10,471.7	Asia
Uganda	2009/10	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 9	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 3	453.4	Africa
Ukraine	2009/10	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 2	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 6	3,920.1	Europe
United Arab Emirates	2009/10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 8	54,606.5	Asia
United Kingdom	2009/10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	43,785.3	Europe
United States	2009/10	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	46,859.1	North America
Uruguay	2009/10	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 5	10,081.9	South America
Venezuela	2009/10	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 1	Decile 2	11,388.3	South America
Vietnam	2009/10	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 7	1,040.4	Asia
Zambia	2009/10	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 4	1,150.5	Africa
Zimbabwe	2009/10	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	54.6	Africa
Albania	2010/11	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 2	3,825.0	Europe
Algeria	2010/11	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 2	Decile 3	4,027.0	Africa
Angola	2010/11	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 1	Decile 1	3,972.0	Africa
Argentina	2010/11	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 9	Decile 5	Decile 5	7,726.0	South America
Armenia	2010/11	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 2	2,668.0	Europe
Australia	2010/11	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 9	45,587.0	Oceania
Austria	2010/11	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 9	45,989.0	Europe
Azerbaijan	2010/11	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 9	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 6	4,807.0	Europe
Bahrain	2010/11	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 6	19,455.0	Asia
Bangladesh	2010/11	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 2	574.0	Asia
Barbados	2010/11	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 3	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 7	13,003.0	North America
Belgium	2010/11	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 5	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	43,533.0	Europe
Benin	2010/11	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 6	711.0	Africa
Bolivia	2010/11	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 1	1,724.0	South America
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2010/11	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 2	4,279.0	Europe
Botswana	2010/11	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 5	6,407.0	Africa
Brazil	2010/11	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 8	8,220.0	South America
Brunei Darussalam	2010/11	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 10	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 5	26,325.0	Asia
Bulgaria	2010/11	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 4	6,223.0	Europe
Burkina Faso	2010/11	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 4	564.0	North America
Burundi	2010/11	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	163.0	Africa
Cambodia	2010/11	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 3	775.0	Asia

Cameroon	2010/11	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 3	1,115.0	Africa
Canada	2010/11	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	39,669.0	North America
Cape Verde	2010/11	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	3,445.0	Africa
Chad	2010/11	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 2	687.0	Africa
Chile	2010/11	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 7	9,525.0	South America
China	2010/11	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 8	3,678.0	Asia
Colombia	2010/11	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 5	5,087.0	South America
Costa Rica	2010/11	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 8	6,345.0	North America
Côte d'Ivoire	2010/11	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 3	1,052.0	Africa
Croatia	2010/11	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 5	14,243.0	Europe
Cyprus	2010/11	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 5	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 8	29,620.0	Europe
Czech Republic	2010/11	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 8	18,557.0	Europe
Denmark	2010/11	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 10	56,115.0	Europe
Dominican Republic	2010/11	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 2	5,176.0	North America
Ecuador	2010/11	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 1	4,059.0	South America
Egypt	2010/11	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 4	2,450.0	Africa
El Salvador	2010/11	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 1	3,623.0	North America
Estonia	2010/11	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 8	14,267.0	Europe
Ethiopia	2010/11	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 3	390.0	Africa
Finland	2010/11	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 10	44,492.0	Europe
France	2010/11	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	42,747.0	Europe
Gambia, The	2010/11	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 9	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 6	440.0	Africa
Georgia	2010/11	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 2	2,448.0	Europe
Germany	2010/11	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	40,875.0	Europe
Ghana	2010/11	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 3	671.0	Africa
Greece	2010/11	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 1	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 4	29,635.0	Europe
Guatemala	2010/11	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 4	2,662.0	North America
Guyana	2010/11	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 2	2,629.0	South America
Honduras	2010/11	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 3	1,823.0	North America
Hong Kong SAR	2010/11	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 8	29,826.0	Asia
Hungary	2010/11	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 8	12,927.0	Europe
Iceland	2010/11	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 1	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 2	Decile 10	Decile 2	Decile 8	Decile 9	37,977.0	Europe
India	2010/11	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 4	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 8	1,031.0	Asia
Indonesia	2010/11	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 8	2,329.0	Asia
Iran, Islamic Rep.	2010/11	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 3	Decile 5	4,460.0	Asia
Ireland	2010/11	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 3	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 9	51,356.0	Europe
Israel	2010/11	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 10	26,797.0	Asia
Italy	2010/11	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 7	35,435.0	Europe
Jamaica	2010/11	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 3	4,390.0	North America
Japan	2010/11	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 3	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	39,731.0	Asia
Jordan	2010/11	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 5	3,829.0	Asia
Kazakhstan	2010/11	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 3	7,019.0	Asia
Kenya	2010/11	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 6	912.0	Africa
Korea, Rep.	2010/11	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	17,074.0	Asia
Kuwait	2010/11	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 10	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 5	31,482.0	Asia
Kyrgyz Republic	2010/11	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	851.0	Asia
Latvia	2010/11	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 5	11,607.0	Europe
Lebanon	2010/11	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 2	8,707.0	Asia
Lesotho	2010/11	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	642.0	Africa
Libya	2010/11	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 1	Decile 1	9,529.0	Africa

Lithuania	2010/11	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 7	11,172.0	Europe
Luxembourg	2010/11	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 9	104,512.0	Europe
Macedonia, FYR	2010/11	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 3	4,482.0	Europe
Madagascar	2010/11	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 3	412.0	Africa
Malawi	2010/11	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 5	328.0	Africa
Malaysia	2010/11	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	6,897.0	Asia
Mali	2010/11	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 4	656.0	Africa
Malta	2010/11	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 1	Decile 7	Decile 7	19,111.0	Europe
Mauritania	2010/11	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	975.0	Africa
Mauritius	2010/11	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 7	Decile 4	6,838.0	Africa
Mexico	2010/11	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 10	Decile 5	Decile 5	8,135.0	North America
Moldova	2010/11	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	1,514.0	Europe
Mongolia	2010/11	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 9	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 3	1,560.0	Asia
Montenegro	2010/11	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 7	7,300.0	Europe
Morocco	2010/11	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 4	2,865.0	Africa
Mozambique	2010/11	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 4	465.0	Africa
Namibia	2010/11	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 3	4,543.0	Africa
Nepal	2010/11	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 1	452.0	Asia
Netherlands	2010/11	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	48,223.0	Europe
New Zealand	2010/11	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 9	27,259.0	Oceania
Nicaragua	2010/11	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 2	972.0	North America
Nigeria	2010/11	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 3	1,142.0	Africa
Norway	2010/11	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 9	79,085.0	Europe
Oman	2010/11	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 7	18,013.0	Asia
Pakistan	2010/11	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 5	1,017.0	Asia
Panama	2010/11	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 5	7,133.0	North America
Paraguay	2010/11	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 1	2,337.0	South America
Peru	2010/11	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 2	4,356.0	South America
Philippines	2010/11	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 2	1,746.0	Asia
Poland	2010/11	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 6	11,288.0	Europe
Portugal	2010/11	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 8	21,408.0	Europe
Puerto Rico	2010/11	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 8	15,846.0	North America
Qatar	2010/11	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 9	68,872.0	Asia
Romania	2010/11	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 4	7,542.0	Europe
Russian Federation	2010/11	Decile 2	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 10	Decile 3	Decile 6	8,694.0	Asia
Rwanda	2010/11	Decile 9	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 10	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 5	536.0	Africa
Saudi Arabia	2010/11	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 8	14,486.0	Asia
Senegal	2010/11	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 6	994.0	Africa
Serbia	2010/11	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 1	Decile 4	5,809.0	Europe
Singapore	2010/11	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 10	37,293.0	Asia
Slovak Republic	2010/11	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 4	16,282.0	Europe
Slovenia	2010/11	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 8	24,417.0	Europe
South Africa	2010/11	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 10	Decile 5	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 7	5,824.0	Africa
Spain	2010/11	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 7	31,946.0	Europe
Sri Lanka	2010/11	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 1	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 8	2,041.0	Asia
Swaziland	2010/11	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	2,907.0	Africa
Sweden	2010/11	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	43,986.0	Europe
Switzerland	2010/11	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	67,560.0	Europe
Syria	2010/11	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 1	2,579.0	Asia
Taiwan, China	2010/11	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	16,392.0	Asia

Tajikistan	2010/11	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 3	767.0	Asia
Tanzania	2010/11	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 4	551.0	Africa
Thailand	2010/11	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 7	3,940.0	Asia
Timor-Leste	2010/11	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 8	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	543.0	Asia
Trinidad and Tobago	2010/11	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 3	15,581.0	North America
Tunisia	2010/11	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 8	3,852.0	Africa
Turkey	2010/11	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 5	8,723.0	Asia
Uganda	2010/11	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 3	474.0	Africa
Ukraine	2010/11	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 7	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 3	Decile 5	2,542.0	Europe
United Arab Emirates	2010/11	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 8	46,857.0	Asia
United Kingdom	2010/11	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 6	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	35,334.0	Europe
United States	2010/11	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	46,381.0	North America
Uruguay	2010/11	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 6	9,426.0	South America
Venezuela	2010/11	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 1	Decile 2	11,789.0	South America
Vietnam	2010/11	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 7	1,060.0	Asia
Zambia	2010/11	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 4	1,086.0	Africa
Zimbabwe	2010/11	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	375.0	Africa
Albania	2011/12	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 2	3,677.0	Europe
Algeria	2011/12	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 1	4,435.0	Africa
Angola	2011/12	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 1	Decile 1	4,478.0	Africa
Argentina	2011/12	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 5	Decile 5	9,138.0	South America
Armenia	2011/12	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 3	2,846.0	Europe
Australia	2011/12	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 9	55,590.0	Oceania
Austria	2011/12	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 9	44,987.0	Europe
Azerbaijan	2011/12	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 9	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 6	6,008.0	Europe
Bahrain	2011/12	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 6	20,475.0	Asia
Bangladesh	2011/12	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 2	638.0	Asia
Barbados	2011/12	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 2	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 1	Decile 7	Decile 7	14,326.0	North America
Belgium	2011/12	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	42,630.0	Europe
Belize	2011/12	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	4,159.0	North America
Benin	2011/12	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 6	689.0	Africa
Bolivia	2011/12	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 3	1,858.0	South America
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2011/12	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 3	4,319.0	Europe
Botswana	2011/12	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 5	7,627.0	Africa
Brazil	2011/12	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 7	10,816.0	South America
Brunei Darussalam	2011/12	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 10	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 6	31,239.0	Asia
Bulgaria	2011/12	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 4	6,334.0	Europe
Burkina Faso	2011/12	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 3	598.0	North America
Burundi	2011/12	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	180.0	Africa
Cambodia	2011/12	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 4	814.0	Asia
Cameroon	2011/12	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 5	1,101.0	Africa
Canada	2011/12	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	46,215.0	North America
Cape Verde	2011/12	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	3,157.0	Africa
Chad	2011/12	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 2	768.0	Africa
Chile	2011/12	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 7	11,828.0	South America
China	2011/12	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 8	4,382.0	Asia
Colombia	2011/12	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 6	6,273.0	South America
Costa Rica	2011/12	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 8	7,843.0	North America
Côte d'Ivoire	2011/12	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 2	1,036.0	Africa
Croatia	2011/12	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 5	13,720.0	Europe

Cyprus	2011/12	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 7	28,237.0	Europe
Czech Republic	2011/12	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 8	18,288.0	Europe
Denmark	2011/12	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 10	56,147.0	Europe
Dominican Republic	2011/12	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 2	5,228.0	North America
Ecuador	2011/12	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 3	3,984.0	South America
Egypt	2011/12	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 5	Decile 3	2,789.0	Africa
El Salvador	2011/12	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 1	3,701.0	North America
Estonia	2011/12	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 8	14,836.0	Europe
Ethiopia	2011/12	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 7	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 3	350.0	Africa
Finland	2011/12	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 10	44,489.0	Europe
France	2011/12	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 5	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	41,019.0	Europe
Gambia, The	2011/12	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 6	617.0	Africa
Georgia	2011/12	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 2	2,658.0	Europe
Germany	2011/12	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	40,631.0	Europe
Ghana	2011/12	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 3	1,312.0	Africa
Greece	2011/12	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 4	27,302.0	Europe
Guatemala	2011/12	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 4	2,888.0	North America
Guyana	2011/12	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 3	2,868.0	South America
Haiti	2011/12	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	673.0	North America
Honduras	2011/12	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 3	2,016.0	North America
Hong Kong SAR	2011/12	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	31,591.0	Asia
Hungary	2011/12	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 8	12,879.0	Europe
Iceland	2011/12	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 2	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 3	Decile 10	Decile 2	Decile 8	Decile 9	39,026.0	Europe
India	2011/12	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 4	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 8	1,265.0	Asia
Indonesia	2011/12	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 8	3,015.0	Asia
Iran, Islamic Rep.	2011/12	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 9	Decile 4	Decile 6	4,741.0	Asia
Ireland	2011/12	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 2	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 2	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 9	45,689.0	Europe
Israel	2011/12	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 10	28,686.0	Asia
Italy	2011/12	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 7	34,059.0	Europe
Jamaica	2011/12	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 4	5,039.0	North America
Japan	2011/12	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 3	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	42,820.0	Asia
Jordan	2011/12	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 5	4,500.0	Asia
Kazakhstan	2011/12	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 9	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 2	8,883.0	Asia
Kenya	2011/12	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 7	809.0	Africa
Korea, Rep.	2011/12	Decile 6	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	20,591.0	Asia
Kuwait	2011/12	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 4	36,412.0	Asia
Kyrgyz Republic	2011/12	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 7	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	864.0	Asia
Latvia	2011/12	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 6	10,695.0	Europe
Lebanon	2011/12	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 2	10,044.0	Asia
Lesotho	2011/12	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	837.0	Africa
Lithuania	2011/12	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 7	11,044.0	Europe
Luxembourg	2011/12	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 9	108,832.0	Europe
Macedonia, FYR	2011/12	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 3	4,431.0	Europe
Madagascar	2011/12	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 3	392.0	Africa
Malawi	2011/12	Decile 6	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 6	322.0	Africa
Malaysia	2011/12	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	8,423.0	Asia
Mali	2011/12	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 4	692.0	Africa
Malta	2011/12	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 3	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 2	Decile 7	Decile 7	19,746.0	Europe
Mauritania	2011/12	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	1,195.0	Africa
Mauritius	2011/12	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 4	7,593.0	Africa

Mexico	2011/12	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 10	Decile 6	Decile 6	9,566.0	North America
Moldova	2011/12	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	1,630.0	Europe
Mongolia	2011/12	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 3	2,227.0	Asia
Montenegro	2011/12	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 7	6,589.0	Europe
Morocco	2011/12	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 5	3,249.0	Africa
Mozambique	2011/12	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 3	458.0	Africa
Namibia	2011/12	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 4	5,652.0	Africa
Nepal	2011/12	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 1	562.0	Asia
Netherlands	2011/12	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	47,172.0	Europe
New Zealand	2011/12	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 9	32,145.0	Oceania
Nicaragua	2011/12	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 1	1,127.0	North America
Nigeria	2011/12	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 5	1,389.0	Africa
Norway	2011/12	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 9	84,444.0	Europe
Oman	2011/12	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 7	18,657.0	Asia
Pakistan	2011/12	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 5	1,050.0	Asia
Panama	2011/12	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 2	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 6	7,593.0	North America
Paraguay	2011/12	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 1	2,886.0	South America
Peru	2011/12	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 2	5,172.0	South America
Philippines	2011/12	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 3	2,007.0	Asia
Poland	2011/12	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 6	12,300.0	Europe
Portugal	2011/12	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 8	21,559.0	Europe
Puerto Rico	2011/12	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 8	24,229.0	North America
Qatar	2011/12	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 10	Decile 9	76,168.0	Asia
Romania	2011/12	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 4	7,542.0	Europe
Russian Federation	2011/12	Decile 1	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 10	Decile 2	Decile 6	10,437.0	Asia
Rwanda	2011/12	Decile 9	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 6	562.0	Africa
Saudi Arabia	2011/12	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	16,996.0	Asia
Senegal	2011/12	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 7	981.0	Africa
Serbia	2011/12	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 1	Decile 3	5,233.0	Europe
Singapore	2011/12	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 10	43,117.0	Asia
Slovak Republic	2011/12	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 4	16,104.0	Europe
Slovenia	2011/12	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 8	23,706.0	Europe
South Africa	2011/12	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 3	Decile 10	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 7	7,158.0	Africa
Spain	2011/12	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 8	30,639.0	Europe
Sri Lanka	2011/12	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 2	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 7	2,435.0	Asia
Suriname	2011/12	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	6,975.0	South America
Swaziland	2011/12	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	3,061.0	Africa
Sweden	2011/12	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	48,875.0	Europe
Switzerland	2011/12	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	67,246.0	Europe
Syria	2011/12	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 2	2,877.0	Asia
Taiwan, China	2011/12	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	18,458.0	Asia
Tajikistan	2011/12	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 5	741.0	Asia
Tanzania	2011/12	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 5	548.0	Africa
Thailand	2011/12	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 6	4,992.0	Asia
Timor-Leste	2011/12	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 9	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	588.0	Asia
Trinidad and Tobago	2011/12	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 4	15,626.0	North America
Tunisia	2011/12	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 8	4,200.0	Africa
Turkey	2011/12	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 6	10,399.0	Asia
Uganda	2011/12	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 4	501.0	Africa
Ukraine	2011/12	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 3	Decile 5	3,000.0	Europe

United Arab Emirates	2011/12	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 9	59,717.0	Asia
United Kingdom	2011/12	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 5	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	36,120.0	Europe
United States	2011/12	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	47,284.0	North America
Uruguay	2011/12	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 6	11,998.0	South America
Venezuela	2011/12	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 1	Decile 1	9,960.0	South America
Vietnam	2011/12	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 6	1,174.0	Asia
Yemen	2011/12	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 1	1,282.0	Asia
Zambia	2011/12	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 6	1,221.0	Africa
Zimbabwe	2011/12	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	594.0	Africa
Albania	2012/13	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 2	3,992.0	Europe
Algeria	2012/13	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 1	5,304.0	Africa
Argentina	2012/13	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 4	Decile 4	10,945.0	South America
Armenia	2012/13	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 3	3,033.0	Europe
Australia	2012/13	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 9	65,477.0	Oceania
Austria	2012/13	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	49,809.0	Europe
Azerbaijan	2012/13	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 10	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 7	6,832.0	Europe
Bahrain	2012/13	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 6	23,132.0	Asia
Bangladesh	2012/13	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 1	678.0	Asia
Barbados	2012/13	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 1	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 1	Decile 8	Decile 8	16,148.0	North America
Belgium	2012/13	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 5	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	46,878.0	Europe
Benin	2012/13	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 5	737.0	Africa
Bolivia	2012/13	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 5	2,315.0	South America
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2012/13	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 5	4,618.0	Europe
Botswana	2012/13	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 6	9,481.0	Africa
Brazil	2012/13	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 7	12,789.0	South America
Brunei Darussalam	2012/13	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 10	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 6	36,584.0	Asia
Bulgaria	2012/13	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 4	7,202.0	Europe
Burkina Faso	2012/13	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 3	664.0	North America
Burundi	2012/13	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	279.0	Africa
Cambodia	2012/13	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 6	852.0	Asia
Cameroon	2012/13	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 5	1,230.0	Africa
Canada	2012/13	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 6	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	50,436.0	North America
Cape Verde	2012/13	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	3,661.0	Africa
Chad	2012/13	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 3	892.0	Africa
Chile	2012/13	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 7	14,278.0	South America
China	2012/13	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 8	5,414.0	Asia
Colombia	2012/13	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 6	7,132.0	South America
Costa Rica	2012/13	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 8	8,877.0	North America
Côte d'Ivoire	2012/13	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 2	1,062.0	Africa
Croatia	2012/13	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 5	14,457.0	Europe
Cyprus	2012/13	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 2	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 7	30,571.0	Europe
Czech Republic	2012/13	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 8	20,444.0	Europe
Denmark	2012/13	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 10	59,928.0	Europe
Dominican Republic	2012/13	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 2	5,639.0	North America
Ecuador	2012/13	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 4	4,424.0	South America
Egypt	2012/13	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 9	Decile 5	Decile 3	2,970.0	Africa
El Salvador	2012/13	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 2	3,855.0	North America
Estonia	2012/13	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 9	16,583.0	Europe
Ethiopia	2012/13	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 1	Decile 2	360.0	Africa
Finland	2012/13	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 10	49,350.0	Europe

France	2012/13	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 5	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	44,008.0	Europe
Gabon	2012/13	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 10	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 1	10,654.0	Africa
Gambia, The	2012/13	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 7	543.0	Africa
Georgia	2012/13	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 2	3,210.0	Europe
Germany	2012/13	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	43,742.0	Europe
Ghana	2012/13	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 4	1,529.0	Africa
Greece	2012/13	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 1	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 4	27,073.0	Europe
Guatemala	2012/13	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 4	3,182.0	North America
Guinea	2012/13	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	492.0	Africa
Guyana	2012/13	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 5	3,202.0	South America
Haiti	2012/13	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	738.0	North America
Honduras	2012/13	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 3	2,116.0	North America
Hong Kong SAR	2012/13	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	34,049.0	Asia
Hungary	2012/13	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 8	14,050.0	Europe
Iceland	2012/13	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 2	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 4	Decile 10	Decile 2	Decile 8	Decile 9	43,088.0	Europe
India	2012/13	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 9	Decile 4	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 8	1,389.0	Asia
Indonesia	2012/13	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 8	3,509.0	Asia
Iran, Islamic Rep.	2012/13	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 9	Decile 4	Decile 6	6,360.0	Asia
Ireland	2012/13	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 1	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 3	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 9	47,513.0	Europe
Israel	2012/13	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 10	31,986.0	Asia
Italy	2012/13	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 3	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 8	36,267.0	Europe
Jamaica	2012/13	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 4	5,402.0	North America
Japan	2012/13	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 2	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	45,920.0	Asia
Jordan	2012/13	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 7	4,675.0	Asia
Kazakhstan	2012/13	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 10	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 2	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 4	10,694.0	Asia
Kenya	2012/13	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 7	851.0	Africa
Korea, Rep.	2012/13	Decile 6	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	22,778.0	Asia
Kuwait	2012/13	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 3	47,982.0	Asia
Kyrgyz Republic	2012/13	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	1,070.0	Asia
Latvia	2012/13	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 6	12,671.0	Europe
Lebanon	2012/13	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 2	9,862.0	Asia
Lesotho	2012/13	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	1,264.0	Africa
Liberia	2012/13	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 7	298.0	Africa
Libya	2012/13	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 1	5,691.0	Africa
Lithuania	2012/13	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 7	13,075.0	Europe
Luxembourg	2012/13	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 10	113,533.0	Europe
Macedonia, FYR	2012/13	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 3	5,016.0	Europe
Madagascar	2012/13	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 3	459.0	Africa
Malawi	2012/13	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 4	351.0	Africa
Malaysia	2012/13	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	9,700.0	Asia
Mali	2012/13	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 4	669.0	Africa
Malta	2012/13	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 2	Decile 7	Decile 7	21,028.0	Europe
Mauritania	2012/13	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	1,290.0	Africa
Mauritius	2012/13	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 4	8,777.0	Africa
Mexico	2012/13	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 7	10,153.0	North America
Moldova	2012/13	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	1,969.0	Europe
Mongolia	2012/13	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 4	3,042.0	Asia
Montenegro	2012/13	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 6	7,317.0	Europe
Morocco	2012/13	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 4	3,083.0	Africa
Mozambique	2012/13	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 2	583.0	Africa

Namibia	2012/13	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 4	5,828.0	Africa
Nepal	2012/13	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 1	653.0	Asia
Netherlands	2012/13	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	50,355.0	Europe
New Zealand	2012/13	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 9	36,648.0	Oceania
Nicaragua	2012/13	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 2	1,239.0	North America
Nigeria	2012/13	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 8	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 5	1,490.0	Africa
Norway	2012/13	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 10	97,255.0	Europe
Oman	2012/13	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 7	23,315.0	Asia
Pakistan	2012/13	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 5	1,201.0	Asia
Panama	2012/13	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 7	8,514.0	North America
Paraguay	2012/13	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 1	3,252.0	South America
Peru	2012/13	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 10	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 2	5,782.0	South America
Philippines	2012/13	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 4	2,223.0	Asia
Poland	2012/13	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 6	13,540.0	Europe
Portugal	2012/13	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 2	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 8	22,413.0	Europe
Puerto Rico	2012/13	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 9	26,500.0	North America
Qatar	2012/13	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 10	Decile 9	98,329.0	Asia
Romania	2012/13	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 4	8,863.0	Europe
Russian Federation	2012/13	Decile 1	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 2	Decile 5	12,993.0	Asia
Rwanda	2012/13	Decile 9	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 7	605.0	Africa
Saudi Arabia	2012/13	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	20,504.0	Asia
Seychelles	2012/13	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 4	11,170.0	Africa
Senegal	2012/13	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 6	1,076.0	Africa
Serbia	2012/13	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 1	Decile 3	6,081.0	Europe
Sierra Leone	2012/13	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	366.0	Africa
Singapore	2012/13	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 10	49,271.0	Asia
Slovak Republic	2012/13	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 4	17,644.0	Europe
Slovenia	2012/13	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 9	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 8	24,533.0	Europe
South Africa	2012/13	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 3	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 8	8,066.0	Africa
Spain	2012/13	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 8	32,360.0	Europe
Sri Lanka	2012/13	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 2	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 7	2,877.0	Asia
Suriname	2012/13	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 2	7,096.0	South America
Swaziland	2012/13	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	3,358.0	Africa
Sweden	2012/13	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	56,956.0	Europe
Switzerland	2012/13	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	81,161.0	Europe
Taiwan, China	2012/13	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	20,101.0	Asia
Tajikistan	2012/13	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 6	831.0	Asia
Tanzania	2012/13	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 5	553.0	Africa
Thailand	2012/13	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 6	5,394.0	Asia
Timor-Leste	2012/13	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 8	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	3,949.0	Asia
Trinidad and Tobago	2012/13	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 3	17,158.0	North America
Turkey	2012/13	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 2	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 7	10,522.0	Asia
Uganda	2012/13	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 5	478.0	Africa
Ukraine	2012/13	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 6	3,621.0	Europe
United Arab Emirates	2012/13	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 9	67,008.0	Asia
United Kingdom	2012/13	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 2	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	38,592.0	Europe
United States	2012/13	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 2	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	48,387.0	North America
Uruguay	2012/13	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 6	13,914.0	South America
Venezuela	2012/13	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 1	Decile 1	10,610.0	South America
Vietnam	2012/13	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 5	1,374.0	Asia

Yemen	2012/13	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 1	1,340.0	Asia
Zambia	2012/13	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 8	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 6	1,414.0	Africa
Zimbabwe	2012/13	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	741.0	Africa
Albania	2013/14	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 3	3,913.0	Europe
Algeria	2013/14	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 1	5,694.0	Africa
Angola	2013/14	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 1	Decile 1	5,873.0	Africa
Argentina	2013/14	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 9	Decile 4	Decile 4	11,576.0	South America
Armenia	2013/14	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 4	2,991.0	Europe
Australia	2013/14	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 9	67,723.0	Oceania
Austria	2013/14	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	47,083.0	Europe
Azerbaijan	2013/14	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 10	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 7	7,450.0	Europe
Bahrain	2013/14	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 6	23,477.0	Asia
Bangladesh	2013/14	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 8	Decile 3	Decile 2	818.0	Asia
Barbados	2013/14	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 2	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 1	Decile 7	Decile 7	16,152.0	North America
Belgium	2013/14	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	43,686.0	Europe
Benin	2013/14	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 3	794.0	Africa
Bhutan	2013/14	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 3	2,954.0	Asia
Bolivia	2013/14	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 9	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 6	2,532.0	South America
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2013/14	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 6	4,461.0	Europe
Botswana	2013/14	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 4	9,398.0	Africa
Brazil	2013/14	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 7	12,079.0	South America
Brunei Darussalam	2013/14	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 7	Decile 7	41,703.0	Asia
Bulgaria	2013/14	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 4	7,033.0	Europe
Burkina Faso	2013/14	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 3	603.0	North America
Burundi	2013/14	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	282.0	Africa
Cambodia	2013/14	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 5	934.0	Asia
Cameroon	2013/14	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 7	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 5	1,165.0	Africa
Canada	2013/14	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	52,232.0	North America
Cape Verde	2013/14	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 3	3,604.0	Africa
Chad	2013/14	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 1	1,006.0	Africa
Chile	2013/14	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 8	15,410.0	South America
China	2013/14	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 8	6,076.0	Asia
Colombia	2013/14	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 9	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 6	7,855.0	South America
Costa Rica	2013/14	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 8	9,673.0	North America
Côte d'Ivoire	2013/14	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 4	1,054.0	Africa
Croatia	2013/14	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 5	12,972.0	Europe
Cyprus	2013/14	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 2	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 7	26,389.0	Europe
Czech Republic	2013/14	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 8	18,579.0	Europe
Denmark	2013/14	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 10	56,202.0	Europe
Dominican Republic	2013/14	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 3	5,763.0	North America
Ecuador	2013/14	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 7	5,311.0	South America
Egypt	2013/14	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 5	Decile 3	3,112.0	Africa
El Salvador	2013/14	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 5	3,823.0	North America
Estonia	2013/14	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 8	16,320.0	Europe
Ethiopia	2013/14	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 1	Decile 3	483.0	Africa
Finland	2013/14	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 10	46,098.0	Europe
France	2013/14	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 5	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	41,141.0	Europe
Gabon	2013/14	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 10	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 2	11,929.0	Africa
Gambia, The	2013/14	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 6	503.0	Africa
Georgia	2013/14	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 2	3,543.0	Europe

Germany	2013/14	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	41,513.0	Europe
Ghana	2013/14	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 6	1,562.0	Africa
Greece	2013/14	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 1	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 5	22,055.0	Europe
Guatemala	2013/14	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 5	3,302.0	North America
Guinea	2013/14	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	519.0	Africa
Guyana	2013/14	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 7	3,596.0	South America
Haiti	2013/14	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	759.0	North America
Honduras	2013/14	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 3	2,242.0	North America
Hong Kong SAR	2013/14	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	36,667.0	Asia
Hungary	2013/14	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 7	12,736.0	Europe
Iceland	2013/14	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 2	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 4	Decile 10	Decile 2	Decile 8	Decile 9	41,739.0	Europe
India	2013/14	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 9	Decile 4	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 8	1,492.0	Asia
Indonesia	2013/14	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 8	3,592.0	Asia
Iran, Islamic Rep.	2013/14	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 9	Decile 4	Decile 6	7,211.0	Asia
Ireland	2013/14	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 1	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 4	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 9	45,888.0	Europe
Israel	2013/14	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 10	31,296.0	Asia
Italy	2013/14	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 3	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 8	33,115.0	Europe
Jamaica	2013/14	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 5	5,541.0	North America
Japan	2013/14	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 2	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	46,736.0	Asia
Jordan	2013/14	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 7	4,879.0	Asia
Kazakhstan	2013/14	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 5	11,773.0	Asia
Kenya	2013/14	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 8	977.0	Africa
Korea, Rep.	2013/14	Decile 5	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	23,113.0	Asia
Kuwait	2013/14	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 3	45,824.0	Asia
Kyrgyz Republic	2013/14	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 1	1,158.0	Asia
Lao PDR	2013/14	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 6	1,446.0	Asia
Latvia	2013/14	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 6	13,900.0	Europe
Lebanon	2013/14	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 2	10,311.0	Asia
Lesotho	2013/14	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 8	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	1,283.0	Africa
Liberia	2013/14	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 3	436.0	Africa
Libya	2013/14	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 10	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 1	12,778.0	Africa
Lithuania	2013/14	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 8	14,018.0	Europe
Luxembourg	2013/14	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 9	107,206.0	Europe
Macedonia, FYR	2013/14	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 5	4,683.0	Europe
Madagascar	2013/14	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 5	451.0	Africa
Malawi	2013/14	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 3	253.0	Africa
Malaysia	2013/14	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	10,304.0	Asia
Mali	2013/14	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 4	631.0	Africa
Malta	2013/14	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 2	Decile 8	Decile 8	20,852.0	Europe
Mauritania	2013/14	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	1,157.0	Africa
Mauritius	2013/14	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 5	8,850.0	Africa
Mexico	2013/14	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 7	10,247.0	North America
Moldova	2013/14	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	2,037.0	Europe
Mongolia	2013/14	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 3	3,627.0	Asia
Montenegro	2013/14	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 7	6,882.0	Europe
Morocco	2013/14	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 4	2,999.0	Africa
Mozambique	2013/14	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 2	650.0	Africa
Myanmar	2013/14	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 1	835.0	Asia
Namibia	2013/14	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 5	5,705.0	Africa
Nepal	2013/14	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 2	626.0	Asia

Netherlands	2013/14	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	46,142.0	Europe
New Zealand	2013/14	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 9	Decile 9	38,222.0	Oceania
Nicaragua	2013/14	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 4	1,757.0	North America
Nigeria	2013/14	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 4	1,631.0	Africa
Norway	2013/14	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 10	99,462.0	Europe
Oman	2013/14	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 8	24,765.0	Asia
Pakistan	2013/14	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 6	1,296.0	Asia
Panama	2013/14	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 8	9,919.0	North America
Paraguay	2013/14	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 1	3,903.0	South America
Peru	2013/14	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 10	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 3	6,530.0	South America
Philippines	2013/14	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 6	2,614.0	Asia
Poland	2013/14	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 6	12,538.0	Europe
Portugal	2013/14	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 2	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 9	20,179.0	Europe
Puerto Rico	2013/14	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 9	Decile 9	27,451.0	North America
Qatar	2013/14	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 10	Decile 9	99,731.0	Asia
Romania	2013/14	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 5	7,935.0	Europe
Russian Federation	2013/14	Decile 2	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 3	Decile 6	14,247.0	Asia
Rwanda	2013/14	Decile 9	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 7	693.0	Africa
Saudi Arabia	2013/14	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	25,085.0	Asia
Seychelles	2013/14	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 7	11,226.0	Africa
Senegal	2013/14	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 6	1,057.0	Africa
Serbia	2013/14	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 1	Decile 3	4,943.0	Europe
Sierra Leone	2013/14	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	613.0	Africa
Singapore	2013/14	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 10	51,162.0	Asia
Slovak Republic	2013/14	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 5	16,899.0	Europe
Slovenia	2013/14	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 8	22,193.0	Europe
South Africa	2013/14	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 8	Decile 2	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 8	7,507.0	Africa
Spain	2013/14	Decile 6	Decile 10	Decile 2	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 8	29,289.0	Europe
Sri Lanka	2013/14	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 2	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 1	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 7	2,873.0	Asia
Suriname	2013/14	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 2	8,686.0	South America
Swaziland	2013/14	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 3	3,475.0	Africa
Sweden	2013/14	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	55,158.0	Europe
Switzerland	2013/14	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	79,033.0	Europe
Taiwan, China	2013/14	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	20,328.0	Asia
Tanzania	2013/14	Decile 4	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 5	599.0	Africa
Thailand	2013/14	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 5	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 6	5,678.0	Asia
Timor-Leste	2013/14	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 8	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	3,730.0	Asia
Trinidad and Tobago	2013/14	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 4	19,018.0	North America
Tunisia	2013/14	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 5	Decile 5	4,232.0	Africa
Turkey	2013/14	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 7	Decile 6	Decile 8	Decile 2	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 7	10,609.0	Asia
Uganda	2013/14	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 5	Decile 3	Decile 5	589.0	Africa
Ukraine	2013/14	Decile 1	Decile 6	Decile 3	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 3	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 5	3,877.0	Europe
United Arab Emirates	2013/14	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 7	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 8	Decile 9	Decile 9	64,840.0	Asia
United Kingdom	2013/14	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 2	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	38,589.0	Europe
United States	2013/14	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 2	Decile 8	Decile 10	Decile 9	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	Decile 10	49,922.0	North America
Uruguay	2013/14	Decile 8	Decile 7	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 7	Decile 1	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 5	14,614.0	South America
Venezuela	2013/14	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 6	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 8	Decile 1	Decile 1	12,956.0	South America
Vietnam	2013/14	Decile 4	Decile 5	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 6	Decile 6	Decile 4	Decile 4	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 6	1,528.0	Asia
Yemen	2013/14	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 1	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 1	1,377.0	Asia
Zambia	2013/14	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 5	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 8	Decile 4	Decile 7	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 6	Decile 7	1,474.0	Africa
Zimbabwe	2013/14	Decile 4	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 3	Decile 2	Decile 2	Decile 1	Decile 3	Decile 3	Decile 1	Decile 2	Decile 2	756.0	Africa