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**FINAL REPORT**

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A.I.D.  
Reference Center  
Room 1056 NS

**INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON PROJECT**

University of Pennsylvania  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

5/8/72

5/8/72

## Part I: The Nature of the Project

### A. The problem

The lack of accurate data on comparative levels of real output and income in different countries is an important gap in our knowledge of the world economy. When such comparisons are required, the usual practice is to convert the outputs of the various countries to dollars or some other common currency through the use of official exchange rates. As any traveller knows, the official exchange rates often do not reflect the true relative purchasing powers of different currencies, and thus unknown margins of error are introduced into the comparisons. These errors may often be small as is probably the case between the currencies of the United States and Canada\*, for example, but they can also be quite large. The

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\*Cf. Economic Council of Canada, Second Annual Review, Ottawa, December 1965, p. 51f.

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British pound in 1950, for instance, had 40% more purchasing power over a European basket of goods than the official exchange rate with the dollar would indicate.\*

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\*M. Gilbert and I. Kravis, An International Comparison of National Products and the Purchasing Power of Currencies, Paris: OEEC, 1952, pp. 22-23.

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It is likely that larger differences would have been found then and would be found today with respect to the purchasing power of the currencies of less developed countries.

Reasonably accurate comparisons of inter-country differences and real income or product per capita are required for a wide variety of purposes. For one thing, they are very useful in any effort to understand the process of economic growth and development. Since real income is a fundamental variable in most models of

growth or development, we are unable, without reliable income estimates, to make cross sectional comparisons of stages of economic development or to judge the success of development efforts. This is true whether we are interested in savings or investment ratios, growth rates, the role of government, or a number of other key aspects of development.

Such comparisons are also useful for policy purposes at the international and national levels. An appreciation of the real level of income is, for example, of importance in the allocation of aid and in judging its efficacy. It is relevant also to international burden sharing whether for development or military objectives.

At the national level, it is important for planning purposes for both developed and underdeveloped countries to be able to anticipate the patterns of expansion in final demand as income levels rise. Without a reliable indicator of real per capita income, it is very difficult to use the experience of richer countries to anticipate the time pattern of the changes that may be expected to occur in the development of the poorer ones. In Latin America, real income and price comparisons have been made to illuminate the problems that would be raised by economic integration and in Eastern Europe real income comparisons have been used to identify appropriate countries for gauging the performance of a centrally planned economy with respect to waste or economy in the size of inventories.

A careful international comparison of real products and purchasing power has two important by-products. One is that the detailed examination of each country's national accounts data and price statistics in order to insure comparability with those of other countries is bound to call attention to facets of the statistics that can be improved. In some instances, material used for international comparisons can be used as the basis for time series data where such data were lacking or inadequate previously. This may be true, for example, in connection with price indexes for producers durable goods or for construction where the specifications

necessary for international comparisons may subsequently be used for time-to-time indexes within given countries. With respect to national accounts, the need for data on final expenditures may give an impetus to the development of such estimates, particularly in the consumption sector where they have been lacking in many countries.

Another important by-product of the international price comparisons is information on comparative price structures. Such analytical work as has occurred in this area previously has generally taken as a reference standard the price structure in some developed country, very often the U.S. By providing comparative price data for standardized categories for a large number of countries, an average international price structure may be calculated which may for some purposes provide a preferable reference point.

One evidence of the widespread feeling of need for international income comparisons is the fact that so many organizations concerned with international economic problems have attempted to produce their own rough estimates of real per capita incomes. This is true, for example, of the UN, the OECD, the IBRD, and a number of governments including those of Canada, Germany, Japan, the U.S., and several Eastern European countries. There are, in addition, a number of estimates made by individuals and more of these are in the public domain. Virtually all of the private estimates and many of the official ones are based on armchair calculations, many of which may come closer to the truth than the simple conversion at official rates of exchange. Those for which field work has been done vary widely in the intensity and quality of the effort and it is fair to say that the only widely accepted group of estimates that have been made in this field remain those prepared two decades ago under the aegis of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC). That these reports are still kept in print is in itself some testimony to their wide utility.

The reason for the paucity of careful estimates is that they take large resources. In the OEEC study, for example, each of some 50 or 60 components of gross national product was analyzed in order to make either price or quantity comparisons between each of the eight European countries involved in the study and the U.S. In a number of cases special field work had to be carried on in order to determine the relative purchasing power of currency over particular components of GNP such as clothing or investment goods, or to establish the range of quality of a given component of consumption such as housing or shoes. In almost all cases it was necessary to probe much more deeply into the composition of final product than could be done from the published national accounts and other data of the individual countries.

#### B. The organization of the Project

In view of these dimensions of the task, it was clear that a large and well financed study was required to produce authoritative estimates in this area. Experience indicated also that the chances of success would be diminished without the official sponsorship of an intergovernmental agency.

The cost of starting up such an operation in terms of attracting personnel, building up knowledge of data sources, establishing personal contacts with foreign statisticians, and developing techniques is so high that ad hoc operations are bound to be grossly inefficient. In addition, only a relatively limited range of countries can be studied within a short space of time. Thus if the estimates are to have reasonably comprehensive coverage of the various nations and to be revised at, say ten-year intervals on a rolling basis, a permanent unit is required. Such a group can gradually build a system of international income and price comparisons embracing the major developed and underdeveloped countries of the world.

The International Comparison Project was organized in 1968 to meet these needs. It is a cooperative undertaking carried on under the aegis of the Statistical Office

of the United Nations. A major contribution was made by the Ford Foundation in the form of a grant to the University of Pennsylvania enabling the active participation of the latter in the Project for the period ending in June 1972. The World Bank has also made substantial contributions which have been used to finance work in Africa, and the AID contract has financed much of the work with respect to India. Some travel funds for the Japanese work was provided by the Social Science Research Council, and small contributions in terms of real resources have been made by the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Africa. Each participating country contributes substantially through the provision of data, often especially estimated or collected for the Project. The cooperation of the U.S., decided upon by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, has been especially important, since the U.S. has been taken as the base country for the initial comparisons.

#### Part II: Status of the Work

The aim of the Project in this initial phase has been two-fold: first, to develop, test, and describe suitable techniques for a system of international product and purchasing power comparisons, and second, to carry out careful comparisons for a selected number of countries.

The central staff of the Project has consisted of two groups, one physically located at the UN and the other at the University of Pennsylvania. The immediate responsibility for the undertaking has rested with the Project Director and the Associate Project Director (the two being in continuous touch with each other, the former located in Philadelphia, and the latter in New York). The Project staff has consisted of about ten professionals plus supporting personnel (divided about equally between the two locations).

A major part of the work has been devoted to the first of these purposes. A substantial effort has been invested in the development of methods, procedures,

worksheets, and manuals. This systematization has been designed to serve two purposes. First, it is aimed at increasing the efficiency and reducing the cost of adding new countries. Secondly, it involves a standardization of procedures and methods that will ensure comparability as the new countries are added. This work required, in the first place, a careful, standardized classification of final expenditures sufficiently detailed to capture the wide variety of products entering into gross domestic product and yet not so detailed as to make it hopeless to obtain the data in many countries of the world. Each category in this classification had to be defined carefully and unambiguously. Secondly, detailed written specifications for price comparisons in consumption, producers durable goods, construction, and government had to be prepared. This turned out to involve nearly a thousand specifications in consumption alone. Thirdly, provision was made for direct quantitative comparisons in certain sectors such as health and education where they seemed advantageous.

Furthermore, an effort was made to obtain wide international agreement on the methods and procedures. National accounts statisticians in most of the participating countries and in a number of UN regional organizations, including the EEC and the ECA, made their contributions to the methods and procedures. With respect to prices, visits to the U.S. were organized for experts from a number of participating countries, and visits of American experts to the countries were also arranged. These visits were intended to ensure that prices were compared for truly comparable objects.

With respect to the second purpose, comparisons are being made for a group of ten countries chosen deliberately so as to provide a large variety with respect to stage income level and stage of development, system of economic organization, and geographical region. The countries are Colombia, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Kenya, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Two kinds of comparisons will result from the Project. One kind will be the traditional binary comparison in which each country is compared with one other country, in the case of this study, with the U.S. In each binary comparison two purchasing power parity comparisons will be presented, the first using U.S. quantity weights and the second using the quantity weights of the partner country. Two corresponding quantity indexes will also be presented. While the binary comparisons are in a sense the most solidly based comparisons that can be made in terms of economic theory, they provide two answers for each pair of countries. Also they do not yield circular or transitive results; that is, the GDP ratio of France to Germany resulting from a binary comparison may be different from the implicit ratio derived from binary comparison of France/U.S. and Germany/U.S.

A more novel feature will be the presentation of a set of multilateral comparisons. These comparisons will differ from the binary comparisons in that they will be transitive; that is, there will be a single cardinal scaling of all the included countries with respect to their real gross domestic product per capita and its major and detailed components. There will be a corresponding set of purchasing power parities.

The details of these outputs of the International Comparison Project are set out more fully in an attached memorandum entitled "Illustrations of Expected Output."

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INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON PROJ. "T"  
ILLUSTRATIONS OF EXPECTED OUTPUT

The purpose of this memorandum is to explain and illustrate the kind of output that will be produced by the International Comparison Project (ICP).

Exhibit I shows the tentative chapter headings of the volume which will contain the full report. Substantial parts of Chapters 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 12 have been written, and the target for completion is the end of summer 1972.

Binary Comparisons

One set of results will consist of binary comparisons. These are illustrated here by a complete but preliminary binary comparison for Kenya-U.S. for the reference year 1967 (the "B" tables). This comparison is preliminary because some corrections or additions to the basic data have to be made and because it has not benefited from the critical scrutiny of the two countries. The tables should therefore be regarded as illustrative of the final output of the ICP and not used in any substantive way. In the final report there will be at least eight other comparisons of this type--Colombia, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, and the U.K., each with the U.S.

The summary binary table, B-1, contains price and quantity comparisons for relatively aggregative breakdowns of expenditures on GDP. It is believed that they will be of sufficient reliability to be employed for analytical purposes. Of course, even among these "publishable" estimates, those for less aggregated categories such as "bread and cereals" will be less reliable than those for more aggregated categories such as "food".

The detailed binary table, B-2, sets out the comparisons in terms of the most detailed categories with which we have worked. (e.g., "rice" and "bread").

The comparisons for these categories\* are in many instances more in the nature of

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\*These are the "multilateral" categories referred to in our "Methods for International Products and Purchasing Power Comparisons," (September 1969), hereafter referred to as "Methods."

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worksheet data than reliable independent estimates of comparative prices and quantities. They are supplied in order to increase the utility of the comparisons by affording users the opportunity to aggregate relatively basic data by methods of their own choosing. In the final report, the detailed binary tables will be placed in an appendix.

The price comparisons for the individual detailed categories are in some instances based on a single item. In most of these cases the category is quite homogeneous (e.g., "coffee"), but in some categories more price comparisons would have been desired. For the large majority of detailed categories the price comparison is a simple geometric mean of the price ratios for two to six specifications. The main reason for using simple rather than weighted averages was the unavailability of data on expenditure weights, particularly--but not only--in developing countries\*; indeed, in many instances the degree of breakdown of

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\*See "Methods...", p. 23.

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expenditures represented by the detailed categories themselves involved a great deal of estimation.

In these tables as well as those presented in connection with the multilateral comparisons (the "M" series of tables), quantity comparisons are on a per capita basis with U.S. = 100, and price comparisons are placed in the form of purchasing power parities (PPPs), i.e., units of foreign currency per U.S. dollar.

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The methods underlying these estimates are substantially those described in previous ICP documents.\* The methods of aggregation for the binary comparisons

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\*Particularly the "Methods..." paper cited above.

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follow traditional lines. Indexes are computed with each country's weights in turn. The general framework thus follows closely the OEEC studies of the early 1950s.\* The main differences are:

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\*M. Gilbert and I. Kravis, An International Comparison of National Products and the Purchasing Power of Currencies--A Study of the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Italy, (Paris: OEEC), 1954; M. Gilbert and Associates, Comparative National Products and Price Levels--A Study of Western Europe and the United States, (Paris: OEEC), 1958.

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1. The more extensive cooperation of the countries has enabled us to make a significantly larger number of consumers goods price comparisons with much more control over the comparability of quality than in the earlier studies.

2. For rents and some durable goods, regression methods of international price comparisons were employed. These methods, which have become feasible as a consequence of advances in economic theory and statistics as well as the advent of computers since the OEEC studies, make it possible to hold constant across countries a number of different quality variables and thus to improve the price comparisons.

3. For construction, reliance has been placed almost entirely upon price comparisons for entire construction projects rather than for measured units of building operations (such as the laying of a certain number of bricks) upon which major reliance was placed in the earlier work.

4. More attention was given in this study, because of the heterogeneity of the countries covered, to problems posed by the existence in some countries of a large rural sector with a substantially different content of consumption from the more westernized urban sector.

5. Because the longer run objective of the ICP is to include many more countries than the ten included in this first stage, much more attention has been given to the development of methods of calculating price and quantity comparisons that are transitive (i.e.,  $I_A/I_C \div I_B/I_C = I_A/I_B$ ). To this matter we now turn.

#### Multilateral Comparisons

A second set of results will consist of multilateral comparisons; that is, comparisons involving all the included countries at once. Methods will be employed that will result in the presentation of a unique cardinal scaling of the countries with respect to each component of GDP.

As an illustration of this kind of output, multilateral price and quantity comparisons for food, beverages and tobacco are presented for ten countries for the year 1970 in the attached series of "M" tables. The present estimates are again presented solely for illustrative purposes. They are based on some rough extrapolations of 1967 data to 1970 for some of the countries and on partial data for others, particularly Colombia and India. The proper data for food, beverages and tobacco and for other categories will be in hand in time for the final report, and transitive multilateral comparisons will be presented in the final report for all components of GDP. As in the case of the binary comparisons, tables for relatively aggregated groupings (i.e., the summary multilateral tables) will be presented in the main body of the report and appendix tables for the detailed categories will be provided.

The first step in producing transitive price indexes is to obtain transitivity at our most detailed level; that is, for each of the 40 detailed categories included in the food, beverages and tobacco sector. One obstacle to achieving this result was that within each category the representative commodities (i.e., the sample of items) differed to some extent from one country to another. The reasons for these differences have been discussed elsewhere\*; their exact nature

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\*I. Kravis and Z. Kenessey, "Output and Prices in the International Comparison Project," mimeo, 12th General Conference, IARIW, Ronneby, Sweden, 1971.

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can be seen in the printout marked Exhibit II (the number "1" indicates a price is available; a blank indicates it is missing). In general, no simple index number formula based on averages of price or quantity ratios will give transitive results when the list of items compared differs from one pair of countries to another.\*

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\*Indeed, even with prices for an identical list of representative goods, not all index formulas will produce transitivity.

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This problem was overcome and the transitivity of the price comparisons for each of the 40 detailed categories was established by applying what may be referred to as the "country-product dummy" (CPD) method.\* The CPD method assumes

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\*See Robert Summers, "International Price Comparisons with Incomplete Data," mimeo, 12th General Conference, IARIW, Ronneby, Sweden, 1971.

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that the prices observed for the various specifications in different countries are systematically related to the countries and the specifications. In a tableau of prices such as would exist if the available prices were entered in place of the

"1"s in Exhibit II, differences in the prices in the various cells are regarded as depending on two factors: the first is the price differences across countries and the second is the price differences across items.\* Accordingly, for each

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\*The term "item" is used here to refer to a particular specification of a commodity for which a price comparison was made.

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detailed category the log of every price found in the tableau is taken as the dependent variable in a regression in which the independent variables consist of two sets of dummy variables; in one set, there is a dummy variable for each item in the tableau, and in the other set there is a dummy variable for each country other than the numeraire country. The coefficient of the dummy variable for each country provides a basis for a direct estimate of the country's price level for that detailed category relative to that of the numeraire country. To be precise, the relative price level is the exponential of the dummy coefficient. (If  $\tilde{\alpha}_i$  is the estimated coefficient for the dummy variable for country  $i$ , then  $\tilde{\beta}_i = e^{\tilde{\alpha}_i}$  is the price index estimate.)

The  $\tilde{\beta}_i$ s obtained from these regressions are the purchasing power parities (PPPs) entered for each detailed category in the table M-8. It may illuminate the underlying method to point out that when the regression equation is fitted to a completely filled in tableau, each  $\tilde{\beta}_i$  is the simple geometric mean of the price ratios for the individual items.

It should be emphasized that while the PPPs are expressed in terms of U.S. dollars, the U.S. serves simply as a numeraire country in this procedure; the relative purchasing powers would be the same if another country had been chosen for this role.

Once the PPPs have been determined in this manner, the quantity comparisons are derived by dividing the PPP for each category for each country into the corresponding expenditure ratio.\* For example, the French quantity index for

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\*For a given category:  $\frac{P_F Q_F}{P_{US} Q_{US}} \div \frac{P_F}{P_{US}} = \frac{Q_F}{Q_{US}}$ , where P represents price, Q quantity, and the subscripts France and the U.S.

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bread was obtained by dividing the ratio of French to U.S. expenditure on bread (155.7 ÷ 23.54 = 6.61) from Table M-6 by the PPP for bread (2.38) from Table M-8. The result (6.61 ÷ 2.38 = 2.78) is entered (multiplied by 100 to place in percentage form) in Table M-9.

The next step is to combine the PPPs and the quantity comparisons for these detailed categories into the desired levels of aggregation (e.g., "rice", "bread", etc. into "bread and cereals"; then "bread and cereals", "meat", etc. into "food"; and so on to "consumption" and "GDP").

The method of aggregation used to produce the aggregations in Tables M-3 and M-4 follows a method originally suggested by Geary and recently amplified by Khamis.\*

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\*R. Geary, "A Note on Comparisons of Exchange Rates and Purchasing Power Between Countries," Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Part I, Vol. 21, 1958, pp. 97-99.

S. H. Khamis, "Some Problems Relating to International Comparability and Fluctuating of Production Volume Indicators," Bulletin of the International Statistical Institute, Vol. 42, Part 2, 1967, pp. 213-320; S. H. Khamis, "Properties and Conditions for the Existence of a New Type of Index Numbers," Sankhya, Ser. B, Vol. 32, 1970, pp. 81-90; S. h. Khamis, "A New System of Index Numbers for National and International Purposes" (to appear in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society).

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The essence of the Geary-Khamis method is that PPPs relative to a set of "international" prices are determined simultaneously with the international prices themselves by means of a system of homogeneous linear equations. The equation system is as follows:

$$(1) \quad p_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^M (e_j p_{ij}) \left( \frac{q_{ij}}{\sum_{j=1}^M q_{ij}} \right)}{M} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

$$(2) \quad e_j = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N p_i q_{ij}}{\sum_{i=1}^N p_{ij} q_{ij}} \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, M,$$

where  $p_{ij}$  and  $q_{ij}$  are the price and quantity respectively of the  $i$ 'th good or service in the  $j$ 'th country;  $p_i$  is the international price of the  $i$ 'th good or service;  $e_j$  is the PPP of the  $j$ 'th country;  $N$  is the number of goods or services; and  $M$  is the number of countries. Equation (1) says that the international price of the  $i$ 'th good or service is the quantity-weighted average of the purchasing-power-adjusted prices of the  $i$ 'th good in the  $M$  countries. Equation (2) says that the purchasing power of a country's currency is equal to the ratio of the cost of its output at international prices to the cost at domestic prices.\*

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\*See R. Summers, "'The' Index Number Problem," 10/18/71.

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Though the system as written consists of  $(N + M)$  unknowns, one is redundant--the sum over  $i$  of (1) being equal to the sum over  $j$  of (2)--and the system is homogeneous.

The inputs for the estimation of the Geary-Khamis equations are the expenditures of M-6 and the PPPs of M-8. The q's are notional q's obtained by dividing the PPPs into expenditure for each detailed category in each country, the expenditures being in each country's own currency.\* The quantity for French

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\*For a given category:  $\frac{P_F Q_F}{PPP_{F/S}} = \frac{P_F Q_F}{P_F / P_S} = Q_F$ , since  $P_S = 1$ . It may be noted that

for purposes of the multilateral comparisons, each detailed category is treated as a single commodity with a price, quantity, and expenditure for each country.

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bread (65.4), for example, was obtained by dividing the French expenditure on bread (155.7 francs) from Table M-6 by the PPP for bread (2.38) from Table M-8.

The solution of the equations yields an international price for each detailed category. This set of prices can be used to value each country's quantities. The international price of bread, for example, is 0.468. The quantities are the notional quantities described above. Thus in the French bread illustration, the quantity 65.4 is multiplied by the international price of bread (0.468) to obtain the value of French bread consumption at international prices. This turns out to be 30.6 and is entered in Table M-10.

The relationships along any row of Table M-10 are identical to those along the corresponding row of Table M-9; that is, relative quantities among the different countries for any given category are the same in both tables. However, the second table (M-10) is in a form that enables us to aggregate simply by addition over whatever categories we choose. That is, the quantities for the detailed categories have been made commensurable from row to row as well as from column to column by valuing them at international prices. This simple additivity is the key to the derivation of the summary tables, particularly M-4 and more indirectly M-3. We

turn now to the set of five summary tables, M-1 through M-5.

The initial summary tables, M-1 and M-2, do not, of course, entail any special procedures; they are simply the expenditures in domestic currency for our selected aggregated categories, expressed first in domestic currency and then as percentages.

To explain the price and quantity comparisons in the summary tables, it is convenient to start with Table M-5. The values in this table simply represent appropriate aggregations of the figures in the corresponding Table M-10. Since these aggregations are summations at international prices of the quantities of a given set of goods consumed by the different countries, they may be recast in index number form. This has been done with the U.S. taken as 100 in Table M-4. For example, Hungarian expenditure on fish at international prices comes to 6.0 while that of the U.S. is 10.02 (Table M-5). The ratio between the two is .596, and the corresponding percentage is entered in Table M-4.

The PPPs for the aggregated categories have been obtained by dividing the quantity ratios in Table M-4 into expenditure ratios taken from Table M-1. For example, when the Hungarian-U.S. expenditure ratio ( $45.9 \div 11.36 = 4.04$ ) the result is a PPP of 6.8 forints per dollar which is entered in Table M-3.

By these means, as the food, beverages and tobacco data illustrate, a unique cardinal scaling of countries' real per capita GDP and of its major and minor subaggregates can be obtained.

## Draft Outline

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS OF  
REAL PRODUCT AND PURCHASING POWERChapterPart I: Introduction

1. The nature of the study and the main results
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    2. Binary comparisons

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Part III: The Results of the Comparisons

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14. The multilateral comparisons

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## Summary Binary Table

## Table B-1

Kenya-U.S., 1967

Expenditures Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parities,  
and Quantity Per Capita

Category	Per Capita Expenditure		Purchasing Power Parity: Kenyan Shillings Per U.S. \$		Quantity Per Capita U.S. = 100	
	U.S. (\$)	Kenya (shillings)	U.S. quantity weights	Kenyan quantity weights	U.S. price weights	Kenyan price weights
PRIVATE CONSUMPTION	2726.633	629.897	6.256	2.549	9.1	3.7
FOOD,REV,TOBAC	524.864	316.718	6.887	3.430	17.6	8.8
FOOD	421.138	282.199	6.660	3.234	20.7	10.1
BREAD CEREALS	51.572	100.929	3.459	3.249	60.2	56.6
MEAT	110.472	38.953	4.952	3.688	9.6	7.1
FISH	9.833	8.674	7.550	5.244	16.8	11.7
MILK CHEESE EGGS	56.127	39.619	5.809	4.611	15.3	12.2
OILS AND FATS	63.520	10.557	4.990	6.178	2.7	3.3
FRUITS VEGETABLES	24.036	31.358	6.077	2.205	59.2	21.5
PROCESSED VEG	24.251	3.081	5.575	6.096	1.5	1.6
COFFEE,TEA,CCCOA	13.504	6.173	7.196	3.427	13.3	6.4
SPICES,SWEETS	49.217	11.265	18.477	5.010	4.7	1.3
BEVERAGES	57.056	20.776	10.450	9.247	3.9	3.5
TOBACCO	46.671	13.744	4.579	4.838	6.1	6.4
CLOTHING FOOTWEAR	210.181	20.073	4.243	1.501	6.4	2.3
CLOTHING	176.743	15.853	4.785	1.489	6.0	1.9
MATERIALS	4.751	2.690	4.035	0.357	158.6	14.0
OUTERWEAR	110.542	11.643	4.817	4.421	2.2	2.0
UNDERWEAR	8.995	0.536	8.235	8.235	0.7	0.7
OTHER APPAREL	19.873	0.525	3.512	1.696	1.6	0.8
FOOTWEAR,REPAIRS	33.437	4.220	1.377	1.545	8.2	9.2
GROSS RENT, FUEL	454.225	65.649	6.486	5.707	2.5	2.2
GROSS RENTS	364.284	56.248	5.372	5.342	2.9	2.9
FUEL AND POWER	89.941	9.401	11.001	9.642	1.1	1.0
HOUSE FURNISHINGS	216.865	30.850	6.123	4.452	4.0	2.9
FURNITURE CARPETS	91.292	8.634	4.785	4.305	2.2	2.0
MAJOR APPLIANCES	36.360	1.851	7.960	0.835	6.1	0.6

HOUSE OPERATION	66.558	22.558	7.302	6.559	5.2	4.6
UTENSILS SUPPLIES	39.825	19.440	8.748	6.656	7.3	5.6
SERVICES REPAIR	49.388	8.924	5.128	5.634	3.2	3.5
MEDICAL CARE	241.293	27.053	4.236	4.415	2.5	2.6
MEDICAL SUPPLIES	42.472	5.776	3.584	3.984	3.4	3.8
MEDICAL SERVICES	112.852	8.761	3.119	3.084	2.5	2.5
HOSPITALS	85.969	12.517	6.024	6.814	2.1	2.4
TRANSPORT	363.410	58.634	6.748	0.970	16.6	2.4
EQUIPMENT	136.275	10.496	8.592	8.507	6.9	0.9
OPERATION COSTS	158.403	16.309	6.251	5.975	1.7	1.6
PURCHASED TRANSPORT	25.070	30.668	0.923	0.545	224.4	132.6
COMMUNICATION	43.662	1.160	6.138	5.920	0.4	0.4
RECREATION, EDUCATION	382.198	63.273	5.040	1.371	12.1	3.3
EQUIPMENT	85.110	6.613	9.324	9.360	0.8	0.8
ENTERTAINMENT	70.184	10.717	2.646	2.613	5.8	5.8
BOOKS, PAPER	37.771	0.628	11.641	10.614	0.2	0.1
EDUCATION	189.133	45.314	2.682	1.098	21.8	8.9
TEACHER SALARIES	153.792	35.006	1.478	0.879	25.9	15.4
OTHER EDUCATION	35.341	10.308	7.921	7.093	4.1	3.7
OTHER EXPENDITURE	333.604	39.657	8.623	4.690	2.5	1.4
PERSONAL CARE	69.707	0.720	10.625	2.901	0.4	0.1
CAFES, HOTELS	124.267	26.151	3.660	3.660	5.7	5.7
OTHER SERVICES	139.630	12.786	12.041	12.041	0.8	0.8
CAPITAL FORMATION	734.366	7.783	5.993	5.051	0.2	0.2
CONSTRUCTION	393.282	4.042	4.998	4.278	0.2	0.2
RESIDENTIAL	122.962	1.263	3.531	3.496	0.3	0.3
NONRESIDENTIAL	150.648	1.029	3.966	3.492	0.2	0.2
OTHER CONSTRUCTION	137.234	1.794	7.283	5.069	0.2	0.2
PRODUCERS DURABLES	341.086	3.741	7.139	6.276	0.2	0.2
TRANSPORT EQUIP.	90.810	1.850	7.855	7.868	0.3	0.3
NONELEC. MACHINERY	133.031	1.606	7.834	7.524	0.2	0.2
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	51.663	0.410	6.622	6.255	0.1	0.1
OTHER DURABLES	32.649	0.313	6.784	6.847	0.1	0.1
PUBLIC CONSUMPTION	526.658	117.272	4.688	1.433	15.5	4.8
COMPENSATION	247.179	68.493	2.819	0.923	30.0	9.8
COMMODITIES	279.481	48.779	6.340	6.382	2.7	2.8
GROSS DOM PRODUCT	3987.655	754.946	6.560	2.294	8.3	3.2

Note: Official exchange rate for Kenya = 7.143 shillings/£.

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## Detailed Binary Table

Table B-2

Kenya-U.S., 1967

Expenditures Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parities,  
and Quantity Per Capita for Detailed Categories

Code	Category	Expenditure Per Capita		Purchasing Power Parity	Quantity Per Capita	
		U.S. (\$)	Kenya (shillings)	Kenyan shillings per U.S. dollar	U.S. = 100	
1 101	RICE	1.21	1.26	5.477	19.1	1
1 102	MEAL AND FLOUR	5.24	91.81	3.354	522.6	2
1 103	BREAD	20.37	4.82	3.084	7.7	3
1 104	BISCUITS, CAKES, ETC.	18.06	1.91	1.072	9.9	4
1 105	CEREAL PREPARATIONS	4.49	0.78	9.997	1.7	5
1 106	MACARONI, SPAGHETTI	2.14	0.15	12.351	0.6	6
1 107	OTHER CEREALS	0.06	0.19	11.167	30.2	7
1 111	FRESH BEEF AND VEAL	45.28	28.49	3.528	17.8	8
1 112	FRESH LAMB, MUTTON	2.29	3.34	3.091	47.3	9
1 113	FRESH PORK	15.67	0.67	7.545	0.6	10
1 114	FRESH POULTRY	15.63	1.41	5.278	1.7	11
1 115	OTHER FRESH MEAT	0.15	2.76	4.250	430.5	12
1 116	MEAT FROZEN, SALTED	31.45	2.28	5.686	1.3	13
1 121	FISH FRESH OR FROZEN	6.50	7.54	4.814	24.1	14
1 122	FISH CANNED	3.33	1.14	12.882	2.6	15
1 131	FRESH MILK	26.51	35.11	4.405	30.1	16
1 132	MILK PRODUCTS	19.15	3.97	7.360	2.8	17
1 133	EGGS, EGG PRODUCTS	10.47	0.54	6.526	0.8	18
1 141	BUTTER	56.73	5.11	4.489	2.0	19
1 142	MARGERINE, EDIBLE OIL	6.34	4.39	8.798	7.9	20
1 143	LARD, EDIBLE FAT	0.44	1.06	14.614	16.4	21
1 151	FRESH FRUIT, TROPICAL	4.35	12.55	2.007	143.6	22
1 152	FRESH FRUITS, OTHER	6.88	0.30	15.638	0.3	23
1 153	FRESH VEGETABLES	12.81	18.51	2.328	62.1	24
1 161	DRIED FROZEN FRUITS	15.16	0.09	4.862	0.1	25
1 162	DRIED FROZ. VEGETABLES	19.09	3.00	6.141	2.6	26
1 170	POTATOES AND OTHER	4.64	24.60	1.798	294.9	27
1 180	SUGAR	4.97	6.99	5.780	24.3	28
1 191	COFFEE	10.72	1.29	7.645	1.6	29
1 192	TEA	1.40	4.55	2.858	113.6	30
1 193	COCOA	1.38	0.34	8.112	3.0	31
1 201	JAM SYRUP HONEY	2.75	3.50	4.016	31.6	32
1 202	CHOCOLATE, ICE CREAM	22.97	2.55	34.382	0.3	33
1 203	SALT SPICES SAUCES	22.49	5.22	4.005	5.8	34
1 310	NON ALCOHOLIC BEV.	16.01	4.44	16.889	1.6	35
1 321	SPIRITS	16.65	2.10	7.169	1.8	36
1 322	WINE, CIDER	3.56	0.22	8.765	0.7	37
1 323	BEER	20.84	14.01	8.412	8.0	38
1 410	CIGARETTES	40.20	13.51	5.134	6.5	39
1 420	CIGARS TOBACCO SNUFF	6.47	0.24	1.131	3.2	40
2 111	WOOLEN MATERIALS	0.97	0.0	13.170	0.0	41
2 112	COTTON MATERIALS	2.88	2.69	0.357	261.8	42
2 113	SILK, SYNTHETICS	0.90	0.0	5.910	0.0	43
2 121	MALE CLOTHING	41.33	4.11	2.507	0.7	44

2 122	WOMENS CLOTHING	58.67	3.57	2.709	2.2	45
2 123	BOYS, GIRLS CLOTHING	19.64	1.91	3.191	3.0	46
2 131	UNDERWEAR, MENS, BOYS	8.99	0.54	8.235	0.7	47
2 132	UNDERWEAR, WOMEN, GIRLS	23.58	0.46	4.531	0.4	48
2 140	LEATHER CLOTHING	5.92	0.06	0.259	3.8	49
2 150	HABERDASHERY, MILLINERY	10.68	0.47	5.597	0.8	50
2 150	TAILORING CHARGES	3.28	0.0	2.590	0.0	51
2 211	FOOTWEAR, MENS	10.42	2.93	1.752	16.0	52
2 212	FOOTWEAR, WOMENS	16.17	0.73	1.136	4.0	53
2 213	FOOTWEAR, CHILDREN	5.06	0.56	1.347	8.3	54
2 220	REPAIRS TO FOOTWEAR	1.79	0.0	1.456	0.0	55
3 110	RENTS	349.95	56.06	5.340	3.0	56
3 120	INDOOR REPAIR, UPGRADE	14.43	0.19	6.140	0.2	57
3 210	ELECTRICITY	37.65	1.34	8.020	0.4	58
3 220	GAS	25.61	0.10	16.498	0.0	59
3 230	LIQUID FUELS	22.35	1.30	9.930	0.6	60
3 240	OTHER FUELS AND ICE	4.33	6.66	9.930	15.5	61
4 110	FURNITURE, FIXTURES	44.93	3.95	3.441	2.6	62
4 120	FLOOR COVERINGS	15.26	0.65	1.777	2.4	63
4 210	HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES, ETC	31.11	4.03	8.202	1.6	64
4 310	REFRIG AND FREEZER	12.62	0.50	0.238	16.6	65
4 320	WASHING APPLIANCES	7.07	0.07	10.153	0.1	66
4 330	COOKING APPLIANCES	7.80	0.53	10.962	0.6	67
4 340	HEATING APPLIANCES	3.79	0.47	12.001	1.0	68
4 350	CLEANING APPLIANCES	2.08	0.08	23.690	0.2	69
4 360	MAJOR HOUSEHOLD APPLIAN	2.99	0.20	11.448	0.6	70
4 400	HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS	16.06	5.74	5.470	6.5	71
4 511	PAPER PRODUCTS HOUSE	8.48	0.50	17.714	0.3	72
4 512	CLEANING SUPPLIES	13.12	10.63	7.333	11.0	73
4 513	MATCHES CANDLE ETC	2.17	2.57	6.542	18.1	74
4 520	DOMESTIC SERVICES	22.48	7.51	5.896	5.7	75
4 530	HOUSEHOLD SERVICES	20.31	1.35	4.575	1.4	76
4 610	HOUSEHOLD REPAIRS	6.59	0.06	4.210	0.2	77
5 110	DRUGS, MEDICAL PREPAR	31.27	5.28	4.063	4.3	78
5 120	MEDICAL SUPPLIES	4.12	0.43	4.054	2.6	79
5 210	THERAPEUTIC EQUIPMENT	8.08	0.07	1.550	0.6	80
5 310	PHYSICIANS	41.25	4.44	3.045	3.5	81
5 320	DENTISTS	11.61	0.30	3.465	0.7	82
5 330	NURSES, ETC.	61.00	4.02	3.103	2.2	83
5 410	HOSPITAL ROOM PRIVATE	20.53	0.16	3.163	0.3	84
5 420	OTHER PERSONNEL	17.95	5.32	6.921	4.3	85
5 430	OTHER	47.49	7.03	6.921	2.1	86
6 110	AUTOMOBILES	125.12	10.33	8.490	1.0	87
6 120	OTHER PERS. TRANSPORT	11.15	0.16	9.740	0.1	88
6 210	TIRES AND PARTS	19.33	1.23	8.330	0.8	89
6 220	AUTO REPAIRS	29.51	2.11	3.280	2.2	90
6 230	GAS AND OIL	88.48	12.07	7.700	1.8	91
6 310	LOCAL TRANSPORT	21.08	0.90	2.420	1.8	92
6 320	LONG DISTANCE TRANSPORT	11.13	2.14	0.820	23.4	93
6 321	TRAIN	1.03	1.33	4.118	31.3	94
6 322	BUS TRANSPORT	1.80	12.62	0.355	1977.9	95
6 323	AIR	8.12	14.37	0.820	215.7	96
6 330	MISC PURCHASED TRANSPORT	2.99	0.21	0.820	8.6	97
6 410	POSTAL COMMUNICATION	5.84	0.33	5.169	1.1	98
6 420	TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH	37.83	0.83	6.288	0.3	99
7 110	RADIO, TV, PHONOGRAPH	36.34	2.28	8.232	0.8	100
7 120	MAJOR OFFICE EQUIP.	19.18	2.57	9.987	1.3	101
7 130	OTHER RECREATION EQ.	29.59	1.76	10.236	0.6	102
7 210	PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT	23.79	6.71	3.764	6.9	103
7 220	RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES	25.13	2.26	2.631	3.4	104
7 230	OTHER RECREATION	21.26	2.25	1.411	7.5	105
7 310	BOOKS, PAPERS, MAGAZINES	29.61	0.55	10.045	0.2	106
7 320	STATIONERY	8.16	0.08	17.433	0.1	107

7 411	FIRST LEVEL EDU C.	45.51	17.57	0.600	64.4	108
7 412	SECOND LEVEL ED UC.	36.19	8.12	2.340	9.6	109
7 413	THIRD LEVEL EDU C.	18.98	1.87	2.820	3.5	110
7 414	OTHER PERSONNEL	53.11	7.44	1.164	12.0	111
7 420	EXPEND. EDUC. I NST IT.	13.03	4.97	6.140	6.2	112
7 431	BOOKS STATIONERY	12.88	2.04	10.045	1.6	113
7 432	OTHER	9.43	3.30	7.480	4.7	114
8 100	BARBER, BEAUTY SHOP S	18.59	0.70	2.850	1.3	115
8 210	TOILET ARTICLES	24.39	0.01	6.900	0.0	116
8 220	PERSONAL EFFECT S	26.73	0.01	19.431	0.0	117
8 310	RESTAURANTS + CAFES	116.68	12.50	3.660	2.9	118
8 320	HOTEL	7.59	13.65	3.660	49.1	119
8 400	WELFARE SERVICE S	13.14	2.60	12.041	1.6	120
8 500	BANKING CHARGE	126.49	10.18	12.041	0.7	121
10 100	1 AND 2 DWELLING BLD	96.74	1.10	3.450	0.3	122
10 200	MULTI-DWELLING BLD S	26.23	0.16	3.832	0.2	123
11 100	HOTELS	6.20	0.03	5.237	0.1	124
11 200	INDUSTRIAL BLDG	35.42	0.26	6.171	0.1	125
11 300	COMMERCIAL BLDG	18.84	0.14	4.220	0.2	126
11 400	OFFICE BUILDING S	23.16	0.12	2.085	0.2	127
11 500	EDUCATIONAL BUILDING	36.14	0.27	2.994	0.2	128
11 600	HOSPITAL BUILDINGS	10.14	0.10	3.669	0.3	129
11 700	AGRICULTURAL BLDG	3.19	0.07	2.346	0.9	130
11 800	OTHER BUILDINGS	17.56	0.04	3.731	0.1	131
12 100	ROADS, STREET	44.89	0.53	6.923	0.2	132
12 300	OTHER CONSTRUCTION	52.29	0.40	10.014	0.1	133
12 200	OTHER TRANSPORT	10.73	0.64	5.181	1.1	134
13 100	CISTERN	11.76	0.19	3.743	0.4	135
14 110	LOCOMOTIVES	1.32	0.15	7.320	1.6	136
14 120	OTHER	7.11	0.27	10.120	0.4	137
14 200	PASSENGER CARS	30.85	0.57	7.860	0.2	138
14 300	TRUCKS BUSES TRAILER	29.30	0.65	7.320	0.3	139
14 400	AIRCRAFT	16.81	0.15	7.861	0.1	140
14 500	SHIPS AND BOATS	3.70	0.03	7.861	0.1	141
14 600	OTHER TRANSPORT	1.72	0.03	7.861	0.2	142
15 100	ENGINES AND TURBINES	5.06	0.09	9.050	0.2	143
15 210	TRACTORS	9.50	0.10	6.430	0.2	144
15 220	OTHERS	12.06	0.14	8.160	0.1	145
15 300	OFFICE MACHINERY	27.69	0.38	8.600	0.3	146
15 400	METAL-WORKING EQUIP.	19.08	0.05	4.590	0.1	147
15 500	CONSTRUCTION, MACH.	13.00	0.20	9.370	0.2	148
15 600	SPECIAL INDUS. MACH.	15.72	0.44	7.240	0.4	149
15 700	GENERAL INDUS. MACH.	16.26	0.41	6.860	0.4	150
15 800	SERVICE INDUS. MACH.	14.65	0.09	11.190	0.1	151
16 100	ELEC. TRANS. & DIST. R.	12.44	0.18	5.740	0.2	152
16 200	COMMUNICATION EQUIP.	19.75	0.13	6.441	0.1	153
16 300	OTHER ELEC. EQUIP.	3.73	0.05	6.441	0.2	154
16 400	INSTRUMENTS	15.74	0.06	7.590	0.1	155
17 100	FURNITURE AND FIXTURE	17.02	0.09	6.660	0.1	156
17 200	OTHER DURABLE GOODS	15.63	0.23	6.920	0.2	157
18 100	CHANGE IN STOCKS	30.25	0.59	3.629	0.5	158
1 820	LIVESTOCK	3.70	0.13	3.629	1.0	159
18 300	BALANCE OF TRADE	-1.01	1.16	7.140	16.0	160
20 100	COMP. - 1 LEVEL	11.74	36.26	0.560	551.5	161
20 210	COMP. SECOND - BLUE	50.45	0.10	1.280	0.2	162
20 220	IND LEV WHITE COLLAR	90.17	9.17	2.070	4.9	163
20 300	COMP. SECOND - WHITE	94.82	22.97	4.630	5.2	164

Note: Official exchange rate for Kenya = 7.143 shillings/\$.

4/12/72

## Summary Multilateral Table

## Table M-1

Per Capita Expenditures in National Currencies on  
Food, Beverages and Tobacco and Their Components

Ten Countries, 1970

			COLOMBIA PESO	FRANCE FRANC	GERMANY D. MARK	HUNGARY FORINT	INDIA RUPEE	ITALY LIRA	JAPAN YEN	KENYA SHILLING	U.K. POUND	U.S.A. DOLLAR
1	1	FOOD, BEV., TOBACCO	1931.5	2825.3	1607.9	6834.1	421.8	270341.1	129368.6	367.9	170.054	606.36
2	1.1	FOOD	1858.1	2317.3	1238.0	5930.9	408.9	221937.5	106685.6	322.3	105.494	486.53
3	1.10	BREAD & CEREALS	341.1	337.7	241.5	913.1	203.9	32621.4	36886.7	112.1	14.625	59.58
4	1.11	MEAT	522.3	821.4	355.9	1628.3	7.5	72922.4	10471.5	48.0	30.120	127.62
5	1.12	FISH	19.7	113.9	21.2	45.9	5.9	8807.0	15280.9	10.3	3.847	11.36
6	1.13	MILK, CHEESE, EGGS	272.9	235.5	97.6	749.0	68.1	21489.2	8517.4	45.8	16.004	64.85
7	1.14	OILS AND FATS	127.9	161.6	132.3	620.7	17.8	14302.7	1433.8	14.9	4.935	73.38
8	1.15	FRESH FRUIT, VEG.	281.7	323.1	104.1	724.2	46.9	45655.8	16429.8	34.4	9.272	27.77
9	1.16	NON-FR. FRUIT, VEG	9.5	81.8	72.0	13.2	3.8	6411.6	4856.3	4.0	6.024	39.57
10	1.17	POTATOES	99.1	43.8	32.1	232.1	5.8	3241.0	1081.8	26.5	4.355	5.36
11	1.18	SUGAR	38.9	35.0	44.3	309.7	18.5	5354.7	1316.1	6.2	2.069	5.74
12	1.19	COFFEE, TEA, COCOA	75.4	63.3	105.4	186.2	10.3	634.1	1675.6	7.6	3.956	15.60
13	1.20	OTHER FOODS	69.7	100.2	81.6	508.6	20.5	10498.0	8735.8	13.4	10.288	55.70
14	1.3	BEVERAGES	48.8	356.2	149.0	599.1	2.2	27478.0	16858.6	27.0	34.675	65.92
15	1.31	NON-ALCOHOLIC BEV	16.5	24.3	9.0	28.9	0.2	915.9	1349.2	6.1	2.776	18.50
16	1.32	ALCOHOLIC BEVS.	32.4	331.9	140.1	570.2	2.0	26562.1	15509.4	20.9	31.899	47.42
17	1.4	TOBACCO	24.5	151.8	170.9	304.1	10.7	20925.6	5824.5	17.6	29.885	53.92
18	1.41	CIGARETTES	23.7	130.4	154.2	296.5	1.1	19586.9	5802.6	17.3	26.074	46.44
19	1.42	CIGARS, SNUFF, ETC.	0.8	21.4	16.7	7.6	9.6	1338.7	21.8	0.3	3.310	7.47

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## Summary Multilateral Table

Table M-2

Percentage Distribution of Expenditures on  
Food, Beverages and Tobacco and Their Components

Ten Countries, 1970

			COLOMBIA	FRANCE	GERMANY	HUNGARY	INDIA	ITALY	JAPAN	KENYA	U.K.	U.S.A.
1	1	FOOD, BEV., TOBACCO	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	1.1	FOOD	96.2	82.0	80.1	86.8	96.9	82.1	82.5	87.9	62.0	80.2
3	1.10	BREAD & CEREALS	17.7	12.0	15.0	13.4	48.3	12.1	28.5	30.5	8.6	9.8
4	1.11	MEAT	27.0	29.1	22.1	23.8	1.8	27.0	8.1	13.1	17.7	21.0
5	1.12	FISH	1.0	4.0	1.3	0.7	1.4	3.3	11.8	2.8	2.3	1.9
6	1.13	MILK, CHEESE, EGGS	14.1	8.3	6.1	11.0	16.2	7.9	6.6	12.5	9.4	10.7
7	1.14	OILS AND FATS	6.6	5.7	8.2	9.1	4.2	5.3	1.1	4.0	2.9	12.1
8	1.15	FRESH FRUIT, VEG.	14.6	11.4	6.5	10.6	11.1	16.9	12.7	9.3	5.5	4.6
9	1.16	NON-FR. FRUIT, VEG.	0.5	2.9	4.5	0.2	0.9	2.4	3.8	1.1	3.5	6.5
10	1.17	POTATOES	5.1	1.6	2.0	3.4	1.4	1.2	0.8	7.2	2.6	0.9
11	1.18	SUGAR	2.0	1.2	2.8	4.5	4.4	2.0	1.0	1.7	1.2	0.9
12	1.19	COFFEE, TEA, COCOA	3.9	2.2	6.6	2.7	2.4	0.2	1.3	2.1	2.3	2.6
13	1.20	OTHER FOODS	3.6	3.5	5.1	7.4	4.9	3.9	6.8	3.6	6.0	9.2
14	1.3	BEVERAGES	2.5	12.6	9.3	8.8	0.5	10.2	13.0	7.4	20.4	10.9
15	1.31	NON-ALCOHOLIC BEV.	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.0	1.7	1.6	3.1
16	1.32	ALCOHOLIC BEVS.	1.7	11.7	8.7	8.3	0.5	9.8	12.0	5.7	18.8	7.8
17	1.4	TOBACCO	1.3	5.4	10.6	4.4	2.5	7.7	4.5	4.8	17.6	8.9
18	1.41	CIGARETTES	1.2	4.6	9.6	4.3	0.3	7.2	4.5	4.7	15.3	7.7
19	1.42	CIGARS, SNUFF, ETC.	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.1	2.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	2.2	1.2

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## Summary Multilateral Table

## Table M-3

Purchasing Power Parities Per U.S. Dollar for  
Food, Beverages and Tobacco and Their Components,  
National Currency Unit Per U.S. Dollar

Ten Countries, 1970

		COLOMBIA PESO	FRANCE FRANC	GERMANY D. MARK	HUNGARY FORINT	INDIA RUPEE	ITALY LIRA	JAPAN YEN	KENYA SHILLING	U.K. POUND	U.S.A. DOLLAR
1	1	FOOD, BEV., TOBACCO	10.0	5.1	4.3	21.2	649.0	345.0	3.7	0.38	1.00
2	1.1	FOOD	10.2	5.5	4.4	20.9	647.9	350.8	3.5	0.32	1.00
3	1.10	BEV. & CEREALS	9.8	5.0	4.3	11.0	457.8	275.0	2.8	0.23	1.00
4	1.11	MEAT	9.7	5.7	3.9	35.2	697.7	419.4	3.3	0.34	1.00
5	1.12	FISH	12.1	6.4	3.8	6.8	718.5	281.0	3.1	0.27	1.00
6	1.13	MILK, CHEESE, EGGS	10.2	4.0	3.2	18.0	633.6	279.0	4.6	0.36	1.00
7	1.14	OILS AND FATS	17.5	5.6	4.2	22.8	684.6	359.0	5.7	0.24	1.00
8	1.15	FRESH FRUIT, VEG.	5.3	3.4	3.1	9.4	354.3	294.5	1.8	0.31	1.00
9	1.16	NON-FR. FRUIT, VEG	38.5	9.2	7.6	47.1	1247.0	462.3	6.0	0.33	1.00
10	1.17	POTATOES	8.1	2.6	3.7	14.5	505.1	363.2	1.6	0.24	1.00
11	1.18	SUGAR	8.2	5.0	4.2	38.1	897.5	507.3	5.5	0.29	1.00
12	1.19	COFFEE, TEA, COCOA	11.9	8.0	11.0	110.3	1979.7	705.0	6.9	0.37	1.00
13	1.20	OTHER FOODS	11.9	7.2	4.8	21.5	881.6	262.6	5.9	0.32	1.00
14	1.3	BEVERAGES	10.0	3.4	2.6	17.3	564.1	378.3	8.7	0.53	1.00
15	1.31	NON-ALCOHOLIC BEV	10.3	3.4	1.7	14.8	634.5	353.3	15.3	0.52	1.00
16	1.32	ALCOHOLIC BEVS.	9.9	3.4	2.7	19.5	559.6	379.3	7.7	0.53	1.00
17	1.4	TOBACCO	4.0	5.2	5.6	30.8	775.3	219.7	5.3	0.56	1.00
18	1.41	CIGARETTES	3.9	4.9	5.4	30.3	739.9	219.0	5.6	0.61	1.00
19	1.42	CIGARS, SNUFF, ETC.	4.5	7.7	7.8	62.4	2257.6	219.1	1.1	0.35	1.00

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## Summary Multilateral Table

Table M-4

Quantities Per Capita for  
 Food, Beverages and Tobacco and Their Components,  
 with U.S. = 100  
 Ten Countries, 1970

			COLOMBIA	FRANCE	GERMANY	HUNGARY	INDIA	ITALY	JAPAN	KENYA	U.K.	U.S.A.
1	1	FOOD, BEV., TOBACCO	31.7	90.9	62.1	53.1	15.0	68.7	61.7	16.2	74.7	100.0
2	1.1	FOOD	37.3	86.9	59.8	58.2	18.4	70.4	62.5	18.9	68.4	100.0
3	1.10	BREAD & CEREALS	58.4	112.3	94.8	138.8	98.2	119.6	225.1	67.7	107.7	100.0
4	1.11	MEAT	42.3	112.8	71.7	36.2	1.5	81.9	19.6	11.3	70.2	100.0
5	1.12	FISH	14.4	156.1	49.3	59.6	25.6	107.9	478.7	28.9	124.4	100.0
6	1.13	MILK, CHEESE, EGGS	41.2	91.0	46.9	64.0	17.7	52.3	46.9	15.4	68.9	100.0
7	1.14	OILS AND FATS	10.0	39.0	42.9	37.1	3.7	28.5	5.4	3.5	27.8	100.0
8	1.15	FRESH FRUIT, VEG.	190.7	542.9	120.2	278.4	82.4	464.0	200.9	70.0	106.0	100.0
9	1.16	NON-FR. FRUIT, VEG	0.6	22.5	23.9	0.7	1.3	13.0	26.5	1.7	46.6	100.0
10	1.17	POTATOES	227.3	317.2	162.5	299.0	26.9	119.7	55.6	314.0	342.3	100.0
11	1.18	SUGAR	82.6	121.7	182.1	141.8	31.5	103.9	45.2	19.7	123.8	100.0
12	1.19	COFFEE, TEA, COCOA	40.5	50.8	61.6	10.8	10.1	2.2	15.2	7.1	68.8	100.0
13	1.20	OTHER FOODS	10.5	25.0	30.3	42.5	7.6	21.4	59.7	4.1	58.4	100.0
14	1.3	BEVERAGES	7.4	158.7	86.0	47.1	0.4	73.9	67.6	4.7	99.1	100.0
15	1.31	NON-ALCOHOLIC BEV	8.6	38.8	28.4	10.5	0.1	7.8	20.6	2.1	29.0	100.0
16	1.32	ALCOHOLIC BEVS.	6.9	206.2	108.9	61.6	0.5	100.1	86.2	5.7	126.8	100.0
17	1.4	TOBACCO	11.5	54.6	56.4	18.3	3.3	50.1	49.2	6.2	99.9	100.0
18	1.41	CIGARETTES	13.0	57.5	61.0	21.1	0.4	57.0	57.0	6.6	92.1	100.0
19	1.42	CIGARS, SNUFF, ETC.	2.5	37.1	28.7	1.6	21.1	7.9	1.3	3.6	146.7	100.0

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## Summary Multilateral Table

## Table M-5

Quantities Per Capita for  
Food, Beverages and Tobacco and Their Components

Valued at International Prices

Ten Countries, 1970

			COLOMBIA	FRANCE	GERMANY	HUNGARY	INDIA	ITALY	JAPAN	KENYA	U.K.	U.S.A.
1	1	FOOD, BEV., TOBACCO	192.3	550.9	376.3	321.7	91.2	416.6	374.0	98.1	452.941	606.38
2	1.1	FOOD	180.7	420.3	289.1	281.6	88.9	340.6	302.4	91.4	331.042	483.81
3	1.10	BREAD & CEREALS	27.5	52.9	44.7	65.4	46.2	56.3	106.0	31.9	50.703	47.10
4	1.11	MEAT	56.9	151.8	96.5	48.8	2.0	110.3	26.3	15.3	94.542	134.62
5	1.12	FISH	1.4	15.6	4.9	6.0	2.6	10.8	47.9	2.9	12.458	10.02
6	1.13	MILK, CHEESE, EGGS	24.4	54.1	27.9	38.0	10.5	31.1	27.9	9.2	40.947	59.39
7	1.14	OILS AND FATS	7.5	29.4	32.4	28.0	2.8	21.5	4.1	2.7	20.970	75.53
8	1.15	FRESH FRUIT, VEG.	33.1	59.5	20.8	48.3	14.3	80.5	34.8	12.1	18.387	17.34
9	1.16	NON-FR. FRUIT, VEG	0.3	11.0	11.7	0.3	0.6	6.4	13.0	0.8	22.787	48.87
10	1.17	POTATOES	8.1	11.3	5.8	10.7	1.0	4.3	2.0	11.2	12.239	3.58
11	1.18	SUGAR	5.6	8.3	12.4	9.6	2.1	7.1	3.1	1.3	8.402	6.79
12	1.19	COFFEE, TEA, COCOA	9.9	12.4	15.0	2.6	2.5	0.5	3.7	1.7	16.778	24.38
13	1.20	OTHER FOODS	5.9	14.0	17.0	23.9	4.3	12.0	33.6	2.3	32.830	56.20
14	1.3	BEVERAGES	4.5	97.1	52.6	28.8	0.2	45.2	41.3	2.9	60.581	61.15
15	1.31	NON-ALCOHOLIC BEV	1.5	6.7	4.9	1.8	0.0	1.4	3.6	0.4	5.042	17.36
16	1.32	ALCOHOLIC BEVS.	3.0	90.3	47.7	27.0	0.2	43.8	37.8	2.5	55.539	43.80
17	1.4	TOBACCO	7.1	33.5	34.6	11.2	2.0	30.7	30.2	3.8	61.318	61.41
18	1.41	CIGARETTES	6.8	30.3	32.1	11.1	0.2	30.1	30.1	3.5	48.582	52.73
19	1.42	CIGARS, SNUFF, ETC.	0.2	3.2	2.5	0.1	1.8	0.7	0.1	0.3	12.736	8.68

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## Detailed Multilateral Table

Table M-6

Per Capita Expenditures in National Currencies on  
Food, Beverages and Tobacco (Detailed Categories)

Ten Countries, 1970

		COLOMBIA (Pesos)	FRANCE (Francs)	GERMANY (DMs)	HUNGARY (Forints)	INDIA (Rupees)	ITALY (Lire)	JAPAN (Yen)	KENYA (Shillings)	U.K. (£)	U.S.A. (\$)	
1	1.101	RICE	127.1	4.9	5.1	61.8	115.5	775.0	25132.8	1.4	0.09	1.40
2	1.102	MEAL, FLOUR, ETC.	56.5	14.5	43.0	292.2	35.7	1761.4	290.6	101.2	0.60	6.05
3	1.103	BREAD	98.4	155.7	125.3	352.8	0.4	15359.5	1872.0	5.8	6.33	23.54
4	1.104	BISCUITS, CAKES	17.1	143.1	52.0	98.8	0.7	4129.7	7030.7	2.3	6.13	20.86
5	1.105	CERFAL PRODUCTS	10.3	1.9	2.6	71.4	0.2	140.9	152.8	1.0	1.09	5.19
6	1.106	MACARONI, ETC.	24.8	17.5	13.5	29.2	0.0	8454.8	2150.0	0.2	0.29	2.47
7	1.107	OTHER CEREALS	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.5	0.0	250.9	0.2	0.09	0.07
8	1.111	BEEF, VEAL, FR.	446.8	369.8	77.1	106.4	0.4	41851.2	2407.3	35.8	7.80	52.32
9	1.112	LAMB, MUTTON, FR.	0.2	0.0	0.0	16.1	5.7	0.0	37.5	3.8	4.16	2.64
10	1.113	PORK, FR.	32.8	88.6	102.8	735.8	0.1	6270.6	3446.0	0.9	1.87	18.10
11	1.114	POULTRY, FR.	26.6	98.3	19.9	397.5	0.1	9652.5	1621.3	1.5	2.67	18.05
12	1.115	OTH. FRESH MEAT	5.7	78.8	2.6	25.2	0.1	1550.0	673.1	3.0	1.18	0.18
13	1.116	OTH. MEAT PROD.	10.2	185.9	153.5	347.4	1.0	13598.1	2286.4	3.0	12.45	36.34
14	1.121	FISH, FR./FROZEN	15.9	80.8	7.7	33.1	5.3	5918.3	8786.5	8.9	2.47	7.51
15	1.122	NON-FR. FISH, ET.	5.9	33.1	13.5	12.8	0.5	2888.7	6424.5	1.3	1.38	3.85
16	1.131	FRESH MILK	165.7	0.0	0.0	339.5	22.8	0.0	4180.0	40.7	8.69	30.63
17	1.132	MILK PRODUCTS	34.6	180.0	47.5	114.9	44.3	15500.4	0.0	4.5	3.56	22.12
18	1.133	EGGS, ETC.	72.6	55.5	50.1	294.6	1.0	5989.8	4337.5	0.6	3.76	17.09
19	1.141	BUTTER	34.5	119.7	85.4	105.0	0.7	3311.5	254.0	6.0	3.16	65.54
20	1.142	MARGARINE, ETC.	55.5	41.9	46.9	34.2	17.1	10991.2	1179.8	7.6	1.18	7.33
21	1.143	LARD, ETC.	37.8	0.0	0.0	481.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.60	0.51
22	1.151	FRUITS, TROPICAL	111.7	57.4	25.7	71.7	2.7	7327.5	4184.7	13.9	1.87	5.03
23	1.152	OTHER FRUIT	4.3	98.3	38.5	373.5	4.4	13245.8	3769.9	0.4	2.67	7.94
24	1.153	VEGETABLES	165.7	167.4	39.8	278.9	39.7	25082.5	8476.2	20.1	4.74	14.80
25	1.161	PRESERVED FRUIT	2.9	17.5	24.4	9.8	0.4	3804.7	929.0	0.1	2.27	17.51
26	1.162	PRESERVED VEGS.	6.7	64.2	47.5	3.4	3.4	2306.9	3927.3	3.9	1.76	22.06
27	1.17	POTATOES	99.1	43.8	32.1	232.1	5.8	3241.0	1081.8	26.5	4.35	5.36
28	1.18	SUGAR	38.9	35.0	44.3	309.7	18.5	5354.7	1316.1	6.2	2.07	5.74
29	1.191	COFFEE	39.4	53.5	90.6	158.0	1.4	140.9	373.1	1.7	1.09	12.19
30	1.192	TEA	1.6	2.9	7.1	13.7	8.9	281.8	1099.7	5.5	2.79	1.62
31	1.193	COCOA	34.4	6.8	7.7	14.5	0.0	211.4	203.9	0.4	0.09	1.60
32	1.201	JAM, PRESERVES	39.4	12.7	12.8	89.4	0.3	1197.8	1126.6	4.4	1.09	3.18
33	1.202	CHOC. ICE CRM, EL.	7.5	74.9	64.9	216.2	3.2	6059.3	1649.0	3.1	8.31	26.54
34	1.203	SALT, SPICES, ETC.	22.8	12.7	3.8	202.3	16.2	3241.0	5821.2	5.9	0.89	25.98
35	1.31	NON-ALCOHOLIC B.	16.5	24.3	9.0	28.9	0.2	915.9	1342.2	6.1	2.78	18.50
36	1.321	SPIRITS	15.7	68.1	47.5	112.2	1.3	4791.0	1597.1	2.7	9.80	19.23
37	1.322	WINE	3.4	239.4	26.3	354.9	0.4	18671.0	2372.4	0.3	4.14	4.11
38	1.323	BEER	13.2	24.3	66.2	102.4	0.4	3100.1	4549.2	17.9	18.96	24.08
39	1.41	CIGARETTES	23.7	130.4	154.2	246.5	1.1	19586.2	5802.6	17.3	26.07	46.44
40	1.42	CIGARS, SNUFF, ET.	0.8	21.4	16.7	7.6	9.6	1336.7	21.9	0.3	3.81	7.47



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## Detailed Multilateral Table

Table M-8

Purchasing Power Parities Per U.S. Dollar for  
Food, Beverages and Tobacco (Detailed Categories)

Ten Countries, 1970

			COLOMBIA PESQ	FRANCE FRANC	GERMANY DMARK	HUNGARY FORINT	INDIA RUPEE	ITALY LIRA	JAPAN YEN	KENYA SHILLING	U.K. POUND	U.S.A. DOLLAR
1	1.101	RICE	9.1	4.8	5.2	56.8	5.3	594.9	374.4	4.1	0.39	1.00
2	1.102	MEAT, FLESH, ETC.	15.6	7.3	5.7	17.9	3.1	908.1	301.0	3.4	0.29	1.00
3	1.103	MEAT	12.1	2.4	2.4	4.3	2.8	281.6	180.2	2.6	0.19	1.00
4	1.104	DESSERTS, CAKES	24.1	9.7	6.7	32.8	11.3	513.7	351.2	1.1	0.25	1.00
5	1.105	CEREAL PRODUCTS	15.6	6.5	3.2	12.4	4.4	624.9	311.5	6.6	0.14	1.00
6	1.106	PASTRY, ETC.	7.0	5.2	4.6	12.4	11.0	511.1	334.7	11.4	0.44	1.00
7	1.107	OTHER CEREALS	17.7	5.2	4.4	12.4	8.2	511.1	353.4	13.4	0.44	1.00
8	1.111	MEAT, VEAL, FR.	9.0	5.4	3.9	34.2	2.3	690.5	337.3	2.7	0.34	1.00
9	1.112	LAMB, MUTTON, FR.	3.5	5.4	3.0	23.4	2.3	690.5	347.3	2.8	0.21	1.00
10	1.113	PORK, FR.	8.3	4.9	3.9	63.1	2.4	679.4	447.3	6.1	0.29	1.00
11	1.114	POULTRY, FR.	20.3	7.1	5.6	34.4	8.5	499.1	451.9	4.9	0.35	1.00
12	1.115	OTH. FRESH MEAT	9.2	5.7	3.8	16.3	5.4	695.3	453.9	5.7	0.15	1.00
13	1.116	OTH. MEAT PROD.	13.1	5.7	3.9	20.8	5.4	597.1	453.9	6.7	0.35	1.00
14	1.121	FISH, FR./FROZEN	10.6	5.8	3.5	6.4	1.7	725.1	219.5	2.5	0.33	1.00
15	1.122	NON-FR. FISH, FT	14.1	7.6	4.5	4.4	7.6	702.6	421.4	12.7	0.22	1.00
16	1.131	FRESH MILK	7.9	3.2	2.4	12.7	5.5	525.0	375.2	4.3	0.36	1.00
17	1.132	MILK PRODUCTS	21.4	3.7	3.0	17.6	6.0	621.4	327.0	6.3	0.49	1.00
18	1.133	EGGS, ETC.	16.7	5.5	3.8	35.8	5.9	706.5	247.0	5.6	0.33	1.00
19	1.141	BUTTER	19.4	6.2	4.0	35.4	7.0	904.0	411.1	4.5	0.22	1.00
20	1.142	MARGARINE, ETC.	15.4	4.8	4.9	31.7	7.1	642.3	379.3	7.5	0.35	1.00
21	1.143	LARD, ETC.	33.6	4.8	4.9	30.8	7.1	692.3	566.7	10.5	0.38	1.00
22	1.151	FRUITS, TROPICAL	5.5	5.6	4.1	55.3	3.6	735.2	519.4	2.1	0.45	1.00
23	1.152	OTHER FRUIT	17.3	2.7	2.7	11.5	6.0	243.9	366.1	14.6	0.35	1.00
24	1.153	VEGETABLES	6.4	3.1	3.4	5.3	1.6	306.5	212.6	1.9	0.25	1.00
25	1.161	PRESERVED FRUIT	30.8	11.0	6.5	55.7	7.2	1285.4	371.9	3.4	0.32	1.00
26	1.162	PRESERVED VEGS.	43.4	4.9	8.4	31.4	7.4	1166.4	501.3	6.3	0.33	1.00
27	1.17	POTATOES	9.1	2.6	3.7	14.5	4.0	595.1	363.2	1.6	0.24	1.00
28	1.18	SUGAR	4.2	5.0	4.2	34.1	10.2	497.5	597.3	5.5	0.29	1.00
29	1.191	COFFEE	11.4	8.8	11.0	130.9	8.9	1624.1	714.1	7.6	0.34	1.00
30	1.192	TEA	45.4	6.8	9.0	61.1	2.9	1141.1	335.3	3.0	0.18	1.00
31	1.193	COCOA	12.0	5.4	10.9	46.3	9.0	1407.9	529.7	8.7	0.20	1.00
32	1.201	JAM, PRESERVES	18.4	5.0	3.5	14.0	7.6	568.5	401.1	3.6	0.20	1.00
33	1.202	CHOC. ICE CREAM, FT	12.2	9.1	6.3	33.4	4.6	1224.2	430.8	14.9	0.41	1.00
34	1.203	SALT, SPICES, ETC.	5.4	8.7	6.5	13.5	3.2	643.5	162.0	4.5	0.44	1.00
35	1.31	NON-ALCOHOLIC B.	10.3	3.4	1.7	14.8	7.1	614.6	351.3	15.3	0.52	1.00
36	1.321	SPIRITS	9.9	5.2	3.3	17.5	7.6	433.1	336.7	7.0	0.45	1.00
37	1.322	WINE	43.2	2.0	2.9	13.5	8.7	620.1	270.4	11.3	0.85	1.00
38	1.323	BEER	8.6	2.9	2.2	17.4	4.9	401.9	327.7	8.1	0.43	1.00
39	1.41	CIGARETTES	3.9	4.9	5.4	10.3	6.1	739.9	219.0	5.6	0.61	1.00
40	1.42	CIGARS, SMOKE, FT	4.5	7.7	7.8	62.4	6.1	2357.6	219.9	1.1	0.35	1.00

4/13/72

## Detailed Multilateral Table

Table M-9

Quantities Per Capita for  
Food, Beverages and Tobacco (Detailed Categories),  
with U.S. = 100

Ten Countries, 1970

			COLOMBIA	FRANCE	GERMANY	HUNGARY	INDIA	ITALY	JAPAN	KENYA	U.K.	U.S.A.
1	1.101	RICE	977.4	72.6	70.9	87.1	1559.2	94.3	4561.2	25.5	16.7	100.0
2	1.102	MEAL, FLOUR, ETC.	59.8	33.2	124.4	269.0	191.2	32.1	16.0	485.1	43.3	100.0
3	1.103	BREAD	34.5	278.0	225.2	354.5	0.5	231.7	44.1	9.7	150.9	100.0
4	1.104	BISCUITS, CAKES	3.4	70.4	37.0	14.4	0.3	57.2	35.4	9.9	112.3	100.0
5	1.105	CEREAL PRODUCTS	12.7	5.7	15.3	111.3	0.9	4.3	9.5	2.8	129.5	100.0
6	1.106	MACARONI, ETC.	142.1	136.5	119.4	95.5	0.0	669.5	256.9	0.6	26.7	100.0
7	1.107	OTHER CEREALS	600.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9641.8	0.0	1055.7	33.5	316.3	100.0
8	1.111	BEEF, VEAL, FR.	94.9	131.1	38.2	6.0	0.4	115.8	11.9	25.1	43.9	100.0
9	1.112	LAMB, MUTTON, FR.	1.7	0.0	0.0	26.0	96.3	0.0	3.7	52.1	761.7	100.0
10	1.113	PORK, FR.	21.9	99.6	151.1	64.5	0.2	51.9	42.6	0.8	35.6	100.0
11	1.114	POULTRY, FR.	7.3	76.8	19.6	57.4	0.0	59.5	19.9	1.7	42.5	100.0
12	1.115	OTH. FRESH MEAT	352.2	7936.1	379.1	875.7	11.4	1780.5	843.6	258.7	4586.4	100.0
13	1.116	OTH. MEAT PROD.	2.1	89.5	108.2	47.0	0.5	62.7	13.9	1.2	96.7	100.0
14	1.121	FISH, FR./FROZEN	20.0	185.5	29.4	65.0	42.1	108.7	533.0	46.9	99.5	100.0
15	1.122	NON-FR. FISH, FY	6.2	113.5	78.2	51.8	1.8	106.7	400.1	2.8	160.3	100.0
16	1.131	FRESH MILK	68.4	0.0	0.0	87.5	13.7	0.0	36.4	31.0	83.4	100.0
17	1.132	MILK PRODUCTS	7.2	220.8	71.7	29.4	33.4	112.8	0.0	3.3	33.0	100.0
18	1.133	EGGS, ETC.	35.9	82.8	110.2	68.0	1.4	70.1	145.2	0.9	94.9	100.0
19	1.141	BUTTER	2.7	29.6	32.5	4.5	0.1	5.6	0.9	2.0	22.2	100.0
20	1.142	MARGARINE, ETC.	49.3	118.6	130.8	14.7	33.0	216.8	42.4	13.9	46.1	100.0
21	1.143	LARD, ETC.	219.2	0.0	0.0	3055.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.4	311.5	100.0
22	1.151	FRUITS, TROPICAL	401.4	203.0	124.1	25.8	15.1	198.1	160.1	134.1	81.6	100.0
23	1.152	OTHER FRUIT	3.1	455.2	182.9	408.9	9.3	587.2	129.6	0.3	95.1	100.0
24	1.153	VEGETABLES	174.9	360.9	79.5	354.9	168.6	553.1	269.5	73.0	127.8	100.0
25	1.161	PRESERVED FRUIT	0.5	9.1	21.4	1.0	0.3	16.9	14.3	0.2	40.1	100.0
26	1.162	PRESERVED VEGS.	0.7	32.3	25.7	0.5	2.1	10.1	35.5	2.8	51.4	100.0
27	1.17	POTATOES	227.3	317.2	162.5	299.0	26.9	119.7	55.6	314.0	342.3	100.0
28	1.18	SUGAR	82.6	121.7	182.1	141.8	31.6	103.9	35.2	19.7	123.8	100.0
29	1.191	COFFEE	27.9	49.2	66.2	9.7	1.3	0.7	4.2	1.8	25.6	100.0
30	1.192	TEA	2.1	26.6	48.7	13.9	192.2	15.3	202.6	113.2	966.1	100.0
31	1.193	COCOA	180.1	79.1	24.2	19.6	0.0	9.4	24.1	3.0	19.7	100.0
32	1.201	JAM, PRESERVES	67.6	79.0	114.9	156.5	1.3	86.3	34.4	37.8	172.4	100.0
33	1.202	CHOC. ICE CRM, FT	2.3	31.0	38.5	24.5	1.7	18.6	12.9	0.6	76.6	100.0
34	1.203	SALT, SPICES, ETC	16.4	5.6	2.3	57.5	19.3	19.4	139.2	5.1	7.8	100.0
35	1.31	NON-ALCOHOLIC B	8.6	38.8	28.4	10.5	0.1	7.8	20.6	2.1	29.0	100.0
36	1.321	SPIRITS	8.3	68.1	74.1	33.6	0.9	57.5	26.9	2.0	101.9	100.0
37	1.322	WINE	1.9	2917.6	220.4	634.0	1.0	1081.8	816.1	0.5	118.6	100.0
38	1.323	BEER	6.4	34.6	125.0	24.5	0.2	32.0	57.7	9.2	147.5	100.0
39	1.41	CIGARETTES	13.0	57.5	61.0	21.1	0.4	57.0	57.0	6.6	92.1	100.0
40	1.42	CIGARS, SNUFF, FT	2.5	37.1	28.7	1.6	21.1	7.3	7.3	3.6	146.7	100.0

4/12/72

## Detailed Multilateral Table

## Table M-10

Quantities Per Capita for  
Food, Beverages and Tobacco (Detailed Categories),  
Valued at International Prices

Ten Countries, 1970

		COLOMBIA	FRANCE	GERMANY	HUNGARY	INDIA	ITALY	JAPAN	KENYA	U.K.	U.S.A.	
1	1.101	RICE	15.3	1.1	1.1	1.4	24.4	1.5	71.5	0.4	0.24	1.57
2	1.102	MEAL, FLOUR, ETC.	3.5	1.9	7.2	15.5	11.0	1.9	0.9	28.0	2.50	5.77
3	1.103	BREAD	3.8	30.6	24.8	39.1	0.1	25.5	4.9	1.1	16.63	11.02
4	1.104	BISCUITS, CAKES	0.8	16.1	8.4	3.3	0.1	13.1	21.8	2.2	25.63	22.82
5	1.105	CEREAL PRODUCTS	0.5	0.2	0.6	4.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	4.76	3.68
6	1.106	MACARONI, ETC.	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.0	0.0	14.3	5.5	0.0	0.57	2.13
7	1.107	OTHER CEREALS	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.35	0.11
8	1.111	BEEF, VEAL, FR.	49.1	67.9	19.8	3.1	0.2	60.0	6.2	13.0	22.74	51.80
9	1.112	LAMB, MUTTON, FR.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.8	12.31	1.62
10	1.113	PORK, FR.	4.7	21.5	32.5	13.9	0.0	11.0	9.2	0.2	7.68	21.54
11	1.114	POULTRY, FR.	1.7	18.0	4.6	13.5	0.0	14.0	4.7	0.4	9.97	23.48
12	1.115	OTH. FRESH MEAT	0.5	12.1	0.6	1.3	0.0	2.7	1.3	0.4	7.02	0.15
13	1.116	OTH. MEAT PROD.	0.8	32.3	39.0	16.6	0.2	22.6	5.0	0.4	34.42	36.02
14	1.121	FISH, FR./FROZEN	1.2	11.0	1.7	3.8	2.5	6.4	31.6	2.8	5.89	5.92
15	1.122	NON-FR. FISH, ET	0.3	4.6	3.2	2.1	0.1	4.4	16.4	0.1	6.56	4.09
16	1.131	FRESH MILK	18.6	0.0	0.0	23.8	3.7	0.0	9.9	8.4	22.54	27.16
17	1.132	MILK PRODUCTS	1.4	43.8	14.2	5.8	6.6	22.4	0.0	0.6	6.55	19.85
18	1.133	EGGS, ETC.	4.4	10.3	13.7	8.4	0.2	8.7	19.0	0.1	11.76	12.38
19	1.141	BUTTER	1.8	19.7	21.7	3.0	0.1	3.7	0.6	1.4	14.77	66.55
20	1.142	MARGARINE, ETC.	4.0	9.7	10.7	1.2	2.7	17.8	3.5	1.1	3.78	8.20
21	1.143	LARD, ETC.	1.7	0.0	0.0	23.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.42	0.78
22	1.151	FRUITS, TROPICAL	19.3	9.8	6.0	1.2	0.7	9.5	7.7	6.4	3.92	4.41
23	1.152	OTHER FRUIT	0.1	21.6	8.7	19.4	0.4	27.9	6.2	0.0	4.51	4.75
24	1.153	VEGETABLES	13.6	28.1	6.2	27.6	13.1	43.1	21.0	5.7	9.45	7.79
25	1.161	PRESERVED FRUIT	0.1	1.9	4.4	0.2	0.1	3.5	3.0	0.0	8.28	20.65
26	1.162	PRESERVED VEGS.	0.2	9.1	7.3	0.1	0.6	2.9	10.0	0.8	14.51	28.22
27	1.17	POTATOES	8.1	11.3	5.8	10.7	1.0	4.3	2.0	11.2	12.24	3.58
28	1.18	SUGAR	5.6	8.3	12.4	9.6	2.1	7.1	3.1	1.3	8.40	6.74
29	1.191	COFFEE	5.9	10.4	13.9	2.0	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.4	5.40	21.05
30	1.192	TEA	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.2	2.2	0.2	2.3	1.3	10.95	1.13
31	1.193	COCOA	4.0	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.43	2.20
32	1.201	JAM, PRESERVES	2.0	2.3	3.4	4.6	0.0	2.0	2.8	1.1	5.08	2.95
33	1.202	CHOC. ICE, CRM, ET	0.8	10.6	13.2	8.4	0.6	6.4	4.4	0.2	26.26	34.29
34	1.203	SALT, SPICES, ETC	3.1	1.1	0.4	10.9	3.7	3.7	26.4	1.0	1.44	19.96
35	1.31	NON-ALCOHOLIC B	1.5	6.7	4.9	1.8	0.0	1.4	3.6	0.4	5.04	17.36
36	1.321	SPIRITS	1.5	12.5	13.6	6.2	0.2	10.6	4.9	0.4	18.71	18.37
37	1.322	WINE	0.0	49.8	5.3	15.2	0.0	25.9	19.5	0.0	2.84	2.39
38	1.323	BEER	1.5	8.0	28.8	5.6	0.0	7.4	13.3	2.1	33.99	23.04
39	1.41	CIGARETTES	6.8	30.3	32.1	11.1	0.2	30.1	30.1	3.5	48.54	52.73
40	1.42	CIGARS, SNUFF, ET	0.2	3.2	2.5	0.1	1.8	0.7	0.1	0.3	12.74	8.53

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON PROJECT  
U. N. STATISTICAL OFFICE &  
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Exhibit II

LIST OF CONSUMPTION ITEMS AS OF ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ MARCH 23, 1972

(NOTE: NUMBER 1 IN COUNTRY COLUMN INDICATES ITEM IS BEING PRICED IN THAT COUNTRY.)

SERIAL NUMBER	ITEM	ICP CATEGORY	ITEM CODE	JAPAN	HUNG	INDIA	EEC	COL.	U.K.	KENYA	USA
1	RICE SHORT OR MED GR	1.1.1	A	1	1	1	1	1		1	1
2	RICE LONG GRAIN	1.1.1	B	1	1	1	1		1		1
3	CRISPER ALL PURPOSE	1.1.2	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	CRISPER	1.1.2	B			1	1		1	1	1
5	WHITE BREAD	1.1.3	A	1		1		1	1	1	1
6	BANAN ROLLS	1.1.3	B	1							1
7	RYE BREAD	1.1.3	C		1						1
8	PREPARED BREAD	1.1.3	D				1	1			1
9	WHOLE WHEAT BREAD	1.1.3	E						1		1
10	CREAM SANDWICH COOKIES	1.1.4	A	1		1		1	1	1	1
11	ROUND CAKE	1.1.4	B	1					1		1
12	CINNAMON ROLLS	1.1.4	C	1							1
13	BISCUITS	1.1.4	D	1					1	1	1
14	CRISP DIP SUGAR WAFER	1.1.4	E		1						1
15	VANILLA SUGAR WAFERS	1.1.4	F		1					1	1
16	CRACKERS	1.1.4	G					1			1
17	SALTED BISCUITS	1.1.4	H	1		1	1				1
18	PLATE COOKIES	1.1.4	I	1		1					1
19	MUSKS	1.1.4	J				1				1
20	CRISP BREADS	1.1.5	A	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
21	SHRIMP CEREAL	1.1.5	B			1					1
22	RICE CEREALS	1.1.5	C	1		1				1	1
23	CRACKERS	1.1.5	D	1		1					1

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SERIAL NUMBER	ITEM	ICP CATEGORY	ITEM CODE	JAPAN	HUNG	INDIA	EEC	COL.	U.K.	KENYA	USA
24	CANTONED HONEY	1.105	E						1		1
25	EGG FRAYS	1.105	F				1	1	1	1	1
26	EGG FRAYS	1.106	G	1	1			1			1
27	SPAGHETTI	1.107	A	1		1	1			1	1
28	CONSTITUTION	1.107	A	1				1	1	1	1
29	PANTRY	1.107	B	1		1					1
30	PARMA-PEARL MILLET	1.107	C	1		1					
31	JINAH-VORGUM	1.107	D			1					1
32	STROUTIN MILK	1.111	A				1	1			1
33	QUAD ROAST	1.111	B				1				1
34	VEAL CORNETS	1.111	C				1				1
35	WEEF CARLASS	1.111	D			1		1		1	1
36	AVG PETAH BEER	1.111	E	1							1
37	LAMB LAMB CORNETS	1.112	A					1	1	1	1
38	LAMB CARLASS	1.112	B			1				1	1
39	LEG OF LAMB	1.112	C						1		1
40	PORK CORNETS	1.113	A	1			1	1	1		1
41	PORK ROAST	1.113	B	1				1	1	1	1
42	PORK CARLASS	1.113	C						1		1
43	FRESH FLYING CATONET	1.114	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
44	FRESH CHICKEN ROAST	1.114	B	1							1
45	FRESH CHICKEN LEGS	1.114	C	1							1
46	WEEF LIVER	1.115	A					1	1		1
47	CALVES LIVER	1.115	B				1				1
48	WEEF TONGUE	1.115	C				1				1
49	RABBIT	1.115	D				1				1
50	BACON SLICED	1.116	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
51	FRESH PORK CARLASS	1.116	B	1		1			1		1
52	FRANKFURTERS	1.116	C	1	1		1		1	1	1



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SPECIAL NUMBER	ITEM	ICP CATEGORY	ITEM CODE	JAPAN	HUNG	INDIA	EEC	COL.	U.K.	KENYA	USA
82	SALMON CANNED	1.122	C	1					1		1
83	CRAB MEAT CANNED	. 22	D	1							1
84	KIPPERS	1.122	F							1	1
85	SMOKED WHITEFISH	1.122	F								1
86	MILK FRESH (STORES)	1.131	A	1	1		1		1	1	1
87	MILK DEL HOMOGENIZED	1.131	B	1		1			1	1	1
88	MILK DEL NOT HOMOGEN	1.131	C					1			1
89	EVAPORATED CAN MILK	1.132	A	1			1	1	1	1	1
90	CONDENSED AMER PROCESS	1.132	B	1		1					1
91	CONDENSED HEAVY WH MILK	1.132	C		1						1
92	CHEESE DOMESTIC PROC	1.132	D		1	1					1
93	YOGURT	1.132	E		1	1	1				1
94	MILK CONDENSED	1.132	F	1		1		1			1
95	SWISS CHEESE DOMESTIC	1.132	G		1		1				1
96	DRY COND SKIM MILK	1.132	H			1				1	1
97	GRATED DOMESTIC CHEESE	1.132	I				1				1
98	SOFT MILK CHEESE	1.132	J	1		1					1
99	CHEESE CHEESE	1.132	K						1	1	1
100	LONGHORN WILD CHEESE	1.132	L					1			1
101	CHEDDAR CHEESE	1.132	M				1	1			1
102	PEAK SWISS CHEESE	1.132	N				1				1
103	CAMEMBERT CHEESE	1.132	O				1				1
104	EGGS FRESH LARGE	1.133	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
105	BUTTER SALTED	1.134	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
106	MARGARINE (COLORED)	1.134	A	1			1	1	1		1
107	MARGARINE	1.134	B	1					1		1
108	SHORTENING HYDROGEN	1.134	C		1	1		1	1	1	1
109	SALAD OIL (UNREFINED)	1.134	D	1		1	1	1		1	1
110	OLIVE OIL	1.134	E				1	1			1

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SERIAL NUMBER	ITEM	ICP CATEGORY	ITEM CODE	JAPAN	HUNG	INDIA	ECC	COL.	U.K.	KENYA	USA
111	COCONUT OIL	1.150	F	1		1					
112	LARD	1.150	A	1	1			1	1	1	1
113	SALT PORK	1.150	A		1						1
114	BANANAS	1.151	A	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
115	ORANGES	1.151	A	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
116	LEMONS	1.151	G	1	1	1	1			1	1
117	GRAPES WHITE	1.151	D				1				1
118	GRAPES RED	1.151	E			1					1
119	PEACHES	1.151	F							1	1
120	PAPAYA	1.151	G					1			1
121	MELONS	1.151	H					1			1
122	CASSAVA	1.151	I					1			1
123	APPLES	1.152	A	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
124	PEARS	1.152	B				1	1	1		1
125	STRAWBERRIES	1.152	C	1	1			1			1
126	RAISINS	1.152	D	1	1	1		1			1
127	GRAPES GREEN	1.152	E	1	1	1	1				1
128	CANTALOPE	1.152	F			1					1
129	GRAPES DELICIOUS APPLES	1.152	G				1				1
130	SEEDLESS GRAPES	1.152	H	1							1
131	ONIONS YELLOW	1.153	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
132	EGGPLANT	1.153	B	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
133	CARROTS	1.153	C	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
134	CHEESE GENERAL	1.154	D	1				1			1
135	CUCUMBERS	1.155	E	1	1	1					1
136	LETTUCE	1.155	F	1	1		1	1		1	1
137	GREEN PEPPERS	1.155	G	1	1		1	1			1
138	TOMATOES	1.155	H	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
139	SPINACH	1.155	I	1		1		1			1



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SERIAL NUMBER	ITEM	ICP CATEGORY	ITEM CODE	JAPAN	HUNG	INDIA	EEC	COL.	U.K.	KENYA	USA
169	TOMATO JUICE	1.162	E	1		1		1			1
170	BEANS CANNED	1.162	F		1			1			1
171	SPINACH FROZEN	1.162	G								1
172	BAKED BEANS	1.162	H			1					1
173	RED KIDNEY BEANS	1.162	I	1		1					1
174	RED & WHITE KIDNEY BEAN	1.162	J								1
175	BARLEY GRAIN	1.162	K	1		1					
176	SPAGHETTI IN SAUCE	1.162	L						1		1
177	YELLOW SPLIT BEANS	1.162	M	1		1					1
178	CHICK PEAS	1.162	N			1					1
179	LETTICES	1.162	O			1					1
180	BLACK-EYED BEANS	1.162	P	1		1					1
181	RED GRAM	1.162	Q	1		1					
182	VEG OR TOMATO SOUP	1.162	R						1		1
183	PEAS EXTRA FINE	1.162	S				1				1
184	FRITCH BEANS W/ONION	1.162	T				1				1
185	SOY BEAN OIL	1.162	U				1				1
186	CANNED TOMATOES	1.162	V						1		1
187	POTATOES	1.170	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
188	MASS-SWEET POTATOES	1.170	B							1	1
189	SUGAR	1.180	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
190	COFFEE 14 GMS	1.191	A	1						1	1
191	COFFEE INSTANT	1.191	B	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
192	COFFEE 11 GMS	1.191	C			1	1	1			1
193	TEA BLEND	1.192	A	1				1			1
194	TEA GREEN	1.192	B	1							1
195	TEA BLEND	1.192	C	1	1	1	1		1	1	1
196	COCOA UNSWEETENED	1.193	A		1		1	1	1	1	1
197	COCOA SWEETENED	1.193	B	1		1					1

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SERIAL NUMBER	ITEM	ICP CATEGORY	ITEM CODE	JAPAN	HUNG	INDIA	EEC	COL.	U.K.	KENYA	USA
199	HONEY	1.201	A		1						1
199	STRAWBERRY JAM	1.201	B	1	1	1	1	1		1	1
200	RASPBERRY JAM	1.201	C		1				1		1
201	ORANGE MARMALADE	1.201	D	1					1	1	1
202	PEACH JAM	1.201	E					1			1
203	JELLIES	1.201	F					1	1		1
204	COND. 4% PLAIN MILK	1.202	A	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
205	ICE CREAM	1.202	B			1	1		1	1	1
206	SOFT TOPS UNFILLED	1.202	C	1	1	1	1				1
207	ICE MILK	1.202	D	1	1						1
208	CARAMELS	1.202	E	1							1
209	CHOCOLATE	1.202	F					1			1
210	TAMARIND	1.203	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
211	FRESH GINGER	1.203	B	1		1					1
212	SOY SAUCE	1.203	C	1							1
213	BOTTLED CUBES BEEF	1.203	D					1			1
214	VINEGAR	1.203	E	1	1			1	1		1
215	BLACK PEPPER	1.203	F		1	1		1		1	1
216	YEAST GRANULES	1.203	G		1						1
217	DRY RED CHILLIES	1.203	H	1		1					1
218	TURMERIC	1.203	I			1					1
219	GARLIC	1.203	J			1					1
220	TOMATO KETCHUP	1.203	K	1		1	1				1
221	CHIA SEEDS	1.210	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
222	CRACKED CORN	1.210	B	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
223	STILL WATER	1.211	C		1	1					1
224	FRUIT FLAV. NON-CARB	1.211	D						1		1
225	WHISKEY BLENDED	1.221	A								1
226	WHISKEY STR. BOURBON	1.221	B	1							1

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SPECIAL NUMBER	ITEM	TOP CATEGORY	ITEM CODE	JAPAN	HUNG	INDIA	EEC	COL.	U.K.	KENYA	USA
227	SCOTCH WHISKY	1.321	C		1				1	1	1
228	VERMOUTH DRY	1.321	D		1			1			1
229	VINYL	1.321	F		1						1
230	BRANDY	1.321	I		1		1				1
231	GIN	1.321	G			1			1	1	1
232	RUM	1.321	H					1			1
233	VERMOUTH SWEET	1.321	J					1			1
234	DESSERT WINE	1.322	A	1	1	1			1	1	1
235	RED TABLE WINE	1.322	B	1	1		1	1		1	1
236	WHITE TABLE WINE	1.322	C		1					1	1
237	CHAMPAGNE	1.322	D				1				1
238	ROSE	1.322	F				1				1
239	SHALLOTS	1.322	F				1				1
240	BEER	1.323	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
241	DANISH BEER	1.323	B				1				1
242	CIGARETTES FILTER	1.41	A	1		1				1	1
243	CIGARETTES NON FILTER	1.41	B	1		1					1
244	CIGARETTES 100 PK	1.41	C				1	1	1	1	1
245	CIGARETTES 20 PK	1.420	A		1	1	1	1	1		1
246	SMOKING TOBACCO	1.420	B		1	1			1	1	1
247	PIPE TOBACCO	1.420	C		1		1				1
248	CHERRY TOBACCO	1.420	D			1					1