

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT ISSUES: OTHER MATTERS INCLUDING
MONITORING ACHIEVEMENT OF SOCIAL GOALS

Updating the Women's Indicators and Statistics Database (Wistat)
and the second issue of The World's Women: Trends and Statistics

United Nations Statistical Office

The Statistical Office programme for development of statistics and indicators on women has been active for a decade with projects in the four functional areas of the Statistical Office's mission, compilation and dissemination, methodology, technical cooperation and international coordination. The extensive outputs of this programme show clearly the value of interrelating these activities.¹

One major aim is to make the available statistics on women easily accessible to national and international officials, the media, NGOs and researchers. A major step in achieving this is The World's Women 1970-1990, Trends and Statistics issued in 1991 and accompanied by a statistical wall chart, "The Situation of Women 1990: Selected Indicators".² This book highlights the main findings of women's conditions world-wide and presents key statistics and analysis that non-specialists can readily understand. It was prepared by the Statistical Office in cooperation with the Division for the Advancement of Women (CSDHA), with substantial support from UNICEF, UNFPA, and UNIFEM. Many other organizations also provided statistics and special studies, including the International Labour Office, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Bank and the World Health Organization.

The World's Women is already the most successful technical publication ever issued by the United Nations Secretariat. About 15,000 have been sold to date. It reflects an unprecedented degree of inter-Secretariat and inter-agency collaboration in its preparation, promotion and use, and it has received extensive worldwide coverage in the print and audio-visual media.

Underlying these publications is the United Nations Women's Indicators and Statistics Database for Microcomputers (Wistat). Wistat covers 178 countries and areas of the world and the full range of national statistics on women that are available at the international level. Version 2 was completed and reproduced on diskettes in early 1991 with continuing support for UNFPA.

Related work has focussed on the following specific types of activities:

- (a) On-the-spot promotion and assistance for improved statistics and statistical databases on women in developing countries;
- (b) Development and documentation of improved methodologies for national compilation of statistics and statistical databases on women;
- (c) Further development of documentation for the Wistat United Nations Women's Indicators and Statistics Database for microcomputers;
- (d) Other applications of Wistat for international compilation and analysis and country analysis.

Given the unprecedented success among users of The World's Women 1970-1990, the Statistical Office and the collaborating agencies are developing plans for preparation of a second edition. Two priority concerns are additional topics which might be covered and improving the country coverage of the series included. The table of contents and a summary of coverage of series in the first issue, by subregion, are annexed.

Possible changes and additions to subject-matter coverage have been discussed among the sponsors. Some suggestions which have been made are the following:

- (a) Consider future trends and build this analysis into each chapter rather than treat it in a separate chapter, perhaps as part of a summary or end note to each chapter. This would include the Overview, which would become "an overall picture and future trends";
- (b) Give additional attention to the aged. Chapter 1, which covers demographic trends, is probably the best place for this;
- (c) The present chapter 3 should be expanded to cover Education, Science, Media and Culture including elimination of stereotyping in media and the arts;

(d) Expand the treatment of the role of women in economic decision-making, perhaps as an additional chapter, and include additional trend analysis in this field and on women in politics and political decision-making;

(e) Expand the treatment of violence against women;

(f) Add an historical section on women's progress and setbacks over the twentieth century;

(g) As 1995 is the 50th anniversary of the United Nations, an additional chapter should be added at the end: "Women in the United Nations 1945-1995";

(h) Strengthen the section on gender differences in work, employment and the labour force;

(i) Review gender differences from birth, with summary tables showing the cumulative impact from birth to adulthood;

(j) Include an analysis of women's sexuality.

The 1995 book should stand on its own, separate from the first edition. It must cover women's situation along all the key indicators and continue to be the basic statistical source book on women. At the same time, it should not reproduce all that is in the first edition. Fresh new material must be balanced with a comprehensive picture to produce a final product that is not substantially bigger than the present book.

Subject matter will continue to be reviewed extensively among a wide range of national users and specialists over the next six months. It is expected that proposals on coverage will be considered by the sponsors and other interested international organizations sometime this fall and the first main decisions on principal topics and new topics made at that time.

The second major immediate concern in planning the next issue is the problem of improving country coverage. The Women's Indicators and Statistics Database for Microcomputers (Wistat) is the fruit of three years' effort to bring together all of the basic data available on women in the international statistical system. Still, many important series are available for only a handful of countries and comparability is often quite limited if not misleading, both among countries and over time. In addition to Wistat as a basic and indispensable source for the first issue of the The World's Women, strenuous efforts were made to draw on ad hoc sources of data for many topics, and to analyse these data to reach some kind of considered judgment on their suitability to the topic, reliability and representativeness. Nonetheless, it is clear that much more is needed if the results are to be truly global in coverage and impact.

The Statistical Office expects to engage a consultant to consider ways of improving data flows for both the underlying database (Wistat) and for the second edition of The World's Women. Specific approaches to be considered include the following (these are ideas which have been suggested for discussion and should not be considered as proposals):

(a) Undertake, perhaps in collaboration with the appropriate specialized organizations, intensive analysis of primary sources published by countries;

(b) Circulate a questionnaire on key indicators or in key fields to national statistical offices;

(c) Organize a concerted effort to follow up distribution of the most relevant (for this purpose) existing international statistical questionnaires to ensure their completion and return;

(d) Organize with donor agencies and national and international women's organizations and machineries ad hoc support to countries to provide the needed series through new analysis of existing sources (e.g. household survey programmes such as Papchild, NHSCP and LSMS);

(e) Call on regional commissions and other regional institutions to fill gaps through research in national publications and their ongoing working-level contacts with countries;

(f) Organize with donor agencies new, supplementary primary data collection in key fields in existing country programmes, such as household survey programmes;

(g) Significantly expand the development and use of estimates.

Further consultation with contributing agencies will be undertaken over the next six months. Comments will be requested on the following issues:

(a) General topics and data sources which should be accorded highest priority for the next issue of The World's Women;

(b) Innovative topics and sources which might be of special ad hoc interest for the next issue;

(c) A strategy for improving country coverage of key indicators featured in The World's Women, including use of and sources of estimates, bearing in mind that international data compilation for the next issue should be completed by early 1994.

Notes

1 The following publications have been issued on methodology and technical cooperation: Compiling Social Indicators on the Situation of Women, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 32 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.XVII.2), Improving Concepts and Methods for Statistics and Indicators on the Situation of Women, Series F, No. 33 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.XVII.3), Training Users and Producers in Compiling Statistics and Indicators on Women in Development, Series F, No. 45 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.XVII.6), Improving Statistics and Indicators on Women Using Household Surveys, Series F, No. 48 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.XVII.11), Handbook for National Statistical Data Bases on Women and Development, Series K, No. 6 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XVII.9), Methods of Measuring Women's Participation and Production in the Informal Sector, Series F, No. 46 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.XVII.16), and two working papers issued in 1991 with the Economic Commission for Africa and INSTRAW, "Synthesis of pilot studies on compilation of statistics on women in the informal sector in industry, trade and services in four African countries" and "Handbook on compilation of Statistics on Women in the Informal Sector in Industry, Trade and Services in Africa". These reports follow up and elaborate an earlier working paper prepared by the United Nations Secretariat in 1980 entitled "Sex-based stereotypes, sex biases and national data systems" (ST/ESA/STAT/99). In the area of compilation, the Compendium of Statistics and Indicators on the Situation of Women 1986, Social Statistics and Indicators, Series K, No. 5 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F.88.XVII.6), was issued in 1988.

2 Series K, No. 8 (United Nations publications, Sales Nos. E.90.XVII.3 and E.90.XVII.3A).

Social Statistics and Indicators Series K No. 8

The World's Women 1970–1990

Trends and Statistics

United Nations
Department of International Economic and Social Affairs
Statistical Office
Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs



unicef
United Nations Children's Fund

UNFPA

United Nations Population Fund



UNIFEM
United Nations Development Fund for Women



United Nations New York, 1991

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THE WORLD'S WOMEN 1970-1990: TRENDS AND STATISTICS

Table 1. Selected indicators on Population -- percentage of countries with data

| N | | Female population | | | | | | Younger and older women | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|-------------------------|------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|
| | | Number(000s) | | Per 100 males | | % change p.a. | | % under 15 | | % 60+ | | 60+: w /100 m | |
| | | 1970 | 1990 | 1970 | 1990 | 65-70 | 85-90 | 1970 | 1990 | 1970 | 1990 | 1970 | 1990 |
| 33 | Developed regions | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 7 | Eastern Europe and USSR | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 26 | Other developed regions | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 54 | Africa | 98 | 96 | 98 | 96 | 94 | 94 | 98 | 96 | 98 | 96 | 98 | 96 |
| 7 | Northern Africa | 100 | 86 | 100 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 100 | 86 | 100 | 86 | 100 | 86 |
| 47 | Sub-Saharan Africa | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 96 | 96 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 39 | Latin America and Caribbean | 92 | 77 | 92 | 77 | 72 | 72 | 92 | 77 | 92 | 77 | 92 | 77 |
| 18 | Caribbean | 83 | 61 | 83 | 61 | 50 | 50 | 83 | 61 | 83 | 61 | 83 | 61 |
| 21 | Latin America | 100 | 90 | 100 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 100 | 90 | 100 | 90 | 100 | 90 |
| 51 | Asia and Pacific | 100 | 80 | 100 | 80 | 76 | 76 | 100 | 80 | 100 | 80 | 100 | 80 |
| 6 | Eastern Asia | 100 | 83 | 100 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 100 | 83 | 100 | 83 | 100 | 83 |
| 11 | South-eastern Asia | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 91 | 91 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 9 | Southern Asia | 100 | 89 | 100 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 100 | 89 | 100 | 89 | 100 | 89 |
| 14 | Western Asia | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 11 | Oceania | 100 | 27 | 100 | 27 | 18 | 18 | 100 | 27 | 100 | 27 | 100 | 27 |
| 177 | TOTAL | 98 | 88 | 98 | 88 | 85 | 85 | 98 | 88 | 98 | 88 | 98 | 88 |
| | (Chart no.) | | (1.3) | | (1.1) | | (1.2) | (1.4) | | | (1.5) | | (1.6) |

THE WORLD'S WOMEN 1970-1990: TRENDS AND STATISTICS

Table 2. Selected indicators on Households and Families -- percentage of countries with data

| N | | Households and Families | | | | | Marriage and marital status | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | Average household size | | Women-headed, latest year | | | Total fertility rate (per woman) | | Age at first marriage, (years) | | Women currently married (%) | | % women 60+ not currently married | % women 25-44 currently divorced |
| | | 1970 | Latest | % of total | % with children no spous | % living alone | 1970 | 1990 | Female | Male | 15-19 | 25+ | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | Developed regions | 79 | 88 | 61 | 30 | 42 | 100 | 100 | 91 | 91 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 7 | Eastern Europe and USSR | 100 | 86 | 43 | 14 | 29 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 26 | Other developed regions | 73 | 88 | 65 | 35 | 46 | 100 | 100 | 88 | 88 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 54 | Africa | 22 | 63 | 30 | 4 | 11 | 94 | 96 | 56 | 33 | 52 | 54 | 52 | 52 |
| 7 | Northern Africa | 43 | 71 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 71 | 86 | 71 | 29 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 47 | Sub-Saharan Africa | 19 | 62 | 28 | 4 | 13 | 98 | 98 | 53 | 34 | 53 | 55 | 53 | 53 |
| 39 | Latin America and Caribbean | 67 | 90 | 64 | 13 | 31 | 85 | 77 | 59 | 49 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| 18 | Caribbean | 72 | 94 | 72 | 17 | 39 | 67 | 61 | 44 | 39 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 21 | Latin America | 62 | 86 | 57 | 10 | 24 | 100 | 90 | 71 | 57 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| 51 | Asia and Pacific | 51 | 76 | 33 | 6 | 16 | 86 | 78 | 51 | 49 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| 6 | Eastern Asia | 50 | 50 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 83 | 50 | 50 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 11 | South-eastern Asia | 55 | 73 | 45 | 0 | 9 | 100 | 100 | 55 | 55 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 9 | Southern Asia | 89 | 89 | 44 | 22 | 33 | 89 | 89 | 78 | 78 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 14 | Western Asia | 43 | 64 | 29 | 0 | 14 | 100 | 100 | 64 | 57 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 11 | Oceania | 27 | 100 | 18 | 9 | 18 | 45 | 18 | 9 | 9 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 177 | TOTAL | 51 | 77 | 44 | 11 | 23 | 91 | 88 | 62 | 52 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| | (Chart no.) | | (1.10) | (1.12) | | | | | (1.7) | | (1.8) | | | |

THE WORLD'S WOMEN 1970-1990: TRENDS AND STATISTICS

Table 3. Selected Indicators on Women in Public Life -- percentage of countries with data

| N | | Percentage of parliamentary seats occupied by women | | Year women granted right to vote | Women decision makers in government, 1987 | | | | Percentage of criminal justice prosecutors who are female, 1980 |
|-----|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--|----------------|----------------|--------------------|---|
| | | ----- | | | Exec. offices; economic, political and legal affairs | Social affairs | All ministries | Minist-erial level | |
| | | 1975 | 1987 | | | | | | |
| 33 | Developed regions | 97 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 97 | 100 | 100 | 27 |
| 7 | Eastern Europe and USSR | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 14 |
| 26 | Other developed regions | 96 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 96 | 100 | 100 | 31 |
| 54 | Africa | 33 | 65 | 57 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 7 |
| 7 | Northern Africa | 43 | 71 | 71 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 14 |
| 47 | Sub-Saharan Africa | 32 | 64 | 55 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 6 |
| 39 | Latin America and Caribbean | 28 | 69 | 44 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 8 |
| 18 | Caribbean | 17 | 56 | 11 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 0 |
| 21 | Latin America | 38 | 81 | 71 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 14 |
| 51 | Asia and Pacific | 33 | 57 | 53 | 73 | 71 | 73 | 73 | 24 |
| 6 | Eastern Asia | 67 | 67 | 67 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 17 |
| 11 | South-eastern Asia | 45 | 36 | 55 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 36 |
| 9 | Southern Asia | 33 | 78 | 89 | 100 | 89 | 100 | 100 | 22 |
| 14 | Western Asia | 36 | 64 | 50 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 29 |
| 11 | Oceania | 0 | 45 | 18 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 9 |
| 177 | TOTAL | 44 | 70 | 61 | 87 | 86 | 87 | 87 | 16 |
| | (Chart no.) | | (2.2) (2.4) (2.5) | | (2.1) | | | | |

THE WORLD'S WOMEN 1970-1990: TRENDS AND STATISTICS

Table 4. Selected Indicators on Education and Training -- percentage of countries with data

| N | | Percentage illiterate, by sex | | | | Ratio of female to male enrolment (x100) | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|---------------|--------|--|---------|--------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| | | Age group 15-24 | | Age group 25+ | | First level | | Second level | | Third level | |
| | | 1970/74 | Latest | 1970/74 | Latest | 1970 | 1985/87 | 1970 | 1985/87 | 1970 | 1985/87 |
| 33 | Developed regions | 21 | 24 | 21 | 24 | 91 | 97 | 70 | 97 | 85 | 97 |
| 7 | Eastern Europe and USSR | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 71 | 86 | 57 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 26 | Other developed regions | 19 | 23 | 19 | 23 | 96 | 100 | 73 | 100 | 85 | 100 |
| 54 | Africa | 24 | 31 | 24 | 31 | 89 | 89 | 85 | 78 | 54 | 67 |
| 7 | Northern Africa | 57 | 43 | 57 | 43 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 71 | 86 |
| 47 | Sub-Saharan Africa | 19 | 30 | 19 | 30 | 89 | 89 | 85 | 77 | 51 | 64 |
| 39 | Latin America and Caribbean | 79 | 54 | 79 | 54 | 87 | 90 | 62 | 72 | 36 | 67 |
| 18 | Caribbean | 72 | 39 | 72 | 39 | 72 | 89 | 28 | 61 | 17 | 67 |
| 21 | Latin America | 86 | 67 | 86 | 67 | 100 | 90 | 90 | 81 | 52 | 67 |
| 51 | Asia and Pacific | 41 | 55 | 41 | 53 | 82 | 86 | 71 | 69 | 43 | 78 |
| 6 | Eastern Asia | 50 | 17 | 50 | 17 | 50 | 67 | 50 | 50 | 33 | 67 |
| 11 | South-eastern Asia | 55 | 73 | 55 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 55 | 45 | 64 |
| 9 | Southern Asia | 56 | 89 | 56 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 56 | 56 | 44 | 89 |
| 14 | Western Asia | 43 | 43 | 43 | 36 | 100 | 100 | 79 | 93 | 71 | 100 |
| 11 | Oceania | 9 | 45 | 9 | 45 | 82 | 91 | 82 | 73 | 9 | 64 |
| 177 | TOTAL | 41 | 42 | 41 | 41 | 87 | 90 | 73 | 77 | 53 | 76 |

(3.4)

(3.5)

(Chart no.)

THE WORLD'S WOMEN 1970-1990: TRENDS AND STATISTICS

Table 5. Selected Indicators on Health and Childbearing -- percentage of countries with data

| N | | Life expectancy | | Mortality rates, 1980/90 | | | Fertility; attended births | | | Smoking | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----------------|--|--------------------------|------------------|--------|----------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------|
| | | By sex, 1990 | Increase, females, 1970 to 1990 | Maternal | Child, by sex | Infant | Total fertility rate | | % women contra- cepting | % births attended | % adults who smoke, | |
| | | | | | | | 1970 | 1990 | | | Female | Male |
| 33 | Developed regions | 100 | 100 | 91 | 79 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 73 | 88 | 82 | 82 |
| 7 | Eastern Europe and USSR | 100 | 100 | 100 | 57 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 71 | 100 | 71 | 71 |
| 26 | Other developed regions | 100 | 100 | 88 | 85 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 73 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 54 | Africa | 96 | 94 | 54 | 9 | 94 | 94 | 96 | 46 | 83 | 19 | 20 |
| 7 | Northern Africa | 86 | 71 | 86 | 29 | 86 | 71 | 86 | 71 | 86 | 29 | 29 |
| 47 | Sub-Saharan Africa | 98 | 98 | 49 | 6 | 96 | 98 | 98 | 43 | 83 | 17 | 19 |
| 39 | Latin America and Caribbean | 74 | 72 | 67 | 79 | 72 | 85 | 77 | 74 | 82 | 31 | 33 |
| 18 | Caribbean | 56 | 50 | 44 | 78 | 50 | 67 | 61 | 78 | 72 | 6 | 11 |
| 21 | Latin America | 90 | 90 | 86 | 81 | 90 | 100 | 90 | 71 | 90 | 52 | 52 |
| 51 | Asia and Pacific | 80 | 78 | 65 | 27 | 76 | 86 | 78 | 33 | 86 | 45 | 47 |
| 6 | Eastern Asia | 83 | 83 | 100 | 33 | 83 | 100 | 83 | 50 | 67 | 50 | 50 |
| 11 | South-eastern Asia | 100 | 100 | 73 | 27 | 91 | 100 | 100 | 45 | 91 | 45 | 55 |
| 9 | Southern Asia | 100 | 89 | 78 | 33 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 56 | 89 | 56 | 56 |
| 14 | Western Asia | 100 | 100 | 36 | 36 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 29 | 100 | 29 | 29 |
| 11 | Oceania | 18 | 18 | 64 | 9 | 18 | 45 | 18 | 0 | 73 | 55 | 55 |
| 177 | TOTAL | 88 | 86 | 67 | 43 | 85 | 91 | 88 | 54 | 85 | 41 | 42 |
| | (Chart no.) | | (4.1) | (4.4) | (4.5) | | (4.8) | (4.9) | (4.4) | (4.10) | | |

Table 6. Selected indicators on Human Settlements, Housing and the Environment -- percentage of countries with data

| N | | Urban and rural population | | | | Water, sanitary facilities and electricity, 1980/85 | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|---|--------|--|---|---|--|-------|--|-------|--|-------|
| | | Percentage of women living in urban areas | | Average annual growth rate of population, urban & rural, 1985-90 | Females per 100 males, urban & rural, latest year | Sex ratio of net rural/urban migration (100xF/M), 1965-75 | Percentage population without safe water | | Percentage population without adeq. sanitation | | Percentage of households without electricity | |
| | | 1970 | Latest | | | | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural |
| 33 | Developed regions | 64 | 91 | 100 | 91 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Eastern Europe and USSR | 57 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 43 | | | | | | |
| 26 | Other developed regions | 65 | 88 | 100 | 88 | 38 | | | | | | |
| 54 | Africa | 26 | 67 | 94 | 63 | 9 | 83 | 81 | 70 | 63 | 6 | 6 |
| 7 | Northern Africa | 14 | 71 | 86 | 71 | 29 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 29 | 29 |
| 47 | Sub-Saharan Africa | 28 | 66 | 96 | 62 | 6 | 87 | 85 | 72 | 64 | 2 | 2 |
| 39 | Latin America and Caribbean | 38 | 67 | 72 | 67 | 36 | 62 | 62 | 64 | 59 | 15 | 15 |
| 18 | Caribbean | 33 | 44 | 50 | 44 | 11 | 33 | 28 | 33 | 22 | 11 | 11 |
| 21 | Latin America | 43 | 86 | 90 | 86 | 57 | 86 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 19 | 19 |
| 51 | Asia and Pacific | 51 | 75 | 76 | 75 | 20 | 57 | 55 | 47 | 39 | 12 | 12 |
| 6 | Eastern Asia | 50 | 67 | 83 | 67 | 17 | 33 | 33 | 17 | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | South-eastern Asia | 36 | 82 | 91 | 82 | 18 | 36 | 36 | 27 | 27 | 18 | 18 |
| 9 | Southern Asia | 67 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 33 | 100 | 100 | 67 | 67 | 22 | 22 |
| 14 | Western Asia | 29 | 71 | 100 | 71 | 21 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 64 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Oceania | 82 | 64 | 18 | 64 | 9 | 18 | 9 | 18 | 9 | 18 | 18 |
| 177 | TOTAL | 43 | 73 | 85 | 72 | 24 | 55 | 54 | 49 | 44 | 8 | 8 |
| | (Chart no.) | | (5.2) | (5.1) (5.3) | | (5.4) | | (5.5) | | | | |