

MAN AS THE CONCERN OF DEVELOPMENT: MEASURING THE QUALITY OF LIFE¹

by Dr. Burton T. Oñate

I. *Introduction*

1.1. Man is the concern of development. If so, development must seek for improvement in his quality of life. Some of the topics of the PSA Annual Conference touched upon certain aspects of measuring this quality of life and in assessing the improvement of its quality as envisioned in the national plans. A review of the activities related to measuring the quality of life is given and a framework in the use of the indicators at the national level and for area development schemes or depressed areas is suggested.

1.2. Studies indicate that there are apparently three important movements which are concerned with measuring the quality of life. These movements could be identified as activities along the following: (a) indicators on social development or social indicators, (b) the quality of life components of gross national product (GNP) or its derivatives, and (c) the development indicators.

1.3. Many developing countries in Asia are currently involved in the social indicators movement and one of the most recent was the 1974 Social Indicators Project in the Philippines which was one of the papers presented to this Conference. The second movement attempts to measure corrections on GNP. These activities have been started in the United States and Japan and the studies are referred to as the Net Economic Welfare (NEW) in the former and the Net National Welfare (NNW) in the latter. Presently, the application of these new con-

¹ Comments given by Dr. Burton T. Oñate, Past-President and member of Council of Advisers, Philippine Statistical Association (PSA) during its Annual Conference held in Manila, 26 July 1974.

cepts to conditions in the DCs of Asia is considered doubtful. The latest activity indicated in the literature is the development indicators movement which is relatively new and is currently one of the more popular topics discussed in universities and research institutions. This movement looks at the totality of indicators from the economic, social, cultural, political and technological aspects which make up the multi-dimensional facets of development. Very little appears to have been done on this subject in developing Asia.

II. *Social Indicators*

2.1. There exists many problems in measuring and assessing the improvements in the quality of life. These problems include conceptual, technical and philosophical considerations. In view of these difficulties, it took for example the United Nations about 20 years to popularize its studies on the components of the levels of living as indicators for social change which were started in 1954. The initial studies were followed by a UN Working Party which produced in interim guide in 1961. For the first time, the 1972 Kendal report, however, referred to the components of the levels of living as indicators on social development and a year later an Inter-Agency report on the subject was issued in connection with the ESCAP Committee on Statistics¹ meeting which was held in New Delhi, India in December 1973. This chronological development of social indicators as recommended by the United Nations from 1954 to 1973 is given in Table I. The basic contents of the list of indicators as presented in 1954, 1972 and 1973 have not materially changed. It is, therefore, suggested that any national movement on social indicators should first consider these studies of the UN as summarized in Table I. These studies could be used as basic framework for the development of social indicators in developing Asia. It is also pertinent to mention that at this stage these lists of indicators have been studied and discussed in many forums at the national, regional and international levels including the ESCAP Committee on Statistics.

¹ ESCAP stands for Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (formerly ECAFE).

2.2. What is now required is the actual implementation for the production of data called for in the lists which could then be revised through addition or deletion of items as applied to local conditions of a particular country. Social indicators movement in the more developed countries made use of the same fundamental concerns in developing these indicators on social development. However, the subconcerns under each fundamental concern have become more detailed and would require in-depth study through the use of a relatively more sophisticated statistical system and services in the collection of these social indicators than one could presently find in developing Asia.

2.3. There are many issues, questions and other problems related to the construction of social indicators, some of these will be mentioned but will not be discussed. One of the most important issues is the question of aggregation; whether this will be on the national or project level or in terms of a general or in terms of sub-indices. Another issue includes the identification of the fundamental social concerns, sub-concerns and sub-sub-concerns and the units of measurement to use for each. Also, one has to decide whether he will measure inputs, facilities, or use of facilities, benefits, or individual-well-being. Another emerging issue is to whether the actual participant of development be the one who should evaluate or assess his position in the scale of development¹ or level of poverty by each fundamental social concern as against the views of experts who set the standard level of poverty for each of the concerns on food, nutrition, clothing, housing, education and culture, employment and social security, personal security, etc. These concerns as building blocks of the Social Indicators framework are not generally mutually exclusive and in this respect would differ drastically with the economic sectors which are used as building blocks of GNP.

III. *Adjustments on GNP*

3.1. The ability of a particular country to apply these new concepts and measures for quality adjustments

¹ This is sometimes referred to as the phenomenological approach or man's own evaluation of his relative position in the scale by concerns.

of GNP will depend, by and large, upon its position in the higher scale of urbanization, industrialization, modernization and full employment, the sophistication and reliability of its national accounts, and upon the efficiency of its statistical system and services. For example, in the context of conditions in most of the DCs,¹ the imputation of a value for leisure time and a labor value of the work of household members under situations of labor-surplus, unemployment and under-employment is quite meaningless. This approach is going to be confounded by the fact that the reliability of GNP estimates in most DCs is poor. In fact, even in the U.S., the standard of estimates of the components of MEW² is poor to very poor in quality. For the developing economies, a good start will be to concentrate on the criteria of poverty, inequality and unemployment and the components of the level of living as general indicators of social development. At the same time, some efforts are needed also toward improvement of the current GNP estimates in the DCs. The experiences of Japan and the United States indicate that as a country ascends the higher plane of urbanization and modernization, the higher the level in the relative deterioration of the quality of life.

3.2. These studies on the quality component of GNP have, however, focused the relevance to the DCs of the choice between emphasizing industrialization and high degree of urbanization and modernization and the measurement of progress with the use of GNP or for the DCs to consider reasonable levels of growth of GNP in the process of development but with a very critical eye on the adverse effects of these activities for accelerating the growth of GNP on the quality of life and the eco-system that surrounds man; to the rise of new diseases and tensions; the denudation of forests resulting in floods that washed away not only property but also causes the loss of human life and wild life and the loss of scarce irreplaceable top soil and other natural resources; the violence done by industrialization and modernization on wholesome national values and the degradation of human

¹ Developing Countries.

² Measures of Economic Welfare (MEW) is now referred to as NEW.

dignity among slum dwellers in industrial centers.¹ In view of these results and prospects, the DCs may have to take a second hard look at their developmental objectives and strategies.

3.3. The per capita estimates in the DCs are not only incomplete but are also unreliable. The per capita data also reveals little about the absolute poverty in many areas in these countries. The importance of the development of appropriate social indicators is enhanced by the inadequacy of per capita GNP and the new measures such as NEW and NNW which are not applicable under conditions of labor surplus and unemployment in most areas of the DCs in Asia as measures of social development. Some serious attention should, therefore, be given to the dimensions of poverty and its eradication as one of the major goals of social policy in the developing countries.

IV. *Poverty, Inequality and Unemployment*

4.1. With the inadequacy of the usefulness of GNP as indicator of social concerns and the inapplicability of the new concepts of NEW and NNW under conditions existing in the DCs, a framework for the collection of the indicators for social development at the national level for the DCs appears to be necessary. An attempt will be made also to devise a statistical system with a central focus on what is happening with poverty, inequality and unemployment and to this central theme will be consolidated the traditional national concerns of social policy along the aspects of health, nutrition, housing, education and social welfare. The resultant statistical matrix may be more applicable on an area to area basis or in area development schemes. Also, the DCs may consider this approach as a possible statistical framework in charting and assessing the social impacts of its projects on area development. Thus, the question of whether the project had reduced poverty, inequality and unemployment in the area or areas where the development project is located could be raised. To what extent have

¹ These views conform with one of the resolutions adopted by the Social Science Research Division of the Philippines National Research Council.

these concerns improved during the duration of the project? Appropriate social policies and programs could then be devised to improve the quality of life of the people in these depressed areas.

V. *Suggestions*

5.1. Two separate movements have recently been directed toward a more objective measurement of the "quality of life" in developmental planning. The first attempt is toward the establishment of indicators of social development or social indicators along more or less the traditional concerns of social policy. The second and more sophisticated approach is to make quality of life adjustments on the more conventional per capita GNP measure of economic growth which includes the new measures called Net Economic Welfare (NEW) and Net National Welfare (NNW). As illustrated by studies in the more industrialized and modernized countries, national efforts are needed to direct programs on these two activities. Most of the developing countries (DCs) of the Asian Region are not able to provide substantial national programs on these aspects of social development. Also, the results of the studies on social indicators and quality adjustment on GNP from these developed countries are, by and large, not generally applicable to the conditions and present needs of the DCs and these emerging countries may have to focus their attention on the central issues on poverty, inequality and unemployment and the traditional concerns for improvement of the "quality of life."

5.2. Although the results of studies on selected social indicators in the DCs have indicated that moderate to high correlations exist between the growth of these indicators and GNP or per capita GNP both at the inter- and intra-country levels, this relationship, however, does not show which particular social concern requires immediate actions. More importantly, this relationship does not indicate any form of distributive justice in the level income and other concerns, to the majority of the rural poor and the urban slum dwellers. There is an urgent need to understand the level and dimension of poverty, inequality and unemployment in the depressed areas and the efforts to eradicate these three major imbalances

should be the main concern of individuals, corporations, government and international agencies. These efforts and concerns will also give practical significance to the social goals of development plans of the DCs.

5.3. The current interest on planning and development has, therefore, focused also attention on the need for appropriate social indicators for specific concerns of social planning and policy. The concept and uses of social indicators have been the subject of studies and discussions stretching for a period of more than 20 years, both at the national and international levels. Some general framework for the Asian Region has, therefore, emerged and the important findings are summarized in Table I in a chronological order the traditional concerns. With conditions of poverty, inequality and unemployment, the major focus should be directed toward the improvement of the quality of life along these central issues and their measurements. The persistence of these social conditions probably underlines the limited impact of economic growth in the developing world. There are many technical and philosophical difficulties but there is increasing awareness to find measurements of social output and to establish the relationships between the inputs, resources and facilities used in meeting the social problem and the social output.

Special Indicators at the National Level

5.4 The indicators of social development which are described in Table I were developed along traditional concerns on health, nutrition, housing, education and culture, employment and social security, personal security, consumption, wealth and social welfare, and population. These results and findings have been discussed on the national and international levels for more than two decades but due to restricted statistical resources these concerns and indicators have not been used nor applied by the DCs on a more intensive basis. The Twelfth Session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians¹ which was held in New Delhi, India in December 1973 recommended that the list of indicators in Table I should be regarded as an initial list to meet the immediate needs

¹ Now ESCAP Committee on Statistics

of DCs in the Asian Region. The problem, therefore, centers on a program for actual implementation and use of these indicators of social development at the national level depending upon the resources available. The indicators under each traditional concern given in Table I may be retained or revised depending upon their relevance to actual conditions of life in a particular country. This initial set of indicators should be reviewed after more work would have been done and the DCs would be collecting data which could permit compilation of more sensitive indicators.¹

5.5. It will be noted that central issues related to poverty, inequality and unemployment have not been given the attention in the studies of social indicators presented in Table I although a few indicators were forwarded to focus some attention toward these issues. Thus, these issues could be considered together with the traditional concerns and the resultant statistical matrix may serve as a framework for the collection schemes in the DCs with special reference to poverty areas or area development projects.

Social Indicators at Area Development Schemes

5.6 The suggested statistical matrix of social indicators at the area levels² is shown in Table 2. The central issues include poverty, inequality, unemployment and demographic aspects. While the details of the traditional concerns are not given, the choice of the indicators in Table I is left to the DCs since the country would be in the best position to decide which indicators are indeed relevant. To be able to measure the success of policies

¹ This is also one of the recommendations of the ESCAP Committee on Statistics.

² Very little is known about the location, distribution, attitudes and aspirations of these depressed areas. The suggested statistical framework will assist toward providing adequate information about these aspects for formulation of effective anti-poverty policies and program. The Working Group on Effective Anti-Poverty Strategies, jointly organized by ECAFE and by Freiderich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) held in Bangkok from 11-21 December 1973 discussed several aspects of the question on poverty.

and projects, appropriate indices will be constructed so as to provide an index on poverty, inequality and unemployment.

5.7. It is suggested further that this statistical framework may be initially applied in the poverty areas¹ or in rural area development projects rather than on a national scale. It must be stressed that the indicators along traditional concerns may be revised or new indicators may be added depending upon the needs and conditions in these areas. The concepts and definitions of terms relevant to the proposed collection system must consider local and national attitudes and aspirations. In addition, the definition of certain standards related to these three central issues for each traditional concern will have to be developed. These standards will be needed in the aspects of health, nutrition, education, housing and others. The studies and experiences reported from some DCs will be valuable and useful in setting up each country's standard. In the beginning, very simple standards are needed along the expenditure or consumption on food grains, water, fuel, clothing, footwear, first level of schooling, etc. It is assumed that the experiences obtained in selected areas by the statistical collection agency which will participate in this effort could be applied in similar areas. These results could then be integrated to give a picture of the regional or national situation regarding conditions and changes on poverty, inequality and unemployment which are valuable information for immediate changes of social policy and actions.

Methods of Collection

5.8. At least ten of the DCs have experience in the collection of household and area information on the social and economic aspects of the population. This group of countries had conducted sampling schemes in both the

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urban and rural areas and the concepts and definitions relevant to these collection endeavors have been tested and applied under local conditions.¹ Similarly, designs of sample have been found to be sound and a core of statistical expertise is available in each of these countries. This group of technicians can be called upon to assist in this pioneer work toward the establishment of appropriate indicators of social development along the suggestions given above for national and area or site specific uses. Appropriate indices could be constructed for measuring progress based on the standards of living. In order to produce these social indicators satisfactorily, the statistical data requirements should be as follow:

- (a) improvement on the design and use of administrative records in health, education, the system of vital events registrations and other aspects of living which could be collected as by-products of administrative functions;
- (b) a suitable use of the population, housing, agricultural and other censuses; and,
- (c) development of a household sample surveys or surveys to record family income and expenditure in sufficient detail, poverty levels, employment, health and other components of living. These surveys could serve as vehicle for food consumption data, housing indicators and other off-farm activities on an area basis.

These approaches would generate statistics which are basically raw material but their selection would provide a good cross-section of the social conditions. As a whole,

¹ Some of the concepts may need reappraisal and assessment in order to reflect actual conditions of poverty, inequality and unemployment. The Twelfth Session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians (Committee on Statistics), December 1973, made valuable technical notes on the measurement of employment, unemployment and underemployment, under conditions in developing countries.

the exercise is an essential initial step towards a documentation of the social problems and the indicators, if provided in a time series, would reveal recent historical trends. The collection would, therefore, stimulate discussion on social policy and would also provide some checks on policy assumptions and decisions.

5.9. This suggested statistical system could be implemented immediately in the poverty stricken areas or in rural area development schemes for an initial period of ten years. If the number of survey rounds could be instituted every other year then a total five (5) rounds could be implemented as frame to measure the social and economic impacts of the project in the area. The household sample size can be estimated for each area and an estimate of the cost can be given. The survey would, of course, include in addition to the social and economic data relevant to poverty, inequality and unemployment, also data on farm management and other related data which could be utilized in the evaluation of the project if the scheme is instituted at the time the area development project is appraised. The secondary and multiplier effects should also be considered. The statistical information on a time series will be useful toward generating information for the country's post evaluation of projects and the data could also be used in the preparation, implementation and evaluation of similar proposed developmental projects. This activity may also be considered as a form of on-the-job training of statistical personnel which are in short supply in the developing countries. This pioneering work toward the establishment of statistical framework for generating relevant indicators for social development of the project area could then be alter applied on a national basis by the DCs. This approach may be considered in selected irrigation or area development projects on an experimental basis.

5.10. In working out the details of the collection system with the suggested statistical matrix as initial framework, it must be kept in mind that in framing the actual schedule or questionnaire for use in developmental area, consideration must be given to the developmental strategies employed for the area. The following may be considered: (a) Is the thrust of the strategy toward

the overall development of the participants in the area, or (b) Has the strategy considered the area on the basis of the existing natural resources or in terms of available irrigation facilities, infrastructures, industry, and technological inputs, or (c) in terms of a combination of (a) and (b). This requirement would imply that the detailed contents of the questionnaire should be designed on the basis also of the area strategies.

5.11. Lastly, social indicators must be viewed from the context of a larger collection of indicators which is currently termed in the literature as "development" indicators.¹ Quantitative analyses of modernization and development and comparing nations with the use of quantitative data in cross-national research have utilized a large collection of social, cultural, political, economic and technological variables or the development indicators for deriving composite indices of development. The suggested statistical framework for the poverty areas or rural development projects is not, at this stage, relevant to the collection of development indicators which are generally used at the national level.² However, some of these quantitative techniques which were initially used for data at the national levels have recently been applied at the village level,^{3,4} and these methods may become relevant and applicable with the use of data from rural area development projects.

VI. Conclusion

6.1. Man is the central concern of development and the improvement of his quality of life must be the main

¹ As initially described this activity was considered as one of the three main movements toward the derivation of the quality of life measurements.

² A good bibliography is given by Nancy Basten in her paper "Development Indicators: An Introduction", *Journal of Development Studies*, Vol. 8, No. 3, April 1972, pp. 19-20.

³ Adelman, I. and G. Dalton. *Factor Analysis of Modernization in Village India*. *Economic Journal*. Vol. 81, London, September 1971.

⁴ Adelman, I. and C.T. Morris, *Analysis of Variance Techniques for the Study of Economic Development*. *Journal of Development Studies*. Vol. 8, No. 1, London, January 1972.

indicator of assessing whether development is proceeding in the right direction. In order to preserve the national concept of its quality of life, a balance must be reached between the national aspiration of the level of the quality of life and the level and growth of GNP which measures industrialization and modernization. For measuring the quality of life at the national level, the framework of social indicators or components of the levels of living appears to be applicable to developing Asia (Table I). However, for specific areas such as in area development schemes or in depressed areas a combination between this framework and the major concerns on poverty, inequality and unemployment with demographic aspects could be considered. A suggested statistical matrix for the latter is also given for consideration of the Conference.

Table 1
DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL INDICATORS
1954 to 1973

INTER AGENCY REPORT DECEMBER 1973	KENDALL REPORT JUNE 1972	UN WORKING PARTY: LEVELS OF LIVING ^{1,2} INTERIM GUIDE, 1961 (FIRST REPORT 1954)
(1)	(2)	(3)
<p>I Population</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Population growth rate 2. Live birth rate 3. Death rate 4. General fertility rate 5. Percentage of urban population 	<p>I Population Control</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Population growth rate 2. Crude birth rate 3. Crude death rate 4. General fertility rate 5. Net migration rate 	<p>Population</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Size and age structure of population 2. Birth rate, death rate and rate of nature increase 3. Population by size of locality 4. Extent and direction of internal migration
<p>II Health</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expectation of life at birth 2. Infant mortality rate 3. Mortality rate of children of the age-group 1-4 4. Prevalence rate of illness 5. Number of physicians per 10,000 population 6. Number of hospital beds per 10,000 population 	<p>II Health</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expectation of life at birth 2. Infant mortality rate 3. Prevalence rate of illness 	<p>Health</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expectation of life at birth 2. Infant mortality rate 3. Crude death rate
<p>III Housing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of households in "permanent" and "semi-permanent" dwellings 2. Percentage of households with access to safe drinking water 3. Percentage of dwelling with electricity 4. Percentage of (urban) dwellings with toilets 5. Percentage of (urban) households with (3) or more persons per room 	<p>III Housing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of households, in urban and rural areas, in "permanent" and "semi-permanent" dwellings, 2. Percentage of dwellings, in urban and rural areas, with access to piped water or water drawn from artesian wells 3. Percentage of urban dwellings with toilets 4. Percentage of urban households with (3) or more persons per room 	<p>Housing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Per cent of the population living in "dwellings". 2. Per cent of occupied dwellings with piped water inside the dwellings or outside the dwelling but within 100 meters. 3. Per cent of occupied dwellings with toilet other than flush. 4. Per cent of occupied dwellings with flush toilets (urban). 5. Per cent of occupied dwellings with three or more persons per room. 6. Average number of persons per room (for occupied dwelling only). 7. Per cent of occupied dwellings with toilets. 8. Per cent of the population living in sub-standard housing units classified as "rustic", "improved", "not intended for habitation", or which is without shelter of any kind.



(1)

IV Nutrition

1. Per capita daily consumption of calories
2. Per capita daily consumption of protein
3. Percentage of households with aggregate calorie intake below the minimum required
4. Percentage of households with aggregate protein intake below the minimum required
5. Percentage of first level new entrant school children considered under-weight

V Education and culture

1. Percentage of (a) children (age 5-14 and (b) youth age 15-24) enrolled in educational institutions of all levels
2. Percentage of population of the normal age for first level education enrolled in schools of that level
3. Percentage of population of the normal age for second level education enrolled in schools of that level

4. Ratio of third level enrolment to the corresponding age-group
5. Percentage of female enrolment at the second level
6. Percentage of science and technology enrolment at the third level
7. Adult literacy rate (population age 15 and over)

8. Number of books published per 1,000,000 population
9. Circulation of general daily newspapers per 1,000,000 population
10. Number of radio receiving sets per 1,000 population

(2)

IV Nutrition

1. Calories available **per capita** for domestic consumption
2. Protein available **per capita** for domestic consumption
3. Percentage of families with nutritional intakes below the minimum required
4. Percentage of first level new entrant school children considered under-weight

V Education and culture

1. First level entry rate at the normal age
2. Second level entry rate at the normal age
3. Second level graduation rate (distinguishing between technical and general education)

4. Third level entry rate at the normal age

5. Percentage of females among the new entrants to the second level
6. Science and technology enrolment as a percentage of total third level enrolment
7. Literacy rate

8. Number of books in public libraries per 1,000 population
9. Circulation of general interest newspapers per 1,000 population
10. Number of radio receiving sets per 1,000 population
11. First level drop-out rate

(3)

Food consumption and nutrition

1. National average food supplies in terms of calories at the retail level compared with estimated calorie requirements.
2. National average food supplies in terms of total proteins at the retail level.
3. National average food supplies in terms of animal protein at the retail level.
4. Per cent of total calories derived from cereals, roots, tubers and sugars.

Education

1. Total school enrolment ratio-total enrolment in all schools below the level of higher education as a percentage ratio to the population aged 5-19 inclusive.
2. Higher education enrolment ratio

3. Adult literacy rate - percentage of population, male and female, 15 years old and over, able to read and write.
4. Pupil teacher ratio - average number of pupils per teacher in all primary schools, urban and rural.
5. Index of educational attainment - median number of years of formal schoolings completed by the population, male and female, 25 years old and over.



(1)

VI Employment and social security

1. Percentage of the population of working age employed
2. Percentage of the economically active population unemployed in the age-groups (a) 15 to 24, and (b) 25 and over
3. Percentage of the unemployed who have completed second level education or above
4. Percentage of women in non-agricultural employment
5. Percentage of the economically active population covered by social security schemes
6. Index of real earnings

VII Personal security

1. Crime rate per 1,000 population
2. Juvenile delinquency rate per 1,000 juvenile population

VIII Consumption, wealth and social welfare

1. Per capita household consumption expenditure at constant prices
2. Percentage of household consumption expenditure on food
3. Ratio of the average expenditure of the top 5 percent of households arranged according to size of expenditure to that of the bottom 25 per cent
4. Percentage of land owned by the top 5 per cent of land-owners arranged in order of the size of land owned
5. Percentage of land owned by non-operators
6. Government and private institutional expenditure on social welfare services for 10,000 population.

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- 1/ The Components on Clothing, Recreation and Entertainment and Human Freedoms were listed but due to difficulties of measurement, the indicators were not completely specified.
 - 2/ Additional item for basic information falls under Communications and Transportation: (1) Average circulation of daily and non-daily newspapers per 1,000 population; (2) Number of radio receiving sets in use per 1,000 population; (3) Number of telephones per 1,000 population; (4) Number of power-driven road vehicles per 100,000 population; (5) Kilometers of roads, separately for metalled and non-metalled roads, per sq. km. of area; and, (6) Kilometers of railways per 100 sq. km. of area.

(2)

VI Employment and social security

1. Percentage of the population at working age, who are gainfully employed, by sex, in urban and rural areas
2. Percentage of the economically active population who are unemployed in the age-groups (a) 15 to 24 and (b) 25 and over
3. Percentage of the unemployed who have completed second level education or above
4. Percentage of women in non-agricultural employment
5. Percentage of the economically active population who are covered by social security schemes
6. Index of real earnings
7. Percentage of the economically active population who are members of trade unions.

VII Personal security

1. Crime rate
2. Juvenile delinquency rate
3. Percentage of crimes against the person
4. Percentage of crimes against property

VIII General

1. Average per capita family consumption expenditure at constant prices
2. Percentage of households in the traditional (subsistence) sector of the economy
3. Ratio of the average family expenditure of the top 5 per cent of families, arranged according to size of expenditure, to that of the bottom 25 per cent
4. Percentage of land owned by the top 5 per cent of landowners arranged in order of size of land ownings
5. Percentage of rural households working less than the acreage of land specified locally as adequate
6. Government and private institutional expenditure on social welfare services for 1,000 population

(3)

Employment and condition of work

1. Proportion of persons under 15 in the labor force.
2. Relative real wages in selected occupations.
3. Percentage distribution of labor force by principal industrial categories.
4. Proportion of persons unemployed in the total labor force.
5. Proportion of total population in the labor force.
6. Proportion of persons 65 years and over in the labor force.
7. Percentage distribution of labor force by status.
8. Percentage distribution of labor force by principal occupational categories.

Income and expenditure

1. National income per capita and average annual rate of growth
2. Private consumption expenditure per capita and average annual rate of growth
3. General government consumption expenditure - percentage percentage devoted to education, housing and other social services
4. Private consumption expenditure - percentage devoted to health, food, education and rent
5. Private household expenditure distributed



Table 2
Suggested Framework for Social Indicators: Major By Traditional
Concerns Area or Project Area Basis

Major	Traditional Concerns ^a									Population Pressure		
Major Concerns	Health	Housing	Nutrition	Education and Culture	Employment & Social Security	Level of Indebtedness	Security of Tenure	Surplus for Innovations	Others (Income)	Density ^b	Nutritional Density ^c	Specific Density ^d
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Poverty	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D/S	D/S	D/S
Inequality	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D/S	D/S	D/S
Unemployment	S	S	S	D	D	S	S	S	D	D/S	D/S	D
Demographic	S	S	S	S	D	S	S	S	D	D	D	D

D = direct effect
S = secondary effect

^a The indicators in Appendix Table 1 will be used as the initial framework. Revision and deletions can then be applied depending upon local conditions and applicability of the initial indicators. Note that the five (5) indicators under I. *Population* in Appendix Table 1 will be included in the question-

^b Total Population/Total Area

^c Total Population/Total Cultivated Area. This indicator has been termed as an index of "population pollution".

^d Employed Male Agricultural Labor Force/Cultivated Area.

