منظمة الأغذية والزراعة للأمم المتحدة | 联合国粮食及农业组织 | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations | Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture | Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación

APCAS/10/9
April 2010

Agenda Item 5

ASIA AND PACIFIC COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

TWENTY-THIRD SESSION

Siem Reap, Cambodia, 26-30 April 2010

Evaluation of the countries' responses to FAO data questionnaires

Summary

In order to implement its mandate to collect, analyze, interpret and disseminate information relating to nutrition, food and agriculture, FAO appealed to the kind cooperation of Member States to obtain information according to the international standard methodology, concepts and definitions. In this regard, the cooperation of all countries is extremely important to improve availability, coverage and quality of FAOSTAT databases, and ensure that the key indicators for food security and poverty reduction could be made available for all users. The annual FAO Questionnaires are used to collect data on crops, livestock, fertilizer, land use and irrigation, machinery and agricultural equipment. As regards the foreign trade statistics, the traditional annual questionnaires has been replaced by more efficient data collection system based on the *electronic means* (CD-ROM, File transfer protocol (FTP) etc) and data exchange. The standard trade data request, is annually sent to the country in order to collect the available detailed trade information by Harmonise System classification and by trading partner.

The comparative analysis of the countries' responses to the FAO questionnaires, over the last years, shows that the response rates vary by statistical domain and by geographical region with a maximum world level of 75 % responses to the trade data requests in 2005 and a minimum of 32.5% to the producer price questionnaires, in 2006. The evaluation of the APCAS's member countries' responses to the FAO questionnaire shows a positive trend of the replies received in the last years, especially to the crops and livestock production questionnaire, fertilizer, agriculture machineries and land use questionnaires.

Taking into consideration the conclusion of this report, the FAO Statistics Division should intensify its cooperation and collaboration with the national authorities in order to increase the availability and the quality of the food and agriculture statistics and identify new techniques to exchange the processed data and to increase the value added to the original country data.

I. Introduction

The agricultural information system is one of the most important building blocks for the formulation of development plans and policies, aimed at improving the efficiency of agriculture production and distribution of food availability in the world. In this regard, FAO has constantly given a great importance to the collection, processing and dissemination of food and agriculture statistics. The Article I of the FAO Constitution states clearly that "The Organization shall collect, analyze, interpret and disseminate information relating to nutrition, food and agriculture". During the years, the FAO statistics has become a global public good, covering the food, agriculture, forests, fisheries and natural resources statistics for more then 200 countries. In this regard, the Statistics Division of FAO has oriented its cooperation and collaboration with the member countries on improving the availability and the quality of the data and ensure that the key indicators for food security and poverty reduction could be made available for all users, including governments, international organizations, business and the non-governmental and non-profit institutions, universities, etc.

The FAO data collection methods are strongly dependant by the diversity of national data resources on food and agriculture statistics and on the national potential to disseminate reliable information and to utilise electronic means to archive statistics. In the recent years, the FAO statistical data collection and data processing activity was focused primarily on increasing the national capacity in disseminating the food and agriculture statistics and on harmonizing the concept, definitions and classification with the international standards.

- **FAO data collection methods**

The most common method used by FAO for collecting the country data is the *annual questionnaire* of agriculture production, agriculture resources and price statistics. The questionnaires are annually sent to the Ministry of Agriculture, National Statistics Office and other national institutions in charge of dissemination the official country data. In the recent years, this traditional method for collecting the international trade statistics has been replaced by more efficient ones based on the *electronic means (CD-ROM, File transfer protocol (FTP) etc).* Recently, following the initiative of the FAO and UN Statistics Divisions, a system of trade data exchange has been implemented which has influenced, in a positive way, the availability and the quality of the international trade statistics. On trade statistics the most frequent national reporters are: National Statistical Offices, Ministries of Trade, Central National Bank or Finance Ministry -Custom Department.
The data obtained from questionnaires or electronic files are complemented by other statistics from various sources: *national or international publications, websites, databases, reports, yearbooks, private or non-governmental institutions and newspapers.*

The information received from authorised national institutions using one of the above mentioned methods cover an important part of the main indicators of food and agriculture statistics, prices and agriculture resources. The missing (non-reported) data is estimated using the automatic or non-automatic specific methods.

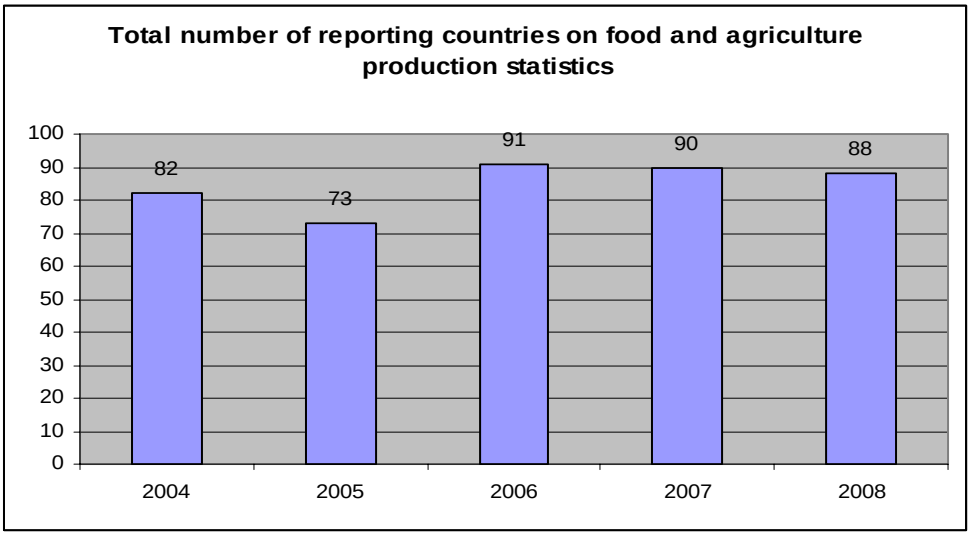
During the last years, the FAO Statistics Division has continued to improve the cooperation with the national authorities and other international organization, on reducing as much as possible the number of missing indicators, on harmonizing the concepts, definitions and classifications with the international standards and increasing the national capacity in disseminating the food and agriculture statistics. This is a continuing process and all member countries are required to

participate to this common effort of improving the availability and the quality of national, and implicit, international statistics.

II. Comparative analysis of countries' response to the FAO questionnaires

- **Total response rate to the FAO questionnaires by geographic region**

During the period 2004-2008, the number of countries which has answered to the crops and livestock production questionnaires has varied from a minimum of 73 reporting countries in 2005 to a maximum of 91 reporting country in 2006.



The comparative analysis of FAO production questionnaire response rates shows that there is a significant variation of the availability of the data by region and, in the coming period, all our efforts should be oriented for reducing, as much as possible, the current regional gap.

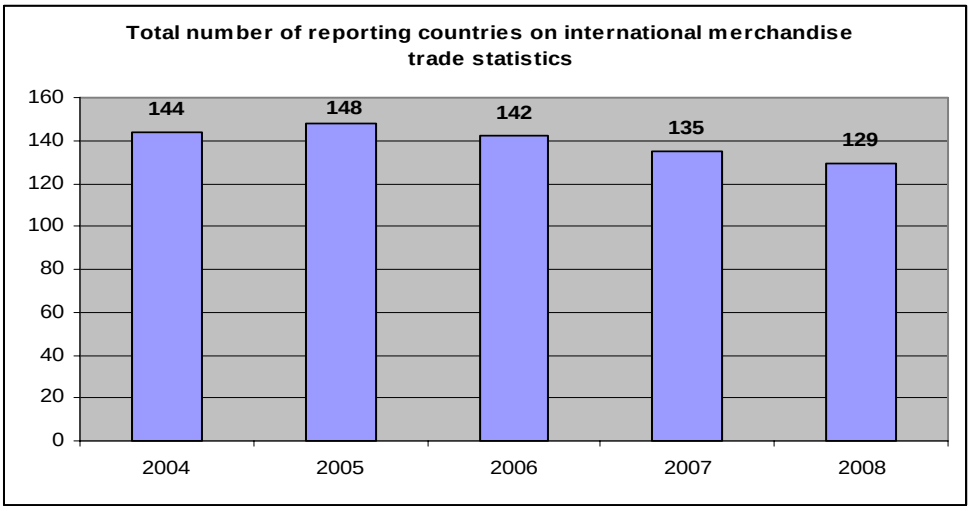
Table 1: Production questionnaire-number of reporting countries during 2004-2008

Geographic region	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Reporting countries	Response rate-%	Reporting countries	Response rate-%	Reporting countries	Response rate-%	Reporting countries	Response rate-%	Reporting countries	Response rate-%
Africa	12	22.6	8	15.1	16	30.2	22	41.5	18	34.0
America	16	38.1	15	35.7	17	40.5	12	28.6	14	33.3
Asia&Oceania	14	23.3	15	25.0	27	45.0	24	40.0	26	43.3
Europe	40	78.4	35	68.6	31	60.8	32	62.7	30	58.8
TOTAL World	**82**	**39.8**	**73**	**35.4**	**91**	**44.2**	**90**	**43.7**	**88**	**42.7**

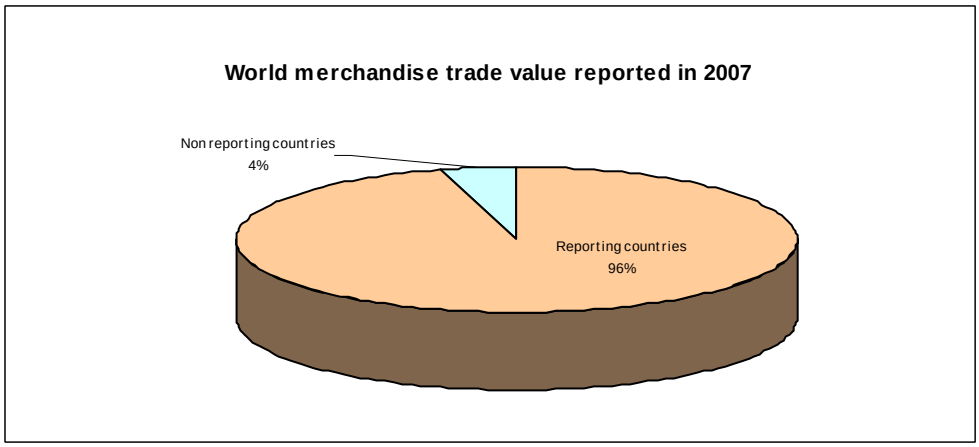
The highest response rate (about 79% in 2004) was constantly recorded by the Europe region followed by the countries from Asia & Oceania region. The response rate of the African countries is still under the world average, even if, in the last years, the number of the reporting countries from this region increased considerable from 15.1% in 2005 to 41.5% in 2007, but the percentage of 34% in 2008 is still unsatisfied. This is because, the agriculture production information is one of the most important components for evaluating the food consumption in this region, as well as, for analyzing the food disparities and food requirements in the world. For the American countries, the minimum response rate (28.6%) was recorded in 2007 and the FAO Statistics Division should identify and implement new methods and techniques in order to capture the available agriculture statistics from this region.

Related to international trade statistics, the new strategic measures adopted at the beginning of the current decade in order to create an efficient network of the national trade statisticians and improve the monitor system of the trade data collection and data processing, has conducted to an evident progress on the availability and quality of the trade statistics.

As consequence, the response rate to the FAO trade data requests has considerably increased in the last decade with a maximum of 148 reporting countries in 2005.

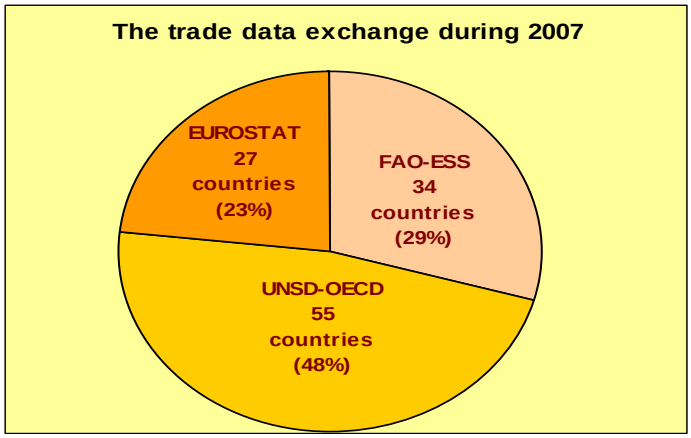


The trend of the number of reporting countries shows that, annually, more then 135 countries, out of 206 world wide countries, reported the trade data according to the international standard methodology. Practically, in terms of *merchandise trade value*, the official trade statistics reported by the national authorities covers about 95-96% of total world trade which is extremely important in order to provide the requested information for the compilation of supply utilizations account and food balance sheets as well as for estimating the missing trade data for the non reporting countries.



The improvement of the availability of the trade statistics was also possible because of the very intensive campaign, supported by all international organizations including UN, FAO, OECD and EUROSTAT, for collecting the trade data in electronic format. On the other hand, the data exchange system, implemented in the last years in FAO and UNSD, in order to reduce as much as possible the duplication of the work between the international organizations, was another important moment in improving the availability of the external trade statistics. In this regard, the Memorandum of Understanding between FAO and UN, signed in 2004, institutionalised the long tradition of the trade data exchange practice implemented by the Statistics Divisions of FAO and UN.

In the last years, the FAO-Statistics Division continued to contact its focal points and/or national FAO offices in order to accelerate the trade data collection system. As result, annually the FAO Statistics division collected a significant number of trade data files (about 30%) which have been shared with UNSD and included in the COMTRADE data base.



The comparative analysis by geographic region shows that also on international trade statistics there are still some differences between the availability of the trade data by region, the annual response rate varying from 47 % in Africa to about 85% in Europe.

Table 2: Trade data requests-number of reporting countries during 2004-2008

Geographic region	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Reporting countries	Response rate-%	Reporting countries	Response rate-%	Reporting countries	Response rate-%	Reporting countries	Response rate-%	Reporting countries	Response rate-%
Africa	28	52.8	34	64.2	31	58.5	26	49.1	25	47.2
America	30	71.4	33	78.6	29	69.0	32	76.2	30	71.4
Asia&Oceania	43	71.7	39	65.0	39	65.0	35	58.3	31	51.7
Europe	43	84.3	42	82.4	43	84.3	42	82.4	43	84.3
TOTAL World	**144**	**69.9**	**148**	**71.8**	**142**	**68.9**	**135**	**65.5**	**129**	**62.6**

About 70% of American countries has constantly reported annual trade data during 2004-2008. In Asia and Oceania region, the response rate decreased from 71.1% in 2004 to 51.7% in 2008, which require more active contacts with the national authorities in charge of processing and dissemination annual trade statistics.

Taking into consideration the role and importance of the food and agriculture producer price statistics in measuring the food availability at the country level, as well as, in estimating the world poverty and vulnerability indicators, in the last years, FAO has paid a special attention to the revision and implementation of the producer price statistics.

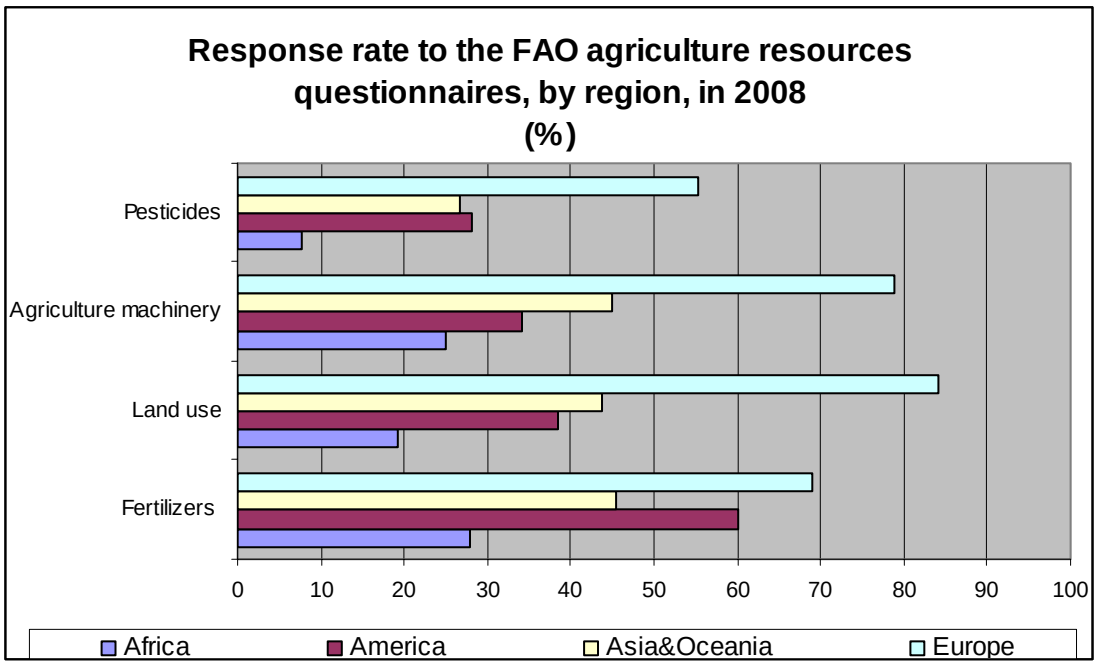
Table 3 Producer price- number of reporting countries during 2004-2008*

Geographic region	2004		2006		2007		2008	
	Reporting countries	Response rate-%	Reporting countries	Response rate-%	Reporting countries	Response rate-%	Reporting countries	Response rate-%
Africa	23	43.4	10	18.9	18	34.0	15	28.3
America	24	57.1	13	31.0	14	33.3	20	47.6
Asia&Oceania	20	33.3	14	23.3	26	43.3	24	40.0
Europe	37	72.5	30	58.8	39	76.5	37	72.5
TOTAL World	**104**	50.5	**67**	32.5	**97**	47.1	**96**	46.6

*-*note: for the year 2005 the producer prices statistics have been collected using other data sources not the annual questionnaires*

In this regard, a new data collection system was implemented in 2006 and, since this year, a positive trend of the reporting countries has been recorded. In 2008, 96 world wide countries responded to the producer price questionnaire, the distribution by geographic region recording a highest level in Europe and lower level for the African countries.

The last decade has represented also for the FAO statistics on land use, agriculture machinery, pesticides and fertilizers a period of global revision and improvement of the statistical methodology, classification, data collection and processing systems. As consequence of the revision process, the number of reporting countries increased in the last year, but ,considering the national potential on that, is still under expectations,.

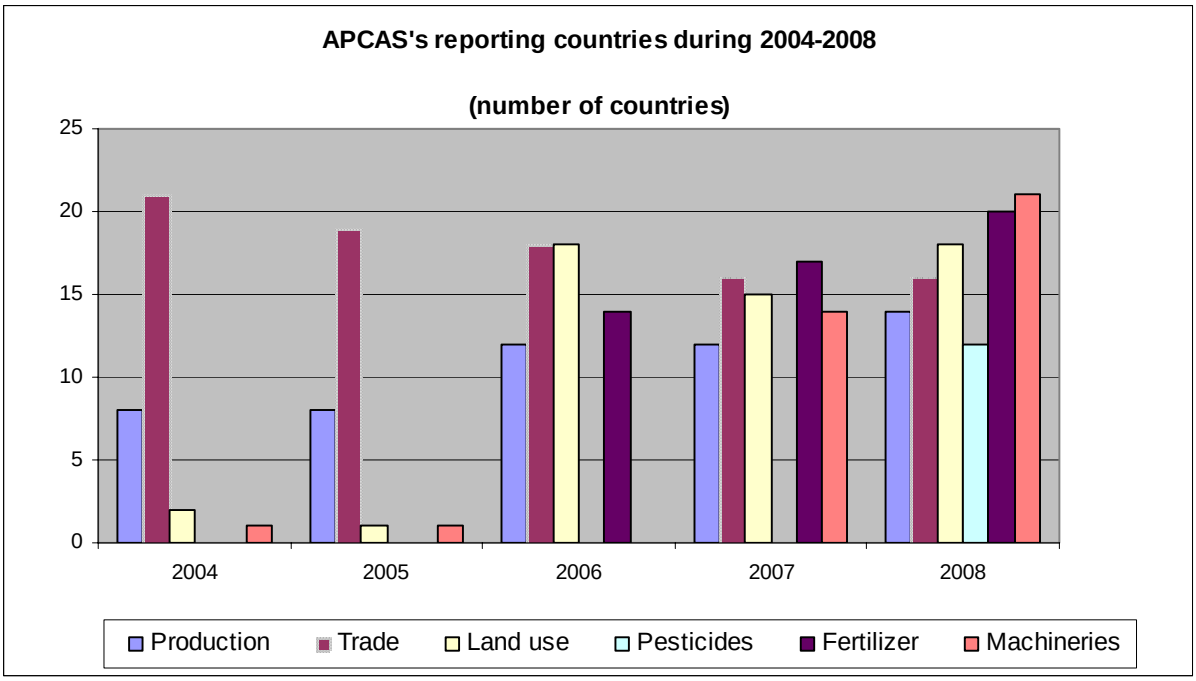


In 2008, the response rate to the FAO agriculture resources questionnaires, by region, vary from 7.7% of pesticide questionnaires received from African countries to 84.2% of land use questionnaires received from European countries.

The difficulties accounted by various countries in reporting the data according to FAO questionnaires, methodology and classification is a signal that a permanent revision of the data collection system is necessary in order to appropriate the international requests by the countries' practices used in collection and compilation of food and agricultural statistics. On the same time, an intensive efforts should done in order to provide guidance to countries and strengthen countries capacity in data collection and analysis on food and agriculture production, trade, price and agriculture resources statistics

- **Evaluation of the APCAS's member countries response rate by data domain**

The APCAS's member countries represent one of the most important sources of data for updating the FAO databases of crops and livestock production, international trade, land use, agriculture machineries, pesticides, fertilizers and price statistics.

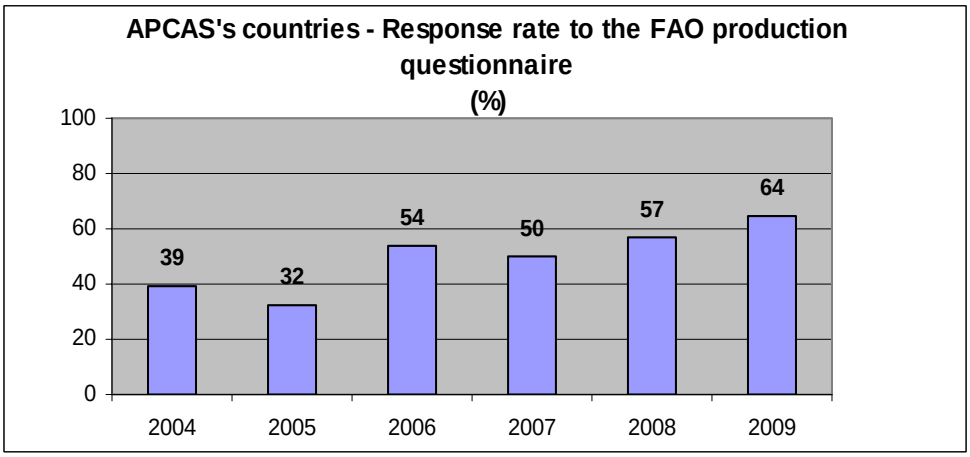


According to the monitor system implemented by the Statistics Division of FAO, annually, more then 22 APCAS's member countries has answered to the various FAO questionnaires. The trend of the annual response rate shows a significant increasing of the availability of the APCAS's data, especially on the new implemented questionnaires on fertilizers, agriculture machineries and land use statistics.

- **Crops and livestock production questionnaires**

The FAO production questionnaires have been annually sent to all APCAS's member countries, of which about 10-12 countries have regularly replied, sending the complete and correct set of data on agriculture production. The status of the agriculture production statistics reported by the APCAS's member countries is presented in the *annex 1*.

During the period 2004-2009, the response rate of the APCAS's member countries to the agriculture production questionnaire increased from 32% in 2005 to 64% in 2009.

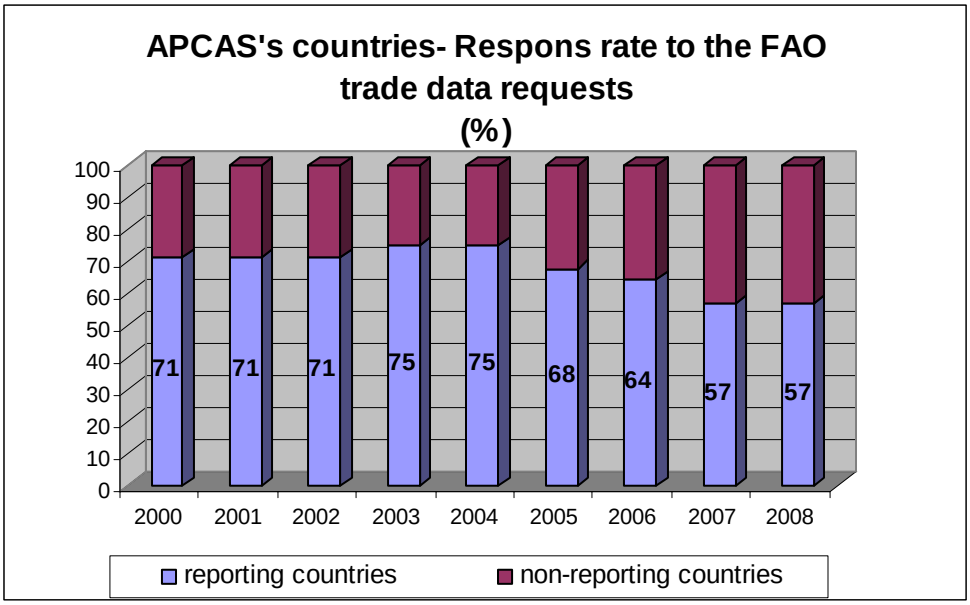


This positive trend of the data availability was also followed up by a constant improvement of the coverage and the consistency of the annual reported production statistics of major primary and processed food and agriculture products. In 2009, for the first time in the last six years,

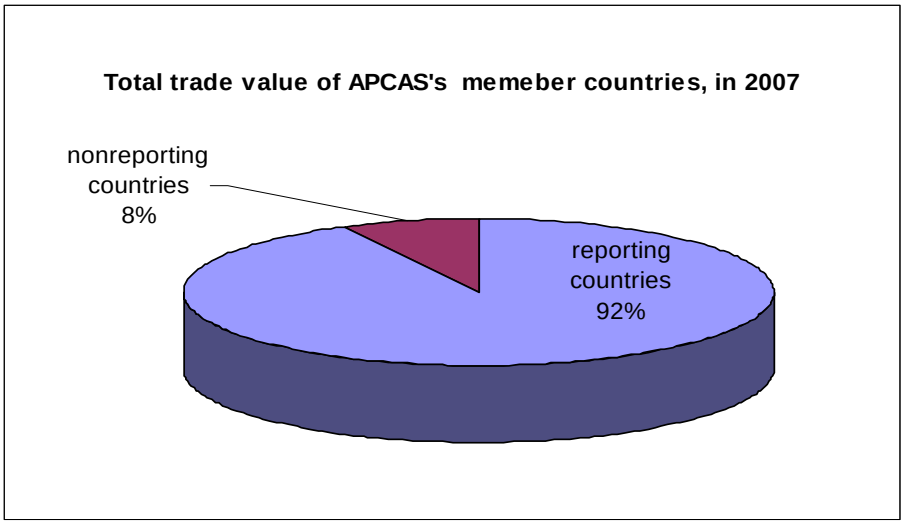
Lao PDR, Malaysia and China reported the food and agriculture production data by FAO questionnaire, according to the requested standard methodology and classification. This is considered as a good start for the reconciliation of the food ad agriculture production data disseminated on the FAOSTAT database. Due to the lack of official data, the annual production of Fiji was manly updated into FAO database using various other data sources.
In this regard, the coming workshop on FAO data collection of food and agriculture production and trade statistics, which will be organized next month in Fiji for all Pacific countries, will permit the discussion of all issues related to data availability. The main objective of the workshop will be to identify together with the national experts the main reasons of the low response rate to some of the FAO questionnaires and clarify the methodological differences between national and international statistics on food and agriculture.

- **International trade statistics data requests**

On the international trade statistics of APCAS's member countries, contrary to the production data, during the above mentioned period, it was recorded a decline of the trade data availability from a maximum response rate of 75% in 2003-2004 to 57% in 2007-2008.



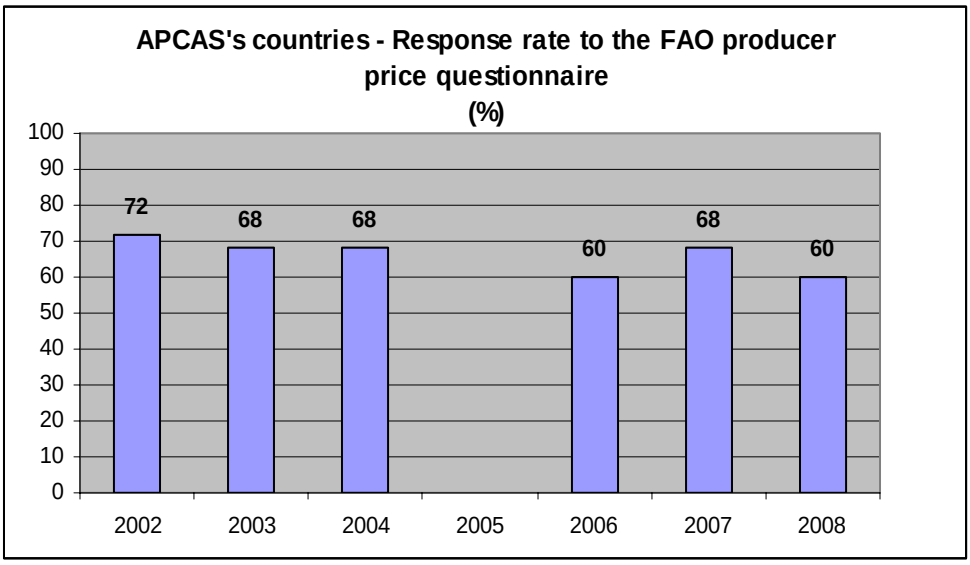
The negative trend of the trade data reported by the APCAS's member countries is manly due to the time requested at the country level to collect, process, validate and disseminate the annual trade statistics. On the other hand, the data quality problems identified during the data processing of the reported files have limited the number of valid trade data files uploaded into the system. In this regard, it is important to mentioned that, for the FAO integrated system of food and agriculture products, the trade quantity is crucial for the compilation of the supply/utilization accounts and, as consequence, only the complete trade data files (including trade value and quantity) could be included in the FAOSTAT working system.
For instance, in the last years, the annual trade data files of Philippines by Harmonise System classification contains the trade quantity in terms of gross weight instead of net weight requested by the international standards.
Related to the trade statistics, it is important to remark the fact that considering the volume of the international trade, about 92% of total merchandise trade of APCAS's member countries was official reported by the national authorities in 2007, even if the response rate was only 57%.



This means that, the major exporters/importers from Asia and the Pacific countries have reported the requested data, the trade volume of 13 non-reporting countries representing only 8% of total APCAS's international merchandise trade statistics.
The status of the international trade statistics reported by the APCAS's member countries is presented in the *annex 2*.

- **Producer price questionnaires**

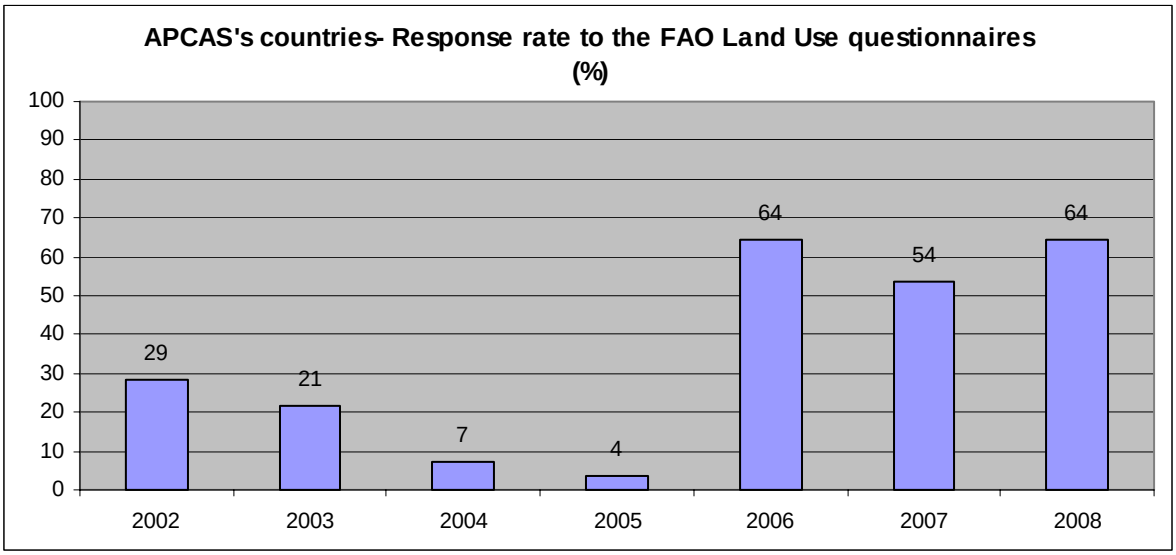
During the last years, about 65% of the total APCAS's member countries has regularly responded to the FAO questionnaires on producer price statistics, the annul response rate varying between 60 – 72 %. In 2005 due to the revision of the new methodology and the new data collection system implemented on producer price statistics, the annual questionnaire have not been sent to the countries.



There are still APCAS's member countries which reply to a limited number of annual producer price questionnaires and in this regard Vietnam, Laos, Malaysia, Afghanistan, Bangladesh and India should contribute on improving the level of official data on price statistics annually reported by their authorities as well as on formulating comments and suggestions on harmonizing national methodology with the international practices.

- **Land use questionnaires**

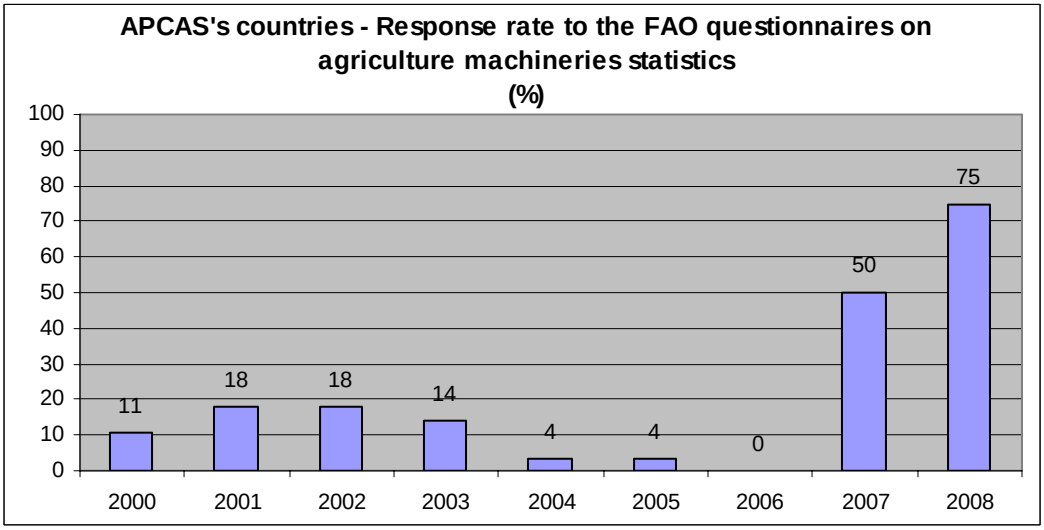
The annual response rate of the APCAS's member countries to the FAO questionnaires on land use statistics increased from a minimum of 4% in 2005 to about 62% in 2008.



The big variation of the availability of the data reported by the traditional FAO questionnaires is manly due to the significant changes implemented, in the recent years, on FAO statistical methodology on land use statistics as well as due to a more efficient data collection and monitor system. On the other hand, the permanent contacts with the national experts on land use statistics have created new opportunities on accessing alternative data sources implemented especially by APCAS's countries to disseminate the annual statistics. For instances, in many countries from the region, the land use statistics are regularly published in Statistical Bulletins, web sites or statistical yearbooks and they are available to all internal and external users, including FAO.

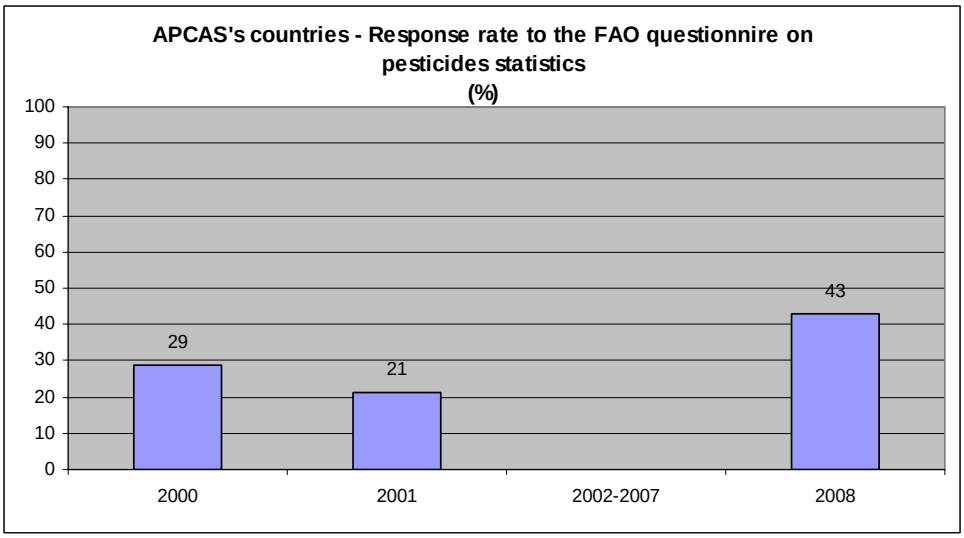
- **Agriculture machinery questionnaires**

The availability of the agriculture machineries statistics received from the APCAS's member countries followed a similar trend with the land use statistics: a very low level of the number of reporting countries during the period 2004-2006 and a significant increase of the data availability during 2007-2008 due to the changes applied to the annual questionnaires, as well as, to the new data collection and monitor system implemented in the last years.



- **Pesticides questionnaires**

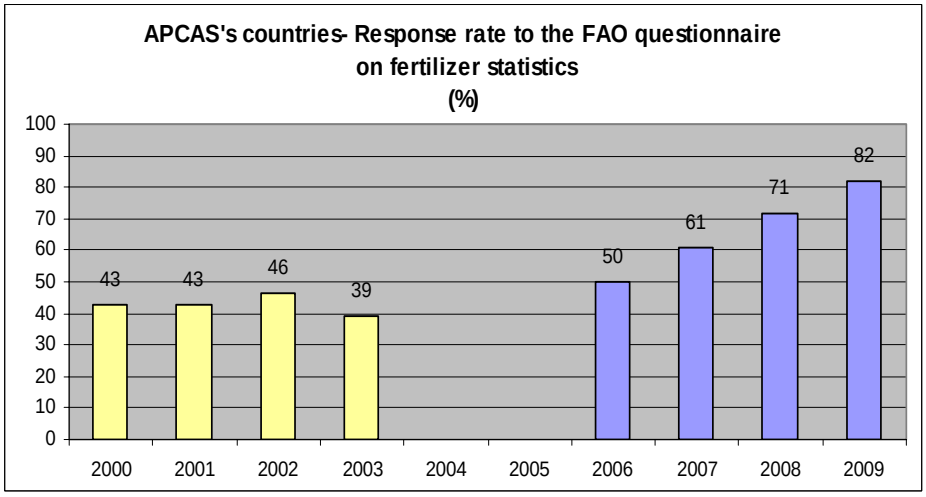
The FAO data collection system on pesticides statistics was discontinued during the period 2002-2007 and the new implemented questionnaires on pesticides statistics for the year 2008 have been reported by 12 APCAS's member countries representing abut 43% of total APCAS countries.



The research activities done on this domain as well as the permanent contact with the national experts on pesticide statistics from APCAS's countries have identified a significant lack of information at the country level which require a special attention from the national and international authorities on this important agriculture sector.

- **Fertilizer questionnaires**

The FAO fertilizer statistics was also being revised in the last years and during the revision process (2004-2005) no fertilizer questionnaires have been sent by FAO to the national authorities. The new fertilizer questionnaire was implemented in 2006 when the FAO data collection system of fertilizer statistics was resumed.



Since 2006, the first year of implementation of the new fertilizer questionnaires, the response rate of APCAS's reporting countries increased from 50% to 82% in 2008, covering the major fertilizer statistics in the region.

Conclusions

Taking into account the complexity of the FAO statistics database and the availability of food and agriculture national statistics, in the near future, it will be necessary to concentrate our common efforts to increase the quantity and the quality of statistical data, to harmonise the national methodologies with the international standards, to create a modern and interactive data collection system in order to better reflect the national realities in the food and agriculture domain.

In this regard, FAO has to work closely with the national authorities in order to identify the methodological differences between the national statistics and the FAO data requests and improve the availability and the quality of national statistics. On the other hand, both, national and FAO experts, should work closely on improving the quality of the food and agriculture statistics, on exchanging the available information and satisfy the user's requirements on food and agriculture statistics.

The national partners on food and agriculture statistics should play more active role on the implementation of FAO methodology and data collection system, formulating concrete comments and suggestions for improving the FAO questionnaires, classifications as well as the methods used to capture the data disseminated by the national authorities. The periodical cross checking of the national data with the country data in FAOSTAT dissemination system could also help in improving the consistence of the food and agriculture statistics.

On the other hand, the availability and the quality of the food and agriculture datasets disseminated by FAO are also strongly correlated with the performances of the FAOSTAT working system. The rapid development of the informatics technology, the globalisation of the internet access and on-line communications have opened the new opportunities for the designing and implementation of a more flexible data collection and working system. The FAO Statistics Division has the important mission to periodically update the food and agriculture methodology and define the requirements for a new FAO working system which in this stage is related especially with:

- Statistical methodology: The FAO activity on the new working system is an opportunity to fully review the methodology used in the FAO statistical databases. It would be necessary to document and examine the current statistical and processing methodology, to update and revise it where appropriate, and to develop new techniques or systems where necessary. The adoption of the international classifications used to collect and process the food and agriculture statistics will be another challenge of the new FAO methodology which will open the perspectives of harmonization of FAO statistics with other international organizations,

- Data collection system: should be more data producer oriented and the traditional FAO questionnaire to be replaced by the interactive data collection methods. The new data collection involves two distinct activities: development of a standard for the receipt and uploading of external data, and development of a food and agriculture data processing sub-system. This activity should also be initially designed to operate on the existing system and be flexible enough in order to exchange the data with other existing international databases.

- Data entry system: should be manly focused on the interactive data entry and correlated with the functionalities already available through the CountryStat and other electronic means or similar Internet-based data entry mechanisms.

- Data validation/generation system: should be also oriented on developing new tools to enable users to validate the reported statistics and to generate values for missing data, supported through the data interpolation and extrapolation especially generating the food balance sheets statistics,

- Data dissemination: FAOSTAT products should be periodically revised focus on:
  - the needs of FAO's information users;
  - new functionality of the complete statistical system;
  - new technologies on dissemination of information in order to allow users to easily download FAOSTAT data into their tool of choice

In order to improve the availability and the quality of food and agriculture statistics, the FAO Statistics Division should actively work together with the national authorities and facilitate the permanent and direct contact with the national statisticians and agriculture experts.

Considering that the environment of statistical work was changing rapidly, the national authorities on food and agriculture statistics should adopt training plans to facilitate knowledge sharing. FAO Statistics Division has already long experience in capacity building and could work together with the national authorities on identifying the concrete training requirements on food and agriculture statistics. In this regard, the already planed regional workshops on data collection, processing and dissemination of food and agriculture statistics, oriented mainly on agriculture production, international trade and food balance sheets, conducted by FAO Statistics Division in 2010, will offer new opportunities on consolidation of the relationships between the data producers and the data users.

It is expected that over 150 national experts from about 100 countries will be trained on the international standard methodologies on food and agriculture statistics including also the new recommendation on International Merchandise Trade Statistics adopted by the UN Statistics commission in February 2010.

FAO consider that, the role that National and International Organizations could play in strengthening training activities in statistics, including in agricultural statistics, is essential especially for motivating staff, for improving the quality of the statistics and implicit for increasing the user's confidence in national/international statistics.

Useful FAO links :

- FAO home page*: www.fao.org*
- FAO Statistics division web page: *http://www.fao.org/es/ess/*
- FAOSTAT database*: http://faostat.fao.org/*
- Trade top 20: *http://faostat.fao.org/*

Status of the agriculture production statistics reported by the APCAS's member countries

(1=reported data)

Code	Country name	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Other national data sources, including the web sites
2	Afghanistan		Not sent	Not sent		1	1	available
10	Australia		1			1	1	available
16	Bangladesh			1			1	available
18	Bhutan	1	Not sent	Not sent		1		
115	Cambodia			1	1		1	available
41	China, Mainland						1	available
96	China,H.Kong							
128	China, Macao			1				available
214	China,Taiwan							available
66	Fiji							available
100	India	1		1	1			available
101	Indonesia	1	1	1		1	1	available
102	Iran			1	1	1	1	
110	Japan			1	1	1		available
117	Korea Republic of				1	1	1	available
120	Lao PDR						1	available
131	Malaysia						1	available
28	Myanmar					1		available
149	Nepal	1	1	1	1	1	1	available
156	New Zealand		1		1	1	1	available
165	Pakistan	1		1	1		1	available
171	Philippines	1	1	1	1	1	1	available
38	Sri Lanka	1		1	1	1	1	available
216	Thailand	1	1			1		available
237	Viet Nam			1	1	1	1	available
Total APCAS's reporting countries from Asia&Pacific region		**8**	**6**	**12**	**11**	**13**	**15**	
% in total APCAS countries from Asia&Pacific region		***32.0***	***24.0***	***48.0***	***44.0***	***52.0***	***60.0***	
Other APCAS's member countries								
68	France	1	1	1	1	1	1	data collected from the national web publications
229	United Kingdom	1	1	1	1	1	1	data collected from the national web publications
231	United States of America	1	1	1	1	1	1	data collected from the national web publications
Total APCAS's reporting countries		**11**	**9**	**15**	**14**	**16**	**18**	
% in total APCAS countries		***39.3***	***32.1***	***53.6***	***50.0***	***57.1***	***64.3***	

Status of the international trade statistics reported by the APCAS's member countries

(1=reported data)

Code	Area Name	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Comments
APCAS's member country from Asia and the Pacific region											
2	Afghanistan										
10	Australia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
16	Bangladesh						1	1	1		
18	Bhutan					1				1	
115	Cambodia	1	1	1	1	1					
41	China, Mainland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
96	China,H.Kong	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
128	China, Macao	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	
214	China,Taiwan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
66	Fiji	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
100	India	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
101	Indonesia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
102	Iran	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
110	Japan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
117	Korea Republic of	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
120	Lao PDR										
131	Malaysia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
28	Myanmar										
149	Nepal				1						
156	New Zealand	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
165	Pakistan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
171	Philippines	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	non standard file, since 2005 the trade quantity is reported in terms of gross weight
38	Sri Lanka	1	1	1	1	1	1				
216	Thailand	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
237	Viet Nam										only aggregated trade data
Total APCAS's reporting countries from Asia&Pacific region		**18**	**18**	**18**	**19**	**19**	**18**	**17**	**15**	**14**	
% in total APCAS countries from Asia&Pacific region		***72.0***	***72.0***	***72.0***	***76.0***	***76.0***	***72.0***	***68.0***	***60.0***	***56.0***	
Other APCAS's member countries											
68	France	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
229	United Kingdom	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
231	United States of America	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total APCAS's reporting countries		**21**	**21**	**21**	**22**	**22**	**21**	**20**	**18**	**17**	
% in total APCAS countries		***75.0***	***75.0***	***75.0***	***78.6***	***78.6***	***75.0***	***71.4***	***64.3***	***60.7***	