

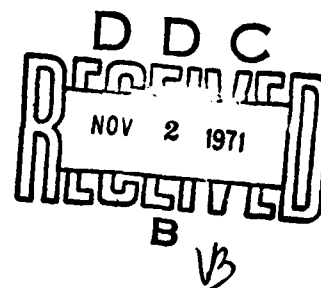
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WORLD MILITARY EXPENDITURES
1964 - 1968

UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL
AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY
1970

FIRST ICPR EDITION - 1971



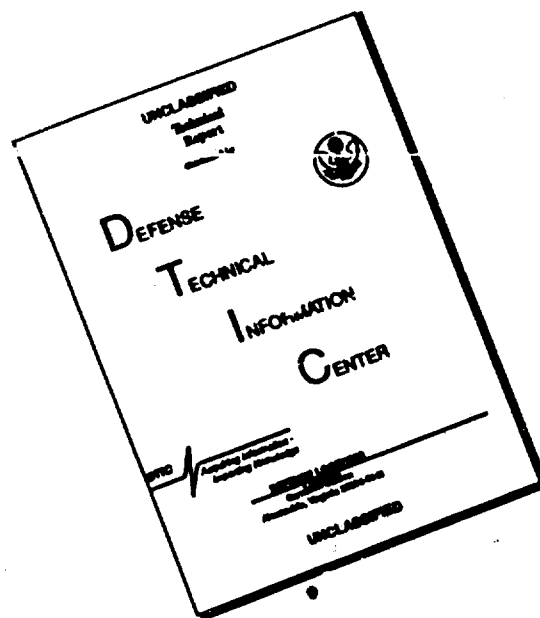
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STUDY DESCRIPTION

These data are reported in the fifth annual survey of military expenditures and related data by the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA). A major purpose of the report was to compile worldwide and regional totals of military spending and to provide a basis for comparison with other economic information. Coverage was made as broad as possible.

The data set contains data for 120 nations. Sixteen of the 127 members of the United Nations are not covered for various reasons. Data for the Byelorussian and Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republics are included with those of the Soviet Union as a whole. The other 14 U.N. members not covered are small developing nations, almost all of which have gained independence since the initiation of this report, and for which data would not always be available. On the other hand, this report covers 9 countries which are not U.N. members: East and West Germany, Switzerland, Mainland China, North Korea and the Republic of Korea, North Vietnam and the Republic of Vietnam and Southern Rhodesia.

The data are military expenditures and related data such as GNP, public education expenditures, public health expenditures and population. Data for military expenditures, armed forces and gross national product are reported at yearly intervals for the period 1964-1968 with a summary percentage of change figure for this period. Other data are available for 1968 only.

PROCESSING INFORMATION

The processing staff of the International Relations Archive retrieved these data and coded them from the United States Arms Control Agency report: *World Military Expenditures 1971*. Processing standards of the Inter-university Consortium for Political Research guided the processing of this study. The processing of this data included a number of standard data manipulations to achieve ICPR standards.

In addition to the standard manipulations, the Russett, Singer and Small country codes were assigned to the countries (Bruce M. Russett, J. David Singer and Melvin Small, "National Political Units in the Twentieth Century: A Standardized List," *The American Political Science Review*, 62, 3 (September, 1968) 935-950). The country name was also coded for the countries.

Susan C. Cowart processed this study.

The Inter-university Consortium for Political Research processed this codebook and data set with the support of the Advanced Research Projects Agency through the Office of Naval Research under contract no. N00014-67-A-0181-0026.

Variable 1

ICPR Study Number

The ICPR study number is a standard number assigned to projects for accounting and identification purposes. The study number for this project is 7524.

Variable 2

Country Code

The country codes used are those presented in Bruce M. Russett, J. David Singer and Melvin Small, "National Political Units in the Twentieth Century: A Standardized List," *American Political Science Review*, 62, 3 (September, 1968) 935-950.

See the Appendix for the list of countries and codes used in this study.

Variable 3

Country Name

The country name is a three-letter abbreviation used by Charles McClelland in the *World Event/Interaction Survey* Project.

See the Appendix for the list of countries and codes used in this study.

Variable 4

Geographical Region

Country groupings and regions follow Agency for International Development (AID) practice. It should be noted, however, that the term North America is used here to include only the United States and Canada; that Mexico and all of Central

Variable 4 (Continued)

and South America are included in Latin America; and that the United Arab Republic is assigned to the Near East with other Asian countries and not to Africa.

1. North America
2. Europe
3. Latin America
4. Far East
5. South Asia
6. Near East
7. Africa
8. Oceania

Variable 5

NATO/Warsaw Pact Membership

Total NATO consists of North America and European NATO, with the latter including Turkey.

0. Country is *not* a member of NATO or Warsaw
1. Country is a member of NATO
2. Country is a member of Warsaw Pact

Variable 6

Development Status of Country

For the non-Communist countries, the assignment of countries to the developed or developing category follows AID practice. For both non-Communist and Communist, the assignment is primarily based on per capita GNP. Most of the countries classified as developing have a per capita GNP below \$500, and all but Bulgaria, Israel, Kuwait, and Libya have less than \$1,000. Although

Variable 6 (Continued)

it also is below the \$1,000 level, the Republic of South Africa is classed as developed. In these latter cases, other factors which are taken into account include national literacy and mortality rates, levels of industrialization, and terms of trade.

- 0. Developing
- 1. Developed

Variable 7

Military Expenditures, 1964

AID compiles figures on military expenditures for most non-Communist countries, adjusting national data to a standard definition of military expenditures where possible. The standard definition calls for current and capital expenditures made to meet the needs of the armed forces. This includes all expenditures of national defense agencies except those for civilian programs. Also included are the military components of mixed military-civilian activities such as atomic energy, space, research and development, and significant para-military forces, where such components can be distinguished.

Military assistance to foreign countries, retirement pensions of career personnel, and military stockpiling are included in the standard concept of military expenditures, whereas civil defense, civilian space, and industrial stockpiling are excluded.

The estimates of Soviet military spending in U.S. dollars are adapted from national data and various estimates made by Western analysts. Many Western observers believe that the announced Soviet defense budget omits some

Variable 7 (Continued)

expenditure categories in the standard definition, such as military research and development outlays, military space and nuclear energy programs, and subsidies to defense industries. The present estimates attempt to allow for such omissions. It should be noted that the estimates of Soviet military expenditures, which represent the estimated value of Soviet military spending in terms of U.S. prices, are not directly comparable to the estimates of Soviet GNP because of the use of dissimilar conversion rates.¹

Military expenditures for the remainder of the Warsaw Pact countries are based on announced military budgets, with no allowance made for possible omissions in coverage. Like the Soviet estimates, the other Warsaw Pact defense outlays are converted into dollars at approximate purchasing power parities.

For Mainland China, very rough estimates are derived from fragmentary information. No budgetary data have been issued since 1960.

Variable 8

Military Expenditures, 1965

See Variable 7 for a complete definition and discussion of this variable.

Variable 9

Military Expenditures, 1966

See Variable 7 for a complete definition and discussion of this variable.

¹See Appendix I for discussion of conversion rates.

Variable 10

Military Expenditures, 1967

See Variable 7 for a complete definition and discussion of this variable.

Variable 11

Military Expenditures, 1968

See Variable 7 for a complete definition and discussion of this variable.

Variable 12

Military Expenditures: Percentage Change 1964-1968

This variable was derived by dividing the difference in military expenditures for 1964 and 1968 by the expenditure for 1964.

Variable 13

Military Expenditures as a Percentage of Gross National Product, 1964

This variable was derived by dividing military expenditures by gross national product. See Variable 7 and Variable 18 for a complete definition and discussion of Military Expenditures and Gross National Product.

Variable 14

Military Expenditures as a Percentage of Gross National Product, 1965

See Variable 13.

Variable 15

Military Expenditures as a Percentage of Gross National Product, 1966

See Variable 13.

Variable 16

Military Expenditures as a Percentage of Gross National Product, 1967

See Variable 13.

Variable 17

Military Expenditures as a Percentage of Gross National Product, 1968

See Variable 13.

Variable 18

Gross National Product, 1964

AID is the source of the GNP data used in this report for 93 non-Communist countries. In most cases, these data are based on national accounts published by the country in question. Several developing country estimates are based on very limited information, and inter-country comparisons on such a basis should be avoided.

Warsaw Pact GNP estimates are based on data in compilations of the Joint Economic Committee of the U.S. Congress: Stanley H. Cohn, "General Growth Performance of the Soviet Economy," in *Economic Performance and the Military Burden in the Soviet Union* (Joint Committee Print, 1970) and Thad P. Alton, "Economic Structure and Growth in Eastern Europe," in *Economic Developments in Countries of Eastern Europe* (Joint Committee Print, 1970). GNP estimates for Albania, Mainland China, Cuba, Mongolia, North Korea and North Vietnam are rough approximations.

Variable 19

Gross National Product, 1965

See Variable 18 for a more complete definition and discussion of this variable.

Variable 20

Gross National Product, 1966

See Variable 18 for a complete definition and discussion of this variable.

Variable 21

Gross National Product, 1967

See Variable 18 for a complete definition and discussion of this variable.

Variable 22

Gross National Product, 1968

See Variable 18 for a complete definition and discussion of this variable.

Variable 23

Gross National Product: Percentage Change 1964-1968

This variable was derived by dividing the difference in gross national product for 1964 and 1968 by the figure for 1964.

Variable 24

Armed Forces (in thousands), 1964

The data are intended to cover military personnel actually on duty, including paramilitary forces where such forces add substantially to a nation's military capabilities. Reserves are excluded for all countries in the present report.

Estimates for the number of men under arms were derived from data in:
The Statesman's Yearbook, MacMillan, London (1963, 1966, 1967 and 1968 editions);
the Information Please Almanac and Yearbook, Simon and Schuster, New York (1965,

Variable 24 (Continued)

1966, and 1967 editions); and The Institute for Strategic Studies, *The Military Balance*, London (1964 through 1970 editions).

Variable 25

Armed Forces (in thousands), 1965

See Variable 24 for a complete definition and discussion of this variable.

Variable 26

Armed Forces (in thousands), 1966

See Variable 24 for a complete definition and discussion of this variable.

Variable 27

Armed Forces (in thousands), 1967

See Variable 24 for a complete definition and discussion of this variable.

Variable 28

Armed Forces (in thousands), 1968

See Variable 24 for a complete definition and discussion of this variable.

Variable 29

Armed Forces: Percentage Change 1964-1968

This variable was derived by dividing the difference in number of armed forces 1964 and 1968 by the number in 1964.

Variable 30

Armed Forces Per 1,000 Population, 1968

See Variable 24 for a complete definition and discussion of armed forces.

Variable 31

Military Expenditures Per Man, 1968 (in dollars)

See Variable 7 for a complete definition and discussion of "military expenditures." This variable was derived by dividing military expenditures by the number of armed forces

Variable 32

Relative Burden of Military Expenditure, 1968

This variable is a summary variable indicating both levels of gross national product per capita and military expenditures as a percentage of gross national product.

The variable is coded as a dual-response variable. The first digit indicates the military expenditure as a % of GNP category; the second digit indicates the gross national product per capita category.

For example, the U.S. is coded as '48' meaning that the military expenditure is 5-10% of GNP and GNP per capita is over \$3,000.

FIRST COLUMN

1. Military expenditures under 1% of GNP
2. Military expenditures 1-2% of GNP
3. Military expenditures 2-5% of GNP

Variable 32 (Continued)

4. Military expenditures 5-10% of GNP
5. Military expenditures over 10% of GNP

SECOND COLUMN

1. GNP under \$100 per capita
2. GNP \$100-199 per capita
3. GNP \$200-299 per capita
4. GNP \$300-499 per capita
5. GNP \$500-999 per capita
6. GNP \$1,000-1,999 per capita
7. GNP \$2,000-2,999 per capita
8. GNP over \$3,000 per capita

Variable 33

Country Ranking: Military Expenditures, 1968

The countries which had the largest military expenditures in 1968 are coded 01-30 representing their ranks from highest to lowest. The remaining countries are coded '99' for "missing data."

See Variable 7 for a complete definition and discussion of "military expenditures."

Variable 34

Country Ranking: Armed Forces, 1968

The 30 countries which had the greatest number of armed forces in 1968 are coded 01-30 representing their ranks from highest to lowest. The remaining countries are coded '99' for "missing data."

Variable 35

Country Ranking: Expenditures Per Man, 1968

The 30 countries which had the highest expenditure per man in 1968 are coded 01-30 representing their ranks from highest to lowest. The remaining countries are coded '99' for "missing data."

Variable 36

Population, 1968 (in millions)

Population estimates for mid-1968 are primarily from the United Nations *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, August, 1970. In selected cases, AID modifications made on the basis of evaluations from U.S. missions abroad were used. The estimate for Mainland China was supplied by John S. Aird, based on his *Estimates and Projections of the Population of Mainland China: 1953-1986*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Population Reports, Series P-91 No. 17, Washington, 1968.

Variable 37

Public Education Expenditures, 1968 (in million dollars)

For both education and health, national data have been compiled on a worldwide basis for public, that is, governmental, expenditures only. Very limited data are available on private spending.

The user should be cautioned that although both UNESCO and WHO provide respondent countries with standard data definitions, the data reported by these sources may not be fully comparable in terms of coverage, and revisions of previously published data often make comparisons over time for individual countries uncertain.

Variable 37 (Continued)

Worldwide data for 1968 public education expenditures are not expected to be publicly available from UNESCO until late 1971. Except for the United States, Warsaw Pact, and some developing countries, the expenditures shown in the present report are ACDA estimates based on the latest available data (generally 1967) provided to ACDA by UNESCO. Projections for 1968 were made on the assumption of a constant ratio to GNP. In a number of developing countries where 1968 data were available from AID, these data were used in preference to earlier UNESCO data. The Soviet estimate is based on budget data reported in its national statistical yearbook. These data are converted into dollars at rates adapted from estimates by Abram Bergson and Morris Bornstein. Other Warsaw Pact figures are generally from published budget data, converted to dollars using rough purchasing power factors applicable to GNP as a whole.

The entry for the United States is from the U.S. Office of Education *Digest of Educational Statistics*, 1969 edition.

Variable 38

Public Health Expenditures, 1968 (in million dollars)

Public health expenditures are drawn from a variety of sources and are not fully comparable from country to country, and from year to year. Capital as well as current expenditures by all levels of government are included wherever data permit. In previous ACDA reports, capital expenditures had been excluded. The world and regional totals are believed to reflect reasonably accurate orders of magnitude.

Variable 38 (Continued)

For 68 countries, data were prepared from local currency series published in *World Health Statistics Report*, Vol. 23, No. 11, 1970, World Health Organization, Geneva. Data for 1968 were not always available in the WHO report, and numerous estimates for 1968 were projected by ACDA from earlier year data on the basis of GNP growth.

AID provided data for 21 other countries. These data, however, usually represent central government expenditures and exclude expenditures by other levels of government.

Data for three other countries are from official national budget sources.

For 26 remaining countries, estimates were made on the basis of the average portion of GNP devoted to public health expenditures in other countries in the same region, or in contiguous countries with similar economies.

As with education, the estimate for the U.S.S.R. is based on budget data as reported in national statistical handbooks and converted to dollars at an estimated purchasing power equivalent rate for health services.

The U.S. figure is from "National Health Expenditures FY 1929-69 and CY 1929-69," Research and Statistical Note 25, December 14, 1970, U.S. Social Security Administration, Washington.

Variable 39

Foreign Economic Aid Received, 1968 (in million dollars)

With the exception of estimates for Warsaw Pact countries and Mainland China, the data are based on information made available by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of OECD. These data cover aid given by the 16 donor countries which report to the DAC: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and the United States. Their aid is made up of disbursements of official (i.e., governmental) net bilateral grants and similar aid, gross bilateral lending (gross of repayments of principal and service charges), and net contributions to multilateral agencies.

Data shown for DAC donor countries include bilateral aid to countries, territories, and dependencies not covered by the present report. (In the case of Portugal, which is considered "developed" by OECD and "developing" in this report, the aid reported is given entirely to Portuguese overseas territories.) Consequently, the bilateral aid component of all DAC aid given exceeds by \$1.4 billion the bilateral aid component of aid received by countries covered in this report.

On the other hand, the contributions of DAC donors to multilateral agencies were \$0.1 billion less than the aid extended by these agencies in 1968. The net result of these two partially offsetting disparities -- the incomplete coverage of recipients in the case of bilateral aid, and the excess of aid given over contributions received by multilateral agencies -- accounts for the discrepancy of \$1.3 billion between total worldwide aid received and given.

Variable 39 (Continued)

Entries for Communist donors show estimated gross aid delivered to all non-Communist developing countries as a total; aid between Communist countries is excluded.

Variable 40

Foreign Economic Aid Given, 1968 (in million dollars)

See Variable 39 for a complete definition and discussion of foreign economic aid data.

Variable 41

Military Expenditures Per Capita, 1968

This variable was derived by dividing military expenditures (Variable 11) by population (Variable 36). See these variables for a complete definition and discussion of the data used in this variable.

Variable 42

Gross National Product Per Capita, 1968

This variable was derived by dividing gross national product (Variable 22) by population (Variable 36). See these variables for a complete definition and discussion of the data used in this variable.

Variable 43

Public Education Expenditures Per Capita, 1968

This variable was derived by dividing public education expenditures, 1968 (Variable 37) by population (Variable 36). See these variables for a complete definition and discussion of the data used in this variable.

Variable 44

Public Health Expenditures Per Capita, 1968

This variable was derived by dividing public health expenditures, 1968 (Variable 38) by population (Variable 36). See these variables for a complete definition and discussion of the data used in this variable.

Variable 45

Foreign Economic Aid Given Per Capita, 1968

This variable was derived by dividing foreign economic aid given (Variable 40) by population (Variable 36). See these variables for a complete definition and discussion of the data used in this variable.

Variable 46

Country Ranking: Gross National Product, 1968

The 30 countries which had the highest GNP in 1968 are coded 01-30 representing their ranks from highest to lowest. The remaining countries are coded '99' for "missing data."

Variable 47

Country Ranking: Gross National Product, Per Capita, 1968

The 30 countries which had the highest GNP per capita in 1968 are coded 01-30 representing their ranks from highest to lowest. The remaining countries are coded '99' for "missing data."

Variable 48

Country Ranking: Population, 1968

The 30 countries which had the largest populations in 1968 are coded 01-30 representing their ranks from highest to lowest. The remaining countries are coded '99' for "missing data."

APPENDIX I

CONVERSION RATES

For most countries, official exchange rates were used to convert from national currencies to U.S. dollars. Alternative rates were used for the Warsaw Pact and most other Communist nations, including the Soviet Union, and for several countries in Latin America and the Far East where official rates appear to yield unrealistic dollar equivalents, have not been established, or are not in use.

For the Warsaw Pact countries, rough purchasing power parities were used in place of official rates. For the Soviet Union, different conversion factors were used for GNP, military expenditures, public health, and education. These were adapted and updated primarily from dollar/ruble parities for the year 1955 estimated by Abram Bergson (*The Comparative National Income of the USSR and the USA*, Conference on Research and Wealth, Toronto, May, 1970, forthcoming) and by Morris Bornstein ("A Comparison of Soviet and United States National Product" in the Joint Economic Committee compendium, *Comparisons of the United States and Soviet Economies*, Part II, 1959).

It should be noted that the conversion rates for Soviet GNP are constructed on a different basis from those for military expenditures, public education, and public health. As a result, the GNP estimate is not directly comparable to the public expenditures shown for the Soviet Union. According to the source, GNP was converted at a parity reflecting an average of U.S. and Soviet product compositions; this is believed to provide the best single measure of the size of Soviet GNP relative to the United States in dollars. The conversion rates for military, education, and health expenditures, on the other hand, are based on

the Soviet composition of spending on personnel and other outlays. If Soviet GNP were converted to dollars on a comparable basis (that is, with price ratios weighted by the Soviet composition of goods and services), it is estimated that GNP would be some 30-40% higher.

For other Warsaw Pact countries, conversion rates were derived from dollar estimates of GNP, as provided by the source in constant dollars and converted to current dollars by use of the U.S. GNP deflator, and national currency estimates of GNP. The latter were based on official data on net material product and ratios of the latter to GNP as estimated by Alton and associates for earlier years.

The implicit rates derived in this manner from dollar and national currency estimates of GNP were used for public education and public health. These rates were further modified when applied to military expenditures by eliminating turnover taxes from GNP, to approximate a factor cost valuation.

The conversion factors used for Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Indonesia, Peru, and Uruguay are average annual free market rates cited in *World Currency Charts*, American International Investment Corporation, San Francisco, June, 1970.

It is recognized that the official exchange rates used for most countries are not an ideal means for converting national currencies into a common denominator. Official rates, even if they originally reflected relative foreign trade prices accurately, do not reflect relative internal prices; once fixed, they are too often inflexible with respect to price changes over time; and occasional devaluations produce such large changes that trends are distorted.

Ideally, to compare and sum up the GNP and military and other public expenditures of various countries, outlays in the respective currencies should be converted to a common currency by use of purchasing power parities which would reflect the internal purchasing powers of the currencies for all goods and services making up GNP. Furthermore, these parities should differ for each component sector of GNP, since the appropriate parity depends on the particular mix of goods and services involved.

However, purchasing power parities of this type are difficult to estimate and are available only for a relatively few countries. (In addition to the estimates for the Soviet Union cited above, the well-known calculations for the United States and major European countries and Japan by Milton Gilbert, Irving Kravis, and associates for the OECD are virtually the only ones available, and they are now relatively old.)

An attempt was made in previous ACDA reports in this series (for 1965 and 1966-67) to estimate such parities for a broad number of countries and to use these parities to convert national aggregates into dollars. (A description of these estimates is available on request.) For many countries, however, a sufficiently reliable basis for estimating purchasing power parities does not yet appear to be available and the preparation of world estimates on this basis has been discontinued for the time being. It is hoped that improvements in methods of conversion can be made in future reports.

APPENDIX II

COUNTRY CODES, NAMES AND REGION CODES

COUNTRY CODE	COUNTRY NAME	REGION
002	United States of America	1
020	Canada	1
211	Belgium	2
390	Denmark	2
220	France	2
255	Germany Federal Republic	2
350	Greece	2
395	Iceland	2
325	Italy	2
212	Luxembourg	2
210	Netherlands	2
385	Norway	2
235	Portugal	2
640	Turkey	2
200	United Kingdom	2
355	Bulgaria	2
315	Czechoslovakia	2
265	Germany Democratic Republic	2
310	Hungary	2
290	Poland	2
360	Rumania	2
365	U.S.S.R.	2
339	Albania	2
305	Austria	2
375	Finland	2
205	Ireland	2
230	Spain	2
380	Sweden	2
225	Switzerland	2
345	Yugoslavia	2

COUNTRY CODE	COUNTRY NAME	REGION
160	Argentina	3
145	Bolivia	3
140	Brazil	3
155	Chile	3
100	Colombia	3
094	Costa Rica	3
040	Cuba	3
042	Dominican Republic	3
130	Ecuador	3
092	El Salvador	3
090	Guatemala	3
110	Guyana	3
041	Haiti	3
091	Honduras	3
051	Jamaica	3
070	Mexico	3
093	Nicaragua	3
095	Panama	3
150	Paraguay	3
135	Peru	3
052	Trinidad	3
165	Uruguay	3
101	Venezuela	3
775	Burma	4
811	Cambodia	4
710	People's Republic of China	4
713	Republic of China	4
850	Indonesia	4
740	Japan	4
731	North Korea	4
732	South Korea	4
812	Laos	4
820	Malaysia	4
712	Mongolia	4
840	Philippines	4

COUNTRY CODE	COUNTRY NAME	REGION
800	Thailand	4
816	North Vietnam	4
817	South Vietnam	4
700	Afghanistan	5
780	Ceylon	5
750	India	5
790	Nepal	5
770	Pakistan	5
352	Cyprus	6
630	Iran	6
645	Iraq	6
666	Israel	6
663	Jordan	6
690	Kuwait	6
660	Lebanon	6
670	Saudi Arabia	6
652	Syria	6
678	Yemen	6
651	United Arab Republic	6
615	Algeria	7
471	Cameroun	7
482	Central African Republic	7
483	Chad	7
484	Congo (Brazzaville)	7
490	Congo (Kinshasa)	7
434	Dahomey	7
530	Ethiopia	7
481	Gabon	7
452	Ghana	7
438	Guinea	7
437	Ivory Coast	7
501	Kenya	7
450	Liberia	7
620	Libya	7
820	Malaysia	7

COUNTRY CODE	COUNTRY NAME	REGION
553	Malawi	7
432	Mali	7
435	Mauritania	7
600	Morocco	7
436	Niger	7
475	Nigeria	7
552	Rhodesia	7
433	Senegal	7
451	Sierra Leone	7
520	Somali Republic	7
560	Republic of South Africa	7
625	Sudan	7
510	Tanzania	7
461	Togo	7
616	Tunisia	7
500	Uganda	7
439	Upper Volta	7
551	Zambia	7
305	Australia	8
920	New Zealand	8

VARIABLE FORMAT

Variable Number	Variable Name	OSIRIS FORMAT				CARD-IMAGE FORMAT	
		Tape Location	Field Width	Decimal Places	Missing Data Codes	Deck Number	Starting Column Ending Column
1	ICPR Study Number	1	4			ALL	1 4
2	RSS Country Code	5	3			ALL	5 7
3	Country Name	8	3			ALL	8 10
4	Geographical Region	11	1			1	11 1
5	Bloc Membership - NATO or Warsaw Pact	12	1			1	12 1
6	Development Status	13	1			1	13 1
7	Military Expenditures, 1964	14	5		99999	1	14 18
8	Military Expenditures, 1965	19	5		99999	1	19 23
9	Military Expenditures, 1966	24	5		99999	1	24 28
10	Military Expenditures, 1967	29	5		99999	1	29 33
11	Military Expenditures, 1968	34	5		99999	1	34 38
12	Percent Change in Military Expenditures, 1964-68	39	4	1	9999	1	39 42
13	Military Expenditures as a Percent of GNP, 1964	43	3	1	999	1	43 45
14	Military Expenditures as a Percent of GNP, 1965	46	3	1	999	1	46 48
15	Military Expenditures as a Percent of GNP, 1966	49	3	1	999	1	49 51
16	Military Expenditures as a Percent of GNP, 1967	52	3	1	999	1	52 54
17	Military Expenditures as a Percent of GNP, 1968	55	3	1	999	1	55 57
18	Gross National Product, 1964	58	6		999999	1	58 63
19	Gross National Product, 1965	64	6		999999	1	64 69
20	Gross National Product, 1966	70	6		999999	1	70 75
21	Gross National Product, 1967	76	6		999999	2	11 16
22	Gross National Product, 1968	82	6		999999	2	17 22
23	Percent Changes in GNP, 1964-68	88	4	1	9999	2	23 26
24	Armed Forces, 1964	92	4		9999	2	27 30

VARIABLE FORMAT

Variable Number	Variable Name	OSIRIS FORMAT				CARD-IMAGE FORMAT	
		Tape Location	Field Width	Decimal Places	Missing Data Codes	Deck Number	Starting Column Ending Column
25	Armed Forces, 1965	96	4		9999	2	31 34
26	Armed Forces, 1966	100	4		9999	2	35 38
27	Armed Forces, 1967	104	4		9999	2	39 42
28	Armed Forces, 1968	108	4		9999	2	43 46
29	Percent Change in Armed Forces, 1964-68	112	4	1	9999	2	47 50
30	Armed Forces Per Population 1968	116	2		99	2	51 52
31	Military Expenditures Per Man, 1968	118	5		99999	2	53 57
32	Relative Military Burden, 1968	123	2		99	2	58 59
33	Rank: Military Expenditures 1968	125	2		99	2	60 61
34	Rank: Armed Forces, 1968	127	2		99	2	62 63
35	Rank: Military Expenditures Per Man, 1968	127	2		99	2	64 65
36	Population, 1968	131	4	1	9999	2	66 69
37	Public Education Expenditures, 1968	135	5		99999	2	70 74
38	Public Health Expenditures, 1968	140	5		99999	2	75 79
39	Amount of Foreign Aid Received, 1968	145	4		9999	3	11 14
40	Amount of Foreign Aid Given, 1968	149	4		9999	3	15 18
41	Military Expenditures Per Capita, 1968	153	3		999	3	19 21
42	Gross National Product Per Capita, 1968	156	4		9999	3	22 25
43	Public Education Expenditure Per Capita, 1968	160	3		999	3	26 28

VARIABLE FORMAT

Variable Number	Variable Name	OSIRIS FORMAT				CARD-IMAGE FORMAT	
		Tape Location	Field Width	Decimal Places	Missing Data Codes	Deck Number	Starting Column Ending Column
44	Public Health Expenditures Per Capita, 1968	163	3		999	3	29 31
45	Foreign Aid Given Per Capita, 1968	166	3		999	3	32 34
46	Rank: Gross National Product, 1968	168	2		99	3	35 36
47	Rank: Gross National Product Per Capita, 1968	170	2		99	3	37 38
48	Rank: Population, 1968	172	2		99	3	39 40

SUMMARY STATISTICS

<u>VARIABLE NUMBER</u>	<u>MEAN</u>	<u>STANDARD DEVIATION</u>	<u>RANGE</u>
7	1173.	6259.	0.0 - 51320.
8	1210.	6362.	0.0 - 51880.
9	1341.	7302.	0.0 - 63280.
10	1503.	8356.	0.0 - 75480.
11	1589.	8888.	0.0 - 80600.
12	53.47	68.86	-54.20 - 333.3
13	3.576	3.325	0.0 - 19.40
14	3.645	3.492	0.0 - 22.40
15	3.601	3.373	0.0 - 18.50
16	3.868	4.049	0.0 - 23.80
17	3.923	4.400	0.0 - 23.90
18	15930.	65290.	20.00- 63240.
19	17800.	70780.	120.0 - 68490.
20	19170.	77060.	140.0 - 74990.
21	20540.	82030.	155.0 - 79350.
22	22370.	89590.	170.0 - 86570.
23	41.93	37.12	-35.00 - 779.2
24	174.7	470.1	0.0 - 3270.
25	176.9	474.5	0.0 - 3380.
26	182.0	497.8	0.0 - 3395.
27	191.5	529.1	0.0 - 3470.
28	198.5	541.1	0.0 - 3500.
29	30.31	99.54	-83.30 - 775.
30	7.567	9.398	0.0 - 52.
31	3723.	3857.	0.0 - 23030.
36	29.18	91.71	0.2000- 806.
37	1084.	5218.	0.0 - 46400.
38	546.0	2426.	2.000-21380.
39	57.77	130.5	-15.00 - 1107.
40	74.89	404.0	0.0 - 4048.
41	28.67	52.85	0.0 - 401.
42	731.4	903.1	50.00 - 4304.
43	29.25	44.26	0.0 - 231.
44	18.47	30.62	0.0 - 135.
45	1.283	3.731	0.0 - 20.