

## Appendix I

### Methodological notes and summary of information available in the ILO Working Conditions Laws Database, by region

Information was collected for a total of 185 countries and territories, grouped into six separate regions. These regional groupings (see table A1) follow the groupings adopted by the *ILO Global wage report*<sup>1</sup> and are consistent with those used in the ILO's Global Employment Trends (GET) model, with some adaptations as follows. We have collapsed several GET regions into a single region for Asia and the Pacific (which includes the GET regions East Asia, South-East Asia and the Pacific, and South Asia) and also for Africa

(which comprises North Africa and sub-Saharan Africa). The Republic of Korea and Singapore are now grouped with Asia (rather than with the Developed Economies). All Member States of the EU are included under "Developed Economies".<sup>2</sup> The division between "Central and Eastern Europe" and "Eastern Europe and Central Asia" is no longer maintained, with all former transition countries (apart from members of the EU) and Turkey included in a single grouping, "Eastern Europe and Central Asia".

Table A1. Regional groups

Regions	Countries and territories
<b>Africa (52 countries)</b>	Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe
<b>Asia (26 countries)</b>	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, China, Fiji, Hong Kong (China), India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vanuatu, Viet Nam
<b>Developed Economies (42 countries)</b>	Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Channel Islands – Guernsey, Channel Islands – Jersey, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Isle of Man, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States
<b>Eastern Europe and Central Asia (19 countries)</b>	Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Russian Federation, Serbia, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean (34 countries)</b>	Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
<b>Middle East (12 countries)</b>	Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen