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## LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT OF A COUNTRY: A POSSIBLE NEW APPROACH\*

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**ABSTRACT.** Human development is a multidimensional phenomenon. It depends on a number of non-monetary aspects of life (social indicators of development). Per capita gross domestic product (PCGDP) is a means to achieve these non-monetary aspects of life. To what extent PCGDP of a country is transformed into social development is an important phenomenon. Income elasticities of social indicators with respect to PCGDP reflect such relationship. This study attempts to find income elasticities of eight social indicators of development with respect to per capita real gross domestic product (PCRGDP) adjusted for purchasing power parity and expressed in international dollars for four points of time: 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990. The income elasticities of social indicators may be identified as necessity, luxury and inferior. On the basis of the nature of the income elasticities of the social indicators of development the level of development of a country may be identified. This paper attempts to identify the level of development of a country on the basis of the nature of the income elasticities of the social indicators of development.

### INTRODUCTION

Level of development of a country for a long period was used to be measured by Per Capita Gross Domestic Product (PCGDP). But the experience of the 1950s and 1960s when a large number of countries achieved the overall growth targets of the United Nations but the levels of living of the masses of people remained for the most part unchanged. This signaled that something was very wrong with this narrow definition of development. In reality development of the level of livings of the human beings of a country is a multi-dimensional phenomenon. It depends on a number of non-monetary aspects of life (social indicators of development). In fact PCGDP is a means to achieve these aspects of life. Level of development a country has achieved depends to what extent PCGDP is transformed into social development. In reality, income has not uniformly translated into social development in all the countries. Sri Lanka, Chile, Costa Rica,

Jamaica, Tanzania and Thailand do far better in human development than they do in income showing that they have directed more of their income towards social development. On the other hand, Oman, Gabon, Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Mauritania, Senegal, Cameroon and United Arab Emirates, do considerably worse in human development, showing that they have not yet translated their income into human progress.

To what extent PCGDP is transformed into social indicators of development is an important phenomenon. For an individual consumer as income changes his consumption of different items changes. Similarly, as income of a country changes its consumption of different social indicators is expected to change. In case of an individual consumer change in the quantity of consumption of any item in response to his change in income is used to be measured by income elasticity of demand. The idea of income elasticity of demand could be used to reflect a country's responsiveness of each social indicator of development in response to change in income. According to the different values of the income elasticity of demand it is possible to divide all goods into three categories: necessity (N), luxury (L) and inferior (I). Income elasticity of those goods are positive but less than one, are denoted as necessity goods. In other words, these goods claim a declining proportion of the consumer's income as he becomes richer. In fact these goods are the essential goods in the consumption basket of a consumer. Luxury goods are the goods for which income elasticity is greater than one, that is, these goods bulk larger in consumer's budget as he become richer. In reality, these goods satisfy superfluous wants of the consumers. The luxury commodities enter into the consumption basket of a consumer after his necessities are fulfilled. The goods for which the value of income elasticity is negative are called inferior goods. These goods are such that consumer reduces his consumption of these goods as his income increases. In this context it is to be noted that goods cannot be rigidly separated into these categories. The characterization of a commodity as necessity, luxury and inferior is subject to time, place and level of income. What is luxury at a point of time may be regarded as necessity at some other point of time. What is luxury to a poor may be regarded as necessity to a rich. A commodity considered to be inferior to a rich man may be necessity to a poor man. Nevertheless

the classification is useful because the standard of living of a consumer may be judged by the necessities, inferiors and luxuries he enjoys. Similarly it is possible to identify the level of development of a country looking at the nature of the income elasticities of different social indicators of development. In this respect two salient features of income elasticity of demand of individual consumer may be noted: (a) Income elasticity of a commodity changes as the consumer becomes richer. (b) As a consumer's income rises more and more commodities become necessity items to him. These features are expected to be observed in case of income elasticity of social indicators for a country. In this context a Country's level of development may be denoted by very low, low, medium, high and very high.

We select eight social indicators of development such as urban population as percentage of total population (UPOP), life expectancy at birth (LIFE), calorie intake per capita as percentage of requirement (CALO), Infant survival rate (INFS), physician per 1000 of population (PHYS), adult literacy rate (ADLI), teacher-pupil ratio (primary) (TPRP), passenger car per 1000 of population (PCAR). Rationale for selecting these variables is presented in the next section of this paper. This study uses per capita real gross domestic product (PCRGDP).<sup>1</sup>

The countries may be labelled to achieve very low, low, medium, high or very high level of development according to the income elasticities of the eight selected social indicators of development with respect to PCRGDP. The countries characterized by LIFE, INFS and TPRP as the necessity items, PHYS, CALO and PCAR as the luxury items and ADLI and UPOP as the inferior items at very low level of development. The countries with low level of development are featured by LIFE, INFS, CALO and TPRP as the necessities and ADLI, UPOP, PHYS and PCAR as the luxuries. The medium level of development are featured by LIFE, INFS, CALO and TPRP as the necessities and ADLI, UPOP, PHYS and PCAR as the luxuries. The medium level of development are characterized by LIFE, INFS, ADLI, UPOP, CALO and TPRP as the necessity items, PHYS as the luxury item. The countries with high level of development are featured by LIFE, INFS, ADLIM, UPOP, CALO and TPRP as the necessities, PHYS as the luxury item and PCAR as the inferior item.

TABLE I  
Level of development of a country

development level indicators (1)	very low (2)	low (3)	middle (4)	high (5)	very high (6)
UPOP	I	L	N	N	N
LIFE	N	N	N	N	N
CALO	L	N	N	N	N
INFS	N	N	N	N	N
PHYS	L	L	L	L	L
ADLI	I	L	N	N	N
TPRP	N	N	N	N	L
PCAR	L	L	L	I	I

• *Notes:*

N : Necessity

L : Luxury

I : Inferior

Very highly developed countries are characterized by LIFE, INFS, ADLI, UPOP and CALO as necessities, PHYS and TPRP as the luxuries and PCAR as the inferior item. A synoptic view of these characterization of countries has been presented in Table I.

At very low level of development the countries are not in a position to expand ADLI and UPOP. These are inferior items of consumption and the countries prefer other social development to ADLI and UPOP. On the other hand PCAR is an inferior item for high and very high level of development. In fact at certain stage of development most of the inhabitants of the country could afford own car. Consequently, PCAR grow at lesser rate than income per capita.

#### CHOICE OF INDICATORS

In the study the choice of indicators of social development is governed by two apparently conflicting principles: maximum coverage

of various aspects of social development and parsimony regarding the number of variables. The variables we choose are:

Broad group <sup>2</sup>	Indicator	Indicator name used in the study
1. Population	Urban population (% of total)	UPOP
2. Demographic characteristics	Life expectancy (years)	LIFE
3. Health and nutrition	Calorie supply percapita (% of requirement)	CALO
	Infant survival rate (per 100 of live births)	INFS
	Physician per 1000 of population	PHYS
4. Education	Adult literacy rate (% of total population over age 15 yrs)	ADLI
	Teacher pupil ratio primary	TPRP
5. Consumption	Passanger car per 1000 of population	PCAR

All the indicators chosen here are related to the outcomes of a development process. These indicators are considered to be representative of the list of indicators within the broad group. Some of these indicators are also listed as representative indicators in Hicks - Streeten<sup>3</sup> study

Broad group	Variable
Health	LIFE
Education	ADLI
Food	CALO
Water supply and sanitation	INFS

Next few paragraphs present rationales behind choice of each indicator.

#### *UPOP*

We incorporate percentage of total population residing in the urban areas with a view that this indicates the percentage of total population with urban facilities such as better sanitation, medical and

educational facilities, better communications, access to safe water etc. There is a close association between urbanization and industrialization. Moreover, "urbanization promotes values favourable to participation, entrepreneurship, and industrial growth; in particular, cities typically tend to innovate and accept change, since in the relatively impersonal and fragmented setting of urban life the all embracing bonds of traditional community systems are difficult to maintain".<sup>4</sup>

### *LIFE*

Life expectancy at birth directly reflects the levels of health, nutrition and income and thus indirectly links the employment and shelter. A low figure usually shows there is a sizeable percentage of the population facing poor living conditions and there is a lack of proper health facilities in the country.

### *CALO*

Calorie intake percapita as percentage of requirement is the third variable chosen in this study. For countries where available calorie per person, are below the level of requirement, there exists almost certainly a significant problem of malnutrition. The problem of malnutrition is closely associated with the problem of low productivity and ultimately low national income.

### *INFS*

Infant survival rate along with playing a significant role in interpreting life expectancy of a country reflects nutrition and sanitary conditions of the country. This indicator also reflects the prevalence of contagious disease in a country, as infants are more susceptible to these problem. This indicator shows very rapid response to many health policies. It is obvious that where infant mortality rate is very high there are many people living in conditions under which basic health needs are not met.

### *PHYS*

The health situation of a population depends mainly upon the health services available. The old industrialized countries have experienced slow but steady progress for countries in regard to health services. In the newly independent poor countries it is an enormous task to build

up health services approaching the levels now existing in the rich countries. It required education and various kinds of paramedical personnel on a large scale. It is expected that there are many more patients to share the service of one physician or nursing person in the poor countries than in the rich ones. Physician per thousand of population, therefore, provides a general picture of the quantity of health care available in a country.

#### *ADLI*

Adult literacy rate is a direct measure of achievement of one basic right of the human beings, minimum education. This indicator is also well correlated with many other indices of quality of life such as measures of employment, income or health and therefore, adult literacy can be considered the most excellent overall quality of life indicator.

#### *TPRP*

Teacher – pupil ratio in the primary level of education is the seventh variable selected in our study. This attitude gives an indication of quality of educational care available in the primary level of education. The higher the number of pupil per teacher lower is the quantity and quality of personal care available for each pupil in the school.

#### *PCAR*

The last variable selected is the passenger car per thousand of population. This reflects the level of communication and transportation in the country. In fact, better the transportation system in a country more widespread is the medical and educational facilities.

#### *PCRGDP*

The standard measure of economic growth is PCGDP. No doubt it is an acceptable indicator for measuring a specific country's economic performance, but its utility in cross-country study is not beyond question. The major problem associated with the choice of PCGDP as an indicator for comparing the level of economic development of a number of countries is the conversion of each country's PCGDP to a common currency. The most widely used method is to convert the PCGDP of each country to US Dollars using exchange rates between the country's currency and the US Dollar. This method implicitly

assume that the purchasing power parity of US \$1 is equivalent in all the countries being compared. This assumption is not correct. For the purpose of comparison the indicator used to measure economic growth should be adjusted for purchasing power parity. Therefore, the indicator chosen in this study is Per Capita Real Gross Domestic Product (PCRGDP) which is adjusted for purchasing power parity and expressed in the International Dollars.

#### DATA

The data for 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990 on all the social indicators considered in this study have been obtained from different issues of World Tables and World Development Reports. Figures not available for these 4 years have been imputed in some cases by figures from around these years. The data for actual calorie per capita for 1990 are not available. We approximate these figures using the ratio between percentage of requirement and actual supply for the year 1980.

A few variable required to be transformed to make all the variables move in the same direction along with the level of development. Data obtained from the official sources mentioned are infant mortality rate, population per physician, pupil – teacher ratio. These variables are negatively related with the level of development while other variables have positive correlations with the level of development. We transform these variables as follows:

- a. Infant survival rate (INFS) =  $1000 - \text{Infant mortality rate}$
- b. Physician per 1000 of population =  $1000 / \text{population per physician}$ .
- c. Teacher – pupil ratio =  $1 / (\text{pupil} - \text{teacher ratio.})$

The data for per capita real gross domestic product (PCRGDP) have been taken from Summers and Heston (1984, 1988).<sup>5</sup>

#### THE SAMPLE

The principle we follow in choosing countries for our sample is wide representation from all income groups and all regions. But uniformity in number representing each income group or region cannot be maintained as our objective is to obtain uniform sample for



four years under study and to have all the variables for all samples. Ultimately, our sample consists of 92 countries. These countries may be subdivided into three income groups : high income, middle income and low income following the World Bank classification of countries for 1990 per capita gross domestic product. List of the sample countries is provided in the Appendix.

#### METHODOLOGY

The first step in this respect is to choose the appropriate form of the equation explaining the relationship between PCR GDP and each of the eight social indicators. In this context, ordinary least squares (OLS) method is used to find the best fit equation where each of the social indicators is the dependent variable and PCR GDP is the independent variable. In this respect, most often used alternative forms of equations has been considered. The attempted forms here are:

$$\begin{aligned} X &= A + BY \\ X &= A + B \ln Y \\ \ln X &= A + BY \\ \ln X &= A + B \ln Y \\ X &= A + B/Y \\ \ln X &= A + B/Y \\ X &= A + BY + Cy^2 \\ X &= A + BY + C/Y \\ X &= A + B \ln Y + C/Y \\ X &= A + B \ln Y + C/Y \end{aligned}$$

Where, X denotes dependent variable, i.e. any one of the eight social indicators used in this study.

Y denotes independent variable, i.e. PCR GDP.

A, B, C are the parameters.

The best fit form of the equation for each social indicator for each of the four years 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990 has been chosen. The choice of the best fit form is based on the value of the coefficient of determination adjusted for degrees of freedom (R – Bar Square) and F – ratio. The forms selected are given below in Table II.

TABLE II  
Selected form of the equation for eight social indicators

Indicators	1960	1970	1980	1990
UPOP	$X = A + B \ln Y$	$X = A + B \ln Y$	$X = A + B \ln Y$	$X = A + B \ln Y$
LIFE	$X = A + B \ln Y$	$X = A + B \ln Y$	$X = A + B \ln Y$	$X = A + B \ln Y$
CALO	$X = A + B \ln Y$	$X = A + B Y$	$X = A + B \ln Y$	$X = A + B \ln Y$
INFS	$X = A + B \ln Y$	$X = A + B \ln Y$	$X = A + B \ln Y$	$X = A + B \ln Y$
PHYS	$\ln X = A + B \ln Y$	$\ln X = A + B \ln Y$	$\ln X = A + B \ln Y$	$\ln X = A + B \ln Y$
ADLI	$X = A + B \ln Y$	$X = A + B \ln Y$	$X = A + B \ln Y$	$X = A + B \ln Y$
TPRP	$X = A + B \ln Y$	$\ln X = A + B \ln Y$	$\ln X = A + B \ln Y$	$\ln X = A + B \ln Y$
PCAR	$\ln X = A + B \ln Y$	$X = A + B Y$	$\ln X = A + B \ln Y$	$\ln X = A + B \ln Y$

#### CHANGING NATURE OF SOCIAL INDICATORS OF DEVELOPMENT

Table III draws attention to the changing nature of the eight social indicators in respect of their income elasticities for the years 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990.<sup>6</sup> As is evident from the table, LIFE, CALO and INFS are depicted as necessity items at all levels of income and for all the years under study. This throws light to the fact that LIFE, CALO and INFS are the most necessity items in the consumption basket of a country (in respect of social indicators of life) such as the staple foods in the consumption basket of a household.

On the contrary PHYS is a luxury item at all levels of income through out the period under study. This implies that even in 1990 for the country with the highest level of income PHYS is a luxury item and have to spend proportionately more than their increment in PCRGDP.

PCAR is a luxury item for 1960, 1970 and 1980 for all the 92 countries under study but is an inferior item for 1990 for all countries.

TPRP pictures as a necessity item in 1960, 1970, 1980 for all the countries and for almost all the countries in 1990. Only for very high income countries such as Federal Republic of Germany (10708),<sup>7</sup> Denmark (10884), Canada (121963), USA (12532), Norway (12623) TPRP is found to be a luxury item for 1990. This draws attention to the fact that TPRP in those countries has reached such a position that if these countries intend to increase TPRP further they have to spend very high proportion of their PCRGDP for that purpose.

TABLE III  
Nature of the social indicators of life: Inter temporal variation

Indicators (1)	N (2)	1960			1970			1980			1990		
		L (3)	I (4)	N (5)	L (6)	I (7)	N (8)	L (9)	I (10)	N (11)	L (12)	I (13)	
UPOP	X	>243 <657	>657	>650	<650	X	<565	>565	X	>310	>310	X	
LIFE	all	X	X	all	X	X	all	X	X	all	X	X	
CALO	all	X	X	all	X	X	all	X	X	all	X	X	
INFS	all	X	X	all	X	X	all	X	X	all	X	X	
PHYS	all	X	X	all	X	X	all	X	X	all	X	X	
ADLI	7546	>208 <546	<208	>500	<500	X	<300	>300	X	all	X	X	
TPRP	all	X	X	all	X	X	all	X	X	all	X	X	
PCAR	all	X	X	all	X	X	all	X	X	all	X	X	

• Notes:

N : Necessity

L : Luxury

I : Inferior

all: All countries,

X : No country,

> greater than PCRGDP mentioned

< less than PCRGDP mentioned.

For UPOP and ADLI we find income elasticities greater than unity at very low levels of income and income elasticities lie between zero and unity for the rest of the countries in 1970 and 1980. This implies that for these two years UPOP and ADLI are luxury items for very low income countries and necessities for the rest. As item of consumption the consumer durables in an individual's consumption basket. Such as radio, television, video cassette recorder, cooking range etc: a consumer with very low income treats these items as luxury items with a view that if these items have to be entered into the consumption basket of such a consumer he has to spend a larger proportion of his income on these items. The same items become necessities to a consumer when his income crosses certain level. In 1990 ADLI observed to be a necessity item for all the 92 sample countries. In 1960 at the very low level of income ADLI and UPOP both were inferior items. For Malawi ADLI and UPOP both were found to be inferior items and for Rwanda UPOP was an inferior item in 1960. This implies that for very low income country expenditure for expansion of urbanization and expansion of adult literacy may be reduced with slight increase in PCRGDP. These countries have to spend first on the necessity social items such as INFS, CALO and LIFE.









Table IV. Continued

Country	UPOP		LIFE		CALO		INFS		PIVS		ADLI		TPRP		PCAR																				
	60	70	80	90	60	70	80	90	60	70	80	90	60	70	80	90																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33			
THAILAND	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	L	L	
TOGO	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	L	L
TRIN&TOB	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	L	L
TURKEY	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	L	L
UK	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	L	L
UPVOITA	L	N	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	L	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	L	L
URUGUAY	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	L	L
USA	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	L	L
VENEZUEL	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	L	L
ZAIRE	L	L	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	L	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	L	L	
ZAMBIA	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	L	L	
SIMBABWE	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	L	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	L	L	L	L	

Notes:

CAFREP: CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

DOMREP: DOMINICAN REPUBLICS

FRG: FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

KOREAREP: REPUBLIC OF KOREA

PAPUANG: PAPUA NEW GUINEA

TRIN &amp; TOB: TRINIDAD &amp; TOBAGO

USA: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



Table IV presents changing patterns of social development of sample countries in terms of income elasticities of social indicators of development with respect to PCRGDP. The table picturises that a number of countries started at low level of social development in 1960. Eg. Ethiopia, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Central African Republic, Haiti, India, Kenya, Niger, Tanzania, Sierra Leone, Upper Volta, Zaire, Cameroon, Egypt, Morocco, Congo, Gambia, Liberia, Philippines, Thailand, Togo, Pakistan. They have moved for betterment at different points of time. For example, Cameroon, Egypt, Morocco, Congo, Gambia, Liberia, Philippines, Thailand, Togo uplifted in 1970; Bangladesh, Burma, Burundi, Central African Republic, Haiti, India, Kenya, Niger, Tanzania in 1980; Upper Volta and Zaire in 1990. The table also portrays that Malawi and Rwanda were at very low level of social development in 1960 and improved to low level in 1970. The table further evidences that Canada, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Norway and United States reached very high level of social development in 1990.

#### CONCLUDING REMARKS

The discussions so far throws light to some important aspects of development. The nature of income elasticity of a particular social indicator changes to a country as the country becomes richer. For example adult literacy was a luxury commodity to a number of countries (Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, Madagascar, Niger, Sierra Leone, Zaire etc) in 1960 and 1970 but it becomes necessity in 1980 and 1990 with rise in their income. Another important finding of the study is that as a country becomes richer more and more indicators of social development become necessities to the country. For example, in 1960 LIFE, CALO, INFS, TPRP were necessity items for India but in 1990 UPOP, ADLI were added to the list. These two aspects are similar to the consumer's behaviour with change in income.

This approach seems to have a few significant properties over PCGDP in measuring the level of development of a country. While measuring a country's level of development we are more interested to have the real picture of the standard of living of the people of the country and the social benefits they enjoy rather than their level

of per capita income only. This approach enables us to have a real picture of upliftment of the level of living of a country but PCGDP presents only a distorted picture. Sri Lanka may be considered as an example: according to PCGDP Sri Lanka is in the low income group but according to the present approach Sri Lanka is very close to the many high income countries. Moreover, this approach throws light to each aspect of social development separately and presents the changing scenario of each country in respect to each aspect of social development while PCGDP throws light to the average level of economic development of a country and change in the average level of economic development.

In fine it may be noted that the findings of the study are important in formulation of the policy for social indicators of development of the countries.

#### APPENDIX A

##### *List of Countries*

##### *High Income Group*

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, FRG, Hong Kong, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, U.K., U.S.A.

##### *Middle Income Group*

Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Korea Republic, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela.

##### *Low Income Group*

Bangladesh, Burma, Burundi, Central African Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, India, Kenya, Liberia, Malaysia, Malawi, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan Tanzania, Togo, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

## APPENDIX B

*Inter-Country Inter-temporal Income Elasticities of selected social indicators of Life*

TABLE B.1

1960

Country	LIFE	CALO	INFS	ADLI	PCAR	UPOP	PHYS	TRPP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
ALGERIA	0.2465	0.1156	0.0737	0.5723	1.8503	0.6220	1.6133	0.2507
ARGENTINA	0.2165	0.1868	0.0708	0.4328	1.8503	0.4606	1.6133	0.2196
AUSTRALIA	0.1914	0.2963	0.0679	0.342	1.8503	0.3601	1.6133	0.1938
AUSTRIA	0.2048	0.2301	0.0695	0.3885	1.8503	0.4108	1.6133	0.2076
BANGLANDESH	0.3533	0.0370	0.0810	1.1962	1.8503	2.6163	1.6133	0.3618
BARBADOS	0.2429	0.1219	0.734	0.5533	1.8503	0.5996	1.6133	0.2469
BELGIUM	0.2003	0.2502	0.0689	0.3726	1.8503	0.3930	1.6133	0.2030
BENIN	0.3291	0.0451	0.0797	1.3705	1.8503	1.9648	1.6133	0.3365
BOLIVIA	0.2968	0.0689	0.0769	0.8491	1.8503	0.9633	1.6133	0.2924
BRAZIL	0.2650	0.898	0.0753	0.6824	1.8503	0.7543	1.6133	0.2697
BURMA	0.4045	0.0261	0.0834	6.1288	1.8503	42.4960	1.6133	0.4157
BURUNDI	0.3188	0.0495	0.0790	1.2082	1.8503	1.4534	1.6133	0.3258
CAFREP	0.3098	0.0540	0.0785	1.0883	1.8503	1.2834	1.6133	0.3130
CAMERON	0.3066	0.0558	0.0783	1.0500	1.8503	1.2304	1.6133	0.1921
CANADA	0.1897	0.3061	0.0676	0.3375	1.8503	0.3541	1.6133	0.1921
CHILE	0.2285	0.1525	0.0720	0.4839	1.8503	0.5189	1.6133	0.2321
COLOMBIA	0.2542	0.1037	0.0744	0.6153	1.8503	0.6732	1.6133	0.2586
CONGO	0.2907	0.0660	0.0772	0.8839	1.8503	1.0084	1.6133	0.2964
COSTARICA	0.2480	0.1132	0.0738	0.5804	1.8503	0.6316	1.6133	0.2522
CYPRUS	0.2433	0.1213	0.0734	0.5552	1.8503	0.3646	1.6133	0.1951
DENMARK	0.1926	0.2891	0.0680	0.3470	1.8503	0.3646	1.6133	0.1951
DOM REP	0.2639	0.0910	0.0752	0.6754	1.8503	0.7457	1.6133	0.2686
ECUADOR	0.2786	0.0758	0.0763	0.7810	1.8503	0.8766	1.6133	0.2839
EGYPT	0.3075	0.0553	0.0783	1.0603	1.8503	1.2445	1.6133	0.3139
ELSALVADO	0.2788	0.0756	0.0763	0.7826	1.8503	0.8786	1.6133	0.2841
ETHIOPIA	0.3867	0.0292	0.0826	3.6055	1.8503	0.8786	1.6133	0.3969
FINLAND	0.2026	0.2395	0.0692	0.3808	1.8503	0.4021	1.6133	0.2054
FRANCE	0.1993	0.2549	0.0688	0.3691	1.8503	0.3892	1.6133	0.2020
FRG	0.1931	0.2864	0.0681	0.3486	1.8503	0.3664	1.6133	0.1957
GAMBIA	0.3001	0.0596	0.0778	0.9775	1.8503	1.1320	1.6133	0.3063
GHANA	0.2581	0.0984	0.0747	0.6384	1.8503	0.7009	1.6133	0.2626
GREECE	0.2386	0.1303	0.0730	0.5310	1.8503	0.5735	1.6133	0.2424
GUATEMALA	0.2644	0.9094	0.0752	0.6789	1.8503	0.7500	1.6133	0.2692
GUINEA	0.2822	0.0726	0.0766	0.8100	1.8503	0.9133	1.6133	0.2876
GUYANA	0.2552	0.1022	0.0745	0.6215	1.8503	0.6805	1.6133	0.2597

Table B.1 Continued

Country	LIFE	CALO	INFS	ADLI	PCAR	UPOP	PHYS	TPRP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
HAITI	0.3505	0.0378	0.0809	1.8378	1.8503	2.4722	1.6133	0.3589
HONDURUS	0.2809	0.0737	0.0764	0.7994	1.8503	0.8998	1.6133	0.2863
HONGKONG	0.2644	0.0904	0.0752	0.6789	1.8503	0.7500	1.6133	0.2692
ICELAND	0.2001	0.2508	0.0689	0.3721	1.8503	0.7500	1.6133	0.2692
INDIA	0.3314	0.0442	0.0799	1.4107	1.8503	1.7568	1.6133	0.3389
IRAN	0.2577	0.0989	0.0747	0.6360	1.8503	0.6980	1.6133	0.2622
IRAQ	0.2453	0.1178	0.0736	0.5654	1.8503	0.6139	1.6133	0.2493
IRELAND	0.2227	0.1681	0.0714	0.4582	1.8503	0.4895	1.6133	0.2260
ISRAEL	0.2167	0.1859	0.0708	0.4338	1.8503	0.4618	1.6133	0.2199
ITALY	0.2125	0.2001	0.0703	0.4174	1.8503	0.4432	1.6133	0.2156
JAPAN	0.2285	0.1533	0.0720	0.4825	1.8503	0.5173	1.6133	0.2316
JORDAN	0.2809	0.0737	0.0765	0.7994	1.8503	0.8998	1.6133	0.2863
KENYA	0.3456	0.0393	0.0806	1.7105	1.8503	2.2472	1.6133	0.3538
KOREAREP	0.2936	0.0639	0.0774	0.9115	1.8503	1.0445	1.6133	0.2995
LIBERIA	0.2862	0.0693	0.0769	0.8439	1.8503	0.9566	1.6133	0.2918
MADAGASCAR	0.2966	0.0619	0.0776	0.9406	1.8503	1.0828	1.6133	0.3025
MALAWI	0.4365	0.0219	0.0847	-56.9952	-1.8503	-6.3622	1.6123	0.4495
MALAYSIA	0.2668	0.0876	0.0754	0.6951	1.8503	0.7698	1.6133	0.2717
MAURITIUS	0.2661	0.0884	0.0753	0.6902	1.8503	0.7638	1.6133	0.2709
MEXICO	0.2379	0.1316	0.0729	0.5278	1.8503	0.5698	1.6133	0.2417
MOROCCO	0.2986	0.0606	0.0777	0.9616	1.8503	1.1107	1.6133	0.3047
MOZAMBIQUE	0.2775	0.0768	0.0762	0.7723	1.8503	0.8657	1.6133	0.2827
NETHERLANDS	0.1989	0.2570	0.0688	0.3776	1.8503	0.8657	1.6133	0.2827
NEWZEALAND	0.1962	0.2702	0.0684	0.3586	1.8503	0.3375	1.6133	0.1988
NICARAGUA	0.2661	0.0884	0.0753	0.6902	1.8503	0.7638	1.6133	0.2709
NIGER	0.3482	0.0385	0.0807	1.7754	1.8503	0.3607	1.6123	0.3565
NIGERIA	0.2965	0.0847	0.0756	0.7133	1.8503	0.7922	1.6133	0.2744
NORWAY	0.1993	0.2549	0.0688	0.3691	1.8503	0.3982	1.6133	0.2020
PAKISTAN	0.3378	0.0419	0.0802	1.5357	1.8503	1.9550	1.6133	0.3456
PANMA	0.2515	0.1077	0.0741	0.5998	1.8503	0.6546	1.6133	0.2558
PAPUANG	0.2866	0.0691	0.0769	0.8470	1.8503	0.9606	1.6133	0.0922
PARAGUAY	0.2719	0.0822	0.0758	0.7306	1.8503	0.8136	1.6133	0.2769
PERU	0.2470	0.1149	0.0737	0.5748	1.8503	0.6249	1.6133	0.2511
PHILIPPINES	0.2919	0.0651	0.0773	0.8949	1.8503	1.0227	1.6133	0.2977
PORTUGAL	0.2503	0.1095	0.0740	0.5932	1.8503	0.6467	1.6133	0.2546
RWANDA	0.4086	0.0255	0.0836	7.212	1.8503	-1042.5692	1.6133	0.4200
SIERRAL	0.3404	0.0410	0.0803	1.5908	1.8503	2.0450	1.6133	0.3483
SINGAPORE	0.2552	0.1023	0.0744	0.6211	1.8503	0.6801	1.6133	0.2596
SPAIN	0.2263	0.1581	0.0718	0.4740	1.8503	0.7256	1.6133	0.2660
SRILANKA	0.2613	0.0941	0.0750	0.6589	1.8503	0.7256	1.6133	0.2660

Table B.1 Continued

Country	LIFE	CALO	INFS	ADLI	PCAR	UPOP	PHYS	TPRP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
SUDAN	0.2791	0.0753	0.0764	0.7851	1.8503	0.8817	1.6133	0.2844
SURINAME	0.2414	0.1248	0.0732	0.5451	1.8503	0.5901	1.6133	0.2453
SWEDEN	0.1890	0.3103	0.0675	0.3352	1.8503	0.5901	1.6133	0.1914
SYRIANAR	0.2755	0.0786	0.0761	0.7573	1.8503	0.8468	1.6133	0.2807
TANZANIA	0.3830	0.0299	0.0825	3.3088	1.8503	6.1504	1.6133	0.3930
THAILAND	0.3180	0.0499	0.0790	1.1963	1.8503	2.0557	1.6133	0.3486
TOGO	0.3407	0.0709	0.0803	1.5972	1.8503	2.0557	1.6133	0.3486
TRIN&TOB	0.2141	0.1946	0.0705	0.4235	1.8503	0.4501	1.6133	0.2602
TURKEY	0.2558	0.1014	0.0745	0.6248	1.8503	0.6845	1.6133	0.2602
UK	0.1966	0.2681	0.0685	0.3600	1.8503	0.3791	1.6133	0.1992
UPPERVOLTA	0.3970	0.0273	0.0831	4.7525	1.8503	14.1274	1.6133	0.4077
URUGUAY	0.2091	0.2129	0.0699	0.4042	1.8503	0.4283	1.6133	0.2120
USA	0.1814	0.3597	0.0665	0.3120	1.8503	0.3262	1.6133	0.1836
VENEZUELA	0.2037	0.2349	0.0693	0.3845	1.8503	0.4063	1.6133	0.2065
ZAIRE	0.3835	0.0298	0.0825	3.3477	1.8503	6.2862	1.6133	0.3936
ZAMBIA	0.2902	0.0663	0.0772	0.8792	1.8503	1.0022	1.6133	0.2959
ZIMBABWE	0.2675	0.869	0.0755	0.6995	1.8503	0.7752	1.6133	0.2723

Notes: Dom Rep: Dominican Republic; FRG: Federal Republic of Germany  
 Korearep: Republic of Korea; Papuang: Papua New Guinea  
 Syriar: Syrian Arab Republic; Trin & Tob: Trinidad and Tobago

TABLE B.2  
1970

Country	LIFE	CALO	INFS	ADLI	PCAR	UPOP	PHYS	TPRP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
ALGERIA	0.2056	0.9995	0.0619	0.4059	1.0047	0.5919	1.4524	0.2781
ARGANTINA	0.1806	0.9997	0.0594	0.3658	1.0024	0.4181	1.4524	0.2781
AUSTRALIA	0.1603	0.9999	0.0570	0.2910	1.0012	0.3232	1.4524	0.2781
AUSTRIA	0.1681	0.9998	0.0580	0.3179	0.0016	0.3566	1.4524	0.2781
BANGLADESH	0.2033	0.9990	0.0675	1.3743	1.0179	2.5921	1.4524	0.2781
BARBADOS	0.1862	0.9997	0.0600	0.3892	1.0028	0.4490	1.4524	0.2781
BELGIUM	0.1643	0.9998	0.0575	0.3045	1.0014	0.3399	1.4524	0.2781
BENIN	0.2709	0.9983	0.0667	1.1242	1.0152	1.8261	1.4524	0.2781
BOLIVIA	0.2255	0.9992	0.0636	0.6123	1.0071	0.7745	1.4524	0.2781
BRAZIL	0.2115	0.9994	0.0624	0.5195	1.0053	0.6317	1.4524	0.2781

Table B.2 Continued

Country	LIFE	CALO	INFS	ADLI	PCAR	UPOP	PHYS	TPRP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
BURMA	0.2954	0.9977	0.0681	1.7168	1.0207	4.1563	1.4524	0.2781
BURUNDI	0.2930	0.9978	0.0658	0.9014	1.0121	1.3029	1.4524	0.2781
CAFRREP	0.2556	0.9986	0.0658	0.9014	1.0121	1.3029	1.4524	0.2781
CAMERON	0.2324	0.9991	0.0541	0.6661	1.0082	0.8625	1.4524	0.2781
CANADA	0.1596	0.9999	0.0570	0.2888	1.0011	0.3204	1.4524	0.2781
CHILE	0.1901	0.9996	0.0604	0.4067	1.0031	0.4723	1.4524	0.2781
COLOMBIA	0.2071	0.9995	0.0620	0.4937	1.0048	0.5939	1.4524	0.2781
CONGO	0.2227	0.9992	0.0634	0.5927	1.0068	0.4733	1.4524	0.2781
COSTRICA	0.2002	0.9995	0.0614	0.4561	1.0041	0.5403	1.4524	0.2781
CYPRUS	0.1873	0.9997	0.0601	0.3942	1.0029	0.4556	1.4524	0.2781
DENMARK	0.1604	0.9999	0.0571	0.2914	1.0012	0.3236	1.4524	0.2781
DOM REP	0.2159	0.9993	0.0628	0.5468	1.0059	0.6725	1.4524	0.2781
ECUADOR	0.2234	0.9992	0.0634	0.5971	1.0069	0.7502	1.4524	0.2781
EGYPT	0.2357	0.9990	0.0644	0.6940	1.0087	0.9099	1.4524	0.2781
ELSALVADOR	0.2262	0.9992	0.0679	1.5841	1.0197	3.4556	1.4524	0.2781
ETHIOPIA	0.2913	0.9978	0.0679	1.5841	1.0197	3.4556	1.4524	0.2781
FINLAND	0.1656	0.9998	0.0577	0.3089	1.0014	0.3454	1.4524	0.2781
FRANCE	0.1628	0.9999	0.0574	0.2941	1.0012	0.3270	1.4524	0.2781
FRG	0.1612	0.9999	0.0572	0.2941	1.0012	0.3270	1.4524	0.2781
GAMBIA	0.2410	0.9989	0.0648	0.7427	1.0095	0.9954	1.4524	0.2781
GHANA	0.2173	0.9993	0.0629	0.5559	1.0061	0.6863	1.4524	0.2781
GREECE	0.1816	0.9997	0.0595	0.3697	1.0024	0.4232	1.4524	0.2781
GUATEMALA	0.2151	0.9993	0.0627	0.5415	1.0058	0.6645	1.4524	0.2781
GUINEA	0.2409	0.9989	0.0647	0.7411	1.0095	0.9925	1.4524	0.2781
GUYANA	0.2139	0.9994	0.0626	0.5342	1.0056	0.6535	1.4524	0.2781
HAITI	0.2864	0.9979	0.0676	1.4512	1.0186	2.8801	1.4524	0.2781
HONDURUS	0.2257	0.992	0.0636	0.6144	1.0072	0.7778	1.4524	0.2781
HONGKONG	0.1916	0.9996	0.0606	0.4136	1.0033	0.4818	1.4524	0.2781
ICELAND	0.1685	0.9999	0.0580	0.3192	1.0016	0.3584	1.4524	0.2781
INDIA	0.2684	0.9984	0.0666	1.0830	1.0146	1.7196	1.4524	0.2781
IRAN	0.1967	0.9996	0.0611	0.4984	1.0037	0.5157	1.4524	0.2781
IRAQ	0.2002	0.9995	0.0614	0.4560	1.0041	0.5402	1.4524	0.2781
IRELAND	0.1810	0.9997	0.0595	0.3675	1.0024	0.4202	1.4524	0.2781
ISRAEL	0.1738	0.9998	0.0587	0.3388	1.0019	0.3832	1.4524	0.2781
ITALY	0.1718	0.9998	0.0584	0.3313	1.0018	0.3737	1.4524	0.2781
JAPAN	0.1677	0.9998	0.0579	0.3164	1.0015	0.3548	1.4524	0.2781
JORDAN	0.2244	0.9992	0.0635	0.6043	1.0070	0.7617	1.4524	0.2781
KENYA	0.2716	0.9983	0.0668	1.1360	1.0153	1.8574	1.4524	0.2781
KOREAREP	0.2160	0.9993	0.0628	0.5470	1.0059	0.6729	1.4524	0.2781
LIBERIA	0.2287	0.9991	0.0638	0.6365	1.0076	0.8135	1.4524	0.2781

Table B.2 Continued

Country	LIFE	CALO	INFS	ADLI	PCAR	UPOP	PIYYS	TPRP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
MADAGASCAR	0.2446	0.9989	0.0650	0.7773	1.0101	1.0586	1.4524	0.2781
MALAWI	0.3159	0.9971	0.0624	0.5158	1.0053	0.6263	1.4524	0.2781
MAURITIUS	0.2263	0.9992	0.0636	0.6182	1.0073	0.7838	1.4524	0.2781
MEXICO	0.1916	0.9996	0.0606	0.4136	1.0033	0.4818	1.4524	0.2781
MOROCCO	0.0033	0.9992	0.0634	0.5963	1.0068	0.7490	1.4524	0.2781
MOZAMBIQUE	0.2207	0.9993	0.0632	0.5784	1.0065	0.7210	1.4524	0.2781
NETHERLANDS	0.1643	0.9998	0.0575	0.3045	1.0014	0.3399	1.4524	0.2781
NICARAGUA	0.2106	0.9994	0.0624	0.5150	1.0052	0.6250	1.4524	0.2781
NIGER	0.2631	0.9985	0.0663	1.0017	1.0136	1.5234	1.4524	0.2781
NIGERIA	0.2243	0.9992	0.0635	0.6039	1.0070	0.7611	1.4524	0.2781
NORWAY	0.1658	0.9998	0.0577	0.3097	1.0014	0.3464	1.4524	0.2781
PAKISPAN	0.2531	0.9987	0.0656	0.8702	1.0117	1.2386	1.4524	0.2781
PANAMA	0.1955	0.9996	0.0624	0.5184	1.0053	0.6301	1.4524	0.2781
PAPUANG	0.2114	0.9994	0.0624	0.5184	1.0053	0.6301	1.4524	0.2781
PARAGUAY	0.2208	0.9993	0.0632	0.5794	1.0065	0.7225	1.4524	0.2781
PERU	0.1996	0.9995	0.0613	0.4529	1.0040	0.5359	1.4524	0.2781
PHILIPPINES	0.2338	0.9991	0.0642	0.6781	1.0084	0.8827	1.4524	0.2781
PORTUGAL	0.1895	0.9997	0.0603	0.4039	1.0031	0.4585	1.4524	0.2781
RWANDA	0.3043	0.9975	0.0686	0.2660	1.0029	7.0344	1.4524	0.2781
SIERRAL	0.2513	0.9987	0.0655	0.8495	1.0113	1.1972	1.4524	0.2781
SINGAPORE	0.1915	0.9996	0.0605	0.4130	1.0032	0.4810	1.4524	0.2781
SPAIN	0.1755	0.9998	0.0589	0.3455	1.0020	0.3917	1.4524	0.2781
SRILANKA	0.2349	0.9990	0.0643	0.6877	1.0086	0.8992	1.4524	0.2781
SUDAN	0.2360	0.9990	0.0644	0.6972	1.0087	0.9155	1.4524	0.2781
SURINAME	0.1920	0.9996	0.0606	0.4155	1.0033	0.4842	1.4524	0.2781
SWEDEN	0.1582	0.9999	0.0568	0.2843	1.0011	0.3149	1.4524	0.2781
SYRIANAR	0.2191	0.9993	0.0631	0.5675	1.0063	0.7041	1.4524	0.2781
TANZANIA	0.2783	0.9981	0.0672	1.2650	1.0168	2.2290	1.4524	0.2781
THAILAND	0.2331	0.9991	0.0654	0.8291	1.0110	1.1571	1.4524	0.2781
TOGO	0.2495	0.9988	0.0654	0.8291	1.0110	1.1571	1.4524	0.2781
TRIN&TOB	0.1795	0.9997	0.0593	0.3612	1.0023	0.4122	1.4524	0.2781
TURKEY	0.2055	0.9995	0.0619	0.4845	1.0046	0.5807	1.4524	0.2781
UK	0.1677	0.9998	0.0579	0.3164	1.0015	0.3547	1.4524	0.2781
UPPERVOLTA	0.3059	0.9974	0.0687	2.1430	1.0233	8.0150	1.4524	0.2781
URUGUAY	0.1819	0.9997	0.0596	0.3710	1.0025	0.4248	1.4524	0.2781
USA	0.1559	0.9999	0.0565	0.2768	1.0010	0.3057	1.4524	0.2781
VENEZUELA	0.1717	0.9998	0.0584	0.3310	1.0018	0.3732	1.4524	0.2781
ZAIRE	0.2747	0.9980	0.0670	1.1939	1.0160	2.0172	1.4524	0.2781
ZAMBIA	0.2382	0.9990	0.0645	0.7162	1.0091	0.9485	1.4524	0.2781
ZIMBABWE	0.2232	0.9992	0.0634	0.5956	1.0068	0.7479	1.4524	0.2781

Note: Same as in Table B.1.

TABLE B.3  
1980

Country	LIFE	CALO	INFS	ADLI	PCAR	UPOP	PHYS	TPRP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
ALGERIA	0.1646	0.1339	0.0519	0.3484	1.7438	0.4380	1.3555	0.3691
ARGANTINA	0.1532	0.1263	0.0507	0.3010	1.7438	0.3657	1.3555	0.3691
AUSTRALIA	0.1388	0.1163	0.0492	0.2528	1.7438	1.3714	1.3555	0.3691
BANGLADESH	0.2212	0.1691	0.0565	0.7596	1.7438	1.3714	1.3555	0.3691
BARBADOS	0.1553	0.1277	0.0510	0.3091	1.7438	0.3776	1.3555	0.3691
BELGIUM	0.1389	0.1164	0.0491	0.2503	1.7438	0.2934	1.3555	0.3691
BENIN	0.2232	0.1702	0.0566	0.7835	1.7438	1.4513	1.3555	0.3691
BOLIVIA	0.1829	0.1457	0.0536	0.4418	1.7438	0.5965	1.3555	0.3691
BRAZIL	0.1632	0.1330	0.051	0.3422	1.7438	0.4283	1.3555	0.3691
BURMA	0.2306	0.1746	0.0571	0.8839	1.7438	1.8380	1.3555	0.3691
BURUNDI	0.2278	0.1729	0.0569	0.8435	1.7438	1.6715	1.3555	0.3691
CAFRREP	0.2152	0.1656	0.0561	0.6933	1.7438	1.1694	1.3555	0.3691
CAMERON	0.1887	0.1494	0.0541	0.4776	1.7438	0.6637	1.3555	0.3691
CANADA	0.1855	0.1140	0.0486	0.2396	1.7438	0.2788	1.3555	0.3691
CHILE	0.1607	0.1313	0.0515	0.3312	1.7438	0.4544	1.3555	0.3691
COLOMBIA	0.1669	0.1354	0.0521	0.3587	1.7438	0.4544	1.3555	0.3691
CONGO	0.1843	0.1467	0.0537	0.3412	1.7438	0.4268	1.3555	0.3691
CONSTARICA	0.1630	0.1328	0.0518	0.3412	1.7438	0.4268	1.3555	0.3691
CYPRUS	0.1534	0.1264	0.0508	0.3019	1.7438	0.3669	1.3555	0.3691
DENMARK	0.1376	0.1154	0.0489	0.2460	1.7438	0.2876	1.3555	0.3691
DOM REP	0.1722	0.1389	0.0527	0.3842	1.7438	0.4961	1.3555	0.3691
ECCUADOR	0.1723	0.1390	0.0527	0.3849	1.7438	0.4974	1.3555	0.3691
EGYPT	0.1811	0.1446	0.0535	0.4313	1.7438	0.4974	1.3555	0.3691
ELSALVADOR	0.1903	0.1504	0.0542	0.4880	1.7438	0.6840	1.3555	0.3691
ETHIOPIA	0.2341	0.1464	0.0573	0.9363	1.7438	2.0798	1.3555	0.3691
FINLAND	0.1400	0.1172	0.0492	0.2540	1.7438	0.2985	1.3555	0.3691
FRANCE	0.1378	0.1156	0.0489	0.2466	1.7438	0.2884	1.3555	0.3691
FRG	0.1370	0.1150	0.0488	0.2441	1.7438	0.2849	1.3555	0.3691
GAMBIA	0.1913	0.1510	0.0543	0.4942	1.7438	0.6963	1.3555	0.3691
GHANA	0.1977	0.1550	0.0548	0.5396	1.7438	0.7899	1.3555	0.3691
GREECE	0.1485	0.1231	0.0502	0.2034	1.7438	0.3400	1.3555	0.3691
GUATEMALA	0.1751	0.1407	0.0529	0.3989	1.7438	0.5207	1.3555	0.3691
GUINEA	0.1992	0.1560	0.0549	0.5511	1.7438	0.8147	1.3555	0.3691
GUYANA	0.1837	0.1463	0.0537	0.4464	1.7438	0.6050	1.3555	0.3691
HAITI	0.2204	0.1686	0.0564	0.7505	1.7438	1.3419	1.3555	0.3691
HONDURUS	0.1855	0.1474	0.0538	0.4574	1.7438	0.6254	1.3555	0.3691
HONGKONG	0.1484	0.1230	0.0502	0.2829	1.7438	0.3392	1.3555	0.3591



Table B.3 Continued

Country	LIFE	CALO	INFS	ADLI	PCAR	UPOP	PHYS	TPRP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
ICELAND	0.1404	0.1174	0.0492	0.7551	1.7438	0.3001	1.3555	0.3691
INDIA	0.2144	0.1651	0.0560	0.6856	1.7438	1.1477	1.3555	0.3691
IRAN	0.1682	0.1368	0.0523	0.3648	1.7438	0.4642	1.3555	0.3691
IRAQ	0.1566	0.1286	0.0511	0.3145	1.7438	0.3858	1.3555	0.3691
IRELAND	0.1514	0.1251	0.0505	0.2942	1.7438	0.3373	1.3555	0.3691
ISRAEL	0.1480	0.1227	0.0501	0.2815	1.7438	0.3218	1.3555	0.3691
ITALY	0.1449	0.1206	0.0498	0.2706	1.7438	0.3218	1.3555	0.3691
JAPAN	0.1398	0.1170	0.0492	0.2534	1.7438	0.2977	1.3555	0.3691
JORDAN	0.1844	0.1467	0.0537	0.4509	1.7438	0.6133	1.3555	0.3961
KENYA	0.2182	0.1673	0.0563	0.7250	0.17438	1.2527	1.3555	0.3691
KOREAREP	0.1651	0.1342	0.0520	0.3506	1.7438	0.4415	1.3555	0.3691
LIBERIA	0.1934	0.1523	0.0545	0.5084	1.7438	0.7248	1.3555	0.3691
MADAGASCAR	0.2101	0.1625	0.0557	0.6426	1.7438	1.0322	1.3555	0.3691
MALAWAI	0.2329	0.1759	0.0572	0.9186	1.7438	1.9945	1.3555	0.3691
MALAYSIA	0.1626	0.1326	0.0517	0.3394	1.7438	0.4240	1.3555	0.3691
MAURITIUS	0.1771	0.1420	0.0531	0.4094	1.7438	0.5390	1.3555	0.3691
MEXICO	0.1589	0.1301	0.0513	0.3235	1.7438	0.3995	1.3555	0.3691
MOROCCO	0.1788	0.1432	0.0533	0.4188	1.7438	0.5554	1.3555	0.3691
MOZAMBIQUE	0.1996	0.1562	0.0550	0.5536	1.7438	0.8204	1.3555	0.3691
NETHERLANDS	0.1403	0.1174	0.0492	0.2549	1.7438	0.2998	1.3555	0.3691
NEWZEALAND	0.1454	0.1209	0.0498	0.2724	1.7438	0.3242	1.3555	0.3691
NICARAGUA	0.1773	0.1422	0.0531	0.4104	1.7438	0.5408	1.3555	0.3691
NIGER	0.2090	0.1618	0.0556	0.6324	1.7438	1.0060	1.3555	0.3691
NIGERIA	0.1739	0.1400	0.0528	0.3929	1.7438	0.5106	1.3555	0.3691
NORWAY	0.1373	0.1153	0.0489	0.2453	1.7438	0.2866	1.3555	0.3691
PAKISTAN	0.2020	0.1577	0.0551	0.5731	1.7438	0.8639	1.3555	0.3691
PANAMA	0.1633	0.1329	0.0518	0.3419	1.7438	0.4279	1.3555	0.3691
PAPAUANG	0.1867	0.1482	0.0539	0.4647	1.7438	0.6392	1.3555	0.3691
PARAGUAY	0.1689	0.1367	0.0523	0.3680	1.7438	0.4695	1.3555	0.3691
PERU	0.1690	0.1368	0.0523	0.3686	1.7438	0.4704	1.3555	0.3691
PHILIPPINES	0.1858	0.1476	0.0539	0.4592	1.7438	0.6288	1.3555	0.3691
PORTUGAL	0.1541	0.1269	0.0508	0.3045	1.7438	0.3707	1.3555	0.3691
RWANDA	0.2227	0.1700	0.0566	0.7777	1.7438	1.4314	1.3555	0.3691
SIERRAL	0.2120	0.1636	0.0559	0.6608	1.7438	1.0799	1.3555	0.3691
SINGAPORE	0.1485	0.1231	0.0502	0.2834	1.7438	0.3399	1.3555	0.3691
SPAIN	0.1468	0.1219	0.0500	0.2773	1.7438	0.3313	1.3555	0.3691
SRILANKA	0.1920	0.1515	0.0544	0.4988	1.7438	0.7185	1.3555	0.3691
SUDAN	0.1920	0.1515	0.0544	0.4988	1.7438	0.7054	1.3555	0.3691
SURINAME	0.1591	0.1302	0.0514	0.3245	1.7438	0.4008	1.3555	0.3691

Table B.3 Continued

Country	LIFE	CALO	INFS	ADLI	PCAR	UPOP	PHYS	TPRP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
SWEDEN	0.1365	0.1147	0.0488	0.2426	1.7438	0.2829	1.3555	0.3691
SYRIANAR	0.1626	0.1326	0.0517	0.3397	1.7438	0.4244	1.3555	0.3691
TANZANIA	0.2150	0.1655	0.0561	0.6913	1.7438	1.1639	1.3555	0.3691
THAILAND	0.1809	0.1445	0.0534	0.4306	1.7438	0.8507	1.3555	0.3691
TOGO	0.7013	0.1572	0.0551	0.5673	1.7438	0.8507	1.3555	0.3691
TRIN&TOB	0.1653	0.1343	0.0520	0.3514	1.7438	0.4427	1.3555	0.3691
TURKEY	0.1643	0.1337	0.0519	0.3459	1.7438	0.4356	1.3555	0.3691
UK	0.1435	0.1196	0.0496	0.2657	1.7438	0.3149	1.3555	0.3691
UPPERVOLTA	0.2453	0.1828	0.0579	1.1458	1.7438	3.5118	1.3555	0.3691
URUGUAY	0.1528	0.1260	0.0507	0.2994	1.7438	0.3632	1.3555	0.3691
USA	0.1342	0.1131	0.0485	0.2355	1.7438	0.2733	1.3555	0.3691
ZAIRE	0.2414	0.1806	0.0577	1.0657	1.7438	2.6482	1.3555	0.3691
ZAMBIA	0.2015	0.1573	0.0551	0.5687	1.7438	0.8540	1.3555	0.3691
ZIMBABWE	0.1891	0.1497	0.0541	0.4800	1.7438	0.6685	1.3555	0.3691

Note: Same as in Table B.1.

TABLE B.4

1990

Country	LIFE	CALO	INFS	ADLI	PCAR	UPOP	PHYS	TPRP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
ALGERIA	0.1314	0.1145	0.0346	0.2384	-1.4800	0.3403	1.1403	0.2142
ARGANTINA	0.1235	0.1085	0.0340	0.2136	-1.4800	0.2941	1.1403	0.3486
AUSTRALIA	0.1108	0.0965	0.0329	0.1782	-1.4800	0.2309	1.1403	0.8850
AUSTRIA	0.1107	0.0984	0.0329	0.1779	-1.4800	0.2304	1.1403	0.8929
BANGLADESH	0.1560	0.1328	0.0360	0.3337	-1.4800	0.5829	1.1403	0.0647
BARBADOS	0.1177	0.1040	0.0335	0.1957	-1.4800	0.2630	1.1403	0.5212
BELGIUM	0.1177	0.1040	0.0335	0.1967	-1.4800	0.2260	1.1403	0.9717
BENIN	0.1096	0.0976	0.0328	0.1753	-1.4800	0.6637	1.1403	0.0525
BOLIVIA	0.1612	0.1365	0.0365	0.3587	-1.4800	0.4472	1.1403	0.1089
BRAZIL	0.1244	0.1092	0.0341	0.2164	-1.4800	0.2994	1.1403	0.3282
BURMA	0.1597	0.1354	0.0362	0.3512	-1.4800	0.6386	1.1403	0.0557
BURUNDI	0.1729	0.1448	0.0369	0.4223	-1.4800	0.7597	1.0403	0.0434
CAHREP	0.1633	0.1402	0.0366	0.3850	-1.4800	0.7597	1.1403	0.0434

Table B.4 Continued

Country	LIFE	CALO	INFS	ADLI	PCAR	UPOP	PHYS	TPRP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
CAMERON	0.1441	0.1241	0.0354	0.2839	-1.4800	0.4461	1.1403	0.1095
CANADA	0.1070	0.0955	0.0326	0.1685	-1.4800	0.2150	1.1403	1.2195
CHILE	0.1235	0.1085	0.0340	0.2136	-1.4800	0.2941	1.1403	0.3486
COLOMBIA	0.1282	0.1121	0.0343	0.2279	-1.4800	0.3219	1.1403	0.2599
CONGO	0.1401	0.1211	0.0351	0.2686	-1.4800	0.4095	1.1403	0.1338
COSTARICA	0.1278	0.1118	0.0343	0.2269	-1.4800	0.3199	1.1403	0.2650
CYPRUS	0.1174	0.1038	0.0335	0.1960	-1.4800	0.2617	1.1403	0.5310
DENMARK	0.1083	0.0966	0.0327	0.1718	-1.4800	0.2203	1.1403	0.0884
DOM REP	0.1350	0.1172	0.0348	0.2504	-1.4800	0.3687	1.1403	0.1753
ECUADOR	0.1295	0.1131	0.0344	0.2324	-1.4800	0.3310	1.1403	0.2387
EGYPT	0.1425	0.1228	0.0353	0.2774	-1.4800	0.4304	1.1403	0.1188
EL SALVADOR	0.1423	0.1227	0.0353	0.2768	-1.4800	0.4289	1.1403	0.1198
ETHIOPIA	0.1762	0.1471	0.0370	0.4423	-1.4800	0.0206	1.1403	0.0310
FINLAND	0.1103	0.0981	0.0329	0.1768	-1.4800	0.2286	1.1403	0.9232
FRANCE	0.1094	0.0974	0.0328	0.1746	-1.4800	0.2250	1.1403	0.9918
FRG	0.1085	0.0967	0.0327	0.1723	-1.4800	0.2211	1.1403	1.0708
GAMBIA	0.1612	0.1365	0.0363	0.3585	-1.4800	0.6629	1.1403	0.0526
GHANA	0.1726	0.1446	0.0369	0.4203	-1.4800	0.9104	1.1403	0.0349
GREECE	0.1199	0.1057	0.0337	0.2029	-1.4800	0.2742	1.1403	0.4464
GUATEMALA	0.1366	0.1184	0.0349	0.2559	-1.4800	0.3808	1.1403	0.1608
GUINEA	0.1652	0.1394	0.0365	0.3791	-1.4800	0.739	1.1403	0.0452
GUYANA	0.1413	0.1220	0.0352	0.2730	-1.4800	0.4199	1.1403	0.1259
HAITI	0.1566	0.1332	0.0361	0.3365	-1.4800	0.5915	1.1403	0.0631
HONDURUS	0.1481	0.1270	0.0356	0.2995	-1.4800	0.4859	1.1403	0.0911
HONGKONG	0.1104	0.0983	0.0327	0.1773	-1.4800	0.2294	1.1403	0.9093
ICELAND	0.1105	0.0983	0.0329	0.1775	-1.4800	0.2298	1.1403	0.9037
INDIA	0.1524	0.1302	0.0359	0.3180	-1.4800	0.5367	1.1403	0.0750
IRAN	0.1217	0.1071	0.0338	0.2084	-1.4800	0.2843	1.1403	0.3922
IRAQ	0.1269	0.1111	0.0342	0.2239	-1.4800	0.3139	1.1403	0.2813
IRELAND	0.1177	0.1040	0.0335	0.1968	-1.4800	0.2631	1.1403	0.5205
ISRAEL	0.1152	0.1020	0.0333	0.1898	-1.4800	0.2508	1.1403	0.6270
ITALY	0.1130	0.1003	0.0331	0.1839	-1.4800	0.2406	1.1403	0.7425
JAPAN	0.1100	0.0979	0.0329	0.1761	-1.4800	0.3449	1.1403	0.2113
KENYA	0.1579	0.1342	0.0361	0.3427	-1.4800	0.3060	1.1403	0.0598
KOREA REP	0.1256	0.1101	0.0341	0.2198	-1.4800	0.3060	1.1403	0.3056
LIBERIA	0.1630	0.1378	0.0364	0.3675	-1.4800	0.6946	1.1403	0.0491
MADAGASCAR	0.1626	0.1376	0.0364	0.3659	-1.4800	0.6888	1.1403	0.0497
MALAWI	0.1695	0.1426	0.0367	0.4028	-1.4800	0.8321	1.1403	0.387
MAURITIUS	0.1338	0.1164	0.0347	0.2465	-1.4800	0.3602	1.1403	0.1869

Table B.4 Continued

Country	LIFE	CALO	INFS	ADLI	PCAR	UPOP	PHYS	TPRP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
MEXICO	0.1215	0.1069	0.0338	0.2077	-1.4800	0.2830	1.1403	0.3985
MOROCCO	0.1419	0.1224	0.0352	0.2753	-1.4800	0.4254	1.1403	0.1221
MOZAMBIQUE	0.1611	0.1364	0.0363	0.3580	-1.4800	0.6612	1.1403	0.0528
NETHERLANDS	0.1104	0.0983	0.0329	0.1773	-1.4800	0.2294	1.1403	0.9092
NEWZEALAND	0.1120	0.0995	0.0330	0.1814	-1.4800	0.2364	1.1403	0.8000
NICARAGUA	0.1327	0.1155	0.0345	0.2427	-1.4800	0.3523	1.1403	0.1989
NIGER	0.1666	0.1404	0.0366	0.3867	-1.4800	0.7664	1.1403	0.0429
NIGERIA	0.1586	0.1347	0.0362	0.3461	-1.4800	0.6219	1.1403	0.0581
NORWAY	0.1066	0.0952	0.0326	0.1676	-1.4800	0.2134	1.1403	1.2623
PAKISTAN	0.1431	0.1233	0.0353	0.2798	-1.4800	0.4360	1.1403	0.1153
PANAMA	0.1263	0.1107	0.0342	0.2222	-1.4800	0.3106	1.1403	0.1153
PAPIJANG	0.1396	0.1207	0.0351	0.2667	-1.4800	0.4051	1.1403	0.1374
PARAGUAY	0.1327	0.1155	0.0346	0.2425	-1.4800	0.3518	1.1403	0.1996
PERU	0.1316	0.1147	0.0346	0.2392	-1.4800	0.3449	1.1403	0.2114
PHILIPPINES	0.1397	0.1208	0.0351	0.2674	-1.4800	0.4066	1.1403	0.1361
PORTUGAL	0.1225	0.1077	0.0339	0.2106	-1.4800	0.2884	1.1403	0.3729
RWANDA	0.1733	0.1451	0.369	0.4244	-1.4800	0.9301	1.1403	0.0341
SIERRAL	0.1654	0.1396	0.0365	0.3803	-1.4800	0.7418	1.1403	0.0448
SINGAPOR	0.1095	0.0975	0.0328	0.1749	-1.4800	0.2254	1.1403	0.9834
SPAIN	0.1148	0.1017	0.0333	0.1889	-1.4800	0.2492	1.1403	0.6437
SRILANKA	0.1374	0.1191	0.0350	0.2588	-1.4800	0.3873	1.1403	0.1539
SUDAN	0.1605	0.1360	0.0363	0.3551	-1.4800	0.6515	1.1403	0.0540
SURINAME	0.1234	0.1084	0.0340	0.2132	-1.4800	0.2932	1.1403	0.3522
SWEDEN	0.1094	0.0975	0.0328	0.1747	-1.4800	0.2250	1.1403	0.9904
SYRIANAR	0.1264	0.1107	0.0342	0.2224	-1.4800	0.3110	1.1403	0.2900
TANZANIA	0.1721	0.1442	0.0368	0.4173	-1.4800	0.8965	1.1403	0.0355
THAILAND	0.1335	0.1161	0.0347	0.2455	-1.4800	0.3581	1.1403	0.1900
TOGO	0.1631	0.1379	0.0364	0.3681	-1.4800	0.6965	1.1403	0.0489
TRIN&TOB	0.1139	0.1010	0.0332	0.1865	-1.4800	0.2451	1.1403	0.6884
TURKEY	0.1286	0.1124	0.0344	0.2293	-1.4800	0.3246	1.1403	0.2533
UK	0.1110	0.0987	0.0330	0.2293	-1.4800	0.3246	1.1403	0.2533
UPPERVOLTA	0.1703	0.1430	0.0368	0.4071	-1.4800	0.8507	1.1403	0.0377
URUGUAY	0.1236	0.1086	0.0340	0.2139	-1.4800	0.2947	1.1403	0.3462
USA	0.1067	0.0953	0.0326	0.1678	-1.4800	0.2137	1.1403	1.2532
VENEZUELA	0.1232	0.1083	0.0340	0.2128	-1.4800	0.2926	1.1403	0.3548
ZAIRE	0.1892	0.1561	0.0376	0.5343	-1.4800	1.6938	1.1403	0.0210
ZAMBIA	0.1585	0.1346	0.0362	0.3455	-1.4800	0.6199	1.1403	0.0584
ZIMBABWE	0.1472	0.1263	0.0356	0.2960	-1.4800	0.4767	1.1403	0.0948

Note: Same as in Table B.1.

## NOTES

<sup>4</sup> The author is thankful to the anonymous referee of the journal for many valuable suggestions.

<sup>5</sup> PCR GDP is the Per Capita Real Gross Domestic Product adjusted for purchasing power parity and expressed in the International Dollars.

<sup>2</sup> World Bank: 1983, *World Tables*, Vol. II, 1983, 3rd edition.

<sup>3</sup> Norman Hicks and Paul Streeten: 1979, 'Indicators of development: The search for a basic needs yardstick', *World Development* 7, pp. 567-580.

<sup>4</sup> Irma Adelman and Cynthia Taft Morris: 1973, *Economic Growth and Social Equity in Developing Countries* (Stanford University Press).

<sup>5</sup> Summers, R. and A. N. Heston 'A new set of international comparisons of real product and price levels: Estimates for 130 countries, 1950-1985', *Review of Income and Wealth*, 34, pp. 1-25. Summers, R. and A. N. Heston 'Improved international comparison of real product and its comparison: 1960-1977', *Review of Income and Wealth*, 30, pp. 207-262.

<sup>6</sup> Details of income elasticities for each of the eight social indicators for each country for the years 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990 have been presented in Appendix.

<sup>7</sup> Figures in the parantheses are the per capita real gross domestic products of the respective countries.

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