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POSSIBLE INCORPORATION OF SELECTED ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INDICATORS
IN THE DETERMINATION OF THE SCALES OF ASSESSMENT

Note prepared by the Statistical Office

1. The present document has been prepared in response to a request by the Committee on Contributions made during its previous session.^{1/} At that session a document was circulated,^{2/} which though not prepared for the specific purpose of the Committee, showed that changes might result in the relative ranking of countries when more indicators than only per capita income were used in establishing such ranking. In the present document modification of the relative ranking resulting from the introduction of additional indicators and the ultimate effect that such modification might have on the machine scales are examined.
2. The data, which are basically an update of the information presented in document E/AC.54/L.81, are shown in the first eight columns of table 1 in annex I below. They refer to the same indicators, except for the first one. In the present document, a seven-year average per capita has been substituted in the first column for the three-year average per capita GDP in the previous document. This was done in order to align more closely the findings of the present study with the actual practice of the Committee on Contributions, which is based on a seven-year average per capita national income. The other indicators in columns 2-8, which highlight other aspects of economic and social development in the individual countries, are the same as those in the earlier study. For a justification of their inclusion the reader is referred to annex II, which contains the sections of that paper, dealing with the social and economic characteristics of the individual countries that each of the indicators represents.

^{1/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 11 (A/35/11), para. 62.

^{2/} "Developing countries and levels of development", paper prepared by the Secretariat for the Committee for Development Planning at its twelfth session (E/AC.54/L.81 of 15 October 1975).

3. Again, the statistical sources used are the same as those in the previous document and, in general, have been prepared by the Statistical Office (e.g., Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics, Statistical Yearbook, Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, Yearbook of World Energy Statistics, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics and Demographic Yearbook), or by the specialized agencies (e.g., Yearbook of Labour Statistics (ILO), Production Yearbook (FAO) and Statistical Yearbook (UNESCO)). The use of such international sources provides some guarantee with regard to the intercountry comparability of the data, as the data presentations of those publications are generally based on a set of definitions to which most countries adhere. Only in exceptional cases, indicated in foot-notes, have national statistical sources been used. Additional details regarding the source, coverage of the indicators and various other characteristics of the data for individual countries are provided in the notes and foot-notes to table 1.

4. There are, however, a few particulars in respect of table 1 which should be pointed out. The first concerns the year or period coverage of the data in columns 1-8. Whereas the data included in the earlier study referred mainly to the early 1970s, the present paper includes information on the late 1970s. Depending on the availability of data, however, the period or year covered differs from column to column. The average per capita national income in column 1 refers to the period 1973-1979. The average per capita energy consumption in column 2 refers to the period 1977-1979; the percentage share of manufacture in GDP in column 3 is an average for the period 1974-1976; and the average manufacturing share in exports in column 4 relates to the period 1977-1979. The remaining indicators cover one-year periods only: non-agricultural employees as a percentage of the active population (column 5) covers data of 1979; telephones per 1,000 inhabitants (column 6) data of 1978; the literacy rate (column 7) data of 1975; and the life expectancy at birth (column 8) data of 1977. These are the periods or years for which data are available for the majority of the countries. As indicated in the notes to the table, however, the periods specified in the column headings are not uniformly applicable to all countries. In the columns that refer to longer periods, years prior to the period indicated have been included for some countries, as later years were not available; for others, later years have been substituted where earlier years of the period were missing. In the columns that refer to a single year, another reference year has been used for some countries when data for the year indicated were not available. In considering the data presented, one should take these differences between countries into account.

5. A second point is a consequence of the line taken in this paper that no estimates be included in table 1. All the data presented are basic statistical data. This implies that no estimates are made for those countries for which data are missing and that no adjustments are applied to the data of the original sources. Thus the data from country to country are not altogether comparable. What this means in concrete terms is spelled out in detail in the notes and foot-notes to the table, but a few general observations are in order here in respect of differences in the data. One concerns the average manufacturing share in GDP of countries with centrally planned economies. For these countries this

share generally refers to the contribution of total industry to net material product. As the contribution of the total industry is higher than that of manufacturing only and as net material product is generally lower than GDP, the ratios for those countries in column 3 are generally higher than those for other countries. A second difference is caused by the coverage of the SITC ^{3/} categories 5-8 (chemicals, manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, and miscellaneous manufactured articles), which is used in calculating the share of manufacturing in exports in column 4. These categories, however, include not only manufactured goods that are traditionally considered as such but all non-ferrous metals, such as silver, copper, aluminium and tin whether worked or unworked (SITC 68), as well as worked and unworked pearls and precious and semi-precious stones (SITC 667). As these categories may constitute important contributions to the size of the exports in some countries, the average shares for those countries in column 4 may not accurately reflect their industrial development. Another bias concerns life expectancy (column 8). For most countries this information refers to males and females, but for some it refers to males only. As life expectancy at birth is generally lower for females, this statistical bias may reduce the ranking of countries in the latter group under column 8. Finally, it should be mentioned that not all indicators are available for certain countries. As explained in the next paragraph, this affects the composite ranking of those countries.

6. The last two columns of table 1 indicate the ranking of the countries with regard to (a) per capita national income and (b) a composite indicator, which is derived as a weighted average of the ranking for each of the eight indicators. The country with the lowest ranking has the highest per capita income or the highest value of the composite indicator, and the country with the highest ranking has the lowest per capita income or lowest value of the composite indicator in order to arrive at the composite indicator. The weights applied are the same as those used in the earlier study, i.e., 50 per cent for the rank of per capita income in column 1 and 50 per cent for the ranks of the remaining seven indicators, or 7.14 per cent for each. No modifications in the weighting pattern or in the indicators were introduced in line with the statement made in the earlier study, namely:

"A different scale of weights would alter the relative position of countries, but such differences would not fundamentally alter the general pattern resulting from the weighting methods used here. Similarly, the addition of other indicators could not be expected, in the light of evidence that is available, to change this pattern in a fundamental way".^{4/}

^{3/} International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Statistical Papers, series M, No. 4, rev. 2 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.68.XVII-8).

^{4/} E/AC.54/L.81, p. 19, final paragraph.

7. A comparison of the relative rankings of the countries with respect to per capita income, on the one hand, and the composite indicator, on the other, shows changes in the relative rankings caused by the inclusion of the other seven indicators. The extent of such a change may be more easily assessed by rearrangement of the data as in table 2 of annex I. In that table, the countries have been classified by the two types of ranking. Reading vertically, they are ranked from lowest at the top to highest at the bottom of the table, according to the eight per capita income groups that have been used in previous documentation prepared by the Statistical Office for the Committee's consideration. Reading horizontally from right to left, the countries are ranked from lowest to highest according to eight groups of composite indicators that correspond in range to the per capita income groupings. The countries are placed in the elements of the table corresponding to the two rank groupings to which they belong. These characteristics of the table imply that if there is no change in the ranking of the country as a result of the inclusion of the additional indicators, that country would be allocated to the appropriate diagonal element. Diversion of a country from a diagonal element is therefore an indication of the influence of the composite indicator on the ranking pattern. If countries are located in an element to the left or below a diagonal element, it implies that those countries are ranked higher according to the composite indicator than according to the level of per capita income. On the other hand, if countries are located in elements to the right or above the diagonal, they are ranked lower according to the composite indicator than according to the level of per capita income.

8. An interesting conclusion that can be drawn from the presentation in table 2, is that of the 152 countries listed in table 1, 95, or 63 per cent, are located in the diagonal elements, which implies that there is no marked change in their ranking if the composite indicator, instead of the per capita income indicator, is used as a basis for the ranking. On the other hand, only 5 out of the 152 countries, or 3 per cent, are in elements that are two or more locations away from the diagonal elements. For these countries, the composite indicator will result in a markedly different ranking when substituted for the per capita income indicator. As these 5 countries are all located to the right of the diagonal element, their ranking will be lower according to the composite than according to the per capita income indicator alone.

9. If it is considered appropriate to incorporate the modifications in the rankings, the question then arises as to how the present assessment scale formula should be adjusted. An adjustment factor should be defined that would be a function of the two rankings equal to 1 if the two rankings coincide, and different from 1 if they deviate from each other. Such an adjustment function could be the ratio between the ranking according to the per capita income indicator and the ranking according to the composite indicator. If the two are equal the ratio is 1. This ratio could be applied to both the relief adjustment and main part of the assessment scale formula. There appear to be three possible approaches, each resulting in different modifications of the formula.

(a) The first approach would be to incorporate the adjustment factor, together with per capita income, in the formula. This implies that per capita in the relief part of the formula would be adjusted upward or downward, depending on whether the composite ranking is higher or lower than the per capita ranking. As the relief part of the formula affects only countries with a per capita income of less than 1,800, this would directly affect only the low-income countries. Some low-income countries would lose the relief adjustment as a result of ranking modification, but others have it added. For the countries that remain in the group to which the relief applies, the amount of the relief may be affected, depending on whether their income is positively or negatively adjusted as a result of the reranking. Indirectly, the high-income countries would feel the effect as well, since they will have to compensate for the relief received by the low-income countries.

(b) A second approach would be to apply the adjustment to the relief percentage in the formula. Again, this would affect only the low-income countries with a per capita income of less than \$1,800. Unlike the previous approach, this adjustment would not result in a change of the countries to which the relief would be applied, but only in the amount of the relief, depending on whether the composite rank was larger or smaller than the per capita income rank. Here, too, there is an indirect effect on the high-income countries.

(c) The third possibility would be to apply the adjustment to national income itself. This would affect the relief adjustment, as well as the main part of the formula. The effect on the relief applied would be the same as described in subparagraph (a). The effect on the main part of the formula would be directly on taxable income for both high- and low-income countries. The two effects would reinforce each other.

10. In view of the above, the Committee may wish to discuss the relevance of incorporating the composite index into the assessment scale formula. If it decides that such incorporation is desirable, it may wish to consider the three approaches outlined above.

Table 1. SELECTED LEADING SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF DEVELOPMENT

MEMBER STATE	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)		(9)		INDEX (10)
	PER CAPITA NATIONAL INCOME, AVE. 1973-79 (US \$)	PER CAPITA ENERGY CONSUMPTION, AVE. 1977-79	PER CAPITA SHARE OF MANUFACTURED EXPORTS IN GDP, AVE. 1974-76	PER CAPITA SHARE OF MANUFACTURED EXPORTS IN GDP, AVE. 1977-79	PERCENTAGE SHARE OF ECON. ACTIVE POP. OUTSIDE AGRICULTURE, 1979	PERCENTAGE SHARE OF ECON. ACTIVE POP. OUTSIDE AGRICULTURE, 1979	PERCENTAGE SHARE OF ECON. ACTIVE POP. OUTSIDE AGRICULTURE, 1979	PERCENTAGE SHARE OF ECON. ACTIVE POP. OUTSIDE AGRICULTURE, 1979	PERCENTAGE SHARE OF ECON. ACTIVE POP. OUTSIDE AGRICULTURE, 1979	PERCENTAGE SHARE OF ECON. ACTIVE POP. OUTSIDE AGRICULTURE, 1979	PERCENTAGE SHARE OF ECON. ACTIVE POP. OUTSIDE AGRICULTURE, 1979	PERCENTAGE SHARE OF ECON. ACTIVE POP. OUTSIDE AGRICULTURE, 1979	PERCENTAGE SHARE OF ECON. ACTIVE POP. OUTSIDE AGRICULTURE, 1979	PERCENTAGE SHARE OF ECON. ACTIVE POP. OUTSIDE AGRICULTURE, 1979	PERCENTAGE SHARE OF ECON. ACTIVE POP. OUTSIDE AGRICULTURE, 1979	PERCENTAGE SHARE OF ECON. ACTIVE POP. OUTSIDE AGRICULTURE, 1979	PERCENTAGE SHARE OF ECON. ACTIVE POP. OUTSIDE AGRICULTURE, 1979	PERCENTAGE SHARE OF ECON. ACTIVE POP. OUTSIDE AGRICULTURE, 1979	
UN. ARAB EMIRATES	15,508	5,807	11	...	92.0	2071	56.3	471	1	31									
KUWAIT	12,397	7,071	51	10.1	98.3	143	59.6	691	2	22									
QATAR	9,938	13,030	...	...	96.0	138	21.0	471	3	24							
SWEDEN	8,369	5,669	281	81.8	94.7	744	99.0	751	4	1									
LUXEMBOURG	8,030	14,559	331	...	j/ 96.7	539	99.0	671	5	3									
DENMARK	7,957	5,412	191	55.8	82.6	569	99.0	741	6	2									
GERMANY FED. REP.	7,267	5,799	381	88.1	95.7	404	99.0	721	7	6									
UNITED STATES	7,246	11,286	241	67.8	97.7	770	99.0	731	8	4									
BELGIUM	6,878	6,029	291	77.9	j/ 96.7	332	96.0	721	9	5									
CANADA	6,856	10,406	191	56.9	84.7	648	98.0	741	10	8									
AUSTRALIA	6,636	6,251	191	24.0	94.0	440	100.0	721	11	10									
ICELAND	6,566	4,813	151	19.4	87.8	444	100.0	731	12	17									
NORWAY	6,549	6,004	211	59.2	91.9	402	99.0	751	13	9									
NETHERLANDS	6,502	5,964	281	54.8	94.4	453	99.0	741	14	7									
FRANCE	6,357	4,234	271	77.4	90.9	372	96.4	731	15	12									
LIEYAN A.-J.	5,735	2,067	21	...	83.1	21	50.1	551	16	46									
SAUDI ARABIA	5,628	2,080	51	...	39.2	24	2.5	481	17	54									
FINLAND	5,334	5,071	261	76.7	86.2	447	100.0	721	18	13									
AUSTRIA	5,204	3,999	301	85.9	90.4	325	99.0	721	19	14									
JAPAN	4,977	3,467	301	66.4	88.2	424	97.8	761	20	16									
NEW ZEALAND	4,497	3,463	221	31.9	90.5	545	99.0	721	21	19									
GERMAN DEM. REP.	4,267	6,960	621	94.4	90.1	1761	...	731	22	10									
UNITED KINGDOM	4,089	5,071	251	79.9	97.9	415	99.0	731	23	15									
BAHRAIN	3,882	13,590	421	19.3	93.4	1171	40.2	611	24	27									
ITALY	3,449	3,040	311	84.3	88.2	301	93.9	731	25	18									
ISRAEL	3,351	2,255	231	80.6	92.9	271	87.9	721	26	21									
BAHAMAS	3,270	5,781	...	6.9	93.1	294	89.7	641	27	30									
GABON	3,257	2,005	51	1.4	23.2	41	12.4	251	28	68									
SPAIN	3,021	2,305	251	74.0	81.8	2801	90.2	251	28	68									
IRELAND	2,684	3,081	281	51.2	78.5	1721	98.0	731	29	23									
GREECE	2,606	2,019	181	51.7	62.0	2661	84.4	731	30	25									
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	2,554	6,404	641	86.8	89.2	1961	...	711	31	33									
SINGAPORE	2,484	4,364	251	45.1	97.6	2041	68.9	701	32	20									
VENEZUELA	2,434	2,972	181	1.9	81.3	651	76.5	661	34	42									
U.S.S.R.	2,353	5,418	511	34.6	82.7	1/ 801	99.8	701	35	26									
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	2,242	4,732	141	5.9	83.8	671	92.2	701	36	38									
ARGENTINA	2,220	1,798	301	25.2	86.7	911	92.6	711	37	34									
OMAN	2,150	782	...	...	37.7	161	56.0	471	38	60							
HUNGARY	2,022	3,651	471	70.1	83.5	1071	98.0	701	39	28									
YUGOSLAVIA	1,824	2,037	411	75.9	61.4	711	83.5	691	40	36									
POLAND	1,803	5,527	531	69.6	68.8	881	97.8	711	41	32									

Table 1 (continued)

MEMBER STATE	PER CAPITA NATIONAL INCOME, AVE. 1973-79 (US \$)	PER CAPITA ENERGY CONSUMPTION, AVE. 1977-79	PERCENTAGE SHARE OF MANUFACTURING TO GDP, AVE. 1974-76	PERCENTAGE SHARE OF MANUFACTURED EXPORTS IN TOTAL EXP., AVE. 1977-79	PERCENTAGE SHARE OF ECON. ACTIVE POP. OUTSIDE AGRICULTURE, 1979	NUMBER OF TELEPHONES PER 1,000 PERSONS, 1978	PERCENTAGE OF LITERATE POPULATION, AROUND 1975	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, 1977	RANKING ON BASIS OF PER CAPITA NATIONAL INCOME AVE. 1973-79	COMPO-SITE INDEX
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
CYPRUS.....	1,751	1,642	14	46.5	65.4	150	75.9	70.1	42	41
MALTA.....	1,692	1,150	28	86.0	94.8	23	66.5	68.1	43	37
IRAN.....	1,686	1,277	10	1.7	60.7	23	36.9	52.1	44	61
BULGARIA.....	1,635	4,870	55	65.1	65.6	116	90.6	72.1	45	35
BARBADOS.....	1,541	1,086	9	50.5	83.2	209	99.2	63.1	46	43
PORTUGAL.....	1,526	1,089	32	71.6	73.0	120	71.0	69.1	47	39
IRAQ.....	1,455	643	7	.3	59.1	26	24.2	55.1	48	67
URUGUAY.....	1,426	1,022	23	35.3	87.8	96	93.9	73.1	49	40
SURINAME.....	1,404	2,612	6	2.1	81.8	49	83.6	63.1	50	53
BHARIL.....	1,256	752	24	32.4	61.1	45	75.7	62.1	51	50
SO. AFRICA.....	1,231	2,390	23	48.4	71.3	98	57.0	60.1	52	47
FIJI.....	1,189	305	11	2.1	59.1	58	64.4	70.1	53	59
COSTA RICA.....	1,177	615	20	20.7	64.2	82	88.4	67.1	54	48
MEXICO.....	1,152	1,408	23	23.4	63.1	62	74.2	65.1	55	49
JAMAICA.....	1,136	1,391	18	56.3	78.5	53	95.4	70.1	56	45
PANAMA.....	1,077	864	15	10.5	64.8	66	78.3	70.1	57	52
CUBA.....	1,073	1,312	38	.8	76.0	33	77.9	72.1	58	51
ROMANIA.....	1,004	4,430	56	66.4	51.9	56	88.6	70.1	59	44
DJIBOUTI.....	984	753	6	...	...	12	...	...	60	79
TURKEY.....	983	723	19	25.0	44.2	32	60.3	61.1	61	62
SEYCHELLES.....	982	39	2	...	80.5	82	57.7	62.1	62	71
ALGERIA.....	951	571	13	.9	49.2	19	26.4	56.1	63	77
MALAYSIA.....	914	693	14	31.9	51.4	33	58.5	67.1	64	63
MONGOLIA.....	830	1,386	...	...	49.8	25	95.4	63.1	65	57
SYRIAN ARAB REP.....	808	871	11	9.5	52.2	26	40.0	57.1	66	70
TUNISIA.....	768	556	10	33.4	58.6	27	38.0	57.1	67	69
MAURITIUS.....	763	381	18	21.4	71.3	35	60.8	61.1	68	64
DOMINICAN REP.....	741	508	20	23.4	43.4	28	67.2	60.1	69	66
LEBANON.....	740	819	15	66.3	89.2	68	69.0	65.1	70	54
ALBANIA.....	715	903	38	...	39.1	...	71.5	70.1	71	58
IVORY COAST.....	705	240	13	6.7	20.1	13	5.0	46.1	72	92
NICARAGUA.....	701	451	21	17.3	56.3	19	57.5	55.1	73	72
ECUADOR.....	696	527	15	2.3	54.9	30	74.2	60.1	74	74
CHILE.....	683	975	22	62.9	81.1	48	88.1	67.1	75	56
JORDAN.....	644	524	9	38.2	73.4	18	32.4	56.1	76	78
PARAGUAY.....	644	211	17	7.4	50.7	17	80.1	63.1	77	75
COLOMBIA.....	635	759	22	20.0	71.7	54	80.8	62.1	78	87
GHANA.....	629	164	13	11.5	48.5	7	30.2	48.1	79	85
GUATEMALA.....	612	226	13	20.5	44.5	12	46.1	57.1	80	83
NIGERIA.....	599	77	5	9.4	45.8	2	15.4	48.1	81	99

Table 1 (continued)

MEMBER STATE	PER CAPITA NATIONAL INCOME, AVE. 1973-79 (US \$)		PER CAPITA ENERGY CONSUMPTION, AVE. 1977-79		PERCENTAGE SHARE OF MANUFACTURING TO GDP, AVE. 1974-76		PERCENTAGE SHARE OF MANUFACTURED EXPORTS IN POP. OUTSIDE AVE. 1977-79		PERCENTAGE SHARE OF ECON. ACTIVE PERSONS IN AGRICULTURE, 1979		NUMBER OF TELEPHONES PER 1,000 PERSONS, 1978		PERCENTAGE OF LITERATE POPULATION, AROUND 1975		LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, 1977		RANKING BASED ON PER CAPITA NATIONAL INCOME, AVE. 1973-79		COMPO-SITE INDEX (10)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)									
ST. LUCIA	576	363	7	...	...	...	64	85.2	55	82						
BOLIVIA	559	414	13	34.9	49.5	...	9	62.7	52	83									
SWAZILAND	555	...	22	...	26.4	...	19	30.0	44	84									
PERU	546	614	26	9/ 31.3	61.9	...	27	72.5	56	85									
BOTSWANA	543	...	8	...	19.0	...	13	32.7	44	86									
EL SALVADOR	523	256	18	28.1	49.0	...	18	62.1	63	87									
ZIMBABWE	510	609	22	...	40.8	...	29	39.4	52	88									
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	510	295	6	2.1	17.3	...	14	32.1	48	88									
GUYANA	508	1,093	13	11.9	77.6	...	34	91.3	59	90									
MOROCCO	506	282	16	24.8	48.3	...	11	21.4	55	91									
LIBERIA	439	508	7	4	29.7	...	5	8.9	48	92									
EGYPT	432	470	18	26.4	49.2	...	12	43.5	54	93									
ZAMBIA	427	451	14	9/ 56.7	31.7	...	11	47.3	48	94									
ANGOLA	417	167	4	h/ 11.2	41.7	...	5	3.0	41	95									
HONDURAS	405	224	14	9.5	37.0	...	7	56.9	57	96									
PHILIPPINES	398	313	25	18.4	53.2	...	13	82.6	60	97									
DOMINICA	392	188	3	...	64.9	...	53	95.3	57	98									
U.R. OF CAMEROON	388	102	10	9/ 11.6	18.9	...	4	18.9	46	99									
UGANDA	384	32	6	9/ 1.4	18.6	...	4	34.9	53	100									
SAO TOME & PRINCIPLE	379	145	6	101								
CONGO	377	235	4	h/ 14.7	65.0	...	1	15.6	46	102									
GRENADA	367	195	5	...	64.9	...	50	97.8	60	103									
SOLOMON ISL.	362	196	3	...	66.2	...	...	13.0	57	104							
ST. VINCENT	355	198	6	...	9.7	...	53	76.2	58	105									
THAILAND	351	325	18	9/ 25.6	24.2	...	9	78.6	61	106									
SUDAN	340	157	5	7	22.6	...	3	4.7	46	107									
SENEGAL	324	1,332	13	22.3	25.1	...	8	5.6	42	108									
YEMEN	299	66	5	11.1	24.6	...	1	2.5	47	109									
SAMOA	298	240	3	4.3	38.8	...	22	97.8	61	110									
MOZAMBIQUE	282	124	9	2.4	34.6	...	3	11.4	46	111									
MAURITANIA	273	172	5	1.3	16.7	...	...	17.4	42	112							
TOGO	272	93	7	5.7	31.5	...	4	5.9	46	113									
KENYA	258	143	11	11.6	21.9	...	10	19.5	53	114									
GAMBIA	244	109	2	...	21.6	...	6	6.0	39	115									
INDONESIA	236	212	9	4.4	40.3	...	3	56.6	48	116									
NIGER	228	41	7	6.7	11.5	...	2	1.4	42	117									
LESOTHO	227	...	2	...	15.6	...	4	58.6	50	118									
HAITI	223	50	11	46.1	32.6	...	4	23.3	51	119									
MADAGASCAR	222	81	11	7.4	16.0	...	4	33.5	46	120									
COMOROS	215	55	7	...	36.0	...	4	58.4	43	121									

Table 1 (continued)

MEMBER STATE	PER CAPITA NATIONAL INCOME, AVE. 1973-79 (US \$)	PER CAPITA ENERGY CONSUMPTION AVE. 1977-79	PERCENTAGE SHARE OF MANUFACTURING TO GDP AVE. 1974-76	PERCENTAGE SHARE OF MANUFACTURED EXPORTS IN TOTAL EXP. AVE. 1977-79	PERCENTAGE SHARE OF ECON. ACTIVE POP. OUTSIDE AGRICULTURE 1979	NUMBER OF TELEPHONES PER 1,000 PERSONS 1978	PERCENTAGE OF LITERATE POPULATION, AROUND 1975	IIFB AT BIRTH 1977	RANKING BASED ON PER CAPITA NATIONAL INCOME AVE. 1973-79	COMPO-SITE INDEX (10)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
SRI LANKA.....	2111	1071	131	8.0	46.5	51	77.6	691	122	102
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	2051	381	111	2.2	12.2	21	7.4	461	123	133
CAPE VERDE.....	2041	1391	61	...	43.2	51	36.9	561	124	116
SIERRA LEONE.....	2031	2991	81	h/ 44.3	34.2	51	6.7	461	125	118
AFGHANISTAN.....	1981	761	81	12.7	21.8	21	12.2	421	126	131
LO. GUINEA.....	1981	871	71	...	24.7	...	20.0	421	126	136
GUINEA-BISSAU.....	1941	711	11	...	17.3	...	4.9	371	128	143
DEM. YEMEN.....	1921	4911	51	5.4	40.7	81	27.1	471	129	124
PAKISTAN.....	1921	1771	151	56.9	46.1	31	20.7	511	129	114
U.R. OF TANZANIA.....	1871	501	e/ 91	h/ 8.3	18.4	51	28.1	511	131	128
CHINA.....	1851	7091	...	...	39.4	...	...	641	132	105
GUINEA.....	1811	861	81	...	19.4	21	8.6	441	132	141
SOMALIA.....	1741	511	91	1.9	19.5	21	1.5	431	133	140
BENIN.....	1721	541	91	11.5	53.7	31	8.0	461	135	130
CHAD.....	1591	931	91	2.8	15.6	11	5.6	431	136	142
INDIA.....	1521	1761	141	60.2	36.0	31	33.4	511	137	119
KWANDA.....	1451	191	91	...	10.0	11	16.4	461	138	144
ZAIRE.....	1411	681	91	70.6	25.2	11	31.3	461	139	129
DEM. KAMPUCHEA.....	1401	201	171	1.5	21.8	11	36.1	481	140	137
MALAWI.....	1361	521	121	4.4	15.7	51	22.1	461	141	139
ETHIOPIA.....	1161	181	101	2.3	20.3	31	6.0	391	142	145
BURUNDI.....	1151	121	81	1.0	7.5	11	13.9	451	143	145
NEPAL.....	1141	101	101	...	7.3	11	19.2	451	144	147
VIET NAM.....	1101	1361	251	...	28.8	11	87.0	621	145	149
BURMA.....	1071	621	91	9.8	47.5	...	59.7	521	146	116
BANGLADESH.....	1061	371	81	59.2	25.9	11	25.8	471	147	134
MALI.....	991	281	131	1.2	12.6	11	2.5	421	148	138
UPPER VOLTA.....	991	211	131	4.5	18.0	11	1.5	421	148	148
BHUTAN.....	941	...	...	...	16.5	...	...	411	150	150
LAO PDR.....	821	2071	31	4.1	25.7	21	28.3	421	151	146
MALDIVES.....	721	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	152

Source, notes and footnotes to table 1.

Source:

National income data were mainly derived from various replies to the National Accounts questionnaire. Statistical information on the socio-economic indicators was compiled on the basis of various issues of the following United Nations publications: Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics, Vols. 1 and 2; Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, Statistical Yearbook; Yearbook of World Energy Statistics; Demographic Yearbook; Monthly Bulletin of Statistics; Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, Production Yearbook, 1979, vol.33 (Rome); International Labour Office, Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 1979 (Geneva); United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, Statistical Yearbook, Various issues (Paris); and on estimates prepared by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

Other sources from which indicators were obtained: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, World Development Report, 1979 and World Bank Tables, 1976; Asian Development Bank, Key Indicators of Developing Member Countries of ADB, April 1980; and other international and national publications.

Notes:

... Not available.

Column 1: Countries are listed in descending order of average per capita national income in market prices for the period 1973-1979, expressed in United States dollars. The total membership comprises 154 countries; information on the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic is included in the estimates of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Column 2: In terms of kilogrammes of coal equivalent.

Column 3: For Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, ratios refer to total industry as a percentage of net material product; for Yugoslavia, it refers to total industry as a percentage of gross material product; for Cuba, it refers to total industry as a percentage of gross social product; for Viet Nam, it is the ratio of total industry to productive national income; for Ireland and Democratic Kampuchea, it is the ratio of total industrial activity to gross domestic product. The data coverage for the following countries includes a year or years prior to the years 1974-1976: Afghanistan, Argentina, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Dominica, Fiji, Grenada, Guatemala, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Suriname.

The data coverage for the following countries includes a year or years subsequent to the years 1974-1976: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Poland, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

Column 4: Manufactured exports comprise items 5 through 6 of the Standard Industrial Trade Classification, revised: Chemicals (SITC 5); Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (SITC 6); Machinery and transport equipment (SITC 7); and, Miscellaneous manufactured articles (SITC 8).

The data coverage for the following countries includes a year or years prior to the years 1977-1979: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, Jamaica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Mozambique, Niger, Peru, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yemen, Zaire and Zambia.

For Liberia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Papua New Guinea, and the Philippines, data refer to 1977 only; for the German Democratic Republic, Kuwait, Lebanon and Romania, data refer to 1978 only.

Column 5: The data coverage for Dominica, Grenada, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Solomon Islands is 1978; Qatar: 1976.

Column 6: The data coverage for Austria, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Madagascar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe is 1977. Haiti, Honduras, Mongolia, Pakistan, Samoa and Sierra Leone: 1976; Benin and Komana: 1975; Bolivia, Central African Republic, United Republic of Cameroon and Viet Nam: 1973; Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Somalia and Yemen: 1970.

Column 7: The data coverage for Iceland, Lebanon, Qatar and Swaziland is 1970.

Column 8: Data refer to life expectancy at birth of both sexes. For Bahamas, Barbados, Botswana, Cape Verde, Comoros, Cyprus, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iceland, Luxembourg, Malta, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Seychelles and Suriname, data refer to male population only.

The data coverage for Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates is 1976; Solomon Islands: 1972.

Column 9: A country's ranking number is determined on the basis of intercountry comparisons of column 1 of this table.

Column 10: Based on the sum of each country's rank numbers for each of indicators, weighted as follows: per capita national income, 50 per cent; seven other remaining variables combined (columns 2 to 8), 50 per cent, distributed equally; this means that each of the seven other remaining variables has a weight equal to one seventh of the weight given to national income, or 7.14 per cent.

Footnotes:

- a/ Data refer to South Africa Customs Union, which includes Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland.
- b/ Data refer to manufacturing other than fish processing.
- c/ Including mining.
- d/ Including Namibia.
- e/ Data refer to former Tanganyika only.
- f/ Exports include revaluation but exclude goods from custom bonded warehouses.
- g/ Share of manufactured goods exports in total consists mainly of exports of non-ferrous base metals.
- h/ Share of manufactured goods exports in total consists mainly of exports of unworked precious and semi-precious stones.
- i/ Excluding trade conducted in accordance with the Supplementary Protocol to the Treaty on the basis of relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic.
- j/ Belgium and Luxembourg.
- k/ Data refer to the former Republic of South Viet-Nam only.
- l/ Excluding those of the military forces.

Table 2. RELATIVE RANKING OF MEMBER STATES BASED ON PER CAPITA NATIONAL INCOME AND COMPOSITE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

1 - 19 (over \$5,000)	Sweden							
	Luxembourg							
	Denmark							
	Germany, F.R.							
	United States							
	Belgium							
	Canada	Kuwait	Un.-Ar. Emirates	Libyan A.J.				
	Australia	Qatar		Saudi Arabia				
	Iceland							
	Norway							
20 - 29 (\$3,000- \$4,999)	Japan							
	New Zealand	Bahrain						
	German D.R.	Israel	Bahamas		Gabon			
	Un. Kingdom	Spain						
	Italy							
30 - 41 (\$1,800- \$2,999)		Ireland	Greece					
		Czechoslovakia	Trinidad & Tob.					
		Singapore	Argentina	Venezuela	Oman			
		U.S.S.R.	Yugoslavia					
		Hungary	Poland					
42 - 59 (\$1,000- \$1,799)			Cyprus	Barbados				
			Malta	Suriname				
			Bulgaria	Brazil				
			Portugal	South Africa				
			Uruguay	Fiji	Iran			
				Costa Rica	Iraq			
				Mexico				
				Jamaica				
				Panama				
				Cuba				
			Romania					
60 - 91 (\$500- \$999)				Mongolia	Djibouti			
				Lebanon	Turkey			
				Albania	Seychelles			
				Chile	Algeria			
					Malaysia			
					Syrian A.R.			
					Tunisia			
					Mauritius			
					Dominican Rep.	Ivory Coast		
					Nicaragua	Nigeria		
				Ecuador	Swaziland			
				Jordan	Botswana			
				Paraguay	Papua NG			
				Colombia				
				Ghana				
				Guatemala				
				St. Lucia				
				Bolivia				
				Peru				
				El Salvador				
				Zimbabwe				
				Guyana				
				Morocco				
92 - 108 (\$300- \$499)					Egypt	Liberia		
					Zambia	Angola	Uganda	
					Philippines	Honduras	Sao Tome & Principe	
					Dominica	Solomon Is.		
					UR of Cameroon	St. Vincent	Congo	
					Grenada	Thailand	Sudan	
						Senegal		
109 - 137 (\$150- \$299)						Samoa	Yemen	
						Sri Lanka	Mozambique	
						China	Mauritania	
							Togo	
							Kenya	
							Gambia	
							Indonesia	
							Niger	
							Lesotho	
							Haiti	Guin.-Bissau
						Madagascar	Guinea	
						Comoros	Somalia	
						Central A.R.	Chad	
						Cape Verde		
						Sierra Leone		
						Afghanistan		
						Eg. Guinea		
						Pakistan		
						Dem. Yemen		
						U.R.of Tanzania		
						Benin		
						India		
138 - 152 (below \$150)							Zaire	Rwanda
							Dem. Kampuchea	Malawi
							Viet Nam	Ethiopia
							Burma	Burundi
								Nepal
								Bangladesh
								Upper Volta
								Mali
								Bhutan
								LaO, P.D.R.
							Maldives	

1 - 19 20 - 29 30 - 41 42 - 59 60 - 91 92 - 108 109 - 137 138 - 152

Country ranks based on composite social and economic indicators

Country ranks based on Per capita national income

Annex II

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE CHOICE OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INDICATORS
IN TABLE 1 OF ANNEX I a/

Over-all, eight indicators have been selected for the purpose of conveying the various characteristics of the economy. Per capita gross domestic product is included as the main indicator of the broad dimension of a country's poverty or wealth and of the general capacity of the economy to produce goods and services. For the purpose of showing the extent of structural transformation of the economy, three indicators have been selected, namely, the share of manufacturing in total gross domestic product, the share of manufactured exports in total exports and the share of the economically active population engaged outside agriculture. The first is intended as a general indicator of structural transformation on the output side; the second as a rough and ready indicator of the extent of trade diversification, specifically the extent to which a country has been able to penetrate the highly important but difficult foreign markets for manufactured goods other than those closely linked to extractive activities; the last as a rough indicator on the input side, of the extent of diversification of employment opportunities in areas outside traditional agricultural pursuits.

Two further indicators, per capita energy consumption and number of telephones in use in relation to population, pertain principally to a country's infrastructural endowments. Information on per capita energy consumption offers, in addition, a rough non-monetary measure of the level of output and the type of goods and services produced. For the purpose of depicting a country's transport and communications system, consideration was given to using indicators of road or railway capacity and coverage, but the lack and ambiguity of the data effectively ruled them out. On the other hand, it was found that, among countries for which data were available and which were not too dissimilar in size and population density, the number of telephones in use in proportion to population tended to correspond fairly closely to the general level of transport development. The inclusion of this additional indicator of infrastructural endowment, which is largely independent of size of country, population density or location of centres of economic activity, has helped to bring into sharper relief the differences between some countries.

As an indicator of the trained and skilled human resource potential of a country the share of the literate population in the age group of 15 years and more - the literacy ratio - was selected. Finally, life expectancy at birth was chosen as a convenient and readily available composite index of a number of relevant socio-economic variables, including the availability and quality of food, health care and basic social amenities, and, indirectly, of the availability of or access to food, health care and other amenities for a broad stratum of society.

a/ Excerpted from document E/AC.54/L.81, p. 11.