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THE NECESSITY FOR ESTABLISHING A CENTRALIZED STATISTICAL
AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS INFORMATION SERVICE FOR AFRICA

The Necessity for establishing a Centralized
Statistical and Economic Analysis Information
Service for Africa

Introduction

1. The adoption by almost all the African countries of economic planning techniques is unquestionably a step in the right direction in running their countries. Nevertheless, planning from the technical point of view, has its constraints; its effectiveness is subject to a generous supply of exact statistics from national and international sources.
2. It is clear, that the greater the amount of statistical data available to planners, and the higher its quality, the more refined their forecasting techniques will be, with the result that the uncertainty affecting their economies and their societies will be reduced. The same is true for the international bodies, themselves large consumers of statistical material.
3. African countries have made considerable progress during the last ten years in collecting and distributing national statistics. The great deal of information in the hands of the ECA is proof of this. Nevertheless, the supply of statistics still meets only part of domestic and foreign needs, for the demand for statistical material while increasing each year is also becoming more varied. Thus, for example, just when the African countries were on the point of meeting the requirements and standards of the System of National Accounts, a new system, the former one revised, was published recommending a more detailed breakdown of the general data, in this way, making the publication of additional statistical data necessary.
4. In addition, the examination and evaluation of the objectives and policies contained in the International Strategy for Development (United Nations Second Development Decade) are going to increase the need for statistics, and qualitative data for non-quantifiable sectors. The evaluation of the objectives also contained in Africa's strategy for Development during the 1970s will necessitate among other things, additional information, concerning the transformation and modernization of African rural areas, as well as the activities of "foreign enclaves". The needs of national planners will be greater, as statisticians in their respective countries are aware. The same can be said of the needs of multinational groups.
5. The African countries undertook, at the time of the First Conference of Ministers held at Tunis, to take immediate steps to increase the supply and hasten the publication of the necessary data. Proposals concerning this shall be made in this paper, for it should not be forgotten that the value of statistical data depends not only on their content but also on the rapidity of their publication; a problem stems from this, that of the publication of the provisional estimates of certain aggregates by the countries.

In addition, how are overlapping and duplication to be avoided in the case of requests from international bodies? Further still, some countries of the region, and in particular those with fewer resources, are not in a position to meet this high demand; special criteria should be laid down, and special assistance provided in this field for them.

The discussion of the problems outlined above will lead to the study of the establishment within the ECA secretariat of a Centralized Statistical and Economic Analysis Information Service for Africa, to meet the needs of the countries of the region and those of the International bodies, as quickly and as efficiently as possible.

The present paper is divided into three sections:

- I. The needs of African planners and international bodies in terms of statistical and economic information. In order to avoid going into too much detail in this section, mention will only be made of the conclusions of the most recent meetings which dealt with this matter.
- II. The situation of statistics in Africa and their distribution.
- III. The establishment of a Regional Division for Statistics and Economic Analysis.

I. The needs of African Planners and international bodies in terms of Statistical and economic information

1. A Seminar on Data required for Projections was held in November in Addis Ababa for African planners and statisticians. The conclusions of the seminar appear in report E/CN.14/ERS/18. Of special importance is the order of priority which was adopted for the establishment of statistical series, taking into account chapter IX of the United Nations System of National Accounts, (Revised) and the proposals which appear in the document prepared by the secretariat of the ECA, E/CN.14/ERS/16 entitled "Further Notes on Data Required for Planning and Projections". Emphasis was placed on the necessity for planners to have at their disposal statistical information on income distribution and the final product of the public services, statistics which are lacking in the majority of the countries in the region.

The order of priority for the establishment of the tables, adopted by the seminar are given in brief below.

Priority 1 - Consolidated accounts for the nation, i.e. :
Production accounts (domestic product)
Consumption accounts (income and expenditure)
Accumulation accounts (capital finance)
External accounts (balance of payments).

The report of the seminar referred to indicates the sources of data which would facilitate the preparation of these accounts.

Priority II - Tables 4, 6 and 7 of the SNA, :

- Final consumption expenditure of the Government according to cost-composition and purpose;
- Final consumption expenditure of households by type of expenditure and by **object**
- The composition of gross capital formation.

Priorities III and IV - concern information not urgently required by developing countries, such as elements of capital finance or household capital tables or other data the compilation of which is particularly difficult, as for example, those concerning input-output tables.

Meeting priorities I and II would already be a feat for the countries of the region. Nevertheless, as can be seen, the seminar and the SNA were more concerned with accounts which for the moment ignore the sociological aspect. An "Integrated System of Demographic, Manpower and Social Statistics" is being prepared; its adoption will represent a marked advance in the evaluation of social factors. Until then, these factors must be treated qualitatively, for on their analysis will be based any evaluation of the success of the International Strategy for Development.

2. The needs of the international bodies for diverse statistical information to evaluate progress in the International Development Strategy appear in the publications of the Economic and Social Council; In document E/AC.54/L.37 of 22 September 1970 reference is made to global appraisal, and in document E/5040 of 28 May 1971 the preparation of more detailed information is dealt with. In addition, standard statistics on production, investment, foreign trade, etc.. employment trends, the standard of living, income distribution, and structure transformation are requested. In all, forty indicators are requested of the developing countries. Annexed to this document is the provisional list of these indicators is to be found.

3. Attention should be drawn to this list which is rather long and only makes marginal reference to rural matters only two indicators are requested in this respect : No. 35 (Reform of land tenure), and No. 36 (Improvement in Agriculture). And yet, the importance of rural areas in the African economies is one their major characteristics. Special attention is given to the transformation and modernization of agriculture, in Africa's Strategy for Development in the 1970s, which was adopted by the African countries at the Conference of Ministers held at Tunis in February 1971.

In order to measure the degree of the transformation achieved in rural areas and the reduction of the duality of African economies, the ECA secretariat will need statistical information of this kind.

The content of the three preceding paragraphs show clearly that the demand for statistical material stems from many sources and is still increasing considerably, thus extending to many sectors (horizontal increase), requiring more detailed information for each of the sectors (vertical increase).

What is the present state of African statistics in the face of this enormous demand?

II. Statistics in Africa and their distribution

If reliance can be placed on the statistics available at the ECA secretariat, it can be said that the countries of the region have made unquestionable progress in the preparation of statistics during the last decade. However, this progress has been very irregular. For example, there has been a definite reduction in the number agricultural surveys since the period 1956 - 1965, at the very time when these surveys are needed for domestic or foreign use. The financial burden of these surveys is certainly high; it may, nevertheless, be reduced by improving the preparation of administrative statistics, by shortening the periods over which the surveys are carried out, and by reducing the frequency of the visits to centres. The same applies to data on income distribution which requires numerous visits to households, and to the various sectors of production. It can also be seen that although data on public services resources are relatively **satisfactory**, those for the value of production of those services are practically inexistent, mainly due to the lack of a proper tool of measurement.

The following table will give an idea of the statistics available for the region. It represents, out of a total of 45 countries in the region, the number of countries for which the secretariat has received at the beginning of 1971, at least partial figures concerning results in the principal areas in 1969.

	<u>Number of countries</u>
National accounts	11
Foreign Trade	38
Production of Electricity	34
Production of Minerals	23
Agricultural Production	34
Manufactures	19
Transport	32
Education	15
Public Health	2

	<u>Number of countries</u>
Public Finance	39
Banking Monetary and Financial Questions	39
Balance of Payments	15
Prices (wholesale and retail)	36

This table serves no other purpose than to give an idea of the information available, because it is likely that some countries have published statistics which were not brought to the attention of the secretariat when it was prepared. Attention should be given to two points, the lack of statistical information published in the region, and the delay in their publication. At the seventh Conference of African Statisticians, the secretariat submitted a paper concerning this which dealt with these two problems in detail.

As far as the quantitative inadequacy of the data is concerned, it can be seen that it is particularly in the area of social statistics that this shortage is felt (Public Health, employment, education). Nevertheless, the same inadequacy exists for National Accounts and for the Balance of Payments. The two graphs which appear in Annex I concern the GDP, and show that the delay in publication is rather long. Such a situation does not facilitate the preparation of regional studies, and the secretariat is constantly forced to make estimates of the necessary aggregates, an operation which can sometimes lead to errors. It is obvious that the countries themselves are in the best position to make such estimates. That is the reason why the secretariat proposes to ask the opinion of the Conference of African Statisticians on this question; a questionnaire in this respect appears in Annex III to the above-mentioned document E/CN.14/CAS.7/7. The decision taken by the said conference will be brought to the attention of the participants of the Seminar on the harmonization of African Plans. The question of delay in the publication of information can be solved for it is a matter of the organization of work rather than a question of finance; to reduce these delays we propose the following:

- Improved co-ordination between the statistical departments, the Planning Department and the other Administrative Departments publishing economic or statistical information, a centralized service could be established with responsibility for the publication and distribution of documents, which would programme priorities for the publications and for the use of the Government printery and mechanographic units in the preparation of long documents (National plans, annual reports, etc.).
- For short or provisional documents, it would be preferable to mimeograph them, and distribute them rapidly.
- For monthly or quarterly bulletins, it would also be possible to limit publication of a first issue to recently collected data which could again be published in mimeograph form; later the entire bulletin could be published; in this way the re-typing of a document for each publication could be avoided.

The distribution of documents would be quicker and more efficient, if it were ensured by a centralized service. To make them available to foreign bodies, and to keep costs down, the following means could be used:

- The embassies accredited to the country, as far as government services are concerned;
- The Resident Representative of the UNDP for the International Organizations.

In order to reduce the wide dispersion of sources of demand and supply for statistics, the secretariat of the ECA is continuing its efforts to establish a centralized Regional Statistical Social and Economic Information Service, for providing the data collected, to meet the demand from national and international bodies.

III. The Regional Statistical Service

The utility of such a service can be explained by the needs of the member countries to ensure a regular exchange of information, and to be kept informed of the policy of neighbouring countries in order to avoid a waste of resources, and harmful competition. It can also be explained by the needs of the international organizations which would also be able to obtain from this regional service, regional and national data which had already been processed and classified according to the nomenclatures and concepts recommended by the UN.

For the moment, this exchange of information is assured by means of printed documents. Periodic publications from the Statistics and Research Division are the following:

1. Statistical publications:

- Quarterly Statistical Bulletin for Africa, which replaced, the Statistical Newsletter from 1969.
- Statistical Information (quarterly publication).
- Foreign Trade Statistics; series A: Direction of trade (quarterly).
- Foreign Trade Statistics; series B: Trade by commodity and by country; (half-yearly).

- African Statistical Yearbook; this publication covers seven volumes: National Accounts, Foreign Trade, Agriculture, Industry, Transport, Social Statistics and Financial Statistics and balance of payment positions.

2. Economic Publications:

- Planning Information; (quarterly)
- A Survey of Economic Conditions in Africa; (annual publication)
- Country summaries of Economic Data; (annual publication).

3. In addition to the periodic publications, each year the Statistics and Research Division prepares a number of studies which fall within its work programme, the results of which are discussed during the seminars and conferences it organises. The list of future studies for the period 1972-1976 appears in the document E/CN.14/519 "Programme of work and priorities, 1971-1973 with projections to 1976". For the Statistics and Research Division, the studies will deal with the social aspects of development and with socio-economic transformations in the region; among the studies included in the work programme several deal with the analysis of the structure of private consumption, with non-monetary activities, the comparison of purchasing power, the methods of integrating social data into planning, physical planning policies, foreign enclaves, etc.,

In order to increase the efficiency of the planned Regional Statistical Service, the member countries must specify their needs and make them known to the secretariat either directly or during the seminars or conferences organized by the ECA. On the other hand, the establishment of such a service would require improvement and changes in the present information circuit; it would require in particular the implementation of the following measures:

- 1) The establishment within the Statistics and Research Division, of a unit responsible for the centralisation of statistical or economic material received, and requests received from the various national or international bodies. This unit would also be responsible for replying to these requests, and for the distribution and publication of information and technical studies carried out by the secretariat. From this point of view, the contents of the Bulletin could be orientated towards the needs expressed by the member countries. The Bulletin would also serve as the medium for widening the distribution of the studies undertaken by the secretariat, and for publishing the conclusions arrived at in the conferences or Working Groups Convened.

2. To facilitate the work of this unit and to accelerate the preparation of the studies in the secretariat, the latter should continue to collect from the countries statistics and economic and social information relating to these fields, and in particular that information which is not collected by the specialised agencies of the UN. In order to avoid duplication, questionnaires sent out by the international bodies, arrangements made between the UN and its specialised agencies within the context of the International Strategy for Development, should be finalized. Taking into account the needs expressed in Africa's strategy for Development.
3. As was pointed out at the beginning of this section, the exchange of information between the secretariat and other bodies is at present effected by publications; this reduces the volume of these exchanges. The computer used by the secretariat (IBM 360/20) operates only with cards. Its planned replacement by a computer which can use disks and tapes would promote an increase in the speed of exchange, as well as the volume of data exchanged "at sight".
4. Within the programme of accelerating the distribution of statistics by the member countries and the implementation of resolutions 220(X) and 231 (X) adopted at Tunis in February 1971, the secretariat could extend as far as is possible services of its regional experts. These experts could visit the countries on request, the smaller countries in particular to help them to collect the data, to publish them or could even help in reorganizing their statistical services. In addition, these experts could propose and encourage technical meetings between neighbouring countries and participate in them, particularly, when one of the countries is preparing its development plan; meetings of this kind are useful and necessary for economic co-operation; they would facilitate a co-ordination of policy and forecasts between neighbouring countries.

For its part, the Computing Centre at the secretariat, depending on its workload, could process on request selected information for some of the member countries (particularly the smaller ones).

4. The efficiency of the planned Regional Statistical Service would depend above all on the documentation which it would receive from the member countries. Yet, it often happens that important documents, as for example development plans only reach the secretariat a year or two after their publication. The region covers 44 developing countries, and it is no easy task for the secretariat to keep in touch with all the latest national publications so as to request copies. Co-operation is, therefore, necessary between the national services responsible for carrying out statistical and economic studies, and the secretariat of the ECA if it is to carry out their job properly, which is above all to satisfy the needs of the member countries of the region.

Annex

INDICATORS FOR MONITORING PERFORMANCE IN RESPECT OF THE VARIOUS ELEMENTS OF THE
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Strategy element	Identifying paragraph a/	Proposed indicator	Availability of indicator in April 1971 ^{b/}	Remarks
<u>Developing countries^{c/}</u>				
1. Average annual rate of growth of gross product	T	13 Gross domestic product in constant prices	For 1970: 12 countries 1969: 18 1968: 35 1967 and earlier: 34 Member countries with no information: 12	In most cases reported data are in local currency and at current prices: deflation and conversion present many difficulties.
2. Average annual increase in population	T	15 Growth rate implicit in the two previous census figures	For 1960-1970: 83 countries 1950-1960: 9 Estimates: 7 countries	Where sufficiently accurate data are available, the difference between crude death-rate and crude birth-rate may be used either as a check on or in preference to the trend extrapolations.
3. Average annual rate of growth of gross product per head	T	14 Difference between indicators 1' and 2	Derived	As for 1 and 2.
4. Average annual expansion in agricultural output	T	16 a. National index	For 1970: 5 countries 1969: 1 1968: 1 1967 and earlier: 0 Member countries with no information: 83	The index numbers differ in structure and they often yield results differing from one another and from the sectoral component of the national accounts. Reconciliation will require research.
		b. FAO index	For 1970: 39 countries 1969: 0 1968: 0 1967 or earlier: 0 Member countries with no information: 53	
		c. USDA index	For 1970: 59 countries 1969: 12 Member countries with no information: 24	

Strategy element	Identifying paragraph e/	Proposed indicator	Availability of indicator in April 1971 ^{b/}	Remarks
		d. Value added in the agricultural sector	For 1969-1970: 0 countries 1968: 40 1967: 12 1966 or earlier: 19 Member countries with no information: 24	
5. Average annual expansion in manufacturing output	16 T	Index compiled by United Nations Statistical Office	For 1970: 2 countries 1969: 15 1968: 4 No index: 74	To be checked against available data for national accounts by sectoral origin.
6. Average annual expansion in ratio of gross saving to gross product	17 T	Ratio of gross domestic saving to gross domestic product	For 1970: - countries 1969: 25 1968: 24 1967 and earlier: 27 countries Member countries with no information: 24	Derived from replies to SNA questionnaire of United Nations Statistical Office.
7. Average annual expansion in imports	17 T	a. Commodity imports valued c.i.f. in dollars	For 1970: 13 countries 1969: 79 1968: 4 1967 and earlier: 0 Member countries with no information: 7	Data processed by IMF and published in <u>International Financial Statistics</u> , checked against data processed by United Nations and published in the <u>Monthly Bulletin of Statistics</u> , plus national sources in other cases.
		b. Import quantum	For 1970: 2 countries 1969: 17 1968: 3 1967 and earlier: 7 Member countries with no information: 64	
8. Average annual expansion in exports	17 T	a. Commodity exports valued f.o.b. dollars	For 1970: 13 countries 1969: 78 1968: 3 1967 and earlier: 1 country Member countries with no information: 8	As for No. 7.

Strategy element	Identifying paragraph a/	Proposed indicator	Availability of indicator in April 1971 ^{b/}	Remarks
9. Absorption of an increasing proportion of the working force in modern-type activities	18	a. Industrial employment	For 1970: 2 countries 1969: 9 1968: 11 1967 and earlier: 14 countries Member countries with no information: 60	Data processed by ILO and published in <u>Yearbook of Labour Statistics</u> . Research is needed into the measurement of the "working force" and its relation to the population of working age. Research is also needed into the concept of "modern-type" activities.
		b. Export quantum	For 1970: 6 countries 1969: 25 1968: 6 1967 and earlier: 7 Member countries with no information: 49	As for No. 6.
10. Reduction in unemployment and underemployment	18	a. Number of unemployed, registered or enumerated, expressed as a proportion of the working age population	For 1970: 14 countries 1969: 12 1968: 9 1967 and earlier: 6 countries Member countries with no information: 54	As for No. 9. This is an area in which sample surveys are needed as registration figures are extremely unreliable.
		b. An indicator for underemployment still has to be devised	Nil	This is an area for research.

Strategy element	Identifying paragraph a/	Proposed indicator	Availability of indicator in April 1971 ^{b/}	Remarks
11. Primary school enrolment	18 T	Enrolment expressed as a proportion of school age population	For 1970: 0 countries 1969: 0 1968: 3 1967: 25 1966 and earlier: 12 countries Member countries with no information: 55	Data processed by UNESCO and published in <u>Statistical Yearbook</u> . These data need to be supplemented by figures for school attendance.
12. Improvement in the quality of education	18b 67	a. Ratio of teaching staff to school enrolment	For 1970: 0 countries 1969: 0 1968: 9 1967: 62 1966 and earlier: 36 countries Member countries with no information: 8	As for No. 11.
		b. Proportion of teachers graduated from higher institutions, secondary school, primary school	Nil	Data on teacher qualifications are not yet available on an international basis.
13. Reduction in illiteracy	18b	a. Number of literates (from census or sample survey) expressed as a proportion of population over 15 years old	For 1967-1970: 0 countries 1966: 1 1962-1965: 16 1960-1961: 35 1959 and earlier: 20 countries Member countries with no information: 30	As for No. 11. Literacy data are generally very weak: the definition of "literacy" and the method of determining it in the field are both in need of research.
		b. Number of people with at least 5 years of schooling expressed as a proportion of population over 15 years old	For 1967-1970: 0 countries 1966: 3 1962-1965: 12 1960-1961: 27 1959 and earlier: 19 countries Member countries with no information: 43	As for No. 11.

Strategy element	Identifying paragraph a/	Proposed indicator	Availability of indicator in April 1971 ^{b/}	Remarks															
14. Improvement in curricula	67	a. Composition of enrollment by field of study	<table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Second</th><th>Third</th></tr><tr><td>1969-1970</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>1968</td><td>10</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1967</td><td>58</td><td>52</td></tr><tr><td>1966</td><td>26</td><td>19</td></tr></table> 1965 and earlier Member countries with no information 15 19	Year	Second	Third	1969-1970	0	0	1968	10	2	1967	58	52	1966	26	19	As for No. 11. Other indicators are required to measure not only changes in areas of specialization, but changes in the content of courses of study within particular areas.
Year	Second	Third																	
1969-1970	0	0																	
1968	10	2																	
1967	58	52																	
1966	26	19																	
		b. Distribution of third level graduates by field of study	For 1969-1970: 0 countries 1968: 1 1967: 20 1966: 16 1965 and earlier: 33 countries Member countries with no information: 29																
15. Improvement in levels of health	18c	a. Crude death-rate	For 1970: 0 countries 1969: 13 1968: 25 1967: 19 1966 and earlier: 13 countries Member countries with no information: 30	Data processed by United Nations Population Division and published in <u>Demographic Yearbook</u> and in <u>Supplementary reports on Population and Vital Statistics</u> .															
		b. Infant mortality rate	For 1970: 1 country 1969: 7 1968: 23 1967: 17 1966 and earlier: 14 countries Member countries with no information: 38	In a few countries these indicators can be supplemented by data on the incidence of particular diseases. In some countries there is information on the "cause of death". More data might be derived from various administrative records - of hospitals and clinics, pension funds, recruiting offices etc. Research is need into															

(Table continued on following page)

(Table continued on following page)

Strategy element	Identifying paragraph a/	Proposed indicator	Availability of indicator in April 1971 ^{b/}	Remarks
16. Provision of health facilities	68	c. Expectation of life at birth	From 1970: 0 countries 1969: 0 1968: 2 1967: 1 1966: 67 Member countries with no information: 28	the possibility of compiling a morbidity index.
		a. Physicians per 1,000 of the population	For 1970: 0 countries 1969: 0 1968: 0 1967: 78 1966 and earlier: 21 countries Member countries with no information: 1	Data processed by WHO and published in <u>World Health Statistics Annual</u> . There is need to standardize the definition of a "practising physician, nurse, dentist" etc. and improve the coverage.
		b. Nurses per 1,000 of the population	For 1970: 0 countries 1969: 0 1968: 0 1967: 73 1966 and earlier: 16 countries Member countries with no information: 11	There is also a need to generate information regarding the geographic dispersal of facilities (relative to population distribution) in order to measure accessibility.
		c. Hospital beds per 1,000 of the population	For 1970: 0 countries 1969: 0 1968: 0 1967: 70 1966 and earlier: 28 countries Member countries with no information: 1	
		d. Dentists per 1,000 of the population	For 1970: 0 countries 1969: 0 1968: 0 1967: 73 1966 and earlier: 15 countries Member countries with no information: 12	

Strategy element	Identifying paragraph a/	Proposed indicator	Availability of indicator in April 1971 ^{b/}	Remarks
17. Provision of an adequate supply of potable water	68	No indicator yet determined.	Nil	See Housing, No. 19 below.
18. Improvement of nutrition	18a 69	<p>a. Average daily intake of calories) For 1970: 0 countries 1969: 0 1968: 15</p> <p>b. Average daily intake of protein) 1967 and earlier: 42 countries Member countries with no information: 36</p> <p>c. Average daily intake of protein of animal origin)</p>		<p>Data processed by FAO and published in the State of Food and Agriculture.</p> <p>There is a need to generate information on a personal and household basis in order to measure dispersion around the average and to monitor the position of "vulnerable" groups in the population.</p>
19. Improvement of housing	18e	<p>a. Average number of occupants per room</p> <p>b. Proportion of dwellings with 3 or more occupants per room</p> <p>c. Proportion of dwellings with 2 or fewer rooms</p>	<p>For 1970: 0 countries 1969: 0 1968: 0</p> <p>1967 and earlier: 47 countries Member countries with no information: 51</p> <p>For 1970: 0 countries 1969: 0 1968: 0</p> <p>1967 and earlier: 28 countries Member countries with no information: 70</p> <p>For 1970: 0 countries 1969: 0 1968: 0</p> <p>1967 and earlier: 53 countries Member countries with no information: 45</p>	<p>Data processed by the United Nations Statistical Office and published in the Statistical Yearbook.</p> <p>Coverage and quality generally poor.</p> <p>Urgent need: urban sample surveys, rural sample surveys, devising some means of enumerating the population without dwellings as defined.</p>

Strategy element	Identifying paragraph a/	Proposed indicator	Availability of indicator in April 1971 ^{b/}	Remarks
		d. Proportion of dwellings with piped water	For 1970: 0 countries 1969: 0 1968: 0 1967 and earlier: 25 countries Member countries with no information: 74	
		e. Proportion of dwellings with electricity	For 1970: 0 countries 1969: 0 1968: 0 1967 and earlier: 44 countries Member countries with no information: 55	
		f. Proportion of dwellings with flush toilets	For 1970: 0 countries 1969: 0 1968: 0 1967 and earlier: 33 countries Member countries with no information: 66	
20. Well-being of children	18f	Indicators not yet devised)		Until appropriate indicators are worked out, progress in these fields will be followed by means of all the other socio-economic indicators used for elements 9-19, for which, wherever possible separation by age and sex will be sought.
21. Participation of youth in the development process	18g	Indicators not yet devised)	Nil	
22. Integration of women in the development effort	18h	Indicators not yet devised)		

Strategy element	Identifying paragraph a/	Proposed indicator	Availability of indicator in April 1971 ^{b/}	Remarks
23. Expansion and diversification of exports of manufacturers	31	a. Annual average rate of increase in exports of SITC 5-8 or their equivalent b. Ratio of exports of SITC 5-8 or their equivalent to total exports c. Proportion of SITC 5-8 experts or their equivalent accounted for by various numbers of specific items	For 1970: 0 countries 1969: 0 1968: 53 1967: 16 1966: 5 1965 and earlier: 4 countries Member countries with no information: 22	Data processed by the International Trade Centre. As SITC is not yet available for most developing countries, other systems of classification will have to be used, based on the Yearbook of International Trade Statistics.
24. Expansion of intra-trade	39	a. Proportion of exports going to other developing countries b. Proportion of imports coming from other developing countries c. Rate of increase in intra-trade	For 1969: 48 countries 1968: 65 1967 and earlier: 0 countries Member countries with no information: 5	Data processed by International Trade Centre, International Monetary Fund, <u>Direction of Trade.</u>
25. Extent of regional and subregional integration	39	a. Rate of increase in the trade between integrating countries b. Exports to integration partners as a proportion of total exports c. Imports from integration partners as a proportion of total imports	As for No. 24	Investment data at the project level still await development. Method of monitoring institutional changes will have to be devised. International Monetary Fund, <u>Direction of Trade.</u>

Strategy element	Identifying paragraph a/	Proposed indicator	Availability of indicator in April 1971 ^{b/}	Remarks
26. Strengthening and streamlining tax administration	41	d. Proportion of investment in common projects	No international data available	
		a. Rate of increase in tax revenue	Budget data For 1970: 9 countries 1969: 24 1968: 8 1967 or earlier: 2 countries Member countries with no information: 50	Data on government sector of SNA, processed by United Nations Statistical Office. Data on government finance presented in United Nations, <u>Statistical Yearbook</u> .
		b. Tax revenue as a proportion of gross domestic product		
		c. Taxes on imports as a proportion of total tax revenue		
		d. Taxes on exports and exporters as a proportion of total tax revenue	National accounts data (on government sector) For 1970: 0 countries 1969: 1 1968: 19 1967 or earlier: 27 countries Member countries with no information: 49	Additional information will be required to provide the necessary detail about tax collection and to ensure the incorporation of provincial and local taxation with that of the central government.
		e. Expenditure on tax collection as a proportion of total revenue		
		f. Taxes on personal and corporate incomes as a proportion of total tax revenue		
		g. Number of income tax payers		
27. Containment of current public expenditure	41	a. Proportion of current expenditure to total tax revenue		National budgets. The required detail is not available in international sources of information.
		b. Expenditure on education, health and other real services as a proportion of total current expenditure	As for No. 26	

Strategy element	Identifying paragraph a/	Proposed indicator	Availability of indicator in April 1971 ^{b/}	Remarks
		f. Payments and receipts of insurance income to and from abroad	<p>i. Insurance or merchandise trade For 1970: 0 countries 1969: 6 1968: 21 1967 or earlier: 3 Member countries with no information: 63</p> <p>ii. Other insurance For 1970: 0 countries 1969: 12 1968: 33 1967 or earlier: 4 Member countries with no information: 4</p>	Data processed by International Monetary Fund and published in <u>Balance of Payments Yearbook</u> .
31. Expansion of tourism	55	a. Receipts from tourism as reported in the balance of payments	For 1970: 5 countries 1969: 43 1968: 16 1967 and earlier: 3 Member countries with no information: 27	International Monetary Fund, <u>Balance of Payments Yearbook</u> .
		b. Number of beds of tourist accommodation	No international data	National sources will have to be developed.
32. Expenditure on research and development	61 T	Ratio of expenditure on research and development to gross domestic product	No data for developing countries	Before this can be monitored a workable definition of "R and D" will have to be elaborated.
33. Improvement of ecological balance	72	Indicators still to be devised	Nil	This is an area for future research
34. Inventory of natural resources	74	Coverage of surveys: a. topographic b. geological c. fauna d. flora e. hydrological f. soils	No international data	National sources will have to be developed

Data processed by FAO and
published in Production
Yearbook

Strategy element	Identifying paragraph a/	Proposed indicator	Availability of indicator in b/ April 1971	Remarks
			<p>iii. 1968/69: 83 countries) Member countries with no) information: 23)</p>	
	d.	Value added in agriculture per capita	<p>For 1970: 0 countries 1969: 3 1968: 43 1967: 9 1966 or earlier: 17 Member countries with no information: 24</p>	<p>SNA by sector See No. 2 and No. 4 above.</p>
	e.	Proportion of crop marketed	Nil	Data will have to be developed
	f.	Yield per hectare planted for cereals	<p>For 1969-1970: 0 countries 1968: 102 1967 or earlier: 2 Member countries with no information: 4</p>	
37. Improvement in industry	76	a.	<p>Value added in industry i. per dollar invested ii. per person employed</p>	<p>SNA by sector published in <u>Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics</u></p>
		b.	<p>Use of mechanical power i. Capacity of power equipment in place ii. Electricity consumed by industry</p>	<p>Data processed by UNIDO and published in <u>Growth of World Industry</u></p>
			<p>For 1969-1970: 0 countries 1968: 40 1967: 12 1966 or earlier: 19 Member countries with no information: 24</p>	
			<p>For 1964-1970: 0 countries 1963: 7 1962 or earlier: 21 Member countries with no information: 64</p>	
			<p>For 1965-1970: 0 countries 1964: 2 1963: 3 1962 or earlier: 7 Member countries with no information: 80</p>	

Strategy element	Identifying paragraph a/	Proposed indicator	Availability of indicator in April 1971 ^{b/}	Remarks
		c. Employment		
		i. Number of workers	For 1968-1970: 0 countries 1967: 13 1966 and earlier: 13 Member countries with no information: 69	
		ii. Wage bill	For 1968-1970: 0 countries 1967: 13 1966 and earlier: 17 Member countries with no information: 64	
38. Expansion in infrastructure	77	a. Length of operating railways	For 1969-1970: 0 countries 1968: 44 1967 and earlier: 11 Member countries with no information: 41	Data published in United Nations Statistical Yearbook plus national sources
		b. Length of metalled road	No international information	Data will have to be developed from national sources
		c. Installed power generating capacity	For 1969-1970: 0 countries 1968: 53 1967: 22 1966 and earlier: 19 Member countries with no information: 11	United Nations, Statistical Yearbook plus national sources
		d. Number of telephones	For 1969-1970: 0 countries 1968: 95 Member countries with no information: 6	
39. Strengthening of planning mechanisms	78	Indicator not yet devised	Nil	Research at the national level required
40. Strengthening of public administration	78	Indicator not yet devised	Nil	Research at the national level required