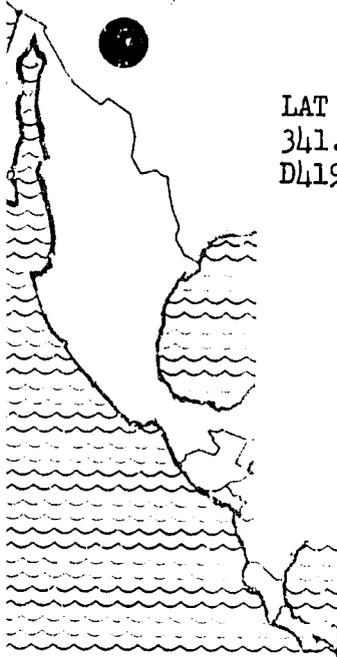
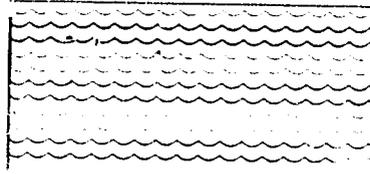
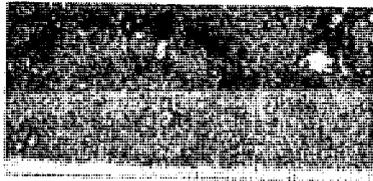


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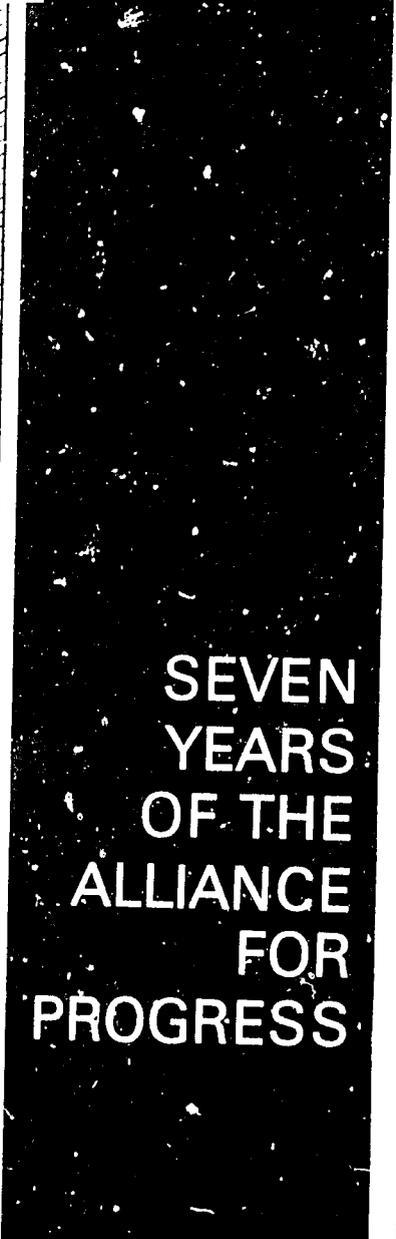
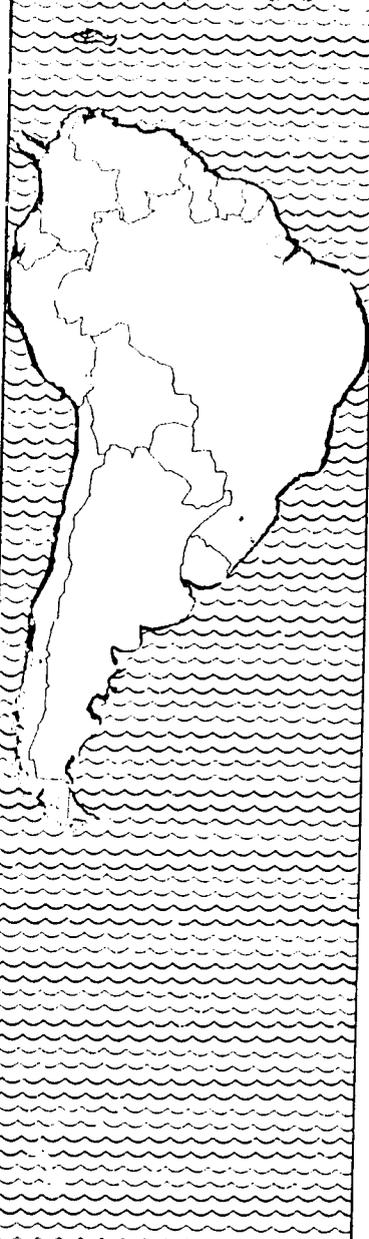
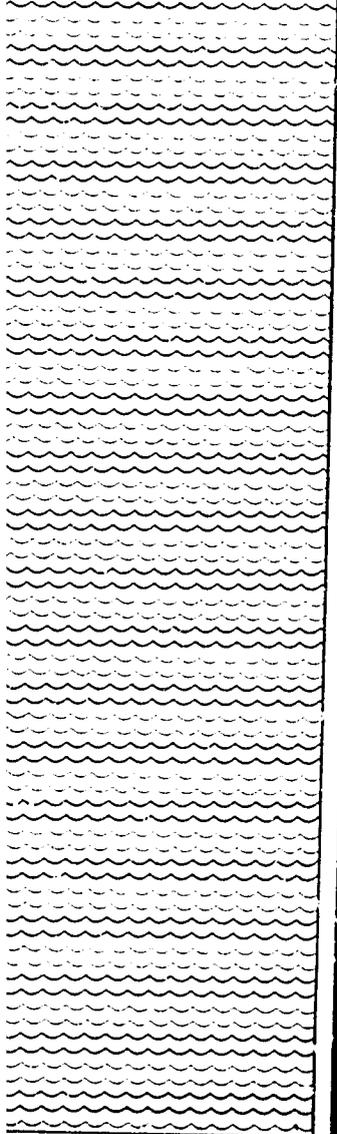
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SEVEN
YEARS
OF THE
ALLIANCE
FOR
PROGRESS



The statements in this document are drawn from tables which include a number of estimated items. Figures for individual countries should be considered as subject to verification. These data relate to all activities in the fields concerned, and are not limited to programs assisted by the U.S. Agency for International Development (A.I.D.). They generally relate to all Latin American republics belonging to the Organization of American States except Haiti, for which adequate trend data were not available.

This information was compiled by the Office of Regional Policies and Programs of the Bureau for Latin America of A.I.D.



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INTRODUCTION

The first seven years of the Alliance for Progress represent a period of impressive gains. Key areas where these gains have been made include education, agriculture, health, and industry.

The Alliance continues to move on. There is social and political as well as economic development. All the efforts in this hemisphere under the Alliance for Progress have a single end -- a better life for every person in the hemisphere within a framework of personal dignity and political liberty.

The human factors behind the statistics are the true measures of Alliance success. The statistics in the pages that follow bear this out -- the school children of today in Latin America receive more basic education to develop into stronger, more self-sufficient individuals, than perhaps their fathers ever hoped or dreamed they could. Their children will no doubt benefit even more.

To reach the ultimate goals of the Alliance, however, will require years of hard work, for the obstacles are many and the needs great.

The U.S. Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) has played a major role in this development. So also have other international financing agencies. What progress has been achieved, however, is due primarily to the Latin Americans themselves and their new spirit of enlightened self-interest.

EDUCATION

At the Presidential Summit Meeting in April 1967 the Chief Executives of the Americas pledged that their countries would "vigorously provide education for development." Such an effort would include the intensification of literacy campaigns; the expansion of education on all levels; the modernization of education systems; an increase of student and teacher exchanges; and in general an improvement of the quality of education.

A step in this direction was taken in February 1968 when the Inter-American Cultural Council, meeting in Maracay, Venezuela, approved a \$10 million program to implement the Summit pledge. In light of present needs it is agreed that greater emphasis should be placed on education throughout Latin America in the immediate future than ever before. The rapidly increasing population of children of school age aggravates the problem. Following are examples of Alliance accomplishments to date in education.

Primary Education

Between 1960 and 1967, virtually every country in Latin America experienced considerable expansion of primary school education. Enrollment increased by about 50 percent, the number of teachers by 61 percent, the number of pupils graduating from primary school by 86 percent, and the number of primary school classrooms by 51 percent. During the same period prospective primary school students, that is, children between 5 and 14 years of age, increased by only 29 percent. Clearly, efforts to expand the primary education systems of Latin America have proceeded at a relatively vigorous pace.

Percentages, however, do not tell the whole story. While about 12 million more Latin American children were enrolled in primary school in 1967 than in 1960, the number of school age who were not enrolled also grew, by about 2.5 million. Paradoxically, although the proportion of children of primary school age not in school dropped from 52 percent to 44 percent during these 7 years, the number of such children actually increased. Therefore, primary school expansion, though impressive, proved insufficient to

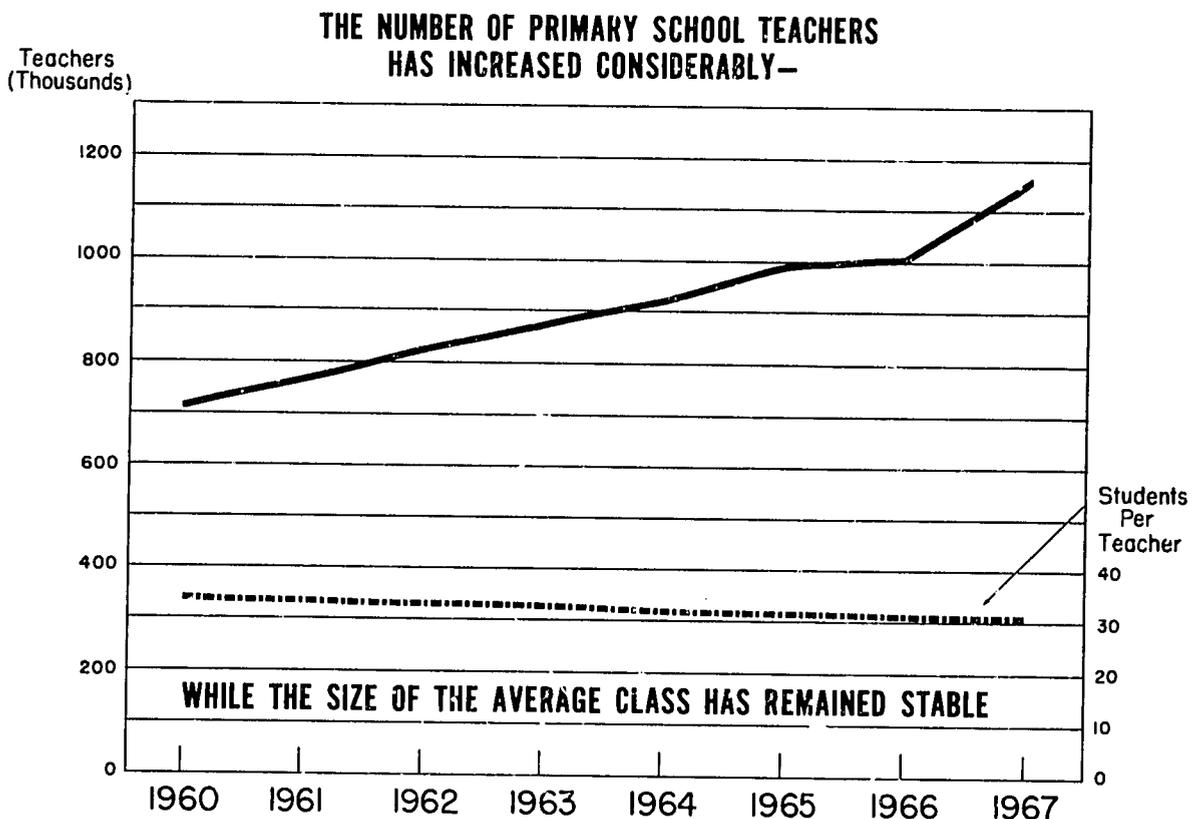


THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN ENROLLED in primary schools in Latin America rose from 24 million to 36 million during the period of the Alliance for Progress.

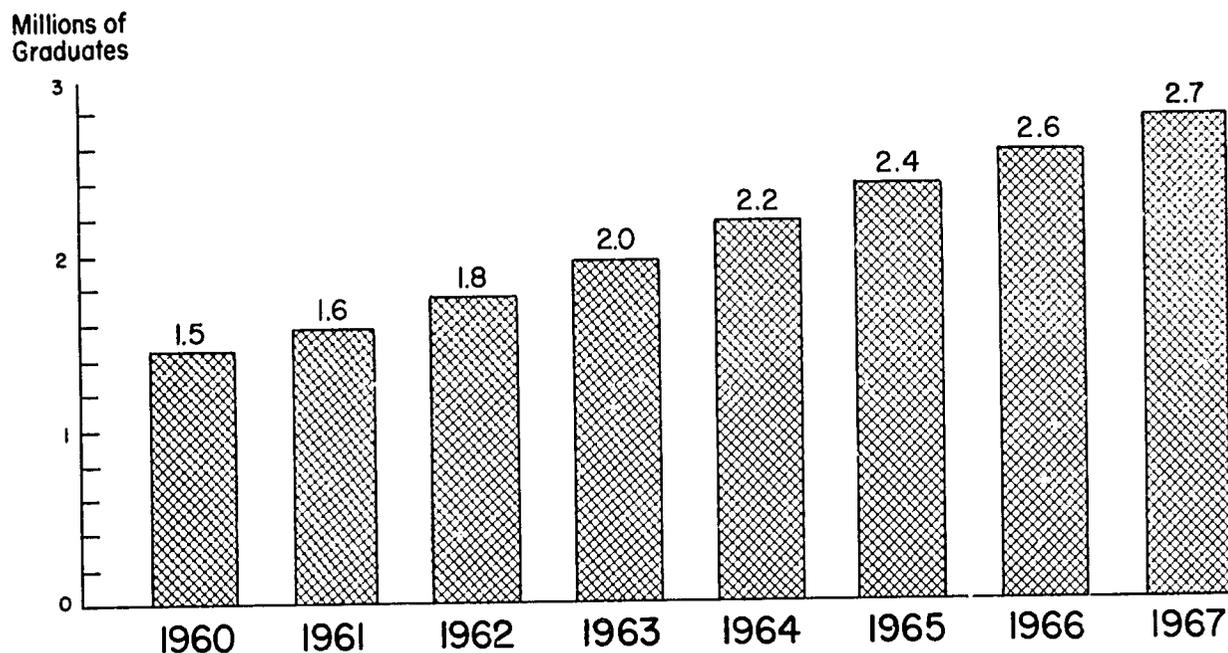
close the gap that existed between potential students and enrollment in 1960 and at the same time to cope with the needs arising from a simultaneous growth of the school-age population.

Trends in particular countries depart considerably from the overall regional outlook, but evidence of expansion to varying degrees is found everywhere. In 16 of the 18 countries enrollment increased by 25 percent or more, and in no country was the increase less than 16 percent. A low rate of expansion, however, does not necessarily indicate poor performance in meeting educational responsibilities, for if the existing school system is well developed, as in Uruguay, there is less need for expansion of facilities. On the other hand, a high rate of expansion may always be taken as indicative of strong efforts to cope with national educational deficiencies.

The trend of teachers in primary schools is also encouraging. In 1967 there were about 1.2 million primary teachers compared with 719 thousand in 1960. In nine countries the percent of growth of the primary teacher



THE NUMBER OF GRADUATES OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS PER YEAR ALMOST DOUBLED DURING THE ALLIANCE PERIOD



corps seems to have exceeded the rate of growth of enrollment. This is evidence of improvement in the quality of education, for in these countries, on the average, primary teachers have smaller classes than in 1960. In only two of the remaining nine countries, Bolivia and Guatemala, was there evidence of retrogression in the ratio of pupils to teachers.

In more than half the countries of Latin America, primary schools are graduating at least twice as many students per year as they did at the beginning of the Alliance. The remaining countries have also reported increases in the annual number of graduates. In all, 2.7 million children graduated from primary school in 1967, as compared with only 1.5 million in 1960. This furnishes a clear indication that efforts are being made to keep children in school longer than had been the case in the past.

The growing enrollment and teacher corps was accompanied by a substantial growth in the number of primary school classrooms constructed. Some 18,000 new classrooms were built in 1960, and by 1967 new construction reached about 27,000 for the year.

Both enrollment and classroom construction each increased by about 50 percent during these years of the Alliance. Also the number of teachers rose far more rapidly. These factors warrant the inference that classroom space availability was a major determinant of the rate of expansion of primary education.

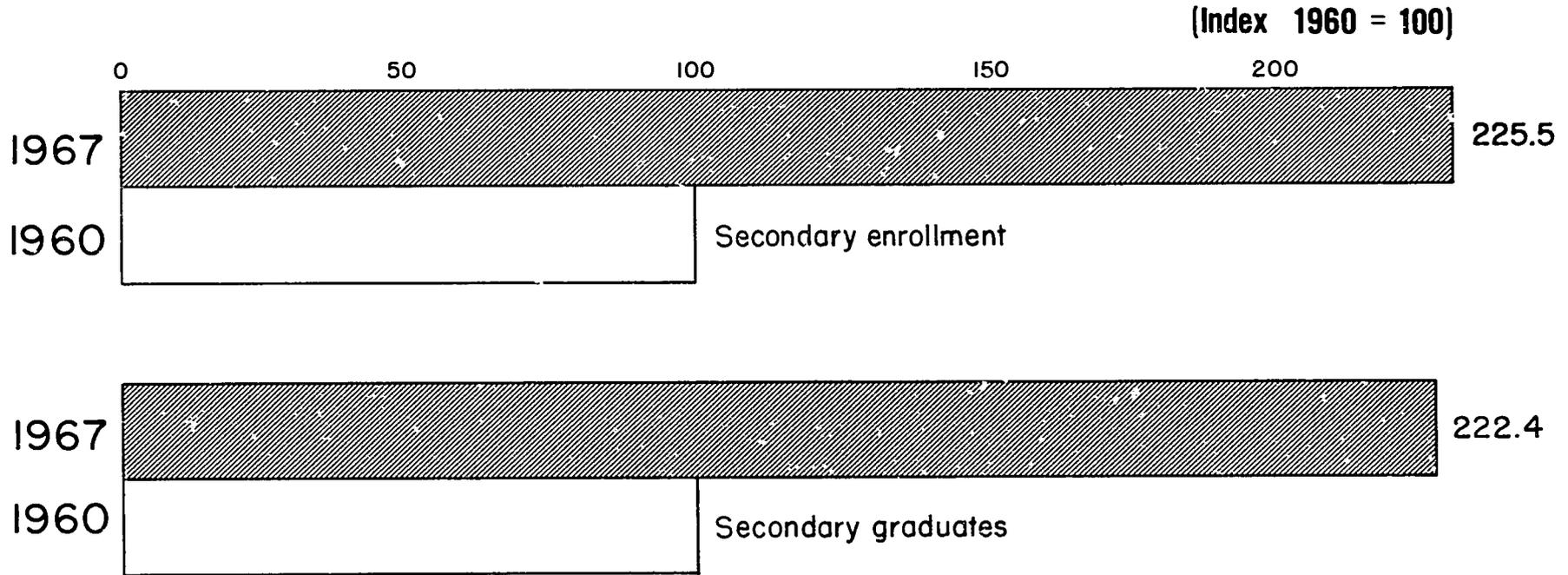
The number of primary school teachers graduating annually rose from about 66,000 in 1960 to about 134,000 in 1967. For the period 1960-1966, the number of graduating teachers totaled about 630,000. Yet the increase in the number of primary teachers between 1960 and 1967 was only about 438,000. Thus, during this period some 190,000 teachers disappeared through death, change of occupation, or just ceasing to work. This means that during these years it was necessary to graduate 144 new primary teachers for every net addition of 100 to the teacher corps. If this erosion of the supply of primary teachers can be reduced the future burden of teacher training could be materially lightened.

Secondary Education

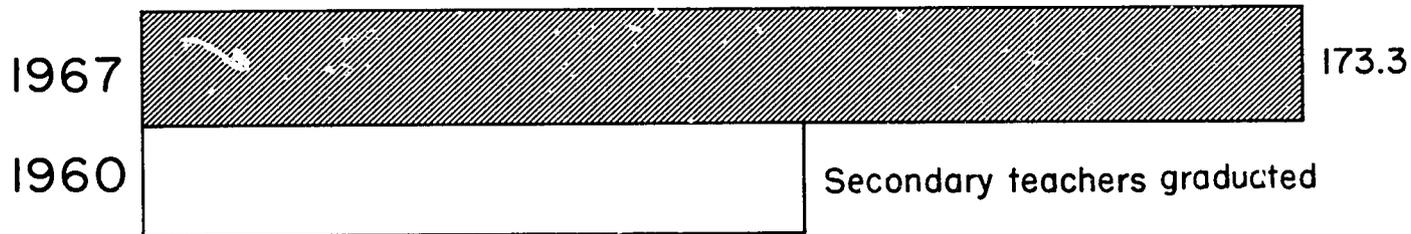
Secondary education in Latin America expanded even more rapidly than primary education during the first six years of the Alliance for Progress. General secondary enrollment and secondary school graduates more than doubled, and the number of teachers almost doubled. In ten of the 18 countries enrollment increased from two to three times, and of the other eight countries only two had an increase in enrollment of less than 25 percent.

The number of secondary school teachers more than tripled in Mexico, almost tripled in Nicaragua, more than doubled in Chile and Peru, and increased by one-quarter or more in every other country. Some 19,000 secondary school teachers graduated in 1967 as compared with only about 11,000 in 1960.

THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED AND GRADUATING FROM SECONDARY SCHOOLS HAS MORE THAN DOUBLED—



BUT THE INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF QUALIFIED TEACHERS EMERGING FROM TRAINING SCHOOLS IS SOMEWHAT LESS.



The net increase in the number of general secondary teachers exceeded the number of persons graduating during the period as qualified secondary teachers by some 40,000. If account is taken of normal attrition in the secondary teacher ranks, it becomes clear that a substantial portion of secondary teachers arrived at their posts through paths other than normal secondary teacher preparation programs.

Vocational Education

Increase of vocational education is essential to fill manpower needs for Latin America's development. Progress in this area is encouraging, though much remains to be done. In general, a steady upward trend is shown over the seven-year span.

Many of the Alliance countries have expanded their vocational training programs to the point where more than twice as many students graduated in 1967 than in 1960. In all, about 235,000 graduates were reported in 14 countries, as compared with 106,000 in those countries at the beginning of the Alliance.

Literacy

On the average only two out of three Latin Americans are literate. Some progress is being made to improve this situation. Every one of the 13 countries with statistics available on literacy for two periods in recent years has shown a decrease in the percentage of illiterates among the population. However, the number of illiterates has remained high, and in four of the 13 countries includes about half or more of the population 15 years of age and over.

THE NEED FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS
IN LATIN AMERICA

The Latin American republics will need almost 400,000 more primary school teachers by 1972, merely to maintain the trend of the number of school-age children per teacher established during the past seven years. They will need 550,000 more in 1972 if each country is to raise its standard to that already met or surpassed by Argentina, Costa Rica and Uruguay.

These standards, however, are still far below those required to meet the full enrollment goal established at the 1961 Punta del Este meeting. To meet this goal would necessitate doubling the number of teachers practicing in the 18 republics in 1967, or a total of 2.3 million primary school teachers.

Continuing the 1960-1967 trend

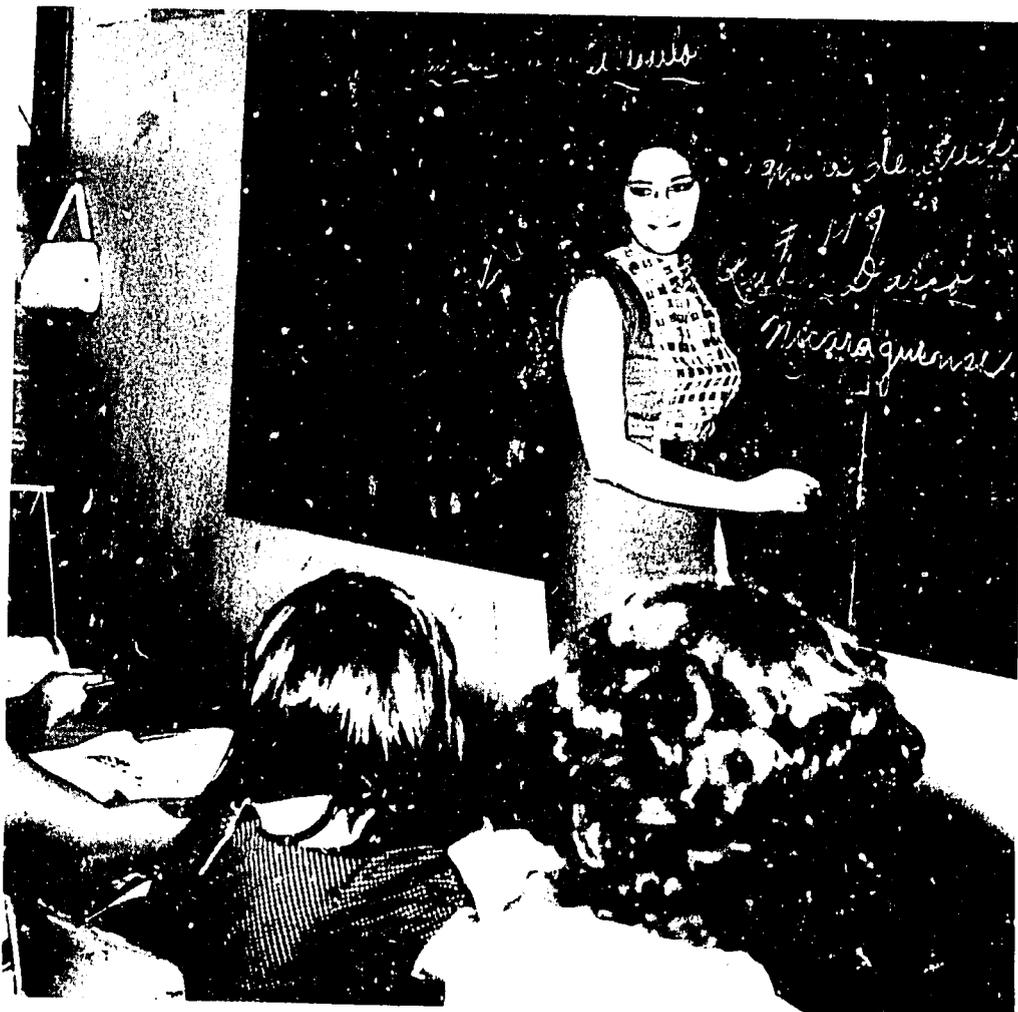
In almost every one of the republics since 1960, the number of teachers has been increasing at a more rapid rate than the population of school age children, reflecting awareness of the urgent need for more teachers. In order to continue the trend of the past seven years of the ratio of teachers to children aged 5-14, 1.5 million primary teachers will be required in 1972, 32 percent more than the number teaching in 1967.

More than half the number of new teachers, about 200,000, would be needed in Brazil; approximately 50,000 additional teachers would be required in Mexico; and about 35,000 more would be needed in Colombia.

Improving the trend

However, the less advanced Alliance nations would have still farther to go in order to bring their teacher-child ratio in line with those of the leading countries.

A GREATER NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS has been emerging every year rising from 66,000 graduates in 1960 to 136,000 in 1967.

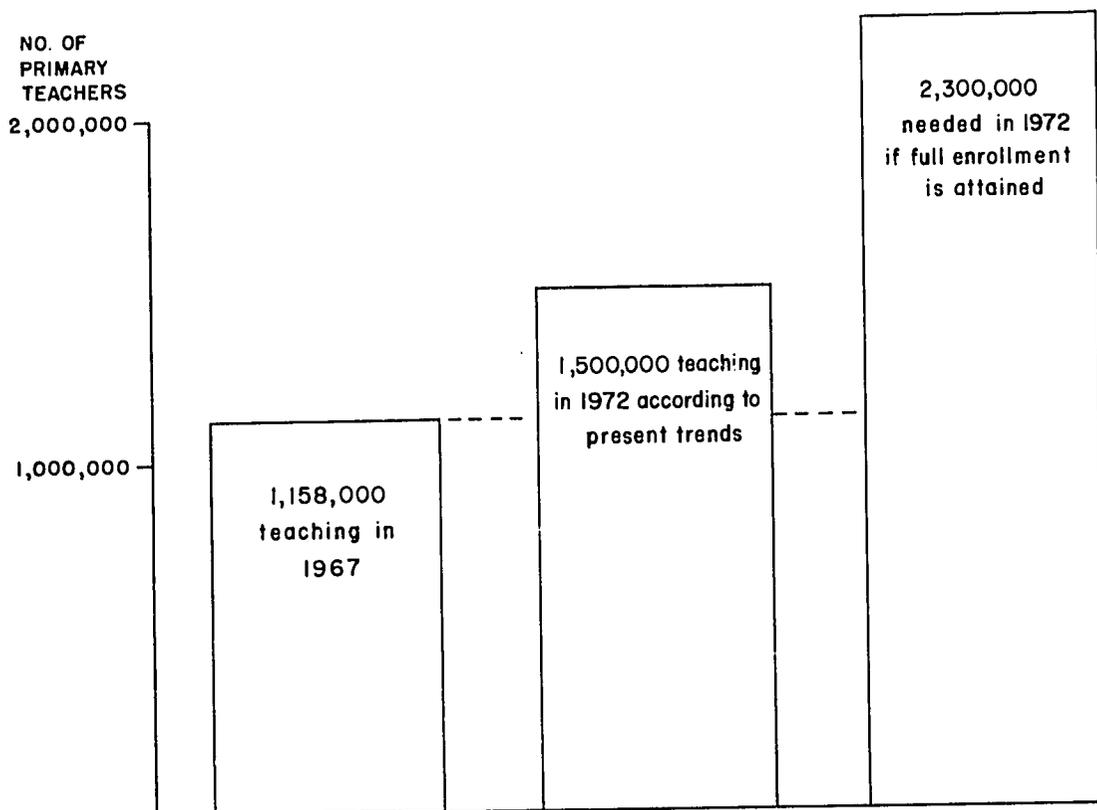


But twice the present number is needed in Latin America to attain the Alliance goal.

Argentina is far in front of all other countries, having in 1967 one teacher for every 25 children between the ages of 5 and 14.

Next in line are Costa Rica and Uruguay, where there was one teacher for every 44 children. To increase the number of primary teachers in each country to reach a ratio of one to 44 or better would require almost 50 percent more teachers than the number now employed throughout Latin America. In all, a total of 1.6 million teachers would be necessary for the 18 countries.

ALMOST TWICE THE PRESENT NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS WILL BE NEEDED IN LATIN AMERICA IF THE GOAL ESTABLISHED AT PUNTA DEL ESTE IS TO BE ATTAINED



Progress since 1960

While the number of primary school teachers in the 18 Latin American republics increased from approximately 720,000 in 1960 to about 1.2 million in 1967, the average size of the classes declined, from 33.6 to 31.4 children enrolled per teacher. The smallest classes are those in Argentina, with about 20 children per teacher; the largest are in the Dominican Republic, where approximately 57 children are registered for each teacher.

During the period of the Alliance, the percentage of the school-age population enrolled in primary schools for all the Latin American republics together has been increasing at a fairly steady rate, rising from 49 percent in 1960 to 56 percent in 1967.

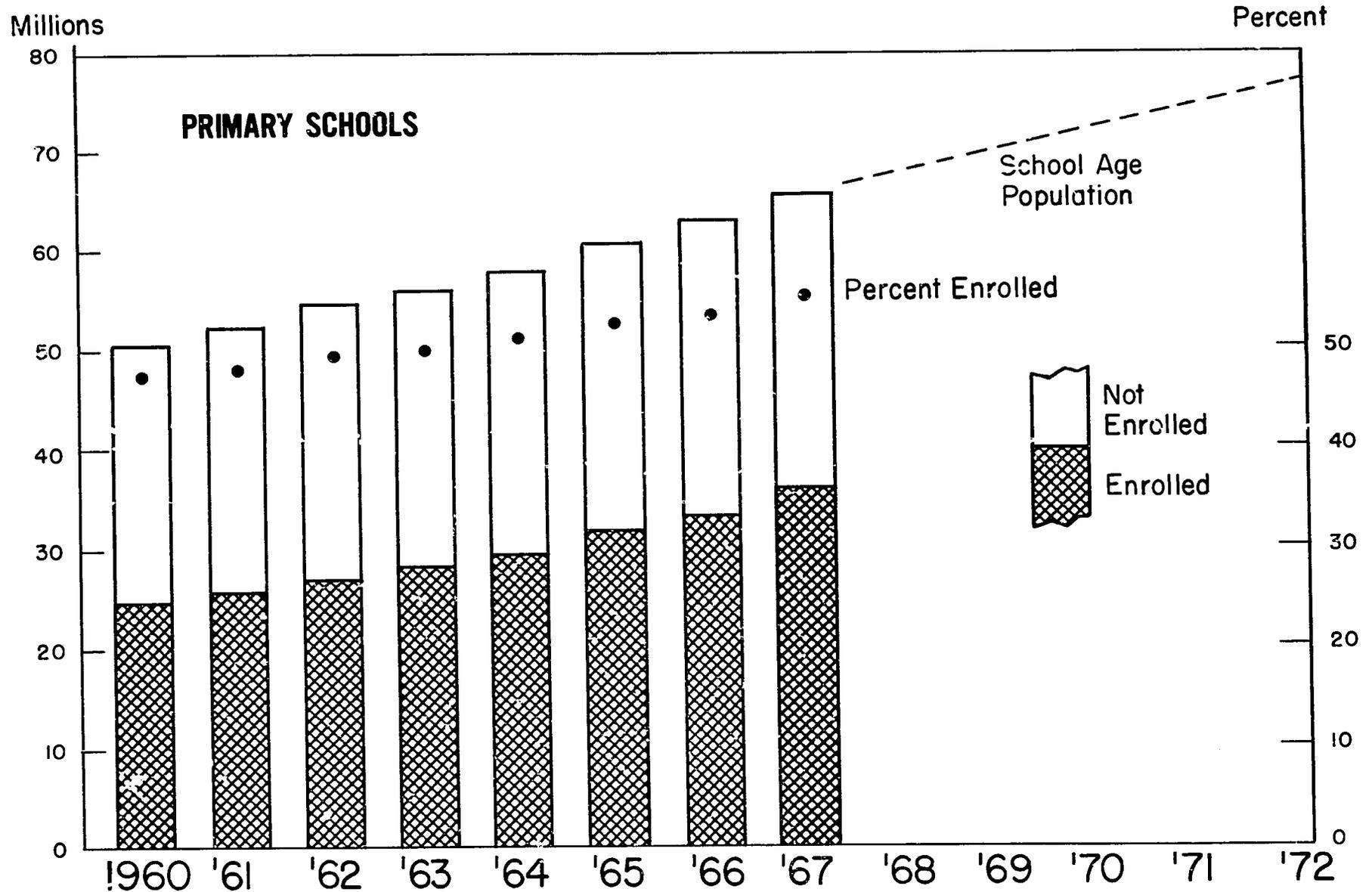
Almost every one of the republics has shared in this increase. In Argentina, four of every five children of primary school age are enrolled in school; in Guatemala only one in every three is enrolled.

Despite the improvement indicated for the Latin American region as a whole, the situation is still far from the Alliance goal of providing six years of free compulsory education for the entire population of school age. On the average, only a little more than half of the school-age population of Latin America is enrolled in school. Even for that group, figures give no evidence of class attendance or the large number of drop-outs. These are serious problems, especially in the more rural areas, where the remoteness of the schools and the need for help on the farms cause many of the children to stay away from classes.

Conclusion

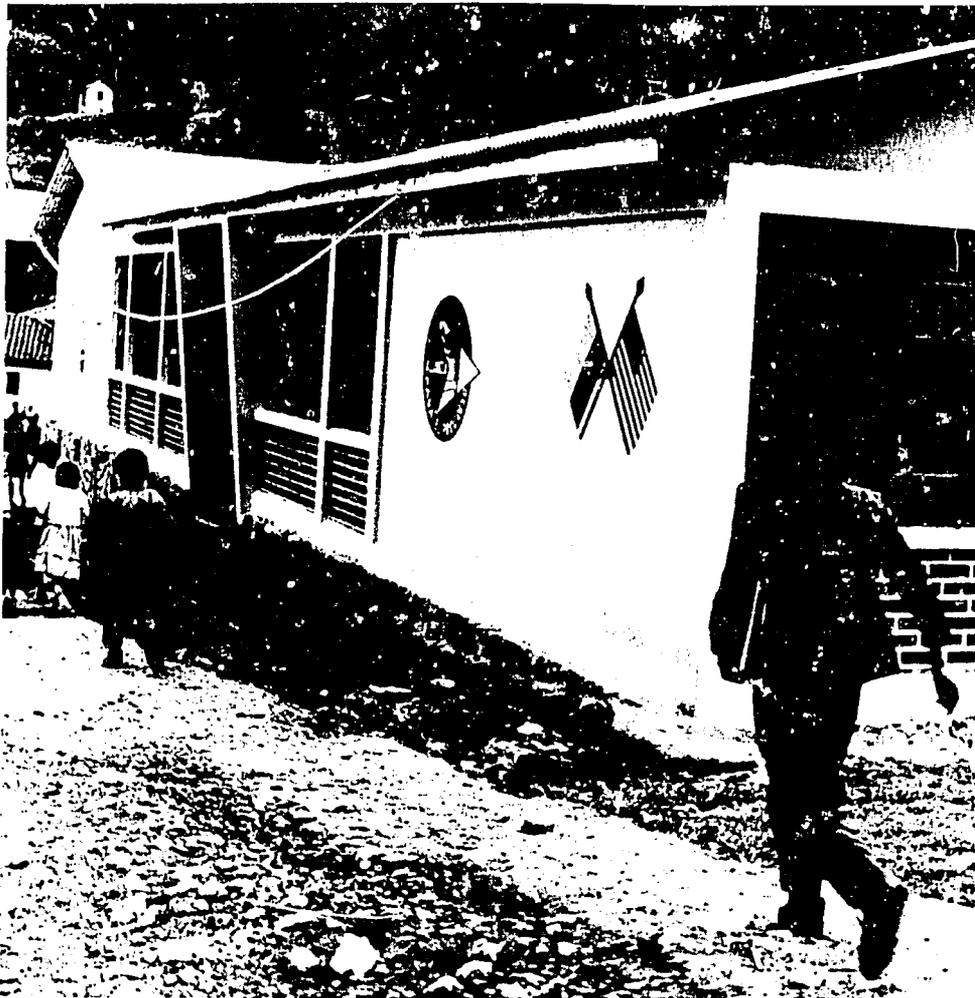
The larger percentage of enrollment and the increasing number of teachers during the Alliance years make it clear that progress has been made in the educational systems of

MANY MORE CHILDREN HAVE BEEN ENROLLED IN LATIN AMERICA – BUT ALMOST HALF THE CHILDREN ARE STILL NOT ENROLLED



Latin America, but much more is needed. Even in 1967, only half of the school-age children were enrolled, and most of them will not advance beyond the first years of school. Besides the lack of primary teachers, many more will be required at the secondary level and in vocational schools and universities. To achieve total enrollment would also call for about twice the number of classrooms now in existence.

These facts indicate that improved education systems remain a basic key to social and economic betterment in Latin America.



65 PERCENT MORE CLASSROOMS were built in 1967 than in 1960.

AGRICULTURE

New significance was assigned to rural modernization and increased food production at the Presidential Summit Meeting. Programs to promote a rise in the standard of living of farmers have received top priority since the inception of the Alliance for Progress.

Trends in Agricultural Output Under the Alliance

Net agricultural production (total production excluding items used for further production, such as animal feeds) has increased moderately in 19 republics since the birth of the Alliance. Based on the index 1957-59=100, net production increased from 111 in 1961 to 131 in 1967 -- an average of about 3 percent a year, according to U.S. Department of Agriculture data.

Of more immediate importance, considering Alliance objectives, are the figures for net food production (total production excluding non-food items such as coffee, tobacco, wool, cotton, and fiber), which has increased slightly more rapidly than did net agricultural production, or by about 27 percent during the 1961-67 period (1961=110, 1967=140). Average growth was about 4 percent a year. Increases were greatest in Argentina and Brazil, where production rose by about 12 and 8 percent respectively in 1967.

In another important category, total livestock production increased by 19 percent during the period (1961=104, 1967=124), an average of 3 percent per year.

The index of per capita net agricultural production was the same (102) in 1967 as it was in 1961. The per capita index of livestock production also remained the same (96 in both 1961 and 1967).

Research shows major increases in food production are attributable largely to new acreage brought under cultivation. The increase in productivity has been small. As land which is profitable to cultivate diminishes in supply, it becomes important to increase productivity on existing farms through the introduction of modern farm technology (fertilizers, hybrid seeds, etc.) and market development.



Fertilizer programs together with other modern farming practices have quadrupled agricultural production in some areas. Net food production has increased about 27 percent in Latin America during the 1961-1967 period, an average annual growth of about 4 percent.



Livestock production rose 19 percent during Alliance years.

Although overall productivity gains have been small, the sharpest growth in commodity production has taken place in sugar and bananas where modern technology has been concentrated.

Latin America does not appear to be facing a current Malthusian crisis. Since 1961, the index of per capita food production has increased from 101 to 108 in 1967. In the last year, from 1966 to 1967, the index rose from 105 to 108. However, the overall index veils the fact that per capita food production dropped in 10 of the 19 countries, rose in 6, and stayed the same in 3. For Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, Panama, Peru, and Uruguay, net food production per capita had declined in 1966 as well.

It has been estimated that total agricultural production must grow at an annual rate of at least 5 percent if the Alliance target of 2.5 percent annual growth in per capita income is to be achieved. Total agricultural production in Latin America has not yet reached this rate of growth.

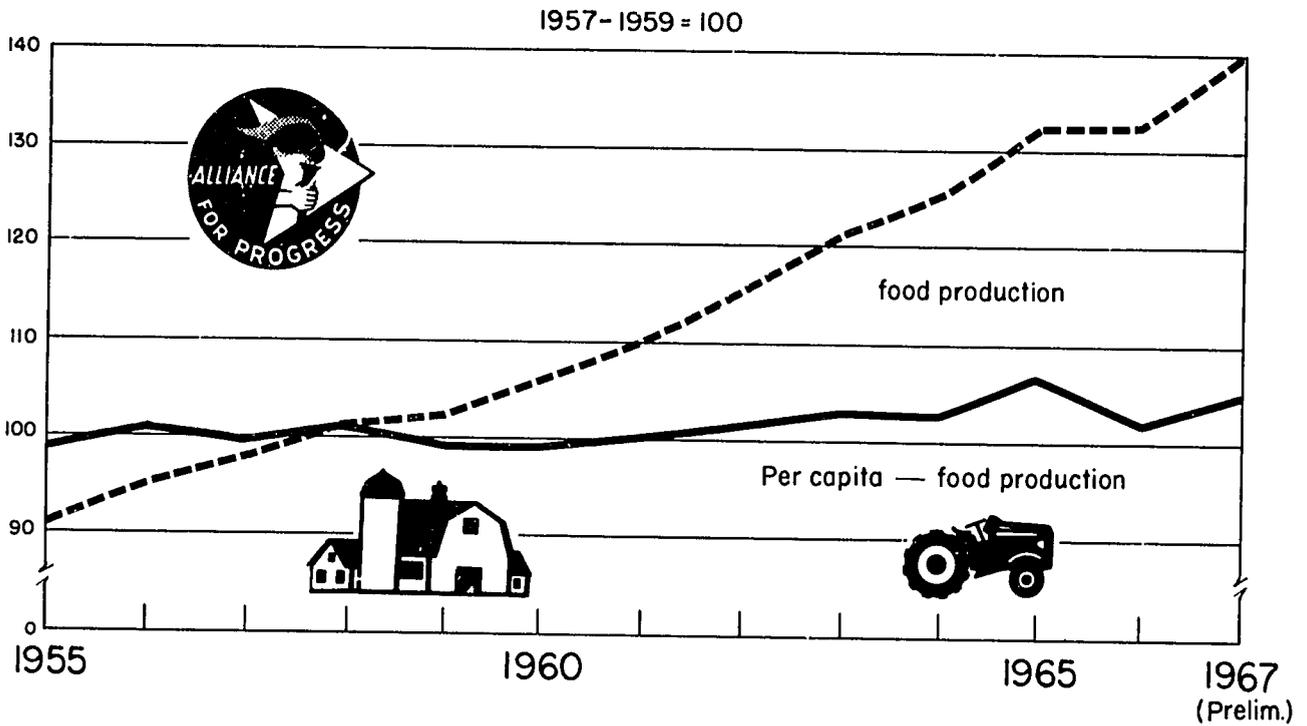
Agrarian Reform Under the Alliance

The concept of agrarian reform encompasses not only changes in land tenure patterns, but also the provision of secure titles to farmers and improved tenancy arrangements. In addition, agrarian reform must provide to beneficiaries complementary services such as credit, technical assistance, and improved marketing facilities.

Progress in agrarian reform in the last seven years has been mixed. Fifteen countries have enacted agrarian reform laws and institutions have been established to administer them. However, implementation of the laws has been generally cautious (notable exceptions being Mexico, Venezuela, Bolivia and Chile), reflecting the political sensitivity of the issue.

On the basis of available data, it is estimated that about 700,000 families have been settled or resettled since 1961. The average was about 104,000 a year during the 1961-67 period. Some 450,000 have received titles, an average of about 64,000 a year.

**FOOD PRODUCTION HAS CLIMBED CONSIDERABLY SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE ALLIANCE,
BUT HAS MADE ONLY SLIGHT GAINS ON POPULATION GROWTH.**



As cultivable land is limited in availability, it is important to increase productivity through the use of hybrid seeds, fertilizers and other inputs.

A total of about 3.6 million people have benefitted from settlement or resettlement programs. Mexico and Venezuela have been most active in their settlement programs, while Bolivia, since the start of the Alliance, actually has issued the largest number of titles.

While the above data appear encouraging, it should be noted that in some countries, particularly in the Andean region, the number of landless families added to rural society each year far outstrips the number of families being benefitted. Moreover, small plots tend to be continually sub-divided because of inheritance and population pressures.

Agrarian reform and rural modernization must be given greater dynamism by all Alliance nations in order to achieve better land utilization and more efficient production.

Enrollment and Graduation in Agricultural Schools

Chapter IV of the Action Program of the Presidential Summit Conference emphasizes the need for expanded agricultural education and research. The record to date shows steady growth.

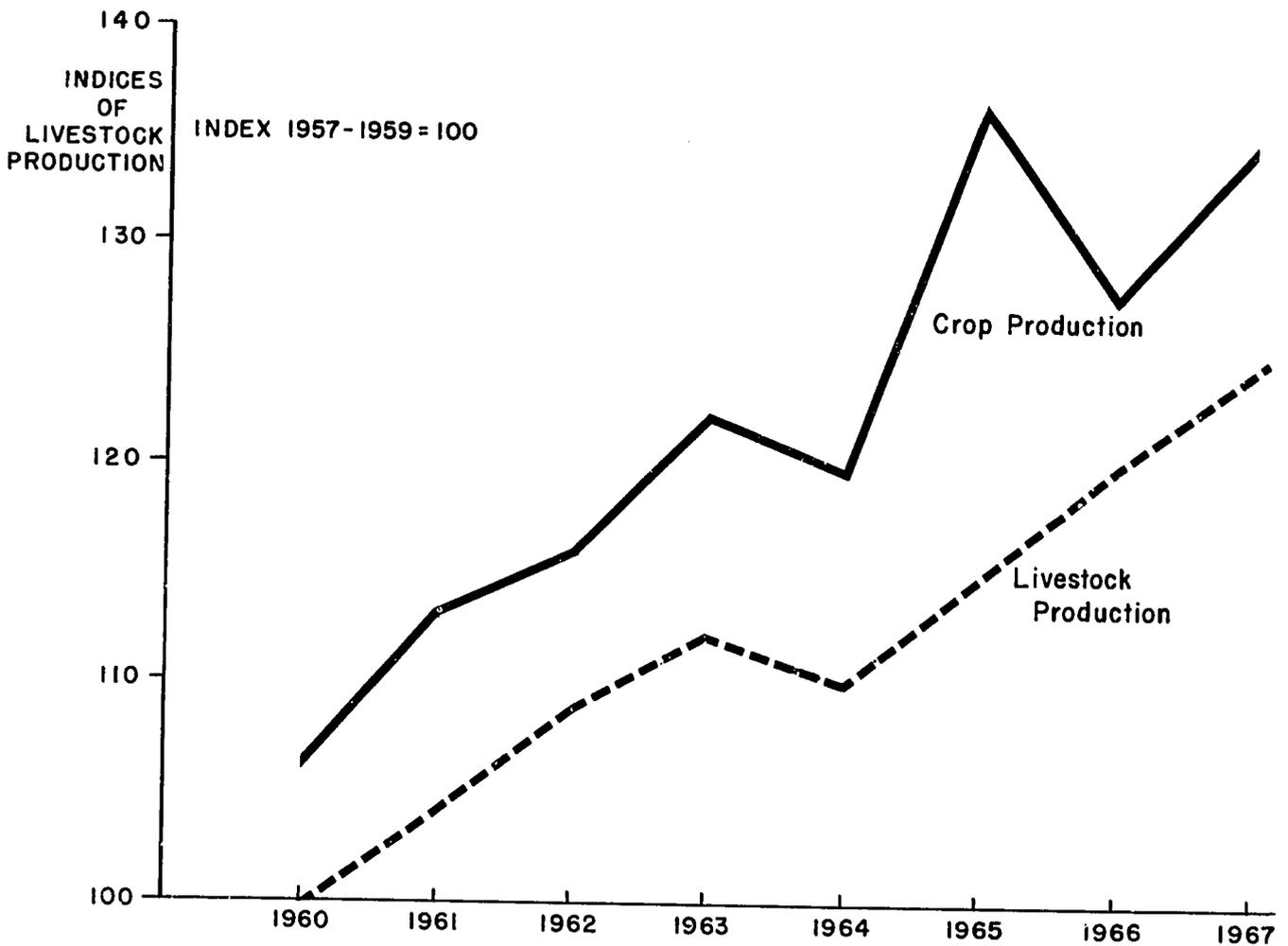
Enrollment in secondary agriculture schools has been rising steadily in Latin America over the past seven years. Currently there are about 55,000 students, 2.5 times as many as in 1960. The number of graduates annually followed a similar trend, climbing gradually from 2,200 in 1960 to about 6,400 in 1967.

Brazil and Peru accounted for half the enrollment in 1967, and for almost 40 percent of the graduates. About one of every five graduates was from an Argentinian agricultural secondary school.

The number of students registered in higher agriculture schools almost tripled, jumping from 13,000 in 1960 to about 35,000 in 1967, while the number graduating has increased at an even higher rate, from 1,300 to 4,300. About 60 percent of those enrolled attended schools in Brazil, Argentina, or Peru.

The number of technicians employed by extension agencies has increased every year since 1960, when about 3,300 were engaged in this work. By 1967 there were over 8,700 so employed. The number of extension agents increased in almost every country. About 2,000 of these agents are currently at work in Brazil and 1,400 in Colombia.

PRODUCTION OF CROPS IN LATIN AMERICA HAS RISEN BY 27 PERCENT, AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION BY 24 PERCENT DURING THE ALLIANCE YEARS



INDUSTRY

Manufacturing and Mining Production

Substantial increases in production of the manufacturing and mining industries of Latin America occurred during the period of the Alliance. Reports of eight countries, which accounted for 87 percent of the total gross national product and 82 percent of the population of Latin America in 1958, show that from 1960 to 1966 manufacturing production had risen by 41 percent, and mining by 22 percent.

A steady upward trend is shown over the years in these areas. The most dramatic increase in manufacturing took place in El Salvador, where factory production more than doubled. In Mexico and Venezuela manufacturing output rose by 65 percent and 58 percent, respectively. Mining production more than doubled in Brazil and increased by 80 percent in Argentina.

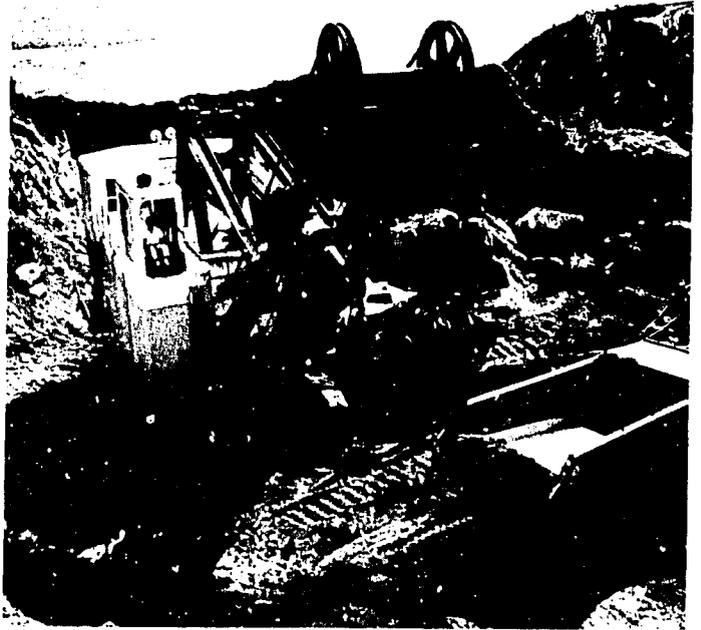
The increase in gross value added by manufacturing activity during 1966 was about 6.5 percent, compared with a yearly average increase of 6.0 percent in 1961-1965.

There was a very significant recovery in the production of manufactured goods in several of the countries. The 1966 growth rate in Brazil was 12.2 percent, compared with a decrease of 4.7 percent in 1965 and an average annual increase of 3.3 percent during the earlier years back to 1961. Industrial output in Mexico increased by 11.1 percent following an average increase of 8.1 percent per year in 1961-1965. There were similar trends in Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Peru. Although adequate statistical data are not available for 1967, some recovery is expected in Argentina, along with increased growth in Mexico and Venezuela.

Electric Power Production

Production of electric power measured in kilowatt hours has followed an upward trend throughout Latin America during the sixties. Total power production rose from 62 billion in 1960 to a little over 100 billion kilowatt hours in 1967. All countries reported increased electric power output, but production more than tripled in Venezuela.

MINING PRODUCTION ROSE by 22 per- cent during the period 1960-1966 in eight countries accounting for 87 percent of the gross national product of Latin America. →



← MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION INCREASED 41 percent from 1960 to 1966 in the same eight countries with 82 percent of the population of Latin America.



TOTAL ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION has risen from 60 billion in 1960 to over 100 billion kilo- watt hours in 1967. →

As of 1967, Brazil accounted for about one-third of the power produced in Latin America, and Mexico for about one-fifth.

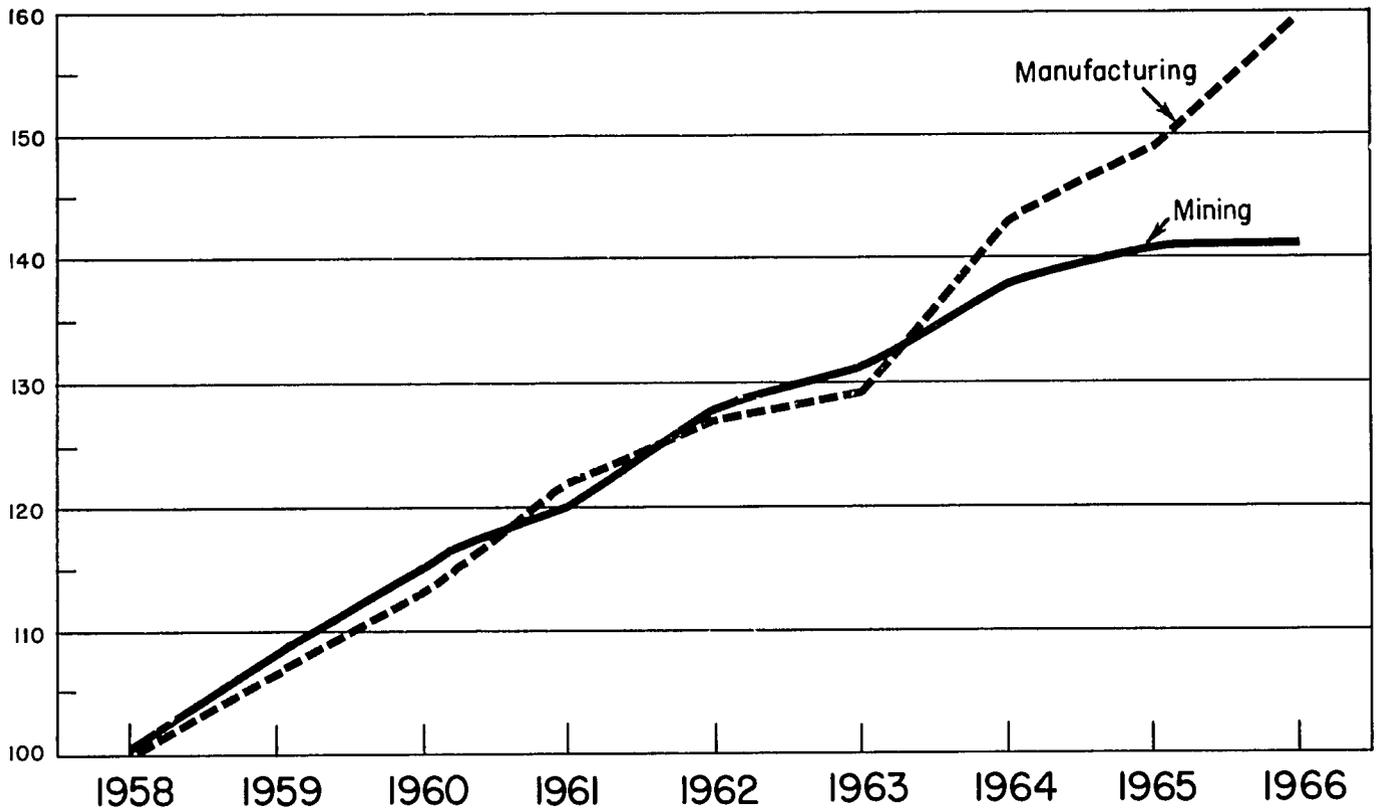
Manufacturing Earnings

Average earnings of Latin American factory workers increased considerably during the period of the Alliance, according to available information. The index of living costs also increased in almost every country. These figures relate primarily to the capital cities.

Of nine capital cities for which comparisons can be made, eight had greater increases in earnings than in living costs. The greatest excesses reflect improved buying power in Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru. In Argentina, both earnings and living costs tripled during the Alliance years, producing no net improvement in the purchasing power of the workers.

**PRODUCTION OF LATIN AMERICA'S FACTORIES AND MINES
HAS BEEN CLIMBING STEADILY**

(Index: 1958 = 100)



(Indexes based on 8 countries which account for 87% total GNP and 82% population in 1958)

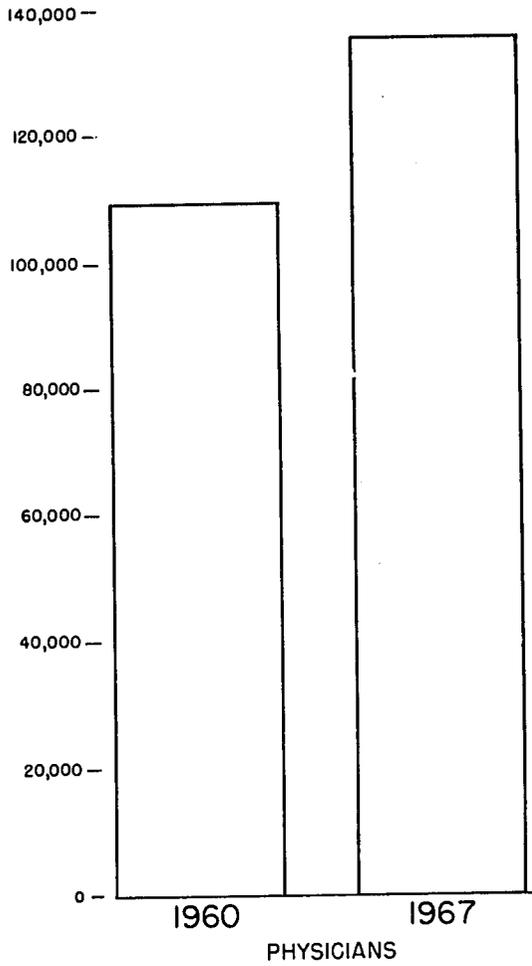
HEALTH

As pointed out by President Johnson and his fellow chief executives at the Summit Meeting, improvement of health conditions is fundamental to the economic and social development of Latin America. It is encouraging, therefore, to note that there has been improvement during the Alliance period in the health facilities available in Latin America according to reports of the countries to international organizations.

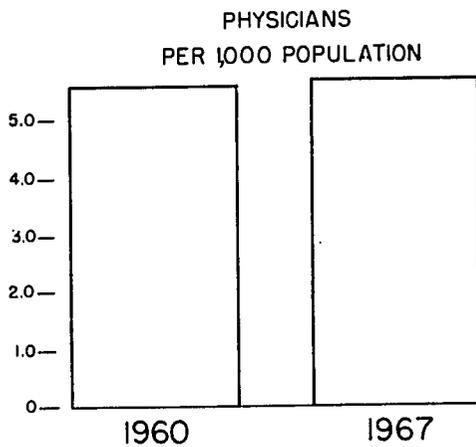
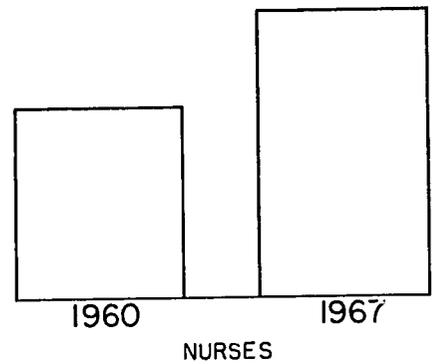
The number of physicians in 18 of the Latin American republics increased by 26 percent from 1960 to 1967. There were approximately 137,000 physicians in these countries during 1967. In 1960 there were approximately 109,000 physicians. Since the population had increased by 20.5 percent, the resulting increase in the number of physicians per 10,000 population was slight, from 5.7 to 5.9.

The number of graduate nurses as reported has risen by nearly 60 percent, and has reached a level of 45,000. There are now about 738,000 hospital beds in the 18 republics, two-thirds of which are found in Argentina, Brazil and Mexico. The increase in the number of hospital beds has been only about 17 percent since 1960.

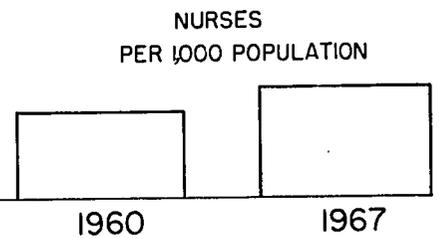
Moderate increases have been registered in the number of new physicians and nurses graduating each year in Latin America since 1960. In that year about 6,800 physicians and 3,400 nurses were graduated; since then, an annual average of about 7,700 additional physicians and 4,100 nurses have entered practice. In 1967, the number of graduates reached a new high with 8,600 physicians and 5,200 nurses finishing their studies. Over 30 percent of the new physicians and 40 percent of the new graduate nurses are in Argentina. Most of the other new physicians and nurses are in Brazil and Mexico.



SINCE 1960, THE NUMBER OF PRACTICING PHYSICIANS IN LATIN AMERICA HAS RISEN BY 26 PER CENT, AND THE NUMBER OF GRADUATE NURSES BY 57 PERCENT—



—BUT THESE INCREASES HAVE DONE LITTLE MORE THAN KEEP UP WITH THE GROWING POPULATION



THE NEED FOR PHYSICIANS IN LATIN AMERICA

The Charter of Punta del Este recognized the need for physicians and other trained health personnel in Latin America, and recommended that particular importance be given to educating and training personnel in this field. Today an increase of health personnel is still required to staff existing facilities and to provide the services needed for the rapidly growing populations.

While there has been some progress during the Alliance years in increasing the number of physicians and the ratio of physicians to the population, considerably more must be done to bring about an adequate supply of physicians and other health personnel to meet the aims of the Alliance Charter.

One problem is that almost half of the graduating physicians are required to replace those lost to the profession through various forms of attrition. If the number of graduates per year remains constant through 1972, there will still be no gain in the physician-population ratio.

An Improved Ratio

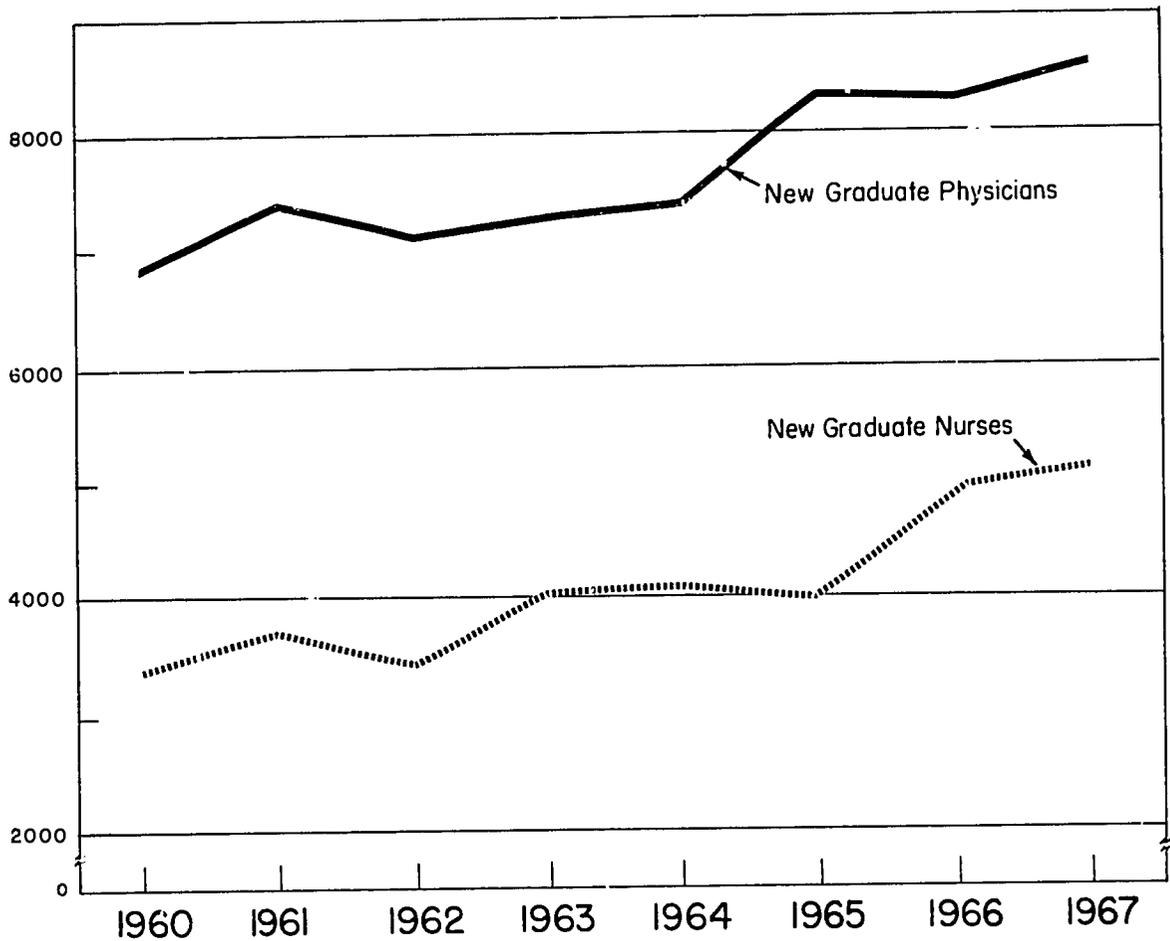
To achieve a gain of one more physician per 10,000 population by the end of 1972, that is, to raise the ratio from 5.9 in 1967 to 6.9 in 1972, the region would require a total of 186,800 physicians at the close of 1972. To provide this net increase after allowance for attrition, the region would have to graduate 69,000 new physicians in the five years from 1968 through 1972. On an annual basis, this would necessitate graduating 13,800 yearly on the average, or about 60 percent more physicians each year than graduated in 1967 when the number was 8,600.

Great disparity exists in the ratio of physicians to population among the countries. For example, Argentina had 15.7 physicians per 10,000 people in 1967, while Honduras had only 2.2. Given the small number of graduates in the low ratio countries, the task of attaining the



THE NUMBER OF PHYSICIANS in 18 of the Latin American republics increased by 26 percent from 1960 to 1967.

AN INCREASING NUMBER OF NEW PHYSICIANS AND GRADUATE NURSES HAS BEEN EMERGING FROM SCHOOLS IN LATIN AMERICA



regional average constitutes a major problem.

It should be remembered that a single ratio, that of physicians per 10,000 population, does not accurately express the adequacy of the number of available physicians. The number needed will vary with the medical care system of the country, its health problems, and its demand for services. Of considerable importance is the number of trained nurses and paramedical personnel, for which adequate statistical data are not available.

It is known, however, that physicians are generally concentrated in the capital or principal cities. Approximately 55 percent of the physicians of Latin America are found in urban areas containing 20 percent of the population. A better geographical distribution would make possible a greater reduction in morbidity and mortality than in the past.

Conclusion

It is evident that the supply of physicians in Latin America must be increased to provide for the growing population, as well as for replacement of those who die, retire, emigrate, or leave professional practice. Since the number of new medical schools founded in Latin America has been increasing with each decade, it is expected that the number of graduates will also increase as the new schools reach their full capacity. Efforts must be made also to strengthen the quality of instruction and to broaden the curriculum in the schools, as well as to provide physicians with adequate nursing assistance and other health personnel.

COOPERATIVES

The cooperative movement in Latin America has grown steadily over the past eight years, with large increases reported both in the number of cooperatives and their membership. In housing, there are in 1968 nearly 2,000 cooperatives with nearly 360,000 members, compared to fewer than 400 with 65,000 members in 1960. Credit cooperatives have advanced from under 1,100 to 3,600 in 1968 while membership has risen from under 900,000 to nearly 2.2 million.

In 1960 there were about 4,300 consumer co-ops with over 2,000,000 members; now there are almost 6,400 with close to 3,000,000 members. In the field of agriculture, the number of co-ops has risen from 3,500 with membership of 900,000 to almost 6,000 with 1,600,000 members in 1968.

Brazil and Argentina have been very active in the cooperative movement. Brazil has about 900,000 members in agriculture co-ops and 1,400,000 in consumer co-ops. Argentina has over 100,000 members in housing co-ops and over 900,000 in credit co-ops.

These figures are estimates for January 1968 and reflect the large increases which have taken place since the beginning of 1960. Detailed figures for 1960-1967 are shown in table 9.



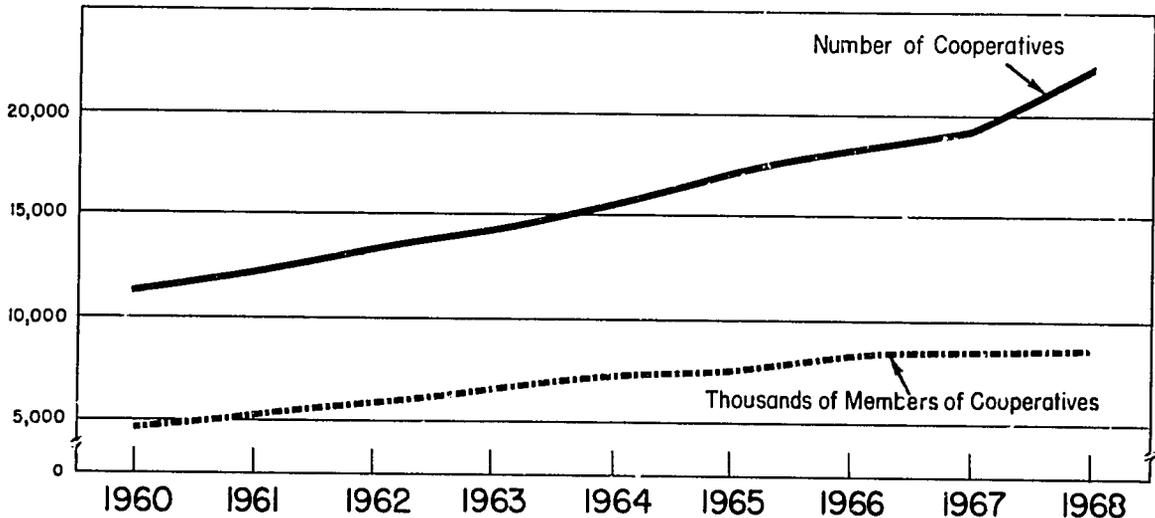
THREE MILLION MEMBERS NOW BENEFIT from 6,400 consumer co-ops in Latin America, almost a 50 percent increase over 1960.



MEMBERS OF A RURAL ELECTRIC CO-OP in Nicaragua hoist the first pole for their new system.

THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF CONSUMER, AGRICULTURE, CREDIT, AND OTHER COOPERATIVES HAS INCREASED EACH YEAR SINCE 1960, AND THE NUMBER OF COOPERATIVES HAS APPROXIMATELY DOUBLED.

(17 L.A. Republics)



SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

The savings and loan association is a rapidly growing financial institution which provides funds to bring modern housing within the reach of less affluent sectors of the population. At the start of the Alliance there were only 23 such organizations in all of Latin America, and these were concentrated in just four countries. By 1967 there were 175 associations in 12 countries, nearly four-fifths of them in Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Peru and Venezuela.

The growth of the number of depositors has been even more spectacular, from some 50,000 in 1960 to 750,000 plus an undetermined number in Mexico in 1967. Deposits in 1967 amounted to nearly \$300 million in 9 of the 12 countries for which data are available.

Between 1960 and 1967, Latin American savings and loan associations made mortgage loans to 82,000 borrowers in the total amount of about \$433 million, according to available data. Almost two-thirds of the mortgage money loaned was in Chile, Peru and Venezuela.



ROADS

All of the eighteen Latin American republics actively engaged in programs of building and paving roads during the years 1960 to 1967. Over this period, more than 25,000 additional miles of road were paved in these countries, bringing the total of paved roads to about 75,000 miles. This increase of about 58 percent in seven years reflects paving projects which resulted in doubling the number of miles of paved roads in Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Paraguay and Venezuela, and quadrupling those in Honduras.

Total road mileage in Latin America, including unpaved and unimproved roads, increased by about 16 percent over the same period. The greatest percentage increase was in Paraguay, followed by Panama and the Dominican Republic.



NEW HIGHWAYS accelerate economic development. Paved road mileage increased by about 58 percent in Latin America from 1960 to 1967.

LATIN AMERICAN INVESTMENT

Total gross investment* for the 18 Latin American republics rose by more than a quarter in real terms from 1960 to 1967, to reach a high of \$18.4 billion. Fourteen countries including Argentina, Brazil, and Chile increased their individual total gross investment in 1967. Five of these fourteen devoted more than 20 percent of their GNP to investment and nine countries ranged between 15 percent and 20 percent of GNP.

Gross investment in eleven countries increased more than the regional average since 1960. Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and the Dominican Republic more than doubled their investment levels, while Bolivia, Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Paraguay increased them by 50 percent or more.

Over the years, gross investment has been equal to about 18 percent of regional GNP. This ratio shows a drop from 19.3 percent in 1960 to 17.8 percent in 1963 and recovery to 18.4 percent since then. Economic stabilization efforts in Argentina and Brazil affected this ratio; without them, the regional ratio rises from 18.6 percent in 1960 to 19.8 percent in 1967 with Bolivia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Honduras, Panama and Peru making the most notable gains.

*Total gross investment equals the sum of gross fixed investment and net changes in inventory. It can be financed by both public and private, foreign and domestic sources.

FISCAL DEVELOPMENTS

In keeping with the Alliance principle of self-help, the Charter of Punta del Este emphasized the importance of each member mobilizing his internal resources.

Total central government domestic revenues have risen some 33 percent in real terms for Latin America as a whole since 1961, with 25 percent of this increase occurring since 1964. Excluding Argentina (a major country with a fall in revenues that weighs heavily on the total), domestic revenues have risen 42 percent from 1961 to 1967 compared with a gross national product increase of 35 percent.

The portion of total revenues consisting of taxes also increased by about a third in real terms since the beginning of the Alliance. Eleven of the eighteen republics, however, surpassed this average increase. In ten countries tax collections increased over 50 percent.

Income from the central governments' tax collections has risen faster than regional gross national product. The GNP increased by an average of 4.6 percent per annum since 1961, while tax revenues have increased by 5.6 percent. In the last three years, tax revenues have increased by an average of 8 percent each year, well above the GNP average increase of 4.8 percent. As a result, the ratio of tax receipts to GNP has increased from 11.4 percent to 12.1 percent.

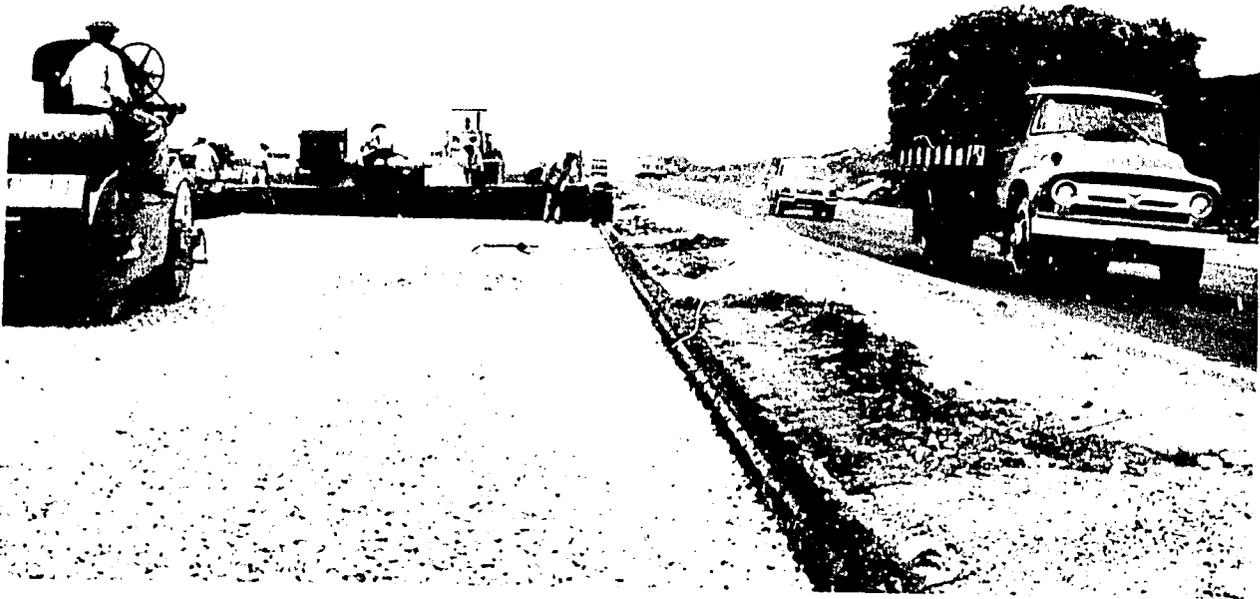
Total central government expenditures, on the other hand, have risen less than 13 percent over the period for the region as a whole. The total is heavily influenced by major countries, especially Argentina, with a 10 percent drop, and Brazil, with large austerity cutbacks since 1965 resulting in a decline of 10 percent over the period (1961-1968). Excluding both countries, total expenditures in the region have risen 44 percent.

More significant than total expenditures figures is the change in allocation patterns. Central government capital outlay, an important indicator of development efforts, has risen about 32 percent from 1961 to 1967. Current expenditures on the other hand have risen only 6.1 percent comparing 1967 to 1966.

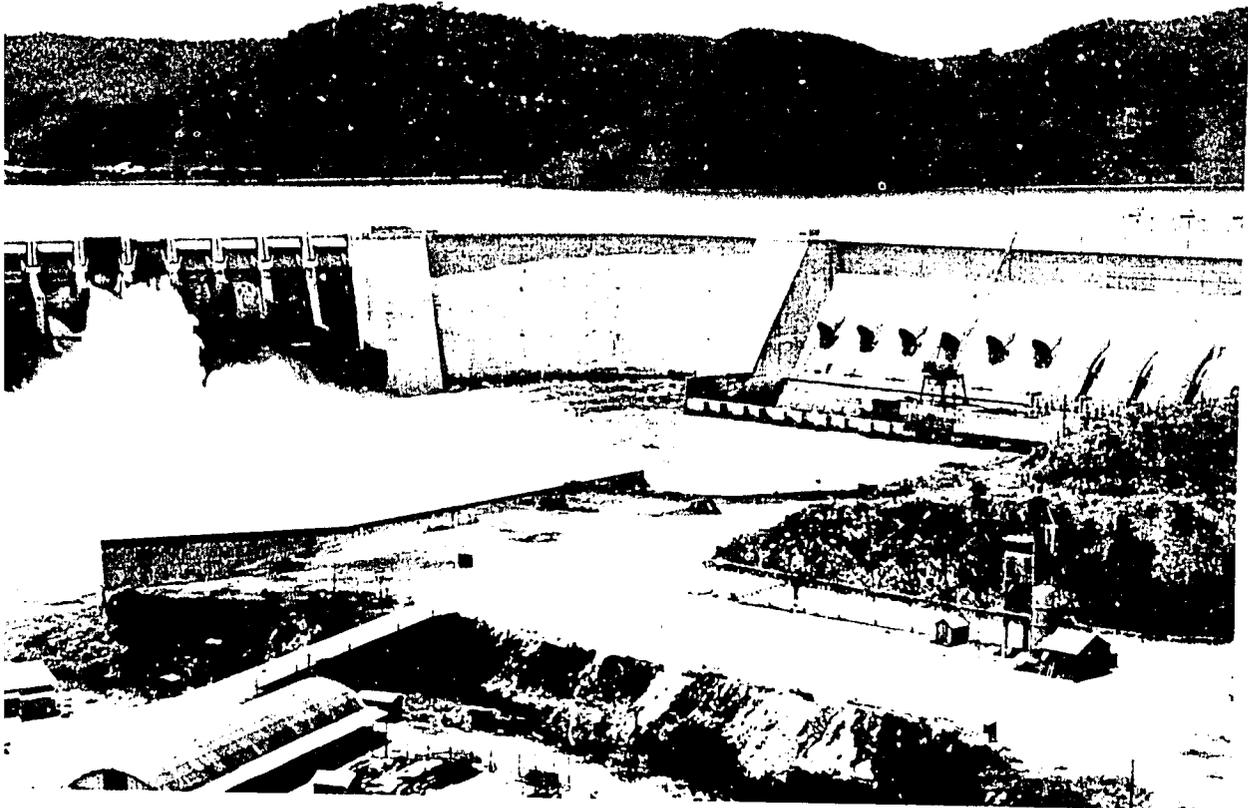
Available data, though not precisely comparable to the above, indicate that the central and federal governments' expenditures on education have risen almost 50 percent (48.6 percent) since the Alliance started and 31 percent from 1963 to 1966. Spending for agriculture has also risen markedly, by a third (32.5 percent) from 1963 to 1966. These estimated education and agriculture expenditures include both current and capital outlays but exclude expenditures by regional or local governments. Defense expenditures have risen 22 percent from 1961 to 1967.

Latin American republics spent \$1,890 million on defense in 1967. Defense expenditures have been stable the last four years, averaging \$1,847 million (constant 1966 dollar equivalents) each year, constituting 12.5 percent per year of total central government expenditures, and 2 percent each year of the GNP.

Ten percent or less of the region's defense expenditure is devoted to equipment purchases. It is estimated that foreign exchange expenditures accounted for about half of this -- some \$100 million a year, or less than 1 percent of the region's export earnings.



CENTRAL GOVERNMENT CAPITAL EXPENDITURES, a significant indicator of development efforts, increased by nearly a third from 1961 to 1967.



GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

Latin America's economy continued to grow in 1967, with the overall gross national product increasing by 4.9 percent in real terms. This surpasses the increase of 4.3 percent in 1966 and the average annual increase of 4.6 percent during the Alliance period as a whole.

Brazil and Argentina, where the growth rate had decreased in 1966, recovered in 1967; the remaining Latin American republics reported a rise of 5.5 percent in gross national product during 1967.

Since 1961 the Latin American region has made a substantial increase of 30 percent in total gross national product. This compares with an increase of 35 percent for the United States.

The annual average rate of growth over the period has shown an upward trend. During the period from 1961 to 1964 it was 4.3 percent while in the years from 1964 to 1967 it was 4.8 percent.

Over the Alliance period as a whole, the five republic of the Central American Common Market maintained a yearly average increase in gross national product of 5.9 percent. Panama surpassed this with an average of 8.4 percent and Mexico with 6.8 percent.

* * * * *

Latin America



BOUNDARY REPRESENTATION IS NOT NECESSARILY AUTHORITY

APPENDIX

Seventeen Statistical Tables

Cautionary Note on Tables

The data in the following tables are based on reports and publications of national and international agencies and on special reports from A.I.D. missions. In some instances, the statistics are estimates prepared after consultation with the appropriate ministries of the country concerned.

As the figures for individual countries are subject to numerous qualifications and in some instances represent only approximate orders of magnitude, they should be used with caution in forming judgments, studying trends, and making comparisons among the countries. Estimates were made when necessary on the assumption that such data would give a clearer picture of the series than would be obtained by omission of the country and of a total for the region.

Despite the above qualifications, it is felt that the data shown in the tables provide a reasonably accurate picture of the main trends described in the text and charts of this publication.

Table 1

ENROLLMENT IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS, 1960-1966
(Thousands)

Country	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
TOTAL 18 L.A. REPUBLICS	24,275	25,684	27,106	28,420	30,060	31,319	33,409
Argentina	2,948	3,011	3,037	3,097	3,188	3,251	3,449
Bolivia	349	499	497	475	495	533	563
Brazil	7,477	7,835	8,524	8,854	9,352	9,450 ^E	10,180 ^E
Chile	1,186	1,220	1,297	1,309	1,354	1,528	1,590
Colombia	1,690	1,792	1,949	2,096	2,213	2,403	2,587
Costa Rica	203	212	231	249	264	283	296
Dominican Republic	505	505	479	476	442	500	557
Ecuador	596	609	654	698	752	801	851
El Salvador	321	341	354	358	378	398	434
Guatemala	297	313	339	377	401	422	447
Honduras	205	222	238	252	267	285	331
Mexico	4,885	5,368	5,620	6,095	6,531	6,830 ^E	7,290 ^E
Nicaragua	162	176	176	191	199	206	224
Panama	162	171	180	187	196	203	211
Paraguay	306	312	327	335	349	362	373
Peru	1,440	1,495	1,554	1,682	1,932	2,054	2,157
Uruguay	320	326	332	340	350	357	367
Venezuela	1,223	1,277	1,318	1,349	1,397	1,453	1,502

Source: Generally UNESCO, supplemented by information provided by U.S. A.I.D. Missions.

E = Estimate

Table 2
NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOL GRADUATES, 1960-1966

Country	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
TOTAL 18 L.A. REPUBLICS	1,462,526	1,583,395	1,756,885	1,937,526	2,180,336	2,384,455	2,549,793
Argentina	237,542	243,250	249,687	256,710	275,756	286,784	302,000
Bolivia	18,512	20,747	21,552	23,445	25,781	27,599	28,000
Brazil	472,971	514,347	616,170	708,360	769,412	810,912	852,412
Chile	69,830	74,737	80,591	87,314	125,219	136,948	149,766
Colombia	75,916	85,663	97,782	109,752	130,199	147,535	155,120
Costa Rica	11,962	13,250	15,870	17,961	20,144	23,702	26,297
Dominican Republic	11,246	13,064	12,851	12,136	17,886	20,426	23,326
Ecuador	29,613	30,566	31,042	36,282	41,594	47,553	52,573
El Salvador	12,978	16,249	16,668	18,878	21,486	22,954	27,011
Guatemala	13,031	14,642	15,933	17,145	18,612	20,582	22,808
Honduras	6,252	7,351	8,838	10,774	11,981	12,511	13,624
Mexico	285,578	317,305	343,333	366,049	411,660	489,404	533,603
Nicaragua	3,798	4,194	4,986	5,796	6,423	7,290	8,352
Panama	14,496	14,797	14,519	16,262	17,670	19,321	20,718
Paraguay	12,000	12,528	13,448	14,231	15,676	17,272	17,718
Peru	115,000	120,000	124,000	135,000	155,000	164,000	173,000
Uruguay	18,500	20,000	21,500	23,000	24,386	25,512	27,465
Venezuela	53,298	60,705	67,815	78,431	91,451	104,150	116,000

Source: Information provided by U.S. A.I.D. Missions.

Table 3

NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS, 1960-1963

Country	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
TOTAL 18 L.A. REPUBLICS	725,787	772,143	826,142	875,714	933,614	980,165	1,055,020
Argentina	135,710	144,096	151,489	154,312	160,357	164,290	174,074
Bolivia	12,007	15,808	15,284	15,965	16,600	17,474	17,793
Brazil	226,059	240,087	264,133	291,566	316,461	330,070 ^E	369,300 ^E
Chile	31,700 ^E	32,600 ^E	34,700 ^E	35,000 ^E	36,227	38,760	41,405
Colombia	44,910	48,529	52,751	57,814	62,200	64,950	69,930
Costa Rica	7,825	8,254	9,093	9,557	9,019	11,179	11,165
Dominican Republic	8,669	8,796	8,953	9,333	9,418	9,700	10,000
Ecuador	15,344	15,964	17,306	18,680	20,141	21,429	22,458
El Salvador	8,681	9,482	9,200	9,398	10,894	12,185	12,529
Guatemala	10,126	10,572	11,037	11,465	11,910	12,251	12,326
Honduras	6,451	7,241	7,939	8,612	9,268	10,286	11,339 ^E
Mexico	111,134	117,348	126,705	131,646	141,963	150,620 ^E	159,280 ^E
Nicaragua	4,605	4,801	5,046	5,276	5,450	5,960	6,493
Panama	5,672	5,945	6,014	5,923	6,480	6,679	6,963
Paraguay	10,719	10,998	11,218	12,358	12,884	13,239	13,660
Peru	41,900	45,011	45,902	48,405	52,662	57,310	60,358
Uruguay	9,738	10,975	11,975	11,489	11,003	11,223	11,447
Venezuela	34,537	35,636	37,397	38,915	40,677	42,560	44,500

Source: Generally UNESCO, supplemented by information provided by U.S. A.I.D. Missions.

E = Estimate

Table 4

NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS
GRADUATED ANNUALLY, 1960-1966

<u>Country</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
TOTAL 18 L.A. REPUBLICS	65,758	65,283	76,020	88,929	101,674	112,509	119,036
Argentina	20,805	20,926	22,636	24,584	26,500	28,000	30,000
Bolivia	504	489	606	780	632	717	810
Brazil	22,739	23,563	27,354	31,661	37,151	44,210	51,269
Chile	1,428	1,256	1,628	1,526	1,712	1,710	1,841
Colombia	4,619	1,397	1,881	2,425	2,906	3,645	5,060
Costa Rica	310	364	450	615	788	611	517
Dominican Republic	111	73	91	141	42	138	125
Ecuador	808	880	887	1,019	1,107	1,298	1,410
El Salvador	820	620	924	995	1,710	1,982	1,900
Guatemala	810	873	603	907	1,290	1,421	1,521
Honduras	574	563	519	525	726	873	1,145
Mexico	5,925	7,678	9,073	10,471	12,356	13,824	12,839
Nicaragua	103	150	150	231	458	614	737
Panama	200	200	200	226	440	448	398
Paraguay	1,100	1,100	1,246	1,380	712	878	829
Peru	893	1,029	1,203	1,805	2,151	2,409	5,312
Uruguay	438	282	358	419	434	562	753
Venezuela	3,571	3,840	6,211	9,219	10,509	9,169	2,570

Source: Information provided by U.S. A.I.D. Missions.

Table 5

ENROLLMENT IN GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 1960-1966
(Thousands)

Country	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
TOTAL 18 L.A. REPUBLICS	2,109	2,398	2,679	3,011	3,340	3,714	4,366
Argentina	147	150	156	164	171	178	184
Bolivia	45	48	53	66	71	82	96
Brazil	868	960	1,075	1,246	1,368	1,554	1,805
Chile	162	170	178	188	198	213	250
Colombia	140	156	175	202	229	226	257
Costa Rica	27	29	31	34	37	41	48
Dominican Republic	28	31	40	38	43	50	58
Ecuador	40	46	49	54	57	63	70
El Salvador	21	24	26	28	36	45	51
Guatemala	20	22	26	28	30	33	36
Honduras	10	12	14	15	16	17 ^E	18 ^E
Mexico	220	319	391	447	488	530	741
Nicaragua	7	8	9	12	16	18	20
Panama	27	28	29	31	33	35	38
Paraguay	13	15	17	18	28	30	24
Peru	159	185	195	205	261	311	363
Uruguay	70	73	76	80	85	91	100
Venezuela	105	122	139	155	173	190	207

Source: Generally UNESCO, supplemented by information provided by U.S. A.I.D. Missions.

E = Estimate

Table 6

NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 1960-1966

Country	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
TOTAL 18 L.A. REPUBLICS	159,279	175,939	191,208	207,553	224,447	245,185	267,092
Argentina	22,753	23,583	25,853	27,072	27,400	27,800	28,200
Bolivia	2,662	2,836	2,955	3,101	3,237	3,684	3,921
Brazil	58,296	63,974	67,118	74,541	81,230	90,465	99,665
Chile	6,000	6,000	6,500	7,500	8,446	9,739	11,955
Colombia	12,765	12,778	14,121	15,564	16,400	16,560	17,360
Costa Rica	1,805	1,939	2,072	2,132	2,077	2,301	2,570
Dominican Republic	1,265	1,333	1,431	1,624	1,840	2,200	2,600
Ecuador	4,074	4,569	5,000	5,439	5,623	6,004	6,633
El Salvador	1,296	1,482	1,605	1,728	2,216	2,299	2,350
Guatemala	1,857	2,472	2,823	3,101	3,124	3,440	3,477
Honduras (estimated)	750	850	900	1,000	1,070	1,130	1,200
Mexico	22,214	28,711	33,185	35,513	37,590	41,222	46,000 ^E
Nicaragua	467	650	802	805	1,054	1,118	1,267
Panama	1,272	1,432	1,463	1,613	1,733 ^E	1,805 ^E	1,970 ^E
Paraguay	1,737	2,026	2,259	2,261	2,700 ^E	2,900 ^E	2,300 ^E
Peru	11,300	12,001	12,574	13,010	16,069	18,951	21,213
Uruguay (estimated)	3,500	3,650	3,800	3,950	4,250	4,500	4,750
Venezuela	5,266	5,653	6,744	7,599	8,388	9,067	9,661

Source: Generally UNESCO, supplemented by information provided by U.S. A.I.D. Missions.

E = Estimate

Table 7

NUMBER OF SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS
GRADUATED ANNUALLY, 1960-1966

Country	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
TOTAL 18 L.A. REPUBLICS	10,914	12,461	14,217	13,515	15,354	15,810	17,710
Argentina	3,000	3,100	3,400	3,700	4,000	4,000	4,500
Bolivia	25	107	104	139	154	135	130
Brazil	5,360	6,020	6,834	5,269	5,147	6,073	6,999
Chile	413	428	510	662	1,116	1,136	1,427
Colombia	172	228	262	418	641	666	699
Costa Rica	50	50	92	90	83	76	65
Dominican Republic	28	30	30	36	38	40	42
Ecuador	51	62	82	99	99	165	239
El Salvador	65	70	68	70	75	72	75
Guatemala	1	--	1	1	--	1	3
Honduras	35	25	40	42	40	28	38
Mexico	711	921	1,089	1,257	1,483	1,500	1,454
Nicaragua	--	--	--	--	31	18	11
Panama	114	126	140	146	161	124	197
Paraguay	43	43	47	40	76	84	91
Peru	480	888	1,104	936	1,719	1,174	1,230
Uruguay	66	63	51	67	4	16	16
Venezuela	300	300	363	543	487	502	494

Source: Information provided by U.S. A.I.D. Missions.

Table 8

NET FOOD PRODUCTION
INDICES OF PER CAPITA VOLUME IN LATIN AMERICA, 1960-1967
(1957-59 = 100)

<u>Country</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>Preliminary 1967</u>
TOTAL 19 L.A. REPUBLICS	100	101	103	105	105	108	105	108
Argentina	87	94	95	108	104	94	100	107
Bolivia	100	100	95	102	101	94	94	89
Brazil	104	105	107	109	108	119	107	112
Chile	96	94	90	97	98	94	92	92
Colombia	102	97	103	98	97	101	98	95
Costa Rica	98	98	100	92	96	79	83	86
Dominican Republic	108	95	95	89	85	78	77	76
Ecuador	106	109	105	104	100	104	100	100
El Salvador	99	99	106	104	99	101	107	101
Guatemala	106	102	106	110	107	108	118	114
Haiti	100	98	94	83	76	75	76	73
Honduras	97	101	99	98	100	104	100	103
Mexico	100	101	107	104	108	115	116	116
Nicaragua	100	107	110	115	124	119	122	118
Panama	87	96	93	91	100	111	106	104
Paraguay	96	97	97	94	93	94	92	94
Peru	111	108	107	107	107	103	102	100
Uruguay	105	104	104	110	118	114	103	96
Venezuela	112	101	107	118	118	122	123	125

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

Table 9

COOPERATIVES IN EXISTENCE AT START OF YEAR, 1960-1967
17 L.A. Republics (Excludes Ecuador and Haiti)

<u>Type of Cooperative</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
	<u>Number of Cooperatives</u>							
TOTAL	11,337	12,226	13,136	14,131	15,597	17,020	18,130	19,473
Consumer	4,337	4,514	4,685	4,967	5,365	5,638	5,899	6,203
Agriculture	3,500	3,700	3,909	4,049	4,397	4,766	5,065	5,314
Credit	1,071	1,315	1,541	1,752	2,160	2,486	2,745	3,074
Housing	385	453	615	714	771	944	1,064	1,344
Other	2,044	2,244	2,386	2,649	2,904	3,186	3,357	3,538

<u>Thousands of Members</u>								
TOTAL	4,824	5,161	5,591	6,745	7,205	7,668	8,282	8,509
Consumer	2,088	2,177	2,283	2,881	2,679	2,709	2,806	2,830
Agriculture	931	918	978	1,220	1,412	1,486	1,541	1,567
Credit	874	1,001	1,186	1,369	1,544	1,797	2,025	2,111
Housing	65	86	115	129	140	197	233	263
Other	866	979	1,029	1,146	1,430	1,479	1,677	1,738

Source: Information provided by U.S. A.I.D. Missions.

Table 10

INDICES OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION
BY MAJOR COUNTRY, 1960-1966
(1958=100)

<u>Country</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	Preliminary <u>1966</u>
TOTAL 8 L.A. REPUBLICS*	113	122	127	129	143	149	159
Argentina	98	108	100	94	108	120	118
Brazil*	125	138	143	148	156	148	165
Chile	112	119	131	139	146	153	164
Colombia	117	122	130	136	144	150	n.a.
El Salvador	106	110	120	141	184	226	n.a.
Guatemala	103	108	105	118	123	134	135
Mexico	118	122	132	145	165	177	195
Venezuela	121	127	142	154	174	191	191

* - Estimate.

NOTE: Data generally from UN, I.F., and ECLA sources. The combined index is a weighted combination of the national indexes. The eight countries accounted for 87% of the total GNP in 1958 and 82% of the population of the 19 Latin American Republics. The weights employed for combining the national indexes were based on value added in manufacture in 1958 (estimated from the percentage contribution of manufacturing to GNP).

Table 11

INDICES OF MINING PRODUCTION
BY MAJOR COUNTRY, 1960-1966
(1958=100)

<u>Country</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	Preliminary <u>1966</u>
TOTAL 19 L.A. REPUBLICS*	116	120	128	131	138	141	141
Argentina	169	219	252	248	256	254	305
Bolivia	99	101	102	109	118	114	128
Brazil*	142	168	167	198	239	253	297
Chile	113	121	132	136	144	141	151
Colombia	120	112	112	126	136	154	150
Mexico	108	108	111	116	121	121	126
Peru	172	184	167	187	193	181	181
Venezuela	112	109	117	116	125	129	126

NOTE: The index for the 19 Latin American Republics combined was based on quantity output data for seven (7) metal ores, coal, and petroleum using value of 1958 output as weights.

* - Estimates based on indexes computed from commodity output data.

SOURCE: Indexes for Bolivia and Peru (all years) and Mexico (prior to 1958) are AID calculations, based on mineral output data obtained from UN "Statistical Yearbook." Data for other countries obtained from UN "Statistical Yearbook."

Table 12
 GROSS INVESTMENT, 1960-1967
 (Constant 1966 Prices, Millions of Dollar Equivalents)

Country	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	Preliminary 1967
TOTAL 18 L.A. REPUBLICS	14,054	15,057	14,936	14,527	16,274	16,282	17,226	18,417
Argentina	3,207	3,543	3,175	2,459	2,948	3,197	2,900	3,240
Bolivia	62	50	82	80	87	103	106	114
Brazil	3,569	4,033	4,101	3,958	3,846	3,307	3,723	4,065
Chile	616	708	692	779	743	834	880	935
Colombia	902	989	925	909	1,009	920	1,174	1,095
Costa Rica	86	69	80	83	84	117	106	107
Dominican Republic*	73	58	100	137	171	87	135	173
Ecuador	151	154	146	153	164	167	178	189
El Salvador*	82	71	74	86	108	119	128	124
Guatemala	118	125	124	143	175	195	196	207
Honduras*	54	50	64	71	72	75	79	84
Mexico	3,020	3,040	3,040	3,360	4,090	4,210	4,570	4,940
Nicaragua*	49	53	63	78	89	97	119	122
Panama	69	88	97	110	100	113	159	176
Paraguay	n.a.	n.a.	46	40	45	68	81	78
Peru	411	470	522	495	517	660	796	860
Uruguay	223	229	217	196	189	198	186	183
Venezuela	1,316	1,280	1,388	1,390	1,837	1,815	1,710	1,725

* Gross fixed investment only: data on changes in stocks not available.

Source: A.I.D. estimates, generally from official country sources. Unadjusted for inequalities in purchasing power among countries.

Table 13

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TAX REVENUES
(Constant 1966 Prices, Millions of Dollar Equivalents)

Country	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	Preliminary <u>1967</u>
TOTAL 18 L.A. REPUBLICS	8,759.9	8,961.9	9,249.1	9,620.0	10,511.4	11,471.7	12,132.5
Argentina	1,483.8	1,452.1	1,204.9	1,141.1	1,403.8	1,424.7	1,672.8
Bolivia	41.9	47.0	49.2	54.9	56.6	64.9	67.1
Brazil	2,863.5	2,956.4	3,110.1	3,126.4	3,479.2	3,990.5	3,936.3
Chile	629.7	635.3	656.3	678.9	814.6	968.8	1,032.2
Colombia	270.2	239.9	299.6	333.7	349.8	455.8	488.5
Costa Rica	52.9	61.1	57.7	64.9	71.8	77.6	80.6
Dominican Republic	117.2	126.3	141.8	156.5	103.8	141.4	146.4
Ecuador	133.9	136.8	151.7	178.0	172.2	175.0	221.6
El Salvador	60.5	65.8	69.7	81.6	85.3	84.0	82.3
Guatemala	81.1	80.7	76.7	89.8	107.6	108.1	110.1
Honduras	32.1	32.0	33.4	38.9	45.4	50.5	53.3
Mexico	923.7	995.8	1,123.7	1,304.2	1,443.5	1,413.5	1,629.8
Nicaragua	34.4	36.7	41.0	46.5	57.9	59.4	62.7
Panama	47.5	54.3	55.2	58.3	66.6	77.5	89.3
Paraguay	32.5	35.2	32.7	33.3	43.9	44.2	47.2
Peru	341.5	409.9	464.2	497.3	481.0	509.9	533.6
Uruguay	217.1	192.6	194.9	202.7	187.1	205.1	130.1
Venezuela	1,396.4	1,404.0	1,486.3	1,533.0	1,541.3	1,620.8	1,748.6
Indices	100.0	102.3	105.6	109.8	120.0	130.9	138.5

Source: Generally from A.I.D. field reports.

Table 11
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, 1961 and 1967

Country	Gross National Product (Millions of 1966 Dollar Equivalents)		Yearly Average Percentage Increases 1961-1967	
	1961	Preliminary 1967	GMP	GMP Per Capita
TOTAL 18 L.A. REPUBLICS	76,544	100,012	4.6	1.6
UNITED STATES	566,000	762,000	5.1	3.7
Argentina	14,710	16,700	2.1	0.6
Bolivia	498	700	5.8	3.5
Brazil	21,540	27,100	3.9	0.9
Chile	3,848	5,040	4.6	2.3
Colombia	4,389	5,715	4.5	1.2
Costa Rica	469	662	5.9	2.0
Dominican Republic	807	1,026	4.1	0.5
Ecuador	974	1,320	5.2	1.7
El Salvador	608	880	6.4	3.0
Guatemala	1,067	1,517	6.0	2.7
Honduras	430	556	4.4	1.2
Mexico	15,680	23,320	6.8	3.2
Nicaragua	403	591	6.6	3.1
Panama	476	770	8.4	4.9
Paraguay	386	475	3.5	0.8
Peru	2,637	3,700	5.8	2.6
Uruguay	1,502	1,525	0.3	-1.0
Venezuela	6,120	8,415	5.5	1.9

Source: A.I.D. estimates, generally from official country sources. Unadjusted for inequalities in purchasing power among countries. Exchange rate per U.S. dollar: Argentina, 202 pesos; Bolivia, 12 pesos; Brazil, 1400 cruzeiros; Chile, 4.8 escudos; Colombia, 11.3 pesos; Costa Rica, 6.62 colones; Dominican Republic, 1 peso; Ecuador, 18 sucres; El Salvador, 2.5 colones; Guatemala, 1 quetzal; Honduras, 2 lempiras; Mexico, 12.5 pesos; Nicaragua, 7 cordobas; Panama, 1 balboa; Paraguay, 126 guaraníes; Peru, 26.8 soles; Uruguay, 33 pesos; Venezuela, 4.5 bolivares.

Table 15

TOTAL AND PER CAPITA GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, 1961-1967
 (Constant 1966 prices: GNP in millions of U.S. dollars, Per Capita GNP in U.S. dollars)

Country	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	Preliminary 1967
Total, 18 L.A. Republics							
Gross national product	76,514	79,556	81,584	86,936	91,357	95,299	100,012
Percent change	5.2	3.9	2.5	6.6	5.1	4.3	4.9
Per capita GNP	382	385	384	397	406	411	419
Percent change	2.4	1.0	-0.4	3.6	2.1	1.3	1.9
Sub-total, 5 Central American Common Market Republics							
Gross national product	2,977	3,175	3,410	3,613	3,868	4,052	4,206
Percent change	3.2	6.7	7.4	6.0	7.1	4.8	3.8
Per capita GNP	262	270	282	288	299	303	304
Percent change	0.0	3.3	4.0	2.5	3.7	1.4	0.5
Argentina							
Gross national product	14,710	14,450	13,950	15,060	16,380	16,240	16,700
Percent change	6.7	-1.8	-3.5	8.0	8.8	-0.9	2.8
Per capita GNP	700	677	643	684	733	716	724
Percent change	4.9	-3.3	-5.0	6.3	7.1	-2.4	1.2
Bolivia							
Gross national product	498	527	559	584	616	659	700
Percent change	2.0	5.8	6.0	4.5	5.5	7.0	6.2
Per capita GNP	132	145	142	145	149	156	162
Percent change	0	3.5	3.7	2.1	3.0	4.5	3.8
Brazil							
Gross national product	21,540	22,700	23,060	23,780	24,700	25,790	27,100
Percent change	7.3	5.4	1.6	3.1	3.9	4.4	5.1
Per capita GNP	297	304	300	300	303	307	312
Percent change	4.2	2.3	-1.4	0.1	0.8	1.4	2.0

Table 15 (continued)

<u>Country</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>Preliminary</u> <u>1967</u>
Chile							
Gross national product	3,848	4,028	4,226	4,395	4,597	4,867	5,040
Percent change	6.2	4.7	4.9	4.0	4.6	5.9	3.6
Per capita GNP	490	502	514	524	536	556	563
Percent change	4.0	2.5	2.5	1.8	2.2	3.9	1.2
Colombia							
Gross national product	4,389	4,590	4,724	5,013	5,177	5,462	5,715
Percent change	4.4	4.6	2.9	6.1	3.3	5.5	4.6
Per capita GNP	276	280	279	287	287	293	297
Percent change	1.1	1.3	-0.3	2.8	0.0	2.2	1.4
Costa Rica							
Gross national product	469	500	528	546	593	631	662
Percent change	0.2	6.6	5.6	3.4	8.6	6.4	4.9
Per capita GNP	363	373	379	378	395	405	409
Percent change	-3.5	2.8	1.6	-0.3	4.6	2.5	1.0
Dominican Republic							
Gross national product	807	918	967	1,034	889	996	1,026
Percent change	-5.5	13.8	5.3	6.9	-14.0	12.0	3.0
Per capita GNP	256	282	287	296	245	266	264
Percent change	-9.2	9.8	1.7	3.1	-17.0	8.3	-0.6
Ecuador							
Gross national product	974	1,022	1,071	1,147	1,186	1,245	1,320
Percent change	1.2	4.9	4.8	7.1	3.4	5.0	6.0
Per capita	219	223	226	234	233	237	243
Percent change	-1.8	1.8	1.4	3.6	-0.1	1.6	2.5

Table 15 (continued)

<u>Country</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>Preliminary 1967</u>
El Salvador							
Gross national product	608	688	713	764	801	845	880
Percent change	4.3	13.1	3.6	7.2	4.8	5.5	4.1
Per capita GNP	237	260	261	271	275	281	284
Percent change	1.2	9.7	0.4	3.9	1.5	2.2	0.9
Guatemala							
Gross national product	1,067	1,094	1,232	1,313	1,410	1,473	1,517
Percent change	3.8	2.5	12.6	6.6	7.4	4.5	3.0
Per capita GNP	263	261	285	294	305	309	308
Percent change	0.4	-0.8	9.2	3.2	3.9	1.2	-0.3
Honduras							
Gross national product	430	449	460	485	516	536	556
Percent change	0.2	4.4	2.4	5.4	6.4	3.9	3.7
Per capita GNP	215	217	216	221	228	230	231
Percent change	-2.7	1.3	-0.6	2.3	3.2	0.7	0.5
Mexico							
Gross national product	15,680	16,430	17,460	19,210	20,240	21,770	23,320
Percent change	3.5	4.8	6.3	10.0	5.4	7.6	7.1
Per capita GNP	421	426	438	466	474	493	510
Percent change	0.2	1.2	2.8	6.4	1.8	4.0	3.5
Nicaragua							
Gross national product	403	444	477	505	548	567	591
Percent change	6.6	10.2	7.4	5.9	8.5	3.5	4.2
Per capita GNP	277	297	310	316	331	331	333
Percent change	3.4	7.2	4.4	2.2	4.8	-0.1	0.6

Table 15 (continued)

Country	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	Preliminary 1967
Panama							
Gross national product	476	518	561	589	640	703	770
Percent change	10.7	8.8	8.3	5.0	8.6	9.8	9.5
Per capita GNP	435	458	481	489	514	546	579
Percent change	7.4	5.4	4.9	1.7	5.1	6.3	6.1
Paraguay							
Gross national product	386	408	417	431	456	463	475
Percent change	2.4	5.7	2.2	3.4	5.8	1.5	2.6
Per capita GNP	214	220	219	221	227	225	225
Percent change	-0.5	2.7	-0.6	0.8	3.0	-1.2	0.0
Peru							
Gross national product	2,637	2,881	2,990	3,224	3,362	3,547	3,700
Percent change	8.2	9.3	3.8	7.8	4.3	5.5	4.3
Per capita GNP	256	271	273	285	289	295	299
Percent change	5.3	6.1	0.7	4.6	1.1	2.3	1.2
Uruguay							
Gross national product	1,502	1,469	1,454	1,511	1,526	1,565	1,525
Percent change	3.0	-2.2	-1.0	3.9	1.0	2.6	-2.6
Per capita GNP	584	562	549	563	562	569	547
Percent change	1.6	-3.9	-2.4	2.6	-0.2	1.2	-4.0
Venezuela							
Gross national product	6,120	6,440	6,735	7,345	7,720	7,940	8,415
Percent change	1.0	5.2	4.6	9.1	5.1	2.8	6.0
Per capita GNP	804	818	827	872	885	879	900
Percent change	-2.3	1.8	1.1	5.5	1.5	-0.7	2.4

Notes: GNP data are expressed in 1966 constant prices, converted to dollars at official or effective 1966 exchange rates; they remain unadjusted for inequalities in purchasing power among countries. All data are approximate; 1967 data are estimates based on available information up to January 1968.

Table 16

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AS A
PERCENTAGE OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
1961-1967

Country	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	Preliminary <u>1967</u>
TOTAL 18 L.A. REPUBLICS	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.9
Argentina	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.6
Bolivia	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.6
Brazil	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.6	3.0	3.1	2.9
Chile	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.9
Colombia	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Costa Rica	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Dominican Republic	4.7	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.9	3.4	2.9
Ecuador	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8
El Salvador	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Guatemala	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Honduras	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Mexico	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
Nicaragua	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7
Panama	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Paraguay	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.5
Peru	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.3	3.3
Uruguay	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.6
Venezuela	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4

Source: Generally from A.I.D field reports.

Table 17

GOVERNMENT FINANCES, 1961-1967
(Constant 1966 Prices, Millions of Dollar Equivalents)

Country	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	Preliminary <u>1967</u>
Total, 18 L.A. Republics							
Total C.G. expenditures	13,504.8	13,972.1	13,933.1	14,585.5	14,180.3	14,968.8	15,254.3
(Capital outlay)	3,571.9	3,946.3	3,718.9	4,216.8	4,157.0	4,338.7	4,713.0
(Defense expenditures)	1,548.8	1,579.1	1,577.8	1,877.3	1,757.5	1,862.5	1,890.1
Total domestic revenues	10,227.3	10,087.5	10,489.7	10,869.5	11,993.6	13,025.6	13,632.7
(Tax revenues)	8,759.9	8,961.9	9,249.1	9,620.0	10,511.4	11,471.7	12,132.5
Deficit	3,277.5	3,884.6	3,443.4	3,716.0	2,186.7	1,943.2	1,621.6
Total, 5 CAEC Republics							
Total C.G. expenditures	368.8	389.1	397.3	430.1	506.1	534.2	578.0
(Capital outlay)	81.9	103.7	95.2	112.1	141.3	139.9	153.6
(Defense expenditures)	31.0	33.7	33.8	35.4	40.7	43.0	43.8
Total domestic revenues	318.4	328.7	338.7	369.0	442.2	455.1	472.6
(Tax revenues)	261.0	276.3	278.5	321.7	368.0	379.6	389.0
Deficit	50.4	60.4	58.6	61.1	63.9	79.0	105.4
Argentina							
Total C.G. expenditures	2,580.6	2,245.2	2,021.6	2,167.0	2,158.9	2,343.6	2,329.1
(Capital outlay)	348.3	370.6	380.0	371.8	334.5	376.4	373.1
(Defense expenditures)	425.1	401.7	323.6	320.8	278.5	279.3	263.9
Total domestic revenues	2,116.0	1,699.3	1,504.1	1,468.0	1,733.2	1,781.0	2,091.0
(Tax revenues)	1,483.8	1,452.1	1,204.9	1,141.1	1,403.8	1,424.7	1,672.8
Deficit	464.6	545.9	517.5	699.0	425.7	562.6	238.1
Bolivia							
Total C.G. expenditures	74.3	96.6	137.0	130.0	88.4	117.1	126.4
(Capital outlay)	21.9	26.1	25.4	23.2	17.9	36.4	39.3
(Defense expenditures)	12.8	14.1	13.4	13.3	17.4	16.7	18.2
Total domestic revenues	43.0	48.3	56.4	65.1	65.5	76.4	81.4
(Tax revenues)	41.9	47.0	49.2	54.9	56.6	64.9	67.1
Deficit	31.3	48.3	80.6	64.9	22.9	40.7	45.0

Note: CG = Central Government

Table 17 (continued)

<u>Country</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>Preliminary 1967</u>
Brazil							
Total C.G. expenditures	5,181.9	5,783.5	5,626.9	5,614.0	4,589.6	4,730.4	4,665.5
(Capital outlay)	1,549.6	1,920.9	1,591.4	1,801.8	1,690.5	1,702.7	1,869.4
(Defense expenditures)	501.9	533.5	571.9	854.4	729.4	797.4	789.4
Total domestic revenues	3,037.1	3,123.5	3,260.2	3,278.8	3,738.3	4,162.2	4,105.7
(Tax revenues)	2,863.5	2,956.4	3,110.1	3,126.4	3,479.2	3,990.5	3,936.3
Deficit	2,144.8	2,660.0	2,366.7	2,335.2	851.5	568.2	559.8
Chile							
Total C.G. expenditures	915.8	1,041.5	1,023.9	1,054.7	1,237.7	1,325.6	1,349.8
(Capital outlay)	249.5	322.3	343.5	372.2	399.2	420.9	434.1
(defense expenditures)	107.2	97.3	96.5	95.0	92.1	104.3	95.2
Total domestic revenues	767.8	833.4	834.7	835.5	1,029.5	1,204.7	1,294.0
(Tax revenues)	629.7	635.3	656.3	678.9	814.6	968.8	1,032.2
Deficit	148.0	208.1	189.2	219.2	208.2	120.9	55.8
Colombia							
Total C.G. expenditures	517.5	470.9	471.5	455.1	487.9	560.5	618.6
(Capital outlay)	198.4	161.8	174.9	177.0	179.5	280.5	274.4
(Defense expenditures)	66.8	72.7	77.7	81.7	90.5	92.1	95.8
Total domestic revenues	325.6	298.1	365.4	402.6	399.1	497.4	530.6
(Tax revenues)	270.2	239.9	299.6	333.7	349.8	455.8	488.5
Deficit	191.9	172.8	106.1	52.5	88.8	63.1	88.0
Costa Rica							
Total C.G. expenditures	80.6	83.9	89.2	98.7	119.2	124.7	135.9
(Capital outlay)	14.1	18.7	17.1	27.7	24.4	26.8	30.1
(Defense expenditures)	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.6
Total domestic revenues	66.3	72.5	67.3	73.3	106.3	109.5	116.4
(Tax revenues)	52.9	61.1	57.7	64.9	71.8	77.6	80.6
Deficit	14.3	11.4	21.9	25.4	12.9	15.2	19.5

Table 17 (continued)

<u>Country</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>Preliminary</u> <u>1967</u>
Dominican Republic							
Total C.G. expenditures	166.1	181.8	189.2	202.8	192.5	197.2	201.0
(Capital outlay)	34.8	20.9	19.9	27.8	7.3	30.0	51.5
(Defense expenditures)	37.9	35.5	33.8	33.9	34.6	33.5	30.2
Total domestic revenues	141.1	156.8	172.8	193.9	116.1	162.0	171.1
(Tax revenues)	117.2	126.3	141.8	156.5	103.8	141.4	146.4
Deficit	25.0	25.0	16.4	8.9	76.4	35.2	29.9
Ecuador							
Total C.G. expenditures	198.9	203.4	209.4	232.3	244.4	242.7	303.4
(Capital outlay)	46.8	40.6	40.2	43.8	42.4	42.1	42.9
(Defense expenditures)	22.4	21.5	19.2	22.4	25.0	25.0	24.3
Total domestic revenues	180.4	184.7	208.5	233.8	234.4	235.7	298.3
(Tax revenues)	133.9	136.8	151.7	178.0	172.2	175.0	221.6
Deficit or Surplus	18.5	18.7	.9	+1.5	10.0	7.0	5.1
El Salvador							
Total C.G. expenditures	91.1	87.9	96.8	99.8	121.1	119.7	124.2
(Capital outlay)	17.2	11.5	24.4	23.8	41.5	40.7	42.4
(Defense expenditures)	6.5	5.6	9.3	9.2	5.6	10.1	10.1
Total domestic revenues	78.6	81.3	90.1	95.3	95.2	94.8	95.7
(Tax revenues)	60.5	65.8	69.7	81.6	85.3	84.0	82.3
Deficit	12.5	6.6	6.7	4.5	25.9	24.9	28.5
Guatemala							
Total C.G. expenditures	98.9	108.8	98.1	108.3	132.9	136.2	144.4
(Capital outlay)	26.8	39.3	20.1	17.9	36.0	25.9	30.0
(Defense expenditures)	9.5	9.2	9.6	11.4	14.3	14.8	14.7
Total domestic revenues	88.8	87.0	86.5	98.2	118.9	120.8	126.7
(Tax revenues)	81.1	80.7	76.7	89.8	107.6	108.1	110.1
Deficit	10.1	21.8	11.6	10.1	14.0	15.4	17.7

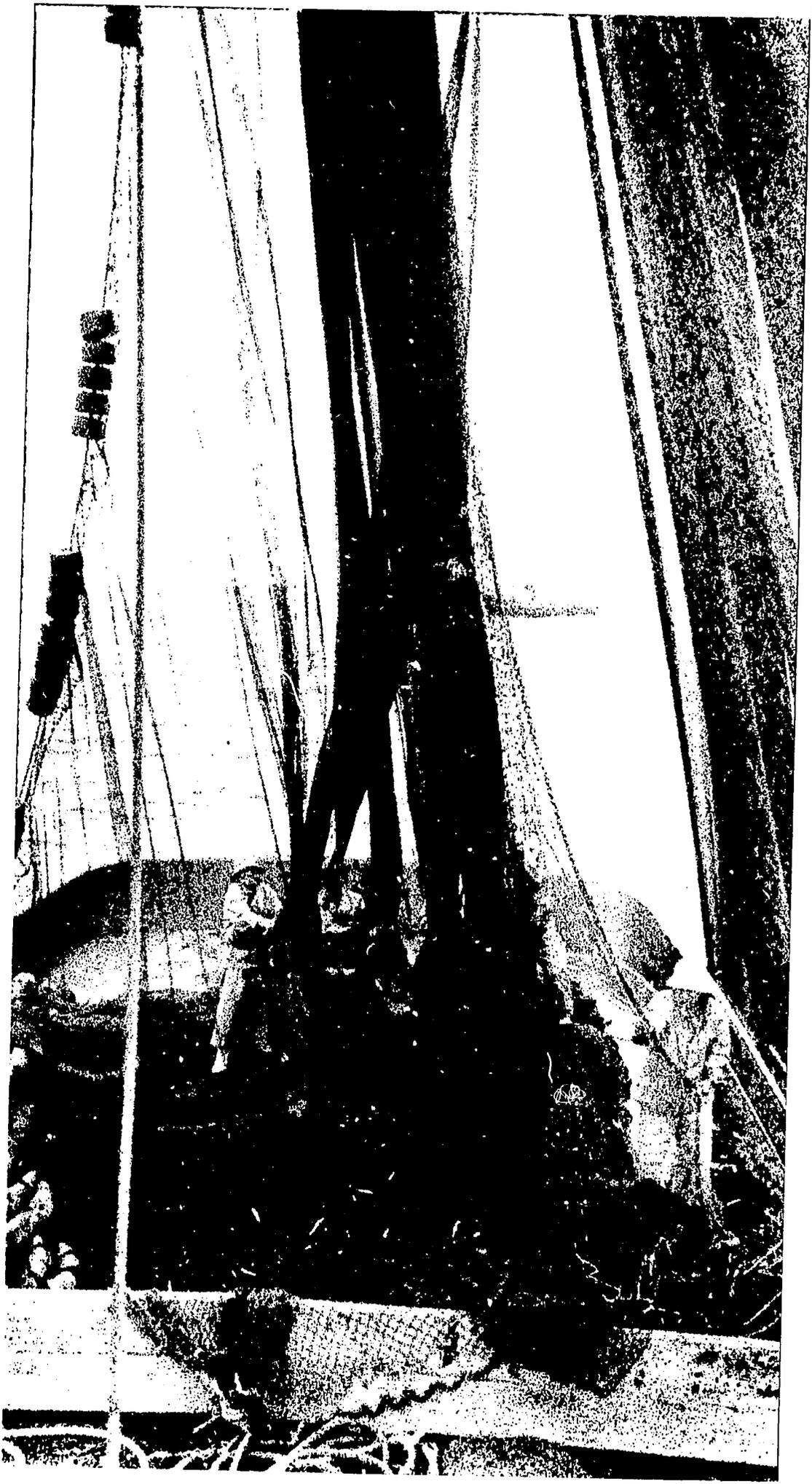
Table 17 (continued)

Country	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	Preliminary 1967
Honduras							
Total C.G. expenditures	54.2	55.8	57.8	56.8	61.3	67.5	75.1
(Capital outlay)	10.5	12.5	13.9	11.9	15.1	16.3	19.0
(Defense expenditures)	6.5	6.4	6.3	5.7	6.1	6.5	6.5
Total domestic revenues	45.0	47.0	48.3	47.1	54.9	61.0	62.4
(Tax revenues)	32.1	32.0	33.4	38.9	45.4	50.5	53.3
Deficit	9.2	8.8	9.5	9.7	6.4	6.5	12.7
Mexico							
Total C.G. expenditures	1,200.6	1,292.7	1,421.1	1,596.9	1,826.5	1,914.7	1,986.6
(Capital outlay)	305.1	307.6	355.3	429.0	454.6	464.1	486.0
(Defense expenditures)	112.0	118.5	125.4	136.8	139.3	165.7	163.7
Total domestic revenues	1,093.1	1,187.6	1,322.6	1,479.6	1,675.2	1,734.4	1,762.5
(Tax revenues)	923.7	995.8	1,123.7	1,304.2	1,443.5	1,413.5	1,629.8
Deficit	107.5	105.1	98.5	117.3	151.3	180.3	224.1
Nicaragua							
Total C.G. expenditures	44.0	52.7	55.4	66.5	71.6	86.0	98.4
(Capital outlay)	13.3	18.7	19.7	25.8	24.3	30.2	32.1
(Defense expenditures)	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.0	8.4	9.0	9.9
Total domestic revenues	39.7	40.9	46.5	55.1	66.9	69.0	71.4
(Tax revenues)	34.4	36.7	41.0	46.5	57.9	59.4	62.7
Deficit	4.3	11.8	8.9	11.4	4.7	17.0	27.0
Panama							
Total C.G. expenditures	78.3	80.7	92.7	93.0	92.0	107.0	122.4
(Capital outlay)	15.7	17.4	25.6	18.0	11.6	11.0	18.1
(Defense expenditures)	.5	.5	.6	.6	.6	.7	.8
Total domestic revenues	66.1	70.6	73.4	77.9	87.8	99.3	114.8
(Tax revenues)	47.5	54.3	55.2	58.3	66.6	77.5	89.3
Deficit	12.2	10.1	19.3	15.1	4.2	7.7	7.6

Table 17 (continued)

<u>Country</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>Preliminary 1967</u>
Paraguay							
Total C.G. expenditures	37.8	41.5	39.3	41.4	54.2	56.6	81.3
(Capital outlay)	11.5	12.4	8.0	10.7	15.6	16.4	35.4
(Defense expenditures)	10.2	11.0	11.7	11.2	12.8	13.9	16.4
Total domestic revenues	35.1	37.8	35.4	37.0	47.6	49.1	53.2
(Tax revenues)	32.5	35.2	32.7	33.3	43.9	44.2	47.2
Deficit	2.7	3.7	3.9	4.4	6.6	7.5	28.1
Peru							
Total C.G. expenditures	429.2	511.1	603.2	711.8	732.6	789.5	771.7
(Capital outlay)	74.1	116.5	132.9	157.0	158.2	168.4	155.8
(Defense expenditures)	75.8	73.8	85.0	94.5	90.2	82.6	123.4
Total domestic revenues	399.6	456.4	547.8	586.7	591.9	621.1	653.1
(Tax revenues)	341.5	409.9	464.2	497.3	481.0	509.9	533.6
Deficit	29.6	54.7	55.4	125.1	140.7	168.4	118.6
Uruguay							
Total C.G. expenditures	253.0	285.1	272.0	269.8	223.0	235.4	191.4
(Capital outlay)	9.5	15.1	10.2	10.3	16.0	25.1	14.6
(Defense expenditures)	16.7	17.2	23.6	23.1	28.8	25.7	24.8
Total domestic revenues	245.8	220.7	217.1	222.9	194.3	224.9	141.3
(Tax revenues)	217.1	192.6	194.9	202.7	187.1	205.1	130.1
Deficit	7.2	64.4	54.9	46.9	28.7	10.5	50.1
Venezuela							
Total C.G. expenditures	1,502.0	1,349.0	1,428.0	1,586.6	1,746.3	1,814.4	1,929.1
(Capital outlay)	624.8	510.4	516.4	662.1	688.4	696.8	764.8
(Defense expenditures)	128.5	148.1	161.6	154.2	177.6	182.6	200.2
Total domestic revenues	1,458.2	1,441.6	1,552.6	1,618.7	1,638.5	1,722.3	1,863.1
(Tax revenues)	1,396.4	1,404.0	1,486.3	1,533.0	1,541.3	1,620.8	1,748.6
Deficit or Surplus	43.8	+92.6	+124.6	+32.1	107.8	92.1	66.0

Note: Expenditures and revenues include both those of the principal or ordinary budget and those of other agencies (semiautonomous, developmental, etc.) under the jurisdiction and administration of the central government.



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