

Errata

IMPACTED PUBLICATION: “How COVID-19 Restrictions Affected Religious Groups Around the World in 2020”

IMPACTED PUBLICATION URL: <https://www.pewresearch.org/religion/2022/11/29/how-covid-19-restrictions-affected-religious-groups-around-the-world-in-2020/>

IMPACTED PUBLICATION RECOMMENDED CITATION: Pew Research Center, November 2022, “How COVID-19 Restrictions Affected Religious Groups Around the World in 2020”

ERRATA RECOMMENDED CITATION: Pew Research Center. 2025. “Errata: How COVID-19 Restrictions Affected Religious Groups Around the World in 2020.” Pew Research Center.

Date of correction	Dec. 19, 2025
Impacted URL/page	https://www.pewresearch.org/religion/2022/11/29/number-of-countries-with-very-high-government-restrictions-falls-for-third-straight-year-in-2020/ Subhead: “Changes in social hostilities involving religion”
Original text	When looking at social hostilities, six countries had large changes (2 or more points) in their SHI scores in 2020. Afghanistan had a large <i>increase</i> , while Benin, Central African Republic, Germany, New Zealand and Sierra Leone had large <i>decreases</i> . Thirty countries had modest changes (1.0 to 1.9 points), including 12 increases and 18 decreases, and 100 countries experienced small changes of 0.1 to 0.9 – 50 increases and 50 decreases.
Corrected text	When looking at social hostilities, five countries had large changes (2 or more points) in their SHI scores in 2020. Afghanistan had a large <i>increase</i> , while Benin, Central African Republic, New Zealand and Sierra Leone had large <i>decreases</i> . Twenty-nine countries had modest changes (1.0 to 1.9 points), including 11 increases and 18 decreases, and 97 countries experienced small changes of 0.1 to 0.9 – 53 increases and 44 decreases.
Note	Several figures in this section have been revised because of errors in calculating SHI.Q.1 for 2019. Germany was removed from the list of countries that had large decreases (2 or more points). Germany had a modest decrease (1.0 to 1.9 points) in its SHI score instead in 2020.

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Impacted chart	Chart titled: “Changes on SHI in 2020”
Note	Several figures in this chart have been revised because of errors in calculating SHI.Q.1 in 2019.

[Continues below]

Original chart

Changes on SHI in 2020

Changes on the Social Hostilities Index (SHI) from 2019 to 2020

POINT CHANGE	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	% OF COUNTRIES	
2.0 or more increase	1	1%	32%
1.0 to 1.9 increase	12	6	
0.1 to 0.9 increase	50	25	
No change	62	31	31%
0.1 to 0.9 decrease	50	25	37%
1.0 to 1.9 decrease	18	9	
2.0 or more decrease	5	3	
Total	198	100	

Note: Point changes are calculated by comparing SHI scores from year to year. Figures may not add to 100% or to subtotals indicated due to rounding.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of external data. See Methodology for details.

"How COVID-19 Restrictions Affected Religious Groups Around the World in 2020"

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Corrected chart

Changes on SHI in 2020

Changes on the Social Hostilities Index (SHI) from 2019 to 2020

POINT CHANGE	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	% OF COUNTRIES	
2.0 or more increase	1	1%	34%
1.0 to 1.9 increase	11	6	
0.1 to 0.9 increase	53	27	
No change	67	34	34%
0.1 to 0.9 decrease	44	22	33%
1.0 to 1.9 decrease	18	9	
2.0 or more decrease	4	2	
Total	198	100	

Note: Point changes are calculated by comparing SHI scores from year to year. Figures may not add to 100% or to subtotals indicated due to rounding. *CORRECTION (Dec. 19, 2025): Several figures in this chart have been revised because of errors in calculating SHI.Q.1 for 2019. Refer to the errata page for details.*

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of external data. See Methodology for details.

"How COVID-19 Restrictions Affected Religious Groups Around the World in 2020"

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Impacted URL/page	https://www.pewresearch.org/religion/2022/11/29/number-of-countries-with-very-high-government-restrictions-falls-for-third-straight-year-in-2020/ Subhead: “Changes in social hostilities involving religion”
Original text	In total, 62 countries had no change in their SHI score in 2020.
Corrected text	In total, 67 countries had no change in their SHI score in 2020.
Note	The number of countries with no change in their SHI score in 2020 was revised because of errors in calculating SHI.Q.1 for 2019.

Date of correction	Dec. 19, 2025
Impacted URL/page	https://www.pewresearch.org/religion/2022/11/29/number-of-countries-with-very-high-government-restrictions-falls-for-third-straight-year-in-2020/ Subhead: “Changes in overall restrictions on religion”
Original text	Combining government restrictions and social hostilities into a single measure, 67 countries had overall increases in their scores from 2019 to 2020, 94 had decreases, and 37 had no change. Of the countries with increases, there were 53 small upticks (between 0.1 and 0.9) and 13 with modest increases (1.0 to 1.9 change). One country, Afghanistan, had a large overall increase (2 or more points). Among the decreases, 68 were small declines (0.1 to 0.9 change) and 23 were modest in scope (1.0 to 1.9). Three countries had large decreases in their overall scores (2 or more points): Central African Republic, New Zealand and Sierra Leone.
Corrected text	Combining government restrictions and social hostilities into a single measure, 70 countries had overall increases in their scores from 2019 to 2020, 93 had decreases, and 35 had no change. Of the countries with increases, there were 57 small upticks (between 0.1 and 0.9) and 12 with modest increases (1.0 to 1.9 change). One country, Afghanistan, had a large overall increase (2 or more points). Among the decreases, 68 were small declines (0.1 to 0.9 change) and 21 were modest in scope (1.0 to 1.9). Four countries had large decreases in their overall scores (2 or more points): Benin, Central African Republic, New Zealand and Sierra Leone.
Note	Several figures in this section have been revised because of errors in calculating SHI.Q.1 for 2019. Benin was added to the list of countries that had large decreases (2 or more points) in overall scores.

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Impacted URL/page	https://www.pewresearch.org/religion/2022/11/29/number-of-countries-with-very-high-government-restrictions-falls-for-third-straight-year-in-2020/ Subhead: “Changes in overall restrictions on religion”
Impacted chart	Chart titled: “Overall changes in global restrictions on religion in 2020”
Note	Several figures in this chart have been revised because of errors in calculating SHI.Q.1 in 2019.

[Continues below]

Original chart

Overall changes in global restrictions on religion in 2020

Changes on the Government Restrictions Index (GRI) or Social Hostilities Index (SHI) from 2019 to 2020

POINT CHANGE	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	% OF COUNTRIES	
2.0 or more increase	1	1%	35%
1.0 to 1.9 increase	13	7	
0.1 to 0.9 increase	53	27	
No change	37	19	19%
0.1 to 0.9 decrease	68	34	48%
1.0 to 1.9 decrease	23	12	
2.0 or more decrease	3	2	
Total	198	100	

Note: Categories of overall change in restrictions are calculated by comparing a country's unrounded scores on the GRI and SHI from year to year. When a country's score on both indexes changed in the same direction (both increased or both decreased), the greater amount of change determined the category. For instance, if the country's GRI score increased by 0.8 and its SHI score increased by 1.5, the country was put into the "1.0 to 1.9 increase" category. When a country's score increased on one index but decreased on the other, the difference between the amounts of change determined the grouping. For example, if the country's GRI score increased by 2.0 and its SHI score decreased by 1.5, the country went into the "0.1 to 0.9 increase" category. When a country's score on one index stayed the same, the amount of change on the other index was used to assign the category. Figures may not add to 100% or to subtotals indicated due to rounding.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of external data. See Methodology for details.

"How COVID-19 Restrictions Affected Religious Groups Around the World in 2020"

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Corrected chart

Overall changes in global restrictions on religion in 2020

Changes on the Government Restrictions Index (GRI) or Social Hostilities Index (SHI) from 2019 to 2020

POINT CHANGE	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	% OF COUNTRIES	
2.0 or more increase	1	1%	36%
1.0 to 1.9 increase	12	6	
0.1 to 0.9 increase	57	29	
No change	35	18	18%
0.1 to 0.9 decrease	68	34	47%
1.0 to 1.9 decrease	21	11	
2.0 or more decrease	4	2	
Total	198	101	

Note: Categories of overall change in restrictions are calculated by comparing a country's unrounded scores on the GRI and SHI from year to year. When a country's score on both indexes changed in the same direction (both increased or both decreased), the greater amount of change determined the category. For instance, if the country's GRI score increased by 0.8 and its SHI score increased by 1.5, the country was put into the "1.0 to 1.9 increase" category. When a country's score increased on one index but decreased on the other, the difference between the amounts of change determined the grouping. For example, if the country's GRI score increased by 2.0 and its SHI score decreased by 1.5, the country went into the "0.1 to 0.9 increase" category. When a country's score on one index stayed the same, the amount of change on the other index was used to assign the category. Figures may not add to 100% or to subtotals indicated due to rounding. *CORRECTION (Dec. 19, 2025): Several figures in this chart have been revised because of errors in calculating SHI.Q.1 for 2019. Refer to the errata page for details.*

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of external data. See Methodology for details.

"How COVID-19 Restrictions Affected Religious Groups Around the World in 2020"

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Date of correction	Dec. 19, 2025
Impacted URL/page	https://www.pewresearch.org/religion/2022/11/29/small-changes-in-median-scores-for-government-restrictions-social-hostilities-involving-religion-in-2020/ Subhead: “Social hostilities involving religion, by region”
Original text	<p>Globally, the median score on the Social Hostilities Index (SHI) increased very slightly from 1.7 in 2019 to 1.8 in 2020. But the median score decreased in every major region except the Americas, where it moved up slightly. (Declines can occur when a country has fewer reports of incidents of social hostilities involving religion than it did in the previous year.)</p> <p>In the Middle East-North Africa region, the median score fell from 3.8 to 3.5, and in sub-Saharan Africa it fell from 1.7 to 1.2. Asia-Pacific and Europe registered smaller declines. At the same time, some countries that already had “very high” social hostilities saw small increases in their scores. For example, India’s SHI score rose due in part to increased violence around protests of the Citizenship Amendment Act (a 2019 law that excludes Muslims from expedited citizenship offered to non-Muslim migrants). And in Israel, tensions between ultra-Orthodox Jews and secular Israelis reportedly increased because some ultra-Orthodox groups largely disregarded COVID-19 public safety restrictions and had high rates of infection in their communities. For more details on changes in SHI scores in 2020, see Chapter 1.</p>
Corrected text	<p>Globally, the median score on the Social Hostilities Index (SHI) increased from 1.7 in 2019 to 1.8 in 2020. The median score decreased in Europe, the Middle East-North Africa region and sub-Saharan Africa. It moved up slightly in the Americas. Meanwhile, the median SHI score stayed level in the Asia-Pacific region.</p> <p>In the Middle East-North Africa region, the median score fell from 3.7 to 3.5; in Europe, it fell from 2.2 to 2.0; and in sub-Saharan Africa, it fell from 1.7 to 1.2. Still, some countries that already had “very high” social hostilities in these regions saw small increases in their scores. In Israel, for example, tensions between ultra-Orthodox Jews and secular Israelis reportedly increased because some ultra-Orthodox groups largely disregarded COVID-19 public safety restrictions and had high rates of infection in their communities.</p> <p>The Asia-Pacific region’s median score remained stable at 1.8. Countries that already had “very high” social hostilities in this region also saw increases in their scores. For example, India’s SHI score rose due in part to increased violence around protests of the Citizenship Amendment Act (a 2019 law that excludes Muslims from expedited citizenship offered to non-Muslim migrants). For more details on changes in SHI scores in 2020, see Chapter 1.</p>
Note	SHI median scores have been revised for the Asia-Pacific region, Europe and the Middle East-North Africa region because of errors in calculating SHI.Q.1 for 2019. The median scores changed by 0.1 point for these regions in 2019.

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Impacted URL/page	https://www.pewresearch.org/religion/2022/11/29/small-changes-in-median-scores-for-government-restrictions-social-hostilities-involving-religion-in-2020/ Subhead: “Social hostilities involving religion, by region”
Original text	⁵ The 2020 rise in the global median score was actually only 0.03 points (from 1.73 in 2019 to 1.76 in 2020), but rises by 0.1 points when rounding.
Corrected text	[Removed this footnote.]
Note	The unrounded revised SHI median score for 2019 is 1.67 due to the revision to the SHI.Q.1 calculation for 2019. The new change in the global SHI median score between 2019 and 2020 is 0.09 (from 1.67 in 2019 to 1.76 in 2020) instead of 0.03. This footnote has been removed from the report.

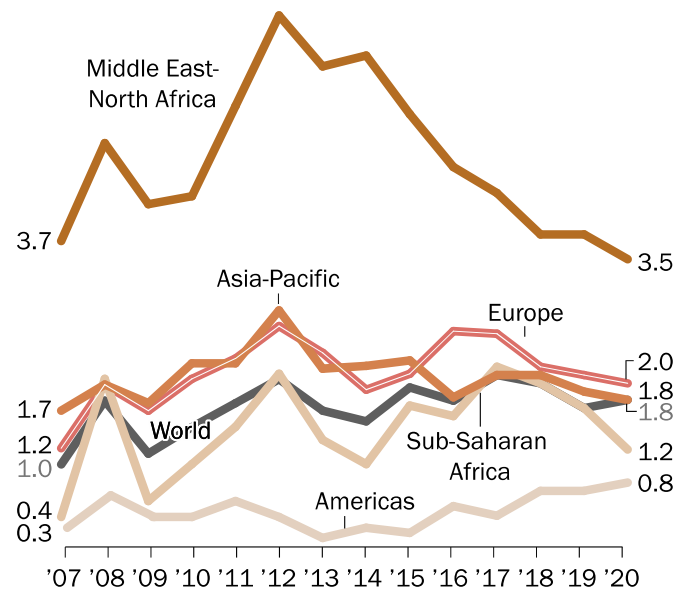
Date of correction	Dec. 19, 2025
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Impacted chart	Chart titled: “Americas the only region to see increase in median levels of social hostilities involving religion in 2020”
Note	SHI median scores have been revised for the Asia-Pacific region, Europe and the Middle East-North Africa region because of errors in calculating SHI.Q.1 for 2019. The median scores changed by 0.1 point for these regions in 2019.

[Continues below]

Original chart

Americas the only region to see increase in median levels of social hostilities involving religion in 2020

Median scores on the Social Hostilities Index



Source: Pew Research Center analysis of external data. See Methodology for details.

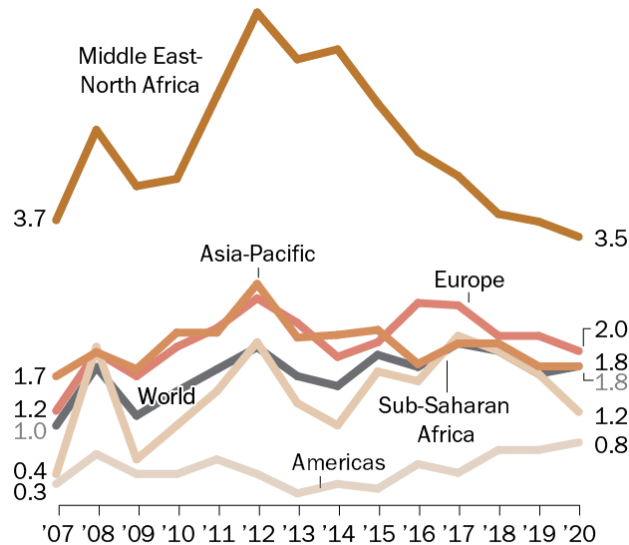
"How COVID-19 Restrictions Affected Religious Groups Around the World in 2020"

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Corrected chart

Americas the only region to see increase in median levels of social hostilities involving religion in 2020

Median scores on the Social Hostilities Index



CORRECTION (Dec. 19, 2025): SHI median scores have been revised for the Asia-Pacific region, Europe and the Middle East-North Africa region for 2019. Refer to the errata page for details.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of external data. See Methodology for details.

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Date of correction	Dec. 19, 2025
Impacted URL/page	https://www.pewresearch.org/religion/2022/11/29/restrictions-in-the-25-most-populous-countries/
Original text	There were more substantial fluctuations from 2019 to 2020 on the Social Hostilities Index. Germany had a large decline in its SHI score (2.0 points), while Tanzania, Ethiopia and Russia had modest decreases, and France, South Africa and Italy experienced modest <i>increases</i> .
Corrected text	There were more fluctuations from 2019 to 2020 on the Social Hostilities Index. Ethiopia, Germany, Russia and Tanzania had modest decreases, and France, Italy and South Africa experienced modest <i>increases</i> .
Note	Several figures in this section have been revised because of errors in calculating SHI.Q.1 for 2019. Germany is now described as experiencing a “modest decrease” (1.0 to 1.9 change), rather than a “large decline,” in its SHI score between 2019 and 2020.

Date of correction	Dec. 19, 2025
Impacted URL/page	https://www.pewresearch.org/religion/2022/11/29/restrictions-in-the-25-most-populous-countries/
Original text	⁶ Final calculations of score-change <i>categories</i> are determined using rounded figures, but the score changes themselves are calculated using unrounded figures. For example, Germany’s unrounded SHI scores were 5.93 in 2019 and 3.98 in 2020, and while this was a change of 1.95, for the purpose of determining a score-change category it was rounded to 2.0, thereby putting Germany in the category of countries with a “large” rather than “modest” decline.
Corrected text	[Removed this footnote.]
Note	Germany’s unrounded score in 2019 was corrected to 5.90000 due to the SHI.Q.1 calculation error. The score declined from 5.90000 in 2019 to 3.97692 in 2020, which is a change of 1.92308, moving it to the “modest decline” category (1.0 to 1.9 change). This footnote has been removed from the report.

Date of correction	Dec. 19, 2025
Impacted URL/page	https://www.pewresearch.org/religion/wp-content/uploads/sites/7/2022/11/Appendix-B.pdf (Appendix B: Social Hostilities Index)
Note	An upward arrow was removed for Mali and a downward arrow was removed for Greece. There were minor changes in the order in which some countries appeared due to changes in SHI score.

Date of correction	Dec. 19, 2025
Impacted URL/page	https://www.pewresearch.org/religion/wp-content/uploads/sites/7/2022/11/Appendix-C.pdf (Appendix C: Religious restrictions index scores by region)
Note	SHI scores changed for 88 countries due to a revision in calculating SHI.Q.1 scores for 2019. Refer to the table below for changes.

[Continues below]

Region	Country	Original 2019 SHI score	Corrected 2019 SHI score
Americas	Argentina	1.7	1.8
Americas	Brazil	4.7	4.6
Americas	Chile	0.7	0.8
Americas	Costa Rica	0.2	0.1
Americas	Ecuador	0.3	0.2
Americas	El Salvador	2.7	2.8
Americas	Honduras	2.5	2.4
Americas	Peru	0.2	0.1
Americas	Uruguay	0.8	0.7
Americas	Venezuela	1.6	1.5
Asia-Pacific	Afghanistan	5.6	5.7
Asia-Pacific	Armenia	1.9	1.8
Asia-Pacific	Australia	2.4	2.3
Asia-Pacific	Brunei	1.3	1.2
Asia-Pacific	Cambodia	0.7	0.8
Asia-Pacific	China	0.6	0.5
Asia-Pacific	Federated States of Micronesia	0.5	0.4
Asia-Pacific	Fiji	1.0	1.1
Asia-Pacific	Hong Kong	0.4	0.3
Asia-Pacific	Indonesia	4.8	4.7
Asia-Pacific	Malaysia	3.9	3.8
Asia-Pacific	Maldives	2.9	2.8
Asia-Pacific	Mongolia	1.2	1.1
Asia-Pacific	Nepal	3.0	2.9
Asia-Pacific	New Zealand	3.4	3.3
Asia-Pacific	Papua New Guinea	2.7	2.8
Asia-Pacific	Philippines	4.9	4.8
Asia-Pacific	Samoa	1.8	1.9
Asia-Pacific	Singapore	1.2	1.1
Asia-Pacific	Solomon Islands	0.9	1.0
Asia-Pacific	South Korea	5.0	4.9
Asia-Pacific	Sri Lanka	8.0	7.9
Asia-Pacific	Timor-Leste	0.9	1.0
Asia-Pacific	Turkey	4.2	4.1
Asia-Pacific	Vietnam	3.0	2.9
Europe	Austria	2.1	2.2
Europe	Belarus	1.4	1.3
Europe	Belgium	3.9	3.8
Europe	Bosnia-Herzegovina	2.5	2.4
Europe	Czech Republic	1.1	1.0
Europe	Finland	3.0	2.9
Europe	Georgia	3.3	3.2
Europe	Greece	3.2	3.1
Europe	Hungary	3.0	3.1
Europe	Ireland	3.0	3.1
Europe	Latvia	0.2	0.1

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Europe	Lithuania	0.6	0.5
Europe	Moldova	4.3	4.2
Europe	North Macedonia	3.0	2.9
Europe	Norway	1.5	1.4
Europe	Serbia	2.1	2.0
Europe	Slovakia	2.9	2.8
Europe	Slovenia	0.9	0.8
Europe	Spain	4.2	4.1
Europe	Switzerland	3.5	3.4
Europe	Ukraine	4.8	4.9
Europe	United Kingdom	5.2	5.1
Middle East-North Africa	Algeria	4.9	5.0
Middle East-North Africa	Bahrain	1.6	1.5
Middle East-North Africa	Israel	7.4	7.5
Middle East-North Africa	Jordan	3.7	3.6
Middle East-North Africa	Kuwait	0.8	0.7
Middle East-North Africa	Lebanon	3.9	3.8
Middle East-North Africa	Libya	7.7	7.8
Middle East-North Africa	Palestinian territories	5.1	5.2
Middle East-North Africa	Qatar	0.9	0.8
Middle East-North Africa	Saudi Arabia	2.5	2.4
Middle East-North Africa	Syria	7.8	7.9
Middle East-North Africa	Tunisia	4.6	4.7
Middle East-North Africa	United Arab Emirates	1.2	1.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	Burkina Faso	5.5	5.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	Cameroon	4.8	4.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	Central African Republic	6.2	6.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	D.R. Congo	3.0	3.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	Ethiopia	5.9	6.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	Gambia	1.8	1.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	Ghana	1.8	1.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	Ivory Coast	0.9	1.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	Liberia	1.8	1.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	Madagascar	0.9	1.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	Malawi	1.8	1.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	Mali	6.9	7.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	Niger	3.7	3.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	Nigeria	8.4	8.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	Rwanda	1.8	1.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	Sao Tome and Principe	1.3	1.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	Sierra Leone	2.8	2.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	Uganda	3.2	3.3

Date of correction	Dec. 19, 2025
Impacted URL/page	https://www.pewresearch.org/religion/wp-content/uploads/sites/7/2022/11/Appendix-F-1.pdf (Appendix F: Results by country)
Note	This appendix has been revised to correct the SHI.Q.1 scores for 167 countries and territories in 2019 due to an error in calculating scores for SHI.Q.1 (“Were there crimes, malicious acts or violence motivated by religious hatred or bias?”). Refer to the table below for changes.

[Continues below]

Country	Original 2019 SHI.Q.1 score	Corrected 2019 SHI.Q.1 score
Afghanistan	0.57	0.67
Algeria	0.43	0.50
Angola	0.07	0.08
Argentina	0.43	0.50
Armenia	0.43	0.33
Australia	0.57	0.50
Austria	0.43	0.50
Azerbaijan	0.07	0.08
Bahrain	0.21	0.08
Barbados	0.07	0.08
Belarus	0.50	0.42
Belgium	0.43	0.33
Benin	0.21	0.25
Bhutan	0.07	0.08
Bosnia-Herzegovina	0.36	0.25
Brazil	0.57	0.50
Brunei	0.21	0.08
Bulgaria	0.43	0.33
Burkina Faso	0.50	0.58
Burma (Myanmar)	0.71	0.67
Burundi	0.07	0.08
Cambodia	0.29	0.33
Cameroon	0.71	0.83
Canada	0.43	0.50
Central African Republic	0.57	0.67
Chile	0.29	0.33
China	0.43	0.33
Colombia	0.71	0.67
Comoros	0.14	0.17
Costa Rica	0.21	0.08
Croatia	0.29	0.33
Cuba	0.21	0.25
Cyprus	0.29	0.33
Czech Republic	0.43	0.33
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.50	0.58
Denmark	0.43	0.50
Djibouti	0.07	0.08
Ecuador	0.36	0.25
Egypt	0.71	0.67
El Salvador	0.57	0.67
Eritrea	0.07	0.08
Estonia	0.21	0.25
Eswatini	0.21	0.25
Ethiopia	0.71	0.83
Federated States of Micronesia	0.36	0.25

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Fiji	0.36	0.42
Finland	0.43	0.33
France	0.57	0.50
Gambia	0.07	0.08
Georgia	0.57	0.50
Germany	0.71	0.67
Ghana	0.36	0.42
Greece	0.43	0.33
Guatemala	0.36	0.25
Guinea	0.29	0.33
Guinea-Bissau	0.07	0.08
Haiti	0.64	0.75
Honduras	0.86	0.83
Hong Kong	0.50	0.42
Hungary	0.43	0.50
Iceland	0.36	0.25
India	0.86	0.83
Indonesia	0.71	0.67
Iran	0.57	0.67
Iraq	0.57	0.50
Ireland	0.43	0.50
Israel	0.43	0.50
Italy	0.57	0.50
Ivory Coast	0.21	0.25
Jamaica	0.07	0.08
Japan	0.07	0.08
Jordan	0.43	0.33
Kazakhstan	0.07	0.08
Kenya	0.50	0.42
Kiribati	0.07	0.08
Kosovo	0.43	0.33
Kuwait	0.21	0.08
Kyrgyzstan	0.36	0.42
Laos	0.14	0.17
Latvia	0.21	0.08
Lebanon	0.36	0.25
Liberia	0.07	0.08
Libya	0.71	0.83
Lithuania	0.43	0.33
Luxembourg	0.36	0.25
Madagascar	0.21	0.25
Malawi	0.07	0.08
Malaysia	0.29	0.17
Maldives	0.29	0.17
Mali	0.57	0.67
Malta	0.07	0.08
Marshall Islands	0.07	0.08

Mauritania	0.21	0.25
Mauritius	0.21	0.25
Mexico	0.71	0.67
Moldova	0.57	0.50
Mongolia	0.21	0.08
Montenegro	0.29	0.33
Morocco	0.14	0.17
Mozambique	0.21	0.25
Nepal	0.43	0.33
Netherlands	0.57	0.50
New Zealand	0.43	0.33
Nicaragua	0.71	0.67
Niger	0.36	0.42
Nigeria	0.71	0.83
North Macedonia	0.36	0.25
Norway	0.43	0.33
Oman	0.07	0.08
Palestinian Territories	0.57	0.67
Papua New Guinea	0.21	0.25
Paraguay	0.07	0.08
Peru	0.21	0.08
Philippines	0.21	0.08
Poland	0.57	0.50
Portugal	0.07	0.08
Qatar	0.21	0.08
Romania	0.43	0.33
Russia	0.29	0.33
Rwanda	0.07	0.08
Samoa	0.07	0.08
Sao Tome and Principe	0.64	0.58
Saudi Arabia	0.43	0.33
Senegal	0.07	0.08
Serbia	0.50	0.42
Sierra Leone	0.64	0.75
Singapore	0.21	0.08
Slovakia	0.43	0.33
Slovenia	0.21	0.08
Solomon Islands	0.21	0.25
Somalia	0.29	0.33
South Africa	0.21	0.25
South Korea	0.50	0.42
South Sudan	0.07	0.08
Spain	0.57	0.50
Sri Lanka	0.86	0.83
St. Kitts and Nevis	0.07	0.08
St. Lucia	0.07	0.08
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0.07	0.08

Sudan	0.21	0.25
Sweden	0.29	0.33
Switzerland	0.21	0.08
Syria	0.43	0.50
Taiwan	0.07	0.08
Tajikistan	0.07	0.08
Tanzania	0.29	0.33
Thailand	0.43	0.50
Timor-Leste	0.21	0.25
Togo	0.07	0.08
Trinidad and Tobago	0.07	0.08
Tunisia	0.36	0.42
Turkey	0.57	0.50
Turkmenistan	0.07	0.08
Tuvalu	0.07	0.08
Uganda	0.50	0.58
Ukraine	0.71	0.83
United Arab Emirates	0.21	0.08
United Kingdom	0.57	0.50
United States	0.71	0.67
Uruguay	0.36	0.25
Uzbekistan	0.29	0.33
Venezuela	0.57	0.50
Vietnam	0.86	0.83
Western Sahara	0.07	0.08
Yemen	0.21	0.25
Zambia	0.21	0.25
Zimbabwe	0.21	0.25