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PREFACE

Future population estimates are presented in this report for the world, major areas and regions in the period 1965-2000, and for each country in the period 1965-1985. These supersede the United Nations population projections of the world, regions and countries published in 1966.[1] The estimates given here take into account more recent data, including the results of censuses taken in many countries in the 1960s. In some cases where national estimates of demographic data for recent years became available after the present projections were completed, these estimates will be incorporated in the next revision of the United Nations population projections. In addition to future estimates, the report presents, retrospective population estimates and basic demographic measures for the period 1950-1965.

Most of the data published in this report has been included in Population Division working papers, and the results of the projections have been widely used for many analyses, including those connected with the Second United Nations Development Decade. Summaries of the results were also published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* (April, 1971) and in *The World Population Situation in 1970*.[2]

In interpreting the estimates contained herein and applying them to practical use, it should be noted that all population projections may deviate from actual trends, as the future trends of birth and death rates and migratory movements cannot be predicted precisely. The aim of these estimates is to provide an assessment of plausible prospects for the population in the light of available information. Like all projections, these will require revision as new information becomes available.

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[1] *World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1963* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 66.XIII.2).

[2] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.71.XIII.4.

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INTRODUCTION

The current revision of population projections by sex and age

This is a time of increasing awareness in the world: of available resources, of the rapidity of change, and of the desirability of planning for both the current and future use of these resources. This is a time, also, when man, the most precious of resources, is increasing in number at an unprecedented rate. The demographic projections prepared by the United Nations are the result of an attempt to project population changes into the future as accurately as possible with available information to provide basic data on population size and characteristics for future planning.

Upon request from the Population Commission, the Population Division of the United Nations has prepared four consecutive projections of total population for the world, regions and countries, published in 1952, 1955, 1958 and 1966.[1] More detailed projections of population by sex and age for countries in certain regions have also been published at various dates between 1954 and 1959.[2] The most recent of these studies, namely *World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1963*, of which this study is a revision, includes (*a*) estimates of total world population by country for the period 1920-1960, and " medium " projections of this total up to 1980;[3] (*b*) " medium " projections of population by age, as well as of fertility and mortality levels, for the twenty-four regions of the world up to the year 2000; and (*c*) " medium ", " low ", " high " and " constant fertility, no migration " projections of total population, up to the year 2000, for the world and regions.[4]

The Population Division undertook this revision of the sex-age projections primarily to provide an up-to-date basis for the studies required in planning for the Second United Nations Development Decade, and also to supply an intercensal revision of basic projections, useful for corresponding revisions of other types of demographic projections. Several methodological and statistical developments, which will be summarized later, also made the revision highly desirable.

To satisfy the needs of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, Governments and institutions, the revised projections have the following characteristics: (*a*) they were prepared by sex and age *for each country*;[5] (*b*) they were given by single years of age between ages 5 and 24; (*c*) in so far as possible they were prepared in four variants, namely " medium ", " low ", " high " and " constant fertility trends ".

The geographical classification for this report is the same as used in the previous study;[6] that is, there are eight major areas, subdivided into twenty-four regions (see table A.1.1 for the names of countries in each region and the names of regions for each major area). The division was made in order to obtain regions with similar demographic characteristics and qualities of demographic data. The broadest classification of countries is the dichotomy of the less developed and more developed regions, as discussed in detail in the earlier study.[7] This classification was based on the fertility levels of these regions in the early 1960s, as measured by the gross reproduction rate. For the purposes of this study, a country was considered to be " more developed " when its gross reproduction rate (GRR) was less than 2.0, and " less developed " when it exceeded that figure. Although a GRR 2.0 is now useful as a dividing line between the more and less developed countries, as the general decline in fertility reaches more countries—perhaps by the year 2000—gross reproduction rates above 2.0 may only be found in sub-Saharan Africa and Middle America.

For the present revision, national projections were used whenever they were reliable. This applied mainly to developed countries, although, for the reasons given

[1] " The past and future growth of world population—a long range view," *Population Bulletin No. 1* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 52.XIII.2); " Framework for future population estimates, 1950-1980, by world regions," *Proceedings of the World Population Conference, 1954*, Vol. 3 (United Nations publication, Sales No. 55.XIII.8), pp. 283-328; *The Future Growth of World Population* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 58.XIII.2); *World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1963* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 66.XIII.2).

[2] *The Population of Central America (including Mexico), 1950-1980* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 54.XIII.3); *The Population of South America, 1950-1980* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 55.XIII.4); *The Population of South-East Asia (including Ceylon and China: Taiwan), 1950-1980* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 59.XIII.2); and *The Population of Asia and the Far East, 1950-1980* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 59.XIII.3).

[3] In preparing these projections, use was made of country projections prepared recently by institutions, United Nations regional economic commissions and demographic training and research centres.

[4] Although the assumption of constant fertility is highly unlikely, projections based upon it are useful in that they provide a yardstick for gauging the expected change in total population, if the fertility decrease anticipated for most developing countries does not materialize.

[5] Except those with total population less than about a quarter of a million in 1969, for which only total population projections were prepared.

[6] *World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1963* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 66.XIII.2) p. 9.

[7] *Ibid.*, p. 3.

in chapter VII, new projections still had to be prepared for some of the developed countries and adjustments had to be made in the available projections of some others.

In this revision, for most of the less developed countries, the sex-age distribution and levels of fertility and mortality were derived from evaluation studies based on analyses of all relevant demographic data. Techniques developed in recent years were used for deriving basic demographic measures from deficient data. This extensive work was undertaken by the United Nations-sponsored demographic training and research centres, the regional economic secretariats, and the Population Division.

In estimating future births, the rough, indirect method using the " sex-age adjusted birth rate " has been replaced by the more plausible use of age-specific birth rates. Also in the estimation of future mortality in developing countries, the more recent model life tables prepared by the Office of Population Research, Princeton University, have been used,[8] when appropriate, along with the models of the United Nations. In many instances the trends of mortality decline in the models were modified to allow for the faster decline now under way or anticipated in several developing regions, and also to take into account the existence of a higher level of female mortality than that of the males in some populations.

The population of China is an important component in sex-age projections for the world, but very little information on levels and trends of fertility and mortality has been acquired since the 1963 projections were prepared.[9] Some recently published figures on total population have lent support to the estimates for 1965 provided by the 1963 projections, but it was necessary to adjust the sex-age distribution to make it compatible with the changes in the mortality assumptions mentioned above. In view of the size of the population of this country and the uncertainty of the basic demographic measures, several variants of the projections based on different fertility and mortality assumptions were prepared. The medium variant implies a lower level of mortality than previously assumed, in conformity with the regional experience.

Projections were prepared in four variants for all less developed countries. However, only one variant is available for most of the more developed countries. The reason is that the projections adopted for these countries, which were the latest prepared by national institutions, were provided in many cases only in one or two variants. Thus only one variant of the projections for more developed countries is presented in the annexed tables.

The country-by-country basis of the projections was maintained up to the year 1985. After that year, because of increasing uncertainty, a more regional approach was used in extending the projections to the year 2000. Thus, though the country basis was maintained in some regions, in some of the other regions the sex-age projections were prepared only for the region as a whole.

Another development introduced in the present revision was the computerization of the projections. This measure has allowed for the testing of numerous assumptions and methods, and also for putting the results in a form easy to use in preparing other types of demographic projections, such as projections for the economically active population, urban-rural population, agricultural and non-agricultural population, educational groups, and for households and families.

A further advantage of the computerization was that it made it possible, not only to work on a country basis, and to produce the projected sex-age distributions in considerable detail, but also to derive a mass of demographic measures and tabulations which would otherwise have been virtually impossible to realize. These include birth, death and growth rates, percentage age distributions and age pyramids, dependency ratios, and important functional groups and their rates of change. Each of these measures was produced in the four variants for the less developed countries. Limitations of space have made it necessary, however, to select only the basic country results and those of interest in regional and international studies for publication in this report.

[8] A part of these model life tables is presented in *Manual IV: Methods of Estimating Basic Demographic Measures from Incomplete Data* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 67.XIII.2), pp. 81-94.

[9] For a discussion of some of the statistical difficulties see *Demographic Yearbook 1970* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F.71.XIII.1), pp. 1-10.

Part One

SUMMARIES

I. SUMMARY OF ASSUMPTIONS

The assumptions used in formulating these population projections have of course varied according to the quality and availability of data, and country and regional differences in demographic circumstances.

A. The general approach

The general approach to the projections was as follows: (*a*) available data on the sex-age structure of the population, and the levels and trends of fertility and mortality were compiled and evaluated; adjustments were made as needed to arrive at acceptable measures of fertility and mortality, and at an age-sex structure which was internally consistent and compatible with levels of fertility and mortality; (*b*) age and sex specific model life table probabilities of survival were applied to give the number of survivors at the end of each five-year period; (*c*) assumed age-specific birth rates were applied to the corresponding numbers of females in the reproductive age groups to give the number of births; these births were distributed by sex according to an assumed sex-ratio at birth; then the number of survivors among these births was again estimated by using survival probabilities; (*d*) the number of migrants, if any, was estimated and incorporated into the projected figures.

This was the general procedure followed in all countries for which projections by sex and age were prepared. Exceptions were the very small countries with 1965 populations of about 250,000 or less, for which only projections of total population were prepared, by applying assumed rates of growth. For countries where national projections were adopted, the procedure was generally similar to that outlined above, except that, as will be noted later in this chapter, more elaborate procedures were followed in the projections of fertility in some countries.

As usual in United Nations projections, assumptions imply orderly progress and the absence of catastrophies such as wars, famines and epidemics.

B. Fertility assumptions

The general fertility conditions in most of the developing countries are such that, at least up until 1965—the base year of the present projections—the fertility level was high, and the trend fairly stable. There is ample evidence, however, of a decline that has been under way in some countries due to general socio-economic development and also to the family planning efforts made by Governments and private organizations.

The model of fertility trends utilized here assumes: (*a*) that there will be a fertility decline as countries progress in economic and social development in accordance with the theory of demographic transition; (*b*) that the existing or anticipated family planning policies and efforts will expedite the process of fertility decline; and (*c*) that once the decline begins, it will begin slowly,[1] gain momentum, and then slow again.

Assumptions concerning the date of onset of the fertility decline in a given country have been formulated on the basis of the general socio-economic conditions, the existence or non-existence of a family planning policy, and the duration of such a policy. Use was also made of data acquired since the previous revision concerning family planning operations established for several years, and the extent to which they have succeeded in reducing fertility.

Once a date for the onset of fertility decline in a country was assumed for the medium variant, a common procedure was to assume that for the low variant, the decline would begin five years earlier, and for the high variant, five years later.

Obviously the speed of the decline will differ from one community to another, depending, among other social and economic conditions, on cultural, educational and political factors. Available data on the speed of the decline in countries of East Asia are not likely to be representative of other regions due to the particular circumstances of these countries. Hence, a general model for the speed of fertility decline was assumed here; that is, once the decline begins, fertility as measured by the gross reproduction rate would decrease by 5 per cent during the first five-year period, by 10 per cent during each of the next two five-year periods and by 15 per cent during each of the next three quinquennial periods, after which it would decline more slowly. By this pattern, at the end of the thirty years, the gross reproduction rate would be reduced by about one half of its initial value, and the final value of the gross reproduction rate in the less developed countries would be at about the level now current in the more developed countries.

The above-described pattern was adopted in most countries, with the notable exception of some countries in Middle Africa and in Latin America. It is well known that some Central African countries have lower fertility levels than those in the sub-Saharan countries in general, and that this difference is attributed to general health conditions. In these countries it was assumed that the

[1] The slowness of the decline in the beginning is consistent with evidence from developing countries which have experienced recent fertility decline. See for instance: R. Freedman *et al.*, "Hong Kong's fertility decline, 1961-1968", *Population Index*, Vol. 36, No. 1 (March 1970), pp. 3-18; Lee-Jay Cho, *et al.*, Malaysia Department of Statistics, "Estimates of fertility in West 1957-1967", Research Paper No. 3, (Kuala Lumpur, June 1969), p. 14.

TABLE I. MODEL AGE PATTERNS OF FERTILITY CORRESPONDING TO VARIOUS LEVELS OF THE GROSS REPRODUCTION RATE

(Percentages of total fertility)

Gross reproduction rate	Age of women (in years)						
	15-19	*20-24*	*25-29*	*30-34*	*35-39*	*40-44*	*45-59*
3.2	3.7	20.9	26.9	23.1	16.6	7.4	1.4
3.0	3.7	21.0	28.1	22.9	16.0	7.1	1.2
2.5	3.6	22.4	30.7	22.5	14.1	6.0	0.8
2.0	2.6	23.2	32.3	23.1	13.4	5.0	0.4
1.5	1.4	23.7	38.1	22.6	10.7	3.3	0.2
1.0	0.8	26.3	47.5	20.2	4.5	0.7	0.0

trend of improvement of public health conditions would bring about a lowering of the incidence of venereal disease, which is considered to be the main factor responsible, and a consequent increase in fertility. Thus an increase of 10 per cent in the gross reproduction rate in these countries between 1965 and 1985 was assumed. In several Latin American countries the assumed pace of decline of the gross reproduction rate was slower than that described in the paragraph above because of cultural circumstances.

The experience of those less developed countries which in recent years have undergone fertility decline, was used to derive model patterns for the curve of declining fertility. Available data since the early 1950s from these countries were matched and averaged to develop models corresponding to different values of the gross reproduction rate. Such patterns can only be tentative, of course, since the number of countries which have such data is small, and the patterns corresponding to the same level of fertility are far from identical. This particular aspect of the assumptions will undoubtedly be improved in the future as more and more countries experience fertility decline and provide reliable data. In countries in which little or no change in fertility is anticipated during the projection period, the initial 1965-1970 pattern of fertility was maintained. For many of the latter countries, birth registration data are lacking or deficient, and the initial pattern was based on already existing models [2] or on the pattern of a country having similar circumstances.

A set of hypothetical models of age-specific fertility patterns for various levels of the GRR has been derived by using the averaged percentage of distribution corresponding to fixed values of the GRR. This was calculated from data provided by developing countries where fertility has been declining recently. Interpolation has been used for the intervening fertility levels. The model age-patterns of fertility obtained in this way are shown in table I. These models have been used to estimate the future number of births corresponding to an assumed value of the GRR.

[2] A. J. Coale and Paul Demeny, *Regional Model Life Tables and Stable Populations* (Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1966), p. 30.

The fertility assumptions made in the projections for 1965-1985 for the more developed countries reflect the small scale of recent fertility changes there, and uncertainty about the future trend. Of the twenty-nine countries for which national projections were available, constant fertility during the projection period was assumed in twelve countries where there had been either no marked changes during recent years and no indication of probable changes in the future, or where uncertainties concerning future trends were so great that no other assumption was found preferable. Of the remaining countries, six assumed a declining trend, increases were assumed in four, more than one assumption was made in five, and in two countries a decline followed by an increase was assumed.

In most of the more developed countries, projections of fertility were made in terms of the gross reproduction rate or general fertility rate. Estimates of future births were derived from age-specific birth rates, and in some countries further refinement was introduced by also making these rates specific for marital status. In all but two of the countries the age pattern of fertility was maintained without change throughout the projection period. Some countries have replaced the period method by the cohort method, in which the assumptions are formulated in terms of average size of completed family for consecutive cohorts.

In preparing the projections for the developed regions between the years 1985 and 2000, it was assumed that fertility levels in the different regions would converge. It was thus assumed that in the regions where the gross reproduction rate was relatively high, there would be a slight decline during the projection period, whereas the trend would be upwards in regions with relatively low fertility in 1985 (see table A.2.1). It is to be noticed that the terminal values of the gross reproduction rate for all developed regions except Japan range between 1.15 and 1.25, which may correspond to net reproduction rates of about 1.12 to 1.22.

C. MORTALITY ASSUMPTIONS

The mortality assumptions are generally formulated in terms of: (*a*) life expectancy at birth for both sexes, and (*b*) sex-age patterns of probabilities of survival

corresponding to different values of life expectancy at birth. The patterns are taken from model life tables, mainly those of the United Nations [3] and the more recent ones prepared by Princeton University.[4]

In Asia and North Africa mortality is still fairly high, but it has been declining rapidly. The pattern of decline assumed in the United Nations model life tables was therefore used to represent the low variant projections. This pattern assumes a gain of half a year in life expectancy at birth in every calendar year, until life expectancy reaches about 60 years, after which the gain gradually decreases. The high variant for these areas assumes an annual gain of 0.75, and the medium variant 0.60 of a year in life expectancy until 60 years is reached. After that point it takes the United Nations pattern of decline.

This " up-grading " of the assumptions concerning life expectancy was made in view of the observation that life tables which were prepared for developing countries in recent years have indicated a faster decline than implied in the United Nations model life tables. The plausibility of assuming faster mortality declines was also recommended by the report of the United Nations/World Health Organization Meeting on Programmes of Analysis of Mortality Trends and Levels (see E/CN.9/221, para. 102). In some instances the sex patterns implied in the model life tables were modified in order to take into consideration the existence of a higher level of female than male mortality in some Asian populations.

On the other hand, owing to the high mortality levels which still prevail in the other regions of Africa, south of the Sahara, the low variant assumes an annual gain of 0.25 year instead of 0.50, as in North Africa and Asia. The medium and high variants assumed for these African regions are gains of 0.50 and 0.75 years respectively, in life expectancy at birth, corresponding to the low and high variants for North Africa and Asia. It was mainly in sub-Saharan Africa that the " north " model of the Princeton model life tables was used. There is evidence that this model represents more closely the pattern of mortality in these regions—particularly the high level of child mortality—than the United Nations models.

The general level of mortality in most Latin American countries is relatively low compared with that in other developing areas. Therefore, further decline, though certain to take place along with further development and improvement in public health measures, is expected to be slow and limited. For this reason only one variant of the mortality assumption was made and combined with the four fertility assumptions to produce the four variants of the projections. The assumptions in many cases follow the pattern provided by the United Nations model life tables.

In most of the more developed countries a further decline in the mortality level was envisaged during the period 1965-1985 (see table A.2.1). It was only in eight of these countries that mortality rates were kept constant during the projection period. In most of the remaining countries, mortality rates, mainly those of the 1950s and 1960s, were extrapolated in order to derive future estimates; in many cases the decline was at a diminishing rate. There were a few countries where it was assumed that there would be a decline followed by a constant level of mortality.

The trends and patterns of mortality assumed in the national projections between 1985 and 2000 were utilized, whenever available, in preparing the regional projections of the developed countries for this period. However, since such countries constituted a minority, it was necessary in most regions to extrapolate the mortality assumptions in accordance with the pattern of the United Nations model life tables, with some adjustment in some regions in order to take into consideration particular differences in the pattern of mortality.

D. Migration assumptions

International migration is a largely arbitrary component in population projections. It is influenced to a considerable degree by social and economic conditions in both the country of origin and of destination, and by government policy. However, there are countries where migration across boundaries is substantial and therefore should not be neglected when preparing estimates of future population.

It is also true that data on international migration are deficient even in many developed countries. In fact, even the basic information on the size of migration is lacking for many countries, and only for a few countries are data on the age-sex structure of migrants available.

Due to these difficulties, the number of developing countries for which migration assumptions were made was restricted. There were several countries for which there are indications in the literature that some degree of migration across the boundaries exists, but there is no way of obtaining a quantitative measure and no adequate basis for making guesses about future trends. It was only in Ghana that migration assumptions were made in African countries, and in Asia a small amount of emigration was assumed in Ceylon and Cyprus, in addition to the assumed immigration to Israel, Kuwait and Hong Kong. In Latin America, apart from the relatively small countries of the Caribbean where migration is still sizable, migration is assumed to be of decreasing significance. A small net immigration was assumed for Argentina and Honduras and a small net emigration was assumed for Bolivia, El Salvador, Guyana and Surinam. Since projections for the Caribbean envisage an increasing emigration trend, the net migration assumption for Latin America as a whole amounts to a small outward migratory balance.

The national population projections available for developed countries suggest a small net outward balance from Europe consisting of only about 3,000 migrants annually in 1965-1970, while the combined projections for the four major immigration countries, namely

[3] *Manual III: Methods for Population Projections by Sex and Age* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 56.XIII.3).

[4] A. J. Coale and Paul Demeny, op. cit., p. 11.

Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States of America, anticipate a net immigration of 575,000 annually during that period.

For the world as a whole, the number of annual immigrants assumed in the projections for 1965-1970 exceeded the annual number of assumed emigrants by 616,000. For this reason, a modification of the assumptions concerning migration was required to assure that the assumed inward migratory balance for some areas would equal the corresponding outward balance for others.

Statistics of the countries of immigration show that in the 1960s there was substantial net out-migration from Latin America to North America and that migration from some Asian and African countries to the more developed regions was on the increase. Presumably these migration currents from the less developed regions to the more developed will have to continue if the substantial net immigration assumed in the projections of North America and Oceania are to be realized. For the present purposes therefore, the above excess of the total number of immigrants over emigrants for 1965-1970 (616,000), and the corresponding excess for following years, was reconciled by the assumption of emigration from the less developed regions, and also by assuming a slightly larger loss by migration from Europe than appeared in the national projections. Accordingly, accumulated annual numbers of emigrants for every fifth calendar year of the projection period were adjusted for natural increase, and deducted from the projected total population of the more and less developed countries, and from the world as a whole. No adjustment was made in projections by country and region. The deductions are as follows:

	1970	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*2000*
				(Thousands of persons)			
World	3 387	6 791	10 644	14 815	18 008	20 060	21 137
More developed regions	258	195	158	115	53	24	12
Less developed regions	3 129	6 596	10 486	14 700	17 955	20 036	21 125

It will be noticed from the above figures that the total adjustment increases by smaller amounts after 1985. This is due to the assumption made in the projections that between 1985 and 2000 the migratory balance would be linearly reduced by about 50 per cent. Needless to say, this assumption is speculative and has no statistical basis.

E. Note on the derivation of the initial sex-age distribution and initial fertility and mortality levels

The estimation of the 1965 distribution of the total population by sex and age in the more developed countries—both those whose national projections were used as well as those for which projections were prepared by the United Nations—was a matter of up-dating the data provided by the official estimates based on the latest censuses and data on births, deaths and migration. The levels of fertility and mortality in 1965 were usually those obtained from the national registration data.

A totally different situation existed in many of the less developed countries. Here, as is already well known, demographic data suffer from various sources of error, such as under or over-enumeration in population censuses (which can be found for both sexes, or for one sex only, and can be concentrated in certain age groups), misstatement of age, under-registration of vital events, erroneous reporting in censuses or surveys of recent births or deaths. The evaluation and adjustment of demographic data, and the derivation of basic demographic measures under these circumstances is a long and non-uniform process, since it depends on the circumstances in each country.

For the purposes of this study, demographic measures were compiled from statistical sources as well as from published and unpublished studies and reports. Then these data were tested for internal consistency, and also for compatibility with known international levels, particularly those of countries with similar circumstances. Already adjusted data, provided in national publications and other sources, were adopted whenever available in satisfactory form. However, it was necessary in many cases to estimate the levels of fertility and mortality as well as the sex-age distribution by using demographic techniques,[5] including fitting a model distribution by using available parameters. There were still countries which had never taken a population census or sample survey, and for which indicators of the levels of fertility and mortality are non-existent or very unreliable. Again a model using assumed basic demographic measures was adopted for such countries. The purpose of this latter step was not only to attempt to complete the regional and world pictures, but also to provide estimates of some of the basic demographic features which can be used in planning pending the acquisition of more reliable information.

[5] Some of the methods are available in *Manual IV: Methods of Estimating Basic Demographic Measures from Incomplete Data* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 67.XIII.2); and *The Concept of A Stable Population: Application to the Study of Populations of Countries with Incomplete Demographic Statistics* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 65.XIII.3).

The procedures mentioned above naturally are successful to varying degrees in simulating reality, depending on how much information is available, how accurate this information is, and how successful the adjustment procedure has been. This is one of the basic facts in the world of demography today: demographic information, though much more extensive than ever before, is still suffering from serious gaps and deficiencies. What the demographer does is use his techniques in order to estimate or adjust the data to the best of his knowledge. Then, with the availability of new and more reliable data, he should start the evaluation and adjustment again, thus providing the users with more up-to-date and more reliable information.

F. Population estimates, 1950-1965

In addition to the set of population estimates for 1965-1985, it was deemed useful to provide a background of consistent demographic information. For this reason, estimates of total population, sex and age composition, crude birth and death rates, and expectation of life at birth have been prepared for each country for the period 1950-1965.

To prepare the population estimates by age and sex from 1950 to 1965, official data were used—where reliable—primarily in the countries of the more developed regions. Otherwise, the 1965 population of a country, as prepared for the population projections, was "reverse-survived"[6] by five-year periods to 1950. Assumptions of gains in life expectancy as implied in the United Nations model life tables were used for the most part, although adjustments for particular mortality conditions were made for some countries.[7] Allowance also was made for migration whenever necessary. The estimated populations by sex and age for 1960, 1955 and 1950 were adjusted where necessary to bring the estimates into line with official figures.

Methods for deriving the estimates of crude birth and death rates were generally of three types. Whenever satisfactory official estimates of these rates were available, they were used. Otherwise, the rates were estimated by a process using reverse survival, or by the application of age-specific fertility rates to the population as estimated for five-year periods from 1950 to 1965.

The reverse survival method, using model life table survival ratios, was applied to children, 0-4 years, to estimate the number of births during the preceding five years. Using this method, the crude death rate can be estimated in two steps: (*a*) the subtraction of the total terminal population of, for example, 1960, except ages 0-4, from the total initial population of 1955, gives the number of deaths of persons who were alive at the beginning of the period; (*b*) deaths among ages 0-4 years are estimated by subtracting the number of children 0-4 in 1960 from the number of births estimated for 1955-1960. The total number of births and deaths thus calculated divided by the mean total population for 1955-1960, gives the estimated crude birth and death rate.

The second method of estimating vital rates was used in countries with assumed stable fertility rates. The age-specific fertility rates for 1965-1970 were applied to the mean age-distribution of the female populations for 1950-1955, 1955-1960, and 1960-1965, to estimate the number of births. The crude birth rate thus derived was then subtracted from the rate of increase to give the crude death rate.

The two methods discussed above gave estimates which were quite close in many countries, although in general the reverse survival method gave a slightly higher crude birth rate. Smoothing and adjustment for migration were made where needed. The main results are incorporated in tables A.6.1, A.8.1, A.9.1 and A.10.

[6] "Reverse surviving" of a certain cohort over a five-year period means estimating the number of members of this cohort who were alive five years earlier.

[7] In a few cases, national life tables were used where reliable. Otherwise the United Nations model life tables were generally used, except for some African countries, for which the "north" model of the Coale-Demeny life tables was preferred, because of the prevailing pattern of higher child mortality.

II. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The future size, structure and distribution of population are key variables in the formulation of social and economic programmes. In fact, no serious plans can be made regarding the supply and demand for food, for jobs, for housing or for developments in education, health or services without estimates of these demographic variables.

In addition, demographic projections have an equally important analytical use, that of providing an understanding of the momentum of the present demographic situation. The projections provide quantitative measures of the consequences of the present structure, particularly that of total population by sex and age, and of assumed future trends in fertility, mortality and migration which are derived on the basis of past and present trends.

The following analysis is intended to show the salient demographic implications of the projections of population change in the major areas of the world. The economic and social implications, and the detailed discussion of regional and country projections are beyond the scope of this report. Again the reader is reminded that the results are not predictions, and can only be expected to come to pass if the assumptions on which they are based come true.

A. An overview

All available evidence indicates that the remaining period till the end of the twentieth century, short as it is, will make demographic history. During these years not only the rate of population growth for the world is expected to reach a peak, but also the average rate may never be experienced again in world history. A dramatic aspect of this record rate of growth, which may be about two per cent annually between 1970 and 1990, is that it is expected to reach two-and-a-half per cent in the less developed countries combined—with much higher rates in some of the major areas such as South Asia, Latin America and Africa—while in the more developed countries it is expected to remain near one per cent or less. Consequently, between 1965 and 2000, world population may virtually double—from about 3,300 million to about 6,500 million. The expected increase may be 40 per cent in the more developed countries and may reach 124 per cent in the less developed countries.

Both in fertility and in mortality, major changes are anticipated only in the less developed countries. In these latter countries, taken as a whole, fertility decline is expected to start by the middle of the decade of the 1970s and to be such that the general level would be reduced by about 35 per cent in thirty years. There will naturally be considerable variation among the major areas, with the anticipated decline being faster in East and South Asia and slower in Latin America. In Africa the decline would start a decade later.

An impressive decline in mortality levels is anticipated in the less developed countries. An over-all gain of more than fifteen years in life expectancy at birth is anticipated within the next thirty years, and the death rate may decline from about 16 to 7 or 8 per thousand towards the end of the century. Part of this decline, however, is related to the young age structure of the population of these countries. Again there are considerable differences among the major areas, with Africa lagging behind, and with some regions attaining death rate levels of 5 or 6 per thousand—levels probably not experienced before in human societies and—because of the anticipated ageing process—levels which may not be experienced again in the foreseeable future.

In addition to population size and rate and components of growth, the age structure is also of crucial importance in view of its social, economic and demographic implications. This is why great importance is given to the study of anticipated future changes in age distribution. This distribution is now very unfavourable in the less developed countries since they have a very high percentage of children below 15 years of age (42 as against 28 in the more developed countries), and a low percentage in the working ages between 15 and 64 years (55 as against 63). Though the anticipated fertility decline in the less developed countries could improve the present age structure, it is expected that the mortality decline in these countries will offset most of the decline in the proportion of children until the middle of the decade of the 1980s, after which time the effect of the faster decline in fertility on the age structure is expected to become more visible. Thus by the turn of the century the less developed countries as a whole may have a proportion of 35 per cent children and 60 per cent in the working ages. On the other hand, the main change anticipated in the age structure of the more developed countries is a continuous ageing.

Particular attention needs to be drawn to the projected demographic situation in Africa where the anticipated delay in the onset of fertility decline implies that its current rate of population growth of 2.8 per cent may continue to increase to 3.0 per cent or more in the decade of the 1980s and that Africa may continue to have the world's highest rate of growth well into the next century. The delay also implies that Africa may be the only major area where the present highly unfavourable age structure may have an adverse change within the near future, with the percentage of children increasing to 45 and the percentage in the working ages decreasing to 52 by the mid-

1980s. Actually the figures presented later in this report show that the age structure of Africa by the year 2000 may not show any improvement over that of 1965.

B. Comments on total population growth

Recent years have seen a dramatic change in the world's demographic situation. Many of the less developed countries have, during the last two decades, experienced a remarkable decline in their mortality levels. This has produced an accelerated rate of growth never experienced before in the history of the world's population, and which may never be experienced again after the next two decades. Thus, the total world population, which was increasing at an average annual rate of only about 0.5 per cent throughout the nineteenth century, and 0.8 per cent in the first half of the twentieth century, was found to be suddenly increasing during the decade of the 1950s at the rate of 1.8 per cent per annum. The rate of growth of the world's population rose still higher during the 1960s and is currently estimated at about 2.0 per cent annually.

According to the medium variant of the projections, the total world population may continue to grow at a virtually constant rate of about 2.0 per cent annually until 1985 (see table A.1.1). A downward trend would then begin, ending with a value of 1.7 per cent at the end of the century. The figures given below show population increase according to the medium variant for the world, less developed regions, and more developed regions, and the percentage of the total world population in each, from 1965 to 2000.

	1965	*1970*	*1980*	*1990*	*2000*
World					
Total population (millions)	3 289	3 632	4 457	5 438	6 494
Less developed regions					
Total population (millions)	2 252	2 542	3 247	4 102	50 40
Percentage of world total	68.5	70.0	72.8	75.4	77.6
More developed regions					
Total population (millions)	1 037	1 090	1 210	1 336	1 454
Percentage of world total	31.5	30.0	27.2	24.6	22.4

The current acceleration in the rate of growth is confined mainly to the less developed countries. The more developed countries, which already have a low mortality level, and in which no serious changes in fertility are anticipated during the rest of this century, are expected to maintain their present annual rates of growth of about one per cent during the next two decades. If the assumptions of the medium variant projections turn out to be true, only a slight decline in this rate would take place during the decade of the 1990s, with the average annual rate of growth being 0.8 during 1995-2000 (see table A.1.1). Under these assumptions the population of the more developed regions, which was 1,037 million in 1965, would gain 4 or 5 per cent in each quinquennium and would become 1,454 million in the year 2000. The corresponding five-year average increase in the less developed countries is 13 per cent up to 1985, which would then decrease to 10 per cent in the last quinquennium of the century. Accordingly the total population in these countries would increase from 2,252 million in 1965 to 5,040 million at the end of the century.

The differential increase can be summarized as follows. According to the medium variant, between 1965 and 2000 the world population would virtually double (or increase by 97 per cent). The more developed regions would add 40 per cent to their population, and in the less developed regions the increase would be as much as 124 per cent. As a result of these different rates of growth, the projected population of the less developed regions at the end of the century would be about three-and-a-half times the projected total for the more developed regions (3.5 to 1), while in 1965 the ratio was only a little over two to one (2.2 to 1).

According to the low and high variants, the range within which the population of the less developped countries would probably fall by the end of the century is from 4,523 to 5,650 million. The high variant implies population growth at a rate of 2.6 or 2.7 per cent per annum until 1985, followed by a gradual decline in the annual rate to 2.4 per cent during 1995-2000. The low variant forsees a more moderate rate of population growth which would gradually decrease from 2.3 to 1.6 per cent by the end of the century (tables A.1.2 and A.1.3). In the " constant fertility " variant, the rates of growth given in table A.1.4 indicate that if the populations of the less developed regions maintained their 1965 levels of fertility they would have an accelerated increase in their annual rates of growth, from 2.6 in 1965-1970 to 3.4 in 1995-2000, and their total population would accordingly reach 6,369 million by the end of the century.

Among the world's major areas the largest addition to the population during the thirty-five-year projection period is expected in South Asia, which contains almost one-third of the world's population. As the data in tables A.6.1 and A.6.2 show, the population of this major area is anticipated to increase from 981 million in 1965 to 2,354 million in the year 2000 according to the medium

variant, and it may still reach 2,617 million if the assumptions of the high variant materialize. The next major area of importance with respect to gain in population is East Asia where, although the pace of growth is expected to be moderate (from 1.8 in the beginning of the projection period to 1.1 in the end, according to the medium variant), the absolute increase will be very high, from 851 to 1,424 million. Sizeable increases in total population are also expected in Latin America and Africa during the same period. According to the medium variant, the increase in Latin America would be from 246 million in 1965 to 652 million in 2000, and in Africa, the corresponding increase would be from 303 million to 818 million. It is also to be noted that for the year 2000 the "constant fertility" estimate of total population is higher than the medium estimate by 27 per cent in South Asia, 42 per cent in East Asia,[1] 17 per cent in Latin America and 7 per cent in Africa, showing the effect of expected fertility declines on the population of various regions. (See table A.1.4.)

Among the major areas of the world, rates of growth are currently highest in Latin America and South Asia. Latin America is expected to maintain its very high growth rate of 2.8 or 2.9 per cent annually until about 1985—a result of its high fertility and relatively low mortality compared to other developing areas. Then, as the fertility decline overtakes the mortality decline, the rate would gradually decrease to 2.6 at the end of the century. In South Asia, where current high growth rates are mainly a reflection of very high fertility levels, a gradual decrease is expected, from 2.8 per cent around 1970 to 2.0 per cent around 2000. In contrast to the expected pattern of constant or declining growth rates in the other less developed regions, Africa is expected to show a rising growth rate during most of the period. The annual population growth rate in this major area, which was estimated at 2.6 per cent during 1965-1970, may rise to about 3.0 per cent by 1985, at which time the rate would be one of the highest in the world. It is only in the decade of the 1990s that, according to the medium projections, the growth rate may decrease reaching 2.8 towards the end of the century.

In the major areas of the more developed regions, annual population growth rates in 1965-1970 ranged from a low of 0.8 per cent in Europe to 1.9 per cent in Australia and New Zealand, the latter rate being influenced by immigration into these two countries, as well as by their relatively high fertility. According to national projections for the more developed countries, rates of population growth are expected to rise somewhat until about 1985 and then decline in North America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and in Australia and New Zealand. In Europe on the other hand, the current rate is expected to continue declining slightly (table A.6.1). The slight increases foreseen in the former areas will result for the most part from changes in population structure, as a rise in fertility has been assumed only for the USSR.

[1] Excluding Japan for which, as will be explained later, no constant fertility variant was prepared.

C. Comparison of estimates from present and earlier studies

Before proceeding to a discussion of vital rates, it may be desirable to compare the total population estimates provided by the present revision and the corresponding totals given by earlier studies. It should be noted that in the first three rounds of the United Nations projections, namely those prepared in 1951, 1954, and 1958, the high variant estimate for total world population in 1980 rose each time. Thus the 1951 projections gave 3,640 million, the 1954 projections 3,990 million and the 1958 projections 4,280 million. The latter high variant estimate for the year 1980 was still lower than the medium variant estimate for the same year prepared in 1963, namely 4,330 million. In a continuation of the same pattern, the 1968 revision gave a still higher medium variant estimate of the total world population in 1980, namely 4,460 million. It thus seems that the approach to projections has been conservative and that the gradual acquisition of new information and improvement in methods has usually resulted in higher estimates of future population. This, of course, does not mean that the pattern will continue in future revisions.

For each of the eight major areas and the twenty-four regions, table II compares the medium variant of total population for the year 2000 as given by the present revision with the results of the 1963 assessment.[2] The total population of the world in the year 2000 is now estimated at 6,494 million, which is 5.9 per cent higher than the world total given in the 1963 report. The adjustment in the more developed regions amounts to an increase of about 12 million persons, or 0.8 per cent of the total population. In the less developed regions the upward adjustment amounts to 352 million or 7.5 per cent. The increase resulted mainly from the adjustment of basic data and the modification of mortality and fertility assumptions in the less developed countries.[3]

As table II indicates, though the two regions of Middle South Asia and Mainland Asia have the largest numerical upward adjustments in their projected totals (as compared to the 1963 projections) their relative degrees of adjustment are not the largest; the adjustment was 27 per cent in East Africa, 24 per cent in Middle Africa and 24 per cent in Melanesia. Though the adjustment was positive in most regions, there are some major areas where it was negative. For instance, the new estimate for the USSR is smaller by about 24 million, or 6.7 per cent, and for Northern America the estimate for the year 2000 has been reduced by 21 million or 5.8 per cent.

[2] *World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1963* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 66.XIII.2).

[3] In the mainland region of Asia, for instance, the total adjustment amounted to an addition of 73 million for 1985, of which about 33 million (45 per cent) is due to the assumed higher levels of life expectancy. Virtually all of the balance is due to adjustment of the base age distribution giving more women in the reproductive ages. Also in India and Pakistan together, there is a total adjustment of 66 million in 1985 of which about 8 million is due to an upward adjustment of the 1965 figures for total population, approximately 21 million due to more favourable mortality assumptions, and about 37 million due to the revised fertility assumptions.

TABLE II. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE POPULATION TOTALS FOR THE YEAR 2000 GIVEN BY THE 1963 AND THE 1968 PROJECTIONS, BY REGIONS

(Medium variant)

Region	Population in the year 2000 (thousands) as assessed in		Differences	
	1968	1963	Absolute (thousands)	Percentage
World total	6 493 642	6 129 734	363 908	5.9
More developed regions	1 453 528	1 441 402	12 126	0.8
Less developed regions	5 040 114	4 688 332	351 782	7.5
East Asia	1 424 378	1 287 270	137 107	10.6
Mainland region	1 200 841	1 069 781	131 060	12.2
Japan	132 760	122 400	10 360	8.5
Other East Asia	90 777	95 089	−4 312	−4.5
South Asia	2 353 841	2 170 648	183 193	8.4
Middle South Asia	1 564 963	1 398 810	166 153	11.9
South-East Asia	607 709	603 272	4 437	0.7
South-West Asia	181 169	168 566	12 603	7.5
Europe	568 358	526 968	41 390	7.8
Western Europe	179 266	167 699	11 567	6.9
Southern Europe	162 674	145 360	17 314	11.9
Eastern Europe	127 277	128 426	−1 149	−0.9
Northern Europe	99 141	85 483	13 658	16.0
USSR	329 508	353 085	−23 577	−6.7
Africa	817 751	767 779	49 972	6.5
Western Africa	240 158	277 192	−37 034	−13.4
Eastern Africa	233 245	183 119	50 126	27.4
Middle Africa	80 214	64 519	15 695	24.3
Northern Africa	214 404	192 148	22 256	11.6
Southern Africa	49 730	50 801	−1 071	−2.1
Northern America	333 435	354 007	−20 572	−5.8
Latin America	652 337	638 111	14 226	2.2
Tropical South America	358 447	361 985	−3 538	−1.0
Middle America (Mainland)	180 476	165 901	14 575	8.8
Temperate South America	63 266	60 514	2 752	4.5
Caribbean	50 148	49 711	437	0.9
Oceania	35 173	31 866	3 307	10.4
Australia and New Zealand	26 214	24 428	1 786	7.3
Melanesia	6 107	4 938	1 169	23.7
Polynesia and Micronesia	2 853	2 500	353	14.1

D. PROJECTED TRENDS IN FERTILITY AND MORTALITY

In general, the trends in demographic rates differ greatly from the less developed countries to the more developed countries. For the more developed countries, trends have been established in fertility and mortality so that although minor fluctuations are to be expected, there is no reason to anticipate radical changes during the next several decades barring unforeseen changes which could result from wars or serious changes in government policies. For many of the less developed countries, however, this is a time of great change, with a rapid decline in mortality and high growth rates, and changes in age structure. (See tables A.3.1 and A.9.1 for the crude birth and death rates implied in the projections and tables A.2.1, A.7.1 and A.8.1 for the assumed gross reproduction rates and life expectancies at birth.)

1. *Fertility*

Thus the birth rate in the more developed countries may increase slightly between 1965-1970 and 1980-1985, and then decrease slightly again, but the net change may not exceed a one point decline, from 18.6 to 17.5

during the whole period. The slight increase in the implied birth rate from 18.6 in 1965-1970 to 19.5 in 1980-1985 is mainly due to changes in age structure favourable to higher crude birth rates, and the slight decline observed after 1985 is due partly to an assumed fertility decline in many countries and partly to further changes in the percentage of females in the reproductive ages.

On the other hand, for the less developed regions as a group, the birth rate may undergo substantial decrease, from 41 to 27 per 1000 between the beginning and the end of the projection period according to the medium variant, with the decline anticipated to gain momentum only after the year 1975 (table A.3.1). The birth rates in the low and the high variants may range from 25 to 30 per 1000 and the "constant fertility" variant would leave the birth rate at the level of 41 per 1,000 (tables A.3.2-A.3.4).

A look at the regional fertility data in Europe shows that, except for Eastern Europe where a slight and temporary decrease in the gross reproduction rate was foreseen up to the middle of the decade of the 1980s, the general pattern consists of a very slightly decreasing trend, with the gross reproduction rate having the initial value of 1.3 in 1965-1970 and the terminal value of 1.2. The decreasing pattern is also assumed in Northern America, Temperate South America and Australia and New Zealand, with the decrease in the latter beginning only after 1985 (table A.2.1). It will also be noticed that a very slight increasing trend is assumed in Japan (from 1.0 to 1.1) and in the USSR (from 1.2 to 1.3). The general picture, it will be noted, is one of converging fertility trends during the remainder of the century.

The increase in the crude birth rate mentioned above which is influenced by changes in the age structure of the population in some developed regions, is shown clearly by the projections of Northern America, and Australia and New Zealand. Thus in Northern America, while fertility is decreasing as assumed in the projections, the projected crude birth rate is actually increasing up to 1985, from 19.3 in 1965-1970 to 22.1 in 1980-1985. This rise is due to an increase in the proportion of female population in the prime child-bearing ages 20-29 in the latter half of the 1960s and the first half of the 1970s, which in its turn will give larger cohorts of prospective parents in the 1980s, thus causing a continuous rise in the crude birth rate from 1965 to 1985. The situation is similar in Australia and New Zealand, where fertility was assumed to remain constant till 1985 but the implied birth rate increased from 20.2 to 22.6.

Japan is another example of a country with a decline in the birth rate but a rise in fertility. There has been a considerable decrease in fertility since the 1940s in Japan, which has caused smaller cohorts to reach the main ages of child-bearing in the 1970s and 1980s. Therefore, according to the assumptions, the crude birth rate would decrease, from 18.6 in 1970-1975 to 14.9 in 1985-1990, even though age-specific fertility rates would actually increase slightly during this period. In Temperate South America while both the gross reproduction rate and the crude birth rate declined during the projection period, the latter rate shows a slower decline because of the influence of age structure. The increase in the projected crude birth rate of the USSR from 17.9 in 1965-1970 to 20.4 in 1980-1985 reflects the joint effect of change in the age structure and the assumed slight fertility increase during this period.

Significant differences in probable fertility trends are also apparent among the major areas constituting the less developed regions. Fertility, as measured by the gross reproduction rate, is likely to remain relatively unchanged according to the medium variant in Africa taken as a whole up to 1980-1985, but it is anticipated that the gross reproduction rate of 3.1 may fall to 2.5 by 1995-2000, which is the projected fertility level for South Asia in 1980-1985. It is also to be noted that significant decline is expected only after the mid-1980s, and only in Northern Africa and Southern Africa, when the gross reproduction rate would decrease according to the medium assumption, from 3.0 to 2.1 in the former, and from 2.8 to 2.3 in the latter. It will be noticed from tables A.2.1-A.2.3, however, that the speed of fertility decline in Africa later on in this century is doubtful; the low variant gives a gross reproduction rate of 2.2 for the year 2000, while the high variant gives 2.8, with the difference between the two variants becoming obvious only after 1985.

Fairly sizeable decreases in fertility are foreseen for South Asia and East Asia. In South Asia, the gross reproduction rate is shown to fall from 3.0 at present to 1.6 in 1995-2000, and in East Asia, from 2.0 to 1.2 during the same period. The existence of family planning programmes in a number of countries, and the fact that fertility decline has already begun in certain other countries in these regions, have been taken into consideration in the assumptions of more rapid fertility decline. This is the reason why the projections give a faster decline in Middle South Asia—from a gross reproduction rate of 3.0 in 1970-1975 to 1.6 in 1995-2000—than in South-West Asia where the anticipated decline is from 3.1 to 2.0 during the same period.

In Latin America, a moderate decline in fertility is foreseen in the projections, bringing the gross reproduction rate down from 2.7 in 1965-1970 to 2.0 in 1995-2000. The largest decline is expected in both Tropical South America (from 2.8 to 2.1), and Middle America (from 3.1 to 2.3), while in the Caribbean, where fertility is already relatively low, a slower pace of decline has been assumed (from 2.4 to 2.0).

2. *Mortality*

All projection variants for the less developed countries anticipate rapid mortality decline and lead to terminal values for the death rate between 8.6 in the case of the low variant and 6.4 in the high variant. If the results of the medium projections turn out to be true, the crude death rates of both the more developed and the less developed regions would be equal in the second half of the decade of the 1980s, due, of course, to the younger age structure of the population of the less developed countries. The slight increase shown in the crude death rate—from 9.1 to 9.6 per 1,000—in the more developed regions over the

projection period is entirely due to the continued ageing of the population, since, as will be discussed below, further mortality decline is still expected during this period.

The increase in life expectancy at birth, in the developed countries as a whole, is anticipated to be only about three years during the whole period covered by the projections, from 70.4 years in 1965-1970 to 73.2 years in 1995-2000 (see table A.2.1). The trend, which consists in very slow and diminishing gains, is very similar in all the developed regions. It will be noticed in table A.3.1 that the general increase in the crude death rate is interrupted in the European regions and the USSR by a temporary decline which takes place around 1990 and which is due mainly to the effect of the relatively small cohort of births during and immediately after the First World War. This cohort will obviously be in the ages of relatively very high mortality at that time.[4] The Japanese death rates during the projection period show a decrease followed by an increase, which is the pattern to be expected as mortality decline gradually terminates and the population becomes older. For the rest of the developed regions the decline in the death rate continues to the end of the century because the assumptions imply a sustained decline in mortality, and also because the effect of mortality is partially lessened, due to immigration by the younger population in the case of Northern America, Australia and New Zealand.

Substantial decreases in the mortality level are foreseen for the less developed regions. There, the life expectancy, which was slightly less than 50 years in 1965-1970, may increase by about 16 years by 1995-2000 according to the medium variant. This gain in years of life would increase or decrease by 2 years according to the high and low variants respectively. (Tables A.2.2 and A.2.3.) All major areas are expected to share in this impressive mortality decline, although the pace of improvement is expected to be somewhat slower in Latin America, where mortality was already at a relatively low level in the late 1960s. In this area, life expectancy at birth, which is estimated at 60.2 years in 1965-1970, is expected to advance to 71.1 years in 1995-2000 (medium variant). The largest gains in life expectancy are expected to be registered in South Asia and East Asia, where mortality levels are moderately high at present, and in Africa, where current levels of mortality are highest. During this period, the medium variant life expectancy at birth may rise in South Asia from 49 to 66 years, in East Asia from 52 to 68 years, and in Africa from 43 to 58 years (table A.2.1). Thus, according to the medium variant, only by the end of the century would Africa attain the mortality level anticipated for South Asia by 1985. As tables A.2.2 and A.2.3 show, little variation in mortality is anticipated in the other variants, except for Africa where the assumed life expectancy at birth ranges between 53.7 in the low variant and 64.3 in the high variant.

The combined effect of low mortality and young age distribution is clearly shown by the crude death rates implied in the projections of the less developed regions. As table A.3.1 indicates, some regions, particularly in Latin America, may in the decade of the 1980s reach death rates of 6 or less per thousand, and towards the end of the century death rates in the range of 5-7 may well be common in parts of Asia, Latin America and North Africa.

[4] In Eastern Europe, for instance, the percentage of the population aged 70-74 years would decrease from 4.3 in 1980 to 3.9 in 1985 to 2.9 in 1990 and then increase to 4.0 in 1995.

E. Projected changes in age structure

Not only changes in total population size, but also changes in the age structure of population have important implications in planning for economic and social development. The striking contrast between the age structure of the population in the more developed and less developed regions is seen in table III below and in the figure on page 17. Whereas children under 15 years of age constitute 28 per cent of total population in the developed regions, they make up 42 per cent of the total in the less developed parts of the world. The more industrialized countries have an economic advantage over the less developed countries in that 63 per cent of their population is of working age, 15-64 years, while the corresponding proportion for the less developed countries is only 55 per cent. Also distinctly different is the proportion of elderly persons (65 years of age and over) in the population: 9 per cent in the developed countries and only 3 per cent in the developing countries.

According to the medium projections, no important change is expected to take place in the age structure of either the more developed or the less developed regions between 1965 and 1985. In the less developed regions, the percentage of children may decline slightly, from 42 to 40 per cent, with a slight increase in each of the other broad age groups. Whereas declines in fertility cause the proportion of children to decrease, this trend is partially offset by falling mortality, which primarily affects the childhood population.

Africa, which has the highest proportion of children and the lowest proportion in the working ages at present, is the only major developing area where the short range projected trend of structural change in population is unfavourable. That is, the proportion of children is likely to increase (from about 43.5 per cent at the beginning of the period to 45 per cent in 1985), and the proportion of the population in the ages of economic activity is likely to decrease (from 54 to 52 per cent). The largest structural change in this period is predicted for East Asia, where the proportion of children in the population will decline from 37 to 32 per cent, according to the projections. South Asia, despite a substantial decline in fertility, shows only a small drop in the proportion of children in the population—from 43 to 42 per cent.

As fertility declines faster, more sizeable changes may take place between 1985 and the end of the century. Thus, for the less developed countries as a whole, the medium variant projections imply that during this period the percentage of children may decrease from 40 to 35, and the proportion in ages 15-64 may increase from 56 to 60 per cent. An impressive change during these last fifteen years of the present century is indicated for South Asia where, according to the projections, the percentage of children would drop from 42 to 35 and the percentage

TABLE III. PERCENTAGE AGE DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR AREAS, 1965, 1985 AND 2000

(Medium variant)

Major area and age range	*1965*	*1985*	*2000*
World			
0-4	13.9	13.4	11.4
5-14	23.4	22.9	21.4
15-64	57.6	58.2	61.1
65 +	5.1	5.5	6.1
More developed regions			
0-4	9.5	9.3	8.4
5-14	18.6	16.9	16.5
15-64	63.0	63.4	63.7
65 +	8.9	10.4	11.4
Less developed regions			
0-4	15.9	14.8	12.3
5-14	25.7	25.0	22.8
15-64	55.1	56.4	60.3
65 +	3.3	3.8	4.6
East Asia			
0-4	12.9	11.1	9.1
5-14	24.0	20.6	17.9
15-64	59.0	63.1	66.0
65 +	4.1	5.3	7.0
South Asia			
0-4	16.9	15.5	12.0
5-14	26.1	26.5	23.3
15-64	54.0	54.6	60.5
65 +	3.0	3.4	4.2
Europe			
0-4	8.7	8.6	8.2
5-14	16.7	16.2	15.9
15-64	64.1	63.3	63.4
65 +	10.5	11.8	12.5
USSR			
0-4	10.2	9.7	8.4
5-14	20.4	16.6	16.7
15-64	62.1	64.3	63.1
65 +	7.4	9.4	11.7
Africa			
0-4	17.7	18.4	16.1
5-14	25.8	26.9	27.0
15-64	53.7	52.0	53.7
65 +	2.8	3.0	3.2
North America			
0-4	10.6	10.5	8.8
5-14	20.4	18.1	17.5
15-64	59.8	61.6	64.2
65 +	9.2	9.8	9.4
Latin America			
0-4	16.5	15.8	14.4
5-14	26.0	25.6	24.7
15-64	53.8	54.5	56.5
65 +	3.7	4.1	4.4
Oceania			
0-4	11.8	12.0	10.3
5-14	21.0	20.4	20.0
15-64	59.9	60.1	62.3
65 +	7.3	7.4	7.4

in ages 15-64 would increase from 55 to 61. It is also to be noted that in none of the major developing areas except East Asia would the proportion of the old-aged population (65 and above) reach 5 per cent within the remainder of this century. As regards Africa, where some decline in fertility is assumed from 1985 onwards, it will be noticed in tables A.5.1-A.5.4 that in the year 2000 the projected African age structure is virtually identical with that of 1965.

In the more developed regions, the percentage of children is expected to decrease further between 1965 and 2000, from 28 to 35, while the proportion in the ages of economic activity may remain virtually constant at about 63-64 per cent. On the other hand, the aging of the population, which is a main demographic problem in these regions, is expected to continue. The percentage in the age group 65 years and above is rising from 8.9 in 1965, to 10.4 in 1985, to 11.4 in 2000, according to the projections. Ageing of the population is most conspicuous in Europe, where the percentages aged 65 years and over are 10.5 in 1965 and 12.5 in 2000.

Though dependency as a socio-economic phenomenon can be measured only when economic activity and other related factors are taken into consideration, some idea about the influence of demographic factors on dependency during the remainder of this century can be obtained from the age structure, as may well be seen from table IV. This table gives the number of dependents, that is, the total of those below 15 years and those aged 65 and above, per 100 persons in the ages of economic activity, namely 15-64 years. As one would expect, table IV shows very little anticipated change in this ratio in the more developed countries, where it remains in the range of 59 to 57 until the end of the century. The less developed regions, as a whole, have a much higher ratio of about 80, which they would maintain until around 1980. After that time, the more favourable changes in age structure, resulting from the anticipated fertility decline, would lower the ratio to around 66 by the turn of the century.

Table IV also demonstrates the regional variation in demographic circumstances. It will be noticed that in the period 1965-1970, South Asia, Latin America and Africa have virtually the same dependency ratio of 86 or 87. Within the next 30 years, however, this ratio would take different courses in these regions; it would decline relatively rapidly after 1980, ending with a value of about 65 in South Asia; it would decline slowly to 77 in Latin America, while in Africa it would increase to about 92 dependents before it decreases back to the initial value of 86 in the year 2000. These results, of course, reflect the assumptions that were made concerning the trends of fertility and mortality, and various observations of this type can be made on the basis of the dependency ratios for countries and regions given in table A10. One point needs to be stressed, however—if the medium variant assumptions for Africa turn out to be true, mortality decline unaccompanied by fertility decline would worsen the already high dependency ratio, and raise it to what may be an unprecedented level. If this should happen it would take until the end of the century before the dependency ratio—and the entire age structure, for that matter—regains its initial value.

SEX-AGE STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION OF LESS AND MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS, 1965 AND 2000

(Medium variant)

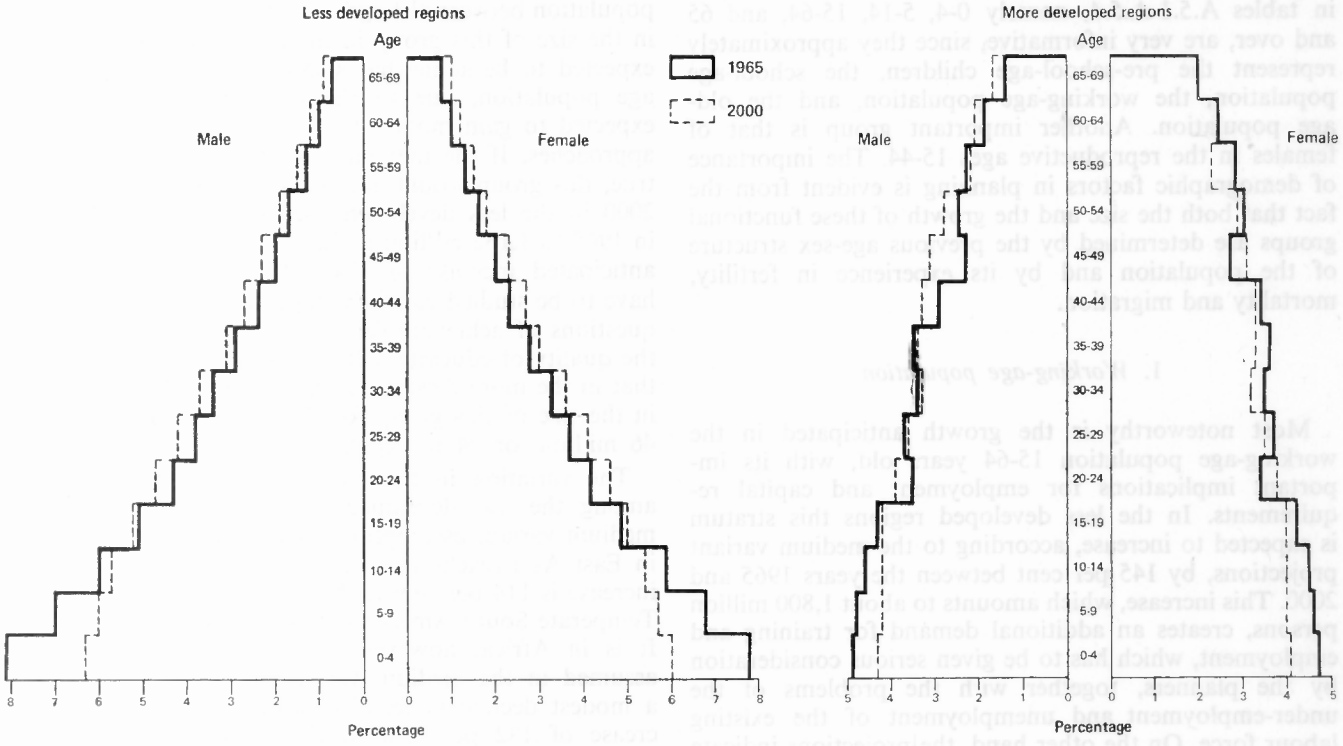

TABLE IV. DEPENDENCY RATIOS (PER 100) BY MAJOR AREAS, 1965-2000

(Medium variant)

Major area	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*2000*
World total	74	73	73	73	72	70	67	64
More developed regions	59	57	57	57	58	58	58	57
Less developed regions	81	81	80	80	77	74	70	66
East Asia	69	66	63	61	59	56	54	51
South Asia	85	86	87	87	83	78	72	65
Europe	56	57	59	60	58	58	59	58
USSR	61	57	54	54	55	57	60	58
Africa	86	87	89	91	92	92	90	86
Northern America	67	63	60	59	62	63	60	56
Latin America	86	86	85	85	84	82	80	77
Oceania	67	65	64	64	66	67	65	61

F. PROJECTED CHANGES IN FUNCTIONAL GROUPS

The above results support the common view that world population trends for many years to come will be decisively influenced by trends in the developing regions. The crux of the population problem which will face the world in the coming years lies in the association of persistent poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, under-employment and technological retardation with rapid growth of numbers of population in these regions. Available information also shows how difficult it is to achieve rapid economic development and bring about significant changes in the structure of the population under conditions of rapid population growth.

In this regard, virtually all economic, social, cultural and political functions operate in a demographic framework: they are performed by various segments of the population, that is, school age, economically active, women age 15-44, and so forth. Therefore it is essential to take a closer look into the structural aspects of population growth. Though these functional groups are usually defined in terms of more variables in addition to age and

sex, a good deal of information can be obtained from an analysis of the population structure by these two variables alone. The age groups used here and presented in tables A.5.1-A.5.4, namely 0-4, 5-14, 15-64, and 65 and over, are very informative, since they approximately represent the pre-school-age children, the school-age population, the working-age population, and the old-age population. Another important group is that of females in the reproductive ages 15-44. The importance of demographic factors in planning is evident from the fact that both the size and the growth of these functional groups are determined by the previous age-sex structure of the population and by its experience in fertility, mortality and migration.

1. *Working-age population*

Most noteworthy is the growth anticipated in the working-age population 15-64 years old, with its important implications for employment and capital requirements. In the less developed regions this stratum is expected to increase, according to the medium variant projections, by 145 per cent between the years 1965 and 2000. This increase, which amounts to about 1,800 million persons, creates an additional demand for training and employment, which has to be given serious consideration by the planners, together with the problems of the under-employment and unemployment of the existing labour force. On the other hand, the projections indicate that the working-age group would increase by only 42 per cent in the more developed countries within the same period.

Actually the per cent increase in the size of this group in the less developed countries is lowered somewhat by the assumed steep decline in fertility in East Asia. It will be noticed in table A.5.1 for the medium variant, that between 1965 and 2000, there is a 96 per cent increase in the working-age group for East Asia (excluding Japan); however, the increase is as high as 169 per cent in South Asia, 170 per cent for Africa, and 198 per cent in Latin America (excluding Temperate South America). The last three percentages may reach 183, 186 and 211 respectively if the high variant assumptions materialize (table A.5.2).

Limitations of space do not permit undertaking a thorough analysis here of regional differences within each of the major areas. It is sufficient here to draw attention to the data in tables A.5.1 through A.5.4, which indicate for instance that some regions may face very serious manpower problems in the coming years. Among these are North Africa, where the anticipated increase in population in the working ages is 209 per cent, and Middle America, which may have to cope with the needs of an increase of 241 per cent in its working-age population by the end of the century.

Considerable variation in the relative increase in the size of this group is also shown by the projections of the more developed countries. Thus, while the increase in the working population is 95 per cent in Australia and New Zealand and 67 per cent in Northern America, it is as low as 26 per cent in Europe (table A.5.1).

2. *School-age population*

Equally important is the growth of the school-age population between the ages of 5-14. The relative increase in the size of this group in the less developed regions is expected to be somewhat smaller than in the working-age population, due to the fertility decline, which is expected to gain momentum as the turn of the century approaches. If the medium assumptions turn out to be true, this group would double its size between 1965 and 2000 in the less developed countries (from 578 million in 1965 to 1,152 million in 2000). Again the needs of the anticipated increase of 574 million in this group will have to be studied carefully, together with the important questions of achieving full enrolment and of improving the quality of education. It will be noticed in table A.5.1 that in the more developed regions the expected increase in the size of this group for the medium variant is only 46 million, or 24 per cent.

The variation in the relative increase in this group among the less developed countries is dramatic. The medium variant assumptions give a 27 per cent increase in East Asia (excluding Japan) while in South Asia the increase is 114 per cent and in Latin America (excluding Temperate South America), it is as high as 165 per cent. It is in Africa, however, where the mortality decline assumed in the medium variant, accompanied by only a modest decline in fertility, would give rise to an increase of 182 per cent in the school-age population. That population at the end of the century would thus be almost three fold its size in 1965. Again the increase of 205 per cent in Middle America, which is shown by table A.5.1 should not be taken lightly.

Despite the assumed convergence of both the fertility and mortality levels in the more developed regions, the differences in the relative increase in the size of the school-age population are very impressive, and of course reflect the influence of the initial age-sex structure and the trends of fertility and mortality. According to table A.5.1, the increase is 17 per cent in the USSR, 33 per cent in Northern America, and as much as 72 per cent in Australia and New Zealand.

3. *Children, ages 0-4*

Planning should also take into consideration the special needs of young children below five years of age, who have particular needs of food, medical services, education, etc. As table A.5.1 shows, the anticipated increase in the size of this group during the projection period—according to the medium variant—is 286 million, of whom 262 million, or more than 90 per cent, are in the less developed regions. Actually, two thirds of the total increase would be in South Asia and Africa alone.[5] As the same table shows, the relative increase in the size of this group is smaller than that in any of the other groups considered here in each of the major areas of the world,[6] undoubtedly due in the less developed areas

[5] The shares of South Asia and Africa in this total increase are 41 per cent and 27 per cent respectively.

[6] The only exception is the USSR where there is very little difference between the percentage increase in the age groups 0-4 and 5-14.

to the assumed fertility decline. However, while the anticipated medium variant increase in the less developed regions combined is about 73 per cent, there are two major areas where the projections indicate a very high relative increase in the size of this group. These are Africa (182 per cent) and Latin America, excluding Temperate South America (141 per cent).

4. *Old-age population*

The most rapid growth is implied in the projections of the old-age group (65 and over) in the less developed as well as the more developed regions. It should be noted, however, that although the growth of this group is particularly rapid in the less developed regions (over 200 per cent during the projection period as indicated in table A.5.1), it constituted only five or six per cent of the total population increase. On the other hand, the increase of about 80 per cent in the size of this age group in the more developed regions is particularly significant since it constitutes about 18 per cent of the total population increase.

5. *Females in the reproductive ages*

The reproductive segment of the population can well be represented by the females in the ages of 15-44 whose regional patterns of growth are, as may be expected, similar to those of the working-age population. Thus the medium variant increase in the size of this group during the thirty-five years under consideration is 140 per cent in the less developed regions as against only 35 per cent in the more developed regions. The substantial differences among the less developed regions are very instructive, since such differences are both a consequence and a determinant of fertility differences. Thus, while the medium variant assumptions imply an increase in females aged 15-44 of 82 per cent in East Asia (excluding Japan), the corresponding increases are 168 per cent in South Asia, 172 per cent in Africa and 196 per cent in Latin America (excluding Temperate South America). These last three figures are very revealing since they mean that, in the absence of a change in age pattern of reproduction, current birth rates levels will have to be reduced by roughly 40 per cent in order for these three major areas of the world to maintain the current number of births at the turn of the century. The problem appears even more serious when one turns to the data for North Africa and Middle America, where according to the medium variant, the female population aged 15-44 is expected to increase by 209 and 238 per cent respectively. Needless to say, the demographic problems of this category are not confined to fertility. An important problem will arise when, in order to reduce fertility, efforts are made to draw these females into the labour force by providing them with employment opportunities.

Part Two

DATA AND METHODS

III. ASIA

A. Sources of data

In this chapter the basic data and the assumptions adopted for the less developed countries in Asia will be discussed. The major areas included here are East Asia and South Asia. Japan is classified among the more developed countries and data for that country is therefore presented in chapter VII.

As in all the less developed areas of the world, the standard procedure was to assemble available data from different sources, including census results, vital registration data, analytical reports etc., evaluate and adjust these data and derive a basic age-sex structure as well as levels of fertility and mortality.

Successive censuses have been taken in most of the Asian countries, but there are still a few countries where no census had been taken, for example, Afghanistan, Bhutan, Laos, Lebanon, Oman, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Qatar, the Republic of Viet-Nam and Yemen. For Saudi Arabia, a census was taken in 1962-1963 for the first time, but due to the poor quality of this census, the results have been repudiated by the Government. As for the Syrian Arab Republic, the only comprehensive census providing details of an age-sex distribution and other characteristics of the population ever undertaken was one dated September 1960; an earlier census taken in March 1947 gave only the total population.

The more recent results of the population censuses taken during the period 1965-1967 have also been used; these censuses were taken in Iran (1966), Iraq (1965), Kuwait (1965), the Republic of Korea (1966), Ryukyu Islands (1965) and Turkey (1965). For Hong Kong, a sample census of 1966 has also been taken into account in the preparation of population projections by sex and age.[1]

Census results for many countries of this region, more often than not, lack consistency and comparability. In order to fill the gaps found in the data obtained from censuses, attempts have been made to carry out a systematic evaluation of the census results for all countries in Asia where the quality of the enumeration is believed to be deficient. For large parts of this region, where the official demographic information is either incomplete in a number of respects, or totally unreliable, analytical methods have been resorted to for obtaining estimates of the basic measures. For example, for countries where estimates of fertility and mortality levels were available, but official statistics on the population age composition were either lacking or patently unreliable, an estimate of age-sex distribution was constructed corresponding to the fertility and mortality levels, by means of stable population techniques.[2] In some other countries analytical methods were used also for estimating the initial levels of fertility and mortality.

The work on evaluation and adjustment of basic demographic statistics of the Asian countries was undertaken jointly by the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the International Institute for Population Studies, Bombay, the Cairo Demographic Centre, and the Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat.[3]

1. *Total population, mid-year 1965*

Annual total population estimates for current dates are available for many countries in this region. For a number of countries in Asia, the estimates for 1965 have been calculated from census data and vital statistics. These include countries where the collection of reasonably accurate demographic data has become long-established practice, as well as for countries where basic statistics are relatively new and more limited in scope. On the other hand, there are many countries where censuses have been taken, but where birth and death registration statistics either do not exist, or are known to be seriously deficient. In the latter countries, population estimates for 1965 have been calculated by extrapolation. In some countries only one census has been taken so far and, due to an absence of estimates of fertility and mortality levels, estimates of total population in 1965 could only be obtained by using an assumed rate of population growth. There are finally a considerable number of countries in which the population has never been counted; in such areas population estimates have been based only on " reasoned guesses ", which are obtained from non-censual estimates or defective census enumerations. The accuracy of the total population estimates for the countries in this latter group is seriously questionable and the extent of error cannot be ascertained.

For practical purposes, the mid-year 1965 total population estimates for various countries, published in the

[1] It should be pointed out that Hong Kong is the only country in this region where national projections have recently been prepared. See, Hong Kong, Commissioner for Census and Statistics, *Population Projections 1966-1981, By-Census, 1966* (Government Press, Hong Kong).

[2] *Manual IV: Methods of Estimating Basic Demographic Measures from Incomplete Data* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 67.XIII.2).

[3] The evaluation studies for Burma, Ceylon, India and Nepal, have been prepared by the Bombay Centre; for East Malaysia, West Malaysia and Singapore by the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East; for Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait and the Syrian Arab Republic by the Cairo Centre while for the rest of the Asian countries the work has been carried out by the Population Division of the United Nations.

United Nations *Demographic Yearbook 1967*,[4] have been adopted as the basis for the preparation of the revised projections. In other words, the adjusted and corrected sex-age distributions for the various countries, with the exception of China (mainland) and Pakistan, have all been prorated to the total population of mid-1965. In the case of China, the 1965 total population estimate published in World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1963 [5] has been adopted as the basis for the revision, the total of which is consistent with the figures recently published on the total population of this country.[6] For Pakistan, the 1965 total population estimate, which includes an adjustment for considerable under-enumeration of children aged 0-4 in the 1961 census prepared by the Planning Commission of Pakistan,[7] has been adopted as a base for the projection.

2. *Data on births*

Systematic and comprehensive registration data on births exist in relatively few Asian countries. Registration statistics reported to the United Nations Statistical Office as "complete" [8] are available only for Ceylon, Hong Kong, Israel, the Ryukyu Islands, Singapore and West Malaysia. Satisfactory data are lacking for some of the most populous countries, such as China, India, Indonesia and Pakistan. For the Arab countries in Southwest Asia, the data on births are either incomplete or lacking. Other principal countries in Asia where satisfactory data are lacking include the Republic of Korea and the Republic of Viet-Nam, where registration statistics are of an unknown degree of completeness. On the other hand, Afghanistan, Bhutan, Khmer Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Laos, Nepal and Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam do not publish such data.

In countries where statistics on births are stated to be complete, official data have been used without adjustment. For countries where information is deficient or totally lacking, analytic methods have been used for obtaining such data. The adopted levels of fertility in 1965 for each country are given in table V.

3. *Data on deaths*

Statistics on deaths in Asia are also very unsatisfactory. As in the case of birth statistics, reliable data on deaths are available only for Ceylon, Hong Kong, Israel, Singapore, West Malaysia and the Ryukyu Islands.[9] For these countries official life tables, calculated from death statistics, providing accurate or approximate measures of the expectation of life, were the source of estimates of the initial level and the future trend of mortality.

Elsewhere in Asia, death registration statistics, which are believed to be incomplete in varying degrees, are available for a number of other countries, namely Burma, East Malaysia, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon,

TABLE V. GROSS REPRODUCTION RATES AND EXPECTATIONS OF LIFE AT BIRTH (BOTH SEXES), ASIA, 1965

Regions and countries	*Gross reproduction rates*	*Expectation of life*
East Asia		
Mainland region		
China	2.2	46.6
Hong Kong	2.4	64.8
Mongolia	3.0	56.1
Other East Asia		
Republic of Korea	2.6	56.1
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2.8	56.1
Ryukyu Islands	1.5	71.6
South Asia		
Middle South Asia		
India	2.9	47.2
Pakistan	3.7	45.9
Iran	3.4	48.5
Afghanistan	3.4	36.0
Ceylon	2.4	61.6
Nepal	3.0	39.0
South-East Asia		
Indonesia	3.2	43.5
Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam	2.5	48.5
Republic of Viet-Nam	2.5	48.5
Philippines	3.3	54.5
Thailand	3.2	57.5
Burma	2.7	46.0
Malaysia		
East Malaysia		
Sabah	3.5	52.5
Sarawak	3.4	52.5
West Malaysia	2.7	55.2
Khmer Republic	3.3	48.5
Laos	3.0	46.0
Singapore	2.2	67.5
Portuguese Timor	3.0	36.0
South-West Asia		
Iraq	3.5	46.8
Syrian Arab Republic	3.5	49.8
Jordan	3.5	49.2
Kuwait	3.6	63.1
Saudi Arabia	3.5	39.2
Yemen	3.5	39.2
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic	3.5	39.2
of Oman, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates,* Qatar	3.5	41.6
Turkey	2.9	51.3
Israel	1.9	71.0
Cyprus	1.6	69.2

* Including Ras Al Khaimah which is not part of the United Arab Emirates.

[4] United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F.68.XIII.1.

[5] United Nations publication, Sales No. 66.XIII.2., pp. 51-58.

[6] Kenji Nakano, *Chugoku Hondo no Jinko to sono Dotaito ni Kansuru Kosatsu (The Population of Mainland China and its Recent Trends)*, The Population Problems Research Council (Tokyo, 1969), pp. 2-3.

[7] Government of Pakistan, Planning Commission, "Population projections for Pakistan" (Karachi, May 1964, mimeographed).

[8] Birth and death registrations, except, infant death registration, are complete.

[9] For the Ryukyu Islands, infant death registration is incomplete. See: *Population and Vital Statistics Report, Data Available as of 1 January 1971* (United Nations, Statistical Papers, Series A, vol. XXIII, No. 1), p. 20.

the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Syrian Arab Republic, Republic of Viet-Nam and Thailand. For these countries, analytical methods have been used in estimating the initial levels of mortality based on the age composition of the population and, in some cases, supplemented by a knowledge of the approximate level of the birth rate or rate of natural increase.

The most important omission in the above is China. Since the publication of the 1963 report,[10] very little information on levels and trends of mortality or fertility has been obtained. Some recently published figures on total population [11] of this country have lent support to the 1965 estimated total population published in the 1963 report.[10] However, the initial level of mortality in this country was revised in conformity with the regional experience and the sex-age distribution, corresponding to a lower level of mortality was adopted.

The estimates of life expectancy at birth in 1965 used in this study are shown in table V.

4. *Data on migration*

As in Africa and Latin America, very few reliable data on international migration are available in Asian countries. Fortunately, the countries in which migration is apt to exert much effect on the population trends are relatively few, namely Ceylon, Cyprus, Hong Kong, Israel, and particularly Kuwait where immigration has been substantial in recent years. As the fragmentary statistics show, there was a sizeable movement of labourers from India [12] to Ceylon in the past, and in the not too distant past there had been some emigration from Afghanistan, Bhutan and Nepal, to India and Pakistan. A large exchange of population occurred between India and Pakistan at the time of partition. On the other hand, in earlier periods there had been some emigration from India and Pakistan to other parts of the world, notably to South-East Asia, although it was never large in proportion to the population in India and Pakistan.

In more recent years, migration still has some effect on population change in some small areas such as Ceylon, Cyprus, Hong Kong, Israel and Kuwait. As the official statistics on long-term immigrants and long-term emigrants indicate,[13] most of the past migrants from India to Ceylon have been returning to India, and there has been emigration from Cyprus to other parts of the world. Immigration to Israel and Hong Kong was on a large scale around 1950, but has declined more recently to a much smaller stream and may remain on a comparatively small scale. Due to the development of the oil industry and new economic development, there has been large-scale immigration to Kuwait from other Arab countries in this region.[14] With the exception of these countries, there are no apparent reasons for expecting large international movements in the future, either within the region or to and from other parts of the world.

5. *Sex-age composition*

Data on sex-age composition are available for most countries in this region. These are taken from the most recent censuses and demographic surveys, as well as from official estimates derived from those registration statistics that are fairly complete, on births, deaths, and any significant migration. See table A.4 for sex-age distribution by regions.

As in the countries of Africa and Latin America, the usual types of errors are encountered; these include digital and age preference, the under-enumeration of children aged 0-4, and the possible under-reporting of males or females or both sexes in certain age groups. Thus various methods were applied to test the accuracy of the basic data, and consequently adjustments and corrections were made on the sex-age distribution before its adoption as a base for the sex-age projections.

Among the Asian countries, official estimates of the total population by sex and age in 1965 are available for Israel, the Philippines, and the Republic of Korea, and these have been adopted for the purpose of revision of the projections without adjustment. In the case of the Ryukyu Islands, since the census was taken on 1 October 1965 and the census results are considered to be complete, the only adjustment made was to prorate the enumerated sex-age structure to the total population of mid-year 1965.

The estimate 1966 sex-age distribution for Cyprus and Hong Kong, prepared by the respective governments, and those for Iran prepared jointly by a group of experts,[15] have been adopted as the basis for deriving by proration the mid-1965 distribution. After the results of the 1966 sample census of Hong Kong and the 1966 census for Iran became available, comparison of the census results with those of the 1966 estimated sex-age distributions of the two countries showed that they are in line with previous results.

The sex-age data from censuses taken in the 1960s as well as those taken in the early 1950s, after correction and adjustment of the usual types of errors in the enumeration, have also been used in obtaining the distribution for the 1965 base population for many countries in this region. In the cases of India,[16] Pakistan,[17] Nepal,[18]

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[10] United Nations publication, Sales No. 66.XIII.2.

[11] Kenji Nakano, op. cit.

[12] International Institute for Population Studies, " An evaluation of the demographic statistics of India " (Bombay, unpublished).

[13] *Demographic Yearbook* for the years 1959, 1962 and 1966, (United Nations publications, Sales Nos. 59.XIII.1, 63.XIII.1 and 67.XIII.1).

[14] *Demographic Measures and Population Growth in Arab Countries*, Cairo Demographic Centre, Research Monograph Series, No. 1 (Cairo, 1970).

[15] J. C. Chasteland and M. Amani, *Projections de la Population de Téhéran de 1956 à 1991*, Institut d'Etudes et de Recherches Sociales (Université de Teheran, Teheran, 1966).

[16] Based on an evaluation study of the basic demographic data of India prepared by the (unpublished report) International Institute for Population Studies (Bombay).

[17] See: Government of Pakistan, Planning Commission, " Population projections for Pakistan " (Karachi, May 1964, mimeographed).

[18] Based on an evaluation study of the basic demographic data of Nepal prepared by the International Institute for Population Studies, Bombay (unpublished).

and Indonesia,[19] the 1965 sex-age distributions have been derived by projecting the 1961 adjusted census results to 1966 and then interpolating back to 1965. For Thailand, Turkey and East Malaysia, the 1960 census results, after adjustments, were brought forward to 1965. For the Khmer Republic, the 1960 distribution by age and sex was estimated from the 1962 census, by means of the stable population techniques, then brought forward to 1965. The 1963 census for Ceylon, and the 1957 census for West Malaysia and Singapore, after adjustment, have been carried forward to 1965 by using birth and death registration corrected for possible under-registration, and migration statistics. For Burma, the corrected 1953 enumerated sex-age distribution was projected to 1963, and the resulting 1963 figures were then extrapolated to mid-1965 by means of an assumed rate of increase.

For a few Asian countries, namely Afghanistan, China, Mongolia, stable population models have been selected to represent the 1965 sex-age distributions. In the case of China very little new information on levels and trends of fertility and mortality has become available since the publication of the projections in the 1963 report.[20] Thus the 1965 total population published in the report mentioned above was prorated to accord with the estimated 1965 sex-age distribution, compatible with the changes in mortality assumptions. In Mongolia, although a census was taken in 1963, no information on sex-age distribution was available. The latest available population distribution by sex and age given in the 1956 census results showed distortions resulting from the usual types of errors. It was therefore necessary to estimate the 1965 sex-age distribution by using the 1965 crude birth and death rates,[21] and analytical techniques. For Afghanistan, where demographic data are still lacking, the 1965 base data have been estimated from a population model corresponding to an expectation of life at birth of 37.5 and a gross reproduction rate of 3.0.[22]

For Laos, Portugese Timor, the Republic of Viet-Nam and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam no recent reliable demographic data nor any data on the distribution of the population by sex and age are available. No attempt has been made to prepare new sex-age distributions for these areas, thus the 1965 projected population by sex and age published in an earlier report of the Population Division [23] was adopted. For the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, since no recent data on sex and age are available, the 1965 base data have been calculated on the basis of those of the Republic of Korea. No doubt the estimates obtained in such a manner are highly conjectural, and the extent of the distortion cannot be ascertained.

Among the Southern Arab countries, no modern census has been taken in Oman, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Qatar and Yemen. Censuses were taken as recently as 1962 in Saudi Arabia, 1965 in Bahrain and 1968 in the United Arab Emirates. Since the estimated total population of the two latter countries was less than 250,000 each in 1965, separate sex-age projections have not been prepared for the current revision. Due to the smallness of the population in Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, and due to a complete lack of demographic information in the case of Oman, the 1965 sex-age structure as well as the initial levels of mortality and fertility for these four areas combined have been derived on the basis of measures assumed for Bahrain [24] and Saudi Arabia. For Saudi Arabia, a gross reproduction rate of 3.5, and an expectation of life at birth of 38.5 for males and 40.0 for females, have been derived on the basis of the estimated birth and death rates for 1962-1963.[25] A theoretical sex-age structure with the characteristics fitting closest to the measures estimated above has been constructed for use as the base population for this country. Due to the complete lack of demographic information in Yemen and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the estimated sex-age distribution as well as the estimated initial level of mortality and fertility for Saudi Arabia have been adopted for these two countries for the purposes of the present study.

For the northern Arab countries, namely Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait and Syrian Arab Republic, with the exception of Lebanon, the demographic data of each country have been evaluated, and their basic demographic measures have been estimated.[26] On the basis of the estimated GRR and ${}^{o}e_{0}$ of each country, a percentage sex-age distribution in 1965 has been calculated, and the official 1965 estimate of total population was accordingly distributed into five-year groups by age and sex.

In Lebanon, no population census has been taken since 1932, and even in this census no sex-age distribution was available. A national sample survey was carried out in 1964,[27] but the results had not yet been made available to this office when the calculations were made. Furthermore, due to the uncertain effect of migration in recent years from the neighbouring countries, it is deemed not feasible to use stable population techniques in the esti-

[19] " An estimate of basic demographic parameters for Indonesia as of around 1960 " and " Population projections for Indonesia from 1961 to 2001 " by Tangoantiang, Lemboga Demografi Fakultar Ekonomic, Universitas Indonesia (Djakarta, mimeographed), p. 41.

[20] *World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1963* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 66.XIII.2).

[21] *Narodnoe Khozyaistoo SSSR v 1967 godu (Statistichesky ezhegodnik)* (Moscow, 1968), pp. 179, 180.

[22] " Demographic Measures in Arab Countries of North Africa and South-West Asia ", (Cairo Demographic Centre, April 1969, mimeographed)

[23] *The Population of South-East Asia (including Ceylon and China: Taiwan), 1950-1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 59.XIII.2).

[24] *Studies on Selected Development Problems in Various Countries in the Middle East, 1969* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.69.II.C.5), p. 56.

[25] An estimated birth rate ranging between 45-50 and death rate of 25 per 1,000. *Ibid.*

[26] " Demographic Measures for Arab Countries of North Africa and South-West Asia " (Cairo Demographic Centre, April 1969, mimeographed).

[27] This survey did not include the population of the city of Beirut. See *Studies on Selected Development Problems in Various Countries in the Middle East, 1969* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.69.II.C.5).

mation of the level of mortality and fertility as well as the sex-age distribution of this country. Consequently, sex-age population projections were not attempted here.

B. Assumptions

1. *Assumptions on fertility*

New and more detailed data for some countries in this area have been collected since the previous projections, thus providing a basis for working out more elaborate assumptions concerning fertility. In the present revision, therefore, the general pattern of decline of fertility in the period of 1965-2000, the date of onset of fertility decline, and the change in the age pattern of specific fertility rates, all have been assumed in accordance with the generalized assumptions described in chapter I of this report.

In some Asian countries there is evidence that fertility has already been declining, namely Ceylon, China Cyprus, Hong Kong, Israel, the Republic of Korea, Ryukyu Islands, Singapore and West Malaysia[28]. For these countries, the medium variant assumed that the fertility level as measured in terms of the gross reproduction rate would decline by 10 per cent in each quiquennium, until it reached the current level of the more developed countries. For the low variant a 15 per cent decline in the GRR was assumed, and for the high a decrease of 5 per cent. As already mentioned, in two countries, China and the Republic of Korea, the birth registration data are lacking for measuring the decline in fertility with even a rough degree of approximation.

For India, Indonesia, Iran, Nepal, Pakistan, the Republic of Viet-Nam, Thailand and Turkey where there are official family planning programmes, the date of onset of fertility decline was assumed to be 1975 for the medium variant, 1980 for the high and 1970 for the low variant. After 1975, the decline would be in accordance with the patterns described in Chapter I. That is, the general model assumes that once the decline began, fertility as measured by the gross reproduction rate would decrease by 5 per cent during the first five-year period, by 10 per cent during each of next two five-year periods, and by 15 per cent during the next three five-year periods, before the decline slowed to a more gradual pace. On the other hand, for countries such as Afghanistan, Burma, Khmer Republic, Laos, Malaysia (East), the Philippines, Portuguese Timor and the northern and southern Arab countries, fertility levels are still very high, and a family planning policy has not yet been adopted officially by the Governments. For these countries the date of onset of fertility decline was assumed to be 1980 for the medium variant, 1975 for the low; as for the high variant, the fertility decline was assumed to start only in 1990.

Depending on the estimated level of the gross reproduction rate, the change in the pattern of age specific fertility rates is assumed to conform to the generalized assumption.

2. *Assumptions on mortality*

Annual gains in life expectancy at birth from 1965 onward were assumed in accordance with the generalized assumptions concerning mortality decline that have been adopted in the present revision. Thus the United Nations model life tables were universally used as age-sex patterns of mortality, but the gain in life expectancy implied in these models was used as the low variant. That is, the mortality pattern of decline for the low variant assumes a gain of 0.50 year in life expectancy every calendar year until expectation of life reaches 60 years, after which the gain gradually decreases. The high and medium variants assume annual gains of 0.75 and 0.60 year, respectively. In some cases sex patterns in the model life tables were modified to take into consideration the existence of a higher level of female mortality than that of males in some Asian populations.

Among the countries of East Asia, the initial expectation of life and its trend for China has been revised upwards in view of the levels and trends observed in the other countries of Asia, such as in the cases of India and Pakistan. Thus, it is now assumed that expectation of life at birth (both sexes combined) for 1965-1970 for the medium variant would equal 50.3 years, 52.9 for the high and 50.3 years for the low. The future trends for the corresponding three variants were assumed to conform to the generalized mortality assumptions. In the case of the Republic of Korea, expectation of life was assumed to increase from 57.6 in 1965-1970 to 66.0 years in 1980-1985. For Hong Kong, the initial level of ${}^{o}e_{o}$ of 70.2 years in 1965-1970 estimated on the basis of official life table,[29] was assumed to increase to 73.9 years in 1980-1985 as in conformity with the generalized mortality assumptions. For the remaining countries of East Asia, namely Mongolia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Ryukyu Islands, the estimated initial levels of mortality of 57.6 years for the former two countries and 71.9 for the latter country for 1965-1970 were also assumed to conform to the pattern of the generalized mortality assumptions, increasing to 66.4 and 73.9 in 1980-1985 respectively.

For the countries of Middle South Asia, more optimistic mortality assumptions than assumed in the 1963 revision have been made, for India and Pakistan, concerning both the initial level of life expectancy at birth and its future trend. This ${}^{o}e_{o}$ in 1965-1970 was assumed to be 48.8 years in India and 47.4 years in Pakistan, and, in conformity with the generalized assumptions, these life expectancies would increase to 57.8 and 56.4 in 1980-1985 in the two countries respectively. In the case of Ceylon, the initial level of expectation of life of 63.1 years in 1965-1970 estimated on the basis of the official life tables was assumed to improve according to the generalized assumptions. Due to a lack of current infor-

[28] For the Republic of Korea, see: The Population Council, *Studies in Family Planning*, No. 29, April 1968, pp. 1-6, and for China see: *World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1963* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 66.XIII.2), pp. 52-54.

[29] Hong Kong, By-Census 1966, *Hong Kong Life Tables, 1963-1978*, Commissioner for Census and Statistics (Hong Kong, 1968).

mation for Iran and Nepal and no information for Afghanistan, assumptions using three different initial levels of mortality have been made for these three countries. (See tables A.8.1-A.8.3.)

For the countries of South-east Asia, as well as those of the northern and sourthern Arab countries in South-west Asia, new initial levels of mortality have been used and the future trends for each country have been assumed to conform to the generalized mortality assumptions. Only for Turkey have three different initial levels of mortality been estimated.

3. *Assumptions on migration*

As stated earlier, reliable migration statistics are lacking in most countries in Asia, and the number involved is so small in relation to the total population that it is deemed not important to take this component of change into account. A few Asian countries have, however, made migration assumptions in obtaining their sex-age distributions or in revising their population projections. During the projection period 1965-1985, in Cyprus and Ceylon, it was assumed that 4,000 and 6,000 individuals will migrate annually to these two countries respectively; a volume of immigration of 20,000 persons per year is anticipated for Israel and a volume of 10,000 for Hong Kong. For these countries it was assumed that the volumes of migration would decrease linearly to half of their original values between 1985 and 2000. For Kuwait, the assumption of increasing immigration from about 30,000 persons annually in 1965-1970 to 76,000 in 1980-1985 was made and then the volume of immigrants was assumed to decline to about 13,000 by 2000.

IV. AFRICA

There has been some improvement in demographic information concerning Africa since the last revision of the projections [1] in which data for African countries were lacking or quite sketchy. The great majority of countries still do not have effective systems of vital registration, but most of them—with the notable exception of Ethiopia and Somalia—have resorted to nation-wide population inquiries on vital events as a substitute. Otherwise, at the time of the preparation of this study, population censuses or demographic inquiries had been undertaken at least once in all countries and territories.

A. Sources of data

In most instances, data obtained from official sources have been used for the present revised population projections. The majority of these data have been taken from national demographic reports available by 1968, and from United Nations publications such as the *Demographic Yearbook*, *Population and Vital Statistics Reports*, and the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. Where data from other sources, such as scholarly reports, have been used, the sources are cited in the text.

1. *Total Population*

Inaccuracies of African population statistics are well known. Population totals, whether from censuses or sampling counts, are inaccurate, and their accuracy generally varies with their frequency and with procedural experience. Data on population size and characteristics have been obtained in the past by enumerations which do not conform to the technical standards of modern population censuses, from sources such as voting registers, tax lists etc. Thus, for many countries with such successive counts in the past, the results usually imply implausible or inconsistent rates of population change, which are presumptive evidence of errors in the data.

Only four countries have had a relatively long tradition of census-taking; these are Algeria, Egypt, South Africa and Tunisia and also some small territories such as the islands of Mauritius and Réunion. Before the Second World War, about 31 per cent of the estimated population of Africa had been enumerated from comprehensive national censuses; since then, the situation has improved rapidly, and in 1968 about 92 per cent of the total population of Africa had been covered by modern nation-wide population inquiries. Comprehensive national censuses have been taken in thirty-six out of a total of fifty-eight countries, covering 62 per cent of the African population,[2] but there is little information on the reliability of these censuses.

In the remaining countries, particularly those of French-speaking Africa, sample surveys of households have been used recently to make national population estimates. While these sample surveys have proved to be reliable for obtaining data on the characteristics of a population, they are not as satisfactory for determining its absolute size; still, the results are likely to be superior to those of a full-scale enumeration carried out with less exacting standards.

Because of cumulative experience and the application of internationally recommended procedures in Africa, the total population from the most recent enumeration is considered more acceptable in general. Hence in more than forty cases the official total population of 1965 has been adopted at face value as the best available, while for twelve countries [3] where data are lacking or appear deficient, population estimates for 1965 were calculated by using growth rates implied in the previous official estimates.

2. *Data on births*

Only four of the major African countries with 250,000 or more inhabitants have birth registration statistics regarded as complete; these are Algeria, Mauritius, Réunion and Tunisia.[4] The birth registration in Egypt is nearly complete, while South Africa and Southern Rhodesia have complete statistics for the " Europeans ", " Coloured " and " Asiatic " segments of their population, but not for the " Bantu " and the " African " populations, which are the majority in the two countries. Apart from these areas, and small islands such as the Cape Verde Islands, São Tomé, Príncipe, and Spanish North Africa, registration operates only in the towns of most African countries, not in outlying areas. According to the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*

[1] *World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1963* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 66.XIII.2).

[2] *Demographic Yearbook 1964* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 65.XIII.1).

[3] Burundi, Comoro Islands, Dahomey, Ifni, The Ivory Coast, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritania, Nigeria, Rwanda, Swaziland and Tunisia. In Nigeria there was evidence of over-enumeration in the 1963 census, therefore the estimate made by Okonjo for 1962 was used. See C. Okonjo, " A preliminary medium estimate of the 1962 mid-year population of Nigeria ", in J. C. Caldwell and C. Okonjo, eds., *The Population of Tropical Africa* (Columbia University Press, New York, 1968) pp. 78-96. The 1965 figure of 48,676,000 was derived by assuming annual growth rate of 2.5 per cent between 1962 and 1965 corresponding to the estimated fertility and mortality levels.

[4] United Nations *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, vol. XXIII, No. 8 (August 1969).

1967,[5] the population covered by complete registration of births is around 3.5 per cent of the total population of Africa. In the present study, for countries where data on births are believed to be accurate, official estimates were used without any adjustment.

The situation is much better for census and sample survey data on births and deaths, though the quality of data derived from these sources does not usually compare with good registration data. For nearly all countries, information on vital rates has been obtained through sample surveys or population censuses, and thus calls for a thorough evaluation. In some instances, the numbers of births have considerable errors, such as omissions, or inclusions, in the reports of births having occurred within a reference period. The mean number of births per woman at older ages, on the other hand, tends to underestimate the fertility level. Moreover, estimates of births by the " reverse survival " method from census data on numbers of children are relatively weak in most cases, because statistics on the relevant age groups are generally poor.

Owing to the imperfections of fertility data derived from censuses or sample surveys, analytical methods have been used in most countries for deriving adjusted estimates.[6] The methods mostly used in estimating the fertility level are of two principal types. The first are methods based on reports of demographic experience, including the number of children ever born to each woman and the number of children surviving, and reports of births and deaths in a recent period, usually the year before the census or survey. The second type are methods based on the age composition of the population supplemented by an indication of the rate of natural increase or approximate level of mortality. Estimated fertility levels in terms of gross reproduction rates by country for 1965 are given in table VI.

According to the estimates, the over-all fertility level is higher in Africa than in any other major area in the world. Around 1965, the continent had an average gross reproduction rate of about 3.1, but this measure varied considerably among countries (from 2.0 to 3.5). The average GRR of 3.2 for Western and Northern Africa around 1965 is the highest among the African regions and for Eastern Africa the measure may be of almost the same level. Comparatively lower levels are estimated in Middle and Southern Africa with a GRR of about 2.9 or 2.8.

The new estimates suggest that many African populations have higher fertility levels than had been assumed in the 1963 United Nations projections. This has partly resulted from some adjustment of the previous estimates and partly from the assumption of increasing fertility in certain countries in recent years due to improved conditions of health.

[5] United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F.68.XIII.1.

[6] *Manual IV: Methods of Estimating Basic Demographic Measures from Incomplete Data* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 67.XIII.2); W. Brass, *et al.*, *The Demography of Tropical Africa* (Princeton University Press, Princeton, N.J., 1968).

TABLE VI. GROSS REPRODUCTION RATES AND EXPECTATIONS OF LIFE AT BIRTH (BOTH SEXES), AFRICA, 1965

Regions and countries	*Gross reproduction rates*	*Expectations of life*
Western Africa		
Nigeria	3.3	37.3
Ghana	3.3	44.8
Upper Volta	3.3	33.5
Mali	3.3	36.0
Ivory Coast	3.1	39.7
Senegal	3.0	39.7
Guinea	3.1	37.3
Niger	3.5	39.7
Sierra Leone	2.9	39.7
Dahomey	3.3	37.3
Togo	3.3	37.3
Liberia	2.6	39.7
Mauritania	2.9	39.7
Portuguese Guinea	2.6	32.2
Gambia	2.8	39.7
Eastern Africa		
Ethiopia	2.9	37.3
United Republic of Tanzania	3.2	40.5
Kenya	3.4	46.3
Uganda	3.0	46.3
Mozambique	2.7	39.8
Madagascar	3.3	39.8
Southern Rhodesia	3.3	50.1
Malawi	3.2	37.3
Zambia	3.3	42.3
Rwanda	3.3	39.8
Burundi	3.1	37.3
Somalia	3.2	37.3
Mauritius	2.7	61.8
Réunion	3.2 [a]	59.1
Middle Africa		
Zaire	2.8	39.8
Angola	3.2	32.3
Cameroon	2.7	39.7
Chad	3.0	37.3
Central African Republic	2.9	37.3
Congo	2.8	39.7
Gabon	2.0	37.3
Equatorial Guinea	2.4	39.8
Northern Africa		
Egypt	3.0	46.9
Sudan	3.4	44.6
Morocco	3.4	47.5
Algeria	3.5	47.7
Tunisia	3.4	48.7
Libyan Arab Republic	3.3	49.1
Southern Africa		
South Africa	2.7	47.8
Lesotho	2.5	42.3
Namibia	3.0	37.3
Botswana	2.9	39.8
Swaziland	3.5	39.8

[a] 1964.

On the other hand, there is indication that fertility declined recently in a few countries. In Mauritius and Réunion, for example, where vital registration statistics are more accurate, the crude birth rate decreased, with minor fluctuations, from 50 per 1,000 in 1950 to 38 in 1962 and to 31 in 1967 in the former country and from 49.6 in 1954 to 43.5 in 1964 in the latter. Declining fertility has also been observed in South Africa. For the European minority in this country available vital statistics show that a birth rate of about 25 per 1,000 in 1930 was maintained steadily until 1960, and that the rate decreased to 24 in 1965. The birth rate also decreased among the Asian population of South Africa, from 35.4 in 1950-1954 to 30.7 in 1960-1964. For the coloured population in South Africa, declining birth rates have been recorded in the 1960s—from 46.7 in 1960 to 43.3 in 1967.

Comparatively low fertility levels in Middle Africa—apart from Angola and Chad—where estimated gross reproduction rates are below 3.0 seem to be related to frequent infertility among women. Data show that in Zaire more than 10 per cent of women near the menopause never had a live birth, thus indicating a fairly high incidence of physiological sterility.[7] It is generally assumed that the low fertility in Middle Africa results from poor health conditions causing sterility. If so, improvements in health are expected to result in increased fertility.

Available age patterns of fertility in African countries show some atypical features to the model age patterns developed by the United Nations [8] and those of Coale and Demeny.[9] Because age-specific birth rates are usually affected by age misreporting of women, [10] those rates are considered to be low approximately to the extent to which women of 15-49 years of age appear to be " over-enumerated " compared with the corresponding stable population. It is not known, however, how the rates are affected for individual or broad age groups. For preparing the projections presented in this report, the United Nations fertility models were used for the sub-Saharan African countries, and the tables of Coale and Demeny were used for North Africa.[11]

3. *Data on deaths*

Reliable registration data on deaths in African countries exist only for Mauritius, Réunion,[12] and the European and Asian segments of South Africa. The sample surveys which have been taken in some African countries are likely to provide less accurate data on deaths than on births, and it is also more difficult to estimate death rates than birth rates from survey data since the risk of omissions in reporting is greater for deaths than for births.

To estimate rates from such limited data, recently developed analytical methods have been used. These include, among others, the method which utilizes data on the total number of children ever born and the number surviving, by the age of the mother.[13] Where information on child mortality for some ages was available, the Brass technique has been used for estimating the childhood mortality, while the relationship between childhood and adult mortality rates observed elsewhere was presumed to prevail in Africa. This process thus provided a means of estimating the over-all mortality level. The crude death rate was sometimes estimated by subtracting an estimated rate of increase from an approximate figure for the birth rate. Once an estimate of life expectancy at birth is derived for the year of a demographic survey, its value in 1965 (see table VI) is derived by extrapolation, assuming a certain trend.

The populations of Northern Africa have lower mortality levels than other areas of Africa, with a regional expectation of life at birth of about 46.8 years in 1965. Conditions of mortality also appear more favourable in Southern Africa, for which the average expectation of life was near 46.0 years in 1965. In Eastern Africa, the life expectancy in that year was estimated at 41.1 years, while $^{o}e_{0}$ less than 40 years is estimated for Western Africa (38.0) and Middle Africa (38.1).

As in the case of fertility rates, differences in life expectancy among countries are very large. Even when Mauritius and Réunion are excluded, the great majority of estimates still ranged between 32 and 49 years for 1965. There are indications in some countries with fairly good registration statistics that the death rates have already fallen tremendously (see crude death rates, table A.9.1). In Mauritius, the death rate was 15.2 in 1950-1954, 9.3 in 1962 and 8.6 in 1965, while the $^{o}e_{0}$ rose to more than 50 years in the 1950s and approached 60 years by 1960. Similar downward trends in mortality were observed in Réunion, where the death rate fell from 23.5 per 1,000 in 1945-1949 to 11.1 by 1960 and 9.5 in 1965, while $^{o}e_{0}$ increased to about 50 years in 1951-1953 and to more than 57 years in 1963. As for the Europeans of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, reliable death statistics show that mortality had been decreasing to less than 9 per 1,000 in the 1940s in South Africa, while in Southern Rhodesia the death rate decreased to 6.5 per 1,000 in the early 1950s and this level has since been maintained. On the other hand, death rates registered for the coloured and Asiatic ethnics of South Africa show a continuing decline for the period from 1951 to 1965, from 19.4 per 1,000 to 15.8, and from 9.7 to 8.1, respectively.

Elsewhere in Africa where reliable vital statistics exist, between 1960 and 1965 the death rate decreased

[7] A. Romaniuk, *Aspect démographique de la stérilité des femmes congolaises* (Leopoldville, Editions de l'Université de Lovanium, 1961); M. Greffith, " Gonorrhoea and fertility in Uganda ", *The Eugenics Review* (July 1963).

[8] *Population Bulletin of the United Nations, No. 7-1963* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 64.XIII.2).

[9] A. J. Coale and P. Demeny, op. cit.

[10] E. van de Walle, " Notes on the effect of age misreporting ", in Brass, *et al.*, op. cit.

[11] Except for Egypt for which use was made of the models given in: *The Concept of a Stable Population — Application to the Study of Population of Countries with Incomplete Demographic Statistics* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 65.XIII.3).

[12] For total deaths only; infant death registration is incomplete in Réunion.

[13] W. Brass and A. J. Coale, " Methods of Analysis and Estimation ", in W. Brass, *et al.*, *The Demography of Tropical Africa*, op. cit. Also, *Methods of Estimating Basic Demographic Measures from Incomplete Data* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 67.XIII.2).

from 15.6 to 10.6 in the Cape Verde Islands and from 20.7 to 15.8 in São Tomé and Príncipe. Needless to say, these populations enjoy far more favourable conditions than most of the remaining countries in Africa. Nor is it possible to generalize the speed of decline in mortality in these small territories since the trend is influenced by their own social and economic circumstances.

Without trustworthy systems of registration, information on mortality patterns by age and sex obtained from sample surveys tends to be subject to substantial errors. In these circumstances, reliance must largely be placed on the use of models for the estimation of the sex-age mortality rates, and the problem is thus reduced to making the best use of the available data for the selection of the most appropriate models.

It is frequently said that early childhood mortality in Tropical Africa appears to be relatively high in the second and third years of life, a pattern associated with weaning. Data from some Francophone countries of Western Africa even indicate that the mortality rates in the 1-4 age group can be as high as those in the first year of life, and fragmentary data from other African areas suggest that this pattern was prevalent in Tropical Africa.[14] Since the United Nations model life tables [15] do not adequately reflect this high mortality in the age group 1-4, the North model of the Coale-Demeny life tables which is characterized by high mortality among children aged 1-4 has been used for all of Africa south of the Sahara. As regards the countries of Northern Africa the " South " model which resembles the mortality patterns of Southern Europe,[16] was used in the present revision.

4. *Data on migration*

Though it is known that there are considerable population movements between African countries, very little reliable data on international migration are available. In Western Africa, Gambia, Ghana, the Ivory Coast and Nigeria attract labour in considerable numbers from neighbouring countries, whereas in Central Africa people migrate from the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo and Gabon into Zaire. In Eastern Africa, Uganda, Southern Rhodesia and Zambia have emigrants from Burundi, Malawi, Mozambique and Rwanda. In South Africa, the South African mines have long been known to draw migrant labour from Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique and Swaziland. Most of the movements in Tropical Africa are seasonal, occurring during the dry season, when male migrants move generally to more developed rural and urban areas, and then return back home to cultivate their own farms.[17]

Much of the migratory movement is across land frontiers, and therefore it is difficult to keep complete records. In a few countries which have data on overland movements the data do not usually distinguish between short and long-term migration. Complete records of migration relating to the white population are available for South Africa; the net gain over the period 1961-1968 was on the average 26,615 individuals per year,[18] but compared to the total population the rate was negligible. The volume of migration of the African population in Rhodesia is indicated by employment registration statistics of non-Rhodesians; such data show that immigration reached a peak of 3.7 per cent of the total Rhodesian population in 1955-1956. Since then the migration has been steadily falling; immigration and emigration rates were respectively estimated at 0.9 per cent and 0.1 per cent of the total population in 1964.[19]

5. *Sex-age composition*

Information on the sex and age distribution of the population of Africa is generally poor. Systematic biases in age reporting are obvious in census and sample survey data. In some enumerations data on sex-age structure are made only in broad age groups. As mentioned earlier, age data do not exist at all for some countries.

For the purposes of the present study, an acceptable sex-age distribution by five-year age groups had to be prepared for each country, using in so far as possible the available deficient data. This has been done by assuming that the structure of the population of these countries is similar to that of a stable population model.[20] This is justifiable since there is no evidence that the fertility level has changed appreciably in the recent past; international migration seems to have been too small to affect population structure significantly, and past changes in mortality prior to the date of the census or survey, though possibly significant in some cases, still would have affected the age composition only slightly.

In a few countries with a history of census-taking and reliable vital statistics, the official estimate of age distribution for 1965 was retained. When complete vital statistics data were available but official statistics on age composition in 1965 were lacking, the most recent official sex-age distribution (made within two years or less) was prorated so that the total tallies with the official estimate of total population in mid-1965.

Enumerated males out-number females in Northern Africa and in some other countries such as Angola, the Gambia, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Nigeria and South

[14] R. Clairin, " The assessments of infant and child mortality from the data available in Africa ", in Caldwell and Okonjo, op. cit., pp. 199-213. Ian McGregor and others, " Growth and mortality in children in an African village ", in *The British Medical Journal*, December 1961, pp. 1661-1666.

[15] *Manual III: Methods for Population Projections by Sex and Age* (United Nations publication. Sales No. 56.XIII.3).

[16] Since mortality patterns of Egypt show the closest resemblance to the South model, which is based on the life tables of Spain, Portugal and Southern Italy, it may be presumed that the mortality pattern of these Mediterranean countries will best suit the conditions in the North African countries.

[17] R. M. Prothero, " Migration in tropical Africa ", in Caldwell and Okonjo, op. cit., pp. 250-263.

[18] Republic of South Africa, *Report of the Department of Immigration for the Period 1 April 1961 to 30 June 1968.*

[19] Rhodesia, Central Statistical Office, *Migration Report for March 1965*, Salisbury, April 1965.

[20] Coale and Demeny, *Regional Model Life Tables and Stable Populations*, op. cit.

Africa, in contrast to the recorded higher proportion of females in the total population of other parts of Africa, especially in Middle Africa. There is no evidence that these sex ratios have prevailed over long periods in the past. Actually, the total sex ratio in Africa may be influenced by differential under-enumeration, migration, low sex ratio at birth and mortality differentials by sex.[21] Wherever a total sex ratio was markedly high or low, it was assumed that such a sex ratio indicated migration in the past. To allow for migration in these instances, adjustment of the age composition from age distribution models was applied only to age groups below 15 years,[22] while migration patterns are taken into account in estimating the other age groups of the population.

In general, once a model or an adjusted sex-age distribution was adopted for the year of a census or sample survey, it was projected to 1965. The resulting distributions by sex and five-year age groups are given in table A.4.

B. Assumptions

1. *Assumptions on fertility*

There are several countries in Africa which see their high rates of population increase threatening their future levels of living; these countries have therefore adopted fertility limitation as a part of national development planning. Official family planning programmes have been started in Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Morocco and Tunisia. [23] In some other countries, although the Governments have not adopted such a policy, there is some official assistance to privately sponsored programmes. A few family planning clinics are being operated by voluntary organizations in Southern Rhodesia and Uganda, and modest programmes have been initiated in Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone in Western Africa, and in South Africa and Botswana. In 1968, about 47 per cent of the population of Africa lived in countries where the Governments have a stated family planning policy, or have allowed private organizations to receive external assistance for extending family planning services. This, of course, does not mean that more than a small fraction of the inhabitants of Africa are regulating family size at present.

There have been a few studies of knowledge, attitudes and practice in the field of family planning (KAP studies) among the African population. In Kenya, results of a sample survey of rural women belonging to the six largest tribes showed that the ideal number of children is close to six, which is in agreement with the total fertility recorded in the 1963 census.[24] A similar size of completed family was also found in a sample survey of Ghana.[25] In some Northern African countries among the first to adopt national family planning policies, efforts to date have been limited and progress slow. In view of the various social and cultural conditions, Africa may well take longer than other major developing areas before its fertility level begins to decline (E/CN.14/POP/12).

Improvements in health and medical care may reduce sterility in certain populations,[26] especially in Middle Africa, where birth rates may accordingly increase. Still one can only expect that through contraceptive technology, a reduction in fertility may start at a later date. Of course, resistance to adoption of new family planning norms in Africa may vary due to cultural differences, even at comparable levels of social and economic development, particularly in areas where tribalism is influential. The great diversity in culture and economic development in Africa make it very difficult to estimate the timing and pace of future fertility reductions among the African population.

Future dates for the onset of fertility decline were estimated for countries depending on their socio-economic conditions and the existence of family planning activities. It was assumed that once a fertility decline begins, the gross reproduction rate will decrease by 5 per cent during the first five years, and by 10 per cent during each of the next five-year periods until it has reached half its initial level. In the small islands of Mauritius and Réunion, where fertility had already begun to decline before 1965, the decline was assumed to continue along their own trends.[27]

For Tunisia, Egypt and Morocco, where fertility levels are still high though provisions for national family planning programmes were included in plans for economic and social development prior to 1965, the date of the onset of the decrease was assumed to be 1975 for the medium variant, 1970 for the low variant and 1980 for the high variant. In Kenya and Ghana where family planning programmes exist but were begun more recently, the

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[21] F. Cendreau and R. Nadot are of the opinion that the deficit of young adolescents in the reported age distributions of populations of Central Africa may be due in part to some influence of the Second World War. See Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques (INSEE), Service de coopération, Institut national d'études démographiques (INED), *Afrique Noire, Madagascar, Comores: Démographie Comparée, No. 9-10. Structure par Age Actuelle et Future* (Paris 1967), pp. IX-X-69.

[22] It is generally assumed that before the age of 15, migration is negligible.

[23] United Arab Republic, *The Charter* (Cairo, 1962), pp. 61-62; Tunisia, *Plan Quadriennal, 1965-1968* (Tunis, 1965), p. 20; Morocco, *Plan Triennal 1965-1967* (Rabat 1966); Republic of Kenya, *African Socialism and its Application to Planning in Kenya* (Nairobi, 1965); Republic of Kenya, *Development Plan 1966-1970* (1966); Republic of Ghana, *Population Planning for National Progress and Prosperity—Ghana Population Policy* (1969); Mauritius, *Public Sector Development Programme 1966-1970* (1966).

[24] Donald F. Heisel, " Attitudes and Practice of Contraception in Kenya " *Demography*, vol. 5, No. 2 (1968), pp. 632-641.

[25] D. I. Pool, " Ghana: A survey on fertility and attitudes toward family limitation ", *Studies in Family Planning*, No. 25 (December 1967).

[26] In some countries of Africa, sterility and its causes are considered to be public health problems and are one of the main reasons for government support of family planning programmes. " Family Planning in Sierra-Leone ", in United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, *Report of the Second Commonwealth Medical Conference* (Cmnd. 3852, London, HMSO, 1968).

[27] In Mauritius the assumed fertility reduction by five-year periods amounted to 10 per cent of the GRR (medium variant), 12.5 per cent (low variant), and 5 per cent (high variant). In Réunion the assumed values are 5 per cent, 10 per cent and 2.5 per cent respectively.

onset of fertility decline was assumed to be 1980 for the medium variant, 1975 for the low variant and 1985 for the high variant. These same dates for the onset of fertility decline were also adopted for the remaining countries of Northern Africa, namely Algeria, the Libyan Arab Republic and the Sudan.

In Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Uganda where private family planning activities exist, it appears that the formulation of national family planning programmes may be under way and therefore 1985 was assumed as a date for the onset of fertility decline for the medium variant, with the dates adopted for the low and the high variants being five years earlier and five years later, respectively. Five more years were added to these dates, respectively, in preparing the assumptions for the countries in Tropical and Southern Africa.

As mentioned earlier, an increase in fertility is predicted in some countries, mainly in Middle Africa, but also in Lesotho, Liberia, Mauritania and Portuguese Guinea, where the present level is low,[28] presumably due to health conditions. The assumption adopted in these instances was that as a result of improvement in public health, the observed fertility level would increase by 10 per cent by 1985.

The estimated pattern of the age specific-fertility rates also was assumed to remain unchanged throughout the projection period. In estimating the future number of male and female births, the standard sex ratio of 105 male to 100 female births had been used in most Northern African countries. In Tropical and Southern Africa, though reliable information is not available, there is some evidence that this ratio is lower than in Northern Africa. A sex ratio at birth of 103 males per 100 females was therefore used for the sub-Saharan African population.

2. *Assumptions on mortality*

While the countries of Africa differ in the rate of development achieved in recent years, there is evidence that a general decline of mortality is in process in most of Africa. There may be instances of some deterioration in health conditions in the 1960s for a few countries as a result of civil disturbances, but it is not possible to estimate the effect on expectation of life of events such as those experienced in Angola, Nigeria, and other countries. In the present study, however, the possibilities of strife and its demographic consequences are not taken into consideration in the assumptions.

The control of communicable diseases and malnutrition, which represent the worst menace to health in Africa,[29] may contribute as much or more than it yet has, to the reduction of mortality in the future. Action in public health and environmental sanitation, through the services of WHO, have been greatly intensified in recent years: large portions of the national budget are allocated to health services in African countries.[30] In a few instances, sufficiently accurate statistics indicate a rapid gain in life expectancy at birth.[31] At the same time, population projections made for many African countries assume that progress in mortality decline will continue to be steady.[32] Until better information is available on mortality trends, it was assumed that, with the exception of Northern Africa, the medium variant rate of progress in mortality decline will be equal to the low variant rate which was assumed elsewhere in the developing countries. Accordingly, it was assumed for the medium variant that the populations of sub-Saharan Africa may achieve a gain in life expectancy at birth for both sexes of half a year annually. The corresponding annual gain assumed in the low variant was 0.25 in sub-Saharan Africa, compared to 0.50 in the rest of the developing world. On the other hand, the high variant assumption was the same in Africa as in other developing countries, namely 0.75 annually.[33]

Considering the higher degree of urbanization and the efforts toward industrialization in most countries of Northern Africa, relatively higher gains in life expectancy were assumed, namely 0.5, 0.6 and 0.75 years annually, consecutively for the low, medium and high variants.

3. *Assumptions on migration*

As stated earlier, reliable migration statistics are lacking in Africa, and the causes and size of population movements cannot be easily foreseen. Although immigration or emigration takes place, it is assumed that the numbers involved are so small in relation to the total population that they may not be of significant effect. It is for this reason that no migration assumptions were made in the present study. The only exception is Ghana, where, since migration seems to be relatively important, a net immigration of 15,000 individuals per year has been assumed until 1985.[34]

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[28] Fertility is regarded as low in the African context where the gross reproduction rate is lower than 2.8.

[29] World Health Organization, *World Health: Africa, Its Health and Development* (Geneva, 1967), p. 4; also National Academy of Science and National Research Council, *Public Health Problems in the French-Speaking Countries in Africa and Madagascar: A Survey of Resources and Needs*, vols. I and II (Washington, D.C., 1966).

[30] J. C. Caldwell, " Population policy: a survey of Commonwealth Africa ", in Caldwell and Okonjo, op. cit., p. 370.

[31] A. Romaniuk, " Projection basis for population of Tropical Africa: a general discussion ", Proceedings of the World Population Conference, Belgrade, 1965, vol. III (United Nations publication, Sales No. 66.XIII.7), pp. 40-43. The author cited for Mauritius that the increase in $^{o}e_{o}$ was approximately one year per year during the period 1950-1960, while $^{o}e_{o}$ for the Coloured (non-Bantu) inhabitants of South Africa amounts to about 0.6 years per year. According to the *1967 Demographic Yearbook* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 68.XIII.1), between 1953 and 1961 the increase in $^{o}e_{o}$ in Réunion was about 0.9 years per year while for the period 1947-1960, Egypt annually has gained 0.7 years in $^{o}e_{o}$.

[32] INSEE Service de coopération et INED, *Afrique Noire, Madagascar, Comores: Démographie Comparée: No. 9-10 Structure. par Age Actuelle et Future:* see E. van de Walle, " Future growth of population and changes in population composition: Tropical Africa ", *Proceedings of the World Population Conference*, Belgrade 1965, vol. II (United Nations publication, Sales No. 66.XIII.6), pp. 44-48.

[33] In the high and low variant, this pattern of mortality decline has been maintained until the life expectancy at birth reaches 60 and 45 years respectively, after which the United Nations pattern of decline is adopted.

[34] This figure is about half of the estimate provided by earlier studies. See, *World Population Prospects As Assessed in 1963* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 66.XIII.2), p. 98.

V. LATIN AMERICA [1]

A reasonable amount of population data is available for the countries of Latin America. Censuses have been conducted in all the countries, and for a number of countries long series of census data are in existence. In most countries, systems of birth and death registration have been used for a fairly long time. Demographic information varies considerably and is still unsatisfactory in several countries, but there has been improvement in recent years. A population census was taken in nearly every country [2] in the 1960s and these censuses are generally of better quality than the previous ones. The registration data, in spite of persistent omissions, have been increasing in reliability.

The Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), working in consultation with the national institutions and the United Nations Population Division, prepared the projections by sex and age for 16 primarily Spanish-language countries. The CELADE work included the evaluation and adjustment of basic data and the derivation of fertility, mortality and migration assumptions.[3] Similar work has been carried out for the other countries —primarily those in the Caribbean, by Jack Harewood, director of the Central Statistical Office, Trinidad and Tobago.

No projections of population by age and sex were made for British Honduras, the Panama Canal Zone, and French Guiana, because of the small size of their populations. Instead, assumed rates of population growth were used to make rough estimates of the total population for the projection years. Small islands in the Caribbean were grouped into two units, "Windward Islands" [4] and "other areas" [5] and the population of each unit was projected. The population total for each island was later derived from the total of the corresponding unit in which it was included.

A. Sources of data

In most instances, national and CELADE reports were used as sources of information for the study. Additional data have been obtained from the United Nations publications and from other sources which are cited in the text.

1. *Total population*

The populations of the countries of Latin America have not been enumerated at regular intervals. Before 1950 the censuses were generally unreliable and infrequent. The 1950 census of the Americas, sponsored by the Pan American Union, provided several countries for the first time with a modern source of demographic statistics. Since then official statistics on population have improved rapidly. Between 1960 and 1964 most of the countries took another census and these have now been published.[6] These censuses were the sources of basic total population data used in this revision.

The accuracy of the recent total counts in Latin America varies considerably, but in most of the Spanish-speaking countries it is known to be unsatisfactory. Despite this, only five of the countries have made post-enumeration surveys to evaluate census results.[7] In the other countries the quality of the total counts had to be checked by indirect or analytical methods. National sources usually provide an estimate of the percentage of error in enumeration.[8] The largest errors reported are those of the 1950 censuses of Bolivia and Haiti, where under-enumeration amounted to 8.4 and 8.3 per cent respectively. In some instances no official indication of the extent of undercounting is available. This is the case in the censuses of Costa Rica, Guyana, Mexico, Panama, Surinam, most of the Commonwealth Caribbean Islands, the French Antilles and the Netherlands Antilles, but these countries in general are known to have a comparatively longer history of census taking than the other countries of Latin America and their census totals are considered to be reasonably accurate. Thus, for nearly all countries, the general rule of adopting the official total population estimates for 1965 unless they were seriously deficient was applied here.[9] The exceptions are Bolivia, Haiti, Nicaragua and Venezuela. The evaluation results indicated that the official estimates for Bolivia were too high and those of

[1] Excluding Temperate South America, which is incorporated in chapter VII.

[2] The exceptions are Bolivia, Cuba and Haiti, where in each country the most recent census was taken in the early 1950s.

[3] For Bolivia, Cuba and Haiti, the evaluation and adjustment of basic data and the derivation of assumptions for the 1963 revision of the projections were not changed, due to the lack of new information. Only minor adjustments and an extension of previous projections were made for the present study.

[4] Includes the islands of Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent.

[5] Includes the Netherlands Antilles, Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis and Anguilla, Montserrat, British Virgin Islands, United States Virgin Islands, Bahamas, Cayman Islands, and Turks and Caicos Islands.

[6] The figures from the 1960 census of Brazil available at the time the projections were prepared were provisional and based on a 1.3 per cent sample of census returns.

[7] The countries are Costa Rica, Chile, Guatemala, Honduras and Panama. See "Métodos de evaluación en los censos de población: Algunas aplicaciones hechas por CELADE" (mimeographed), CELADE: Serie A, No. 83 (Santiago, Chile, 1969), pp. 2-3.

[8] The official estimates of the percentage enumeration are obtained from *Demographic Yearbook 1967* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F.68.XIII.1), table 2.

[9] The estimates for 1965 used in this study are those published in *Demographic Yearbook 1967* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 68.XIII.1), table 4.

the latter three countries too low by margins of over 5 per cent. In these four cases the adjusted estimates provided by CELADE were used.

2. *Data on births*

Systematic compilation of vital events exists in most of the countries of Latin America,[10] but here again the reliability of the data varies considerably. In many cases, in spite of improvements in recent years, the data are unsatisfactory, having the usual errors of late registration and omissions.[11] In some Spanish-speaking countries, the registration of births tends to be better than that for deaths.[12]

Evaluation showed that the birth data for the following countries are acceptable: Ecuador, Guyana and Surinam in Tropical South America; Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico and Panama in Middle America; and nearly all the islands of the Caribbean, with the exception of Cuba,[13] the Dominican Republic and Haiti. However, in some of these countries, particularly those in Middle America, " complete " birth registration has been achieved only recently. The birth data for the remaining countries are generally unreliable. Thus, about 56 per cent of the population in Latin America, including temperate South America, lived in countries with deficient birth registration in 1965.

Because of variations in the quality and availability of birth statistics, different procedures were adopted for different areas in estimating the age-specific birth rates required for the projections. Where accurate registration data and estimates for 1965 and earlier were available, these were used without change. For the countries with " acceptable " birth data, and for a few other countries, births by the age of the mother—corrected for any suspected omissions—were divided by the adjusted female population in the same age group derived from the census to obtain the age-specific birth rates.[14] In the other countries where the birth data were too deficient, analytical methods had to be applied to obtain adjusted estimates of fertility. The methods used were generally of two types: the first were methods based on data regarding the number of children ever born to women by age as reported in recent censuses,[15] and the second type were methods based on the age composition of the population, supplemented by an indication of the approximate level of mortality or of the rate of natural increase.[16]

An indication of the current levels of fertility in terms of gross reproduction rates is provided by the 1965-1970 rates presented in tables A.7.1-A.7.3 of the annex. From the estimates it is clear that the countries of Middle America have the highest fertility in Latin America, with gross reproduction rates ranging from 2.8 for Panama to 3.4 for Costa Rica and Honduras. Tropical South America ranks next with an average gross reproduction rate of 2.8, as compared with 3.1 for Middle America.

Apart from the Dominican Republic and Haiti, countries such as Barbados, Guadeloupe, Guyana, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico, Trinidad and Tobago, and some other Caribbean islands can be considered as having relatively moderate fertility. A declining trend in fertility, particularly during the period 1960-1965, has been registered in most of these countries.[17] The average gross reproduction rate for the Caribbean is 2.4, while that for Latin America as a whole is 2.7.

3. *Data on deaths*

Death registration data exist in nearly all the countries, but in most countries the data are still of poor quality. In the 20 mainly Spanish-language countries of Latin America,[18] it has been estimated that about 30 per cent of the deaths are not registered.[19] Also, the death data generally suffer from errors in age reporting, which lead to difficulties in the construction of life tables.

The following countries in Tropical and Middle America have relatively complete death registration statistics: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Mexico and Surinam. However, the data for Costa Rica and El Salvador are probably still deficient.[20] In the case of

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[10] There is no systematic registration of vital events in Haiti, and in Brazil registration in large areas is still so defective that national summaries of registration data are not published.

[11] Adolfo Gaete-Darbó, " Appraisal of Vital Statistics in Latin America ", *Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly*, vol. XLII, No. 2, Part 2 (1964), p. 87.

[12] O. Andrew Colver, *Birth Rates in Latin America: New Estimates of Historical Trends and Fluctuations*, Research Series, No. 7, Institute of International Studies, University of California (Berkeley, 1965), p. 124.

[13] Cuba also has acceptable birth statistics, but with minor deficiencies. See Zulma Camisa, " Assessment of Registration and Census Data on Fertility ", *Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly*, vol. XLVI, No. 3 (July 1968), Part 2, pp. 18-20.

[14] The countries where the basic fertility rates were derived in this manner are Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Mexico, Panama, and some of the smaller islands of the Caribbean. Regarding the Caribbean islands, the estimates made were mainly for 1965 using registered data and estimated female population by sex and age.

[15] The countries where such methods were applied are Brazil and Peru. For descriptions of such methods see G. Mortara, *Methods of Using Census Statistics for the Calculation of Life Tables and Other Demographic Measures with Application to the Population of Brazil* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 50.XIII.3), and Leon Tabah, *La medida de la fecundidad y de la reproducción a base de datos censales*, CELADE, Serie B, No. 15 (Santiago, Chile).

[16] For technical illustrations, see *Manual IV: Methods of Estimating Basic Demographic Measures from Incomplete Data* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 67.XIII.2).

[17] Jamaica is the only Commonwealth Caribbean country where gross reproduction rates during 1960-1965 showed a continued increase, though at a lower rate of increase.

[18] These are all the countries of South and Central America, excluding Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana, British Honduras and the Panama Canal Zone, and Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic in the Caribbean.

[19] Jorge Somoza, " Trends of Mortality and Expectation of Life in Latin America ", *The Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly*, vol. XLIII (October 1965), Part 2.

[20] Costa Rica, Guillermo Macció, " Costa Rica: Proyección de la población por sexo y grupos de edades 1950-1978 " (mimeographed), CELADE, Serie C, No. 95 (Santiago, Chile, 1967), extension to the year 2003 by same author unpublished; El Salvador, Carmen Arretx, " Proyecciones de la población de El Salvador, por sexo y grupos de edad, 1961-1981 " (mimeographed), CELADE, Serie A, No. 67 (Santiago, Chile, 1967), extension to the year 2001 by the same author (unpublished).

Guatemala "complete" death registration seems to have been achieved only in recent years.[21] In the Caribbean, death statistics for nearly all the islands, with the exception of Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti, are considered to be reasonably accurate. The available data in the remaining Tropical South and Middle American countries are either limited or questionable. Thus, the population of Latin America living in countries with reasonably complete death statistics is about 38 per cent of the total population, Temperate South America included.

In most of the countries with acceptable death statistics, life tables were either taken from official records or derived by conventional methods, using the most recent census data and registered deaths. For a number of Commonwealth Caribbean countries and Guyana, which had reliable data, life tables were constructed for the single year 1965 in addition to the available life table for 1959-1961.[22] For the countries where the death data were judged to be too deficient, the methods of constructing life tables or estimating mortality level were generally of two types: (*a*) methods of deriving a life table from census survival rates following Mortara's approach,[23] and (*b*) analytical methods based on the age composition of the population, supplemented by a knowledge of the approximate level of the birth rate or rate of natural increase.[24]

The Mortara method has been applied, with modification, in practically all the countries having two recent and approximately comparable censuses. These countries are Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru.[25] In the case of the few remaining countries the second approach based on age composition was used.

The life expectancies for 1965-1970 presented in tables A.8.1-A.8.3 show the generally low levels of mortality in the less developed countries of Latin America. Costa Rica and all the Caribbean islands, with the exception of Haiti and the Dominican Republic, enjoy the lowest levels of mortality in this area, with life expectancies greater than 65 years. The highest mortality conditions are prevalent in Bolivia and Haiti, where life expectancies average from 44 to 46 years.

4. *Data on migration*

Immigration, mainly from Europe, has contributed significantly to the population growth of Latin America in the past, particularly in Brazil and Venezuela. However, after the Second World War and particularly since the 1950s, the situation has changed radically. The industrial and economic expansion in Europe following recovery from the effects of the war could not be matched by the developing economies of Latin America.[26] This ended the period of mass immigration to this major area. Furthermore, with the decrease of immigration there came an emigration trend from the Caribbean, so that for Latin America net migration became relatively unimportant and more than 92 per cent of the population growth was due to natural increase.[27] Migration may still be important in the case of some countries, however, particularly in the Caribbean region.

Migration is the least known component of population growth, due to the deficiency of current statistics, and difficulties are faced in estimating the volume of international migration in Latin America. For most countries, data on gross arrivals and departures are the source of information on migration trends. Elsewhere, particularly in the countries of Central America, available data are deficient since substantial movements across the borders pass unrecorded. In such cases the per cent of foreign-born reported in the censuses gave clues to the probable amount of migration.

In Tropical South America, Bolivia, Guyana and Surinam are countries with considerable emigration. For Bolivia, the number of Bolivians reported in the censuses of neighbouring countries such as Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru, has confirmed the emigration trend observed from migration statistics. In Guyana and the Commonwealth countries of the Caribbean, emigration is concentrated towards the United States of America and Canada, in addition to some traditional flows to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The population of Surinam is also reported to have an emigration tendency. Brazil and Venezuela have had sizeable immigration during the

[21] Zulma Camisa, *Las Estadísticas Demográficas y la Mortalidad en Guatemala Hacia 1950 y 1964*, CELADE SUBSEDE, Serie A, No. 2 (San José, Costa Rica, 1969), p. 73.

[22] G. W. Roberts and Jack Harewood, *Life table for British Caribbean Countries 1959-1961*, University of the West Indies, Census Research Programme Publication No. 9 (1966).

[23] For description, see *Methods of Using Census Statistics for the Calculation of Life Tables and Other Demographic Measures* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 50.XIII.3).

[24] *Manual IV: Methods of Estimating Basic Demographic Measures from Incomplete Data* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 67.XIII.2).

[25] See reports: for Brazil, Virginia Rodriguez, *Brazil: Proyección de la población por sexo y grupos de edades, 1960-2000*, CELADE, Serie A, No. 100 (Santiago, Chile, 1970); Colombia, Jorge V. Arévalo and Antonio Ortega, "Proyección de la población de Colombia por sexo y grupos de edades, 1965-2000", CELADE, unpublished; Ecuador, Pedro M. Merlo, *Ecuador: Evaluación y ajuste de los censos de Población de 1950 y 1962 y proyecciones de la población total del año 1960 al año 2000*, CELADE, Serie C, No. 113 (Santiago, Chile, 1969); El Salvador, Carmen Arretx, "Proyecciones de la población de El Salvador, por sexo y grupos de edad, 1961-1981" (mimeographed), CELADE, Serie A, No. 67 (Santiago, Chile, 1967), extension to the year 2001 by the same author, unpublished; for Honduras, Carmen Arretx, "Proyecciones de la población de Honduras, por sexo y grupos de edad 1961-81" (mimeographed), CELADE, Serie A, No. 70 (Santiago, Chile, 1967), extension to the year 2001 by Zulma Camisa unpublished; Nicaragua, Guillermo Macció, "Nicaragua: Proyecciones de la población por sexo y grupos de edad, 1950-1978" (mimeographed), CELADE, Serie A, No. 71 (Santiago, Chile, 1967), extension to the year 2003 by the same author unpublished; Panama, Vilma Médica, *El crecimiento de la población panameña en el período 1950-1980*, Dirección Nacional de Estadística y Censos, Estadística Panameña, Año XXVI, Supplemento (Panamá, 1960), extension to the year 2000 by H. Araica, unpublished; for Peru, Guillermo Abad, *Peru: Proyecciones de la población por sexo y grupos quinqueniales de edades, período 1960-2000*, CELADE, Serie C, No. 115 (Santiago, Chile, 1969).

[26] Arthur Hehl Neiva, "International migration affecting Latin America", *The Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly*, vol. XLIII, No. 4 (October 1965), Part 2, p. 128.

[27] *Ibid.*

1950-1960 decade but this has decreased and is not significant in relation to the large population of these countries.

Migration trends in the countries of Middle America, and also Colombia and Venezuela in Tropical South America, were estimated by analyzing the percentage of foreign-born enumerated in the last two censuses.[28] The percentages were generally small, denoting the relatively low intensity of interstate migration in these countries. These data indicate that the principal migration current is from El Salvador to Honduras.[29] From 1951 to 1961 this movement involved an estimated 35,000 individuals,[30] that is, a net emigration rate of roughly 0.15 per cent for the population of El Salvador and a net immigration rate of 0.20 per cent for that of Honduras during the period.

Satisfactory data on migration are available for some of the Caribbean islands. Particularly in the smaller islands of this region, there has been sizeable emigration in recent years. However, in Puerto Rico, compared to the large volume of emigrants to the United States of America before 1950, outward movements have been small recently mainly due to decreasing emigration, plus an increase in return migration.[31] During the period 1960-1967 there has been a net average annual emigration of about 11,000 individuals.[32] With the restriction on immigration from Commonwealth countries imposed in 1962 by authorities of the United Kingdom of great Britain and Northern Ireland, emigration from the Commonwealth Caribbean countries began to be concentrated more and more towards the United States and Canada, but some migrants still continue to go to the United Kingdom, mainly as dependents of former migrants. Average annual net emigration balances of about 19,000 from Jamaica and 3,000 from Barbados are believed to have occurred during 1961-1965.[33] Trinidad and Tobago, which has been an immigration country attracting migrants from neighbouring islands until recently, now also has negative migration balances. However, the net migration figures for 1961-1965 still show a positive average annual balance of 400 persons.[34] In Martinique and Guadeloupe, where emigration is mainly towards France or its other overseas territories, net annual emigration was about 1,800 for the former and about 700 for the latter during 1957-1963.[35] In the remaining smaller islands some variable emigration is known to occur.

The migration volumes mentioned above correspond roughly to the following migration rates in per cent with periods in parenthesis: —0.4 for Puerto Rico (1960-1967); —1.4 for Jamaica (1961-1965); —0.04 for Trinidad and Tobago (1961-1965); —0.6 for Barbados (1961-1965); —0.7 for Martinique (1957-1963); 0.3 for Guadeloupe (1957-1963).

5. *Sex-age composition*

Data on the sex-age distribution by country were derived from the recent censuses conducted in the 1960s. With the exception of a few countries, the census returns still show considerable errors in the age structure. Typical errors in the Latin American countries are age-selective under-enumeration and misstatement of age. Nevertheless the recent censuses contain comparatively fewer errors than the previous ones held around 1950.

The age distributions of the censuses for Guyana, Haiti and the Dominican Republic are regarded as reasonably correct. The Mexican and Panamanian censuses of 1960, in spite of some errors of under-enumeration and age-misreporting, also seem to be acceptable. In the remaining countries the census sex-age distributions reveal considerable error. A typical pattern was the under-enumeration of adult males, particularly between the ages of 20 and 29. The omitted males were probably very mobile single persons who could have easily been missed by the enumerators.[36]

The estimates of population by sex and age for 1965, prepared by the national organizations, were adopted for Barbados, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico, Trinidad and Tobago. In most of the other Commonwealth Caribbean islands and Guyana, estimates were made by projecting five years forward the adjusted 1960 census distributions,[37] using survival ratios from 1959-1961 life tables [38] and estimated migration during 1960-1965.

In the other mainly Spanish-speaking countries where the census data tend to be less reliable, various methods were applied to test the accuracy of the sex-age distributions and to adjust them.[39] When two or more recent censuses with reasonable intervals were available

[28] Juan C. Elizaga, *Población y Migraciones: América Latina y El Caribe*, CELADE, Serie A, No. 96 (Santiago, Chile).

[29] Ferdinand, J. C. M. Rath, *América Central: Tendencias pasadas y perspectivas de su población*, CELADE, SUBSEDE, Serie A, No. 1 (San José, Costa Rica, 1969), p. 24.

[30] See foot-note 25, projection reports for El Salvador and Honduras.

[31] José Hernandez Alvarez, *Return Migration of Puerto Rico*, Population Monograph Series, No. 1 (University of California, Berkeley, 1967), p. 7.

[32] United States of America, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 392 (1968), p. 2.

[33] These figures are based on data appearing in the Government of Jamaica Department of Statistics, *Annual Abstract of Statistics No. 26* (1967), and the Government of Barbados, Statistical Service, *Abstract of Statistics No. 5* (1965).

[34] These estimates are based on figures obtained from the Central Statistical Office, Trinidad and Tobago, *Annual Statistical Digest No. 18* (1968).

[35] Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques, *Statistique du Mouvement de la Population dans les Départements d'Outre-Mer 1957 à 1964* (Paris 1966), p. 11.

[36] " Métodos de evaluación en los censos de población: Algunas aplicaciones hechas por CELADE " (mimeographed), CELADE: Serie A, No. 83 (Santiago, Chile, 1969).

[37] G. W. Roberts and Jack Harewood, *Estimates of Inter-Censal population by age and sex and revised vital rates for British Caribbean countries, 1946-1960*, University of the West Indies, Census Research Programme, Publication No. 8 (1964).

[38] G. W. Roberts and Jack Harewood, *Life Tables for British Caribbean Countries 1959-1961*, University of the West Indies, Census Research Programme, Publication No. 9 (1966).

[39] The methods used are described in *Manual II: Methods of Appraisal of Quality of Basic Data for Population Estimates* (United Nations Publication, Sales No. 56.XIII.2), and *Manual III: Methods for Population Projections by Sex and Age* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 56.XIII.3).

it was possible to compare the age cohorts as reported in two consecutive censuses and thus assess the accuracy of the distributions. When adjusting the sex-age distribution, an attempt was made to establish coherency between the two or more censuses, taking into consideration the adjusted intercensal survival rates and migration if relevant.[40] For the few remaining countries the census data were corrected by comparison with stable population models and other smoothing procedures.

B. Assumptions

The four variants of the population projections differ only regarding assumed fertility changes, since the mortality and migration assumptions are the same in all variants. There was no justification for alternative mortality hypotheses due to the generally low levels of mortality in Latin America and the narrowness of the possible range of future variation. Since migration is relatively insignificant and forecasting its trends would be speculative, only a single assumption was made for migration as well.

1. *Assumptions on fertility*

Because mortality is low and migration is relatively unimportant in most cases, fertility emerges as the key variable which will largely determine the population growth of Latin America. In a number of Latin American countries where fertility is still high and still has not shown any sign of decline, the problem is to determine how soon a significant trend towards reduced family size may set in and how rapidly it may proceed once it begins. In other cases, particularly in the Caribbean, the question is whether the recently observed declining trend in fertility is likely to continue and at what rate.

In the high fertility countries of Latin America, it is expected that fertility will eventually decline as a consequence of urbanization, increasing levels of education and other social and economic changes brought on by future development. However, present trends suggest that there exist only limited prospects that urbanization and educational attainment will bring about an imminent and substantial fertility decline. The reasons are that educational attainment at post-primary levels is still low and its growth is not occurring fast enough to cause change. Secondly, job opportunities, educational facilities and other services are not being created fast enough—especially in urban areas—to allow full and active participation by migrants from rural areas in the urban life which is conducive to lower fertility patterns.[41]

However, other factors, along with programmes of fertility control, can have a marked effect on future fertility trends. In recent years there has been a growing awareness in Latin America of a need for family planning programmes particularly as a result of concern for the high rate of induced abortions.[42] This has led many doctors, religious groups and governments to take an active interest in family planning, so that there now exist voluntary family planning associations with clinics and educational activities in nearly every Latin American country. In some cases national family planning programmes have been established.[43] Since the awareness of population control in these countries is so recent, it is difficult to predict how effectively the latest advancement in the techniques of birth control and mass communication media will be used. Moreover, current activities in family planning are limited and there are legal restrictions in many countries. Governments, particularly of the Spanish-speaking countries, are reluctant to commit themselves to family planning programmes for social and cultural reasons.[44] Up to 1968 only a handful of Governments had agreed to have official family planning programmes.[45] Thus, any attempt to make projections of future declines in fertility due to birth control activities is not easy. At any rate, it seems that no substantial decline can be expected in the near future.

These considerations mean that fertility is likely to decline slowly at first. No general assumptions were set up for the projections of fertility in Latin America, so that the initial date and rate of the decline of fertility varied from country to country, depending on the changes projected in the economic, social and family planning activities. Nonetheless, some general comments can be made regarding the medium, low and high assumptions. For the medium variant it is generally assumed that once the drop in fertility starts, it will invariably proceed slowly. In countries with large industrial and urban

[40] The countries where such methods were applied are Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. For this procedure see " Métodos de evaluación en los censos de población: Algunas aplicaciones hechas por CELADE " (mimeographed), CELADE: Serie A, No. 83 (Santiago, Chile, 1969).

[41] See *Social Change and Social Development Policy in Latin America* (United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.70.II.G.3), pp. 52-54. According to studies in some Latin American countries the relationship between educational attainment and fertility becomes more marked in persons who have completed primary education. The effect of urbanization on fertility is achieved through the increasing adoption of lower urban fertility patterns by migrants from rural areas with higher fertility. Thus if not enough provisions are made for the full participation of migrants in urban life, not much can be expected of fertility decline through urbanization.

[42] Population Council, *Population and Family Planning Programmes: A Factbook*, Reports on Population/Family Planning, No. 2, (1970), p. 13. For an overview on the extent of induced abortions in Latin America see Mariano B. Requena, " The problem of induced abortion in Latin America ", *Demography*, vol. 5, No. 2 (1968), pp. 785-799.

[43] See *Population and Family Planning Programmes: A Factbook*, (see foot-note 42; María L. García, *Informe sobre el Estado de los Programas de Planificación Familiar en América Latina*, CELADE, Serie A, No. 97 (Santiago, Chile, 1969), and Jack Harewood, " Recent Population Trends and Family Planning Activity in the Caribbean Area ", *Demography*, vol. 5, No. 2 (1968) pp. 874-, 893.

[44] Mario Jaramillo Gómez, Medellin, " A case of strong resistance to birth control " and J. Mayone Stycos, " Opposition to family planning in Latin America: Conservative nationalism ", *Demography*, vol. 5, No. 2 (1968), pp. 811-826 and 846-854, respectively.

[45] National family planning programmes have been adopted in the following countries: Colombia (1967), Costa Rica (1968), Honduras (1966), Nicaragua (1967), Dominican Republic (1968), Jamaica (1966) and Trinidad and Tobago (1967). In Chile, the Government has agreed on a programme in principle.

areas the assumption was that the onset of the decline began in 1965, while in a few others 1970 or later dates were assumed.

The low variant expresses a more optimistic view of changes in urbanization, education and family planning activities, and their subsequent effects on fertility. The assumptions involve the expectation of an accelerated effort towards expanding educational and job opportunities, health facilities and other services, particularly in urban areas, to stimulate the effect of urbanization on fertility. Also presupposed is a greater awareness of the necessity of population control on the part of the population and the Government. Thus in all cases the low variant projects an earlier onset or a faster pace of decline.

A slower pace of development of the factors affecting fertility is implied by the high variant. For many of the countries, the high variant does not assume any fertility decline until after 1980. In some countries in Middle America, such as Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama fertility is actually expected to increase temporarily due to improvements in the health of women in the child-bearing ages, a reduction in the average age of matrimony, and greater control over diseases affecting fertility.

In the smaller Caribbean islands,[46] the prospects of decline are expected to differ from the other countries. The socio-economic structure of these islands is generally different from the other mainly Spanish-speaking countries. Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, both now have official family planning programmes, while the Government of Barbados has long given full assistance to the local Family Planning Association. Many of the smaller islands also have vigorous family planning organizations. All of this would tend to suggest that the recent decline in fertility would continue and may even be reinforced. Moreover, continued emigration, with more women prone to migrate, may itself have a reducing effect on fertility. All those factors appear to point to an accelerated decline in fertility. Accordingly the three variants for the Caribbean islands assume considerably faster decline in fertility than the same variants for the other countries in Latin America.

The assumptions in terms of gross reproduction rates are presented in tables A.2.1-A.2.3 and A.7.1-A.7.3.

2. *Assumptions on mortality*

Mortality in the Latin American countries is generally low. Further decline is expected as living standards are improved and the public health services are steadily extended.[47] In the countries where mortality is high, as in Bolivia and Haiti, a rapid decline in mortality may occur even in the absence of any increase in standards of living.[48] However, as lower levels of mortality are gradually reached, further decreases will depend more and more on a rise in living standards and health care. Experience has shown that under such conditions mortality can be expected to decline only slowly.

Thus the assumptions on future mortality trends, which have been based on an analysis of recent trends in each country, generally imply an increasingly slower pace of decline as mortality drops. The gain in life expectancy assumed (tables A.2.1-A.2.3 and A.8.1-A.8.3) in many cases follow the pattern given by the United Nations model life tables.[49]

3. *Assumptions on migration*

Except for the smaller Caribbean islands and Argentina, Bolivia, El Salvador, Guyana, Honduras and Surinam, migration has been of little significance in the recent past, and is expected to be so in the future too. Though sizeable migration had occurred in some other countries such as Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela, it was not possible to estimate future migration for these countries. However, due to the large size of the present population, net emigration figures equal to or greater than those recorded in the past would be negligible as a factor of population growth. About 5,000 emigrants are expected to leave Bolivia annually, while in the region of Middle America, it is assumed that there would be about 3,500 emigrants from El Salvador to Honduras.

TABLE VII. NET FIVE-YEAR EMIGRATION FROM LATIN AMERICA, 1965-1985

(Thousands of persons)

Country or region	*1965-1970*	*1970-1975*	*1975-1980*	*1980-1985*
Guyana	10	15	20	25
Surinam	6	6	6	6
Puerto Rico	65	65	65	65
Jamaica	75	75	100	100
Trinidad and Tobago	25	30	35	40
Barbados	10	15	20	25
Windward Islands	18	27	35	35
Martinique	10	12	15	15
Guadeloupe	3	5	7	7
Other areas	13	13	17	17
Caribbean	220	242	295	305
Tropical South America	41	46	51	56
Middle America	—	—	—	—
Latin America [a]	136	163	221	236

[a] Including Temperate South America, discussed in chapter VII.

Emigration from Guyana, Surinam and the smaller islands of the Caribbean has been important in recent years. An increasing number of emigrants—but with the number generally levelling off after 1980—has been assumed in all these countries.[50] The sex ratio of the emigrants is expected to be more in favour of females,

[46] Excluding Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti.

[47] See *Social Change and Social Development in Latin America* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.70.II.G.3), p. 47.

[48] *Ibid.*

[49] *Manual III: Methods for Population Projections by Sex and Age* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 56.XIII.3).

[50] Except for Puerto Rico and Surinam, where a constant number of emigrants is assumed.

a tendency observed in recent years due to the better chances that women have of obtaining employment in the United States of America and Canada. Table VII presents the number of emigrants assumed for each of these countries and regions.

Thus for Latin America as a whole the migration assumptions imply a relatively small but increasing net emigration balance in the period up to 1980-1985. It was assumed that between 1985 and 2000 the volume of net migration would reduce linearly by about 50 per cent.

VI. MELANESIA, POLYNESIA AND MICRONESIA

Apart from Fiji, New Guinea [1] and Papua,[2] all the territories of Melanesia, Polynesia and Micronesia contain small populations with less than 100,000 inhabitants in 1965. Moreover, with the exception of Fiji, Western Samoa, and Nauru, all these territories are non-sovereign. In several instances, particularly in Melanesia and Micronesia, demographic information is scarce and generally unreliable. However, with the availability of recent population censuses, conducted in the majority of cases in the early or mid-1960s, an attempt has been made to derive the basic estimates necessary for preparing the population projections by sex and age for these regions.

A. Sources of data

1. *Total population*

Except for a major part of Melanesia, more than one census has been taken in these islands. Recent population censuses carried out in the 1960s are also available for the majority of the territories. However, total population counts in recent years apparently only have been reasonably reliable in Polynesia. Although the accuracy of the total counts for some of the countries is not known, it is assumed that, with the application of internationally recommended procedures and accumulated experience from previous census undertakings, the population figures are acceptable for the present study. Thus, the official estimates of total population for 1965, which have taken into account the recent census results, have been used here as the basic total population estimates.[3]

2. *Data on births*

Registration data are available only for some of the territories, particularly in Polynesia, and only in a few cases are the data considered as complete and reliable.[4] Since, with the exception of the Fiji Islands, the territories with adequate registration contain very small populations, it can be generally concluded that birth registration statistics are either unreliable or virtually non-existent in the greater part of Melanesia, Polynesia, and Micronesia. Owing to the small size of the population and the limited data available, it was not feasible to derive the basic fertility measures separately for each of the island territories, especially in Micronesia.

In deriving the basic measures, use has been made of registration data wherever they were available, and likely to provide estimates more acceptable than those obtainable through the application of indirect methods. Thus, registration statistics have been used to compute age-specific birth rates only for Fiji, where the registered births by the age of the mother employed were for the three years around the 1966 census, and French Polynesia, where the births for the three years centering on the 1956 census were used.[5] As for the remaining territories, fertility schedules had to be derived by indirect methods based on the number of children born to women at each age reported in the most recent census.[6]

The estimated levels of fertility in terms of gross reproduction rates are given in table VIII. The highest rates between 2.9 and 3.5 seem to have prevailed in the Polynesian and Micronesian populations, excluding Fiji. Apart from New Caledonia, the gross reproduction rates in the Melanesian territories were close to 2.9.

3. *Data on deaths*

As in the case of births, registration data for deaths are available only for some of the territories, particularly in Polynesia, but with a few exceptions these data are not considered to be complete or reliable. Because of the small size of the population and limited data, basic mortality measures have not been derived separately for each of the island territories, especially in Micronesia.

Registration data have been used where available—and where considered more acceptable—for estimates rather than the use of indirect methods. Thus, life tables have been constructed on the basis of registered data in the Polynesian populations, and also for Micronesia with data based on deaths reported in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands around its 1963 census.[7] However, in

[1] New Guinea, as the term is used here, refers to the trust territory under Australian administration composing the north-eastern part of the Island of New Guinea.

[2] Papua is the name given to the south-eastern part of the island of New Guinea and is administered by Australia.

[3] The only exceptions are French Polynesia, New Hebrides, Midway Islands and Wake Islands, for which official estimates for 1965 were not available. In these cases estimates have been calculated according to the trends of growth rate implied in the previous official population estimates.

[4] These are American Samoa, the Christmas Islands, the Cook Islands, Fiji, Guam, Nauru and the Norfolk Islands.

[5] Although the rates derived for French Polynesia refer to the period 1955-1957, due to the probable stability of fertility, they may represent current levels as well.

[6] Such methods of deducing age specific birth rates are described in W. Brass, *et al.*, *The Demography of Tropical Africa* (Princeton University Press, Princeton, N.J., 1968), and also *Manual IV, Methods of Estimating Basic Demographic Measures from Incomplete Data* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 67.XIII.2).

[7] For Micronesia estimates corresponding to Gilbert and Ellice Islands are assumed to represent the conditions in the whole subregion. This assumption was made due to a lack of data and the small size of the population of the other islands contained in this group.

TABLE VIII. GROSS REPRODUCTION RATES AND EXPECTATIONS OF LIFE AT BIRTH FOR MELANESIA, POLYNESIA AND MICRONESIA, 1965

Regions and countries	*Gross reproduction rates*	*Expectations of life at birth (both sexes)*
Melanesia, Polynesia and Micronesia ..	2.9	50.2
Melanesia	2.9	45.8
Papua and New Guinea	2.9	45.3
British Solomon Islands	3.1	41.1
New Hebrides	3.0	44.6
New Caledonia	2.5	65.9
Polynesia and Micronesia	2.9	60.7
Polynesia	2.8	61.4
Fiji Islands	2.4	67.0
Samoa	3.5	51.0
French Polynesia	2.9	56.7
Tonga	3.2	55.2
Micronesia	3.3	58.2

Polynesia, it was only in Fiji that recent death registration data were used. In all the remaining islands of Polynesia " modifications " of life tables were constructed; these were based on deaths registered in a three-year period around their 1956 censuses, and tested against survival through the most recent intercensal period.[8] While most of the life tables for Polynesia may underestimate probabilities of survival, the one life table for Micronesia may exaggerate these probabilities for Micronesia as a whole.

In the Melanesia territories, except for New Caledonia, only one census was available and there was no death registration. The only indication of the extent of mortality prevalent there was the number of survivors among all children born to women at each age as reported in the recent censuses. These data permitted the application of Brass's Logit technique and the use of his " African standard " life table in order to obtain estimates of the probable levels of life expectancies at birth for both sexes.[9] The mortality levels in the Melanesia territories, with the exception of New Caledonia, were apparently the highest among the Pacific islands, with life expectancies in the lower forties (table VIII). On a regional basis the weighted averages point to a considerably higher level of life expectancy enjoyed by Polynesia and Micronesia than by Melanesia.

4. *Data on migration*

Data on migration in the Pacific Islands are either non-existent or too fragmentary to enable satisfactory estimation of current flows. However, with the possible exception of two or three cases, there seems to be comparatively little indigent migration of a permanent nature away from the islands. The exceptions are the Samoans and Cook Islanders—the former to Hawaii and the continental United States of America, and the latter to New Zealand. Very recently Hawaii also had an influx of Micronesians from the United States of America Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The number involved is not readily known, but the most significant group appears to be the Samoans. The numbers leaving the other islands are probably negligible in terms of total population.

5. *Age-sex composition*

The recent population censuses provided the necessary basic data on age and sex distribution. The reliability of the data, with a few possible exceptions, is generally poor. The irregularities in these data were adjusted and smoothed by conventional methods.[10] The method of time adjustment used, between the census date and 1965, depended on the recency of the census. Where the census was quite close to 1965, as in most cases, the 1965 total population estimated was simply prorated into the basic census distribution, thus assuming no change in the age-sex structure. However, in one or two cases, because the census was more than four years away, a five-year projection of the basic age-sex distribution, using the life tables estimated earlier, was necessary.

B. ASSUMPTIONS

Only mortality and fertility were taken into consideration in formulating assumptions for the purpose of population projections. Due to the difficulty of estimating current levels of migration, and the unlikelihood of any significant migration in relation to population size in the future, this component of growth was disregarded. In addition, in view of the small size of several of the populations, it was deemed more convenient to formulate the assumptions and use the component method of projections in terms of groups of islands rather than for each territory individually. Consequently, the territories of Melanesia were combined into two groups: " Papua and New Guinea ", and another called " other areas ". For Polynesia, the Fiji Islands was treated separately, while the remaining islands were combined into " other areas "; Micronesia was considered as one unit. Total population estimates for the individual territories were later derived from the projected totals for the respective groups to which they belong by applying the 1965 ratios.

1. *Fertility assumptions*

The quality and quantity of demographic information available for the islands of the Pacific as a whole provides no proper basis for estimating trends or even checking the reliability of the estimates of current levels. Polynesia

[8] The most recent intercensal periods for the Polynesia populations are as follows: American Samoa, 1950-1960; Western Samoa, 1961-1966; French Polynesia, 1956-1962 and Tonga, 1956-1966.

[9] See W. Brass and A. J. Coale, " Methods of Analysis and Estimation ", in W. Brass *et al.*, *The Demography of Tropical Africa* (Princeton University Press, Princeton, N.J., 1968), pp. 88-150.

[10] For a description of such methods see *Manual III: Methods for Population Projections by Sex and Age* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 56.XIII.3), pp. 11-14.

is perhaps an exception since most of its territories have had more than one reasonably reliable census in recent years.

Among the Polynesian territories, Fiji seems to be the only country where there is evidence of a definite decline in fertility. Most of this decline has been attributed to the Indian segment of the population, about half the total. Because of a younger age at marriage for Indian girls, and a greater frequency of births at all ages, the fertility of Indian women used to be much higher than that of the Fijians. Thus, using the 1956 census data and births registered during 1955-1957, gross reproduction rates of 2.5 and 3.3 were estimated for the Fijian and Indian communities respectively.[11] Approximately ten years later the corresponding rates were 2.5 and 2.3 respectively. This suggested no change in the rates for the ethnic Fijians, but nearly a 30 per cent decline in the case of the Indians. Most of the decline has been attributed to the rise in the age at marriage of Indian women, which occurred during the intercensal period, and also to the Family Planning Service,[12] whose clinics have been used predominantly by the Indians. For Fiji as a whole, the gross reproduction rate declined from about 3.0 in 1956 to 2.4 in 1966, while the crude birth rate is estimated to have experienced a parallel drop from about 44.7 during 1955-1960 to 39.4 during 1960-1965.

Apart from the Fiji Islands, no significant change in fertility appears to have occurred in recent years in any territory of Polynesia, Micronesia or Melanesia. A greater awareness of the problems connected with high rates of population growth, in the context of limited available resources, may prompt an interest in family planning programmes. Some start has been made very recently in Papua, New Guinea, Tonga and the Gilbert Islands. However, as of now, no organized programmes of any significance have been established in these areas, mainly because the pressure of population has not yet been felt.

In view of these considerations the assumptions concerning fertility in the Pacific regions do not anticipate appreciable decline. Generally the high assumptions indicate a continuation of current fertility rates until 1985, while the low assumptions indicate a lowering of the rates by 1975. In the case of Polynesia and Micronesia, the decline postulated in 1975 takes into consideration the possible effect of almost a decade of active family planning programmes on the fertility rates for the Fiji Indian population. For Melanesia however, where the likelihood of any large-scale family planning programmes seems small, the decline postulated is approximately half of the corresponding decrease expected for Polynesia and Micronesia.

In Melanesia and Micronesia the medium assumptions are the averages of the high and low assumptions. For Polynesia however, where the prospects of fertility decline are more optimistic, the medium assumptions are equal to those of the low variant from 1975 onwards.

Assumptions of fertility in terms of gross reproduction rates are presented in tables A.2.1-A.2.3 and A.7.1-A.7.3.

2. *Mortality assumptions*

For Fiji, it is estimated that the crude death rate has declined from about 12.9 in 1955-1960 to about 7.0 in 1960-1965, with no significant differences existing between the two major ethnic groups. Official statistics point to similar mortality tendencies in the other Polynesian territories of American Samoa, Western Samoa, the Cook Islands, and Tonga.[13] However, as the death registration data are incomplete, the actual rates were most probably higher, and the figures therefore have to be interpreted with care.

In view of the social and economic changes that are likely to take place as a consequence of the future development of these territories, and also the rapidity with which public health measures can be extended in small islands, mortality can be expected to decline further during the projection period. The postulated decreases in mortality according to the assumptions vary, depending on the prevailing level of life expectancy at birth. Where the current levels of life expectancy at birth are less than 60 years, the gains in life expectancy anticipated in the three variant assumptions are different and have the following pattern of annual gain: for the low variant, approximately 0.5 year; for the medium variant, about 0.6 year and for the high variant 0.75 year (see tables A.2.1-A.2.3 and A.8.1-A.8.3). After 60 years of life expectancy is reached, the gains in all variants are expected to follow the pattern implied by the United Nations model life tables.[14] Assumptions on migration were not introduced in the projections for this region.

[11] Norma McArthur, *Island Population of the Pacific* (Australian National University Press, Canberra, 1967), p. 58.

[12] A Government family planning programme begun in 1962.

[13] The crude death rates corresponding to the two periods for the four territories are as follows: American Samoa (7.6, 5.7); Western Samoa (5.9, 5.3); Cook Islands (14.1, 9.0); Tonga (7.1, 4.3), see *Demographic Yearbook 1966* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 67.XIII.1), table 17.

[14] *Manual III, Methods for Population Projections by Sex and Age* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 56.XIII.3), pp. 72-81.

VII. MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS

A. General review of population projections for the more developed regions

Most of the developed countries have good demographic statistics which are fairly complete, detailed and carried out on a continual basis. The majority of these countries take population censuses regularly every fifth or tenth year, and, having registration statistics, make estimates of population for each year between the censuses. This well-established informative base has allowed many developed countries to have a long tradition of making demographic analyses [1] and estimates of future trends of population growth. Actually, the repeated calculation of population projections has become an established practice in the majority of countries, and the present study, therefore, could be based to a large extent on national projections.

In the period 1960-1968, just preceding the present revision, many of the developed countries revised their earlier projections and several of the countries, such as Hungary, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, USSR, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and others, made more than one revision during the period. The Population Division has assembled all the latest available national projections [2] and used them in population estimates for the period 1965-1985. Many of these national projections contained detailed data, and could be incorporated in the revision, although almost all of them required certain adjustments to the standard form in which population estimates for future years were to be presented for each country.[3] The data given in the attached tables are modified, therefore, as compared to those which appeared in the national projections, and in some cases entirely new projections have been prepared by the Population Division.[4]

Assumptions concerning future trends of fertility and mortality in terms of the gross reproduction rate and expectation of life at birth are given by country in tables A.7.1-A.7.3 and A.8.1-A.8.3.[5] In general, no significant change is expected in either mortality or fertility for the next 10 to 15 years. In a number of countries it was assumed that these components would not change at all and would remain constant at the achieved level throughout the projection period.

The choice of the methods used in projections of births and deaths depended on different factors, including the availability of data and their analysis. In those countries where mortality, for instance, was analysed by the causes of death, and where further mortality declines were assumed, the approach used was that of the possible elimination of death from certain causes. In most countries, however, the method of extrapolation of the observed time period mortality rates by sex and age was used in order to estimate the corresponding rates for future years.

Projections of fertility were based mainly on age-specific birth rates calculated for the female population in the child-bearing period, divided into five-year age groups or single years of age, for specific calendar years. In some countries the projections of fertility and the estimation of the number of births were made by taking into account the marital status of women of child-bearing age. In many countries the age pattern of fertility was maintained without change throughout the projection period; in those few countries where allowance for a change was made, it was assumed that a larger proportion of total fertility would occur to women under 30 years of age.

International migration, which is usually greatly influenced by social and economic conditions in both the countries of origin and of destination, and by government policy, is a largely arbitrary component in popu-

[1] It has been noted, however, that comprehensive study of population is limited even in these countries because of the lack of adequate demographic data or satisfactory, up-to-date analyses. See, for instance: D. V. Glass, " Fertility Trends in Europe Since the Second World War, " *Population Studies*, vol. XXII, No. 1 (March 1968), pp. 105, 110; G. Beijer, " Migration to, from, and within Europe ", International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), *International Population Conference, London, 1969* (Liège, 1971), vol. IV, pp. 2554-2572.

[2] The national projections which have been adopted in the latest United Nations revision were either supplied by national central statistical offices, or were available in national and international publications.

[3] The national projections differed from the standard form, described in the introduction to this report, in the base year—which ranged from 1961 to 1967—the final year, age structure, and also in the availability of the basic demographic measures implied in the projections.

[4] In the countries where the base year of the latest projections was earlier than 1965, the observed figures for the latter year differed from the projected figures. In all the cases where discrepancies were negligible, the 1965 observed estimates by sex and age were accepted, and the originally projected figures for the future years were prorated by cohort survival. For the countries where discrepancies in all ages between actual and projected population were substantial, the proration was considered insufficient, and new projections by sex and age were prepared by the Population Division. New projections were also prepared for the countries where data on composition of the population were presented by broad age groups only, or by five-year age groups but without distribution by single years of age and where interpolation methods were not appropriate. In those cases where the national projections were prepared up to 1980 only, the extension to 1985 was made under the assumption that mortality, fertility and migration would follow the trend between 1975 and 1980 or remain constant at the average level of this quinquennium.

[5] For some countries the measures were derived indirectly from the national projections and may deviate somewhat from the actual values assumed.

lation projections and countries often avoid introducing it even though migratory balances may be of significant size. In the projections presented here migration assumptions have been made in a few European countries, Argentina, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States of America.

In the following sections the recent demographic trends and projections by individual country in each of the more developed regions [6] are discussed. Various data to which reference is made in the text are given in the annex to this report and, in addition, significant data which were available only for developed countries are given in this chapter.

B. Europe

1. *Western Europe*

Population growth, 1950-1965

The population of Western Europe increased from 122 million in 1950 to 143 million in 1965, or by 16.9 per cent (table A.6.1). Among the countries the largest increases were in Switzerland (26.7 per cent), in the Netherlands (21.5 per cent) and in the Federal Republic of Germany (18.8 per cent). In France the percentage increase was the same as the average for the region, and in the other countries it was below this average. During this period the population of Western Europe grew at an accelerated rate amounting to 0.8, 1.0 and 1.2 per cent per year in each respective quinquennium between 1950 and 1965. The same trend was observed everywhere in the region, except West Berlin, where the population has declined for some years because of an unfavourable age structure.

Fertility

The population growth observed above was largely determined by the trends of fertility. Crude birth rates presented in table A.9.1 increased in Austria, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg, Switzerland, and in West Berlin, and declined in France and the Netherlands. In many countries the trends were more pronounced during the first ten years of the period, and then diminished at the beginning of the 1960s. For the region as a whole, the birth rate, resulting from the balancing of different levels in various countries, remained almost without change—at a level of about 18 per 1,000. Crude birth rates were influenced, however, by the age composition of the population, and fertility trends are indicated more accurately by the gross reproduction rates given in table IX. The data indicate an increase in the GRR in virtually all countries. Available data for a few years after 1965 indicate that fertility in each Western European country has either remained at about the 1960-1965 level, or has declined. In the Netherlands, which has the highest fertility in the region, the gross reproduction rate dropped by 6 per cent in 1965-1968. A look at the number of births and the marital fertility rates in this country shows that the first marked decline in fertility took place in 1965.[7]

Table IX. Gross reproduction rates in more developed regions, 1950-1965

Regions and countries	*1950-1955*	*1955-1960*	*1960-1965*
More Developed Regions	1.41	1.38	1.35
Europe	1.27	1.26	1.30
Western Europe	1.16	1.21	1.29
Federal Republic of Germany	1.00	1.11	1.20
France	1.34	1.32	1.38
Netherlands	1.50	1.51	1.54
Belgium	1.14	1.20	1.28
Austria	1.01	1.20	1.28
Switzerland	1.10	1.13	1.19
West Berlin	0.65	0.78	0.89
Luxembourg	1.01	1.04	1.13
Southern Europe	1.31	1.27	1.31
Italy	1.16	1.14	1.21
Spain	1.20	1.27	1.39
Yugoslavia	1.71	1.43	1.31
Portugal	1.51	1.50	1.51
Greece	1.20	1.12	1.06
Albania	2.98	3.20	3.07
Malta	1.67	1.48	1.25
Eastern Europe	1.45	1.35	1.26
Poland	1.77	1.66	1.33
Romania	1.45	1.34	1.02
German Democratic Republic	1.15	1.09	1.19
Czechoslovakia	1.44	1.30	1.18
Hungary	1.32	1.15	0.91
Bulgaria	1.24	1.12	1.08
Northern Europe	1.15	1.24	1.35
United Kingdom	1.09	1.22	1.36
Sweden	1.09	1.10	1.11
Denmark	1.24	1.24	1.25
Finland	1.47	1.38	1.29
Norway	1.25	1.38	1.40
Ireland	1.60	1.54	1.89
Iceland and Faeroe Islands	1.60	1.73	1.89
USSR	1.45	1.38	1.26
Northern America	1.61	1.78	1.70
United States	1.60	1.77	1.69
Canada	1.77	1.90	1.82
Australia and New Zealand	1.56	1.69	1.69
Australia	1.53	1.64	1.64
New Zealand	1.70	1.89	1.92
Japan	1.46	1.05	0.95
Temperate South America	1.79	1.79	1.73

[6] The developed regions in this chapter are presented in the same order as elsewhere in the report, namely Europe, USSR, Northern America, Australia and New Zealand, followed by Japan and Temperate South America, which geographically belong to the less developed areas.

[7] Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, I. *Loop van de bevolking, 1960-1966*; II. *Enige aspecten van de ontwikkeling van de vruchtbaarheid van de Nederlandse bevolking in de jaren 1960-1965* (1967), pp. 142-143.

For European countries where planning of the number and spacing of children is widespread,[8] the gross reproduction rate may also fail to reflect the real situation in fertility. The increase in the GRR shown in table IX might result from changes in the pattern of fertility and would not necessarily lead to a change in completed family size. Indeed, after the Second World War, there was a decline in the age at marriage in many European countries, and especially in those where fairly late marriage was customary.[9] This resulted in an increasing proportion of married women and hence, an increasing number of births, which explains to a large extent the stabilization or temporary rise in the gross reproduction rates.

Mortality

Crude death rates given in table A.9.1 did not change considerably in 1950-1965. In some countries, due mainly to the ageing of the population, the rates increased slightly, while in others there were fluctuations around the same level. There were only two countries, France and Switzerland, in which crude death rates continued to decline. It is noteworthy that in most countries the rates were at about the same level, ranging between 11 and 12.5, which reflects similarity both in mortality by age, and also in population age structure. The lowest crude death rate observed was in the Netherlands (7.8 in 1960-1965). In that country, in addition to very low mortality by age, a more youthful population structure favours a low crude death rate. The opposite influence of age structure can be seen in West Berlin, where, because of an older population structure, the crude death rate substantially exceeded the birth rate.

Expectation of life at birth continued to increase in all countries. However, since mortality was already low in each country, the gains in life expectancy were rather small. This refers especially to the Netherlands, where the gain in each five-year period consisted of only 0.6 years, compared with more than one year in some other countries. It should be noted also that while mortality declined continuously in most ages in all countries, the death rates for some age-sex groups in certain countries had a tendency to increase. This phenomenon was attributable to certain groups of causes of death.[10]

Migration

It should be noted first, that the study of international migration is significantly hampered by the lack of adequate statistical data. Even among European countries, where migration statistics are generally better than in many other regions, there are numerous gaps in coverage and problems of data comparability.[11] Because of this unsatisfactory state of migration statistics, and as censuses and vital registration are mostly quite accurate, migration balances are sometimes derived indirectly by subtracting natural increase from the population growth. Using the data derived with this method, migration can be presented by the figures shown in table X.

TABLE X. ESTIMATED NET MIGRATION FOR WESTERN, SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN EUROPE, 1950-1965 *

(Thousands of persons)

Regions and countries	*1950-1955*	*1955-1960*	*1960-1965*
Western Europe	+1 372	+2 525	+3 599
Federal Republic of Germany	+1 027	+1 500	+1 594
France	+290	+790	+1 478
Netherlands	−114	−25	+41
Belgium	+32	+55	+85
Austria	−85	−58	−5
Switzerland	+114	+183	+326
West Berlin	+106	+77	+67
Luxembourg	+2	+3	+13
Southern Europe	−1 396	−2 024	−1 544
Italy	−552	−613	−381
Spain	−277	−548	−672
Yugoslavia	−144	−384	−77
Portugal	−324	−340	−185
Greece	−75	−126	−203
Albania	+6	—	+5
Malta	−30	−13	−31
Northern Europe	−408	−163	+265
United Kingdom	−206 [a]	+81	+301
Sweden	+49	+44	+74
Denmark	−24	−28	+4
Finland	−39	−33	−12
Norway	−9	−7	−2
Ireland	−179	−220	−100

* Calculated from mid-year population estimates and natural increase.
[a] 1951-1955.

It can be seen from the table that the numbers of migrants who moved into Western Europe in the first part of the 1950s increased substantially in the following decade. Especially large increases were seen in France and in the Federal Republic of Germany. Migration movement into Western Europe was mainly the result of better economic opportunities in this region, while the major portion of immigrants came from Southern Europe. From this generalization France should be excluded, because a high proportion of all immigrants consisted of repatriates from Northern Africa.[12]

[8] See, for instance, D. V. Glass, " Family limitation in Europe: a survey of recent studies ", *Research in Family Planning* (Princeton University Press, 1962), pp. 231-261; *Population Bulletin of the United Nations No. 7* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 64.XIII.2), p. 98.

[9] D. V. Glass, " Fertility trends in Europe Since the Second World War, " *Population Studies*, vol. XXII, No. 1 (March 1968), pp. 103-146.

[10] *Population Bulletin of the United Nations No. 6—1962* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 62.XIII.2), p. 11; Jacques Légaré, " Mortality at age forty-five and over: recent trends in Norway and other countries with low mortality levels ", *Proceedings of the World Population Conference, 1965*, vol. II (United Nations publication, Sales No. 66.XIII.6), pp. 414-418; *Proceedings of the World Population Conference, 1965*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. 66.XIII.5), p. 254.

[11] See, for instance: A. J. Jaffe, " Amount and structure of international migrations " and Edith Adams, " International migration trends affecting Europe in the 1960s ", IUSSP, *International Population Conference*, vol. IV, pp. 2525-2535 and 2536-2553, respectively; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Emigrant Workers Returning to Their Home Country* (Paris, 1967).

[12] INSEE, " Perspectives d'évolution de la population de la France, population totale, population active et scolaire, ménages ", *Etudes statistiques*, No. 3, 15e année (Paris, 1964), p. 185.

Projections for countries, 1965-1985

According to estimates presented in table A.6.1, the population of Western Europe is expected to grow slowly, with the rate amounting to less than 1 per cent per year.[13] It is noticeable that the rates of growth implied in the projections in most countries are much lower than they were in the period 1960-1965. This decline is partly explained by the assumptions concerning fertility, mortality and migration made in the projections, and partly by the anticipated change in the age composition of the population. The latter factor refers, in particular, to women in the most reproductive ages, 20-29. It is this group that produces about 70 per cent of all births however their proportion in the total female population aged 15-49 will decline for some years in the future as a result of low fertility during the Second World War.

Fertility assumptions which were made in the national projections[14] are given in table A.7.1 in terms of the gross reproduction rates. According to these measures fertility is not expected to continue increasing further, except in West Berlin. In the projections for four countries, namely Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Switzerland, the gross reproduction rates are expected to be constant throughout the projection period at the level achieved by 1965. In the Netherlands, where fertility has been at the highest level in the region, the birth rates started to decline in the second half of the 1960s. The assumption of continuing decline was made up to 1976, when the GRR would be equal to 1.25. After that year a slight increase—to a rate of 1.29 by 1986—was assumed. A similar trend was assumed in the projections for Austria, where the GRR may decline from 1.29 in 1960-1965 to 1.25 in 1970-1975, and then increase again to 1.33 in 1980-1985. In Luxembourg and West Berlin, for which population projections were made by the Population Division, fertility was assumed to decline slightly in Luxembourg and to increase in West Berlin.

As mentioned, all Western European countries have experienced further declines in mortality since the 1950s, and it is reasonable to expect the continuation of the trend in future years. In the national projections for most countries, age-specific death rates were assumed to fall in accordance with the recent experience, and hence the expectation of life at birth given in table A.8.1 will increase further. However, since mortality has already reached a low level in this region, the gains in life expectancy are expected to be small, ranging from 0.3 of one year to a full year for each quinquennium. In two countries, namely Belgium and Switzerland, the projections presented in this report were simplified by using constant survival ratios from the life tables for 1959-1963.

In spite of its importance for population growth in this region, the migration factor was introduced in to the projections for only three countries, France, Luxembourg, Switzerland. In France, net immigration of slightly less than 150,000 individuals per year was assumed only up to 1970, and afterwards projections were made without assuming migration.[15] While in this country, as in all the others, the major portion of immigration comes from other European countries—mainly from Southern Europe—some repatriates from Algeria and some other African countries are included. In Switzerland, the annual number of net immigrants was assumed to be about 30,000 individuals, or less than half that estimated for 1960-1965 (table X). For Luxembourg, it was assumed that net immigration would continue the recent trend—at a level of 2,500 individuals per year.

2. *Southern Europe*

Population growth, 1950-1965

In general, the demographic picture in Southern Europe is less homogeneous than in the other European regions. Wider diversity in migration and fertility, and also in mortality, caused larger differences in population increase between 1950 and 1965—differences varying from 2.6 per cent for Malta to 53.1 per cent for Albania. Population growth in Malta was mainly affected by the factor of emigration, and in Albania by fertility. The Albanian fertility level was even higher than in a number of developing countries (table A.7.1, A.9.1). Between these extremes the population of Yugoslavia increased by 19 per cent, that of Spain and Greece by 13 per cent each, and that of Italy and Portugal, by around 10 per cent. Annual rates of growth did not follow the generally increasing trend of Western Europe. In this region the rates increased, declined or remained constant primarily in accordance with national changes in migration and fertility.

Fertility

The crude birth rates presented in table A.9.1 have not changed significantly since 1950. Actually, a marked and steady decline was observed in only in two countries —Malta and Yugoslavia—where the birth rates were relatively high. The birth rate also decreased in Greece, but since it had already been low, the percentage of decline

[13] West Berlin, where the rate of growth is expected to be negative throughout the projection period, is an exceptional case, mainly because of age structure.

[14] With the exception of Luxembourg and West Berlin for which projections were prepared by the Population Division, the following national publications containing demographic projections were used: Austria, *Soziale Sicherheit*, No. 4 (Vienna 1966); Belgium, Institut National de Statistique, *Bulletin de Statistique*, No. 1-2 (Brussels, 1967) (more detailed projections were also supplied by the Institut National de Statistique); France, " Perspectives d'évolution de la population de la France, population totale, population active et scolaire, ménages " in *Etudes Statistiques*, No. 3, 15e année (Paris, 1964); Federal Republic of Germany, Statistisches Bundesamt, *Vorausschätzung der Bevölkerung für die Jahre 1966 bis 2000* (Wiesbaden, 1967); Netherlands, Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, " Berekeningen over de Nederlandse bevolkingsgroei tot 2000 naar aanleiding van de na 1964 opgetreden versnelde geboortedaling ", in *Maandstatistiek van bevolking en volksgezandheid*, No. 9 (Hague, 1967) (more detailed projections were also supplied by the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics); Switzerland, *Demographic Trends, 1965-1980, in Western Europe and North America* (supplement country reports), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (Paris, 1966), pp. 275-280.

[15] The projections were recalculated making allowance for continued migration at a diminishing rate.

was much lower than in Malta and Yugoslavia. In the other countries, the rates increased slightly or remained at about constant levels. Gross reproduction rates given in table A.8.1 showed similar trends with more pronounced changes for some countries. In distinction from Western Europe, these changes are probably more related to the modification of family size. In Italy, for example, where the gross reproduction rate increased in 1960-1965, the number of births per marriage of 20 years' duration was estimated to have increased from 2.34 in 1949 to 2.55 in 1961.[16] In Malta and Yugoslavia, on the other hand, fertility decline during the post-war years clearly resulted from a trend towards smaller families.[17]

Some differences from other countries are observed in fertility trends in Spain and Portugal. While both of these countries passed into the low-fertility category in the 1920s they never reached those relatively very low levels which have been experienced in a number of other European countries. In Portugal, the gross reproduction rate declined from the level of 2.0 in 1920-1924 to 1.5 in 1950-1954, and stabilized thereafter. In Spain, on the other hand, the gross reproduction rate, after decreasing to 1.2 by the beginning of the 1950s, reversed its trend and has approached the present level of Portugal.[18]

Mortality

The crude death rates presented in table A.9.1 have been declining in all countries of the region, except Greece. In the latter country the death rate reached a very low level by the mid-1950s and then reversed that trend due to the ageing of the population.

The continuing rise of life expectancy in all Southern European countries (table A.8.1) reflected further improvement of health conditions during the period. In some countries, however, age-specific death rates remained constant or even increased in certain ages for specific calendar years,[19] and expectation of life increased, mainly due to the decrease in infant mortality and mortality among young children. Among the countries, the largest increases in expectation of life were in Albania and Yugoslavia where the gains constituted around six years each. In other countries, because of higher initial levels, the gains were smaller, ranging from three to five years. As the result of differential growth, life expectancy tended to converge among the countries during the period, although the gaps are still rather wide. In 1960-1965, the difference between the lowest and highest levels was about seven years, while in other European regions it did not exceed four years.

Migration

For most Southern European countries migration is an important factor of population growth. In contrast to Western Europe, this region experienced a substantial outward migratory balance estimated for the whole period of 1950-1965 as about 5 million persons, or 4.6 per cent of the 1950 population. While net emigration was largest in Italy and Spain, each of which lost around 1.5 million persons (table X), the intensity of migration between 1950 and 1965 was highest in Malta and Portugal, where the proportion of all migrants in the initial population of 1950 equalled 24 and 10 per cent respectively. During this period, emigration increased steadily in Greece and Spain, but with the exception of Malta it declined substantially in the last quinquennium in other countries.

Available national statistics on international migration indicate that emigrants from Southern Europe moved mainly inside the continent, particularly into Western and Northern Europe, and a relatively small portion moved to South and North America, Australia and New Zealand.[20]

Projections for countries, 1965-1985

According to the estimates presented in this report, the population of Southern Europe is expected to grow at an average rate of about 0.9 per cent annually (the level of 1960-1965) up to around 1980, and then it will decline to 0.8 per cent. Changes in the rate of growth by country in the projection period (table A.6.1) resulted partly from anticipated changes in the age-sex composition of the population, the most important of which are those in the number of females in the prime reproductive ages, and partly from assumptions concerning fertility, mortality and migration made in the projections.[21]

In the national projections of Malta, Portugal and Spain presented in this report, constant age-specific fertility rates at the levels of about 1960 for Portugal and Spain, and of 1967 for Malta throughout the projection period, were adopted (table A.7.1). In Albania and Yugoslavia,[22]

[16] Bacci, " Recent trends of Italian fertility ", IUSSP, *International Population Conference*, vol. I, p. 570.

[17] On the question of fertility trends in Yugoslavia see, for instance, *Yugoslav Survey*, October-December 1963, No. 15; D. Breznik and G. Todorović, " Projekcije stanovništa Jugoslavije po republikama za 1965-1986 ", *Stanovnisštvo*, January-June 1968, pp. 36-73; Z. Anicič, " Certain indicators of recent fertility trends of Yugoslav population ", IUSSP, *International Population Conference*, vol. I, pp. 495-509. Fertility trends in Malta are discussed in *Demographic Review of the Maltese Islands for the Year 1969* by the Central Office of Statistics.

[18] It has been observed that marriage cohort fertility rates are also close in these countries (see Glass, op. cit., p. 132). Among the factors supporting relatively high fertility in Spain and Portugal, religion and slow socio-economic development were mentioned. (Ryder, " Fertility in developed countries during the twentieth century ", *Proceedings of the World Population Conference, 1965*, vol. II (United Nations publication, Sales No. 66.XIII.6), p. 107.)

[19] *Demographic Yearbook 1966* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 67.XIII.1), table 19.

[20] In 1960-1965 only Malta had a larger proportion of emigrants who moved to other than European countries, mainly to Australia.

[21] Projections for Albania were prepared by the United Nations Secretariat.

[22] Greece, National Statistical Service, *Demographic Trends and Population Projections of Greece, 1960-1985* (Athens, 1966); Italy, M. Livi Bacci and F. Pilloton, *Poplazione e forze di lavoro delle regioni Italiane al 1981* (Rome, 1968); Malta, Central Office of Statistics, *Annual Abstract of Statistics*, No. 21 (1967); Portugal, Instituto nacional de estadistica, Centro de estudios demográficos, *Revista*, No. 16 (Lisbon, 1965); Spain, *Demographic Trends, 1965-1980, in Western Europe and North America* (supplement country reports), OECD (Paris, 1966), pp. 71-88; Yugoslavia, Dusan Breznik and Gordana Todorović, " Projeckcije stanovništva Jugoslavije po republikamazn 1965-1986 ", *Stanovnisštvo*, January-June 1968, pp. 36-73 (detailed projections were also supplied by the Yugoslavian Federal Institute for Statistics).

continuous fertility declines were assumed in such a way that gross reproduction rates would be reduced from 1.29 to 1.18 between 1965-1970 and 1980-1985 in Yugoslavia and from 2.47 to 2.30 in Albania during the same period. An assumption of a slight further fertility decline was also made for Greece. In Italy, a continuation of a recent trend of the gross reproduction rate was assumed for an increase of 10 per cent for 1980-1985 compared with the 1960-1965 figure.

Regarding mortality, assumptions were made for a continued decline in all Southern European countries except Malta, for which the projection was simplified by making use of the constant mortality level of 1967 throughout the projection period. According to these assumptions, the expectation of life will be increasing faster in those countries where it was relatively low initially, and slower in the others (table A.8.1). The only exception is Greece, where the assumed gains in life expectancy are larger than in any other European country with a similar level of mortality. Crude death rates implied in the projections may increase in most countries (table A.9.1) due to the rising proportion of the elderly population. In Albania and Portugal where the largest declines in mortality from relatively high levels were assumed, the rates would continue to decline. Unusually low death rates in Albania will result from the inherited young composition of the population.

Assumptions concerning migration have been introduced in the projections of Italy, Malta, Portugal and Spain. For national purposes, based on the observation of recent trends and assuming some measure of improvement in economic conditions, in general smaller amounts of emigration than in the past years were expected. In the four countries listed above, net outward movements were assumed to average 30,000, 3,500, 61,000 and 35,000 [23] individuals respectively, per year. In the projections of Greece and Yugoslavia no allowances for migration were made, although it was an important component of population growth in recent years.[24]

3. *Eastern Europe*

Population growth, 1950-1965

The population of Eastern Europe increased from 88 million in 1950 to 100 million in 1965, or by 13 per cent. Among the individual countries, the increases varied from a high of 28 per cent, to a low of 9 per cent. Population declined in the German Democratic Republic due to the migration factor (table A6.1). Annual rates of increase, in contrast to other European regions experiencing an acceleration in population growth, have declined in Eastern Europe since 1950. While decreases were observed in virtually all countries, they took different directions during the period. In Czechoslovakia and Poland, annual rates of growth have been declining continuously; in Romania, the average rate remained unchanged in the decade of the 1950s but dropped by almost half in 1960-1965. In Hungary, it decreased by as much as 70 per cent in the second half of the 1950s, and remained at that very low level afterwards. In Bulgaria, the rate of growth increased in 1955-1960 but declined again in the next quinquennium.

Fertility

The population growth described above has been mainly affected by the decline of fertility. The crude birth rates presented in table A.9.1 were decreasing in all countries during the period, except in the German Democratic Republic, where a marked increase in 1960-1965 was observed. The same trends were shown by the gross reproduction rate, which, according to the estimates given in table IX, declined by 20 per cent for the region as a whole since the 1950-1955 period. Among the individual countries, the largest decreases were in Romania (30 per cent) and in Hungary (31 per cent). Only in the German Democratic Republic did the gross reproduction rate increase—after declining by 5 per cent in 1955-1960, it increased by 9 per cent in the following five-year period.

The reduction of fertility in the Eastern European countries has followed a long-term trend, with some fluctuations. For instance, immediately after the Second World War, fertility increased for some years.[25] In the second half of the 1950s, an accelerated decline took place; this was considered to be the result of a tendency to limit the number of children in families,[26] promoted by the legalization of abortion in 1955 and the years immediately following. In the German Democratic Republic, on the other hand, the resort to legal abortion was sharply restricted in 1950, and the laws providing allowances at the birth of each child were adopted. It is believed that these measures promoted the increase of fertility.[27]

Mortality

Crude death rates, given in table A.9.1, declined in all countries during the period, except in the German Democratic Republic, where, due to an unfavourable age structure, the death rate increased by 12 per cent. Age-specific death rates decreased markedly in most ages, and especially large reductions appeared in infant mortality rates, which for the region as a whole dropped to about one third of original values from 99 per 1,000 live births in 1951 to 36 in 1965. Accordingly, the ex-

[23] For Spain, the original assumption of 50,000 emigrants per year was adjusted on the basis of the latest statistics.

[24] In projections for Greece it was mentioned that assumptions on migration had been avoided because of great uncertainty in its future trends.

[25] *Population Bulletin of the United Nations, No. 7* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 64.XIII.2), pp. 93-94.

[26] See, for example: Ryabushkin, " Social and economic development and demographic processes in the European Socialist countries ", *Proceedings of the World Population Conference, 1965* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 66.XIII.8), vol. IV, pp. 132-133; Vielrose, " Age-specific fertility rates in Poland ", *Proceedings of the World Population Conference, 1965* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 66.XIII.6), vol. II, p. 117.

[27] Mehlan, " Reducing abortion rate and increasing fertility by social policy in the German Democratic Republic ", *ibid.* pp. 224-227.

pectation of life at birth presented in table A.8.1 increased by 5.5 years for the region and among individual countries the gains varied from three to six years. The gap between the lowest and the highest expectations of life inside the region decreased to three years in 1960-1965, as compared to six years in 1950-1955.

Migration

Migration was not an important factor in population change within the region, except for the German Democratic Republic. In that country, the net balance of emigration in 1950-1965—estimated on the basis of total population change and natural increase—was a little more than two million. The rate of emigration was, however, much lower in 1960-1965 than in the preceding decade. The annual net balance in that decade was equal to about 187,000 individuals, and decreased to 94,000 individuals in 1960-1965. Other countries had negligible migratory movements; actually, only in Bulgaria was there a relatively large amount of net emigration, amounting to 160,000 individuals for the whole period. Of this total, 154,000 individuals were of Turkish extraction, who emigrated in 1950-1957.[28]

Projections for countries, 1965-1985

While anticipated changes in population of Eastern Europe (see table A.6.1) are largely the result of the assumptions concerning fertility and mortality trends made in projections,[29] the sex-age composition inherited from the past plays an important role. In particular, lower rates of growth in most countries in 1980-1985 —the last quinquennium of the projection period—will mainly result from the marked decline of birth rates, related to a lowered proportion of women in the prime reproductive ages (20-24) resulting from low fertility in the 1960-1965 period. Anticipated changes in age structure will also affect the crude death rates. They are expected to increase steadily in most countries (table A.9.1) because of the ageing of the population.

The assumptions concerning fertility given in table A.7.1 in terms of gross reproduction rates are based on the observation of its recent trends, existing population policies, and programmes for socio-economic development, which may influence the course of fertility. Accordingly, in Bulgaria and Hungary, where fertility was already very low, and in Hungary where some measures promoting its recovery had been adopted,[30] the gross reproduction rates were assumed to increase.

Fertility in Czechoslovakia and Poland—after a substantial reduction in recent years—was still relatively high, especially in Poland. Assumptions in the projections were made to allow for some further decline, and according to these assumptions, the gross reproduction rates may decrease from 1.33 in Poland and 1.18 in Czechoslovakia in 1960-1965, to 1.04 and 1.08, respectively in 1980-1985. In Romania, where the gross reproduction rate sharply increased in 1967 due to a restriction on abortions, fertility was assumed to decline again in such a way that the GRR would decrease from 1.73 in 1967 to 1.15 in 1980 and then remain at that level until the end of the projection period.[31] Finally, in the German Democratic Republic, where a pro-natalist population policy has existed since 1950, and where family planning practices are widespread, it appears that fertility may not increase or decrease markedly. It was assumed that the gross reproduction rate would remain at about the 1960-1965 level.

Regarding mortality, assumptions on its further decline were introduced in to the projections of each country. The expectation of life at birth presented in table A.8.1 for Eastern Europe may increase by 2.5 years by the end of the projection period—to 73.1 years.

External migration was considered to be negligible for Eastern European countries, and this component was not taken into account in the population projections.

4. *Northern Europe*

Population growth, 1950-1965

In general, Northern Europe experienced the lowest population growth among the European regions. The average increase from 1950 to 1965 amounted to 8.6 per cent as compared to 16.9 per cent for Western Europe and 13.1 per cent each for Southern and Eastern Europe. The annual rate of increase, while accelerating during the period, remaining lower than in the former two regions, equalized only by the lower rate for Eastern Europe in 1960-1965 (see table A.6.1). These averages for Northern Europe were heavily affected by the data for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with a population which constitutes about

[28] *Statisticheski Godishnik na Narodna Respublika Bolgaria*, 1962, p. 77; ——— 1967, p. 63.

[29] Czechoslovakia, *Demografie*, Nos. 2 and 3 (Prague, 1966), and *Statististiekê Prehledy*, No. 3 (1966); German Democratic Republic, Staatliche Zentral Verwaltung Für Statistik, *Voraussichtliche Entwicklung der Bevolkerung der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik und der Bezirke bis zum Jahre 2000*, 1966; Hungary, A Népességtudományi Kutató Intézet Közleményei, *Magyarország Népessegének Elöreszámitása (1966-2001)* (Budapest, 1968); Poland, Glówny Urzad Statystyczny Polskiej Rzeczypospolitej Lodowej, *Ludnošść Polski w Latach 1945-1965* (Warsaw, 1966) and Edward Rosset, *Polska Roku 1985, Wizja Demograficzna* (Warsaw, 1965); Romania, *Revista de Statistica*, No. 9 (Bucharest, 1967). For Poland and Romania more detailed projections by sex and age were prepared by the Population Division in consultation with the central statistical offices of these countries.

[30] See Magyar Kozlöny (Budapest, 29 January 1967). In Bulgaria, some authors analysing the reasons for declining fertility raised the question of whether more effective measures to encourage child-bearing would be required, N. Velichicova, " Zasho u nas se namolyava rojdaemosta ", Bulgarian weekly journal, *Pogled*, No. 22, 1966.

[31] In Romania, where fertility also reached a very low level by 1965, a policy restricting abortions and increasing allowances for families with three or more children was adopted in 1966 (Romania, *News from Romania, Weekly Bulletin*, No. 73, 1966). The immediate effect of this policy was that the number of births increased more than twice in the second half of 1967 and the gross reproduction rate for that year was 1.73, compared with 0.91 in 1966. However, in the fourth quarter of 1967, when the children conceived after the adoption of the law prohibiting abortions were born, the number of births declined by 15 per cent and the decline continued into the first quarter of 1968. See Romania, Central Statistical Office, *Bulletin Statistic Trimestrial*, No. 4, 1967, pp. 4-5, and No. 4, 1968.

70 per cent of the regional total. In that country, because of low fertility and an outward migratory balance, the population grew very slowly (0.2 per cent per year) from 1950 to 1955 and then accelerated rapidly because of a marked increase in fertility and a decrease in migration.

Fertility

Crude birth rates presented in table A.9.1 increased steadily in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and declined or fluctuated in other countries during the period. Similar trends were observed in the gross reproduction rates for all countries except Norway (table IX). In that country the influence of age structure was so strong [32] that while age-specific birth rates increased markedly, the crude birth rate declined steadily between 1950 and 1965.

The increase of fertility in the United Kingdom and Norway, and to a lesser extent in Sweden and Denmark, is largely related to the marriage factor. In particular, it has been observed that marriage rates, especially rates at young ages, increased in these four countries during the post-war years.[33] In some of these countries marital fertility also increased, making an additional contribution to gross reproduction rates. On the other hand, it was found that changes in patterns and trends in marital fertility did not necessarily lead to increases in the completed number of births per marriage.[34] In Finland, where marriage rates also increased during the period, but marital fertility decreased substantially,[35] both crude birth rates and gross reproduction rates declined.

Mortality

The crude death rates presented in table A.9.1 did not change greatly in Northern European countries after 1950. Only slight increases were observed in Denmark and Norway because of the ageing population. Ireland, with a high initial level, experienced a steady decline. There was also some decline in Finland and Iceland and the Faeroe Islands; in the latter areas very low death rates were due partly to a relatively young age structure. Expectations of life given in table A.8.1 indicate that there was further improvement in health conditions in each Northern European country. Life expectancy, already at a high level at the beginning of the period, increased by two more years for the region as a whole, reaching 71.3 years in 1960-1965. The gain was above the regional average in Finland and Ireland, where lower initial levels allowed larger increases, which amounted to three and four years, respectively.

Migration

As in Western and Southern Europe, migration has been an important factor in population change inside this region. Data calculated by the " balancing-equation " method (subtracting natural increase from population growth) show that each country experienced international migration during the period (table X). The amount, and in some countries, even trends, of migration differed from one five-year period to another. In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, for example, net outward migration in 1951-1955 changed to net inward migration in the next five-year period, and later increased by almost four times. A similar trend was also observed in Denmark, where the net balance of emigration for the 1950s was reversed in 1960-1965. In the last five-year period, a feature common to all countries was observed: the net emigration balance either dropped substantially or reversed to become immigration. These changes reflect the general recent trend of increasing emigration from Southern to Western and Northern Europe,[36] and also an increasing return movement of emigrants to their home countries.[37] In addition, countries of immigration attracted more migrants from the neighbouring countries of emigration inside the region.

Projections for countries, 1965-1985

Expected population growth in the Northern European countries (table A.6.1) depends on those assumptions concerning fertility, mortality and migration which were made in the projections,[38] and also on anticipated changes in age structure. The latter refers, in particular to the female population at ages 20-29. The proportion of this group within the total number of women in the reproductive ages 15-49 will increase in most countries

[32] The proportion of women at the most reproductive ages 20-29 in the total female population aged 15-49 decreased from 29 per cent in 1950 to 24 per cent in 1960.

[33] D. V. Glass, " Fertility trends in developed societies ", IUSSP, *International Population Conference*, vol. I, p. 480. It was observed that in Norway, for example, the percentage married among women in ages 20-24 and 25-29 increased from 26 and 58, respectively, in 1946 to 48 and 82 in 1965 (Gerd Skoe Lettenstrom, " Fertility trends in Norway since the Second World War ", *ibid.*, p. 557).

[34] In the United Kingdom where both marriage rates and marital fertility increased, the average number of births per marriage for the 1957 cohort was estimated at 2.06 and for the 1920 cohort, at 2.03, that is, they were about the same (D. V. Glass, " Fertility trends in developed societies ", *ibid.*, p. 486). In Norway, marriage rates increased and marital fertility decreased in 1950-1965, and live births per marriage cohort from 1946 to 1950 were estimated to remain the same (between 2.4 and 2.5) as per marriage cohorts from 1931 to 1940 (Gerd Skoe Lettenstrom, " Fertility trends in Norway since the Second World War ", *ibid.*, p. 559).

[35] Aarno Strömmer, " The demographic transition in Finland ", *Yearbook of Population Research in Finland* (Helsinki, 1969), pp. 101-116.

[36] G. Beijer, " International and National Migratory Movements ", *Quarterly Review of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration and the Research Group for European Migration Problems*, vol. VIII, No. 3, 1970, p. 99.

[37] The effect of the return movement may be seen in the case of Ireland, where about 25 per cent of the population consists of persons who returned from other countries. See Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development *Emigrant Workers Returning to their Home Country* (Paris, 1967), p. 35.

[38] Denmark, Denmarks Statistik, " Beregnede Folkotal 1963-1980 ", *Statistiske Efterretninger*, No. 6 (Copenhagen, 1964), pp. 103-107; Finland, projections were supplied by the Central Statistical Office of Finland; Ireland, OECD, *Demographic Trends, 1965-1980, in Western Europe and North America* (supplement country reports) (Paris, 1966), pp. 135-141; Norway, projections were supplied by Central Bureau of Statistics of Norway; Sweden, National Central Bureau of Statistics, " Befolkningsprojektion för riket 1967-1980 ", *Statistiska Meddelanden*, No. Be 1968:3 (Stockholm, 1968); United Kingdom, Central Statistical Office, *Monthly Digest of Statistics*, No. 268 (London, April 1968).

in the first half of the projection period, and will decline in the second and consequently produce changes in the number of births.

Three different courses of fertility (shown in table A.7.1) —in terms of gross reproduction rates—appeared in the national population projections. Fertility was assumed to increase slightly in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, where the gross reproduction rate was expected to rise from 1.28 in 1967 to 1.34 in 1985. It may continue to decline in Finland for some future years, and assumptions of constant fertility at the recent level throughout the projection period were adopted in Denmark, Ireland, Norway and Sweden. It is to be noted in this connexion that while any of these assumptions may deviate from the actual trends in the coming years, their comparison with the latest available data on fertility indicates no differences for the time being, except in Norway where the gross reproduction rate began to decline after 1965.

Recent trends in Northern Europe indicate that while mortality has been declining in all countries, in most cases the decline was faster in those countries where the mortality level was higher. It would be reasonable to expect that the converging trend would continue in future years if projections were made on a comparable base. However, the national assumptions suggest that while mortality may decline in Ireland, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, it will remain constant in Denmark, Finland and Norway. Accordingly, the gap between the highest and the lowest levels in expectation of life at birth—presented in table A.8.1—is wider in 1980-1985 than it was at the beginning of the projection period.

Migration assumptions were introduced in the projections for Ireland, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and no allowances for further international migration were made in other countries. In those three countries, net balances of migration were expected either to be reversed or reduced compared with recent trends. Thus, in the United Kingdom, a net emigration was assumed of 47,000 individuals in the year from mid-1967 to mid-1968 and of 55,000 in the year from mid-1968 to mid-1969, declining thereafter to 20,000 individuals a year from mid-1977 onwards. In Ireland, net emigration was assumed to decline from 20,000 individuals per year in 1965-1966 to 10,000 in 1970-1971, and to remain at that level until the end of the projection period. In Sweden, 10,000 individuals per year were expected to constitute the net inward movement during the projection period.

C. Union of soviet socialist republics

1. *Population growth, 1950-1965*

For the USSR, the period after the Second World War is characterized by a relatively high rate of population growth. In 1950-1965, the population increased by more than 50 million persons, or by 28 per cent—from 180.1 million in 1950 to 230.6 million in 1965 (table A.6.1). The average annual rate of growth during the period was around 1.7 per cent. This may be compared with about 1.3 per cent in annual population growth between the censuses of 1926 and 1939. However, population has not increased at a steady rate since 1950. The annual rate of growth accelerated from 1.7 per cent in 1950-1955 to 1.8 per cent in 1955-1960 and it declined to 1.5 per cent in the following five-year period. The decline has continued, and for 1965-1968 the population increase amounted to 1.0 per cent per year. Since international migration is practically non-existent in the Soviet Union, the changes in population growth since the Second World War have been determined mainly by the trends of birth and death rates, which are considered in the following paragraphs.

2. *Fertility*

The crude birth rate presented in table A.9.1 declined only slightly in the second half of the 1950s. Annual data during this decade indicates a stabilization of the birth rate at a level between 25 and 27. Beginning in 1960 there was a steady decline which brought the birth rate to 18.4 in 1965. The decline is mainly the result of two factors: first, the sex-age composition, which was greatly distorted by the Scond World War, and second, the decline in fertility.[39] The war produced a large deficit of men in certain reproductive age groups and thus affected the proportion of married women.[40] In addition, at the beginning of the 1960s, the youths born during the war began to enter marriageable age and hence, the number of marriages declined,[41] followed by the decline of births.

The general fertility rate remained rather stable in the 1950s, fluctuating in a very narrow range, from about 86 to 89 per 1,000 female population at age 15-49.[42] The rate increased to 90.6 in 1960-1961 and then began to

[39] Fertility decline is considered to be an even more important factor in reducing the crude birth rate. See A. G. Volkov, "O nekotorykh prichinakh snizhenia koeffitsienta rozhdaemosti", *Izuchenie Vosproizvodstva Naselenia* (Moscow, 1968), pp. 171-183.

[40] According to the 1959 census, for each 1,000 women aged 16 and over, 522 were married, compared with 605 in 1939, USSR, Central Statistical Office, *Itogi Vsesoyuznoy Perepisi Naselenia 1959 goda, SSSR (Svodny tom)* (Moscow, 1962), p. 73.

[41] The number of marriages per 1,000 population in 1960-1965 was as follows:

Year	*Rate of marriage*
1960	12.1
1961	11.0
1962	10.0
1963	9.1
1964	8.5
1965	8.7

Sources: USSR, Central Statistical Office, *Narodnoe Khozhaystwo SSSR v 1965 godu* (Moscow, 1966), p. 48; *Vestnik Statistiki*, No. 11 (Moscow, 1967), p. 93.

[42] The stability of general fertility in the decade of the 1950s could be partly due to the improvement of the sex ratio. In 1950 there were only 75 men per 100 women in the age group 15-49 years.

decline, dropping to 70.8 in 1965-1966. The decline was observed in each five-year age group, but a more pronounced reduction occurred in the ages above 25 years, and this significantly changed the pattern of age-specific birth rates. Younger women now contribute a larger share of total fertility than they did formerly.[43] The declining and changing pattern of age-specific birth rates is considered largely the result of wide spread family planning, related to increases in the number of working women, the growth of urban population, and a rising general cultural level for the population.[44] Gross reproduction rates changed as follows:[45]

Year	*GRR*
1938	2.15
1958	1.36
1961	1.30
1962	1.27
1963	1.23
1964	1.20
1965	1.20

3. *Mortality*

Although there were some fluctuations in the crude death rate during the 1950s, the trend was clearly towards a lower rate (see table A.9.1); it declined from 9.7 in 1950 to 7.1 in 1960. In the following years up to 1965 the death rate remained low, except for the years 1962 and 1965, when it increased due to flu epidemics.[46] Mortality rates by age continued to decline and the expectation of life increased from 64 years in 1954-1955 to 70 years in 1960-1961.[47] The gain of six years in that relatively short period was largely attributed to a decline in infant mortality, which was reduced from 81 per 1,000 live births in 1950 to 35 in 1960. In the following five years the decline in infant mortality was slow (from 35 in 1960 to 27 in 1965), and life expectancy at birth remained at a level of around 70.

A comparison of the present mortality indices with the pre-war period shows that from 1939 to 1965 the crude death rate decreased from 17.3 per 1,000 persons to around 7; infant mortality declined from 167 to 27, and life expectancy increased from 47 to 70 years. These changes in mortality compensated in some degree for the decline in birth rates, keeping the natural increase for a number of years at a relatively high level.

4. *Projections*

For the USSR, official projections of total population up to 1980 were supplied by the Central Statistical Office. These projections were used by the Population Division in preparing population estimates by sex and age for 1965-1985, and extending them afterwards to 2000. The anticipated changes in population, presented in tables A.4, A.5.1 and A.6.1, are partly the result of assumptions made concerning future trends in fertility and mortality,[48] and partly of changes of age structure.[49]

As for future fertility trends, it is assumed that fertility will remain constant until 1971, at the 1965-1966 level, when the gross reproduction rate was equal to 1.20. During the 1971-1980 period it will increase by 8 per cent and then remain constant till 1985 (table A.7.1). This assumption is based mainly on further improvement of the sex ratio, and therefore an anticipated increase in nuptiality resulting from the equality of the number of males and females in certain child-bearing ages,[50] and on expected further improvement in social services. The latter factor may stimulate some increase in fertility through a wider network of kindergartens, nursery schools and so on, where more children of working mothers can be cared for, and also through further improvement of housing conditions and other social services.

Although mortality in the USSR has already reached a low level, it still has reserve potential for futher decline. Infant mortality, for example, the level of which is estimated at 26, is still higher than in a number of European countries, and the downward trend is expected to continue. The same trend can be expected in mortality of the young and middle ages. On the other hand, mortality in the older ages, especially among women, is already very low, and may not decline further for some years. In these projections, moderate assumptions were made on the further decline of age-specific death rates. According to the assumption, expectation of life at birth will increase from 70 years in 1965-1966, to 72 years in 1980, and then remain constant up to 1985 (see table A.8.1).

In 1955 the sex ratio for this group had increased to 81, and by 1960, to 84. While in 1950 the deficit of men began at about age 20, by 1960, sex ratios were about normal for the ages under 30. The improvement of the sex ratio allowed an increase in the proportion of married women, and this could compensate for some decline in fertility.

[43] In 1965-1966 more than 65 per cent of total fertility fell in ages under 30, compared with 54 per cent in 1938-1939 (*Vestnik Statistiki*, No. 11 (1967), p. 89).

[44] USSR, Academy of Sciences, Institute of Economics, *Structura Narodnogo Khozyaistva SSSR* (Moscow, 1967), p. 168.

[45] *Vestnik Statistiki*, No. 11, 1967, p. 91.

[46] USSR, Central Statistical Office, *Narodnoe Khozyaistvo SSSR v 1962 godu* and . . . *v 1965 godu*, pp. 30 and 42, respectively.

[47] E. Rodina, R. Dmitrieva, " Postroenie tablits smertnosti i srednei prodolzhitelnosti zhizni naselenia SSSR ", *Vestnik Statistiki*, No. 2, 1965, p. 32, and . . . No. 11, 1967, p. 92.

[48] In formulating these assumptions, the official total population projections supplied to the Population Division and available national publications on the subject were used. For example: Skorotupova, " O sovershenstvovanii perspektivnykh raschetov chislennosti naselenia v SSSR ", *Voprosy Demografii* (Kiev, 1968), pp. 245-255; *Structura Narodnogo Khozyaistva SSSR* (Moscow, 1967), pp. 171-182.

[49] The number of women aged 20-24 (the age of highest fertility), is expected to increase by more than 80 per cent by 1980. Other things being equal, this increase will, naturally, be followed by a rising crude birth rate. On the other hand, a decline in the number of women in this age by 40 per cent in 1965, as compared to 1960, explains the reduction of the crude birth rate in 1965-1970, as compared with 1965-1966, although that 1965-1966 level of fertility was assumed to remain constant until 1971.

[50] In the five-year period 1965-1970, the sex ratio for the 25-29 age group increased from 98 to 101.

D. Northern America

1. *Population growth, 1950-1965*

The region of Northern America, comprising Bermuda, Canada, Greenland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, and the United States of America, experienced a relatively high and stable population growth in the 1950s, averaging 1.8 per cent per year (table A.6.1). In 1960-1965 the annual rate declined to 1.5 per cent, and continued to diminish afterwards. In Canada and the United States the rates of growth were nearly parallel in the 1950s, differing by about one per cent, and were converging in the beginning of the 1960s, reducing the difference to 0.4 per cent. The data on population for each calendar year show that the rates of growth in both these countries started to decline after 1957. In the United States the reduction was smoother and more even. In Canada, after a decline from 3.2 per cent in 1956-1957 to 1.8 per cent in 1961-1962, the rate of growth remained almost constant up to 1965-1966.

2. *Fertility*

The crude birth rates presented in table A.9.1, increased only slightly in 1955-1960 and then declined markedly in both the United States and Canada in the following five-year period. This decline started at the end of the 1950s and was a continuous process. The gross reproduction rates continued to rise steadily after 1950, reaching a peak in 1957 in the United States, and in 1959 in Canada. Since then, they have declined (see table IX).

Increased fertility in the post-war period resulted from a rise in the proportion of women marrying and having children at relatively young ages. In the United States, for example, the birth rate at age 15-19 increased by 88 per cent—from 51 in 1945 to 96 in 1957. It increased by the same percentage in the 20-24 years age group—from 139 to 261 between these two years.[51] Birth rates also increased at the older child-bearing ages of women (25-34), after the postponement of births in earlier years because of economic conditions and the war.[52] Another factor related to the high fertility in the 1950s was the rise in the completed number of births. It was estimated that the completed number of births per 1,000 women increased from about 2,300 of 1906-1915 cohorts to around 3,200 for the cohorts, born in the 1930s in the United States, and in Canada these numbers for the corresponding cohorts are estimated at 2,800 and 3,200 average, respectively.[53] It is emphasized, however, that the rise in completed fertility was not brought about by an increase in the proportion of large families, but rather by the reduction of childlessness and one-child families, and by a rise in the proportion of families with at least two children.[54]

Since the end of the 1950s, declining fertility has been observed in all reproductive ages in both the United States and Canada. For age 25 years and over, the decline can be attributed to the effect of younger child-bearing, which has increased the proportion of women who have had all the children they wanted by a given age. Decreasing rates for ages under 25 is considered to be partly the result of a rise in age at first marriage, and partly the wider practice of contraception. A shift to smaller families also is not excluded.

3. *Mortality*

The crude death rates given in table A.9.1 show that while in Canada the rate declined in each five-year period, reaching the level of 7.6 by 1965, the rate in the United States remained virtually without change, fluctuating around 9.5. Although these differences between the two countries are partly the result of the age compositions,[55] the main cause is in mortality levels by age. In the United States the age-specific death rates were higher than in Canada for most ages during the whole period of 1950-1965.[56]

Expectation of life at birth presented in table A.8.1 increased in both countries during the period, but the larger gain was achieved in Canada even though the initial level was higher in that country. One of the factors which promoted faster growth in life expectancy at birth in Canada was a decline in infant mortality—from 41.5 in 1950 to 23.6 in 1965. In the United States this index had already been at the level of 29.2 in 1950, and its decline to 24.7 in 1965 had a smaller effect on further increases of life expectancy at birth. In the United States life expectancy increased markedly between 1940 and 1955—by about 7 years—and after 1955 little change was recorded.

4. *Migration*

International migration is an important factor in the population growth of both Canada and the United States. For the period from 1951 to 1965, the migratory gains amounted to about 5 million in the United States,[57] and more than 1.3 million in Canada.[58] These gains constituted 3.2 per cent and 9.8 per cent, respectively, of the populations in 1950. The annual volumes of net immigration varied from 242,000 to 397,000 in the United States and from 16,000 to 201,000 in Canada, and, consequently,

[51] National Center for Health Statistics, *Natality Statistics Analysis (United States, 1963)*, Series 21, No. 8, March 1966, p. 8.

[52] *Ibid.*, pp. 7, 8.

[53] A. A. Campbell, " Recent fertility trends in the United States and Canada ", *Proceedings of the World Population Conference, 1965* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 66.XIII.6) (vol. II), pp. 200-201; Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Analytical and Technical Memorandum, No. 4* (The population projections for Canada, 1969-84) (Ottawa, April 1970), p. 16.

[54] A. A. Campbell, op. cit., p. 201; N. B. Ryder, " The time series of fertility in the United States ", IUSSP, *International Population Conference*, vol. I, p. 595.

[55] The population of Canada is younger than that of the United States; in 1960 for example, the proportion of the population under age 25 was 48.1 per cent in Canada and 44.7 per cent in the United States.

[56] See, *Demographic Yearbook 1966* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 67.XIII.1), pp. 424, 437.

[57] United States of America, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 368, 27 June 1967.

[58] Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Analytical and Technical Memorandum, No. 4* (The population projections for Canada, 1969-84) (Ottawa, April 1970), p. 10.

the gains through migration accounted for between 9 and 17 per cent and between 5 and 41 per cent respectively, of the annual increases in population. As for the general trends after 1950, immigration increased in the United States and declined in Canada. National statistics for Canada suggest that the decline of the net migratory balance was due to lower immigration, rather than to the outflow of people to the United States, where Canadian emigrants usually go. Annual emigration from Canada to the United States averaged about 40,000 in the 1950s and almost 50,000 in 1960-1965 period. Net immigration for the United States and Canada from 1951 to 1965 is as follows:

	1951-1955	*1956-1960*	*1961-1965*
		(Thousands)	
United States .	1 462	1 583	1 885
Canada	599	484	259

A considerable part of the immigration into both countries after 1950 continued to come from Europe. More recently a substantial proportion of the migrants entering the United States was of Latin American origin.

5. *Projections for countries, 1965-1985*

The future population trends for Northern American countries (table A.6.1) are mainly the result of those assumptions concerning further developments of fertility, mortality, and migration which were adopted at the time the projections were made.[59]

The assumed fertility trends presented in table A.7.1 in terms of gross reproduction rates were derived from the national projections[60] used in this report. In the projections for the United States, four series of assumptions based on the birth cohort approach were made. According to these assumptions, fertility was expected to either increase or to decline, resulting in the following gross reproduction rates by 1985: series A, 1.66; series B, 1.53; series C, 1.36; and series D, 1.19, as compared with 1.43 for 1965. During the period of projection only slight fluctuations in these values were expected. By the time the projections presented in this report were being prepared, actual estimates of the gross reproduction rates for 1966 and 1967 became available; for those two years the values were 1.34 and 1.25, respectively. Since these actual values were already somewhere between series C and series D, the former series was adopted here as a medium variant of the projections.[61] In the national projections for Canada, three variants of expected fertility trends were made, namely high, medium and low, and in all, age-specific birth rates were anticipated to decline in various degrees. This report presents population projections implying the medium variant for fertility.

For future mortality trends, only one assumption in each country was adopted, namely that age-specific death rates would continue their slow decline. Accordingly, expectations of life at birth, presented in table A.8.1, may gain as little as 0.9 year in the United States and 0.7 year in Canada by 1980-1985. This small further rise in the expectations of life agrees closely with general assumptions made elsewhere in this report for areas where mortality is already low. In the United States estimations of future age-sex specific death rates were based on mortality projections by causes of death prepared in 1957,[62] and the close correspondence between the actual expectation of life in 1965 (70.2 years) and the figure estimated for that year (70.6) according to those projections, is worth noting.

Net volumes of immigration and the composition of migrants by sex and age anticipated in the projections were based mainly on the observation of recent trends. For the United States a slight allowance for an increase in the annual migratory balance—to 400,000 after 1965—was made, and it was assumed that this volume would continue throughout the projection period. For Canada, in view of wide fluctuation of migrants in the recent years, three assumptions concerning future trends were made: net volumes of immigration per year may amount to 120,000 under the high, 70,000 under the medium and 20,000 under the low assumption. This report presents the projection based on the medium assumption.

E. Australia and New Zealand

1. *Population growth, 1950-1965*

Australia and New Zealand experienced the highest rates of population growth of all the more developed regions, and these rates declined only slightly after 1950. Between 1950 and 1965 annual rates of growth by quinquennial period averaged from 2.3 to 2.0 per cent for these two countries, as compared to 2.1 to 0.4 per cent for other developed regions (table A.6.1). In both Australia and New Zealand, population increased at virtually the same rate, differing by only 0.1 per cent after 1950-1955.

2. *Fertility*

The crude birth rates presented in table A.9.1 have changed very little since 1950. In Australia the birth rate declined slightly and in New Zealand it increased somewhat in 1955-1960, and then declined again to the level of 1950-1955. Because of the influence of the age composition of the population, the changes in crude birth rates do not reflect fertility trends accurately.[63] Indeed,

[59] Future estimates for Bermuda, Greenland, and St. Pierre and Miquelon were added on the assumption that population growth in these areas would continue at rates roughly comparable with those of the 1950s and 1960-1965.

[60] United States of America, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 381, 18 December 1967. Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *1966 Census Data and Recent Population Projections for Canada* (Ottawa, August 1968).

[61] Series C may be also too high. Now new national projections are available in which series A of the projections used in this report was deleted, and series E, assuming lower fertility than series D, was added. See, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 448, 6 August 1970.

[62] United States of America, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Report*, Series P-25, No. 381, p. 36.

[63] For example, the proportion of women at age 20-24 in the total female population at ages 15-49 declined significantly in Australia in the second half of the 1950s. This decline resulted in a reduction of the crude birth rate in 1955-1960 in spite of increasing fertility for that five-year period. For more detailed observation of changes in age structure and its influence upon birth rates, see, W. D. Borrie, " Fertility in Australia: A review of recent trends ", IUSSP, *International Population Conference*, vol. I, pp. 516-517.

the gross reproduction rate increased in New Zealand in each five-year period and after increasing in Australia in 1955-1960, it remained stable during the 1960-1965 period (table IX). Annual data indicate that gross reproduction rates increased steadily in both countries up to 1961, and after that year they declined consistently.

Increased fertility was observed in most reproductive ages in the 1950s and it was especially pronounced in ages 20-29. This was mainly the result of a decline in the average age at first marriage, and of an increase of the proportion of married women in all child-bearing ages due to a rise in remarriages among the divorced and widowed.[64] The increase in age-specific birth rates did not seriously affect the completed fertility, which in the case of Australia, for instance, was rather stable, remaining at the level of around 2.5 children per marriage.[65] The decline in fertility for all reproductive ages after 1961 is considered attributable to both demographic and economic factors.[66]

3. *Mortality*

Due partly to the substantial numbers of immigrants, most of whom were young adults, the age composition in both Australia and New Zealand was rather favourable, and crude death rates have been quite low since the early part of this century. While the proportion of the aged in the population has increased, age-specific death rates have decreased, with the net result that crude death rates changed very little, but remained at a level of around 9 per 1,000. Expectation of life at birth, which differed between the two countries by less than one year, increased by six years in both Australia and New Zealand during the 1950-1965 period (table A.8.1). This relatively high increase in life expectancy brought it closer to the levels in other developed countries, reducing the gap with Northern America for example, from 4.4 years in 1950-1955 to 0.7 in 1960-1965.

4. *Migration*

For the period 1951-1965, net immigration in Australia amounted to 1,219,000 individuals, and in New Zealand, 194,000 individuals.[67] In total population increase, these volumes constituted 38 per cent for Australia and 26 per cent for New Zealand. During the period net gains through migration fluctuated widely in both countries, dropping by one half in some years and then rising again. The following data by five-year periods show that the net migratory balance declined slightly in Australia and decreased in New Zealand in 1956-1960 but recovered in the next quinquennium:

Net immigration (in thousands)

	1951-1955	*1956-1960*	*1961-1965*
Australia	414	405	400
New Zealand .	69	45	70

Lower net gains for some years are partly the result of the relatively greater loss of population moving into other countries, in particular to Canada and the United States, and there is also some emigration from New Zealand to Australia.[68]

5. *Projections, 1965-1985*

The changes in population presented in table A.6.1 are mainly the result of those assumptions concerning fertility, mortality, and migration which were adopted in the national projections used in this report.[69] Regarding future fertility, there was no clear information to suggest whether the trend of decline which had been observed since 1961 would continue further, or whether it might rise at some time.[70] Hence, in these interim projections for both Australia and New Zealand, fertility was assumed to be constant throughout the projections period at the level of 1967 when gross reproduction rates were equal to 1.39 and 1.57, respectively.

As can be seen from table A.8.1, mortality assumptions are not similarly comparable. While it was assumed in the projections for Australia that age-specific death rates would decline somewhat by 1985, the projections of New Zealand made no allowance for further reduction and the survival ratios of the 1960-1962 life tables were used for the whole projection period. This simplified assumption is based on the consideration that since mortality is already very low, its further decline can only slightly affect future population which, of course, will be mainly determined by fertility and migration.

Assumptions concerning migration were included in the population projections of both Australia and New Zealand. These assumptions were based mainly on studies of the recent trends of immigration and emigration, but Government programmes for recruiting and assisting immigrants also were taken into account. In the projections for Australia, only one assumption

[64] In Australia, the average age of marriage for bachelors and spinsters decreased from 28 years for men and 25 years for women in the 1920s to about 25 and 22 years, respectively in 1967. The proportion of ever married females in 1947 and 1961 were as follows:

Age group	*1947*	*1961*
20-24	48.6	60.5
25-29	79.0	87.6
30-34	86.3	92.3
35-44	87.2	93.5

SOURCE: Borrie, op. cit,, pp. 518-519.

[65] *Ibid.*, pp. 522, 523, 525.

[66] For detailed discussion see K. G. Basavarajappa, " Trends in age-duration-specific fertility rates of non-Maoris in New Zealand, 1936-66 ", and Borrie, op. cit., pp. 510-514, 519, 522.

[67] The data according to official statistics: for Australia, Department of Immigration, *Australian Immigration, Consolidated Statistics* (Canberra, 1968), No. 2; for New Zealand, *New Zealand Official Yearbook, 1967* (Wellington), p. 59.

[68] See C. A. Price, " International migration—Australia and New Zealand ", IUSSP, *International Population Conference*, vol. IV, p. 2622.

[69] Australia, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, *Interim Projections at the Population of Australia (1968 to 2000)* (Canberra, 1969). New Zealand, Department of Statistics Publication, *New Zealand Population and Labour Force Projections, 1968-2000* (Wellington, 1968).

[70] It was noted in the projections for these countries that the investigations into long-term fertility trends using the " cohort-analysis " approach were being undertaken, and on their completion more basic assumptions could be worked out.

—representing the round figure of 100,000 individuals per year—was adopted.[71] In New Zealand, where there was a net emigration in 1967, three alternative assumptions were made: first, that there would be a net outflow of 5,000 individuals per year (projections based on this assumption have been done only up to 1970); secondly, that the net balance of migration would be nil; and thirdly, that a net inflow of 5,000 individuals per year would continue throughout the projection period. In this report, future population estimates for the country are based on the last variant.

F. Japan

1. *Population growth, 1950-1965*

During the period 1950-1965 and particularly in the 1950s, Japan experienced a decline in population growth unprecedented in history. Beginning after 1948—a year with an increase of about 2.4 per cent—the rate of growth dropped to 1.1 per cent in 1955. After that year the annual rate of growth declined further to 0.9 per cent, and then increased slightly after 1961, averaging 1.0 per cent for 1960-1965 (table A.6.1). In other words, population growt hin Japan—at the end of the 1940s about equal with that of contemporary less developed countries—in less than ten years declined to the level prevailing in Europe.

2. *Fertility*

The above change in population growth was mostly attributed to the decline of fertility. The crude birth rate presented in table A.9.1 dropped from 24 per 1,000 in 1950-1954 to 18 (which is the level of Western Europe) in 1955-1960, and still declined somewhat more in the first half of the 1960s. Annual data indicate that the birth rate started to decline from a high level of 34.3 in 1947, and was reduced to 17.3 by 1958, fluctuating around that low level afterwards. The low birth rate, resulting from an exceptionally large and rapid reduction of age-specific fertility, could have fallen to an even lower level. This might have occurred if the age composition of the population—inherited from previous trends—had not been relatively young. The youthful age structure minimized the decline.[72] The gross reproduction rate decreased from 2.26 in 1947 to 0.99 in 1957 and then fluctuated around that level for the remainder of the period. The decline in fertility since 1947 has been observed in all the female child-bearing ages, but it was especially large among women over age 30. In 1960 the birth rate for ages 20-29 constituted 66 per cent of that in 1947, and for age 30-44, only 24 per cent.[73] As a result, in Japan now, as in many European countries, about 70 per cent of the total fertility falls in the ages under 30. Within this group, however, there is an unusually heavy concentration of births at ages 25-29, mainly because of late marriage.

Available information shows that the decline in fertility resulted from widespread family planning associated with the rapid social and economic development of the post-war years. Special surveys on fertility and family planning, taken at the beginning of the 1960s, indicate that the dominant motives for limiting family size were the desire for high educational attainment for children, followed by economic considerations and the protection of the mother's health.[74] In addition, Government policy, which since 1948 has permitted, if not supported, the wide propagation of family planning information was favourable to the quick decline of fertility.

3. *Mortality*

During the 1950s the death rate in Japan declined from 10.9 per 1,000 population in 1950 to 7.5 in 1958. Although there were some fluctuations between these two years, the trend was clearly towards lower rates. After 1958 when Japan became one of the countries with the lowest death rate among the more developed regions (table A.9.1), the decline slowed down. Expectation of life at birth rose from 61.3 in 1950-1952 to 70.3 in 1965. The gain of 9 years, which is one of the largest among the countries with similar initial levels, shows remarkable improvement in health conditions in Japan during the period. The increase would be more striking if the comparison were made with the life expectancy for 1947. For that year ${}^{0}e_{0}$ was estimated at 52 years and four years later it rose to 61.3.[75] Such a drastic increase for a very short period was mainly the result of the reduction of infant mortality from 77 per 1,000 live births in 1947, to 57 in 1951. In the following years infant mortality decreased to 40 in 1955, 31 in 1960 and 19 in 1965.

4. *Migration*

In general, migration movement into and out of Japan has been taking place for a long time. Before 1945 the numbers of emigrants exceeded those of immigrants; from that year and up to 1949 there was a reverse trend, and since 1950 the net balance of migration has been almost nil.[76] In total, it is judged that about 1.3 million Japanese are living in other countries, mainly in Latin and Northern America where they emigrated during various years.[77]

[71] Besides uncertainty in the future trend of migration, this round figure was selected for convenience in case a recalculation of projections or the introduction of different figures for net immigration is required.

[72] In conditions of a stable population, the crude birth rate for Japan was estimated at 13.3 per 1,000 for 1957. See, Masabumi Kimura, "Current fertility patterns in Japan", *Proceedings of the World Population Conference, 1965* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 66.XIII.6), vol. II, p. 215.

[73] Institute of Population Problems, *The Journal of Population Problems*, No. 100 (Tokyo, January 1967), p. 52.

[74] Masabumi Kimura, op. cit., pp. 216, 218.

[75] Japan, Ministry of Health and Welfare, *Showa 42-nen Kani Seimei-hyo (1967 Abridged Life Tables)* (Tokyo, June 1968), pp. 20-22.

[76] Japan, Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister, *Japan Statistical Yearbook, 1966*, p. 11.

[77] International Catholic Migration Commission, *Migration News: A Hundred Years of Japanese Migration*, No. 5 (Geneva, 1969). See also Statistical Supplement to this publication, *Migration, Facts and Figures*, No. 70.

5. *Projections*

Estimates of future population by sex and age, based on the 1965 census returns, were prepared by the Population Division in consultation with the national Institute of Population Problems. In these projections presented in table A6.1 the assumption concerning mortality trend was retained as it had been in the national projections prepared in 1964 [78] and only a slight adjustment was made for the difference with the latest available estimate. According to this assumption, expectation of life at birth will increase from 70.3 in 1965 to 74.1 in 1975 and then remain at that level up to the end of the projection period. The level was retained in extended projections to 2000 (table A.2.1). For fertility, it was expected that the gross reproduction rate would increase from 0.98 in 1964-1965 to 1.10 in 1985 and then remain at that level up to 2000. This assumption is founded mainly on recent data which showed some indication, although very weak, that fertility had probably begun to recover. Migration, because of its insignificant effect on population growth, was not introduced in the projections.

G. Temperate South America

While population statistics in Temperate South America are generally not as satisfactory as those in the other more developed regions, they have improved in recent years, and now provide a much better base for demographic analyses and projections than they did ten or fifteen years ago. Comments on the recent demographic trends given in the following paragraphs are based on available official data, and on estimates made by the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), other institutions and scholars, and by the Population Division. Population projections by sex and age, which are discussed in section 4, for Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, were prepared by CELADE in consultation with the Population Division, and national projections were used for Argentina.[79]

1. *Population growth, 1950-1965*

Among the developed regions, Temperate South America has obviously experienced one of the highest rates of population growth. According to the estimates presented in table A.6.1, its total population increased from 27 million in 1950 to 36 million in 1965, or by 35 per cent. A larger relative increase—39 per cent—was observed only in Australia and New Zealand. By individual country, the increase was above the regional average in Paraguay—where conditions are virtually those prevailing in less developed countries—and in Chile. The percentage increase during the fifteen years was 53 in Paraguay and 44 in Chile. During the same period the gain was below the regional level in Argentina (32 per cent) and in Uruguay (24 per cent). Annual rates of growth, resulting mainly from the trends in fertility and mortality, were consistently higher in Chile and Paraguay, where they even increased between 1950 and 1965. While the birth rates declined steadily in both Chile and Paraguay during the period, this increase in the rate of growth was caused by a substantial decline in death rates. The death rates were very high compared with those of Argentina and Uruguay in 1950-1955, but declined by more than 30 per cent in 1960-1965.

2. *Fertility and mortality*

Crude birth and death rates, shown in table A.9.1 declined in all countries except Uruguay during the period. In Uruguay, the birth rate—considered to have been relatively low for some time [80] increased slightly in 1955-1960 and then declined again to 22.1 per 1,000, near the 1950-1955 level. The death rate in Uruguay reached the lowest level (8.2) inside the region by 1954, increasing somewhat after that year. Since expectation of life at birth increased (table A.8.1), the upward trend in the death rate was due to the ageing of the population. In Argentina, which is another country in the region with low fertility and mortality, the birth rate remained mostly within the narrow range of 24 to 25 between 1951 and 1957, and decreased to 21 by 1965. The crude death rate was already less than 9 per 1,000 in the beginning of the period, and declined only slightly during the whole period. As the expectation of life in Argentina has reached a high level, and may soon reach 70 years, only a small decline, or variation, can be expected in the crude death rates in the future years.

Chile and Paraguay experienced parallel trends in both birth and death rates during the period.[81] Crude birth rates, which were estimated at 38.8 per 1,000 in Chile and at 47.2 in Paraguay in 1950-1955, declined slowly to about 36 and 44, respectively, in 1960-1965. On the other hand, crude death rates declined sharply between 1950 and 1965, reaching the level prevailing in many developed countries. However, though the values of the crude death rates, which are at present around 10, are even lower than in a number of European countries, the level of mortality as indicated by the expectation of life at birth (table A.8.1) is still considerably higher in these two countries. The low level of crude death rates in Chile and Paraguay is obviously influenced by the relatively young population age structure.

3. *Migration*

Temperate South America, known in the past as a region of relatively large migratory gains, experienced a smaller net gain after the Second World War, particularly since the 1950s. This was mainly the result of the decline

[78] Japan, Institute of Population Problems, *Future Population Estimates for Japan by Sex and Age: for October 1 from 1955 to 2015 (estimated in June 1964)* (Tokyo, 1964).

[79] Julio Morales, *Chile: Nuevas proyecciones de población por sexo y grupos de edades, 1960-2000*, CELADE, Serie A, No. 99 (Santiago, Chile, 1969); Jorge Vidal, *Paraguay: Proyección de la población — por sexo y grupos de edades, 1960-2000*, CELADE, Serie A, No. 95 (Santiago, Chile, 1969); Agustín García, *Uruguay: Proyección de la población por sexo y grupos de edades, 1963-2003*, CELADE, Serie A, No. 101 (Santiago, Chile, 1970); Argentina, Instituto Nacional de Estadistica y Censos, *Proyección quinquenal de la población, 1965-2000.*

[80] *Population Bulletin of the United Nations, No. 7* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 64.XIII.2), p. 73.

[81] Statistical information for Paraguay is not complete and the estimates given in attached tables may not be accurate.

of traditional emigration from Europe into this region,[82] but it is also a result of the fact that Governments in Temperate South America became increasingly selective in their immigration policies, and endeavoured to attract skilled labor.[83] Among the individual countries, Argentina is known to have been the most important country of immigration in the past. While the volume of immigration has now decreased, there are still streams of migrants, particularly from neighbouring countries. During the 1960-1965 period, a net gain of about 25,000 individuals per year was estimated.[84] Immigration was important for Paraguay and also for Uruguay. However, in recent years there has been a preponderance of outward movements from these countries towards Argentina. Migration data in these cases are insufficient and too unreliable to provide satisfactory estimates of the volume of movement.

4. *Projections for countries, 1965-1985*

The changes in future population growth (table A.6.1) are mainly the result of assumptions concerning fertility and mortality and, to only a minor extent, assumptions on migration which have been adopted in the projections.

Assumptions concerning fertility and mortality in terms of gross reproduction rates and expectations of life at birth are presented in tables A.7.1 and A.8.1. For Argentina and Uruguay, where fertility has been low and rather stable, it was assumed that the Uruguayan gross reproduction rate might remain at the initial level throughout the projection period. For Argentina it was assumed to decline slightly from 1.5 in 1965-1970 to 1.4 in 1980-1985. For Chile and Paraguay, it is assumed that the recent declining trend in fertility will continue. Though Paraguay has a very high fertility rate, its decrease, due to the prevailing socio-economic and cultural conditions in this country, is assumed to be slower than that in Chile.

The projections indicate a further gain in life expectancy at birth in each of the four countries. These gains are assumed to follow the pattern suggested by the United Nations model life tables at appropriate mortality levels, so that larger increases are expected in Chile and Paraguay, where higher levels of mortality exist.

International migration was not expected to be an important component in future population growth. In Argentina, a constant number of 25,000 annual immigrants, the amount similar to that observed during the 1960-1965 period, has been assumed throughout the projection period. In other countries, no allowances were made for migration in future years.

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[82] Arthur Hehl Neiva, "International migration affecting Latin America", *The Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly*, vol. XLIII, No. 4 (October 1965), Part 2, p. 128; Julio Morales-Vergara, "Evolution of the magnitude and structure of international migratory movements in Latin America (1958-67)", IUSSP, *International Population Conference*, vol. IV, pp. 2606-2611.

[83] *World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1963* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 66.XIII.2), p. 114.

[84] Argentina, Instituto Nacional de Estadistica y Censos, *Proyección quinquenal de la población, 1965-2000*, p. 23.

Annexes

The totals for the world, more developed and less developed regions, given in the following tables, have been adjusted to take into account the discrepancies between international immigration and emigration assumptions.

Table A.1. Total population and annual rates of growth by region, 1965-2000

A.1.1. MEDIUM VARIANT

Area and region	Population (thousands)								Annual rates of growth (percentage)						
	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
World total	3 289 002	3 631 798	4 021 758	4 456 688	4 933 463	5 438 169	5 961 389	6 493 642	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7
More developed regions	1 037 492	1 090 297	1 147 396	1 210 051	1 274 995	1 336 499	1 396 071	1 453 528	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
Less developed regions	2 251 510	2 541 501	2 874 362	3 246 637	3 658 468	4 101 670	4 565 318	5 040 114	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0
East Asia	851 877	929 932	1 011 208	1 095 354	1 181 715	1 265 342	1 346 196	1 424 378	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1
Mainland region	712 519	779 421	848 026	918 774	992 417	1 064 165	1 133 770	1 200 841	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1
Japan	97 950	103 499	109 948	116 347	121 346	125 330	129 055	132 760	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
Other East Asia	41 408	47 011	53 234	60 233	67 952	75 847	83 372	90 777	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.7
South Asia	981 046	1 125 843	1 295 954	1 485 714	1 692 615	1 911 819	2 134 087	2 353 841	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.0
Middle South Asia	664 868	761 809	875 462	1 001 046	1 136 873	1 279 761	1 423 525	1 564 963	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.1	1.9
South-East Asia	249 349	286 925	330 933	380 367	434 389	491 775	550 165	607 709	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.0
South-West Asia	66 829	77 109	89 559	104 302	121 352	140 283	160 398	181 169	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.4
Europe	444 642	462 120	479 369	497 061	515 047	532 636	550 901	568 358	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Western Europe	143 143	148 619	153 360	158 214	163 346	168 679	174 233	179 266	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Southern Europe	122 750	128 466	134 212	140 059	145 954	151 605	157 203	162 674	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Eastern Europe	100 060	104 082	108 227	112 392	116 148	119 607	123 569	127 277	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6
Northern Europe	78 689	80 953	83 570	86 396	89 599	92 745	95 897	99 141	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
USSR	230 556	242 612	255 584	270 634	286 882	302 011	316 145	329 508	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8
Africa	303 150	344 484	395 268	456 721	530 203	615 826	712 669	817 751	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8
Western Africa	89 546	101 272	115 736	133 406	154 840	180 059	208 753	240 158	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8
Eastern Africa	86 448	97 882	111 853	128 757	149 214	173 639	201 950	233 245	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9
Middle Africa	32 318	35 893	40 385	45 785	52 463	60 449	69 811	80 214	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8
Northern Africa	74 520	86 606	101 460	119 385	140 094	163 230	188 277	214 404	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.6
Southern Africa	20 318	22 832	25 834	29 387	33 592	38 450	43 878	49 730	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5
Northern America	214 329	227 572	242 772	260 651	280 379	299 133	316 540	333 435	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0
Latin America	245 884	283 253	326 833	377 172	434 640	499 771	572 477	652 337	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6
Tropical South America	129 854	150 660	175 160	203 591	235 946	272 495	313 328	358 447	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7
Middle America (mainland)	56 961	67 430	79 938	94 706	112 094	132 387	155 318	180 476	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.0
Temperate South America	36 000	39 378	42 936	46 731	50 712	54 783	58 980	63 266	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
Caribbean	23 068	25 785	28 800	32 145	35 888	40 107	44 850	50 148	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Oceania	17 520	19 370	21 562	24 025	26 797	29 639	32 434	35 173	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.6
Australia and New Zealand	14 015	15 374	16 982	18 785	20 745	22 659	24 474	26 214	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.4
Melanesia	2 452	2 767	3 148	3 583	4 120	4 743	5 414	6 107	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.4
Polynesia and Micronesia	1 053	1 229	1 433	1 657	1 932	2 237	2 546	2 853	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.3

Table A.1. Total population and annual rates of growth by region, 1965-2000 (continued)

A.1.2. HIGH VARIANT

(Less developed regions only)

Area and region	Population (thousands)								Annual rates of growth (percentage)						
	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
Less developed regions	2 251 510	2 563 561	2 937 343	3 378 768	3 876 212	4 424 950	5 018 672	5 650 426	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4
East Asia															
Mainland region	712 519	799 130	895 473	1 000 713	1 104 860	1 205 487	1 300 614	1 395 633	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.4
Other East Asia	41 408	47 011	53 457	61 141	70 273	79 945	89 085	97 548	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.2	1.8
South Asia	981 046	1 126 114	1 304 158	1 518 152	1 762 594	2 032 456	2 321 381	2 617 382	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.4
Middle South Asia	664 868	761 993	881 446	1 024 890	1 187 024	1 363 525	1 551 547	1 742 573	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.3
South-East Asia	249 349	286 925	332 620	387 315	450 739	522 096	598 654	677 570	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.5
South-West Asia	66 829	77 197	90 091	105 947	124 833	146 835	171 181	197 239	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.8
Africa	303 150	345 818	399 596	466 366	548 858	648 854	768 266	905 702	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3
Western Africa	89 546	101 705	117 193	136 590	160 774	190 624	226 996	269 314	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4
Eastern Africa	86 448	98 203	113 009	131 361	154 159	182 218	216 534	256 970	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.4
Middle Africa	32 318	36 013	40 819	46 754	54 257	63 457	74 888	88 626	2.2	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.4
Northern Africa	74 520	87 027	102 574	121 883	145 344	172 708	203 445	236 900	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.0
Southern Africa	20 318	22 871	26 001	29 778	34 321	39 847	46 401	53 892	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0
Latin America															
Tropical South America	129 854	151 266	177 115	208 241	245 135	288 203	337 893	394 822	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1
Middle America (mainland)	56 961	67 498	80 465	96 505	115 836	138 609	165 325	196 659	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5
Caribbean	23 068	25 851	29 058	32 754	37 033	41 915	47 485	53 842	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Oceania															
Melanesia	2 452	2 771	3 162	3 645	4 246	4 963	5 760	6 625	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8
Polynesia and Micronesia	1 053	1 230	1 454	1 737	2 080	2 472	2 894	3 337	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.2	2.8

A.1.3. LOW VARIANT

(Less developed regions only)

Area and region	Population (thousands)								Annual rates of growth (percentage)						
	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
Less developed regions	2 251 510	2 522 681	2 819 389	3 136 625	3 473 343	3 819 836	4 170 316	4 523 382	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6
East Asia															
Mainland region	712 519	766 837	821 150	872 745	918 572	966 372	1 012 199	1 058 267	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Other East Asia	41 408	47 011	53 032	59 231	65 678	72 063	78 151	84 083	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.5
South Asia	981 046	1 121 456	1 274 909	1 438 771	1 614 470	1 785 864	1 954 321	2 119 011	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.6
Middle South Asia	664 868	758 481	859 839	967 173	1 081 661	1 191 467	1 298 648	1 403 390	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.6
South-East Asia	249 349	286 062	326 407	369 499	415 762	461 535	506 530	550 238	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.7
South-West Asia	66 829	76 914	88 664	102 100	117 047	132 865	149 141	165 378	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.1

Africa	303 150	343 596	391 801	448 006	512 273	582 872	657 422	734 158	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2
Western Africa	89 546	100 928	114 499	130 536	148 871	168 750	189 492	210 586	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.1
Eastern Africa	86 448	97 637	110 948	126 633	144 965	165 632	187 860	211 154	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3
Middle Africa	32 318	35 766	39 927	44 757	50 543	57 030	64 004	71 307	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2
Northern Africa	74 520	86 470	100 735	116 964	134 875	154 134	174 140	194 283	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.2
Southern Africa	20 318	22 795	25 691	29 117	33 019	37 325	41 921	46 829	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.2
Latin America															
Tropical South America	129 854	150 035	172 926	198 648	227 056	257 833	290 692	325 153	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.2
Middle America (mainland)	56 961	67 136	78 971	92 831	109 005	127 219	146 893	167 641	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.6
Caribbean	23 068	25 762	28 641	31 713	35 071	38 816	43 036	47 677	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0
Oceania															
Melanesia	2 452	2 765	3 139	3 533	4 019	4 579	5 177	5 786	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.2
Polynesia and Micronesia	1 053	1 213	1 416	1 632	1 895	2 179	2 458	2 733	2.8	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.1

A.1.4. Constant fertility variant

(Less developed regions only)

Area and region	*Population (thousands)*								*Annual rates of growth (percentage)*						
	1965	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*2000*	*1965-1970*	*1970-1975*	*1975-1980*	*1980-1985*	*1985-1990*	*1990-1995*	*1995-2000*
Less developed regions	2 251 510	2 559 001	2 930 660	3 381 131	3 925 048	4 583 220	5 386 282	6 368 737	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.4
East Asia															
Mainland region	712 519	795 130	893 531	1 010 204	1 145 427	1 301 190	1 485 911	1 707 839	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8
Other East Asia	41 408	47 384	54 540	63 469	74 632	88 079	103 867	122 420	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
South Asia	981 046	1 126 074	1 301 616	1 515 874	1 778 382	2 100 925	2 498 557	2 988 562	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6
Middle South Asia	664 868	761 904	879 474	1 023 094	1 198 828	1 414 625	1 681 577	2 012 113	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6
South-East Asia	249 349	287 050	332 335	387 272	454 593	537 324	638 678	762 368	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.5
South-West Asia	66 829	77 121	89 809	105 509	124 962	148 974	178 305	214 079	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7
Africa	303 150	344 496	395 081	456 620	531 440	622 901	734 989	872 798	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4
Western Africa	89 546	101 272	115 719	133 360	154 827	180 902	212 853	252 228	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.4
Eastern Africa	86 448	97 882	111 819	128 711	149 106	174 010	204 425	241 749	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4
Middle Africa	32 318	35 958	40 352	45 603	51 887	59 451	68 592	79 682	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0
Northern Africa	74 520	86 606	101 460	119 719	142 252	170 144	204 681	247 424	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8
Southern Africa	20 318	22 779	25 731	29 227	33 369	38 400	44 434	51 711	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0
Latin America															
Tropical South America	129 854	151 523	177 898	209 966	248 792	295 755	352 463	420 972	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6
Middle America (mainland)	56 961	67 485	80 421	96 413	116 157	140 424	170 212	206 812	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9
Caribbean	23 068	26 041	29 569	33 725	38 663	44 541	51 608	60 117	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1
Oceania															
Melanesia	2 452	2 767	3 148	3 612	4 183	4 885	5 745	6 801	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4
Polynesia and Micronesia	1 053	1 229	1 452	1 733	2 074	2 476	2 961	3 544	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6

Table A.2. Gross reproduction rates and life expectancies at birth by region, 1965-2000

A.2.1. MEDIUM VARIANT

Area and region	Gross reproduction rates							Life expectancies at birth, both sexes						
	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
World total	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.6	53.1	55.5	58.1	60.4	62.5	64.6	66.5
More developed regions	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	70.4	71.2	71.9	72.2	72.6	72.9	73.2
Less developed regions	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.7	49.6	52.4	55.2	58.0	60.6	63.0	65.3
East Asia	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	52.2	55.2	58.2	60.8	63.4	65.9	68.2
Mainland region	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	50.4	53.4	56.4	59.4	62.1	64.9	67.4
Japan	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	70.9	72.9	74.1	74.1	74.1	74.1	74.1
Other East Asia	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.3	57.3	60.2	63.1	65.8	68.2	70.3	71.9
South Asia	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.6	48.8	51.8	54.9	57.8	60.6	63.3	65.8
Middle South Asia	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.6	48.3	51.3	54.3	57.2	60.0	62.8	65.4
South-East Asia	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.7	49.7	52.7	55.8	58.8	61.5	64.1	66.4
South-West Asia	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.0	51.4	54.3	57.2	59.9	62.6	65.1	67.3
Europe	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	70.9	71.7	72.5	72.9	73.3	73.5	73.7
Western Europe	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	71.7	72.4	72.9	73.4	73.9	73.9	73.9
Southern Europe	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	69.8	70.7	71.5	71.8	72.3	72.7	73.1
Eastern Europe	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	70.6	71.6	72.6	73.1	73.5	73.9	73.9
Northern Europe	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	71.9	72.6	73.1	73.6	73.9	73.9	73.9
USSR	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	70.3	70.9	71.6	72.0	72.5	73.0	73.5
Africa	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.5	43.3	45.9	48.6	51.2	53.7	56.1	58.5
Western Africa	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.7	39.2	41.8	44.3	46.8	49.3	51.8	54.3
Eastern Africa	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.7	42.3	44.9	47.5	50.0	52.5	54.9	57.5
Middle Africa	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	39.3	41.8	44.3	46.9	49.4	51.9	54.4
Northern Africa	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.1	49.8	52.8	55.9	58.8	61.7	64.4	66.9
Southern Africa	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.3	48.0	50.4	52.8	55.1	57.4	59.7	61.9
Northern America	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	70.5	70.8	71.1	71.3	71.6	71.9	72.2
Latin America	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	60.2	62.5	64.7	66.7	68.5	69.9	71.1
Tropical South America	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	59.7	62.2	64.5	66.6	68.6	70.0	71.2
Middle America (mainland)	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.3	60.3	62.7	64.9	66.9	68.7	70.3	71.6
Temperate South America	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	64.6	66.2	67.7	68.9	70.0	70.8	71.6
Caribbean	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	58.5	60.2	62.0	63.6	65.2	66.4	67.5
Oceania	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	64.8	66.2	67.6	68.6	69.5	70.5	71.3
Australia and New Zealand	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	71.8	72.1	72.5	72.8	73.2	73.6	73.7
Melanesia	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.1	47.3	50.3	53.3	56.3	59.4	62.1	64.8
Polynesia and Micronesia	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.8	61.4	63.9	66.3	68.2	70.0	71.3	72.3

A.2.2. HIGH VARIANT

(Less developed regions only)

Area and region	Gross reproduction rates							Life expectancies at birth, both sexes						
	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
Less developed regions	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.9	50.4	54.0	57.5	60.7	63.4	65.8	67.9
East Asia														
Mainland region	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.2	52.9	56.6	60.3	63.1	65.7	68.0	70.0
Other East Asia	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.4	57.4	60.7	63.3	66.3	68.6	70.7	72.2
South Asia	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.3	1.9	48.9	52.6	56.3	59.9	62.8	65.4	67.8
Middle South Asia	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.2	1.9	48.4	52.1	55.8	59.5	62.3	65.0	67.4
South-East Asia	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.0	49.7	53.4	57.0	60.4	63.6	66.0	68.2
South-West Asia	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.3	51.8	55.4	58.9	61.8	64.7	67.2	69.3
Africa	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.8	44.1	47.9	51.7	55.3	58.6	61.8	64.3
Western Africa	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	40.1	43.9	47.6	51.4	55.1	58.7	61.5
Eastern Africa	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	43.2	47.0	50.8	54.6	58.0	61.4	63.9
Middle Africa	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	40.1	43.9	47.7	51.5	55.2	58.9	62.0
Northern Africa	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.5	50.6	54.3	58.1	61.3	64.1	66.6	68.8
Southern Africa	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	48.6	52.1	55.4	58.7	61.9	65.1	68.1

Table A.2. Gross reproduction rates and life expectancies at birth by region, 1965-2000 (continued)

A.2.2. HIGH VARIANT *(continued)*

Area and region	Gross reproduction rates							Life expectancies at birth, both sexes						
	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
Latin America														
Tropical South America	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	59.7	62.2	64.5	66.6	68.6	70.0	71.2
Middle America (mainland)	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	60.3	62.7	64.9	66.9	68.7	70.3	71.6
Caribbean	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	58.5	60.2	62.0	63.6	65.2	66.4	67.5
Oceania														
Melanesia	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.4	47.7	51.4	55.2	58.9	62.1	64.8	67.2
Polynesia and Micronesia	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.2	61.6	64.4	66.8	68.7	70.4	71.6	72.5

A.2.3. LOW VARIANT

(Less developed regions only)

Area and region	Gross reproduction rates							Life expectancies at birth, both sexes						
	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
Less developed regions	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.5	49.4	51.7	54.0	56.3	58.7	61.0	63.3
East Asia														
Mainland region	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	50.4	53.0	55.5	58.1	60.8	63.5	66.1
Other East Asia	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	57.4	60.1	63.0	65.8	68.1	70.2	71.7
South Asia	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.4	48.8	51.3	53.9	56.4	59.2	61.8	64.3
Middle South Asia	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.4	48.2	50.7	53.2	55.7	58.5	61.2	63.8
South-East Asia	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.4	49.7	52.4	55.1	57.7	60.3	62.7	65.0
South-West Asia	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.7	51.1	53.6	56.1	58.7	61.2	63.7	65.9
Africa	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.2	42.6	44.4	46.1	47.8	49.6	51.6	53.7
Western Africa	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.4	38.5	39.9	41.3	42.6	44.0	45.5	47.2
Eastern Africa	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.4	41.7	43.4	45.0	46.6	48.4	50.4	52.6
Middle Africa	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.5	38.4	39.7	41.0	42.3	43.8	45.9	48.0
Northern Africa	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.1	1.8	49.4	51.8	54.3	57.0	59.7	62.5	65.1
Southern Africa	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.1	47.5	49.2	51.4	53.6	55.9	58.2	60.5
Latin America														
Tropical South America	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.7	59.7	62.2	64.5	66.6	68.6	70.0	71.2
Middle America (mainland)	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.0	60.3	62.7	64.9	66.9	68.7	70.3	71.6
Caribbean	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	58.5	60.2	62.0	63.6	65.2	66.4	67.5
Oceania														
Melanesia	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.0	47.1	49.6	52.1	54.7	57.3	60.0	62.8
Polynesia and Micronesia	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.7	61.3	63.7	66.1	67.8	69.0	70.4	71.1

Table A.3. Crude birth and death rates by region, 1965-2000

A.3.1. MEDIUM VARIANT

Area and region	Crude birth rates (per 1,000)							Crude death rates (per 1,000)						
	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
World	33.8	33.2	32.1	30.9	29.1	27.0	25.1	14.0	12.8	11.6	10.5	9.6	8.7	8.1
More developed regions	18.6	18.9	19.5	19.5	18.7	17.8	17.5	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.4	9.6
Less developed regions	40.6	39.0	37.0	34.9	32.5	29.9	27.3	16.1	14.3	12.5	10.9	9.6	8.5	7.6
East Asia	31.5	29.1	27.0	25.1	22.9	20.9	19.4	14.0	12.3	11.0	10.0	9.2	8.5	8.1
Mainland region	33.0	30.1	27.8	25.9	23.4	21.4	19.6	15.1	13.2	11.8	10.5	9.5	8.7	8.1
Japan	18.0	18.6	18.1	15.9	14.9	14.9	15.5	7.0	6.6	6.8	7.5	8.5	9.0	9.8
Other East Asia	36.3	34.3	32.9	31.2	28.2	24.6	22.3	11.0	9.4	8.2	7.1	6.2	5.6	5.3

Table A.3. Crude birth and death rates by region, 1965-2000 (continued)

A.3.1. MEDIUM VARIANT *(continued)*

Area and region	*Crude birth rates (per 1,000)*							*Crude death rates (per 1,000)*						
	1965-1970	*1970-1975*	*1975-1980*	*1980-1985*	*1985-1990*	*1990-1995*	*1995-2000*	*1965-1970*	*1970-1975*	*1975-1980*	*1980-1985*	*1985-1990*	*1990-1995*	*1995-2000*
South Asia	44.3	42.9	40.0	36.9	33.7	30.0	26.7	16.8	14.8	12.7	10.9	9.4	8.1	7.1
Middle South Asia	44.4	42.9	39.8	36.6	33.3	29.6	26.2	17.2	15.1	13.1	11.2	9.6	8.3	7.3
South-East Asia	44.2	42.6	39.9	36.9	33.7	30.1	26.7	16.1	14.1	12.1	10.4	8.9	7.7	6.8
South-West Asia	43.6	43.0	41.7	39.9	37.2	33.9	30.6	15.6	13.8	12.0	10.4	8.8	7.5	6.6
Europe	18.0	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.6	17.2	16.9	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.8	10.3	10.5
Western Europe	17.5	17.1	17.1	17.4	17.3	16.8	16.4	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.1	10.5	10.8
Southern Europe	19.4	19.1	18.9	18.9	18.7	17.8	17.5	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.8	10.4	10.1	10.2
Eastern Europe	17.3	17.4	17.4	16.8	16.3	16.4	16.3	9.5	9.6	9.8	10.2	10.4	9.9	10.4
Northern Europe	17.6	18.0	18.3	18.6	18.2	17.7	17.5	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.0	11.1	10.8	10.7
USSR	17.9	18.5	19.8	20.4	19.4	18.1	17.5	7.7	8.0	8.3	8.7	9.1	9.0	9.3
Africa	46.8	46.6	46.1	45.2	43.6	41.2	37.9	21.3	19.2	17.2	15.4	13.7	12.0	10.4
Western Africa	48.8	48.7	48.4	47.9	46.5	44.0	40.7	24.3	22.1	20.2	18.3	16.4	14.5	12.7
Eastern Africa	46.6	46.4	46.0	45.5	44.7	42.9	39.8	21.8	19.8	17.9	16.1	14.4	12.7	11.1
Middle Africa	45.3	45.8	45.3	45.7	44.9	43.6	40.8	24.3	22.2	20.2	18.4	16.6	14.8	13.0
Northern Africa	46.9	46.5	45.4	42.9	39.8	36.3	32.6	16.9	14.8	12.9	10.9	9.2	7.8	6.6
Southern Africa	40.7	40.4	40.1	39.7	38.7	36.9	34.3	17.4	15.8	14.3	13.0	11.7	10.5	9.3
Northern America	19.3	20.3	21.7	22.1	20.5	19.0	18.3	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.8
Latin America	38.4	37.6	36.6	35.5	34.3	32.8	31.5	10.0	8.9	7.9	7.0	6.3	5.8	5.4
Tropical South America	39.8	38.9	37.8	36.3	34.7	33.3	32.0	10.0	8.8	7.7	6.8	5.9	5.4	5.1
Middle America (mainland)	43.7	42.7	41.4	40.2	39.0	37.0	34.6	10.1	8.7	7.6	6.6	5.8	5.0	4.6
Temperate South America	26.3	25.5	24.8	24.1	23.1	22.2	21.5	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.3	8.2	7.9	7.9
Caribbean	35.0	33.8	33.0	32.3	31.6	30.9	30.2	10.9	9.9	9.1	8.5	8.0	7.5	7.2
Oceania	24.5	25.6	25.9	26.3	24.9	23.2	21.9	10.0	9.3	8.9	8.5	8.1	7.8	7.6
Australia and New Zealand	20.2	21.7	22.5	22.6	21.2	19.8	19.1	8.7	8.3	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.9
Melanesia	41.7	41.4	39.6	40.1	38.7	35.4	31.7	17.6	15.7	13.8	12.2	10.6	9.0	7.7
Polynesia and Micronesia	39.7	38.0	35.4	36.4	34.4	30.6	27.2	8.8	7.5	6.4	5.8	5.2	4.7	4.5

A.3.2. HIGH VARIANT

(Less developed regions only)

Area and region	*Crude birth rates (per 1,000)*							*Crude death rates (per 1,000)*						
	1965-1970	*1970-1975*	*1975-1980*	*1980-1985*	*1985-1990*	*1990-1995*	*1995-2000*	*1965-1970*	*1970-1975*	*1975-1980*	*1980-1985*	*1985-1990*	*1990-1995*	*1995-2000*
Less developed regions	41.9	40.9	39.6	37.3	34.8	32.4	30.1	15.7	13.5	11.5	9.7	8.3	7.3	6.5
East Asia														
Mainland region	37.1	34.8	32.3	28.6	25.2	22.3	20.9	14.1	12.1	10.1	8.8	7.8	7.2	6.8
Other East Asia	36.3	34.9	35.2	34.9	31.8	26.9	23.1	10.9	9.3	8.2	7.0	6.1	5.4	5.0
South Asia	44.3	43.7	42.5	39.8	36.9	33.7	30.2	16.8	14.4	12.2	10.0	8.5	7.2	6.2
Middle South Asia	44.4	43.9	42.6	39.6	36.4	33.2	29.6	17.2	14.8	12.5	10.2	8.7	7.4	6.4
South-East Asia	44.2	43.3	42.1	40.0	37.4	34.2	30.7	16.1	13.8	11.7	9.7	8.1	6.9	6.0
South-West Asia	43.6	43.4	42.9	41.6	39.9	37.0	33.9	15.4	13.2	11.2	9.5	8.0	6.7	5.8
Africa	46.9	46.6	46.0	45.4	44.3	42.9	40.6	20.7	17.8	15.2	12.9	10.9	9.1	7.8
Western Africa	48.7	48.5	48.0	47.4	46.7	45.4	43.1	23.6	20.5	17.6	15.0	12.7	10.6	9.0
Eastern Africa	46.6	46.3	45.6	45.1	44.5	43.7	42.1	21.1	18.2	15.6	13.2	11.1	9.3	8.0
Middle Africa	45.2	45.6	44.9	45.0	44.2	43.9	42.8	23.6	20.6	17.8	15.3	12.9	10.8	9.1
Northern Africa	47.5	46.8	46.2	45.0	42.8	39.8	36.4	16.4	14.0	11.7	9.9	8.3	7.0	6.0
Southern Africa	40.7	40.4	39.8	39.4	39.3	38.4	36.6	17.0	14.7	12.7	11.0	9.5	8.0	6.7
Latin America														
Tropical South America	40.7	40.4	40.1	39.4	38.2	37.1	36.0	10.9	9.9	9.9	8.3	7.8	7.3	6.9
Middle America (mainland)	43.9	43.9	44.0	43.1	41.7	40.3	39.1	10.1	8.8	7.7	6.7	5.8	5.1	4.5
Caribbean	35.5	35.1	34.9	34.6	34.0	33.3	32.7	10.1	8.8	7.6	6.7	5.9	5.3	4.9
Oceania														
Melanesia	41.7	41.4	41.3	41.4	40.4	37.6	34.5	17.3	15.0	12.9	11.0	9.2	7.8	6.6
Polynesia and Micronesia	39.7	40.9	41.8	41.7	39.2	35.8	32.7	8.7	7.4	6.4	5.6	4.9	4.4	4.1

Table A.3. Crude birth and death rates by region, 1965-2000 (continued)

A.3.3. LOW VARIANT

(Less developed regions only)

Area and region	Crude birth rates (per 1,000)							Crude death rates (per 1,000)						
	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
Less developed regions	39.0	36.8	34.4	32.2	29.5	27.0	24.9	16.0	14.4	12.9	11.6	10.4	9.4	8.7
East Asia														
Mainland region	29.3	26.8	24.1	21.0	20.3	18.8	18.1	14.6	13.1	12.0	10.9	10.2	9.6	9.2
Other East Asia	36.3	33.5	30.2	27.8	24.9	22.1	20.3	10.9	9.4	8.2	7.1	6.3	5.9	5.6
South Asia	43.4	40.4	37.1	34.5	30.1	26.7	24.0	16.8	14.8	13.0	11.5	10.0	8.7	7.9
Middle South Asia	43.5	40.2	36.9	34.2	29.6	26.2	23.6	17.1	15.2	13.4	11.8	10.2	9.0	8.1
South-East Asia	43.5	40.4	37.0	34.3	30.3	26.9	24.0	16.0	14.1	12.3	10.8	9.4	8.3	7.5
South-West Asia	43.2	41.8	39.9	37.4	34.0	30.7	27.5	15.8	14.1	12.4	10.8	9.3	8.0	7.2
Africa	46.8	46.6	45.8	44.4	41.9	38.5	35.0	21.8	20.4	19.0	17.6	16.1	14.4	12.9
Western Africa	48.8	48.9	48.8	47.6	45.1	41.6	37.9	25.1	23.8	22.7	21.4	20.0	18.4	16.8
Eastern Africa	46.7	46.6	46.2	45.5	43.7	40.5	37.0	22.3	21.0	19.7	18.5	17.0	15.3	13.6
Middle Africa	45.3	46.1	45.8	46.3	44.8	41.7	38.3	25.0	24.0	23.0	22.0	20.6	18.6	16.7
Northern Africa	47.0	45.9	43.4	40.1	36.6	32.8	29.1	17.2	15.4	13.5	11.6	9.9	8.4	7.2
Southern Africa	40.7	40.5	40.2	39.0	37.0	34.4	32.1	17.7	16.6	15.2	13.8	12.5	11.2	10.0
Latin America														
Tropical South America	38.9	37.1	35.4	33.5	31.5	29.6	27.8	10.0	8.7	7.6	6.8	6.0	5.6	5.3
Middle America (mainland)	42.8	41.1	39.8	38.7	36.6	33.8	31.0	10.0	8.7	7.5	6.6	5.8	5.1	4.6
Caribbean	34.8	32.9	31.5	30.4	29.8	29.4	28.5	10.9	10.0	9.2	8.5	8.0	7.6	7.3
Oceania														
Melanesia	41.8	41.5	37.9	38.7	37.6	34.5	30.9	17.8	16.1	14.3	13.0	11.6	10.0	8.6
Polynesia and Micronesia	36.9	38.5	34.9	35.9	33.4	29.4	25.9	8.7	7.7	6.6	6.0	5.6	5.1	4.8

A.3.4. CONSTANT FERTILITY VARIANT

(Less developed regions only)

Area and region	Crude birth rates (per 1,000)							Crude death rates (per 1,000)						
	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
Less developed regions	42.1	41.8	41.6	41.1	40.8	40.8	40.8	16.3	14.5	12.8	11.3	9.8	8.6	7.4
East Asia														
Mainland region	37.6	37.3	37.0	35.9	35.0	34.8	35.1	15.7	14.0	12.5	10.9	9.5	8.3	7.2
Other East Asia	37.9	37.7	38.6	36.9	39.3	38.2	37.6	11.1	9.7	8.4	7.2	6.2	5.3	4.7
South Asia	44.3	43.8	43.5	43.3	43.2	43.1	43.0	16.8	14.9	13.1	11.4	9.9	8.5	7.2
Middle South Asia	44.4	43.9	43.7	43.4	43.2	43.2	43.2	17.2	15.3	13.5	11.7	10.2	8.7	7.4
South-East Asia	44.3	43.4	43.0	42.8	42.8	42.6	42.3	16.1	14.2	12.4	10.8	9.4	8.1	7.0
South-West Asia	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.6	43.7	43.5	43.3	15.6	13.9	12.1	10.5	9.0	7.7	6.7
Africa	46.8	46.5	46.1	45.7	45.5	45.3	45.1	21.3	19.2	17.2	15.4	13.8	12.2	10.8
Western Africa	48.8	48.7	48.4	48.0	47.6	47.3	47.1	24.3	22.2	20.2	18.3	16.5	14.8	13.2
Eastern Africa	46.7	46.4	46.0	45.4	45.3	45.0	44.8	21.8	19.8	17.9	16.1	14.4	12.8	11.3
Middle Africa	45.7	45.2	44.6	44.1	43.7	43.5	43.3	24.3	22.2	20.1	18.2	16.5	14.9	13.3
Northern Africa	46.9	46.5	46.0	45.7	45.5	45.3	45.1	16.9	14.8	12.9	11.2	9.7	8.4	7.2
Southern Africa	40.2	40.0	39.7	39.4	39.9	39.9	39.9	17.3	15.7	14.3	12.9	11.8	10.7	9.6
Latin America														
Tropical South America	41.0	41.0	40.9	40.7	40.4	40.3	40.3	10.2	8.8	7.7	6.8	5.9	5.3	4.8
Middle America (mainland)	43.9	43.8	43.9	43.9	43.7	43.5	43.3	10.1	8.8	7.7	6.7	5.8	5.1	4.5
Caribbean	37.0	37.0	37.1	37.1	37.1	37.3	37.5	10.9	9.8	9.0	8.1	7.5	6.9	6.4
Oceania														
Melanesia	41.8	41.4	41.4	41.6	41.8	41.7	41.5	17.6	15.7	14.0	12.4	10.8	9.3	7.9
Polynesia and Micronesia	39.7	40.9	41.8	41.7	40.5	40.1	40.2	8.8	7.6	6.7	5.8	5.1	4.6	4.2

Table A.4. Population by sex and five-year age groups by region, 1965-2000, medium variant

(Thousands)

Area and region	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*2000*
World total								
				Both sexes				
All ages	3 289 002	3 631 798	4 021 758	4 456 688	4 933 463	5 438 169	5 961 389	6 493 642
0-4	456 945	508 285	560 935	612 213	661 455	697 882	722 884	742 494
5-9	407 594	434 775	486 550	540 521	593 532	644 833	683 575	710 993
10-14	363 349	401 346	428 930	480 795	535 060	588 605	640 451	679 779
15-19	313 400	358 151	396 303	424 248	476 185	530 810	584 738	636 973
20-24	264 106	307 271	352 106	390 503	418 935	470 962	525 894	580 197
25-29	246 730	257 820	301 022	345 850	384 503	413 384	465 594	520 885
30-34	221 206	240 539	251 998	295 259	340 062	378 940	408 283	460 663
35-39	201 210	215 084	234 669	246 498	289 751	334 525	373 599	403 297
40-44	173 424	194 902	208 941	228 736	240 852	283 989	328 631	367 771
45-49	141 336	166 720	188 097	202 230	222 069	234 444	277 241	321 527
50-54	131 326	133 746	158 941	180 038	194 091	213 866	226 341	268 420
55-59	112 256	122 396	124 952	149 412	169 891	183 785	203 208	215 623
60-64	90 148	101 447	111 234	113 982	137 157	156 711	170 110	188 827
65-69	67 847	77 521	87 980	97 099	99 856	121 135	139 088	151 593
70+	98 126	111 797	129 101	149 305	170 063	184 299	211 754	244 602
				Males				
All ages	1 637 695	1 812 244	2 011 139	2 233 184	2 476 864	2 734 782	3 001 938	3 273 549
0-4	233 053	258 914	285 926	312 257	337 765	356 545	369 589	379 767
5-9	207 070	221 815	247 926	275 569	302 763	329 250	349 208	363 480
10-14	184 315	203 981	218 909	245 052	272 811	300 228	326 958	347 187
15-19	159 499	181 752	201 460	216 542	242 713	270 587	298 159	325 056
20-24	133 105	156 267	178 568	198 374	213 667	239 845	267 844	295 579
25-29	124 178	129 838	152 928	175 230	195 124	210 621	236 888	265 053
30-34	111 132	120 984	126 831	149 884	172 171	192 133	207 843	234 200
35-39	100 663	107 965	117 908	123 945	146 941	169 192	189 239	205 118
40-44	85 241	97 267	104 649	114 685	120 882	143 755	165 929	185 994
45-49	69 100	81 538	93 458	100 905	110 930	117 272	139 895	161 875
50-54	63 447	64 806	77 115	88 839	96 232	106 181	112 578	134 722
55-59	53 703	58 318	59 778	71 633	82 924	90 216	99 912	106 268
60-64	42 186	47 554	51 979	53 559	64 624	75 279	82 252	91 467
65-69	30 396	35 215	40 128	44 203	45 785	55 746	65 346	71 773
70+	40 608	46 029	53 573	62 508	71 534	77 931	90 302	106 011
				Females				
All ages	1 651 307	1 819 553	2 010 620	2 223 503	2 456 599	2 703 385	2 959 449	3 220 092
0-4	223 892	249 369	275 009	299 956	323 691	341 337	353 295	362 728
5-9	200 524	212 959	238 624	264 952	290 770	315 584	334 366	347 513
10-14	179 034	197 365	210 020	235 743	262 249	288 376	313 493	332 592
15-19	153 901	176 400	194 843	207 706	233 470	260 223	286 579	311 917
20-24	131 001	151 004	173 538	192 131	205 269	231 116	258 051	284 618
25-29	122 552	127 981	148 093	170 621	189 379	202 764	228 705	255 833
30-34	110 074	119 554	125 167	145 374	167 891	186 806	200 441	226 463
35-39	100 547	107 119	116 760	122 552	142 810	165 333	184 360	198 178
40-44	88 183	97 636	104 292	114 051	119 971	140 236	162 702	181 776
45-49	72 236	85 183	94 639	101 325	111 139	117 172	137 345	159 652
50-54	67 879	68 940	81 825	91 199	97 859	107 685	113 762	133 698
55-59	58 553	64 078	65 175	77 779	86 968	93 569	103 296	109 354
60-64	47 961	53 893	59 254	60 423	72 533	81 432	87 859	97 360
65-69	37 451	42 305	47 852	52 896	54 072	65 389	73 743	79 820
70+	57 519	65 767	75 527	86 797	98 530	106 367	121 452	138 591

Table A.4. Population by sex and five-year age groups by region, 1965-2000, medium variant (continued)

(Thousands)

Area and region	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*2000*
More developed regions								
				Both sexes				
All ages	1 037 492	1 090 297	1 147 396	1 210 051	1 274 995	1 336 499	1 396 071	1 453 528
0-4	98 859	96 252	103 670	112 661	118 777	119 785	119 806	122 360
5-9	98 033	98 471	95 967	103 424	112 410	118 578	119 571	119 566
10-14	94 561	98 023	98 445	95 972	103 432	112 403	118 535	119 496
15-19	87 832	94 573	98 015	98 458	96 008	103 495	112 398	118 464
20-24	71 852	87 738	94 571	98 033	98 506	96 034	103 434	112 242
25-29	77 327	71 753	87 552	94 387	97 853	98 283	95 799	103 134
30-34	71 522	76 974	71 462	87 215	94 035	97 458	97 882	95 411
35-39	73 678	71 010	76 408	71 018	86 683	93 466	96 866	97 295
40-44	65 850	72 806	70 220	75 598	70 311	85 838	92 551	95 923
45-49	51 491	64 684	71 536	69 060	74 363	69 239	84 529	91 138
50-54	56 896	49 814	62 908	69 627	67 258	72 494	67 535	82 456
55-59	52 508	54 459	47 679	60 319	66 756	64 610	69 680	64 938
60-64	44 561	48 882	50 814	44 603	56 479	62 628	60 672	65 480
65-69	34 876	39 721	43 773	45 650	40 130	51 022	56 608	54 900
70+	57 647	65 138	74 376	84 027	91 993	91 165	100 207	110 725
				Males				
All ages	499 966	527 130	556 882	589 878	624 274	657 177	688 896	719 427
0-4	50 552	49 262	53 075	57 681	60 814	61 287	61 304	62 614
5-9	50 020	50 329	49 094	52 924	57 529	60 673	61 142	61 146
10-14	48 195	49 994	50 304	49 083	52 914	57 505	60 632	61 084
15-19	44 615	48 160	49 938	50 261	49 058	52 889	57 447	60 540
20-24	36 209	44 440	48 028	49 827	50 160	48 950	52 739	57 255
25-29	38 724	36 070	44 217	47 813	49 607	49 943	48 735	52 490
30-34	35 636	38 453	35 847	43 954	47 538	49 305	49 643	48 451
35-39	35 934	35 290	38 069	35 539	43 589	47 142	48 897	49 241
40-44	30 422	35 387	34 772	37 538	35 081	43 035	46 541	48 278
45-49	23 535	29 739	34 593	34 044	36 752	34 396	42 196	45 631
50-54	25 823	22 526	28 665	33 400	32 902	35 560	33 309	40 869
55-59	23 864	24 312	21 217	27 083	31 582	31 210	33 752	31 639
60-64	19 770	21 655	22 126	19 376	24 783	29 025	28 734	31 090
65-69	14 625	16 937	18 705	19 200	16 841	21 701	25 477	25 277
70+	22 040	24 577	28 232	32 154	35 126	34 556	38 349	43 822
				Females				
All ages	537 526	563 166	590 514	620 173	650 721	679 321	707 175	734 101
0-4	48 307	46 989	50 595	54 980	57 964	58 498	58 502	59 747
5-9	48 013	48 141	46 873	50 500	54 882	57 906	58 428	58 420
10-14	46 366	48 029	48 141	46 888	50 518	54 898	57 903	58 412
15-19	43 217	46 413	48 077	48 197	46 949	50 606	54 951	57 924
20-24	35 643	43 298	46 543	48 207	48 346	47 084	50 695	54 987
25-29	38 603	35 683	43 334	46 574	48 246	48 340	47 063	50 645
30-34	35 886	38 521	35 615	43 260	46 497	48 153	48 240	46 960
35-39	37 744	35 720	38 339	35 478	43 094	46 324	47 969	48 054
40-44	35 428	37 420	35 448	38 060	35 230	42 804	46 010	47 644
45-49	27 955	34 946	36 943	35 016	37 611	34 843	42 333	45 507
50-54	31 073	27 288	34 243	36 227	34 356	36 934	34 225	41 587
55-59	28 644	30 146	26 463	33 236	35 175	33 400	35 928	33 298
60-64	24 791	27 226	28 638	25 227	31 696	33 603	31 938	34 390
65-69	20 251	22 784	25 068	26 450	23 290	29 321	31 131	29 624
70+	35 607	40 561	46 144	51 873	56 868	56 609	61 858	66 903

Table A.4. Population by sex and five-year age groups by region, 1965-2000, medium variant (continued)

(Thousands)

Area and region	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*2000*
Less developed regions								
				Both sexes				
All ages	2 251 510	2 541 501	2 874 362	3 246 637	3 658 468	4 101 670	4 565 318	5 040 114
0-4	358 086	412 033	457 265	499 552	542 678	578 097	603 078	620 134
5-9	309 561	336 304	390 583	437 097	481 122	526 255	564 004	591 427
10-14	268 788	303 323	330 485	384 823	431 628	476 202	521 916	560 283
15-19	225 569	263 578	298 288	325 790	380 177	427 315	472 340	518 509
20-24	192 255	219 533	257 535	292 470	320 429	374 928	422 460	467 955
25-29	169 403	186 067	213 470	251 463	286 650	315 101	369 795	417 751
30-34	149 684	163 565	180 536	208 044	246 027	281 482	310 401	365 252
35-39	127 532	144 074	158 261	175 480	203 068	241 059	276 733	306 002
40-44	107 574	122 096	138 721	153 138	170 541	198 151	236 080	271 848
45-49	89 845	102 036	116 561	133 170	147 706	165 205	192 712	230 389
50-54	74 430	83 932	96 033	110 411	126 833	141 372	158 806	185 964
55-59	59 748	67 937	77 273	89 093	103 135	119 175	133 528	150 685
606-4	45 587	52 565	60 420	69 379	80 678	94 083	109 438	123 347
65-69	32 971	37 800	44 207	51 449	59 726	70 113	82 480	96 693
70+	40 479	46 659	54 725	65 278	78 070	93 134	111 547	133 877
				Males				
All ages	1 137 729	1 285 113	1 454 256	1 643 306	1 852 590	2 077 605	2 313 042	2 554 122
0-4	182 501	209 652	232 851	254 576	276 951	295 258	308 285	317 153
5-9	157 050	171 486	198 832	222 645	245 234	268 577	288 066	302 334
10-14	136 120	153 987	168 605	195 969	219 897	242 723	266 326	286 103
15-19	114 884	133 592	151 522	166 281	193 655	217 698	240 712	264 516
20-24	96 896	111 827	130 540	148 547	163 507	190 895	215 105	238 324
25-29	85 454	93 768	108 711	127 417	145 517	160 678	188 153	212 563
30-34	75 496	82 531	90 984	105 930	124 633	142 828	158 200	185 749
45-39	64 729	72 675	79 839	88 406	103 352	122 050	140 342	155 877
40-44	54 819	61 880	69 877	77 147	85 801	100 720	119 388	137 716
45-49	45 565	51 799	58 865	66 861	74 178	82 876	97 699	116 244
50-54	37 624	42 280	48 450	55 439	63 330	70 621	79 269	93 853
55-59	29 838	34 006	38 561	44 550	51 342	59 006	66 160	74 629
60-64	22 416	25 899	29 853	34 183	39 841	46 254	53 518	60 377
65-69	15 771	18 278	21 423	25 003	28 944	34 045	39 869	46 496
70+	18 568	21 452	25 341	30 354	36 408	43 375	51 953	62 189
				Females				
All ages	1 113 780	1 256 386	1 420 105	1 603 330	1 805 878	2 024 064	2 252 275	2 485 991
0-4	175 585	202 380	224 414	244 976	265 727	282 839	294 793	302 981
5-9	152 512	164 818	191 751	214 452	235 888	257 678	275 938	289 093
10-14	132 668	149 336	161 879	188 855	211 731	233 478	255 590	274 180
15-19	110 684	129 987	146 766	159 509	186 521	209 617	231 628	253 993
20-24	95 358	107 706	126 995	143 924	156 923	184 032	207 356	229 631
25-29	83 949	92 298	104 759	124 047	141 133	154 424	181 642	205 188
30-34	74 188	81 033	89 552	102 114	121 394	138 653	152 201	179 503
35-39	62 803	71 399	78 421	87 074	99 716	119 009	136 391	150 124
40-44	52 755	60 216	68 844	75 991	84 741	97 432	116 692	134 132
45-49	44 280	50 237	57 696	66 309	73 528	82 329	95 012	114 145
50-54	36 806	41 652	47 582	54 972	63 503	70 751	79 537	92 111
55-59	29 909	33 932	38 712	44 543	51 793	60 169	67 368	76 056
60-64	23 171	26 667	30 566	35 196	40 837	47 829	55 921	62 970
65-69	17 200	19 521	22 784	26 446	30 782	36 068	42 612	50 196
70+	21 912	25 206	29 383	34 924	41 662	49 758	59 594	71 688

Table A.4. Population by sex and five-year age groups by region, 1965-2000, medium variant (continued)

(Thousands)

Area and region	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*2000*
East Asia								
				Both sexes				
All ages	851 877	929 932	1 011 208	1 095 354	1 181 715	1 265 342	1 346 196	1 424 378
0-4	110 037	121 022	124 246	127 552	130 915	130 167	129 331	129 188
5-9	107 481	104 687	116 065	120 075	124 074	128 034	127 964	127 730
10-14	96 772	105 859	103 369	114 846	119 040	123 197	127 306	127 395
15-19	87 514	95 266	104 435	102 204	113 757	118 100	122 405	126 652
20-24	76 200	85 567	93 426	102 698	100 783	112 422	116 976	121 481
25-29	67 234	74 146	83 621	91 597	100 985	99 381	111 135	115 915
30-34	59 632	65 321	72 351	81 923	89 999	99 479	98 162	110 021
35-39	52 067	57 819	63 618	70 743	80 385	88 532	98 094	97 027
40-44	44 209	50 257	56 091	61 967	69 151	78 815	87 016	96 636
45-49	37 413	42 291	48 376	54 250	60 149	67 332	76 973	85 190
50-54	31 848	35 270	40 157	46 212	52 049	57 907	65 033	74 580
55-59	26 089	29 394	32 811	37 627	43 552	49 266	55 016	62 011
60-64	20 604	23 257	26 491	29 811	34 440	40 098	45 583	51 125
65-69	15 216	17 363	19 888	22 913	25 995	30 266	35 486	40 580
70+	19 560	22 413	26 263	30 937	36 442	42 345	49 716	58 847
				Males				
All ages	426 534	466 012	507 234	549 944	593 784	636 257	677 310	716 986
0-4	56 009	61 396	63 114	64 884	66 712	66 430	66 085	66 063
5-9	54 339	53 237	58 841	60 957	63 083	65 211	65 274	65 240
10-14	48 999	53 531	52 576	58 229	60 429	62 628	64 824	64 960
15-19	44 329	48 248	52 820	51 986	57 671	59 935	62 201	64 461
20-24	38 523	43 326	47 300	51 917	51 233	56 958	59 324	61 687
25-29	33 949	37 464	42 318	46 347	51 016	50 483	56 264	58 744
30-34	30 064	32 972	36 543	41 442	45 518	50 229	49 836	55 671
35-39	26 196	29 128	32 089	35 707	40 636	44 746	49 498	49 231
40-44	21 953	25 229	28 201	31 200	34 845	39 786	43 924	48 706
45-49	18 468	20 901	24 194	27 185	30 190	33 830	38 754	42 900
50-54	15 637	17 277	19 713	22 981	25 943	28 917	32 520	37 386
55-59	12 685	14 266	15 904	18 294	21 470	24 352	27 250	30 764
60-64	9 832	11 125	12 669	14 246	16 517	19 515	22 248	25 009
65-69	7 073	8 106	9 331	10 753	12 191	14 247	16 965	19 460
70+	8 478	9 806	11 624	13 816	16 330	18 989	22 345	26 704
				Females				
All ages	425 343	463 919	503 974	545 410	587 932	629 086	668 886	707 391
0-4	54 028	59 626	61 132	62 668	64 203	63 738	63 246	63 126
5-9	53 142	51 450	57 224	59 118	60 991	62 823	62 690	62 489
10-14	47 773	52 328	50 793	56 617	58 611	60 570	62 482	62 434
15-19	43 185	47 018	51 614	50 218	56 085	58 165	60 205	62 190
20-24	37 678	42 241	46 126	50 780	49 550	55 465	57 653	59 794
25-29	33 284	36 682	41 303	45 250	49 969	48 898	54 871	57 171
30-34	29 568	32 349	35 808	40 480	44 481	49 250	48 326	54 350
35-39	25 870	28 691	31 529	35 036	39 748	43 786	48 596	47 796
40-44	22 256	25 028	27 890	30 767	34 306	39 029	43 093	47 929
45-49	18 944	21 390	24 183	27 065	29 959	33 502	38 218	42 290
50-54	16 212	17 994	20 444	23 231	26 106	28 989	32 514	37 195
55-59	13 404	15 128	16 907	19 333	22 082	24 914	27 766	31 247
60-64	10 773	12 131	13 823	15 564	17 923	20 582	23 335	26 117
65-69	8 143	9 257	10 557	12 160	13 805	16 019	18 521	21 120
70+	11 082	12 607	14 640	17 121	20 112	23 356	27 372	32 143

Table A.4. Population by sex and five-year age groups by region, 1965-2000, medium variant (continued)

(Thousands)

Area and region	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*2000*
Mainland region								
				Both sexes				
All ages	712 519	779 421	848 026	918 774	992 417	1 064 165	1 133 770	1 200 841
0-4	95 065	104 949	106 617	108 759	112 112	111 364	110 544	109 724
5-9	93 101	89 991	100 222	102 647	105 454	109 371	109 267	109 026
10-14	82 582	91 565	88 745	99 069	101 673	104 632	108 687	108 734
15-19	72 850	81 154	90 219	87 649	98 042	100 792	103 894	108 079
20-24	63 764	71 013	79 414	88 580	86 315	96 787	99 740	103 035
25-29	55 884	61 827	69 179	77 686	86 969	85 001	95 578	98 753
30-34	48 827	54 090	60 136	67 584	76 187	85 557	83 864	94 542
35-39	42 478	47 143	52 497	58 630	66 157	74 823	84 270	82 819
40-44	36 438	40 811	45 549	50 973	57 169	64 729	73 438	82 940
45-49	30 951	34 684	39 097	43 878	49 328	55 532	63 092	71 806
50-54	25 876	29 012	32 755	37 164	41 932	47 344	53 507	61 013
55-59	21 040	23 700	26 809	30 507	34 842	39 518	44 834	50 891
60-64	16 440	18 574	21 157	24 165	27 729	31 882	36 383	41 510
65-69	12 043	13 677	15 672	18 080	20 874	24 166	28 012	32 203
70+	15 179	17 231	19 958	23 403	27 636	32 668	38 660	45 765
				Males				
All ages	357 872	391 685	426 409	462 237	499 543	535 873	571 086	604 984
0-4	48 418	53 190	54 106	55 275	57 094	56 808	56 472	56 102
5-9	47 051	45 790	50 758	52 059	53 570	55 672	55 713	55 676
10-14	41 755	46 288	45 170	50 183	51 565	53 146	55 311	55 423
15-19	36 883	41 048	45 621	44 618	49 663	51 107	52 752	54 978
20-24	32 297	35 945	40 158	44 775	43 917	48 997	50 542	52 281
25-29	28 308	31 306	35 003	39 267	43 933	43 221	48 352	50 009
30-34	24 712	27 398	30 446	34 191	38 497	43 202	42 622	47 808
35-39	21 473	23 849	26 578	29 671	33 451	37 786	42 529	42 071
40-44	18 355	20 587	23 000	25 765	28 887	32 683	37 041	41 813
45-49	15 478	17 392	19 646	22 079	24 853	27 979	31 774	36 134
50-54	12 806	14 399	16 316	18 563	20 982	23 728	26 827	30 589
55-59	10 238	11 598	13 170	15 053	17 248	19 606	22 285	25 312
60-64	7 828	8 896	10 203	11 708	13 500	15 578	17 819	20 372
65-69	5 592	6 382	7 365	8 560	9 931	11 555	13 442	15 493
70+	6 677	7 613	8 870	10 471	12 453	14 803	17 605	20 926
				Females				
All ages	354 646	387 736	421 617	456 537	492 875	528 293	562 684	595 857
0-4	46 648	51 758	52 511	53 485	55 019	54 556	54 073	53 622
5-9	46 050	44 199	49 463	50 588	51 885	53 699	53 554	53 350
10-14	40 827	45 277	43 576	48 885	50 108	51 486	53 376	53 312
15-19	35 968	40 106	44 598	43 030	48 380	49 684	51 141	53 102
20-24	31 467	35 069	39 255	43 804	42 398	47 789	49 199	50 754
25-29	27 576	30 520	34 175	38 420	43 035	41 780	47 226	48 744
30-34	24 114	26 692	29 690	33 394	37 690	42 355	41 242	46 735
35-39	21 005	23 294	25 919	28 960	32 706	37 036	41 740	40 748
40-44	18 084	20 224	22 550	25 209	28 282	32 046	36 397	41 127
45-49	15 473	17 292	19 452	21 799	24 475	27 553	31 318	35 672
50-54	13 070	14 612	16 439	18 602	20 949	23 616	26 679	30 425
55-59	10 802	12 104	13 640	15 454	17 593	19 911	22 549	25 580
60-64	8 610	9 677	10 954	12 457	14 229	16 304	18 564	21 138
65-69	6 451	7 295	8 308	9 519	10 943	12 611	14 569	16 710
70+	8 502	9 618	11 088	12 931	15 184	17 866	21 055	24 838

Table A.4. Population by sex and five-year age groups by region, 1965-2000, medium variant (continued)

(Thousands)

Area and region	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*2000*
Japan								
				Both sexes				
All ages	97 950	103 499	109 948	116 347	121 346	125 330	129 055	132 760
0-4	8 096	8 885	9 773	10 095	9 300	9 042	9 296	9 943
5-9	7 878	8 054	8 851	9 742	10 063	9 270	9 013	9 266
10-14	9 311	7 860	8 038	8 834	9 724	10 046	9 254	8 997
15-19	10 680	9 288	7 843	8 021	8 816	9 703	10 024	9 233
20-24	9 111	10 636	9 256	7 818	7 995	8 788	9 672	9 992
25-29	8 350	9 060	10 589	9 219	7 787	7 964	8 753	9 634
30-34	8 224	8 294	9 013	10 542	9 177	7 753	7 929	8 714
35-39	7 450	8 154	8 241	8 963	10 484	9 128	7 711	7 886
40-44	5 900	7 363	8 078	8 172	8 888	10 397	9 052	7 647
45-49	4 883	5 800	7 259	7 972	8 065	8 771	10 260	8 932
50-54	4 642	4 753	5 671	7 104	7 801	7 893	8 584	10 040
55-59	3 969	4 450	4 586	5 484	6 864	7 538	7 628	8 296
60-64	3 331	3 705	4 200	4 345	5 199	6 500	7 138	7 223
65-69	2 538	2 968	3 367	3 840	3 974	4 756	5 938	6 521
70+	3 587	4 230	5 184	6 196	7 209	7 783	8 805	10 435
				Males				
All ages	48 085	50 891	54 214	57 530	60 131	62 254	64 260	66 263
0-4	4 131	4 555	5 011	5 176	4 769	4 637	4 767	5 099
5-9	4 010	4 107	4 536	4 992	5 157	4 750	4 619	4 748
10-14	4 734	3 999	4 096	4 525	4 980	5 146	4 740	4 609
15-19	5 388	4 718	3 987	4 085	4 512	4 966	5 131	4 726
20-24	4 517	5 358	4 696	3 970	4 067	4 493	4 945	5 109
25-29	4 153	4 485	5 327	4 670	3 948	4 045	4 469	4 918
30-34	4 132	4 118	4 455	5 295	4 642	3 925	4 021	4 442
35-39	3 717	4 088	4 085	4 423	5 257	4 610	3 898	3 993
40-44	2 688	3 664	4 040	4 041	4 375	5 205	4 564	3 859
45-49	2 213	2 634	3 603	3 978	3 978	4 305	5 121	4 491
50-54	2 169	2 141	2 563	3 513	3 878	3 879	4 197	4 993
55-59	1 918	2 057	2 048	2 460	3 371	3 721	3 722	4 027
60-64	1 620	1 758	1 915	1 917	2 306	3 158	3 486	3 487
65-69	1 208	1 401	1 565	1 720	1 722	2 072	2 838	3 133
70+	1 487	1 810	2 287	2 763	3 168	3 342	3 743	4 628
				Females				
All ages	49 865	52 608	55 734	58 818	61 214	63 076	64 795	66 497
0-4	3 965	4 329	4 762	4 918	4 531	4 405	4 529	4 844
5-9	3 868	3 947	4 315	4 750	4 906	4 520	4 394	4 518
10-14	4 577	3 861	3 941	4 309	4 743	4 900	4 514	4 389
15-19	5 292	4 570	3 856	3 936	4 303	4 737	4 893	4 507
20-24	4 593	5 278	4 560	3 848	3 928	4 295	4 727	4 883
25-29	4 197	4 575	5 263	4 549	3 839	3 919	4 284	4 716
30-34	4 093	4 176	4 559	5 247	4 535	3 828	3 907	4 272
35-39	3 733	4 066	4 156	4 540	5 226	4 518	3 814	3 893
40-44	3 212	3 699	4 038	4 131	4 513	5 192	4 488	3 788
45-49	2 670	3 167	3 656	3 994	4 086	4 466	5 138	4 442
50-54	2 473	2 612	3 107	3 590	3 923	4 014	4 387	5 047
55-59	2 051	2 393	2 538	3 024	3 493	3 817	3 905	4 268
60-64	1 711	1 947	2 285	2 428	2 893	3 342	3 652	3 736
65-69	1 330	1 567	1 802	2 119	2 252	2 684	3 100	3 387
70+	2 100	2 421	2 897	3 433	4 041	4 440	5 062	5 806

Table A.4. Population by sex and five-year age groups by region, 1965-2000, medium variant (continued)

(Thousands)

Area and region	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*2000*
Other East Asia								
				Both sexes				
All ages	41 408	47 011	53 234	60 233	67 952	75 847	83 372	90 777
0-4	6 875	7 188	7 855	8 699	9 503	9 761	9 491	9 521
5-9	6 502	6 643	6 992	7 686	8 557	9 394	9 684	9 438
10-14	4 879	6 434	6 586	6 943	7 643	8 520	9 365	9 663
15-19	3 984	4 824	6 373	6 534	6 899	7 605	8 488	9 339
20-24	3 326	3 918	4 756	6 300	6 473	6 848	7 565	8 455
25-29	3 000	3 259	3 853	4 691	6 229	6 416	6 804	7 528
30-34	2 581	2 937	3 202	3 797	4 635	6 169	6 369	6 765
35-39	2 139	2 522	2 880	3 149	3 744	4 582	6 112	6 321
40-44	1 870	2 083	2 464	2 823	3 095	3 689	4 525	6 048
45-49	1 579	1 807	2 020	2 399	2 756	3 029	3 621	4 451
50-54	1 331	1 505	1 732	1 944	2 317	2 670	2 943	3 527
55-59	1 079	1 244	1 416	1 636	1 846	2 210	2 554	2 824
60-64	834	978	1 134	1 300	1 512	1 716	2 063	2 393
65-69	636	719	849	993	1 147	1 344	1 536	1 856
70+	794	952	1 121	1 338	1 597	1 894	2 252	2 648
				Males				
All ages	20 577	23 436	26 611	30 178	34 110	38 129	41 964	45 740
0-4	3 460	3 650	3 997	4 433	4 849	4 985	4 846	4 862
5-9	3 279	3 340	3 547	3 907	4 356	4 789	4 942	4 816
10-14	2 510	3 244	3 310	3 521	3 883	4 336	4 773	4 929
15-19	2 059	2 481	3 212	3 283	3 496	3 862	4 318	4 758
20-24	1 708	2 023	2 445	3 173	3 249	3 468	3 838	4 298
25-29	1 488	1 673	1 988	2 409	3 134	3 217	3 443	3 817
30-34	1 220	1 456	1 642	1 957	2 379	3 102	3 192	3 421
35-39	1 006	1 190	1 426	1 613	1 929	2 350	3 071	3 166
40-44	910	978	1 161	1 395	1 583	1 898	2 318	3 035
45-49	777	875	945	1 127	1 358	1 546	1 859	2 275
50-54	662	737	834	905	1 083	1 310	1 495	1 803
55-59	529	612	686	781	851	1 024	1 243	1 425
60-64	384	471	551	621	711	780	943	1 151
65-69	273	324	401	473	538	620	685	834
70+	314	383	466	581	710	843	997	1 149
				Females				
All ages	20 832	23 575	26 623	30 055	33 843	37 718	41 408	45 037
0-4	3 414	3 539	3 859	4 265	4 654	4 776	4 644	4 660
5-9	3 224	3 304	3 446	3 780	4 200	4 604	4 742	4 622
10-14	2 368	3 190	3 275	3 422	3 760	4 184	4 592	4 733
15-19	1 925	2 342	3 161	3 252	3 403	3 744	4 171	4 581
20-24	1 617	1 894	2 312	3 128	3 224	3 381	3 726	4 157
25-29	1 512	1 587	1 865	2 282	3 096	3 199	3 361	3 711
30-34	1 361	1 481	1 560	1 839	2 256	3 067	3 176	3 343
35-39	1 132	1 331	1 454	1 535	1 816	2 232	3 042	3 155
40-44	960	1 105	1 303	1 427	1 511	1 791	2 207	3 013
45-49	801	931	1 075	1 271	1 398	1 483	1 762	2 176
50-54	669	769	897	1 039	1 234	1 360	1 448	1 723
55-59	552	631	729	856	996	1 186	1 311	1 399
60-64	452	507	585	679	801	937	1 120	1 242
65-69	362	395	447	521	610	724	851	1 023
70+	480	568	655	758	887	1 050	1 255	1 499

Table A.4. Population by sex and five-year age groups by region, 1965-2000, medium variant (continued)

(Thousands)

Area and region	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*2000*
South Asia								
				Both sexes				
All ages	981 046	1 125 843	1 295 954	1 485 714	1 692 615	1 911 819	2 134 087	2 353 841
0-4	165 492	196 543	223 283	244 358	263 059	277 580	282 997	283 218
5-9	136 700	155 795	186 733	213 968	235 972	255 718	271 449	278 195
10-14	119 306	134 220	153 412	184 324	211 669	233 879	253 880	269 895
15-19	96 191	117 090	132 106	151 383	182 273	209 680	232 048	252 252
20-24	80 535	93 661	114 475	129 640	149 055	179 863	207 329	229 883
25-29	72 418	77 922	91 073	111 794	127 100	146 603	177 383	204 988
30-34	65 942	69 911	75 606	88 785	109 421	124 827	144 428	175 205
35-39	55 322	63 479	67 671	73 537	86 730	107 266	122 759	142 425
40-44	46 071	52 977	61 156	65 539	71 540	84 697	105 106	120 638
45-49	38 186	43 693	50 589	58 747	63 271	69 349	82 410	102 601
50-54	31 585	35 648	41 114	47 935	55 991	60 591	66 694	79 548
55-59	25 131	28 793	32 798	38 138	44 790	52 624	57 245	63 297
60-64	18 814	22 061	25 566	29 415	34 512	40 834	48 302	52 853
65-69	13 543	15 536	18 493	21 708	25 262	29 921	35 722	42 592
70+	15 809	18 514	21 879	26 443	31 971	38 386	46 336	56 249
				Males				
All ages	501 145	575 569	662 794	759 889	865 832	977 900	1 091 606	1 204 055
0-4	84 928	100 643	114 338	125 166	134 964	142 526	145 483	145 689
5-9	69 831	80 144	95 811	109 729	121 018	131 310	139 487	143 127
10-14	60 684	68 660	79 004	94 654	108 615	119 982	130 388	138 696
15-19	49 565	59 657	67 667	78 034	93 672	107 637	119 060	129 550
20-24	40 489	48 338	58 403	66 467	76 892	92 463	106 437	117 937
25-29	36 546	39 238	47 056	57 079	65 193	75 632	91 185	105 230
30-34	33 426	35 349	38 126	45 916	55 906	64 047	74 522	90 078
35-39	28 466	32 230	34 253	37 107	44 871	54 812	62 987	73 491
40-44	23 982	27 260	31 042	33 157	36 078	43 787	53 673	61 862
45-49	19 811	22 694	25 973	29 751	31 936	34 893	42 518	52 300
50-54	16 466	18 409	21 257	24 499	28 229	30 445	33 413	40 882
55-59	12 966	14 897	16 808	19 571	22 721	26 329	28 550	31 482
60-64	9 634	11 260	13 085	14 908	17 515	20 475	23 886	26 057
65-69	6 722	7 851	9 308	10 952	12 614	14 951	17 628	20 726
70+	7 628	8 939	10 663	12 900	15 608	18 611	22 389	26 947
				Females				
All ages	479 900	550 273	633 160	725 825	826 783	933 919	1 042 481	1 149 784
0-4	80 564	95 900	108 945	119 192	128 095	135 055	137 514	137 529
5-9	66 869	75 652	90 922	104 238	114 955	124 408	131 961	135 068
10-14	58 622	65 560	74 409	89 670	103 054	113 897	123 492	131 199
15-19	46 626	57 433	64 440	73 349	88 602	102 043	112 988	122 702
20-24	40 046	45 322	56 071	63 173	72 163	87 400	100 892	111 946
25-29	35 871	38 684	44 017	54 715	61 906	70 970	86 197	99 758
30-34	32 515	34 561	37 480	42 869	53 515	60 781	69 906	85 127
35-39	26 856	31 249	33 418	36 430	41 859	52 454	59 772	68 934
40-44	22 089	25 718	30 114	32 382	35 462	40 910	51 433	58 775
45-49	18 375	20 998	24 617	28 996	31 334	34 457	39 892	50 301
50-54	15 119	17 240	19 857	23 437	27 763	30 146	33 281	38 665
55-59	12 165	13 896	15 990	18 567	22 069	26 295	28 695	31 815
60-64	9 180	10 801	12 481	14 507	16 996	20 359	24 416	26 797
65-69	6 821	7 685	9 185	10 756	12 648	14 970	18 094	21 866
70+	8 180	9 575	11 216	13 544	16 363	19 775	23 947	29 302

Table A.4. Population by sex and five-year age groups by region, 1965-2000, medium variant (continued)

(Thousands)

Area and region	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*2000*
South-East Asia								
				Both sexes				
All ages	249 349	286 925	330 933	380 367	434 389	491 775	550 165	607 709
0-4	43 311	50 184	57 004	62 851	67 880	71 760	73 388	73 323
5-9	35 807	40 889	47 785	54 741	60 819	66 123	70 292	72 222
10-14	29 277	35 182	40 288	47 192	54 180	60 312	65 681	69 918
15-19	24 707	28 743	34 635	39 760	46 667	53 680	59 859	65 282
20-24	21 566	24 052	28 093	33 971	39 119	46 033	53 081	59 318
25-29	18 900	20 876	23 394	27 445	33 314	38 492	45 417	52 504
30-34	16 136	18 262	20 269	22 819	26 880	32 743	37 947	44 879
35-39	13 578	15 546	17 690	19 726	22 303	26 372	32 223	37 440
40-44	11 286	13 014	14 990	17 145	19 201	21 797	25 859	31 683
45-49	9 417	10 714	12 438	14 410	16 564	18 626	21 222	25 256
50-54	7 750	8 802	10 090	11 795	13 744	15 875	17 923	20 494
55-59	6 132	7 076	8 110	9 371	11 032	12 932	15 012	17 018
60-64	4 604	5 396	6 297	7 287	8 494	10 075	11 886	13 871
65-69	3 207	3 816	4 538	5 363	6 275	7 383	8 832	10 495
70+	3 671	4 373	5 311	6 493	7 917	9 572	11 543	14 007
				Males				
All ages	124 404	143 449	165 782	190 895	218 365	247 564	277 283	306 568
0-4	21 923	25 430	28 933	31 951	34 561	36 595	37 479	37 483
5-9	18 087	20 672	24 193	27 764	30 897	33 647	35 827	36 865
10-14	14 728	17 776	20 373	23 896	27 480	30 636	33 414	35 627
15-19	12 437	14 466	17 505	20 108	23 630	27 222	30 397	33 198
20-24	10 803	12 106	14 135	17 162	19 774	23 294	26 900	30 102
25-29	9 442	10 456	11 771	13 802	16 821	19 443	22 966	26 589
30-34	8 000	9 124	10 151	11 480	13 515	16 527	19 158	22 682
35-39	6 755	7 704	8 834	9 874	11 215	13 252	16 254	18 890
40-44	5 607	6 461	7 414	8 547	9 597	10 945	12 977	15 961
45-49	4 645	5 297	6 149	7 100	8 231	9 282	10 627	12 641
50-54	3 779	4 309	4 954	5 794	6 733	7 846	8 886	10 213
55-59	2 942	3 411	3 928	4 556	5 370	6 279	7 356	8 368
60-64	2 174	2 548	2 991	3 480	4 073	4 838	5 694	6 709
65-69	1 477	1 767	2 102	2 500	2 942	3 476	4 164	4 936
70+	1 606	1 923	2 349	2 879	3 527	4 282	5 184	6 302
				Females				
All ages	124 945	143 476	165 151	189 472	216 024	244 210	272 882	301 141
0-4	21 388	24 753	28 071	30 900	33 320	35 165	35 909	35 839
5-9	17 720	20 217	23 592	26 977	29 921	32 476	34 465	35 357
10-14	14 550	17 406	19 916	23 296	26 700	29 676	32 266	34 291
15-19	12 270	14 278	17 131	19 653	23 037	26 458	29 462	32 084
20-24	10 763	11 946	13 958	16 808	19 346	22 738	26 181	29 217
25-29	9 458	10 421	11 623	13 642	16 493	19 049	22 451	25 915
30-34	8 136	9 138	10 118	11 339	13 366	16 217	18 789	22 197
35-39	6 823	7 842	8 856	9 851	11 088	13 120	15 969	18 550
40-44	5 680	6 553	7 576	8 598	9 604	10 852	12 883	15 721
45-49	4 772	5 417	6 289	7 309	8 333	9 344	10 595	12 615
50-54	3 971	4 493	5 136	6 000	7 011	8 029	9 037	10 281
55-59	3 190	3 665	4 181	4 815	5 662	6 653	7 656	8 650
60-64	2 430	2 848	3 307	3 807	4 420	5 237	6 192	7 162
65-69	1 730	2 049	2 436	2 863	3 333	3 907	4 668	5 559
70+	2 064	2 450	2 963	3 613	4 390	5 289	6 359	7 704

Table A.4. Population by sex and five-year age groups by region, 1965-2000, medium variant (continued)

(Thousands)

Area and region	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*2000*
South-West Asia								
				Both sexes				
All ages	66 829	77 109	89 559	104 302	121 352	140 283	160 398	181 169
0-4	11 577	13 333	15 566	17 921	20 324	22 385	23 776	24 706
5-9	9 040	10 923	12 701	14 954	17 342	19 802	21 945	23 425
10-14	8 195	8 902	10 784	12 560	14 811	17 206	19 683	21 851
15-19	6 754	8 106	8 835	10 727	12 520	14 758	17 138	19 605
20-24	5 284	6 689	8 077	8 859	10 796	12 560	14 736	17 062
25-29	4 813	5 171	6 580	7 976	8 781	10 710	12 463	14 633
30-34	4 430	4 686	5 056	6 456	7 849	8 664	10 593	12 355
35-39	3 769	4 303	4 571	4 946	6 337	7 727	8 552	10 483
40-44	2 930	3 645	4 181	4 455	4 835	6 216	7 602	8 437
45-49	2 267	2 814	3 515	4 047	4 326	4 711	6 078	7 457
50-54	2 112	2 151	2 683	3 365	3 889	4 172	4 559	5 904
55-59	1 900	1 960	2 009	2 519	3 175	3 688	3 975	4 362
60-64	1 370	1 705	1 772	1 830	2 310	2 930	3 426	3 713
65-69	1 172	1 160	1 463	1 535	1 600	2 036	2 605	3 071
70+	1 216	1 561	1 766	2 152	2 457	2 720	3 267	4 107
				Males				
All ages	34 080	39 307	45 648	53 160	61 865	71 508	81 737	92 278
0-4	5 883	6 781	7 928	9 140	10 376	11 438	12 156	12 637
5-9	4 625	5 547	6 455	7 610	8 836	10 101	11 205	11 970
10-14	4 223	4 557	5 477	6 384	7 537	8 765	10 037	11 153
15-19	3 529	4 186	4 533	5 462	6 380	7 522	8 735	9 996
20-24	2 782	3 507	4 190	4 570	5 531	6 427	7 523	8 697
25-29	2 467	2 722	3 451	4 139	4 533	5 488	6 376	7 467
30-34	2 234	2 401	2 660	3 384	4 071	4 469	5 424	6 317
35-39	1 920	2 168	2 339	2 598	3 317	4 003	4 407	5 363
40-44	1 501	1 852	2 101	2 275	2 534	3 247	3 932	4 341
45-49	1 118	1 434	1 778	2 025	2 199	2 460	3 165	3 846
50-54	1 103	1 052	1 358	1 690	1 933	2 108	2 368	3 060
55-59	930	1 014	972	1 262	1 580	1 816	1 990	2 247
60-64	700	822	904	872	1 142	1 437	1 663	1 835
65-69	536	582	692	768	748	987	1 254	1 464
70+	529	682	811	981	1 149	1 240	1 501	1 888
				Females				
All ages	32 748	37 802	43 911	51 141	59 487	68 775	78 661	88 891
0-4	5 694	6 552	7 638	8 781	9 948	10 947	11 620	12 069
5-9	4 415	5 376	6 246	7 344	8 505	9 700	10 740	11 455
10-14	3 971	4 346	5 306	6 176	7 274	8 441	9 645	10 697
15-19	3 225	3 919	4 302	5 265	6 140	7 236	8 402	9 609
20-24	2 503	3 182	3 887	4 289	5 265	6 133	7 213	8 365
25-29	2 346	2 449	3 129	3 837	4 249	5 222	6 087	7 166
30-34	2 195	2 285	2 396	3 073	3 778	4 195	5 169	6 038
35-39	1 849	2 135	2 232	2 348	3 020	3 724	4 146	5 120
40-44	1 429	1 793	2 080	2 180	2 301	2 968	3 670	4 096
45-49	1 149	1 380	1 738	2 022	2 127	2 250	2 912	3 610
50-54	1 009	1 098	1 326	1 674	1 956	2 064	2 191	2 844
55-59	971	946	1 037	1 257	1 596	1 873	1 985	2 116
60-64	670	883	868	958	1 168	1 493	1 763	1 879
65-69	636	578	770	766	853	1 049	1 351	1 607
70+	687	879	955	1 171	1 309	1 480	1 766	2 219

Table A.4. Population by sex and five-year age groups by region, 1965-2000, medium variant (continued)

(Thousands)

Area and region	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*2000*
Europe								
				Both sexes				
All ages	444 642	462 120	479 369	497 061	515 047	532 636	550 901	568 358
0-4	38 823	39 811	41 305	42 953	44 470	45 293	45 610	46 303
5-9	37 620	38 486	39 512	41 034	42 693	44 297	45 134	45 463
10-14	36 556	37 509	38 318	39 360	40 892	42 575	44 189	45 035
15-19	35 330	36 499	37 398	38 219	39 265	40 814	42 498	44 110
20-24	30 743	35 117	36 341	37 252	38 094	39 076	40 638	42 331
25-29	31 383	30 492	34 788	36 029	36 955	37 817	38 825	40 409
30-34	30 635	31 125	30 181	34 481	35 731	36 687	37 571	38 599
35-39	30 594	30 372	30 799	29 885	34 179	35 466	36 437	37 332
40-44	29 712	30 234	29 989	30 438	29 546	33 861	35 153	36 128
45-49	21 453	29 234	29 728	29 510	29 957	29 129	33 401	34 686
50-54	26 772	20 703	28 474	28 990	28 792	29 291	28 495	32 682
55-59	25 931	25 753	19 860	27 355	27 855	27 748	28 247	27 488
60-64	22 652	24 201	24 060	18 627	25 650	26 241	26 153	26 633
65-69	17 831	20 186	21 664	21 638	16 784	23 266	23 800	23 723
70+	28 606	32 396	36 950	41 289	44 183	41 074	44 750	47 434
				Males				
All ages	215 580	224 878	234 146	243 763	253 587	263 369	273 326	282 806
0-4	19 885	20 408	21 187	22 036	22 810	23 188	23 351	23 706
5-9	19 240	19 706	20 248	21 040	21 896	22 705	23 089	23 259
10-14	18 700	19 175	19 618	20 164	20 959	21 826	22 639	23 028
15-19	18 012	18 658	19 097	19 543	20 095	20 894	21 762	22 576
20-24	15 575	17 855	18 524	18 977	19 429	19 952	20 760	21 637
25-29	15 877	15 427	17 636	18 321	18 779	19 246	19 785	20 607
30-34	15 388	15 711	15 234	17 441	18 130	18 604	19 086	19 638
35-39	15 117	15 235	15 518	15 052	17 255	17 966	18 449	18 937
40-44	14 057	14 916	15 008	15 305	14 856	17 060	17 774	18 260
45-49	10 097	13 794	14 616	14 727	15 018	14 605	16 782	17 491
50-54	12 499	9 657	13 349	14 172	14 287	14 612	14 218	16 341
55-59	12 119	11 866	9 147	12 673	13 465	13 640	13 960	13 588
60-64	10 459	11 069	10 851	8 408	11 654	12 483	12 656	12 957
65-69	7 610	8 997	9 597	9 465	7 353	10 311	11 055	11 214
70+	10 946	12 403	14 518	16 440	17 601	16 278	17 960	19 567
				Females				
All ages	229 062	237 242	245 223	253 298	261 460	269 267	277 575	285 551
0-4	18 938	19 404	20 119	20 917	21 660	22 106	22 259	22 596
5-9	18 381	18 780	19 264	19 995	20 798	21 592	22 045	22 205
10-14	17 856	18 334	18 700	19 196	19 933	20 749	21 549	22 007
15-19	17 318	17 841	18 302	18 676	19 170	19 920	20 735	21 534
20-24	15 167	17 263	17 817	18 275	18 665	19 124	19 878	20 695
25-29	15 507	15 064	17 152	17 708	18 177	18 571	19 040	19 802
30-34	15 247	15 414	14 947	17 040	17 601	18 083	18 485	18 961
35-39	15 477	15 137	15 281	14 832	16 924	17 501	17 988	18 394
40-44	15 655	15 318	14 982	15 134	14 690	16 801	17 379	17 868
45-49	11 357	15 440	15 111	14 783	14 940	14 524	16 618	17 195
50-54	14 273	11 047	15 126	14 818	14 504	14 679	14 277	16 340
55-59	13 812	13 887	10 713	14 682	14 390	14 108	14 287	13 900
60-64	12 193	13 132	13 209	10 219	13 996	13 758	13 498	13 676
65-69	10 220	11 189	12 067	12 173	9 431	12 956	12 745	12 509
70+	17 660	19 992	22 433	24 850	26 582	24 796	26 791	27 867

Table A.4. Population by sex and five-year age groups by region, 1965-2000, medium variant (continued)

(Thousands)

Area and region	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*2000*
Western Europe								
				Both sexes				
All ages	143 143	148 619	153 360	158 214	163 346	168 679	174 233	179 266
0-4	12 359	12 494	12 719	13 153	13 765	14 153	14 183	14 221
5-9	11 415	12 341	12 460	12 692	13 124	13 743	14 128	14 156
10-14	10 789	11 490	12 325	12 452	12 680	13 114	13 730	14 113
15-19	10 734	10 869	11 474	12 308	12 435	12 662	13 094	13 707
20-24	9 793	10 683	10 833	11 437	12 270	12 403	12 628	13 058
25-29	10 331	9 825	10 637	10 790	11 388	12 231	12 362	12 586
30-34	9 518	10 389	9 780	10 593	10 745	11 350	12 188	12 317
35-39	9 613	9 567	10 324	9 725	10 535	10 699	11 299	12 131
40-44	9 540	9 572	9 473	10 232	9 640	10 463	10 625	11 219
45-49	6 479	9 456	9 438	9 339	10 090	9 529	10 340	10 497
50-54	8 716	6 165	9 220	9 212	9 125	9 887	9 336	10 128
55-59	8 820	8 486	5 921	8 860	8 859	8 816	9 548	9 015
60-64	8 079	8 245	7 925	5 554	8 312	8 367	8 321	9 009
65-69	6 415	7 187	7 377	7 136	5 020	7 572	7 607	7 558
70+	10 542	11 851	13 453	14 731	15 358	13 690	14 843	15 552
				Males				
All ages	69 134	72 094	74 683	77 402	80 309	83 389	86 481	89 252
0-4	6 319	6 400	6 522	6 748	7 061	7 233	7 249	7 268
5-9	5 836	6 308	6 377	6 503	6 731	7 042	7 213	7 227
10-14	5 508	5 873	6 299	6 373	6 496	6 721	7 031	7 200
15-19	5 497	5 554	5 861	6 285	6 361	6 481	6 705	7 013
20-24	5 068	5 471	5 522	5 832	6 253	6 334	6 454	6 676
25-29	5 394	5 093	5 438	5 493	5 796	6 223	6 303	6 422
30-34	4 914	5 416	5 061	5 403	5 459	5 769	6 193	6 272
35-39	4 819	4 939	5 370	5 020	5 361	5 427	5 734	6 155
40-44	4 439	4 801	4 880	5 314	4 971	5 314	5 379	5 682
45-49	3 011	4 394	4 716	4 794	5 223	4 898	5 234	5 297
50-54	3 983	2 819	4 250	4 571	4 653	5 089	4 772	5 098
55-59	4 037	3 822	2 665	4 024	4 337	4 449	4 864	4 560
60-64	3 713	3 674	3 472	2 435	3 684	4 024	4 127	4 511
65-69	2 695	3 153	3 156	3 007	2 118	3 261	3 562	3 652
70+	3 902	4 377	5 095	5 599	5 805	5 123	5 662	6 220
				Females				
All ages	74 009	76 525	78 677	80 812	83 037	85 289	87 752	90 014
0-4	6 040	6 094	6 197	6 404	6 704	6 920	6 934	6 953
5-9	5 579	6 033	6 083	6 188	6 393	6 700	6 915	6 929
10-14	5 281	5 618	6 026	6 079	6 184	6 393	6 699	6 912
15-19	5 237	5 315	5 613	6 023	6 075	6 182	6 389	6 695
20-24	4 726	5 212	5 311	5 604	6 017	6 069	6 175	6 382
25-29	4 937	4 732	5 199	5 297	5 592	6 007	6 059	6 164
30-34	4 604	4 973	4 720	5 190	5 286	5 581	5 995	6 046
35-39	4 794	4 628	4 954	4 705	5 174	5 272	5 565	5 977
40-44	5 102	4 771	4 593	4 918	4 669	5 150	5 246	5 537
45-49	3 469	5 061	4 722	4 545	4 867	4 630	5 105	5 200
50-54	4 733	3 346	4 971	4 641	4 472	4 798	4 564	5 031
55-59	4 782	4 664	3 256	4 835	4 522	4 367	4 684	4 455
60-64	4 366	4 571	4 453	3 120	4 628	4 343	4 194	4 497
65-69	3 720	4 034	4 221	4 129	2 902	4 311	4 045	3 905
70+	6 640	7 474	8 358	9 133	9 554	8 567	9 181	9 332

Table A.4. Population by sex and five-year age groups by region, 1965-2000, medium variant (continued)

(Thousands)

Area and region	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*2000*
Southern Europe								
				Both sexes				
All ages	122 750	128 466	134 212	140 059	145 954	151 605	157 203	162 674
0-4	11 591	11 880	12 252	12 752	13 273	13 592	13 483	13 691
5-9	10 977	11 435	11 740	12 126	12 634	13 194	13 523	13 425
10-14	10 496	10 897	11 359	11 668	12 058	12 573	13 141	13 479
15-19	10 022	10 378	10 788	11 257	11 572	11 971	12 498	13 078
20-24	8 654	9 868	10 224	10 634	11 111	11 442	11 860	12 405
25-29	8 940	8 461	9 674	10 025	10 448	10 942	11 299	11 742
30-34	9 168	8 759	8 289	9 502	9 857	10 298	10 813	11 190
35-39	8 901	9 007	8 610	8 149	9 363	9 730	10 185	10 713
40-44	8 181	8 746	8 855	8 467	8 021	9 235	9 611	10 075
45-49	5 984	8 018	8 577	8 694	8 319	7 880	9 085	9 466
50-54	7 082	5 814	7 806	8 360	8 479	8 113	7 692	8 877
55-59	6 440	6 780	5 581	7 507	8 039	8 151	7 808	7 411
60-64	5 351	6 018	6 352	5 250	7 059	7 547	7 663	7 350
65-69	4 207	4 792	5 408	5 734	4 747	6 365	6 815	6 934
70+	6 756	7 613	8 698	9 934	10 975	10 572	11 728	12 838
				Males				
All ages	59 623	62 537	65 502	68 550	71 636	74 616	77 574	80 497
0-4	5 937	6 089	6 282	6 537	6 802	6 962	6 906	7 012
5-9	5 608	5 859	6 020	6 218	6 477	6 760	6 925	6 874
10-14	5 390	5 565	5 819	5 981	6 182	6 444	6 731	6 900
15-19	5 076	5 315	5 495	5 753	5 919	6 125	6 395	6 690
20-24	4 275	4 979	5 216	5 398	5 660	5 836	6 053	6 334
25-29	4 388	4 153	4 853	5 090	5 279	5 551	5 742	5 976
30-34	4 451	4 266	4 037	4 738	4 978	5 177	5 464	5 670
35-39	4 330	4 348	4 170	3 947	4 649	4 896	5 105	5 400
40-44	3 878	4 234	4 253	4 081	3 869	4 570	4 823	5 038
45-49	2 817	3 785	4 136	4 163	4 000	3 790	4 484	4 738
50-54	3 355	2 720	3 665	4 010	4 039	3 883	3 683	4 363
55-59	3 054	3 171	2 580	3 486	3 815	3 846	3 703	3 516
60-64	2 484	2 802	2 922	2 392	3 229	3 528	3 562	3 434
65-69	1 842	2 168	2 458	2 581	2 116	2 847	3 116	3 152
70+	2 739	3 083	3 594	4 174	4 622	4 401	4 882	5 398
				Females				
All ages	63 127	65 928	68 710	71 509	74 318	76 989	79 629	82 177
0-4	5 654	5 791	5 970	6 215	6 471	6 631	6 577	6 678
5-9	5 369	5 576	5 721	5 908	6 158	6 433	6 598	6 551
10-14	5 106	5 332	5 539	5 687	5 876	6 129	6 409	6 579
15-19	4 946	5 063	5 292	5 504	5 653	5 846	6 103	6 388
20-24	4 378	4 889	5 008	5 236	5 450	5 606	5 807	6 071
25-29	4 552	4 308	4 820	4 935	5 169	5 392	5 557	5 766
30-34	4 717	4 493	4 252	4 764	4 880	5 121	5 349	5 520
35-39	4 572	4 659	4 439	4 202	4 714	4 835	5 080	5 312
40-44	4 303	4 513	4 602	4 385	4 152	4 665	4 789	5 036
45-49	3 167	4 232	4 441	4 530	4 319	4 090	4 601	4 728
50-54	3 727	3 094	4 141	4 350	4 440	4 230	4 009	4 515
55-59	3 386	3 609	3 001	4 021	4 223	4 305	4 105	3 895
60-64	2 867	3 216	3 430	2 858	3 830	4 018	4 101	3 916
65-69	2 365	2 624	2 950	3 153	2 631	3 518	3 699	3 782
70+	4 018	4 529	5 105	5 760	6 353	6 171	6 845	7 441

Table A.4. Population by sex and five-year age groups by region, 1965-2000, medium variant (continued)

(Thousands)

Area and region	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*2000*
Eastern Europe								
				Both sexes				
All ages	100 060	104 082	108 227	112 392	116 148	119 607	123 569	127 277
0-4	8 105	8 584	9 008	9 396	9 406	9 407	9 778	10 036
5-9	9 166	8 025	8 539	8 966	9 358	9 383	9 385	9 755
10-14	9 500	9 132	8 010	8 523	8 955	9 343	9 369	9 372
15-19	8 131	9 460	9 113	7 993	8 506	8 937	9 326	9 352
20-24	6 816	8 087	9 425	9 080	7 967	8 480	8 911	9 299
25-29	7 213	6 771	8 047	9 387	9 049	7 937	8 450	8 879
30-34	7 227	7 160	6 733	8 009	9 343	9 010	7 906	8 416
35-39	7 180	7 160	7 104	6 685	7 956	9 292	8 964	7 865
40-44	6 638	7 093	7 086	7 036	6 623	7 893	9 222	8 897
45-49	4 180	6 517	6 979	6 980	6 934	6 537	7 794	9 107
50-54	5 850	4 061	6 351	6 812	6 815	6 783	6 400	7 631
55-59	5 815	5 604	3 900	6 110	6 558	6 571	6 549	6 179
60-64	4 970	5 432	5 244	3 670	5 747	6 180	6 201	6 180
65-69	3 819	4 443	4 880	4 727	3 321	5 213	5 614	5 632
70+	5 451	6 554	7 809	9 019	9 610	8 642	9 699	10 678
				Males				
All ages	48 282	50 534	52 877	55 246	57 410	59 353	61 524	63 565
0-4	4 158	4 403	4 623	4 824	4 829	4 828	5 019	5 151
5-9	4 688	4 114	4 378	4 599	4 802	4 814	4 814	5 005
10-14	4 849	4 668	4 106	4 368	4 591	4 792	4 805	4 805
15-19	4 136	4 825	4 656	4 096	4 360	4 579	4 780	4 793
20-24	3 442	4 110	4 805	4 639	4 079	4 341	4 561	4 761
25-29	3 599	3 418	4 087	4 783	4 620	4 059	4 321	4 540
30-34	3 608	3 569	3 396	4 065	4 758	4 596	4 039	4 301
35-39	3 496	3 572	3 540	3 368	4 036	4 728	4 569	4 015
40-44	3 070	3 450	3 530	3 502	3 334	3 999	4 687	4 529
45-49	1 899	3 008	3 387	3 472	3 444	3 284	3 941	4 619
50-54	2 665	1 837	2 919	3 294	3 378	3 355	3 202	3 843
55-59	2 689	2 527	1 750	2 789	3 152	3 230	3 213	3 066
60-64	2 277	2 477	2 332	1 626	2 592	2 927	3 005	2 990
65-69	1 616	1 993	2 184	2 063	1 446	2 299	2 602	2 672
70+	2 090	2 564	3 184	3 758	3 990	3 522	3 965	4 476
				Females				
All ages	51 778	53 548	55 350	57 146	58 738	60 254	62 045	63 712
0-4	3 947	4 181	4 385	4 573	4 577	4 579	4 759	4 884
5-9	4 477	3 911	4 160	4 367	4 556	4 569	4 571	4 751
10-14	4 651	4 464	3 904	4 155	4 363	4 551	4 564	4 567
15-19	3 995	4 634	4 457	3 897	4 146	4 358	4 546	4 559
20-24	3 373	3 976	4 620	4 442	3 888	4 138	4 350	4 538
25-29	3 614	3 353	3 960	4 604	4 429	3 878	4 128	4 339
30-34	3 619	3 591	3 337	3 943	4 585	4 414	3 866	4 116
35-39	3 683	3 588	3 564	3 317	3 921	4 564	4 395	3 850
40-44	3 568	3 643	3 555	3 534	3 289	3 894	4 535	4 367
45-49	2 282	3 509	3 592	3 508	3 489	3 253	3 853	4 488
50-54	3 186	2 224	3 432	3 518	3 437	3 428	3 198	3 788
55-59	3 127	3 077	2 151	3 322	3 406	3 341	3 336	3 112
60-64	2 694	2 954	2 912	2 043	3 155	3 253	3 196	3 191
65-69	2 203	2 450	2 696	2 663	1 875	2 915	3 012	2 960
70+	3 360	3 991	4 625	5 261	5 621	5 120	5 734	6 202

Table A.4. Population by sex and five-year age groups by region, 1965-2000, medium variant (continued)

(Thousands)

Area and region	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*2000*
Northern Europe								
				Both sexes				
All ages	78 689	80 953	83 570	86 396	89 599	92 745	95 897	99 141
0-4	6 769	6 852	7 326	7 652	8 026	8 142	8 166	8 355
5-9	6 062	6 686	6 773	7 251	7 578	7 978	8 099	8 127
10-14	5 772	5 991	6 625	6 717	7 199	7 545	7 949	8 073
15-19	6 443	5 792	6 023	6 662	6 751	7 244	7 580	7 973
20-24	5 480	6 480	5 859	6 102	6 746	6 751	7 239	7 570
25-29	4 900	5 435	6 430	5 826	6 071	6 706	6 714	7 202
30-34	4 722	4 818	5 379	6 378	5 786	6 029	6 664	6 675
35-39	4 900	4 638	4 762	5 325	6 325	5 745	5 988	6 623
40-44	5 353	4 822	4 576	4 703	5 262	6 270	5 696	5 938
45-49	4 809	5 244	4 734	4 497	4 615	5 184	6 181	5 616
50-54	5 124	4 664	5 097	4 606	4 372	4 508	5 066	6 045
55-59	4 856	4 884	4 458	4 879	4 400	4 210	4 343	4 883
60-64	4 252	4 507	4 539	4 153	4 532	4 147	3 967	4 093
65-69	3 389	3 765	4 000	4 042	3 697	4 116	3 765	3 600
70+	5 857	6 378	6 990	7 605	8 240	8 171	8 481	8 366
				Males				
All ages	38 542	39 713	41 084	42 565	44 232	46 012	47 748	49 493
0-4	3 471	3 516	3 759	3 927	4 118	4 165	4 177	4 274
5-9	3 107	3 425	3 473	3 719	3 886	4 088	4 138	4 153
10-14	2 954	3 070	3 394	3 442	3 689	3 869	4 072	4 123
15-19	3 303	2 963	3 083	3 410	3 456	3 708	3 883	4 081
20-24	2 790	3 294	2 981	3 108	3 437	3 441	3 692	3 866
25-29	2 496	2 765	3 258	2 954	3 084	3 413	3 418	3 670
30-34	2 414	2 461	2 740	3 235	2 935	3 062	3 390	3 396
35-39	2 472	2 377	2 437	2 716	3 210	2 915	3 041	3 367
40-44	2 670	2 431	2 345	2 407	2 682	3 178	2 886	3 011
45-49	2 371	2 607	2 378	2 298	2 350	2 633	3 123	2 837
50-54	2 496	2 281	2 515	2 297	2 217	2 284	2 561	3 038
55-59	2 339	2 346	2 152	2 374	2 162	2 115	2 180	2 445
60-64	1 985	2 116	2 125	1 955	2 149	2 004	1 961	2 022
65-69	1 457	1 683	1 799	1 814	1 673	1 904	1 776	1 738
70+	2 215	2 379	2 645	2 910	3 184	3 232	3 451	3 473
				Females				
All ages	40 148	41 240	42 486	43 831	45 367	46 734	48 149	49 648
0-4	3 298	3 337	3 567	3 725	3 908	3 976	3 988	4 081
5-9	2 955	3 260	3 300	3 532	3 691	3 890	3 961	3 975
10-14	2 819	2 921	3 231	3 275	3 510	3 676	3 877	3 950
15-19	3 141	2 828	2 940	3 252	3 296	3 535	3 697	3 892
20-24	2 690	3 185	2 878	2 994	3 309	3 310	3 546	3 704
25-29	2 404	2 670	3 172	2 872	2 987	3 293	3 296	3 533
30-34	2 308	2 357	2 639	3 143	2 850	2 967	3 274	3 279
35-39	2 428	2 261	2 325	2 608	3 115	2 830	2 948	3 256
40-44	2 683	2 391	2 231	2 296	2 580	3 092	2 810	2 927
45-49	2 439	2 638	2 356	2 200	2 265	2 550	3 058	2 779
50-54	2 628	2 383	2 582	2 309	2 155	2 224	2 506	3 007
55-59	2 517	2 538	2 306	2 504	2 238	2 095	2 163	2 439
60-64	2 267	2 391	2 414	2 198	2 384	2 143	2 007	2 072
65-69	1 932	2 082	2 200	2 228	2 023	2 211	1 989	1 862
70+	3 642	3 999	4 345	4 696	5 055	4 938	5 030	4 893

Table A.4. Population by sex and five-year age groups by region, 1965-2000, medium variant (continued)

(Thousands)

Area and region	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*2000*
USSR								
				Both sexes				
All ages	230 556	242 612	255 584	270 634	286 882	302 011	316 145	329 508
0-4	23 446	20 595	22 373	25 447	27 816	27 939	27 468	27 812
5-9	24 331	23 263	20 443	22 227	25 292	27 662	27 797	27 342
10-14	22 686	24 250	23 199	20 396	22 179	25 246	27 616	27 756
15-19	18 467	22 605	24 174	23 135	20 344	22 126	25 191	27 561
20-24	13 073	18 358	22 484	24 061	23 031	20 260	22 041	25 102
25-29	21 574	12 963	18 226	22 344	23 918	22 904	20 156	21 938
30-34	17 071	21 350	12 843	18 088	22 184	23 759	22 762	20 040
35-39	19 030	16 840	21 093	12 702	17 907	21 971	23 543	22 568
40-44	13 434	18 716	16 576	20 789	12 519	17 663	21 685	23 253
45-49	9 968	13 152	18 323	16 244	20 385	12 285	17 346	21 315
50-54	11 497	9 661	12 766	17 782	15 764	19 806	11 947	16 888
55-59	10 564	10 985	9 249	12 240	17 019	15 097	18 993	11 471
60-64	8 427	9 863	10 271	8 665	11 481	15 931	14 149	17 831
65-69	6 388	7 612	8 901	9 268	7 829	10 389	14 409	12 820
70+	10 600	12 399	14 663	17 246	19 214	18 975	21 041	25 810
				Males				
All ages	105 426	112 066	119 321	127 814	137 015	145 637	153 598	161 068
0-4	11 994	10 535	11 446	13 019	14 231	14 297	14 057	14 232
5-9	12 423	11 893	10 451	11 365	12 932	14 144	14 216	13 984
10-14	11 541	12 375	11 855	10 424	11 338	12 906	14 118	14 192
15-19	9 366	11 488	12 326	11 815	10 392	11 305	12 871	14 082
20-24	6 599	9 292	11 407	12 252	11 747	10 337	11 249	12 812
25-29	10 702	6 521	9 199	11 309	12 152	11 657	10 262	11 173
30-34	8 344	10 543	6 436	9 101	11 195	12 037	11 552	10 175
35-39	8 880	8 182	10 364	6 338	8 976	11 044	11 882	11 410
40-44	5 433	8 670	8 002	10 157	6 213	8 808	10 845	11 676
45-49	3 791	5 267	8 418	7 784	9 890	6 055	8 593	10 591
50-54	4 301	3 618	5 045	8 080	7 476	9 513	5 832	8 286
55-59	3 953	4 014	3 390	4 747	7 605	7 045	8 979	5 513
60-64	2 815	3 568	3 633	3 081	4 331	6 938	6 440	8 225
65-69	2 069	2 424	3 085	3 148	2 678	3 773	6 063	5 646
70+	3 215	3 676	4 264	5 194	5 859	5 780	6 640	9 071
				Females				
All ages	125 130	130 546	136 263	142 820	149 867	156 373	162 547	168 440
0-4	11 452	10 060	10 927	12 428	13 585	13 642	13 411	13 580
5-9	11 908	11 370	9 992	10 862	12 360	13 518	13 581	13 359
10-14	11 145	11 875	11 344	9 972	10 841	12 340	13 498	13 564
15-19	9 101	11 117	11 848	11 320	9 952	10 821	12 320	13 479
20-24	6 474	9 066	11 077	11 809	11 284	9 923	10 793	12 291
25-29	10 872	6 442	9 027	11 035	11 766	11 247	9 894	10 765
30-34	8 727	10 807	6 407	8 987	10 989	11 722	11 210	9 864
35-39	10 150	8 658	10 729	6 364	8 931	10 927	11 662	11 158
40-44	8 001	10 046	8 574	10 632	6 306	8 855	10 841	11 577
45-49	6 177	7 885	9 905	8 460	10 495	6 229	8 754	10 724
50-54	7 196	6 043	7 721	9 702	8 288	10 293	6 115	8 602
55-59	6 611	6 971	5 859	7 493	9 414	8 052	10 014	5 958
60-64	5 612	6 295	6 638	5 584	7 150	8 993	7 708	9 606
65-69	4 319	5 188	5 816	6 120	5 151	6 616	8 346	7 175
70+	7 385	8 723	10 399	12 052	13 355	13 195	14 400	16 739

Table A.4. Population by sex and five-year age groups by region, 1965-2000, medium variant (continued)

(Thousands)

Area and region	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*2000*
Africa								
				Both sexes				
All ages	303 150	344 484	395 268	456 721	530 203	615 826	712 669	817 751
0-4	53 727	61 383	71 498	83 088	96 168	109 565	122 008	131 433
5-9	42 256	48 605	56 249	66 288	77 879	91 033	104 615	117 394
10-14	35 902	40 783	47 111	54 735	64 740	76 309	89 456	103 069
15-19	30 931	34 990	39 858	46 163	53 763	63 709	75 249	88 372
20-24	26 600	29 962	34 005	38 855	45 128	52 676	62 573	74 072
25-29	22 831	25 609	28 958	32 986	37 816	44 038	51 553	61 403
30-34	19 316	21 886	24 653	27 990	32 001	36 806	43 000	50 488
35-39	16 290	18 418	20 967	23 723	27 046	31 037	35 825	41 996
40-44	13 642	15 423	17 528	20 052	22 790	26 092	30 063	34 832
45-49	11 262	12 802	14 557	16 632	19 122	21 832	25 105	29 047
50-54	9 144	10 424	11 927	13 643	15 673	18 109	20 775	24 003
55-59	7 248	8 269	9 500	10 950	12 611	14 574	16 936	19 540
60-64	5 495	6 301	7 265	8 427	9 801	11 377	13 247	15 510
65-69	3 891	4 472	5 206	6 084	7 141	8 396	9 847	11 584
70+	4 614	5 156	5 984	7 106	8 525	10 274	12 416	15 009
				Males				
All ages	151 085	171 591	196 882	227 570	264 344	307 221	355 764	408 466
0-4	26 938	30 823	35 962	41 853	48 503	55 307	61 647	66 464
5-9	21 138	24 318	28 194	33 289	39 175	45 852	52 741	59 242
10-14	17 960	20 401	23 569	27 431	32 505	38 371	45 038	51 937
15-19	15 525	17 503	19 936	23 089	26 935	31 969	37 814	44 462
20-24	13 382	15 004	16 973	19 393	22 525	26 335	31 335	37 149
25-29	11 499	12 838	14 454	16 414	18 821	21 919	25 706	30 674
30-34	9 673	10 997	12 331	13 941	15 891	18 281	21 360	25 126
35-39	8 159	9 206	10 516	11 843	13 446	15 384	17 761	20 824
40-44	6 818	7 698	8 733	10 026	11 345	12 937	14 864	17 230
45-49	5 592	6 354	7 219	8 237	9 510	10 815	12 393	14 307
50-54	4 468	5 121	5 861	6 704	7 697	8 937	10 220	11 774
55-59	3 492	3 986	4 608	5 317	6 129	7 083	8 277	9 525
60-64	2 593	2 988	3 449	4 028	4 694	5 456	6 356	7 488
65-69	1 798	2 072	2 425	2 840	3 358	3 956	4 648	5 473
70+	2 049	2 283	2 653	3 165	3 811	4 619	5 603	6 791
				Females				
All ages	152 065	172 892	198 385	229 151	265 860	308 606	356 905	409 285
0-4	26 789	30 560	35 536	41 235	47 665	54 258	60 362	64 969
5-9	21 118	24 287	28 055	32 999	38 704	45 181	51 874	58 151
10-14	17 942	20 382	23 542	27 304	32 236	37 938	44 418	51 132
15-19	15 406	17 487	19 922	23 074	26 828	31 740	37 435	43 911
20-24	13 218	14 958	17 033	19 462	22 603	26 341	31 238	36 922
25-29	11 332	12 772	14 505	16 572	18 995	22 118	25 847	30 729
30-34	9 643	10 889	12 322	14 049	16 110	18 525	21 640	25 362
35-39	8 131	9 212	10 451	11 879	13 600	15 653	18 064	21 172
40-44	6 824	7 724	8 795	10 026	11 445	13 155	15 199	17 603
45-49	5 669	6 449	7 338	8 395	9 612	11 016	12 711	14 741
50-54	4 676	5 303	6 066	6 938	7 976	9 172	10 555	12 229
55-59	3 756	4 283	4 892	5 633	6 482	7 491	8 659	10 015
60-64	2 903	3 313	3 816	4 398	5 107	5 921	6 891	8 021
65-69	2 093	2 400	2 780	3 244	3 783	4 440	5 199	6 111
70+	2 565	2 873	3 332	3 941	4 714	5 655	6 813	8 218

Table A.4. Population by sex and five-year age groups by region, 1965-2000, medium variant (continued)

(Thousands)

Area and region	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*2000*
Western Africa								
				Both sexes				
All ages	89 546	101 272	115 736	133 406	154 840	180 059	208 753	240 158
0-4	16 362	18 388	21 381	24 954	29 156	33 509	37 477	40 640
5-9	12 656	14 499	16 514	19 443	22 958	27 130	31 511	35 583
10-14	10 649	12 100	13 927	15 930	18 832	22 319	26 475	30 858
15-19	9 204	10 331	11 772	13 585	15 576	18 434	21 899	26 036
20-24	7 994	8 874	9 993	11 420	13 213	15 168	17 998	21 435
25-29	6 872	7 655	8 529	9 638	11 050	12 803	14 741	17 542
30-34	5 775	6 539	7 315	8 183	9 282	10 672	12 407	14 331
35-39	4 792	5 458	6 210	6 979	7 841	8 927	10 303	12 022
40-44	3 958	4 489	5 143	5 882	6 642	7 495	8 569	9 931
45-49	3 207	3 671	4 190	4 828	5 552	6 300	7 141	8 202
50-54	2 534	2 930	3 378	3 881	4 500	5 201	5 931	6 757
55-59	1 975	2 256	2 631	3 058	3 541	4 132	4 804	5 510
60-64	1 452	1 683	1 945	2 294	2 693	3 145	3 698	4 331
65-69	1 007	1 151	1 357	1 592	1 903	2 259	2 665	3 165
70+	1 109	1 246	1 449	1 738	2 101	2 567	3 134	3 813
				Males				
All ages	44 981	50 720	57 836	66 558	77 174	89 686	103 948	119 575
0-4	8 174	9 185	10 695	12 498	14 623	16 829	18 848	20 465
5-9	6 298	7 225	8 229	9 703	11 474	13 580	15 797	17 864
10-14	5 311	6 022	6 940	7 937	9 396	11 150	13 246	15 461
15-19	4 653	5 154	5 860	6 769	7 759	9 192	10 933	13 016
20-24	4 098	4 475	4 973	5 671	6 568	7 535	8 950	10 673
25-29	3 546	3 909	4 285	4 779	5 468	6 340	7 297	8 695
30-34	2 961	3 365	3 726	4 101	4 591	5 267	6 129	7 077
35-39	2 445	2 794	3 191	3 549	3 922	4 406	5 074	5 926
40-44	2 015	2 283	2 624	3 013	3 367	3 738	4 217	4 878
45-49	1 617	1 855	2 116	2 448	2 827	3 177	3 544	4 019
50-54	1 247	1 460	1 688	1 941	2 261	2 627	2 968	3 329
55-59	957	1 094	1 294	1 510	1 751	2 054	2 403	2 732
60-64	690	803	929	1 112	1 312	1 535	1 816	2 142
65-69	470	537	636	748	908	1 084	1 282	1 533
70+	501	559	650	781	948	1 171	1 442	1 765
				Females				
All ages	44 565	50 551	57 900	66 848	77 666	90 373	104 805	120 583
0-4	8 187	9 203	10 686	12 456	14 533	16 679	18 629	20 176
5-9	6 357	7 274	8 285	9 740	11 484	13 549	15 714	17 719
10-14	5 338	6 078	6 987	7 993	9 436	11 169	13 229	15 397
15-19	4 551	5 177	5 912	6 816	7 817	9 242	10 967	13 020
20-24	3 896	4 399	5 020	5 749	6 645	7 633	9 047	10 762
25-29	3 327	3 746	4 244	4 859	5 582	6 463	7 444	8 848
30-34	2 815	3 173	3 589	4 082	4 691	5 405	6 279	7 255
35-39	2 347	2 664	3 019	3 430	3 919	4 521	5 229	6 097
40-44	1 943	2 206	2 519	2 869	3 275	3 757	4 351	5 054
45-49	1 591	1 816	2 074	2 380	2 725	3 123	3 597	4 183
50-54	1 287	1 470	1 689	1 940	2 239	2 574	2 963	3 427
55-59	1 018	1 162	1 338	1 548	1 790	2 078	2 401	2 778
60-64	762	881	1 017	1 182	1 381	1 610	1 881	2 189
65-69	537	614	721	845	995	1 175	1 383	1 632
70+	608	687	800	957	1 154	1 396	1 692	2 048

Table A.4. Population by sex and five-year age groups by region, 1965-2000, medium variant (continued)

(Thousands)

Area and region	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*2000*
Eastern Africa								
				Both sexes				
All ages	86 448	97 882	111 853	128 757	149 214	173 639	201 950	233 245
0-4	15 329	17 465	20 226	23 451	27 337	31 688	35 971	39 322
5-9	12 077	13 799	15 921	18 654	21 870	25 764	30 144	34 511
10-14	10 276	11 605	13 319	15 431	18 151	21 360	25 250	29 636
15-19	8 827	9 985	11 309	13 013	15 114	17 820	21 017	24 898
20-24	7 583	8 527	9 676	10 991	12 682	14 766	17 452	20 634
25-29	6 491	7 278	8 213	9 354	10 658	12 334	14 403	17 071
30-34	5 491	6 203	6 983	7 911	9 042	10 337	12 001	14 058
35-39	4 635	5 216	5 920	6 693	7 614	8 736	10 024	11 679
40-44	3 880	4 370	4 943	5 639	6 404	7 315	8 428	9 709
45-49	3 200	3 624	4 106	4 670	5 354	6 108	7 008	8 110
50-54	2 617	2 948	3 361	3 831	4 381	5 048	5 786	6 671
55-59	2 075	2 353	2 672	3 070	3 523	4 054	4 698	5 415
60-64	1 570	1 792	2 055	2 356	2 732	3 160	3 662	4 276
65-69	1 117	1 269	1 469	1 708	1 982	2 323	2 712	3 175
70+	1 281	1 448	1 679	1 985	2 369	2 828	3 394	4 078
				Males				
All ages	42 651	48 310	55 247	63 662	73 867	86 071	100 233	115 895
0-4	7 655	8 734	10 132	11 765	13 734	15 940	18 116	19 822
5-9	6 011	6 872	7 943	9 324	10 951	12 921	15 138	17 352
10-14	5 112	5 774	6 631	7 696	9 069	10 690	12 656	14 874
15-19	4 388	4 966	5 624	6 475	7 533	8 897	10 510	12 468
20-24	3 766	4 227	4 798	5 451	6 293	7 340	8 692	10 293
25-29	3 219	3 598	4 055	4 620	5 266	6 099	7 136	8 475
30-34	2 709	3 068	3 443	3 895	4 455	5 094	5 920	6 948
35-39	2 286	2 569	2 922	3 294	3 741	4 295	4 930	5 749
40-44	1 906	2 147	2 427	2 775	3 142	3 584	4 132	4 762
45-49	1 563	1 768	2 005	2 279	2 621	2 983	3 419	3 961
50-54	1 263	1 424	1 623	1 853	2 120	2 453	2 806	3 234
55-59	985	1 120	1 274	1 466	1 686	1 942	2 262	2 604
60-64	729	838	964	1 109	1 288	1 494	1 735	2 037
65-69	507	579	675	789	918	1 079	1 265	1 484
70+	552	627	731	872	1 048	1 258	1 517	1 831
				Females				
All ages	43 797	49 572	56 606	65 095	75 347	87 568	101 717	117 350
0-4	7 674	8 731	10 094	11 686	13 603	15 748	17 855	19 500
5-9	6 067	6 927	7 979	9 330	10 919	12 843	15 006	17 159
10-14	5 163	5 831	6 688	7 735	9 082	10 670	12 594	14 762
15-19	4 438	5 019	5 685	6 538	7 581	8 922	10 507	12 429
20-24	3 817	4 300	4 878	5 540	6 389	7 426	8 761	10 341
25-29	3 272	3 679	4 159	4 733	5 392	6 235	7 267	8 596
30-34	2 781	3 135	3 539	4 016	4 587	5 242	6 081	7 110
35-39	2 350	2 647	2 998	3 399	3 873	4 441	5 094	5 931
40-44	1 974	2 222	2 517	2 864	3 261	3 731	4 295	4 946
45-49	1 638	1 856	2 101	2 391	2 733	3 125	3 589	4 149
50-54	1 354	1 524	1 738	1 977	2 261	2 595	2 980	3 437
55-59	1 090	1 233	1 398	1 604	1 837	2 111	2 436	2 811
60-64	841	954	1 091	1 248	1 444	1 666	1 927	2 240
65-69	609	690	794	919	1 064	1 244	1 448	1 691
70+	729	821	948	1 113	1 321	1 569	1 877	2 247

Table A.4. Population by sex and five-year age groups by region, 1965-2000, medium variant (continued)

(Thousands)

Area and region	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*2000*
Middle Africa								
				Both sexes				
All ages	32 318	35 893	40 385	45 785	52 463	60 449	69 811	80 214
0-4	5 425	6 100	7 076	8 082	9 474	10 921	12 441	13 626
5-9	4 307	4 807	5 476	6 432	7 437	8 820	10 274	11 816
10-14	3 738	4 115	4 615	5 280	6 228	7 231	8 608	10 062
15-19	3 278	3 619	3 996	4 494	5 155	6 097	7 095	8 466
20-24	2 853	3 155	3 494	3 871	4 365	5 020	5 953	6 945
25-29	2 462	2 726	3 026	3 364	3 739	4 230	4 879	5 802
30-34	2 117	2 341	2 603	2 902	3 237	3 611	4 100	4 744
35-39	1 808	2 000	2 222	2 483	2 780	3 114	3 486	3 973
40-44	1 528	1 694	1 884	2 105	2 363	2 657	2 989	3 360
45-49	1 278	1 418	1 581	1 770	1 987	2 242	2 532	2 861
50-54	1 051	1 169	1 306	1 466	1 650	1 863	2 112	2 397
55-59	841	937	1 051	1 184	1 338	1 516	1 721	1 963
60-64	642	718	810	918	1 043	1 189	1 357	1 553
65-69	456	512	581	665	763	876	1 009	1 163
70+	534	583	663	770	903	1 063	1 255	1 484
				Males				
All ages	15 726	17 497	19 732	22 425	25 763	29 760	34 451	39 667
0-4	2 688	3 044	3 538	4 047	4 752	5 486	6 257	6 861
5-9	2 127	2 373	2 725	3 208	3 716	4 415	5 151	5 933
10-14	1 846	2 032	2 278	2 627	3 105	3 612	4 307	5 042
15-19	1 614	1 786	1 973	2 217	2 563	3 038	3 541	4 232
20-24	1 398	1 549	1 719	1 905	2 148	2 489	2 958	3 457
25-29	1 198	1 329	1 479	1 648	1 832	2 073	2 411	2 874
30-34	1 027	1 135	1 266	1 414	1 582	1 765	2 004	2 338
35-39	875	968	1 076	1 205	1 352	1 518	1 700	1 938
40-44	737	817	909	1 015	1 143	1 288	1 453	1 635
45-49	610	678	757	847	953	1 078	1 221	1 385
50-54	494	551	617	694	783	885	1 007	1 148
55-59	388	434	488	552	626	711	810	927
60-64	291	326	369	420	480	549	628	722
65-69	202	227	259	297	343	396	458	531
70+	231	249	282	328	386	457	543	646
				Females				
All ages	16 592	18 395	20 653	23 360	26 700	30 689	35 360	40 547
0-4	2 737	3 056	3 538	4 035	4 722	5 436	6 183	6 764
5-9	2 180	2 433	2 751	3 224	3 721	4 405	5 123	5 883
10-14	1 892	2 083	2 337	2 653	3 123	3 619	4 302	5 020
15-19	1 664	1 833	2 024	2 277	2 592	3 059	3 554	4 234
20-24	1 455	1 606	1 775	1 966	2 218	2 531	2 995	3 488
25-29	1 264	1 397	1 547	1 716	1 906	2 157	2 468	2 929
30-34	1 090	1 205	1 338	1 488	1 655	1 846	2 096	2 406
35-39	933	1 032	1 147	1 279	1 428	1 595	1 786	2 035
40-44	791	877	976	1 090	1 220	1 369	1 536	1 726
45-49	668	740	825	922	1 035	1 164	1 311	1 476
50-54	557	618	688	772	867	978	1 104	1 249
55-59	453	504	563	631	712	805	912	1 036
60-64	351	392	441	498	564	640	729	832
65-69	255	285	322	368	420	480	550	632
70+	302	335	381	442	517	606	712	838

Table A.4. Population by sex and five-year age groups by region, 1965-2000, medium variant (continued)

(Thousands)

Area and region	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*2000*
Northern Africa								
				Both sexes				
All ages	74 520	86 606	101 460	119 385	140 094	163 230	188 277	214 404
0-4	13 421	15 706	18 564	21 741	24 622	27 137	29 157	30 385
5-9	10 626	12 553	14 863	17 754	20 993	23 973	26 595	28 718
10-14	8 931	10 449	12 381	14 700	17 603	20 857	23 854	26 495
15-19	7 596	8 796	10 317	12 252	14 577	17 487	20 750	23 760
20-24	6 421	7 434	8 638	10 164	12 106	14 440	17 361	20 634
25-29	5 440	6 258	7 274	8 484	10 016	11 968	14 312	17 241
30-34	4 592	5 292	6 113	7 133	8 348	9 887	11 845	14 196
35-39	3 876	4 456	5 157	5 980	7 002	8 223	9 767	11 729
40-44	3 251	3 744	4 322	5 023	5 847	6 871	8 095	9 641
45-49	2 704	3 117	3 606	4 182	4 880	5 702	6 726	7 949
50-54	2 227	2 561	2 967	3 450	4 020	4 711	5 529	6 547
55-59	1 796	2 065	2 390	2 786	3 259	3 819	4 500	5 309
60-64	1 394	1 606	1 862	2 175	2 558	3 015	3 561	4 228
65-69	1 013	1 171	1 368	1 607	1 901	2 261	2 697	3 222
70+	1 231	1 398	1 638	1 956	2 362	2 876	3 529	4 351
				Males				
All ages	37 557	43 651	51 165	60 256	70 777	82 518	95 237	108 513
0-4	6 830	7 991	9 461	11 096	12 583	13 869	14 910	15 546
5-9	5 413	6 382	7 557	9 044	10 711	12 245	13 586	14 681
10-14	4 539	5 323	6 293	7 472	8 965	10 637	12 180	13 531
15-19	3 853	4 470	5 255	6 227	7 408	8 902	10 577	12 125
20-24	3 241	3 767	4 385	5 172	6 147	7 332	8 830	10 511
25-29	2 732	3 154	3 680	4 302	5 092	6 071	7 260	8 762
30-34	2 301	2 655	3 077	3 605	4 229	5 021	6 002	7 195
35-39	1 945	2 229	2 582	3 005	3 533	4 158	4 952	5 936
40-44	1 628	1 871	2 155	2 507	2 930	3 458	4 084	4 879
45-49	1 351	1 551	1 792	2 074	2 424	2 845	3 371	3 997
50-54	1 107	1 267	1 463	1 700	1 978	2 324	2 740	3 262
55-59	887	1 013	1 167	1 358	1 588	1 858	2 195	2 604
60-64	678	780	898	1 045	1 226	1 445	1 705	2 032
65-69	485	559	651	760	895	1 062	1 266	1 512
70+	566	641	748	890	1 069	1 292	1 577	1 939
				Females				
All ages	36 963	42 955	50 295	59 129	69 317	80 712	93 039	105 891
0-4	6 591	7 715	9 103	10 645	12 039	13 269	14 248	14 838
5-9	5 213	6 172	7 306	8 710	10 282	11 728	13 008	14 037
10-14	4 392	5 126	6 088	7 227	8 638	10 220	11 675	12 964
15-19	3 743	4 326	5 062	6 026	7 169	8 585	10 173	11 635
20-24	3 180	3 668	4 253	4 992	5 959	7 109	8 531	10 124
25-29	2 707	3 104	3 594	4 182	4 924	5 897	7 052	8 479
30-34	2 291	2 638	3 036	3 528	4 119	4 866	5 843	7 001
35-39	1 932	2 227	2 575	2 975	3 469	4 064	4 814	5 793
40-44	1 623	1 872	2 167	2 515	2 917	3 413	4 010	4 762
45-49	1 354	1 566	1 814	2 108	2 455	2 858	3 354	3 952
50-54	1 120	1 294	1 504	1 749	2 042	2 388	2 789	3 285
55-59	909	1 052	1 223	1 429	1 672	1 961	2 305	2 705
60-64	715	826	964	1 130	1 332	1 570	1 856	2 196
65-69	528	613	717	848	1 006	1 200	1 431	1 709
70+	665	757	890	1 065	1 294	1 584	1 952	2 412

Table A.4. Population by sex and five-year age groups by region, 1965-2000, medium variant (continued)

(Thousands)

Area and region	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*2000*
Southern Africa								
				Both sexes				
All ages	20 318	22 832	25 834	29 387	33 592	38 450	43 878	49 730
0-4	3 190	3 723	4 252	4 860	5 579	6 311	6 963	7 461
5-9	2 591	2 946	3 474	4 006	4 620	5 346	6 092	6 765
10-14	2 309	2 514	2 869	3 394	3 926	4 542	5 269	6 018
15-19	2 026	2 259	2 464	2 818	3 341	3 872	4 486	5 213
20-24	1 748	1 972	2 204	2 409	2 762	3 281	3 810	4 423
25-29	1 566	1 693	1 915	2 146	2 353	2 703	3 218	3 746
30-34	1 341	1 512	1 639	1 861	2 091	2 298	2 647	3 159
35-39	1 179	1 289	1 458	1 587	1 808	2 038	2 245	2 593
40-44	1 025	1 127	1 236	1 404	1 535	1 754	1 983	2 191
45-49	872	972	1 073	1 182	1 348	1 480	1 698	1 925
50-54	715	817	916	1 015	1 123	1 286	1 417	1 632
55-59	561	658	756	852	949	1 054	1 213	1 343
60-64	437	501	593	683	775	868	970	1 121
65-69	298	369	430	512	593	677	764	859
70+	460	480	556	657	790	940	1 104	1 283
				Males				
All ages	10 169	11 413	12 902	14 668	16 763	19 186	21 895	24 817
0-4	1 591	1 869	2 137	2 446	2 812	3 184	3 516	3 770
5-9	1 289	1 466	1 740	2 010	2 322	2 691	3 069	3 411
10-14	1 153	1 250	1 427	1 700	1 970	2 281	2 650	3 030
15-19	1 016	1 127	1 224	1 401	1 672	1 941	2 252	2 620
20-24	879	987	1 097	1 194	1 369	1 638	1 905	2 215
25-29	805	848	955	1 064	1 163	1 336	1 602	1 868
30-34	675	774	819	926	1 035	1 133	1 306	1 569
35-39	609	647	745	791	898	1 006	1 105	1 276
40-44	532	580	618	716	763	869	977	1 076
45-49	452	501	550	589	684	733	838	945
50-54	358	420	468	516	556	649	698	802
55-59	274	326	384	431	478	517	607	657
60-64	204	242	290	343	388	433	471	556
65-69	135	170	204	247	294	335	376	413
70+	199	207	242	294	361	441	523	610
				Females				
All ages	10 149	11 419	12 932	14 718	16 829	19 264	21 984	24 913
0-4	1 600	1 854	2 114	2 414	2 767	3 127	3 447	3 691
5-9	1 302	1 481	1 733	1 995	2 298	2 655	3 023	3 354
10-14	1 156	1 264	1 442	1 694	1 957	2 260	2 619	2 988
15-19	1 009	1 132	1 239	1 418	1 669	1 931	2 235	2 593
20-24	869	985	1 107	1 215	1 393	1 643	1 905	2 208
25-29	762	845	960	1 082	1 190	1 367	1 616	1 878
30-34	666	737	821	935	1 057	1 165	1 342	1 590
35-39	570	642	713	796	911	1 032	1 140	1 317
40-44	493	547	617	688	772	886	1 006	1 115
45-49	420	471	524	593	664	747	860	979
50-54	357	397	447	499	567	637	719	831
55-59	287	332	371	420	471	537	606	686
60-64	233	260	303	340	387	435	498	565
65-69	164	199	226	265	299	342	388	447
70+	261	273	313	363	429	499	581	673

Table A.4. Population by sex and five-year age groups by region, 1965-2000, medium variant (continued)

(Thousands)

Area and region	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*2000*
Northern America								
				Both sexes				
All ages	214 329	227 572	242 772	260 651	280 379	299 133	316 540	333 435
0-4	22 706	20 877	23 543	26 863	29 341	29 295	28 945	29 464
5-9	22 786	22 882	21 057	23 715	27 026	29 469	29 384	28 992
10-14	21 006	22 964	23 050	21 225	23 878	27 157	29 562	29 443
15-19	18 826	21 165	23 117	23 198	21 383	24 046	27 270	29 621
20-24	15 060	19 080	21 409	23 354	23 435	21 652	24 232	27 364
25-29	12 537	15 339	19 336	21 654	23 585	23 592	21 767	24 273
30-34	12 279	12 704	15 481	19 452	21 758	23 623	23 598	21 750
35-39	13 272	12 337	12 755	15 510	19 452	21 712	23 541	23 495
40-44	13 687	13 195	12 273	12 690	15 413	19 277	21 502	23 301
45-49	12 544	13 448	12 972	12 075	12 491	15 161	18 946	21 124
50-54	11 549	12 154	13 038	12 588	11 729	12 132	14 719	18 389
55-59	9 953	10 972	11 563	12 416	11 998	11 194	11 583	14 052
60-64	8 456	9 197	10 155	10 720	11 525	11 144	10 408	10 783
65-69	6 821	7 470	8 144	9 015	9 540	10 270	9 947	9 308
70+	12 847	13 788	14 881	16 176	17 825	19 409	21 137	22 076
				Males				
All ages	105 804	112 032	119 362	128 145	137 937	147 302	156 051	164 585
0-4	11 596	10 667	12 031	13 728	14 997	14 970	14 793	15 061
5-9	11 586	11 680	10 753	12 114	13 806	15 053	15 007	14 810
10-14	10 683	11 670	11 764	10 838	12 194	13 869	15 096	15 033
15-19	9 553	10 750	11 733	11 823	10 903	12 256	13 903	15 104
20-24	7 566	9 630	10 820	11 798	11 888	10 980	12 295	13 898
25-29	6 232	7 667	9 716	10 899	11 867	11 938	11 012	12 286
30-34	6 096	6 311	7 730	9 761	10 936	11 867	11 921	10 984
35-39	6 540	6 113	6 324	7 729	9 741	10 890	11 802	11 845
40-44	6 684	6 477	6 057	6 267	7 651	9 618	10 747	11 642
45-49	6 126	6 525	6 325	5 921	6 130	7 481	9 398	10 499
50-54	5 644	5 864	6 250	6 066	5 685	5 882	7 182	9 026
55-59	4 825	5 253	5 466	5 834	5 669	5 322	5 513	6 736
60-64	4 033	4 326	4 717	4 917	5 256	5 112	4 807	4 988
65-69	3 122	3 404	3 662	4 005	4 186	4 484	4 372	4 124
70+	5 518	5 695	6 013	6 443	7 028	7 579	8 202	8 548
				Females				
All ages	108 525	115 540	123 410	132 506	142 442	151 831	160 489	168 849
0-4	11 110	10 210	11 512	13 135	14 344	14 325	14 152	14 404
5-9	11 200	11 201	10 303	11 601	13 220	14 416	14 377	14 182
10-14	10 323	11 293	11 286	10 388	11 684	13 288	14 465	14 410
15-19	9 273	10 415	11 384	11 375	10 480	11 790	13 366	14 517
20-24	7 493	9 450	10 588	11 555	11 547	10 671	11 936	13 465
25-29	6 306	7 673	9 620	10 755	11 717	11 654	10 755	11 987
30-34	6 184	6 393	7 751	9 691	10 822	11 756	11 677	10 766
35-39	6 732	6 224	6 431	7 781	9 710	10 822	11 739	11 650
40-44	7 003	6 718	6 216	6 422	7 761	9 660	10 755	11 659
45-49	6 419	6 923	6 646	6 154	6 362	7 680	9 548	10 625
50-54	5 905	6 290	6 787	6 522	6 045	6 250	7 537	9 363
55-59	5 128	5 719	6 097	6 582	6 329	5 871	6 070	7 315
60-64	4 423	4 871	5 438	5 803	6 269	6 032	5 601	5 795
65-69	3 699	4 066	4 482	5 010	5 354	5 786	5 574	5 184
70+	7 328	8 094	8 867	9 732	10 797	11 830	12 935	13 528

Table A.4. Population by sex and five-year age groups by region, 1965-2000, medium variant (continued)

(Thousands)

Area and region	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*2000*
Latin America								
				Both sexes				
All ages	245 884	283 253	326 833	377 172	434 640	499 771	572 477	652 337
0-4	40 644	46 432	53 233	60 728	68 658	77 135	85 637	94 033
5-9	34 492	39 386	45 227	52 091	59 656	67 686	76 252	84 808
10-14	29 372	34 186	39 094	44 945	51 814	59 413	67 466	76 057
15-19	24 528	29 101	33 910	38 822	44 680	51 577	59 204	67 286
20-24	20 587	24 166	28 731	33 536	38 455	44 348	51 286	58 944
25-29	17 609	20 237	23 812	28 370	33 180	38 134	44 049	51 008
30-34	15 267	17 276	19 911	23 469	28 020	32 841	37 804	43 724
35-39	13 509	14 922	16 931	19 550	23 100	27 637	32 451	37 410
40-44	11 573	13 133	14 549	16 542	19 149	22 675	27 180	31 964
45-49	9 571	11 152	12 700	14 107	16 077	18 657	22 144	26 588
50-54	8 044	9 088	10 632	12 145	13 524	15 459	17 980	21 386
55-59	6 606	7 480	8 482	9 960	11 421	12 763	14 628	17 055
60-64	5 112	5 962	6 786	7 730	9 121	10 504	11 774	13 536
65-69	3 684	4 416	5 188	5 943	6 818	8 080	9 348	10 518
70+	5 285	6 317	7 648	9 234	10 966	12 860	15 275	18 019
				Males				
All ages	123 239	141 997	163 925	189 300	218 330	251 255	288 078	328 550
0-4	20 641	23 615	27 106	30 946	35 023	39 365	43 720	48 018
5-9	17 524	19 981	22 981	26 501	30 372	34 498	38 892	43 271
10-14	14 853	17 357	19 817	22 819	26 336	30 222	34 356	38 762
15-19	12 319	14 709	17 208	19 672	22 676	26 199	30 097	34 247
20-24	10 296	12 122	14 502	16 993	19 457	22 476	26 018	29 932
25-29	8 784	10 105	11 924	14 301	16 790	19 268	22 297	25 846
30-34	7 589	8 600	9 924	11 727	14 098	16 589	19 069	22 095
35-39	6 716	7 404	8 412	9 724	11 522	13 879	16 365	18 841
40-44	5 752	6 509	7 201	8 200	9 502	11 288	13 620	16 087
45-49	4 740	5 517	6 265	6 952	7 936	9 226	10 985	13 283
50-54	3 981	4 459	5 216	5 948	6 618	7 580	8 832	10 544
55-59	3 287	3 659	4 113	4 833	5 533	6 180	7 101	8 301
60-64	2 530	2 916	3 265	3 689	4 354	5 011	5 615	6 475
65-69	1 784	2 140	2 484	2 795	3 186	3 775	4 365	4 915
70+	2 443	2 905	3 508	4 201	4 927	5 700	6 746	7 933
				Females				
All ages	122 645	141 255	162 908	187 872	216 311	248 516	284 398	323 786
0-4	20 003	22 817	26 128	29 782	33 635	37 770	41 917	46 016
5-9	16 969	19 405	22 245	25 590	29 284	33 188	37 360	41 537
10-14	14 519	16 829	19 276	22 126	25 478	29 192	33 110	37 295
15-19	12 210	14 392	16 702	19 151	22 004	25 378	29 106	33 038
20-24	10 291	12 044	14 229	16 543	18 998	21 872	25 268	29 012
25-29	8 825	10 132	11 887	14 070	16 390	18 866	21 752	25 162
30-34	7 677	8 676	9 987	11 742	13 921	16 253	18 735	21 629
35-39	6 793	7 518	8 519	9 826	11 578	13 758	16 086	18 569
40-44	5 821	6 624	7 348	8 343	9 647	11 387	13 560	15 877
45-49	4 832	5 636	6 435	7 155	8 141	9 431	11 159	13 305
50-54	4 063	4 629	5 416	6 197	6 906	7 879	9 148	10 841
55-59	3 319	3 821	4 369	5 127	5 888	6 583	7 526	8 754
60-64	2 582	3 046	3 521	4 041	4 768	5 493	6 159	7 061
65-69	1 900	2 276	2 704	3 148	3 632	4 306	4 983	5 603
70+	2 842	3 412	4 140	5 033	6 040	7 160	8 529	10 086

Table A.4. Population by sex and five-year age groups by region, 1965-2000, medium variant (continued)

(Thousands)

Area and region	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*2000*
Tropical South America								
				Both sexes				
All ages	129 854	150 660	175 160	203 591	235 946	272 495	313 328	358 447
0-4	22 154	25 499	29 458	33 733	38 071	42 658	47 498	52 505
5-9	18 719	21 441	24 817	28 813	33 137	37 539	42 175	47 037
10-14	15 890	18 555	21 286	24 670	28 673	33 017	37 436	42 085
15-19	13 209	15 745	18 412	21 147	24 533	28 558	32 918	37 352
20-24	11 142	13 025	15 564	18 234	20 980	24 383	28 428	32 799
25-29	9 418	10 952	12 838	15 382	18 058	20 821	24 235	28 288
30-34	8 043	9 235	10 771	12 660	15 200	17 883	20 651	24 063
35-39	6 993	7 854	9 044	10 575	12 456	14 989	17 667	20 426
40-44	5 888	6 786	7 647	8 829	10 346	12 220	14 729	17 385
45-49	4 833	5 659	6 550	7 400	8 567	10 066	11 913	14 387
50-54	3 952	4 560	5 365	6 231	7 062	8 203	9 661	11 460
55-59	3 146	3 637	4 220	4 985	5 815	6 618	7 708	9 101
60-64	2 380	2 807	3 265	3 806	4 524	5 303	6 057	7 079
65-69	1 689	2 033	2 417	2 834	3 330	3 982	4 691	5 381
70+	2 398	2 871	3 507	4 291	5 196	6 255	7 560	9 100
				Males				
All ages	65 098	75 547	87 877	102 203	118 535	137 001	157 651	180 483
0-4	11 229	12 952	14 986	17 174	19 408	21 764	24 248	26 815
5-9	9 465	10 851	12 587	14 638	16 847	19 115	21 500	23 995
10-14	8 015	9 375	10 761	12 500	14 550	16 769	19 043	21 434
15-19	6 608	7 936	9 297	10 686	12 424	14 480	16 707	18 986
20-24	5 577	6 507	7 833	9 192	10 586	12 330	14 395	16 624
25-29	4 723	5 470	6 400	7 727	9 087	10 486	12 237	14 302
30-34	4 028	4 621	5 368	6 296	7 618	8 980	10 379	12 124
35-39	3 502	3 926	4 516	5 259	6 183	7 499	8 857	10 250
40-44	2 949	3 389	3 815	4 400	5 135	6 055	7 356	8 701
45-49	2 415	2 824	3 258	3 678	4 256	4 981	5 885	7 166
50-54	1 967	2 261	2 657	3 080	3 488	4 049	4 750	5 627
55-59	1 557	1 792	2 071	2 445	2 847	3 238	3 771	4 436
60-64	1 161	1 367	1 584	1 840	2 185	2 558	2 921	3 414
65-69	809	971	1 152	1 347	1 578	1 886	2 219	2 546
70+	1 093	1 305	1 591	1 940	2 342	2 808	3 384	4 062
				Females				
All ages	64 756	75 113	87 283	101 388	117 411	135 494	155 677	177 964
0-4	10 924	12 547	14 472	16 559	18 663	20 893	23 250	25 690
5-9	9 254	10 590	12 230	14 175	16 289	18 424	20 675	23 041
10-14	7 875	9 180	10 524	12 170	14 123	16 248	18 394	20 651
15-19	6 601	7 809	9 115	10 461	12 108	14 078	16 211	18 365
20-24	5 565	6 518	7 731	9 042	10 394	12 053	14 034	16 175
25-29	4 695	5 482	6 438	7 655	8 971	10 335	11 999	13 985
30-34	4 014	4 614	5 403	6 364	7 582	8 903	10 271	11 939
35-39	3 492	3 928	4 527	5 316	6 273	7 490	8 810	10 176
40-44	2 939	3 397	3 831	4 429	5 211	6 165	7 373	8 684
45-49	2 417	2 836	3 292	3 722	4 310	5 085	6 028	7 222
50-54	1 985	2 299	2 708	3 152	3 575	4 154	4 911	5 833
55-59	1 590	1 845	2 149	2 540	2 969	3 381	3 937	4 665
60-64	1 219	1 441	1 681	1 966	2 339	2 745	3 136	3 665
65-69	880	1 062	1 264	1 487	1 752	2 096	2 472	2 835
70+	1 306	1 566	1 916	2 351	2 853	3 446	4 176	5 038

Table A.4. Population by sex and five-year age groups by region, 1965-2000, medium variant (continued)

(Thousands)

Area and region	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*2000*
Middle America (mainland)								
				Both sexes				
All ages	56 961	67 430	79 938	94 706	112 094	132 387	155 318	180 476
0-4	10 618	12 462	14 640	17 056	19 846	22 939	25 793	28 276
5-9	8 673	10 251	12 104	14 293	16 725	19 534	22 654	25 537
10-14	7 089	8 579	10 156	12 008	14 195	16 638	19 453	22 584
15-19	5 765	7 029	8 513	10 093	11 952	14 141	16 588	19 414
20-24	4 650	5 689	6 952	8 439	10 020	11 885	14 082	16 530
25-29	3 949	4 570	5 609	6 868	8 356	9 941	11 813	14 014
30-34	3 324	3 869	4 492	5 521	6 775	8 265	9 852	11 725
35-39	2 865	3 239	3 782	4 401	5 428	6 677	8 160	9 748
40-44	2 382	2 773	3 150	3 687	4 306	5 321	6 562	8 039
45-49	1 916	2 288	2 675	3 050	3 578	4 193	5 200	6 427
50-54	1 563	1 823	2 186	2 564	2 931	3 454	4 059	5 044
55-59	1 310	1 463	1 710	2 058	2 428	2 788	3 293	3 884
60-64	1 031	1 193	1 337	1 574	1 905	2 255	2 598	3 080
65-69	746	900	1 050	1 186	1 404	1 704	2 029	2 347
70+	1 080	1 302	1 584	1 907	2 245	2 652	3 184	3 827
				Males				
All ages	28 574	33 876	40 217	47 704	56 524	66 822	78 462	91 239
0-4	5 415	6 358	7 475	8 713	10 140	11 720	13 177	14 443
5-9	4 454	5 229	6 176	7 296	8 541	9 978	11 571	13 039
10-14	3 602	4 401	5 175	6 121	7 238	8 489	9 927	11 526
15-19	2 910	3 567	4 360	5 135	6 083	7 201	8 454	9 901
20-24	2 321	2 866	3 521	4 314	5 087	6 037	7 161	8 415
25-29	1 947	2 276	2 821	3 471	4 263	5 039	5 992	7 116
30-34	1 625	1 902	2 231	2 767	3 415	4 206	4 983	5 953
35-39	1 406	1 578	1 853	2 179	2 714	3 356	4 144	4 920
40-44	1 165	1 356	1 529	1 800	2 124	2 652	3 288	4 071
45-49	927	1 113	1 300	1 474	1 738	2 061	2 581	3 210
50-54	756	874	1 055	1 238	1 407	1 668	1 982	2 491
55-59	650	702	812	985	1 161	1 327	1 577	1 882
60-64	513	585	635	740	903	1 068	1 222	1 458
65-69	362	444	510	555	653	795	947	1 090
70+	520	626	765	915	1 056	1 225	1 456	1 739
				Females				
All ages	28 387	33 554	39 721	47 002	55 570	65 564	76 857	89 237
0-4	5 203	6 104	7 165	8 343	9 706	11 219	12 617	13 382
5-9	4 219	5 023	5 928	6 996	8 183	9 556	11 083	12 497
10-14	3 487	4 178	4 980	5 887	6 957	8 148	9 526	11 058
15-19	2 854	3 462	4 153	4 958	5 869	6 940	8 134	9 513
20-24	2 330	2 823	3 431	4 125	4 933	5 848	6 920	8 116
25-29	2 001	2 294	2 789	3 397	4 093	4 903	5 821	6 897
30-34	1 699	1 967	2 261	2 754	3 359	4 058	4 869	5 790
35-39	1 459	1 661	1 929	2 222	2 715	3 321	4 017	4 827
40-44	1 217	1 418	1 620	1 887	2 182	2 669	3 273	3 968
45-49	989	1 175	1 374	1 576	1 840	2 132	2 619	3 217
50-54	806	949	1 131	1 326	1 524	1 786	2 076	2 553
55-59	661	761	898	1 073	1 267	1 461	1 716	2 001
60-64	518	607	702	834	1 003	1 187	1 376	1 622
65-69	384	457	540	630	752	909	1 082	1 257
70+	560	676	819	992	1 189	1 427	1 727	2 088

Table A.4. Population by sex and five-year age groups by region, 1965-2000, medium variant (continued)

(Thousands)

Area and region	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*2000*
Temperate South America								
				Both sexes				
All ages	36 000	39 378	42 936	46 731	50 712	54 783	58 980	63 266
0-4	4 314	4 616	4 931	5 304	5 641	5 902	6 141	6 417
5-9	3 987	4 267	4 577	4 902	5 276	5 618	5 888	6 126
10-14	3 672	3 980	4 263	4 576	4 900	5 274	5 616	5 883
15-19	3 266	3 667	3 975	4 261	4 573	4 896	5 271	5 610
20-24	2 857	3 257	3 658	3 969	4 253	4 565	4 889	5 268
25-29	2 595	2 849	3 247	3 647	3 957	4 246	4 554	4 881
30-34	2 472	2 582	2 840	3 234	3 635	3 945	4 231	4 541
35-39	2 402	2 449	2 563	2 818	3 212	3 611	3 921	4 209
40-44	2 185	2 368	2 417	2 530	2 785	3 176	3 571	3 879
45-49	1 842	2 133	2 315	2 365	2 480	2 733	3 119	3 505
50-54	1 663	1 772	2 054	2 235	2 287	2 400	2 648	3 027
55-59	1 445	1 570	1 674	1 948	2 120	2 174	2 289	2 530
60-64	1 174	1 323	1 443	1 542	1 798	1 965	2 017	2 128
65-69	871	1 028	1 164	1 272	1 369	1 596	1 752	1 803
70+	1 256	1 517	1 816	2 129	2 426	2 681	3 073	3 458
				Males				
All ages	18 016	19 652	21 386	23 246	25 216	27 235	29 354	31 518
0-4	2 191	2 346	2 507	2 699	2 877	3 012	3 134	3 276
5-9	2 029	2 165	2 324	2 490	2 683	2 863	3 006	3 127
10-14	1 858	2 026	2 163	2 323	2 489	2 680	2 862	3 002
15-19	1 648	1 855	2 022	2 161	2 321	2 486	2 679	2 858
20-24	1 434	1 644	1 850	2 018	2 155	2 317	2 480	2 677
25-29	1 306	1 429	1 637	1 844	2 010	2 151	2 310	2 476
30-34	1 242	1 298	1 424	1 628	1 837	2 003	2 142	2 303
35-39	1 197	1 229	1 288	1 411	1 616	1 822	1 988	2 129
40-44	1 086	1 176	1 209	1 268	1 391	1 594	1 797	1 962
45-49	907	1 053	1 143	1 176	1 235	1 357	1 558	1 755
50-54	819	861	1 001	1 091	1 125	1 183	1 302	1 498
55-59	720	759	798	933	1 017	1 052	1 111	1 226
60-64	587	641	679	717	838	919	952	1 008
65-69	422	496	544	576	613	717	790	823
70+	572	676	798	912	1 010	1 080	1 243	1 398
				Females				
All ages	17 984	19 726	21 550	23 485	25 496	27 548	29 627	31 748
0-4	2 123	2 271	2 424	2 605	2 764	2 891	3 006	3 141
5-9	1 958	2 102	2 253	2 412	2 593	2 755	2 883	2 999
10-14	1 813	1 954	2 100	2 253	2 411	2 594	2 754	2 882
15-19	1 617	1 811	1 953	2 100	2 252	2 410	2 592	2 752
20-24	1 424	1 612	1 807	1 951	2 098	2 248	2 409	2 591
25-29	1 290	1 421	1 609	1 802	1 947	2 095	2 244	2 405
30-34	1 231	1 285	1 417	1 605	1 797	1 942	2 089	2 238
35-39	1 206	1 221	1 276	1 408	1 595	1 788	1 933	2 080
40-44	1 100	1 193	1 209	1 263	1 395	1 581	1 773	1 917
45-49	935	1 081	1 173	1 190	1 246	1 377	1 560	1 749
50-54	844	911	1 054	1 145	1 163	1 218	1 347	1 528
55-59	725	811	876	1 015	1 104	1 123	1 179	1 305
60-64	587	682	764	825	960	1 047	1 066	1 121
65-69	449	532	620	696	756	879	962	981
70+	684	841	1 018	1 217	1 417	1 602	1 831	2 060

Table A.4. Population by sex and five-year age groups by region, 1965-2000, medium variant (continued)

(Thousands)

Area and region	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*2000*
Caribbean								
				Both sexes				
All ages	23 068	25 785	28 800	32 145	35 888	40 107	44 850	50 148
0-4	3 559	3 855	4 204	4 634	5 101	5 637	6 205	6 836
5-9	3 113	3 427	3 730	4 084	4 518	4 995	5 534	6 109
10-14	2 722	3 072	3 389	3 692	4 047	4 485	4 961	5 504
15-19	2 289	2 660	3 010	3 321	3 623	3 982	4 427	4 910
20-24	1 938	2 195	2 557	2 893	3 202	3 515	3 887	4 346
25-29	1 646	1 867	2 117	2 473	2 809	3 125	3 447	3 826
30-34	1 428	1 589	1 808	2 054	2 411	2 748	3 070	3 396
35-39	1 248	1 380	1 542	1 756	2 004	2 361	2 703	3 028
40-44	1 117	1 204	1 336	1 496	1 712	1 958	2 319	2 661
45-49	981	1 072	1 160	1 292	1 452	1 665	1 913	2 269
50-54	866	934	1 027	1 114	1 243	1 402	1 612	1 854
55-59	705	810	878	969	1 057	1 183	1 338	1 541
60-64	527	639	742	808	894	981	1 101	1 249
65-69	379	454	558	651	714	799	876	986
70+	550	627	741	907	1 099	1 272	1 458	1 634
				Males				
All ages	11 551	12 922	14 446	16 147	18 055	20 197	22 612	25 311
0-4	1 806	1 959	2 138	2 360	2 598	2 869	3 161	3 484
5-9	1 575	1 736	1 895	2 076	2 300	2 543	2 815	3 109
10-14	1 378	1 555	1 718	1 876	2 058	2 283	2 525	2 800
15-19	1 152	1 351	1 528	1 689	1 847	2 031	2 257	2 502
20-24	965	1 104	1 299	1 469	1 630	1 792	1 982	2 216
25-29	808	930	1 066	1 258	1 430	1 592	1 759	1 951
30-34	695	780	901	1 035	1 228	1 399	1 564	1 733
35-39	612	671	755	875	1 010	1 202	1 376	1 542
40-44	552	588	647	732	852	987	1 179	1 352
45-49	491	528	564	625	707	827	961	1 152
50-54	438	464	503	540	598	680	798	928
55-59	361	406	432	470	508	564	643	757
60-64	270	323	367	392	428	467	519	595
65-69	191	229	278	317	342	376	409	457
70+	258	298	354	433	519	587	663	735
				Females				
All ages	11 517	12 863	14 353	15 998	17 833	19 909	22 238	24 837
0-4	1 753	1 896	2 066	2 274	2 503	2 768	3 044	3 352
5-9	1 537	1 690	1 835	2 007	2 219	2 453	2 719	3 000
10-14	1 344	1 517	1 671	1 816	1 988	2 202	2 436	2 705
15-19	1 137	1 310	1 481	1 632	1 775	1 951	2 169	2 409
20-24	973	1 091	1 259	1 424	1 573	1 723	1 905	2 130
25-29	839	936	1 051	1 215	1 380	1 533	1 688	1 875
30-34	733	809	907	1 019	1 183	1 349	1 505	1 663
35-39	636	709	787	881	994	1 159	1 327	1 486
40-44	565	616	688	765	860	972	1 140	1 308
45-49	491	544	596	667	745	838	952	1 117
50-54	428	470	524	574	645	721	814	926
55-59	344	404	446	499	549	619	694	784
60-64	258	316	374	416	466	514	582	654
65-69	188	225	280	334	372	423	467	530
70+	292	330	387	474	580	685	795	900

Table A.4. Population by sex and five-year age groups by region, 1965-2000, medium variant (continued)

(Thousands)

Area and region	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*2000*
Oceania								
				Both sexes				
All ages	17 520	19 370	21 562	24 025	26 797	29 639	32 434	35 173
0-4	2 070	2 152	2 520	2 852	3 220	3 441	3 536	3 643
5-9	1 927	2 108	2 177	2 548	2 883	3 242	3 458	3 548
10-14	1 748	1 972	2 152	2 219	2 592	2 917	3 270	3 478
15-19	1 612	1 783	2 007	2 189	2 256	2 632	2 949	3 293
20-24	1 308	1 652	1 843	2 066	2 250	2 311	2 675	2 981
25-29	1 144	1 357	1 714	1 901	2 124	2 300	2 350	2 704
30-34	1 064	1 185	1 399	1 754	1 946	2 154	2 322	2 366
35-39	1 126	1 092	1 210	1 425	1 776	1 963	2 165	2 328
40-44	1 097	1 135	1 107	1 223	1 436	1 780	1 962	2 160
45-49	938	1 088	1 131	1 104	1 218	1 425	1 763	1 941
50-54	887	912	1 064	1 108	1 084	1 193	1 395	1 724
55-59	733	845	875	1 021	1 066	1 042	1 147	1 341
60-64	587	681	786	817	956	996	975	1 073
65-69	474	521	606	703	731	856	892	874
70+	806	886	971	1 095	1 260	1 387	1 573	1 719
				Males				
All ages	8 883	9 805	10 906	12 144	13 537	14 963	16 368	17 742
0-4	1 062	1 098	1 286	1 456	1 643	1 758	1 808	1 863
5-9	989	1 080	1 111	1 300	1 472	1 655	1 767	1 813
10-14	896	1 013	1 102	1 132	1 324	1 490	1 669	1 777
15-19	829	915	1 031	1 123	1 152	1 347	1 509	1 682
20-24	675	849	946	1 063	1 156	1 182	1 371	1 526
25-29	589	702	883	980	1 095	1 182	1 203	1 385
30-34	553	610	723	903	1 002	1 108	1 192	1 210
35-39	588	565	622	735	912	1 008	1 112	1 193
40-44	563	592	572	628	739	913	1 007	1 108
45-49	476	556	589	568	622	730	901	993
50-54	451	459	540	572	554	605	710	875
55-59	375	423	434	511	541	524	573	673
60-64	291	339	383	394	466	493	478	523
65-69	218	248	289	328	338	400	424	412
70+	329	355	395	452	521	567	645	710
				Females				
All ages	8 637	9 565	10 656	11 880	13 260	14 676	16 066	17 431
0-4	1 008	1 054	1 234	1 396	1 576	1 683	1 729	1 780
5-9	938	1 028	1 066	1 248	1 410	1 588	1 691	1 734
10-14	852	959	1 050	1 087	1 267	1 427	1 600	1 701
15-19	783	869	976	1 066	1 104	1 285	1 441	1 611
20-24	633	803	897	1 003	1 094	1 129	1 305	1 456
25-29	555	655	831	922	1 029	1 118	1 147	1 319
30-34	512	575	676	851	944	1 046	1 130	1 157
35-39	538	527	588	689	864	955	1 053	1 135
40-44	533	543	536	596	697	867	956	1 052
45-49	462	531	543	536	595	694	862	949
50-54	436	453	524	536	530	588	685	849
55-59	358	422	441	510	525	518	574	668
60-64	296	342	403	423	490	504	497	551
65-69	256	274	317	375	393	456	468	462
70+	477	532	577	643	740	819	928	1 009

Table A.4. Population by sex and five-year age groups by region, 1965-2000, medium variant (continued)

(Thousands)

Area and region	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*2000*
Australia and New Zealand								
				Both sexes				
All ages	14 015	15 374	16 982	18 785	20 745	22 659	24 474	26 214
0-4	1 473	1 490	1 762	2 013	2 221	2 318	2 348	2 422
5-9	1 430	1 542	1 544	1 817	2 069	2 267	2 356	2 377
10-14	1 330	1 483	1 594	1 593	1 868	2 110	2 301	2 382
15-19	1 262	1 372	1 525	1 637	1 636	1 914	2 147	2 330
20-24	1 009	1 311	1 440	1 592	1 707	1 699	1 965	2 186
25-29	887	1 067	1 381	1 507	1 659	1 764	1 746	2 000
30-34	840	937	1 116	1 429	1 559	1 696	1 794	1 768
35-39	930	875	969	1 149	1 458	1 583	1 714	1 806
40-44	932	947	898	989	1 167	1 468	1 589	1 715
45-49	800	931	951	902	991	1 164	1 459	1 576
50-54	774	783	916	937	891	975	1 143	1 430
55-59	646	742	756	884	905	860	941	1 101
60-64	522	604	694	710	831	849	808	882
65-69	428	467	541	624	638	747	763	726
70+	752	823	895	1 002	1 145	1 246	1 402	1 513
				Males				
All ages	7 055	7 736	8 548	9 458	10 445	11 406	12 319	13 192
0-4	755	763	902	1 030	1 136	1 187	1 202	1 241
5-9	732	790	791	930	1 060	1 160	1 206	1 218
10-14	680	760	816	816	958	1 081	1 178	1 220
15-19	647	702	782	840	839	984	1 102	1 194
20-24	518	672	738	818	878	873	1 011	1 123
25-29	455	550	710	776	855	908	898	1 030
30-34	435	481	575	734	802	872	922	908
35-39	483	451	497	591	747	812	880	926
40-44	475	492	462	506	598	751	814	879
45-49	402	473	493	463	505	594	744	805
50-54	391	391	462	482	454	493	579	724
55-59	329	369	372	439	457	431	468	549
60-64	257	299	335	339	401	417	393	427
65-69	194	220	256	288	291	345	358	338
70+	302	323	357	406	464	499	562	610
				Females				
All ages	6 960	7 638	8 434	9 327	10 300	11 254	12 155	13 022
0-4	718	727	860	983	1 085	1 131	1 145	1 182
5-9	698	752	753	887	1 009	1 108	1 149	1 159
10-14	650	723	778	777	910	1 028	1 123	1 161
15-19	615	670	743	797	797	931	1 045	1 136
20-24	491	639	702	774	829	825	953	1 063
25-29	432	517	671	731	804	856	847	971
30-34	405	456	541	695	757	824	872	860
35-39	447	424	472	558	711	770	834	879
40-44	457	455	436	483	569	717	774	836
45-49	398	458	458	439	486	569	715	771
50-54	383	392	454	455	437	482	564	706
55-59	317	373	384	445	448	429	473	552
60-64	265	305	359	371	430	432	414	456
65-69	234	247	285	336	347	402	404	387
70+	450	500	538	596	681	747	840	903

Table A.4. Population by sex and five-year age groups by region, 1965-2000, medium variant (continued)

(Thousands)

Area and region	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*2000*
Melanesia								
				Both sexes				
All ages	2 452	2 767	3 148	3 583	4 120	4 743	5 414	6 107
0-4	410	454	521	579	685	776	832	861
5-9	330	384	429	498	558	664	757	816
10-14	281	324	378	423	492	552	659	753
15-19	240	275	318	372	418	487	547	655
20-24	211	233	268	311	365	412	481	542
25-29	185	203	226	261	305	358	405	475
30-34	163	179	197	220	255	299	353	400
35-39	142	156	172	191	214	249	293	347
40-44	120	135	150	166	185	209	244	288
45-49	101	113	128	144	160	179	203	238
50-54	83	94	106	121	137	153	172	196
55-59	65	75	86	98	113	128	144	163
60-64	49	57	66	76	88	102	117	133
65-69	34	40	47	56	65	76	89	103
70+	38	45	54	66	80	97	117	140
				Males				
All ages	1 284	1 437	1 624	1 839	2 107	2 418	2 753	3 100
0-4	211	229	264	293	348	395	423	438
5-9	171	197	216	251	282	337	384	415
10-14	146	168	194	213	248	279	334	382
15-19	126	143	165	191	211	246	277	331
20-24	111	122	139	161	187	207	242	273
25-29	98	107	118	135	158	184	204	239
30-34	86	94	103	115	132	154	180	201
35-39	76	83	91	100	112	129	151	178
40-44	64	72	79	88	97	109	126	148
45-49	54	61	68	76	84	94	105	123
50-54	44	50	56	64	71	80	89	101
55-59	34	40	45	51	59	66	74	84
60-64	26	29	34	40	46	53	60	68
65-69	18	20	24	28	33	39	45	52
70+	19	22	27	32	39	47	57	68
				Females				
All ages	1 168	1 330	1 524	1 744	2 014	2 325	2 660	3 007
0-4	199	225	258	286	338	382	409	422
5-9	159	187	213	246	276	328	373	401
10-14	135	156	184	210	244	273	325	371
15-19	114	132	153	181	207	241	271	323
20-24	100	111	129	150	178	204	238	268
25-29	88	96	108	126	147	175	201	236
30-34	77	84	93	105	123	144	172	199
35-39	66	74	81	91	102	120	142	170
40-44	56	63	71	79	88	100	118	139
45-49	47	53	60	68	76	86	98	115
50-54	39	44	50	58	65	73	83	95
55-59	31	36	41	47	54	62	70	79
60-64	24	27	32	37	43	50	57	65
65-69	17	20	23	27	32	37	44	51
70+	19	23	28	34	41	50	60	72

Table A.4. Population by sex and five-year age groups by region, 1965-2000, medium variant (continued)

(Thousands)

Area and region	*1965*	*1970*	*1975*	*1980*	*1985*	*1990*	*1995*	*2000*
Polynesia and Micronesia								
				Both sexes				
All ages	1 053	1 229	1 433	1 657	1 932	2 237	2 546	2 853
0-4	187	208	237	259	313	347	357	360
5-9	166	182	204	233	256	310	345	355
10-14	138	165	181	203	232	255	310	344
15-19	109	136	164	180	202	231	255	309
20-24	89	108	135	162	178	201	230	254
25-29	71	87	106	133	161	177	200	229
30-34	61	70	86	105	132	160	176	198
35-39	55	60	69	85	104	131	158	175
40-44	45	53	59	68	84	103	130	157
45-49	37	43	52	58	66	82	101	128
50-54	30	35	42	50	56	65	80	99
55-59	22	28	33	40	48	54	62	77
60-64	16	20	26	31	37	45	50	58
65-69	11	14	18	23	28	33	40	45
70+	16	18	22	27	35	44	54	66
				Males				
All ages	544	632	734	847	986	1 139	1 296	1 451
0-4	96	106	121	132	160	177	182	184
5-9	86	93	104	118	130	158	176	181
10-14	70	85	93	103	118	130	158	175
15-19	56	70	84	92	102	117	130	157
20-24	46	55	69	83	91	102	117	129
25-29	36	45	55	68	83	91	101	116
30-34	31	35	45	54	67	82	90	101
35-39	29	31	35	44	53	67	81	89
40-44	24	28	30	34	43	53	66	80
45-49	20	23	28	29	33	42	52	65
50-54	16	19	22	27	28	32	41	50
55-59	12	15	17	21	25	27	31	39
60-64	9	10	13	16	19	23	25	28
65-69	6	7	9	12	14	17	20	22
70+	8	9	11	14	17	21	26	33
				Females				
All ages	509	597	698	810	946	1 097	1 250	1 402
0-4	91	102	116	127	153	170	175	176
5-9	81	89	100	114	126	152	169	174
10-14	67	80	88	100	114	125	152	169
15-19	53	67	79	88	99	113	125	152
20-24	42	52	66	79	87	99	113	125
25-29	35	42	52	65	78	87	98	113
30-34	30	35	41	51	65	78	86	98
35-39	25	29	34	41	51	64	77	85
40-44	21	25	29	34	40	50	64	76
45-49	17	20	24	28	33	40	49	63
50-54	14	17	20	24	28	32	39	48
55-59	10	13	16	19	23	27	31	38
60-64	8	10	12	15	18	21	25	30
65-69	5	7	9	11	14	16	20	23
70+	8	9	11	14	18	22	28	34

Table A.5. Functional age groups by region, 1965-2000

A.5.1. MEDIUM VARIANT

Area and region	Size (millions)			Percentage increase			Annual rates of growth (percentage)						
	1965	1985	2000	1965-1985	1985-2000	1965-2000	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
Pre-school children (0-4 years)													
World total	457	661	743	44.8	12.3	62.5	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.5
More developed regions	99	119	122	20.1	3.0	23.8	−0.5	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.4
Less developed regions	358	543	620	51.5	14.3	73.2	2.8	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.3	0.8	0.6
East Asia	110	131	129	19.0	−1.3	17.4	1.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	−0.1	−0.1	−0.0
Mainland region	95	112	110	17.9	−2.1	15.4	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.6	−0.1	−0.1	−0.1
Japan	8	9	10	14.9	6.9	22.8	1.9	1.9	0.6	−1.6	−0.6	0.6	1.3
Other East Asia	7	10	10	38.2	0.2	38.5	0.9	1.8	2.0	1.8	0.5	−0.6	0.1
South Asia	165	263	283	59.0	7.7	71.1	3.4	2.6	1.8	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.0
Middle South Asia	111	175	185	58.1	5.9	67.4	3.7	2.5	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.3	−0.1
South-East Asia	43	68	73	56.7	8.0	69.3	2.9	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.1	0.4	−0.0
South-West Asia	12	20	25	75.6	21.6	113.4	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.5	1.9	1.2	0.8
Europe	39	44	46	14.5	4.1	19.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.3
Western Europe	12	14	14	11.4	3.3	15.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.1
Southern Europe	12	13	14	14.5	3.1	18.1	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	−0.2	0.3
Eastern Europe	8	9	10	16.1	6.7	23.8	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5
Northern Europe	7	8	8	18.6	4.1	23.4	0.2	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.5
USSR	23	28	28	18.6	−0.0	18.6	−2.6	1.7	2.6	1.8	0.1	−0.3	0.2
Africa	54	96	131	79.0	36.7	144.6	2.7	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.2	1.5
Western Africa	16	29	41	78.2	39.4	148.4	2.3	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.2	1.6
Eastern Africa	15	27	39	78.3	43.8	156.5	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.5	1.8
Middle Africa	5	9	14	74.6	43.8	151.2	2.3	3.0	2.7	3.2	2.8	2.6	1.8
Northern Africa	13	25	30	83.5	23.4	126.4	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.5	1.9	1.4	0.8
Southern Africa	3	6	7	74.9	33.7	133.9	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.0	1.4
Northern America	23	29	29	29.2	0.4	29.8	−1.7	2.4	2.6	1.8	−0.0	−0.2	0.4
Latin America	41	69	94	68.9	37.0	131.4	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.9
Tropical South America	22	38	53	71.8	37.9	137.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0
Middle America (mainland)	11	20	28	86.9	42.5	166.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.3	1.8
Temperature South Africa	4	6	6	30.8	13.8	48.7	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.9
Caribbean	4	5	7	43.3	34.0	92.1	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9
Oceania	2	3	4	55.6	13.1	76.0	0.8	3.2	2.5	2.4	1.3	0.5	0.6
Australia and New Zealand	1	2	2	50.8	9.0	64.4	0.2	3.4	2.7	2.0	0.9	0.3	0.6
Melanesia	0	1	1	67.1	25.7	110.0	2.0	2.8	2.1	3.4	2.5	1.4	0.7
Polynesia and Micronesia	0	0	0	67.4	15.0	92.5	2.1	2.6	1.8	3.8	2.1	0.6	0.2
School-age population (5-14 years)													
World total	771	1 129	1 391	46.4	23.2	80.4	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.0
More developed regions	193	216	239	12.1	10.8	24.1	0.4	−0.2	0.5	1.6	1.4	0.6	0.1
Less developed regions	578	913	1 152	57.8	26.2	99.1	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.2
East Asia	204	243	255	19.0	4.9	24.9	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.3	−0.0
Mainland region	176	207	218	17.9	5.1	24.0	0.7	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	−0.0
Japan	17	20	18	15.1	−7.7	6.2	−1.5	1.2	1.9	1.3	−0.5	−1.1	−0.0
Other East Asia	11	16	19	42.3	17.9	67.8	2.8	0.8	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.2	0.2
South Asia	256	448	548	74.9	22.4	114.1	2.5	3.2	3.2	2.3	1.8	1.4	0.8
Middle South Asia	174	300	361	73.0	20.0	107.7	2.2	3.3	3.2	2.2	1.6	1.3	0.7
South-East Asia	65	115	142	76.7	23.6	118.4	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.4	1.9	1.5	0.9
South-West Asia	17	32	45	86.6	40.8	162.7	2.8	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.4	1.7
Europe	74	84	90	12.7	8.3	22.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.3
Western Europe	22	26	28	16.2	9.5	27.3	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.3
Southern Europe	21	25	27	15.0	9.0	25.3	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.2
Eastern Europe	19	18	19	−1.9	4.5	2.5	−1.7	−0.7	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.4
Northern Europe	12	15	16	24.9	9.6	36.9	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.2
USSR	47	47	55	1.0	16.1	17.2	0.2	−1.7	−0.5	2.2	2.2	0.9	−0.1

Table A.5. Functional age groups by region, 1965-2000 (continued)

A.5.1. MEDIUM VARIANT *(continued)*

Area and region	Size (millions)			Percentage increase			Annual rates of growth (percentage)						
	1965	1985	2000	1965-1985	1985-2000	1965-2000	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
School-age population (5-14 years) (continued)													
Africa	78	143	220	82.5	54.6	182.1	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.6
Western Africa	23	42	66	79.3	59.0	185.1	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.2	2.7
Eastern Africa	22	40	64	79.0	60.3	187.0	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2	2.9
Middle Africa	8	14	22	69.9	60.1	172.0	2.1	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	2.9
Northern Africa	20	39	55	97.4	43.1	182.3	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.0	2.4	1.8
Southern Africa	5	9	13	74.4	49.6	160.9	2.2	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.4
Northern America	44	51	58	16.2	14.8	33.4	0.9	−0.8	0.4	2.5	2.1	0.8	−0.2
Latin America	64	111	161	74.5	44.3	151.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3
Tropical South America	35	62	89	78.6	44.2	157.5	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.3
Middle America (mainland)	16	31	48	96.2	55.6	205.3	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.7
Temperate South America	8	10	12	32.9	18.0	56.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.9
Caribbean	6	9	12	46.8	35.6	99.1	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Oceania	4	5	7	49.0	28.3	91.2	2.1	1.2	1.9	2.8	2.4	1.8	0.9
Australia and New Zealand	3	4	5	42.6	20.9	72.4	1.8	0.7	1.7	2.9	2.1	1.2	0.4
Melanesia	1	1	2	71.8	49.4	156.8	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.0	2.0
Polynesia and Micronesia	0	0	1	60.5	43.2	129.9	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.9	7.0	1.3
Working-age population (15-64 years)													
World total	1 895	2 873	3 964	51.6	38.0	109.2	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
More developed regions	654	808	926	23.7	14.6	41.8	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
Less developed regions	1 242	2 065	3 038	66.3	47.1	144.7	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5
East Asia	503	745	941	48.2	26.2	87.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.4
Mainland region	415	625	795	50.7	27.3	91.9	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5
Japan	67	81	88	21.8	8.0	31.6	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.2
Other East Asia	22	40	58	81.9	45.9	165.4	2.9	3.5	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4
South Asia	530	925	1 424	74.4	54.0	168.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7
Middle South Asia	360	623	952	72.7	52.9	164.1	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.6
South-East Asia	134	237	368	77.0	55.0	174.3	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8
South-West Asia	36	65	104	81.9	60.5	191.9	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1
Europe	285	326	360	14.3	10.5	26.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.7
Western Europe	92	103	114	12.9	9.9	24.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.7
Southern Europe	79	92	102	17.2	10.9	30.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8
Eastern Europe	64	75	82	17.9	8.4	27.8	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.5
Northern Europe	51	55	63	7.9	14.1	23.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0
USSR	143	185	208	29.0	12.7	45.3	1.5	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.0
Africa	163	276	439	69.4	59.3	169.9	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2
Western Africa	48	80	126	67.3	57.8	164.0	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.2
Eastern Africa	46	78	123	67.1	58.1	164.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2
Middle Africa	18	28	42	54.9	52.1	135.5	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0
Northern Africa	39	73	121	84.8	67.0	208.5	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4
Southern Africa	11	18	27	57.7	51.2	138.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9
Northern America	128	173	214	34.8	24.0	67.1	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.6
Latin America	132	237	369	78.8	55.8	178.6	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9
Tropical South America	69	128	202	84.8	58.6	193.2	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0
Middle America (mainland)	29	58	98	100.6	69.7	240.5	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5
Temperate South America	22	31	40	42.0	27.3	80.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Caribbean	13	20	29	60.1	42.5	128.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4
Oceania	10	16	22	53.5	36.0	108.8	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
Australia and New Zealand	9	13	17	48.8	31.2	95.2	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9
Melanesia	1	2	3	64.8	53.4	152.9	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0
Polynesia and Micronesia	1	1	2	99.6	57.7	214.8	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.1

Table A.5. Functional age groups by region, 1965-2000 (continued)

A.5.1. MEDIUM VARIANT *(continued)*

Area and region	Size (millions)			Percentage increase			Annual rates of growth (percentage)						
	1965	1985	2000	1965-1985	1985-2000	1965-2000	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
Old-age population (65 years and over)													
World total	166	270	396	62.6	46.8	138.7	2.6	2.7	2.5	1.8	2.5	2.8	2.4
More developed regions	93	132	166	42.8	25.4	79.0	2.5	2.4	1.9	0.4	1.5	2.0	1.1
Less developed regions	73	138	231	87.6	67.3	213.9	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5
East Asia	35	62	99	79.5	59.2	185.9	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.1
Mainland region	27	49	78	78.2	60.7	186.4	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1
Japan	6	11	17	82.6	51.6	176.8	3.2	3.4	3.2	2.2	2.3	3.2	2.8
Other East Asia	1	3	5	91.9	64.1	215.0	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.5
South Asia	29	57	99	95.0	72.7	236.7	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7
Middle South Asia	20	39	67	94.1	72.3	234.4	2.8	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7
South-East Asia	7	14	25	106.3	72.6	256.2	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7
South-West Asia	2	4	7	69.9	76.9	200.6	2.6	3.4	2.7	1.9	3.2	4.2	4.0
Europe	46	61	71	31.3	16.7	53.2	2.5	2.2	1.4	−0.6	1.1	1.3	0.7
Western Europe	17	20	23	20.2	13.4	36.3	2.3	1.8	1.0	−1.4	0.8	1.1	0.6
Southern Europe	11	16	20	43.4	25.8	80.4	2.5	2.6	2.1	0.1	1.5	1.8	1.3
Eastern Europe	9	13	16	39.5	26.1	75.9	3.4	2.9	1.6	−1.2	1.4	2.0	1.3
Northern Europe	9	12	12	29.1	0.2	29.4	1.9	1.6	1.2	0.5	0.6	−0.1	−0.5
USSR	17	27	39	59.2	42.8	127.4	3.3	3.3	2.4	0.4	1.6	3.8	1.7
Africa	9	16	27	84.2	69.8	212.7	2.5	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6
Western Africa	2	4	7	89.2	74.3	229.8	2.5	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Eastern Africa	2	4	7	81.4	66.7	202.5	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4
Middle Africa	1	2	3	68.3	58.9	167.4	2.0	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
Northern Africa	2	4	8	90.0	77.6	237.5	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9
Southern Africa	1	1	2	82.5	54.9	182.6	2.3	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.7
Northern America	20	27	31	39.1	14.7	59.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	0.9	0.2
Latin America	9	18	29	98.3	60.5	218.2	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.0
Tropical South America	4	9	14	108.6	69.8	254.3	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.3
Middle America (mainland)	2	4	6	99.8	69.2	238.1	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.4
Temperate South America	2	4	5	78.5	38.6	147.3	3.6	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.4	1.7
Caribbean	1	2	3	95.2	44.5	182.0	3.0	3.7	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.3
Oceania	1	2	3	55.6	30.2	102.6	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.0	2.4	1.9	1.0
Australia and New Zealand	1	2	2	51.1	25.6	89.7	1.8	2.1	2.5	1.8	2.2	1.7	0.7
Melanesia	0	0	0	101.4	67.6	237.5	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3
Polynesia and Micronesia	0	0	0	129.6	79.0	311.1	3.4	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.3
Females of reproductive age (15-44 years)													
World total	706	1 059	1 459	49.9	37.8	106.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.0
More developed regions	227	268	306	18.5	14.1	35.2	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.8
Less developed regions	480	790	1 153	64.8	45.8	140.3	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.3
East Asia	192	274	329	42.9	20.1	71.6	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.0
Mainland region	158	232	281	46.9	21.0	77.7	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0
Japan	25	26	26	4.9	−1.1	3.7	1.0	0.1	−0.1	0.1	0.1	−0.3	−0.0
Other East Asia	9	15	22	79.9	43.5	158.1	2.7	3.6	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.2
South Asia	204	354	547	73.3	54.8	168.3	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.6
Middle South Asia	137	236	363	71.7	54.0	164.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.5
South-East Asia	53	93	144	74.9	54.6	170.4	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.7
South-West Asia	14	25	40	82.7	63.2	198.2	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.0
Europe	94	105	117	11.5	11.4	24.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6
Western Europe	29	33	37	11.6	12.2	25.2	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8
Southern Europe	27	30	34	9.3	13.6	24.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8
Eastern Europe	22	24	26	11.0	6.2	17.9	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.5	−0.0
Northern Europe	16	18	21	15.9	13.5	31.6	0.1	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.6	1.0
USSR	53	59	69	11.1	16.7	29.6	1.0	0.5	0.8	−0.3	1.4	1.0	0.7

Table A.5. Functional age groups by region, 1965-2000 (continued)

A.5.1. MEDIUM VARIANT *(continued)*

Area and region	Size (millions)			Percentage increase			Annual rates of growth (percentage)						
	1965	1985	2000	1965-1985	1985-2000	1965-2000	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
Female of reproductive age (15-44 years) (continued)													
Africa	65	110	176	69.8	60.3	172.2	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.2
Western Africa	19	32	51	69.1	59.8	170.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3
Eastern Africa	19	31	49	66.8	58.8	164.9	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.2
Middle Africa	7	11	17	53.1	52.6	133.7	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.1
Northern Africa	15	29	48	84.5	67.4	208.8	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.3
Southern Africa	4	7	11	60.0	53.1	144.8	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9
Northern America	43	62	74	44.3	19.4	72.2	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1
Latin America	52	93	143	79.3	54.8	177.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8
Tropical South America	27	51	79	85.1	57.0	190.5	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9
Middle America (mainland)	12	23	39	100.3	68.9	238.3	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4
Temperate South America	8	11	14	40.9	26.2	77.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.4
Caribbean	5	8	11	59.0	40.0	122.6	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2
Oceania	4	6	8	61.3	34.9	117.5	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.9
Australia and New Zealand	3	4	6	56.9	28.6	101.8	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.5
Melanesia	1	1	1	68.7	58.0	166.5	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1
Polynesia and Micronesia	0	0	1	103.0	54.5	215.0	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.8

A.5.2. HIGH VARIANT

(Less developed regions only)

Area and region	Size (millions)			Percentage increase			Annual rates of growth (percentage)						
	1965	1985	2000	1965-1985	1985-2000	1965-2000	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
Pre-school children (0-4 years)													
Less developed regions	358	619	768	72.8	24.1	114.5	3.6	2.7	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.2
East Asia													
Mainland region	95	140	136	47.2	−2.6	43.4	4.9	1.5	1.3	−0.0	−0.3	−0.6	0.3
Other East Asia	7	11	11	58.5	−3.1	53.6	0.9	2.3	3.0	3.0	1.1	−0.8	−1.0
South Asia	165	297	357	79.6	20.1	115.7	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.2	1.8	1.3	0.6
Middle South Asia	111	199	233	79.6	17.3	110.7	3.7	3.1	2.9	2.0	1.6	1.2	0.4
South-East Asia	43	77	94	76.8	22.9	117.3	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.4	0.7
South-West Asia	12	22	30	89.5	36.0	157.6	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.8	1.9	1.4
Africa	54	102	159	90.2	55.6	196.0	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.5
Western Africa	16	31	50	88.0	61.4	203.4	2.5	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.3	2.7
Eastern Africa	15	29	47	87.3	63.2	205.6	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.9
Middle Africa	5	10	16	83.1	63.7	199.8	2.5	3.2	2.9	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.2
Northern Africa	13	27	37	101.2	38.8	179.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	2.8	2.2	1.6
Southern Africa	3	6	9	80.5	52.6	175.3	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.3
Latin America													
Tropical South America	22	43	64	91.3	51.2	189.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.7
Middle America (mainland)	11	22	35	105.4	58.2	224.9	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.0
Caribbean	4	6	8	57.4	40.3	120.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3
Oceania													
Melanesia	0	1	1	79.8	38.5	149.0	2.1	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.1	2.0	1.4
Polynesia and Micronesia	0	0	0	104.8	30.0	166.3	2.1	4.2	4.2	3.8	2.5	1.6	1.2
School-age population (5-14 years)													
Less developed regions	578	1 012	1 374	75.0	35.8	137.5	2.1	2.9	3.4	2.8	2.5	2.0	1.7
East Asia													
Mainland region	176	263	269	49.7	2.2	53.0	0.8	2.5	3.3	1.6	0.8	−0.0	−0.3
Other East Asia	11	17	22	49.9	31.6	97.3	2.8	0.8	1.8	2.8	3.1	2.1	0.2

Table A.5. Functional age groups by region, 1965-2000 (continued)

A.5.2. HIGH VARIANT *(continued)*

(Less developed regions only)

Area and region	Size (millions)			Percentage increase			Annual rates of growth (percentage)						
	1965	1985	2000	1965-1985	1985-2000	1965-2000	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
School-age population (5-14 years) (continued)													
South Asia	256	477	660	86.3	38.4	157.8	2.5	3.2	3.5	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.7
Middle South Asia	174	322	435	85.4	35.0	150.4	2.2	3.3	3.6	3.2	2.6	1.9	1.5
South-East Asia	65	121	173	86.4	42.6	165.7	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.4	1.8
South-West Asia	17	34	52	94.6	55.8	203.2	2.8	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.5
Africa	78	150	253	91.3	69.1	223.5	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.3
Western Africa	23	44	77	88.8	75.1	230.6	2.7	2.9	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.6
Eastern Africa	22	42	72	87.5	72.4	223.3	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.6
Middle Africa	8	14	25	78.5	71.3	205.8	2.1	2.7	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6
Northern Africa	20	40	65	106.6	59.9	230.4	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.2	2.5
Southern Africa	5	9	14	80.2	62.1	192.0	2.2	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.2
Latin America													
Tropical South America	35	66	104	90.4	58.7	202.2	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.8
Middle America (mainland)	16	33	54	107.0	66.8	245.2	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.1
Caribbean	6	9	13	55.9	44.1	124.6	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.3
Oceania													
Melanesia	1	1	2	79.9	61.6	190.7	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.3	3.6	3.4	2.6
Polynesia and Micronesia	0	1	1	85.9	58.4	194.4	2.6	2.1	3.4	4.3	4.0	3.1	2.0
Working-age population (15-64 years)													
Less developed regions	1 242	2 103	3 268	69.4	55.4	163.2	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9
East Asia													
Mainland region	415	651	908	57.0	39.5	119.0	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.0
Other East Asia	22	40	60	82.1	51.7	176.2	2.9	3.5	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9
South Asia	530	930	1 499	75.5	61.1	182.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1
Middle South Asia	360	627	1 005	73.8	60.5	178.9	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1
South-East Asia	134	238	385	77.9	61.6	187.4	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
South-West Asia	36	65	108	83.1	65.2	202.5	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4
Africa	163	281	465	72.5	65.5	185.6	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.5
Western Africa	48	82	135	71.2	64.9	182.3	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.5
Eastern Africa	46	79	130	70.3	64.4	180.0	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5
Middle Africa	18	28	45	58.0	58.8	150.9	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.3
Northern Africa	39	74	127	87.1	72.5	222.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7
Southern Africa	11	18	28	59.7	55.6	148.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.1
Latin America													
Tropical South America	69	128	211	86.0	65.0	206.8	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4
Middle America (mainland)	29	58	102	100.9	75.9	253.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8
Caribbean	13	20	30	61.0	47.4	137.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7
Oceania													
Melanesia	1	2	4	66.4	58.1	163.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.2
Polynesia and Micronesia	1	1	2	99.8	71.2	242.1	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.7
Old-age population (65 years and over)													
Less developed regions	73	142	241	93.3	69.4	227.5	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
East Asia													
Mainland region	27	51	82	87.1	61.9	202.9	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1
Other East Asia	1	3	5	92.7	64.6	217.2	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.5
South Asia	29	58	102	98.6	74.7	246.9	3.0	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8
Middle South Asia	20	40	69	97.9	74.3	244.9	2.8	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8
South-East Asia	7	14	25	109.5	74.6	265.9	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
South-West Asia	2	4	7	72.8	78.9	209.2	2.6	3.5	2.8	2.0	3.3	4.3	4.1

Table A.5. Functional age groups by region, 1965-2000 (continued)

A.5.2. HIGH VARIANT *(continued)*

(Less developed regions only)

Area and region	Size (millions)			Percentage increase			Annual rates of growth (percentage)						
	1965	1985	2000	1965-1985	1985-2000	1965-2000	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
Old-age population (65 years and over) (continued)													
Africa	9	16	29	92.5	77.2	241.2	2.6	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8
Western Africa	2	4	8	99.8	84.6	268.8	2.6	3.4	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1
Eastern Africa	2	5	8	90.8	75.5	234.9	2.6	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8
Middle Africa	1	2	3	77.6	68.9	199.9	2.1	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5
Northern Africa	2	4	8	95.8	80.2	252.7	2.8	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0
Southern Africa	1	1	2	87.5	62.3	204.2	2.3	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.1
Latin America													
Tropical South America	4	9	14	108.6	69.8	254.3	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.3
Middle America (mainland)	2	4	6	99.8	69.2	238.1	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.4
Caribbean	1	2	3	95.5	44.8	182.9	3.1	3.7	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.3
Oceania													
Melanesia	0	0	0	106.9	69.8	251.4	3.3	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.3
Polynesia and Micronesia	0	0	0	133.3	77.8	314.8	3.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.0	4.0	3.5
Females of reproductive age (15-44 years)													
Less developed regions	480	806	1 258	68.1	56.0	162.2	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8
East Asia													
Mainland region	158	244	333	54.1	36.7	110.6	2.2	2.3	1.7	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.7
Other East Asia	9	15	23	80.1	50.7	171.4	2.7	3.6	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7
South Asia	204	356	581	74.3	63.5	185.0	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.1
Middle South Asia	137	237	388	72.8	63.3	182.2	2.7	2.6	2.5	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.0
South-East Asia	53	93	152	75.7	62.6	185.7	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2
South-West Asia	14	25	42	83.9	68.9	210.6	3.0	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.4
Africa	65	111	186	72.7	67.1	188.6	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.6
Western Africa	19	33	55	72.8	67.2	189.0	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.6
Eastern Africa	19	32	52	69.8	65.5	180.9	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.5
Middle Africa	7	11	18	55.9	59.6	148.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.4
Northern Africa	15	29	50	86.9	73.9	225.1	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7
Southern Africa	4	7	11	61.9	57.7	155.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1
Latin America													
Tropical South America	27	51	84	86.5	64.8	207.5	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3
Middle America (mainland)	12	23	41	100.6	76.4	253.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8
Caribbean	5	8	11	60.0	46.5	134.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.6
Oceania													
Melanesia	1	1	1	70.1	64.1	179.0	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4
Polynesia and Micronesia	0	0	1	104.4	71.5	250.5	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.6

A.5.3. LOW VARIANT

(Less developed regions only)

Area and region	Size (millions)			Percentage increase			Annual rates of growth (percentage)						
	1965	1985	2000	1965-1985	1985-2000	1965-2000	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
Pre-school children (0-4 years)													
Less developed regions	358	473	503	32.0	6.5	40.6	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.3
East Asia													
Mainland region	95	85	89	−10.7	4.8	−6.4	−0.6	−0.0	−0.5	−1.2	0.6	−0.2	0.5
Other East Asia	7	8	8	19.7	−2.3	17.0	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.0	−0.5	−0.0

Table A.5. Functional age groups by region, 1965-2000 (continued)

A.5.3. LOW VARIANT *(continued)*

(Less developed regions only)

Area and region	Size (millions)			Percentage increase			Annual rates of growth (percentage)						
	1965	1985	2000	1965-1985	1985-2000	1965-2000	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
Pre-school children (0-4 years) (continued)													
South Asia	165	234	229	41.2	−1.9	38.5	3.0	1.5	1.1	1.2	−0.2	−0.1	−0.1
Middle South Asia	111	155	149	40.0	−3.6	34.9	3.2	1.4	1.0	1.1	−0.4	−0.2	−0.1
South-East Asia	43	60	60	39.5	−1.2	37.9	2.6	1.6	1.2	1.3	0.0	−0.1	−0.2
South-West Asia	12	18	20	58.5	10.6	75.3	2.6	2.5	2.3	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.2
Africa	54	89	107	66.5	19.2	98.4	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.1	0.7
Western Africa	16	27	32	65.6	18.2	95.7	2.2	2.8	2.8	2.4	1.7	1.0	0.6
Eastern Africa	15	26	32	69.4	24.7	111.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.1	1.4	0.9
Middle Africa	5	9	11	65.3	23.0	103.4	2.2	2.7	2.4	2.8	2.0	1.3	0.9
Northern Africa	13	22	25	64.5	11.4	83.2	3.1	2.9	2.2	1.7	1.3	0.7	0.2
Southern Africa	3	5	7	67.5	22.9	105.8	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.2	1.7	1.2	1.2
Latin America													
Tropical South America	22	34	42	54.6	22.5	89.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.1
Middle America (mainland)	11	19	24	75.5	27.7	124.1	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.5	1.1
Caribbean	4	5	6	32.1	30.8	72.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.6
Oceania													
Melanesia	0	1	1	56.3	22.5	91.5	2.0	2.7	1.0	3.2	2.4	1.2	0.5
Polynesia and Micronesia	0	0	0	61.5	8.6	75.4	0.5	4.1	1.3	3.6	1.6	0.2	−0.1
School-age population (5-14 years)													
Less developed regions	578	827	950	42.9	14.9	64.3	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6
East Asia													
Mainland region	176	175	171	−0.4	−2.3	2.7	0.7	−0.5	−0.1	−0.1	−0.7	−0.1	0.4
Other East Asia	11	15	16	33.8	6.2	42.1	2.8	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.5	−0.1
South Asia	256	407	450	59.2	10.4	75.7	2.5	2.9	2.4	1.5	1.3	0.6	−0.0
Middle South Asia	174	272	293	56.4	8.0	68.8	2.2	3.0	2.4	1.3	1.2	0.5	−0.2
South-East Asia	65	105	118	62.1	11.8	81.2	3.1	2.7	2.3	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.1
South-West Asia	17	30	39	75.8	27.2	123.6	2.8	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.2	1.6	1.0
Africa	78	136	187	74.1	37.4	139.3	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.2	1.6
Western Africa	23	40	55	70.5	37.8	134.9	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.2	1.5
Eastern Africa	22	38	55	72.2	44.0	148.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.5	1.9
Middle Africa	8	13	19	61.0	43.4	130.9	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.6	1.8
Northern Africa	20	37	47	86.7	28.0	139.0	3.2	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.2	1.7	1.1
Southern Africa	5	8	11	71.0	37.2	134.6	2.1	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.1	1.6
Latin America													
Tropical South America	35	58	75	66.0	31.0	117.5	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.5
Middle America (mainland)	16	29	43	86.2	45.8	171.6	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.6	1.9
Caribbean	6	8	11	39.9	30.1	82.0	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.9
Oceania													
Melanesia	1	1	1	65.1	43.2	136.5	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.3	2.9	1.9
Polynesia and Micronesia	0	0	1	57.9	35.8	114.5	2.6	1.2	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.6	0.9
Working-age population (15-64 years)													
Less developed regions	1 242	2 038	2 845	64.2	39.6	129.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1
East Asia													
Mainland region	415	611	722	47.3	18.2	74.1	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.1	0.9
Other East Asia	22	39	55	81.7	40.3	154.9	2.9	3.5	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.0
South Asia	530	917	1 343	72.9	46.5	153.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.4
Middle South Asia	360	617	895	71.1	45.2	148.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.3
South-East Asia	134	236	349	75.9	47.8	159.9	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4
South-West Asia	36	64	100	80.7	54.5	179.3	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8
Africa	163	272	416	66.9	53.1	155.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9
Western Africa	48	78	118	63.9	50.2	146.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8
Eastern Africa	46	76	117	64.6	52.8	151.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9
Middle Africa	18	27	39	51.5	45.4	120.3	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6
Northern Africa	39	72	116	83.5	60.4	194.3	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.0
Southern Africa	11	18	27	56.4	48.7	132.6	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7

Table A.5. Functional age groups by region, 1965-2000 (continued)

A.5.3. LOW VARIANT *(continued)*

(Less developed regions only)

Area and region	Size (millions)			Percentage increase			Annual rates of growth (percentage)						
	1965	1985	2000	1965-1985	1985-2000	1965-2000	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
Working-age population (15-64 years) (continued)													
Latin America													
Tropical South America	69	127	194	83.7	52.5	180.2	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7
Middle America (mainland)	29	57	95	99.5	65.4	229.9	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3
Caribbean	13	20	28	60.1	38.7	122.0	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1
Oceania													
Melanesia	1	2	3	63.9	49.0	144.3	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.7
Polynesia and Micronesia	1	1	2	96.6	56.2	207.1	3.6	3.8	3.3	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.0
Old-age population (65 years and over)													
Less developed regions	73	136	225	85.0	65.6	206.4	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4
East Asia													
Mainland region	27	48	75	76.3	59.5	181.2	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
Other East Asia	1	3	4	91.6	63.8	213.9	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.5
South Asia	29	57	97	92.5	71.2	229.6	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7
Middle South Asia	20	38	66	91.4	70.8	226.8	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7
South-East Asia	7	14	24	104.3	71.2	249.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6
South-West Asia	2	4	7	68.1	75.4	194.9	2.6	3.4	2.6	1.8	3.1	4.2	4.0
Africa	9	15	25	76.6	64.2	190.1	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4
Western Africa	2	4	6	77.9	65.1	193.7	2.4	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4
Eastern Africa	2	4	7	73.5	61.1	179.6	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3
Middle Africa	1	2	2	57.7	51.1	138.2	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8
Northern Africa	2	4	7	86.0	75.0	225.6	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8
Southern Africa	1	1	2	79.4	53.5	175.3	2.2	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.7
Latin America													
Tropical South America	4	9	14	108.6	69.8	254.3	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.3
Middle America (mainland)	2	4	6	99.8	69.1	238.0	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.4
Caribbean	1	2	3	95.0	44.7	182.2	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.3
Oceania													
Melanesia	0	0	0	98.6	64.3	226.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.2
Polynesia and Micronesia	0	0	0	129.6	79.0	311.1	3.4	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.3
Females of reproductive age (15-44 years)													
Less developed regions	480	779	1 064	62.3	36.6	121.7	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.8
East Asia													
Mainland region	158	226	247	42.9	9.0	55.8	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.1
Other East Asia	9	15	21	79.9	36.5	145.5	2.7	3.6	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.1	1.7
South Asia	204	350	510	71.7	45.6	150.1	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.2
Middle South Asia	137	233	337	70.0	44.4	145.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.1
South-East Asia	53	92	135	73.8	46.0	153.9	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.3
South-West Asia	14	25	38	81.4	55.8	182.6	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.0	2.6
Africa	65	108	166	67.4	53.4	156.8	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8
Western Africa	19	31	48	66.0	51.6	151.8	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8
Eastern Africa	19	31	47	64.6	53.0	151.8	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9
Middle Africa	7	11	16	50.1	45.5	118.4	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7
Northern Africa	15	28	45	83.1	59.6	192.2	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2	2.9
Southern Africa	4	7	10	58.7	50.2	138.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7
Latin America													
Tropical South America	27	50	75	83.7	49.3	174.2	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.5
Middle America (mainland)	12	23	38	98.9	63.6	225.4	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2
Caribbean	5	8	10	58.9	35.1	114.7	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9
Oceania													
Melanesia	1	1	1	67.9	52.7	156.3	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.8
Polynesia and Micronesia	0	0	1	100.0	52.9	205.8	3.9	3.7	3.5	2.8	3.1	2.6	2.7

Table A.5. Functional age groups by region, 1965-2000 (continued)

A.5.4. CONSTANT FERTILITY VARIANT

(Less developed regions only)

Area and region	Size (millions)			Percentage increase			Annual rates of growth (percentage)						
	1965	1985	2000	1965-1985	1985-2000	1965-2000	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
Pre-school children (0-4 years)													
Less developed regions	358	677	1 135	89.0	67.6	216.7	3.6	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6
East Asia													
Mainland region	95	176	268	84.7	52.5	181.7	4.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.9	3.2
Other East Asia	7	13	21	88.9	59.8	201.8	1.9	3.0	3.8	4.0	3.4	3.0	3.0
South Asia	165	320	558	93.1	74.7	237.2	3.5	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8
Middle South Asia	111	215	377	94.8	75.2	241.2	3.7	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.9
South-East Asia	43	81	141	87.9	72.7	224.6	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7
South-West Asia	12	23	40	96.0	76.6	246.2	2.8	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.8
Africa	54	98	165	81.5	68.8	206.3	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6
Western Africa	16	29	49	78.4	67.2	198.2	2.3	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.6
Eastern Africa	15	27	45	77.9	66.5	196.3	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.5
Middle Africa	5	9	14	67.1	57.6	163.3	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.2
Northern Africa	13	26	47	97.2	78.3	251.6	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9
Southern Africa	3	6	9	72.7	61.5	179.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.2
Latin America													
Tropical South America	22	45	76	99.4	70.6	240.1	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6
Middle America (mainland)	11	22	40	109.3	78.8	274.1	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Caribbean	4	6	10	72.5	59.8	175.7	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.3
Oceania													
Melanesia	0	1	1	75.6	70.0	198.5	2.0	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6
Polynesia and Micronesia	0	0	1	103.7	67.7	241.7	2.1	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.7
School-age population (5-14 years)													
Less developed regions	578	1 028	1 705	77.7	65.9	194.9	2.0	2.9	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5
East Asia													
Mainland region	176	282	418	60.5	48.4	138.2	0.7	2.3	3.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.8
Other East Asia	11	19	33	67.3	73.0	189.4	2.8	1.3	2.6	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.2
South Asia	256	477	826	86.2	73.2	222.6	2.5	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8
Middle South Asia	174	322	556	85.3	72.8	220.1	2.2	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8
South-East Asia	65	122	210	86.8	72.9	223.0	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8
South-West Asia	17	33	60	93.4	78.7	245.5	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9
Africa	78	143	241	82.4	69.2	208.6	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6
Western Africa	23	42	70	79.1	68.6	202.0	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6
Eastern Africa	22	40	67	78.9	66.8	198.3	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.6
Middle Africa	8	13	21	67.1	57.8	163.7	2.1	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2
Northern Africa	20	39	69	99.0	78.3	254.7	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.9
Southern Africa	5	8	14	72.2	60.3	176.1	2.2	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.3
Latin America													
Tropical South America	35	67	115	94.7	71.5	234.0	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Middle America (mainland)	16	33	59	106.5	81.2	274.1	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9
Caribbean	6	10	16	69.0	57.9	166.9	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1
Oceania													
Melanesia	1	1	2	76.4	70.3	200.5	2.9	2.6	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.7
Polynesia and Micronesia	0	1	1	85.2	72.3	219.1	2.6	2.1	3.3	4.3	4.0	3.5	3.4
Working-age population (15-64 years)													
Less developed regions	1 241	2 082	3 297	67.7	58.4	165.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2
East Asia													
Mainland region	415	639	944	54.2	47.6	127.6	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8
Other East Asia	22	40	64	83.5	61.1	195.7	2.9	3.5	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4

Table A.5. Functional age groups by region, 1965-2000 (continued)

A.5.4. CONSTANT FERTILITY VARIANT *(continued)*

(Less developed regions only)

Area and region	Size (millions)			Percentage increase			Annual rates of growth (percentage)						
	1965	1985	2000	1965-1985	1985-2000	1965-2000	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
Working-age population (15-64) years (continued)													
South Asia	530	925	1 506	74.5	62.8	184.0	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.4
Middle South Asia	360	623	1 012	72.7	62.5	180.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.4
South-East Asia	134	237	387	77.1	63.0	188.7	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4
South-West Asia	36	65	107	82.1	65.4	201.1	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5
Africa	163	276	440	69.4	59.7	170.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3
Western Africa	48	80	126	67.3	57.8	164.0	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.2
Eastern Africa	46	77	122	67.1	57.9	164.0	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2
Middle Africa	18	28	42	55.2	49.9	132.6	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8
Northern Africa	39	73	123	84.8	69.8	213.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6
Southern Africa	11	18	27	57.2	50.4	136.6	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8
Latin America													
Tropical South America	69	128	215	86.5	67.5	212.3	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5
Middle America (mainland)	29	58	102	100.8	76.6	254.6	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9
Caribbean	13	21	32	63.5	54.0	151.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0
Oceania													
Melanesia	1	2	3	64.8	56.1	157.2	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1
Polynesia and Micronesia	1	1	2	99.6	70.8	240.9	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.7
Old-age population (65 years and over)													
Less developed regions	73	138	231	87.8	67.4	214.1	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5
East Asia													
Mainland region	27	49	78	78.2	60.7	186.4	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1
Other East Asia	1	3	5	91.9	64.1	215.0	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.5
South Asia	29	57	99	95.0	72.7	236.7	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7
Middle South Asia	20	39	67	94.1	72.3	234.4	2.8	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7
South-East Asia	7	14	24	106.3	72.6	256.0	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7
South-West Asia	2	4	7	70.1	76.6	200.3	2.6	3.4	2.7	1.9	3.2	4.2	4.0
Africa	9	16	27	84.2	69.7	212.6	2.5	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6
Western Africa	2	4	7	89.2	74.3	229.7	2.5	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Eastern Africa	2	4	7	81.4	66.7	202.4	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4
Middle Africa	1	2	3	68.3	58.9	167.4	2.0	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
Northern Africa	2	4	8	90.0	77.6	237.4	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9
Southern Africa	1	1	2	82.3	55.0	182.7	2.3	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.7
Latin America													
Tropical South America	4	9	14	108.6	69.8	254.4	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.3
Middle America (mainland)	2	4	6	99.9	69.2	238.2	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.4
Caribbean	1	2	3	95.3	44.9	183.0	3.1	3.7	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.3
Oceania													
Melanesia	0	0	0	101.4	67.6	237.5	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3
Polynesia and Micronesia	0	0	0	129.6	79.0	311.1	3.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.3
Females of reproductive age (15-44 years)													
Less developed regions	480	799	1 280	66.5	60.2	166.8	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.2
East Asia													
Mainland region	158	240	354	51.5	47.8	123.8	2.1	2.2	1.6	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6
Other East Asia	9	15	25	82.0	62.7	196.1	2.7	3.6	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.4
South Asia	204	354	587	73.3	66.1	187.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4
Middle South Asia	137	236	392	71.8	66.2	185.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.4
South-East Asia	53	93	153	75.0	64.8	188.4	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4
South-West Asia	14	25	42	82.9	69.6	210.2	3.0	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.5
Africa	65	110	176	69.7	60.9	173.1	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3
Western Africa	19	32	51	69.1	59.8	170.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3
Eastern Africa	19	31	49	66.8	58.6	164.6	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.2
Middle Africa	7	11	17	53.5	49.8	130.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9
Northern Africa	15	29	49	84.5	70.9	215.4	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7
Southern Africa	4	7	11	59.4	52.1	142.5	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9

Table A.5. Functional age groups by region, 1965-2000 (continued)

A.5.4. CONSTANT FERTILITY VARIANT *(continued)*

(Less developed regions only)

Area and region	Size (millions)			Percentage increase			Annual rates of growth (percentage)						
	1965	1985	2000	1965-1985	1985-2000	1965-2000	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
	Females of reproductive age (15-44 years) (continued)												
Latin America													
Tropical South America	27	51	86	87.1	67.9	214.2	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5
Middle America (mainland) .	12	23	41	100.5	77.3	255.5	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9
Caribbean	5	8	12	63.3	54.7	152.7	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0
Oceania													
Melanesia	1	1	1	68.7	61.7	172.7	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.4
Polynesia and Micronesia ...	0	0	1	103.9	70.7	248.1	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.6	3.6

II. DATA BY COUNTRY

Table A.6. Total population and annual rates of growth by country

A.6.1. MEDIUM VARIANT, 1950-1985

No.	Region and country	Population (thousands)								Annual rates of growth (percentage)							No.
		1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	
1	World total	2 485 720	2 713 381	2 981 620	3 289 002	3 631 798	4 021 758	4 456 688	4 933 463	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	1
2	More developed regions	857 845	915 472	976 189	1 037 492	1 090 297	1 147 396	1 210 051	1 274 995	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	2
3	Less developed regions	1 627 876	1 797 909	2 005 431	2 251 510	2 541 501	2 874 362	3 246 637	3 658 468	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	3
4	East Asia	656 958	715 096	780 071	851 877	929 932	1 011 208	1 095 354	1 181 715	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	4
5	Mainland region	543 237	594 757	650 754	712 519	779 421	848 026	918 774	992 417	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	5
6	China	540 343	591 256	646 557	707 443	773 654	841 462	911 323	983 993	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	6
7	Hong Kong	1 974	2 490	3 075	3 692	4 168	4 712	5 314	5 976	4.6	4.2	3.7	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	7
8	Mongolia	732	831	953	1 104	1 285	1 499	1 739	1 998	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.8	8
9	Macau	188	180	169	280	314	353	398	450	−0.9	−1.3	10.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	9
10	Japan	82 935	89 020	93 220	97 950	103 499	109 948	116 347	121 346	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.8	10
11	Other East Asia	30 786	31 319	36 097	41 408	47 011	53 234	60 233	67 952	0.3	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	11
12	Korea	30 096	30 524	35 221	40 477	45 999	52 136	59 038	66 664	0.3	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	12
13	Republic of Korea	20 356	21 424	24 695	28 377	32 107	36 212	40 831	45 943	1.0	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	13
14	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	9 740	9 100	10 526	12 100	13 892	15 924	18 207	20 721	−1.4	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	14
15	Ryukyu Islands	690	795	876	931	1 013	1 098	1 195	1 289	2.8	1.9	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	15
16	South Asia	698 381	771 962	865 319	981 046	1 125 843	1 295 954	1 485 714	1 692 615	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	16
17	Middle South Asia	480 829	528 041	588 420	664 868	761 809	875 462	1 001 046	1 136 873	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	17
18	India	359 250	390 912	432 750	486 650	554 577	632 533	717 380	807 566	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	18
19	Pakistan	76 620	87 400	100 377	116 330	136 898	162 392	191 407	224 207	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	19
20	Iran	16 585	18 827	21 500	24 549	28 358	33 152	38 769	45 050	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.0	20
21	Afghanistan	11 898	12 732	13 800	15 051	16 978	19 301	22 006	24 961	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.5	21
22	Ceylon	7 678	8 723	9 890	11 164	12 603	14 206	15 931	17 725	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	22
23	Nepal	8 000	8 590	9 180	10 100	11 258	12 611	14 136	15 788	1.4	1.3	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	23
24	Bhutan	580	623	670	750	836	936	1 049	1 170	1.4	1.5	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	24
25	Sikkim	136	148	161	176	193	212	235	260	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.0	25
26	Maldives	82	86	92	98	108	119	132	147	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2	26
27	South-East Asia	173 144	193 090	218 529	249 349	286 925	330 933	380 367	434 389	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	27
28	Indonesia	76 000	83 858	93 506	104 879	121 198	140 334	161 362	183 815	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	28
29	West Irian	700	700	700	800	896	1 004	1 131	1 273	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	29
30	Viet-Nam	24 600	26 495	30 200	35 124	39 106	43 203	47 407	52 064	1.5	2.6	3.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	30
31	Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam	12 973	14 080	16 100	19 000	21 154	23 370	25 645	28 163	1.6	2.7	3.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	31
32	Republic of Viet-Nam	11 627	12 415	14 100	16 124	17 952	19 833	21 763	23 900	1.3	2.5	2.7	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	32
33	Philippines	20 316	23 568	27 410	32 355	38 114	45 347	54 095	64 023	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.4	33
34	Thailand	19 635	22 762	26 392	30 744	36 161	42 550	49 775	57 732	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.0	34
35	Burma	18 340	20 112	22 207	24 732	27 748	31 183	35 063	39 255	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	35
36	Malaysia	6 105	6 963	8 113	9 421	10 787	12 441	14 342	16 442	2.6	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.7	36
37	West Malaysia	5 190	5 923	6 909	8 039	9 135	10 457	11 956	13 598	2.6	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	37

38	East Malaysia ...	915	1 040	1 204	1 382	1 651	1 984	2 386	2 844	2.6	2.9	2.8	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	38
39	Sarawak	585	660	750	838	1001	1 203	1 446	1 725	2.4	2.6	2.2	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	39
40	Sabah	330	380	454	544	650	781	939	1 119	2.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	40
41	Khmer Republic ..	4 074	4 710	5 440	6 142	7 102	8 289	9 724	11 339	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.1	41
42	Laos	1 867	2 075	2 330	2 635	2 985	3 407	3 901	4 449	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	42
43	Singapore	1 022	1 306	1 634	1 865	2 105	2 363	2 645	2 959	4.9	4.5	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	43
44	Portuguese Timor .	439	476	513	551	602	667	744	828	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.1	44
45	Brunei	46	65	84	101	121	145	175	208	6.9	5.1	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.5	45
46	South-West Asia	44 407	50 831	58 370	66 829	77 109	89 559	104 302	121 352	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	46
47	Northern Arab Countries	11 884	13 728	15 966	18 727	22 188	26 565	32 058	38 757	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.8	47
48	Iraq	5 180	5 940	6 945	8 180	9 690	11 572	13 910	16 733	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7	48
49	Syrian Arab Republic	3 495	3 967	4 561	5 261	6 182	7 331	8 778	10 547	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.7	49
50	Lebanon	1 622	1 850	2 110	2 405	2 782	3 246	3 771	4 339	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.8	50
51	Jordan	1 237	1 447	1 695	1 976	2 317	2 739	3 255	3 877	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.5	51
52	Gaza Strip (Palestine)	198	325	377	428	501	593	705	840	9.9	3.0	2.5	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.5	52
53	Kuwait	152	199	278	477	711	1 084	1 638	2 421	5.4	6.7	10.8	8.0	8.4	8.3	7.8	53
54	Southern Arab Countries	9 962	10 966	12 208	13 798	15 834	18 346	21 430	25 095	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	54
55	Saudi Arabia ...	4 890	5 376	5 979	6 750	7 740	8 962	10 460	12 241	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.1	55
56	Yemen	3 622	3 982	4 429	5 000	5 733	6 638	7 748	9 067	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.1	56
57	Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	809	890	989	1 117	1 281	1 483	1 731	2 026	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.1	57
58	Oman	390	437	494	565	657	769	907	1 070	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3	58
59	Bahrain	127	143	162	185	215	251	297	350	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.3	59
60	United Arab Emirates [1]	77	86	97	111	129	151	178	210	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3	60
61	Qatar	47	52	59	68	79	92	109	129	2.0	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.4	61
62	Turkey	20 809	23 859	27 509	31 147	35 563	40 746	46 527	52 850	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	62
63	Israel	1 258	1 748	2 114	2 563	2 904	3 253	3 613	3 956	6.6	3.8	3.8	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.8	63
64	Cyprus	494	530	573	594	621	649	674	694	1.4	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	64
65	Europe	391 964	407 598	424 563	444 642	462 120	479 369	497 061	515 047	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	65
66	Western Europe	122 436	127 679	134 503	143 143	148 619	153 360	158 214	163 346	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	66
67	Germany Federal Republic of Germany	47 847	50 168	53 224	56 839	58 579	59 912	61 054	62 293	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	67
68	West Berlin	2 139	2 195	2 199	2 202	2 137	2 056	1 965	1 881	0.5	0.0	0.0	−0.6	−0.8	−0.9	−0.9	68
69	France	41 736	43 428	45 684	48 772	51 143	53 138	55 320	57 578	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	69
70	Netherlands	10 114	10 751	11 480	12 292	12 977	13 696	14 468	15 293	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	70
71	Belgium	8 639	8 868	9 153	9 464	9 683	9 904	10 150	10 432	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	71
72	Austria	6 935	6 947	7 048	7 255	7 423	7 589	7 778	8 018	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	72
73	Switzerland	4 694	4 980	5 362	5 945	6 281	6 647	7 040	7 390	1.2	1.5	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	73
74	Luxembourg	296	305	314	332	352	371	391	411	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	74
75	Monaco	22	21	23	23	24	25	26	27	−0.2	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	75
76	Liechtenstein	14	15	16	19	20	21	22	23	1.3	1.3	2.5	1.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	76
77	Southern Europe	108 552	113 120	117 518	122 750	128 466	134 212	140 059	145 954	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	77
78	Italy	46 769	48 200	49 642	51 576	53 667	55 733	57 855	59 973	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	78
79	Spain	27 868	29 056	30 303	31 604	33 233	34 817	36 413	38 061	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	79
80	Yugoslavia	16 346	17 519	18 402	19 507	20 573	21 708	22 834	23 848	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	80
81	Portugal	8 405	8 610	8 826	9 234	9 561	9 916	10 283	10 706	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	81
82	Greece	7 566	7 966	8 327	8 551	8 892	9 202	9 479	9 740	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	82
83	Albania	1 243	1 410	1 640	1 903	2 168	2 476	2 837	3 266	2.5	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	83
84	Malta	312	314	329	320	309	296	289	286	0.1	0.9	−0.6	−0.7	−0.9	−0.5	−0.2	84

Table A.6. Total population and annual rates of growth by country (continued)

A.6.1. MEDIUM VARIANT, 1950-1985 *(continued)*

No.	Region and country	Population (thousands)								Annual rates of growth (percentage)							No.
		1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	
	Southern Europe *(continued)*																
85	Gibraltar	23	24	24	25	26	27	28	29	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	85
86	San Marino	13	14	15	17	19	20	21	22	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	86
87	Andorra	6	6	8	11	15	17	19	21	2.7	4.2	6.4	5.8	3.5	2.2	2.0	87
88	Holy See	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88
89	Eastern Europe	88 500	92 968	96 710	100 060	104 082	108 227	112 392	116 148	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	89
90	Poland	24 824	27 281	29 561	31 496	33 019	34 727	36 557	38 248	1.9	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	90
91	Romania	16 311	17 325	18 403	19 027	20 309	21 418	22 417	23 310	1.2	1.2	0.7	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	91
92	Germany German Democratic Republic	17 199	16 795	16 164	15 955	16 183	16 387	16 629	16 933	−0.5	−0.8	−0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	92
93	East Berlin	1 188	1 150	1 077	1 074	1 074	1 062	1 051	1 047	−0.7	−1.3	−0.1	0.0	−0.2	−0.2	−0.1	93
94	Czechoslovakia	12 389	13 093	13 654	14 159	14 681	15 245	15 772	16 173	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	94
95	Hungary	9 338	9 825	9 984	10 148	10 297	10 528	10 793	11 010	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	95
96	Bulgaria	7 251	7 499	7 867	8 201	8 518	8 860	9 173	9 427	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	96
97	Northern Europe	72 476	73 831	75 832	78 689	80 953	83 570	86 396	89 599	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	97
98	United Kingdom	50 616	51 199	52 559	53 595	55 989	57 653	59 548	61 825	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	98
99	Sweden	7 014	7 262	7 480	7 734	8 040	8 317	8 553	8 750	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	99
100	Denmark	4 271	4 439	4 581	4 758	4 946	5 144	5 325	5 494	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	100
101	Finland	4 009	4 235	4 430	4 612	4 712	4 831	4 925	5 024	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	101
102	Norway	3 265	3 427	3 581	3 723	3 891	4 085	4 288	4 491	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	102
103	Ireland	2 969	2 921	2 834	2 876	2 955	3 089	3 273	3 495	−0.3	−0.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.3	103
104	Iceland	143	158	176	192	210	230	252	276	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	104
105	Channel Islands	104	106	110	114	120	125	130	135	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	105
106	Isle of man	55	52	48	48	50	52	54	56	−1.0	−1.7	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	106
107	Faeroe Islands	31	32	34	37	40	44	48	53	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	107
108	USSR	180 075	196 159	214 238	230 556	242 612	255 584	270 634	286 882	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	108
109	Africa	217 321	241 171	269 577	303 150	344 484	395 268	456 721	530 203	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	109
110	Western Africa	64 249	71 252	79 530	89 546	101 272	115 736	133 406	154 840	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	110
111	Nigeria	34 331	38 241	42 947	48 676	55 074	63 022	72 784	84 700	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0	111
112	Ghana	5 024	5 833	6 777	7 740	9 026	10 617	12 577	14 868	3.0	3.0	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.3	112
113	Upper Volta	3 769	4 084	4 400	4 858	5 376	6 008	6 770	7 695	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	113
114	Mali	3 426	3 730	4 089	4 530	5 088	5 764	6 580	7 570	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.8	114
115	Ivory Coast	2 822	3 102	3 433	3 835	4 310	4 885	5 578	6 416	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.8	115
116	Senegal	2 600	2 848	3 110	3 490	3 925	4 452	5 084	5 846	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.8	116
117	Guinea	2 687	2 912	3 183	3 510	3 921	4 418	5 016	5 737	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	117
118	Niger	2 291	2 572	2 913	3 328	3 848	4 486	5 265	6 225	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	118
119	Sierra Leone	1 779	1 944	2 136	2 367	2 644	2 982	3 388	3 876	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.7	119
120	Dahomey	1 732	1 907	2 113	2 365	2 686	3 077	3 550	4 125	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0	120
121	Togo	1 201	1 324	1 465	1 639	1 861	2 131	2 457	2 853	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	121
122	Liberia	878	928	995	1 071	1 171	1 298	1 446	1 630	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.4	122
123	Mauritania	796	867	950	1 050	1 171	1 321	1 506	1 736	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	123
124	Portuguese Guinea	475	487	506	527	556	596	647	711	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.9	124
125	Gambia	256	277	301	330	364	405	454	514	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.5	125
126	Cape Verde Islands	177	191	207	225	246	270	298	330	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	126
127	St. Helena [2]	5	5	5	5	5	6	7	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	127

128	Eastern Africa	62 495	69 174	77 089	86 448	97 882	111 853	128 757	149 214	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	128
129	Ethiopia	17 673	19 065	20 700	22 600	25 046	27 993	31 516	35 737	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	129
130	United Republic of Tanzania	8 313	9 257	10 328	11 674	13 236	15 150	17 475	20 287	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0	130
131	Tanganyika	8 041	8 966	10 016	11 333	12 860	14 729	17 002	19 749	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0	131
132	Zanzibar	272	291	312	341	376	421	473	538	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.6	132
133	Kenya	6 018	7 001	8 115	9 365	10 898	12 789	15 109	17 868	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	133
134	Uganda	5 342	5 958	6 684	7 551	8 584	9 833	11 336	13 144	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	134
135	Mozambique	5 561	5 947	6 392	6 956	7 704	8 634	9 722	11 078	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.6	135
136	Madagascar	4 330	4 803	5 370	6 059	6 932	7 993	9 276	10 840	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	136
137	Southern Rhodesia	2 620	3 042	3 640	4 258	5 049	6 008	7 184	8 645	3.0	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	137
138	Malawi	2 716	3 049	3 447	3 940	4 443	5 068	5 834	6 765	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	138
139	Zambia	2 473	2 807	3 219	3 714	4 295	5 018	5 911	7 006	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.4	139
140	Rwanda	2 189	2 439	2 740	3 110	3 587	4 166	4 869	5 732	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.3	140
141	Burundi	2 435	2 654	2 908	3 210	3 600	4 070	4 634	5 315	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	141
142	Somalia	1 826	2 005	2 226	2 500	2 789	3 171	3 654	4 239	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.8	3.0	142
143	Mauritius [3]	479	570	662	761	861	976	1 107	1 251	3.5	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	143
144	Reunion	244	286	338	396	464	542	634	740	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	144
145	Comoro Islands	165	173	195	220	245	274	310	353	1.1	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.6	145
146	French Territory of the Afars and the Issas	74	77	81	85	95	106	119	135	0.9	0.8	1.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	146
147	Seychelles	36	39	42	47	52	59	66	75	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.6	147
148	British Indian Ocean Territory	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	148
149	Middle Africa	24 833	26 936	29 402	32 318	35 893	40 385	45 785	52 463	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.7	149
150	Zaire	11 870	12 887	14 139	15 627	17 423	19 712	22 439	25 847	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.8	150
151	Angola	3 969	4 337	4 723	5 154	5 693	6 353	7 138	8 078	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.5	151
152	Cameroon	4 098	4 416	4 786	5 229	5 786	6 484	7 343	8 414	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.7	152
153	Chad	2 461	2 701	2 975	3 306	3 706	4 194	4 785	5 505	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.8	153
154	Central African Republic	1 071	1 155	1 252	1 370	1 522	1 713	1 948	2 236	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.8	154
155	Congo	647	704	764	840	936	1 055	1 202	1 381	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	155
156	Gabon	434	440	452	463	481	505	536	572	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	156
157	Equatorial Guinea	227	238	251	267	285	308	335	369	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.9	157
158	São Tomé and Principe	56	58	70	61	61	61	61	61	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	158
159	Northern Africa	51 390	57 687	65 392	74 520	86 606	101 460	119 385	140 094	2.3	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.2	159
160	Egypt	20 461	22 990	25 832	29 499	33 872	39 183	45 432	52 338	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.8	160
161	Sudan	9 067	10 210	11 770	13 540	15 779	18 543	21 946	26 010	2.4	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	161
162	Morocco	8 953	10 132	11 640	13 323	15 722	18 676	22 203	26 214	2.5	2.8	2.7	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.3	162
163	Algeria	8 753	9 715	10 800	11 923	14 012	16 611	19 869	23 862	2.1	2.1	2.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.7	163
164	Tunisia	2 940	3 312	3 778	4 360	5 075	5 965	7 041	8 274	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.2	164
165	Libyan Arab Republic	1 029	1 126	1 349	1 617	1 880	2 202	2 602	3 088	1.8	3.6	3.6	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	165
166	Spanish North Africa	141	146	151	158	164	171	179	188	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	166
167	Spanish Sahara	8	13	23	48	50	52	54	57	9.7	11.4	14.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	167
168	Ifni	38	43	49	52	54	56	59	62	2.5	2.6	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	168
169	Southern Africa	14 354	16 122	18 164	20 318	22 832	25 834	29 387	33 592	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	169
170	South Africa	12 458	14 065	15 925	17 867	20 113	22 792	25 952	29 688	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	170
171	Lesotho	766	821	885	954	1 043	1 150	1 283	1 438	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	171
172	Namibia	456	493	528	574	632	702	785	884	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4	172
173	Botswana	421	460	506	559	623	700	792	903	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6	173
174	Swaziland	253	284	320	364	421	490	575	679	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	174

Table A.6. Total population and annual rates of growth by country (continued)

A.6.1. MEDIUM VARIANT, 1950-1985 *(continued)*

No.	Region and country	Population (thousands)								Annual rates of growth (percentage)							No.
		1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	
	Southern Africa *(continued)*																
175	French Southern and Antarctic Territories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	175
176	Northern America	166 073	181 741	198 675	214 329	227 572	242 772	260 651	280 379	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	176
177	United States	152 271	165 932	180 684	194 592	206 039	219 365	235 212	252 871	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	177
178	Canada	13 737	15 736	17 909	19 644	21 426	23 284	25 299	27 348	2.7	2.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	178
179	Bermuda	37	41	44	48	54	59	65	72	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	179
180	Greenland	23	27	33	40	48	59	70	83	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	180
181	St. Pierre and Miquelon	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	181
182	Latin America	162 375	185 550	213 422	245 884	283 253	326 833	377 172	434 640	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	182
183	Tropical South America	83 516	96 408	111 826	129 854	150 660	175 160	203 591	235 946	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	183
184	Brazil	51 976	60 202	69 730	80 766	93 029	107 262	123 717	142 564	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	184
185	Colombia	11 334	13 172	15 397	18 020	21 363	25 448	30 238	35 645	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	185
186	Peru	7 969	8 790	10 025	11 650	13 587	15 870	18 529	21 614	2.0	2.6	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	186
187	Venezuela	5 330	6 405	7 740	9 113	10 755	12 736	14 979	17 350	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	2.9	187
188	Ecuador	3 231	3 752	4 352	5 150	6 089	7 203	8 526	10 083	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	188
189	Bolivia	3 013	3 322	3 696	4 136	4 658	5 272	6 006	6 833	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	189
190	Guyana	423	486	564	647	744	859	993	1 145	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	190
191	Surinam	215	250	290	338	393	461	545	643	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	191
192	French Guiana	25	29	32	35	41	48	58	70	2.5	2.4	1.9	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	192
193	Middle America (mainland)	35 393	41 075	48 240	56 961	67 430	79 938	94 706	112 094	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	193
194	Mexico	26 282	30 557	36 046	42 689	50 710	60 237	71 375	84 431	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	194
195	Guatemala	2 858	3 295	3 820	4 438	5 111	5 898	6 822	7 913	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	195
196	El Salvador	1 922	2 210	2 512	2 928	3 454	4 107	4 922	5 929	2.8	2.6	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	196
197	Honduras	1 445	1 665	1 940	2 284	2 704	3 214	3 832	4 569	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	197
198	Nicaragua	1 133	1 292	1 501	1 745	2 021	2 373	2 818	3 347	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.4	198
199	Costa Rica	849	1 020	1 233	1 490	1 798	2 182	2 650	3 196	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	199
200	Panama	795	919	1 062	1 246	1 468	1 737	2 068	2 464	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	200
201	British Honduras	67	78	91	106	126	147	170	193	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.5	201
202	Canal Zone	42	39	35	35	39	43	47	52	−1.5	−2.2	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	202
203	Temperate South America	26 671	29 578	32 806	36 000	39 378	42 936	46 731	50 712	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	203
204	Argentina	17 085	18 908	20 850	22 545	24 304	26 062	27 830	29 559	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	204
205	Chile	6 058	6 791	7 683	8 708	9 780	10 937	12 214	13 609	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	205
206	Uruguay	2 196	2 366	2 540	2 715	2 886	3 063	3 247	3 443	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	206
207	Paraguay	1 330	1 511	1 731	2 030	2 406	2 872	3 437	4 099	2.6	2.7	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	207
208	Falkland Islands	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	208
209	British Antarctic Territory	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	209
210	Caribbean	16 795	18 489	20 550	23 068	25 785	28 800	32 145	35 888	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	210
211	Cuba	5 600	6 222	6 905	7 631	8 392	9 205	10 068	10 962	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	211
212	Haiti	3 380	3 727	4 138	4 633	5 229	5 956	6 838	7 894	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9	212

	Dominican Republic	2 272	2 638	3 088	3 624	4 292	5 117	6 118	7 321	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	213
214	Puerto Rico	2 218	2 250	2 362	2 633	2 842	3 026	3 198	3 370	0.3	1.0	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	214
215	Jamaica	1 385	1 489	1 629	1 791	1 996	2 199	2 382	2 568	1.4	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.5	215
216	Trinidad and Tobago	632	721	831	974	1 070	1 164	1 253	1 335	2.6	2.8	3.2	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.3	216
217	Martinique	222	247	285	322	356	389	420	452	2.1	2.9	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.5	217
218	Guadeloupe	206	236	273	315	356	399	442	488	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.0	218
219	Barbados	211	227	233	244	256	263	262	251	1.5	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.5	−0.1	−0.9	219
220	Netherlands Antilles	162	176	192	208	222	244	265	289	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.7	220
221	Bahamas Islands	79	91	113	136	161	187	215	244	2.8	4.3	3.7	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.5	221
222	St. Lucia	79	87	94	103	115	126	135	146	1.9	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.4	222
223	Grenada	76	85	90	96	103	107	108	108	2.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.0	223
224	St. Vincent	67	73	80	87	96	103	110	117	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.2	224
225	Dominica	51	57	60	66	74	82	90	98	2.2	1.0	1.9	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.7	225
226	St. Kitts-Nevis and Anguilla	49	53	57	58	62	62	62	61	1.6	1.5	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.0	−0.3	226
227	Antigua	45	50	55	57	60	61	61	60	2.1	1.9	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.0	−0.3	227
228	United States Virgin Islands	27	28	32	52	59	65	68	70	0.7	2.7	9.7	2.5	1.9	0.9	0.6	228
229	Montserrat	14	13	12	14	15	16	17	17	−1.4	−0.5	1.7	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.7	229
230	British Virgin Islands	7	7	7	9	11	13	16	19	0.9	1.1	3.2	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.7	230
231	Cayman Islands	7	7	8	9	10	11	11	12	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	231
232	Turks and Caicos Islands	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	232
233	Oceania	12 574	14 104	15 756	17 520	19 370	21 562	24 025	26 797	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	233
234	Australia and New Zealand	10 127	11 376	12 687	14 015	15 374	16 982	18 785	20 745	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	234
235	Australia	8 219	9 240	10 315	11 387	12 514	13 862	15 365	16 985	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	235
236	New Zealand	1 908	2 136	2 372	2 628	2 860	3 120	3 420	3 760	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	236
237	Melanesia	1 769	1 948	2 175	2 452	2 767	3 148	3 583	4 120	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.8	237
238	New Guinea	1 135	1 250	1 402	1 576	1 752	1 967	2 210	2 519	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.6	238
239	Papua	420	459	503	573	669	783	916	1 071	1.8	1.8	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	239
240	British Solomon Islands	100	110	123	137	156	179	206	238	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	240
241	New Caledonia	63	71	81	91	104	119	137	160	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.1	241
242	New Hebrides	50	57	65	74	85	98	112	130	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.0	242
243	Norfolk Island	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	243
244	Polynesia and Micronesia	678	780	894	1 053	1 229	1 433	1 657	1 932	2.8	2.7	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.1	244
245	Polynesia	511	589	686	812	945	1 094	1 257	1 454	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	245
246	Fiji	289	336	394	464	540	624	715	823	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.8	246
247	Western Samoa	80	93	109	127	150	172	197	231	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	2.7	2.7	3.2	247
248	French Polynesia	61	70	81	92	107	124	142	166	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.7	3.1	248
249	Tonga	47	54	64	75	87	101	117	136	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	249
250	American Samoa	19	20	20	25	29	34	39	45	0.7	0.7	3.6	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	250
251	Cook Islands	15	16	18	21	24	28	33	38	1.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	251
252	Wallis and Futuna Islands	0	0	0	0	9	11	13	15	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	252
253	Micronesia	167	191	208	241	284	338	400	477	2.7	1.7	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.5	253
254	Pacific Islands	57	66	78	92	108	129	153	182	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	254
255	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	37	41	46	52	62	73	87	103	1.9	2.2	2.6	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	255

Table A.6. Total population and annual rates of growth by country (continued)

A.6.1. MEDIUM VARIANT, 1950-1985 *(continued)*

No.	Region and country	Population (thousands)								Annual rates of growth (percentage)							No.
		1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	
	Micronesia *(continued)*																
256	Guam	60	69	67	77	91	109	128	153	2.7	−0.7	2.8	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.5	256
257	Nauru	3	4	4	6	7	8	10	12	1.4	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	257
258	Niue	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	10	2.5	2.7	2.7	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	258
259	Other areas [4] .	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	17	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.1	259

[1] Including Ras Al Khaimah which is not part of the United Arab Emirates.

[2] Including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.

[3] Including Rodriguez, Agalega and St. Brandon.

[4] Islands with populations smaller than 5,000 in 1965, namely Christmas Island, Midwaly Islands, Tokelau Islands, Wake Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Canton and Enderbury Islands, Johnston Island and Pitcairn Island.

Table A.6. Total population and annual rates of growth by country (continued)

A.6.2. HIGH VARIANT, 1965-1985

(Less developed regions only)

Region and country	Population (thousands)					Annual rates of growth (percentage)			
	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985
Less developed regions	2 251 510	2 563 561	2 937 343	3 378 768	3 876 212	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7
East Asia									
Mainland region	712 519	799 130	895 473	1 000 713	1 104 860	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0
China	707 443	793 363	888 875	993 138	1 096 181	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0
Hong Kong	3 692	4 168	4 733	5 402	6 158	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6
Mongolia	1 104	1 285	1 507	1 769	2 062	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1
Macau	280	315	357	404	459	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6
Other East Asia	41 408	47 011	53 457	61 141	70 273	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8
Korea	40 477	45 999	52 357	59 936	68 956	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8
Republic of Korea	28 377	32 107	36 360	41 442	47 492	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	12 100	13 892	15 997	18 494	21 465	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0
Ryukyu Islands	931	1 013	1 100	1 206	1 316	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
South Asia	981 046	1 126 115	1 304 158	1 518 153	1 762 593	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0
Middle South Asia	664 868	761 993	881 446	1 024 890	1 187 023	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.9
India	486 650	554 577	636 528	733 416	841 312	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.7
Pakistan	116 330	136 898	163 575	196 814	235 508	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.6
Iran	24 549	28 358	33 371	39 717	47 098	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.4
Afghanistan	15 051	17 162	19 733	22 863	26 704	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1
Ceylon	11 164	12 603	14 262	16 165	18 280	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
Nepal	10 100	11 258	12 702	14 470	16 487	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.6
Bhutan	750	836	943	1 075	1 224	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.6
Sikkim	176	193	213	237	263	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.1
Maldive Islands	98	108	120	134	149	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1
South-East Asia	249 349	286 925	332 620	387 315	450 737	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0
Indonesia	104 879	121 198	141 326	165 251	192 044	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.0
West Irian	800	896	1 009	1 142	1 292	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5
Viet-Nam	35 124	39 106	43 438	48 306	53 957	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2
Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam	19 000	21 154	23 498	26 131	29 188	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2
Republic of Viet-Nam	16 124	17 952	19 941	22 175	24 770	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2
Philippines	32 355	38 114	45 436	54 556	65 852	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8
Thailand	30 744	36 161	42 773	50 701	59 718	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3
Burma	24 732	27 748	31 251	35 419	40 452	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7
Malaysia	9 421	10 787	12 479	14 553	16 993	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.1
West Malaysia	8 039	9 135	10 491	12 144	14 062	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.9
East Malaysia	1 382	1 651	1 988	2 409	2 931	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9
Sarawak	838	1 001	1 206	1 461	1 778	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9
Sabah	544	650	783	948	1 154	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9
Khmer Republic	6 142	7 102	8 306	9 827	11 717	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.5
Laos	2 635	2 985	3 414	3 943	4 594	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1
Singapore	1 865	2 105	2 374	2 688	3 047	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5
Portuguese Timor	551	602	669	753	857	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.6
Brunei	101	121	145	176	214	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.9
South-West Asia	66 829	77 197	90 091	105 947	124 832	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3
Northern Arab Countries	18 727	22 231	26 704	32 381	39 489	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.0
Iraq	8 180	9 712	11 644	14 068	17 075	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.9
Syrian Arab Republic	5 261	6 196	7 375	8 869	10 745	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8
Lebanon	2 405	2 787	3 248	3 802	4 429	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1
Jordan	1 976	2 322	2 756	3 291	3 954	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.7
Gaza Strip (Palestine)	428	503	597	713	856	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.7
Kuwait	477	711	1 084	1 638	2 431	8.0	8.4	8.3	7.9
Southern Arab Countries	13 798	15 879	18 489	21 733	25 767	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4
Saudi Arabia	6 750	7 762	9 031	10 609	12 569	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4
Yemen	5 000	5 750	6 690	7 858	9 310	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4

Table A.6. Total population and annual rates of growth by country (continued)

A.6.2. HIGH VARIANT, 1965-1985 *(continued)*

(Less developed regions only)

Region and country	Population (thousands)					Annual rates of growth (percentage)			
	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985
Southern Arab Countries *(continued)*									
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	1 117	1 285	1 495	1 756	2 080	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4
Oman	565	658	774	918	1 099	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6
Bahrain	185	216	254	301	360	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.6
United Arab Emirates	111	129	152	181	216	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.5
Qatar	68	79	93	110	132	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.6
Turkey	31 147	35 563	40 987	47 502	54 819	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.9
Israel	2 563	2 904	3 261	3 649	4 045	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.1
Cyprus	594	621	651	682	711	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8
Africa	303 150	345 818	399 596	466 366	548 859	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.3
Western Africa	89 546	101 705	117 193	136 590	160 774	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.3
Nigeria	48 676	55 216	63 622	74 213	87 461	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.3
Ghana	7 740	9 136	10 903	13 120	15 857	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8
Upper Volta	4 858	5 408	6 104	6 968	8 043	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.9
Mali	4 530	5 116	5 850	6 759	7 890	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.1
Ivory Coast	3 835	4 330	4 949	5 713	6 659	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.1
Senegal	3 490	3 944	4 510	5 207	6 066	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.1
Guinea	3 510	3 941	4 480	5 146	5 968	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.0
Niger	3 328	3 867	4 546	5 396	6 466	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6
Sierra Leone	2 367	2 650	3 008	3 449	3 992	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9
Dahomey	2 365	2 700	3 121	3 643	4 294	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.3
Togo	1 639	1 870	2 161	2 521	2 970	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.3
Liberia	1 071	1 174	1 308	1 471	1 677	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.6
Mauritania	1 050	1 176	1 338	1 543	1 801	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.1
Portuguese Guinea	527	558	602	661	737	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.2
Gambia	330	365	408	463	529	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.7
Cape Verde Islands	225	248	276	311	354	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.6
St. Helena	5	5	6	7	8	2.1	2.3	3.0	3.4
Eastern Africa	86 448	98 203	113 009	131 361	154 161	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.2
Ethiopia	22 600	25 110	28 255	32 125	36 880	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.8
United Republic of Tanzania	11 674	13 299	15 347	17 893	21 039	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.2
Tanganyika	11 333	12 920	14 917	17 410	20 471	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.2
Zanzibar	341	379	430	483	568	2.1	2.5	2.3	3.2
Kenya	9 365	10 944	12 935	15 425	18 533	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7
Uganda	7 551	8 619	9 942	11 568	13 595	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.2
Mozambique	6 956	7 722	8 710	9 898	11 411	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.8
Madagascar	6 059	6 966	8 100	9 505	11 256	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4
Southern Rhodesia	4 258	5 058	6 049	7 283	8 828	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8
Malawi	3 940	4 454	5 116	5 948	6 985	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.2
Zambia	3 714	4 305	5 061	6 014	7 208	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.6
Rwanda	3 110	3 596	4 204	4 961	5 910	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5
Burundi	3 210	3 609	4 109	4 725	5 487	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.0
Somalia	2 500	2 796	3 200	3 724	4 374	2.2	2.7	3.0	3.2
Mauritius	761	865	992	1 143	1 314	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8
Reunion	396	464	542	634	740	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
Comoro Islands	220	246	279	321	374	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.1
French Territory of the Afars and the Issas	85	95	108	124	144	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.0
Seychelles	47	53	60	69	80	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.0
British Indian Ocean Territory	2	2	2	2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Middle Africa	32 318	36 013	40 819	46 754	54 258	2.2	2.5	2.7	3.0
Zaire	15 627	17 464	19 884	22 846	26 626	2.2	2.6	2.8	3.1
Angola	5 154	5 710	6 423	7 300	8 378	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.8
Cameroon	5 229	5 813	6 568	7 520	8 731	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.0
Chad	3 306	3 725	4 253	4 908	5 726	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.1
Central African Republic	1 370	1 530	1 737	1 998	2 326	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.0
Congo	840	940	1 069	1 230	1 433	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.0

Table A.6. Total population and annual rates of growth by country (continued)

A.6.2. HIGH VARIANT, 1965-1985 *(continued)*

(Less developed regions only)

Region and country	Population (thousands)					Annual rates of growth (percentage)			
	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985
Middle Africa *(continued)*									
Gabon	463	483	512	549	594	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.6
Equatorial Guinea	267	285	310	341	380	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.2
São Tomé and Principe	61	61	62	63	64	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
Northern Africa	74 520	87 027	102 574	121 883	145 344	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5
Egypt	29 499	33 989	39 512	46 278	54 248	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.2
Sudan	13 540	15 905	18 855	22 522	27 099	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.7
Morocco	13 323	15 848	18 986	22 891	27 607	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7
Algeria	11 923	14 045	16 718	20 101	24 366	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8
Tunisia	4 360	5 086	6 002	7 156	8 548	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6
Libyan Arab Republic	1 617	1 884	2 216	2 631	3 148	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.6
Spanish North Africa	158	166	175	187	202	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5
Spanish Sahara	48	50	53	57	61	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6
Ifni	52	54	57	61	66	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.6
Southern Africa	20 318	22 871	26 001	29 778	34 322	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8
South Africa	17 867	20 146	22 933	26 282	30 305	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8
Lesotho	954	1 045	1 159	1 304	1 478	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.5
Namibia	574	634	709	800	912	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6
Botswana	559	624	706	806	928	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.8
Swaziland	364	422	495	586	699	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.5
French Southern and Antarctic Territories	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Latin America									
Tropical South America	129 854	151 266	177 115	208 241	245 133	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3
Brazil	80 766	93 410	108 397	126 111	146 929	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1
Colombia	18 020	21 362	25 528	30 716	37 099	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8
Peru	11 650	13 770	16 436	19 751	23 721	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.7
Venezuela	9 113	10 781	12 830	15 309	18 102	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4
Ecuador	5 150	6 105	7 272	8 723	10 505	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7
Bolivia	4 136	4 658	5 272	6 006	6 862	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7
Guyana	647	746	866	1 010	1 178	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1
Surinam	338	394	465	555	664	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6
French Guiana	35	41	49	60	74	3.4	3.6	4.0	4.2
Middle America (mainland)	56 961	67 498	80 465	96 505	115 835	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7
Mexico	42 689	50 710	60 514	72 579	87 034	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6
Guatemala	4 438	5 139	6 020	7 130	8 477	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.5
El Salvador	2 928	3 454	4 107	4 922	5 945	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8
Honduras	2 284	2 720	3 262	3 940	4 765	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.8
Nicaragua	1 745	2 030	2 403	2 892	3 508	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.9
Costa Rica	1 490	1 807	2 211	2 715	3 322	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0
Panama	1 246	1 473	1 755	2 103	2 528	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7
British Honduras	106	126	148	172	198	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.8
Canal Zone	35	40	45	51	57	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4
Caribbean	23 068	25 851	29 058	32 754	37 032	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5
Cuba	7 631	8 425	9 276	10 176	11 121	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8
Haiti	4 633	5 229	5 956	6 838	7 909	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9
Dominican Republic	3 624	4 292	5 131	6 185	7 483	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8
Puerto Rico	2 633	2 845	3 063	3 306	3 565	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Jamaica	1 791	2 014	2 276	2 567	2 920	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6
Trinidad and Tobago	974	1 075	1 184	1 301	1 424	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8
Martinique	322	359	399	443	495	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2
Guadeloupe	315	358	408	466	534	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7
Barbados	244	257	265	267	261	1.0	0.6	0.2	−0.5
Netherlands Antilles	208	223	245	270	298	1.4	1.9	1.9	2.0
Bahama Islands	136	162	192	227	267	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2
St. Lucia	103	116	127	138	151	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.8

Table A.6. Total population and annual rates of growth by country (continued)

A.6.2. HIGH VARIANT, 1965-1985 *(continued)*

(Less developed regions only)

Region and country	Population (thousands)					Annual rates of growth (percentage)			
	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985
Caribbean *(continued)*									
Grenada	96	103	108	112	116	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.7
St. Vincent	87	96	106	113	121	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.4
Dominica	66	74	82	91	101	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1
St. Kitts-Nevis and Anguilla	58	62	63	66	68	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6
Antigua	57	60	62	64	67	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6
United States Virgin Islands	52	60	68	72	77	2.9	2.5	1.1	1.3
Montserrat	14	15	16	17	18	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
British Virgin Islands	9	11	14	17	20	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2
Cayman Islands	9	10	11	11	12	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.9
Turks and Caicos Islands	6	6	6	6	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oceania									
Melanesia	2 452	2 771	3 162	3 645	4 246	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0
New Guinea	1 576	1 755	1 976	2 249	2 597	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.9
Papua	573	670	786	932	1 104	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4
British Solomon Islands	137	156	180	209	245	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.2
New Caledonia	91	104	120	140	164	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.2
New Hebrides	74	85	98	114	134	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.2
Norfolk Island	1	1	1	2	2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2
Polynesia and Micronesia	1 053	1 230	1 454	1 737	2 081	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.6
Polynesia	812	946	1 116	1 328	1 587	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6
Fiji Islands	464	540	635	751	889	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.4
Western Samoa	127	150	176	212	256	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.8
French Polynesia	92	107	127	152	184	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.8
Tonga	75	87	103	124	150	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.8
American Samoa	25	29	35	41	50	3.0	3.5	3.6	3.8
Cook Islands	21	24	29	35	42	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.8
Wallis and Futuna Islands	8	9	11	13	16	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.7
Micronesia	241	284	339	408	494	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8
Pacific Islands	92	108	130	157	189	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.8
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	52	62	73	88	107	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8
Guam	77	91	109	131	158	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8
Nauru	6	7	8	10	13	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4
Niue	5	6	7	8	10	3.6	3.9	2.0	4.5
Other Areas	9	10	12	14	17	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.5

A.6.3. LOW VARIANT, 1965-1985

(Less developed regions only)

Region and country	Population (thousands)					Annual rates of growth (percentage)			
	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985
Less developed regions	2 251 510	2 522 681	2 819 389	3 136 625	3 473 343	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0
East Asia									
Mainland region	712 519	766 837	821 150	872 745	918 572	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.0
China	707 443	761 076	814 631	865 405	910 368	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.0
Hong Kong	3 692	4 168	4 693	5 258	5 843	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1
Mongolia	1 104	1 279	1 475	1 688	1 919	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6
Macau	280	314	351	394	441	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3
Other East Asia	41 408	47 011	53 032	59 231	65 678	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1
Korea	40 477	45 999	51 937	58 047	64 412	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.1

Table A.6. Total population and annual rates of growth by country (continued)

A.6.3. LOW VARIANT, 1965-1985 *(continued)*

(Less developed regions only)

Region and country	Population (thousands)					Annual rates of growth (percentage)			
	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985
Other East Asia *(continued)*									
Republic of Korea	28 377	32 107	36 079	40 166	44 423	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.0
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	12 100	13 892	15 857	17 881	19 989	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2
Ryukyu Islands	931	1 013	1 095	1 184	1 267	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4
South Asia	981 046	1 121 456	1 274 909	1 438 771	1 614 470	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3
Middle South Asia	664 868	758 481	859 839	967 173	1 081 661	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2
India	486 650	552 277	621 595	693 681	769 560	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1
Pakistan	116 330	136 243	159 129	184 471	212 464	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.8
Iran	24 549	28 238	32 536	37 374	42 778	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7
Afghanistan	15 051	16 779	18 776	20 901	23 113	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0
Ceylon	11 164	12 603	14 159	15 707	17 219	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.8
Nepal	10 100	11 207	12 393	13 659	15 010	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9
Bhutan	750	832	920	1 014	1 115	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9
Sikkim	176	193	212	235	259	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.9
Maldive Islands	98	108	119	131	144	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
South-East Asia	249 349	286 062	326 407	369 499	415 762	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4
Indonesia	104 879	120 639	137 702	155 617	174 577	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3
West Irian	800	896	1 004	1 125	1 261	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Viet-Nam	35 124	38 964	42 572	46 065	49 940	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.6
Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam	19 000	21 077	23 029	24 918	27 015	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.6
Republic of Viet-Nam	16 124	17 887	19 543	21 147	22 926	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.6
Philippines	32 355	38 114	45 117	53 079	61 835	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.1
Thailand	30 744	35 999	41 831	48 216	55 249	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.7
Burma	24 732	27 748	31 011	34 423	37 910	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.9
Malaysia	9 421	10 787	12 378	14 112	15 910	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.4
West Malaysia	8 039	9 135	10 405	11 775	13 169	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.2
East Malaysia	1 382	1 651	1 972	2 337	2 741	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.2
Sarawak	838	1 001	1 196	1 417	1 662	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.2
Sabah	544	650	777	920	1 079	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.2
Khmer Republic	6 142	7 102	8 241	9 522	10 907	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.7
Laos	2 635	2 985	3 387	3 825	4 289	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3
Singapore	1 865	2 105	2 356	2 616	2 886	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0
Portuguese Timor	551	602	662	728	797	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8
Brunei	101	121	144	171	200	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.1
South-West Asia	66 829	76 914	88 664	102 100	117 047	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7
Northern Arab Countries	18 727	22 163	26 447	31 628	37 610	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5
Iraq	8 180	9 676	11 524	13 735	16 247	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4
Syrian Arab Republic	5 261	6 177	7 305	8 675	10 256	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3
Lebanon	2 405	2 787	3 216	3 676	4 143	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.4
Jordan	1 976	2 313	2 728	3 215	3 766	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2
Gaza Strip (Palestine)	428	500	591	696	816	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2
Kuwait	477	711	1 084	1 631	2 382	8.0	8.4	8.2	7.6
Southern Arab Countries	13 798	15 804	18 250	21 122	24 292	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8
Saudi Arabia	6 750	7 725	8 915	10 309	11 848	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8
Yemen	5 000	5 722	6 603	7 636	8 776	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	1 117	1 278	1 475	1 706	1 961	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8
Oman	565	655	765	894	1 038	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0
Bahrain	185	215	250	292	340	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0
United Arab Emirates	111	129	150	176	204	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.0
Qatar	68	79	92	108	125	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.9
Turkey	31 147	35 422	40 073	45 106	50 594	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3
Israel	2 563	2 904	3 245	3 576	3 871	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.6
Cyprus	594	621	648	668	680	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.4
Africa	303 150	343 596	391 801	448 006	512 273	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7
Western Africa	89 546	100 928	114 499	130 536	148 871	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6

Table A.6. Total population and annual rates of growth by country (continued)

A.6.3. LOW VARIANT, 1965-1985 *(continued)*

(Less developed regions only)

Region and country	Population (thousands)					Annual rates of growth (percentage)			
	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985
Western Africa *(continued)*									
Nigeria	48 676	54 922	62 389	71 266	81 307	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.6
Ghana	7 740	9 026	10 617	12 503	14 620	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1
Upper Volta	4 858	5 343	5 906	6 561	7 326	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2
Mali	4 530	5 059	5 674	6 391	7 231	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5
Ivory Coast	3 835	4 288	4 817	5 435	6 159	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5
Senegal	3 490	3 905	4 390	4 953	5 612	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5
Guinea	3 510	3 899	4 352	4 878	5 491	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4
Niger	3 328	3 828	4 422	5 127	5 970	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0
Sierra Leone	2 367	2 637	2 954	3 324	3 731	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3
Dahomey	2 365	2 671	3 030	3 450	3 946	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7
Togo	1 639	1 850	2 098	2 388	2 730	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7
Liberia	1 071	1 168	1 286	1 418	1 579	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1
Mauritania	1 050	1 165	1 303	1 468	1 666	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5
Portuguese Guinea	527	555	589	632	683	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6
Gambia	330	363	401	446	498	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2
Cape Verde Islands	225	244	265	290	319	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9
St. Helena	5	5	6	6	7	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.5
Eastern Africa	86 448	97 637	110 948	126 633	144 965	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.7
Ethiopia	22 600	24 978	27 716	30 869	34 523	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2
United Republic of Tanzania	11 674	13 171	14 945	17 038	19 496	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7
Tanganyika	11 333	12 796	14 526	16 578	18 970	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7
Zanzibar	341	375	419	460	526	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.7
Kenya	9 365	10 898	12 789	15 040	17 543	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1
Uganda	7 551	8 584	9 833	11 336	13 089	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9
Mozambique	6 956	7 685	8 555	9 536	10 726	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4
Madagascar	6 059	6 896	7 880	9 035	10 401	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8
Southern Rhodesia	4 258	5 049	6 008	7 184	8 596	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6
Malawi	3 940	4 431	5 017	5 713	6 532	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7
Zambia	3 714	4 285	4 974	5 810	6 838	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.3
Rwanda	3 110	3 578	4 127	4 774	5 545	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0
Burundi	3 210	3 590	4 029	4 538	5 133	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5
Somalia	2 500	2 782	3 140	3 579	4 096	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.7
Mauritius	761	860	969	1 087	1 209	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1
Reunion	396	462	533	611	697	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.6
Comoro Islands	220	242	269	301	337	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3
French Territory of the Afars and the Issas	85	94	105	116	131	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.3
Seychelles	47	52	57	64	72	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4
British Indian Ocean Territory	2	2	2	2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Middle Africa	32 318	35 766	39 927	44 757	50 543	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4
Zaire	15 627	17 380	19 531	22 009	25 021	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6
Angola	5 154	5 675	6 278	6 966	7 757	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2
Cameroon	5 229	5 757	6 395	7 156	8 078	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4
Chad	3 306	3 685	4 132	4 653	5 257	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4
Central African Republic	1 370	1 514	1 688	1 894	2 140	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4
Congo	840	931	1 041	1 171	1 326	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5
Gabon	463	478	498	522	549	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0
Equatorial Guinea	267	284	305	329	357	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7
São Tomé and Principe	61	61	60	59	58	0.0	−0.3	−0.3	−0.3
Northern Africa	74 520	86 470	100 735	116 964	134 875	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.8
Egypt	29 499	33 820	38 859	44 342	50 219	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.5
Sudan	13 540	15 753	18 457	21 648	25 214	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1
Morocco	13 323	15 697	18 500	21 636	25 072	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.9
Algeria	11 923	13 989	16 540	19 614	23 149	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3
Tunisia	4 360	5 067	5 912	6 869	7 923	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9
Libyan Arab Republic	1 617	1 877	2 193	2 571	3 003	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1
Spanish North Africa	158	163	168	174	181	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8

Table A.6. Total population and annual rates of growth by country (continued)

A.6.3. LOW VARIANT, 1965-1985 *(continued)*

(Less developed regions only)

Region and country	Population (thousands)					Annual rates of growth (percentage)			
	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985
Northern Africa *(continued)*									
Spanish Sahara	48	49	51	53	55	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Ifni	52	54	55	57	59	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Southern Africa	20 318	22 795	25 691	29 117	33 019	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5
South Africa	17 867	20 083	22 677	25 746	29 236	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5
Lesotho	954	1 041	1 140	1 262	1 405	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1
Namibia	574	631	695	769	854	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1
Botswana	559	621	693	777	868	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2
Swaziland	364	420	485	563	656	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0
French Southern and Antarctic Territory	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Latin America									
Tropical South America	129 854	150 035	172 926	198 648	227 056	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7
Brazil	80 766	92 643	106 115	121 310	138 180	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6
Colombia	18 020	21 188	24 693	28 529	32 661	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.7
Peru	11 650	13 587	15 870	18 529	21 498	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0
Venezuela	9 113	10 729	12 524	14 412	16 451	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.6
Ecuador	5 150	6 059	7 119	8 358	9 784	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
Bolivia	4 136	4 658	5 272	6 006	6 801	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5
Guyana	647	739	836	935	1 034	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.0
Surinam	338	390	448	513	580	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5
French Guiana	35	41	48	57	68	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4
Middle America (mainland)	56 961	67 136	78 971	92 831	109 005	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
Mexico	42 689	50 479	59 517	70 098	82 479	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3
Guatemala	4 438	5 095	5 834	6 668	7 613	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6
El Salvador	2 928	3 454	4 096	4 872	5 812	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5
Honduras	2 284	2 685	3 153	3 699	4 325	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1
Nicaragua	1 745	2 003	2 306	2 666	3 079	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9
Costa Rica	1 490	1 793	2 164	2 609	3 114	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.5
Panama	1 246	1 464	1 718	2 017	2 369	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
British Honduras	106	125	142	157	168	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4
Canal Zone	35	38	41	44	47	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.3
Caribbean	23 068	25 762	28 641	31 713	35 071	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
Cuba	7 631	8 396	9 197	10 025	10 878	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6
Haiti	4 633	5 229	5 956	6 818	7 825	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8
Dominican Republic	3 624	4 292	5 109	6 085	7 241	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5
Puerto Rico	2 633	2 840	2 984	3 089	3 187	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.6
Jamaica	1 791	1 984	2 148	2 267	2 366	2.0	1.6	1.1	0.8
Trinidad and Tobago	974	1 066	1 150	1 223	1 282	1.8	1.5	1.2	0.9
Martinique	322	354	380	401	418	1.9	1.4	1.0	0.8
Guadeloupe	315	354	390	421	450	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.3
Barbados	244	256	261	258	245	1.0	0.4	−0.2	−1.0
Netherlands Antilles	208	223	242	263	281	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.3
Bahama Islands	136	161	187	211	238	3.4	3.0	2.4	2.4
St. Lucia	103	114	123	128	132	2.0	1.5	0.8	0.6
Grenada	96	102	104	103	100	1.2	0.4	−0.2	−0.6
St. Vincent	87	96	102	105	107	2.0	1.2	0.6	0.4
Dominica	66	74	80	85	90	2.3	1.6	1.2	1.1
St. Kitts-Nevis and Anguilla	58	61	61	60	58	0.8	0.2	−0.3	−0.7
Antigua	57	60	60	59	57	1.0	0.0	−0.3	−0.7
United States Virgin Islands	52	59	63	65	67	2.4	1.5	0.7	0.5
Montserrat	14	15	16	16	16	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.5
British Virgin Islands	9	10	12	14	16	4.0	3.6	3.1	2.6
Cayman Islands	9	10	11	11	11	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.3
Turks and Caicos Islands	6	6	6	6	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oceania									
Melanesia	2 452	2 765	3 139	3 533	4 019	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.6
New Guinea	1 576	1 751	1 962	2 179	2 457	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.4

Table A.6. Total population and annual rates of growth by country (continued)

A.6.3. LOW VARIANT, 1965-1985 *(continued)*

(Less developed regions only)

Region and country	Population (thousands)					Annual rates of growth (percentage)			
	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985
Melanesia *(continued)*									
Papua	573	669	781	903	1 044	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9
British Solomon Islands	137	155	179	203	233	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.8
New Caledonia	91	104	119	136	156	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
New Hebrides	74	85	97	110	127	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.9
Norfolk Island	1	1	1	2	2	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0
Polynesia and Micronesia	1 053	1 213	1 416	1 632	1 895	2.8	3.1	2.8	3.0
Polynesia	812	929	1 078	1 239	1 434	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.9
Fiji Islands	464	531	616	707	814	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.8
Western Samoa	127	146	169	196	228	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0
French Polynesia	92	105	122	140	164	2.6	3.0	2.8	3.2
Tonga	75	86	99	114	133	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.1
American Samoa	25	28	34	38	44	2.6	3.2	2.6	2.9
Cook Islands	21	24	28	32	37	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.9
Wallis and Futuna Islands	8	9	11	12	14	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.9
Micronesia	241	284	338	393	461	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.2
Pacific Islands	92	108	129	150	175	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.1
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	52	62	73	85	100	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.2
Guam	77	91	109	126	148	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.2
Nauru	6	7	8	10	12	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.0
Niue	5	6	7	8	10	3.3	4.0	3.0	3.2
Other Areas	9	10	12	14	16	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.9

A.6.4. CONSTANT FERTILITY VARIANT, 1965-1985

(Less developed regions only)

Region and country	Population (thousands)					Annual rates of growth (percentage)			
	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985
Less developed regions	2 251 510	2 559 001	2 930 660	3 381 131	3 925 048	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0
East Asia									
Mainland region	712 519	795 130	893 531	1 010 204	1 145 427	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5
China	707 443	789 297	886 773	1 002 293	1 136 130	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5
Hong Kong	3 692	4 233	4 895	5 732	6 739	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.2
Mongolia	1 104	1 285	1 506	1 774	2 099	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4
Macau	280	317	362	420	490	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.1
Other East Asia	41 408	47 384	54 540	63 469	74 632	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.2
Korea	40 477	46 371	53 428	62 231	73 256	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.3
Republic of Korea	28 377	32 480	37 393	43 525	51 205	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.3
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	12 100	13 892	16 035	18 707	22 051	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.3
Ryukyu Islands	931	1 013	1 112	1 237	1 375	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.1
South Asia	981 046	1 126 074	1 301 616	1 515 875	1 778 382	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2
Middle South Asia	664 868	761 904	879 474	1 023 094	1 198 828	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.2
India	486 650	554 577	635 160	732 076	849 350	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0
Pakistan	116 330	136 898	163 192	196 517	238 447	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.9
Iran	24 549	28 358	33 299	39 659	47 690	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.7
Afghanistan	15 051	16 978	19 301	22 100	25 499	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.9
Ceylon	11 164	12 698	14 580	16 869	19 579	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0
Nepal	10 100	11 258	12 668	14 431	16 617	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8
Bhutan	750	836	941	1 072	1 234	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8

Table A.6. Total population and annual rates of growth by country (continued)

A.6.4. CONSTANT FERTILITY VARIANT, 1965-1985 *(continued)*

(Less developed regions only)

Region and country	Population (thousands)					Annual rates of growth (percentage)			
	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985
Middle South Asia *(continued)*									
Sikkim	176	193	213	237	263	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.1
Maldive Islands	98	108	120	134	149	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1
South-East Asia	249 349	287 050	332 335	387 272	454 593	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2
Indonesia	104 879	121 198	140 986	164 929	193 951	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2
West Irian	800	896	1 009	1 142	1 292	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5
Viet-Nam	35 124	39 106	43 351	48 202	54 373	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.4
Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam	19 000	21 154	23 451	26 074	29 412	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.4
Republic of Viet-Nam	16 124	17 952	19 901	22 128	24 960	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.4
Philippines	32 355	38 114	45 347	54 346	65 494	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7
Thailand	30 744	36 161	42 742	50 867	60 940	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6
Burma	24 732	27 748	31 183	35 205	40 001	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6
Malaysia	9 421	10 908	12 810	15 212	18 155	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.5
West Malaysia	8 039	9 257	10 826	12 814	15 244	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.5
East Malaysia	1 382	1 651	1 984	2 398	2 912	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9
Sarawak	838	1 001	1 203	1 454	1 766	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9
Sabah	544	650	781	944	1 146	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9
Khmer Republic	6 142	7 102	8 289	9 768	11 593	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.4
Laos	2 635	2 985	3 407	3 919	4 542	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.0
Singapore	1 865	2 108	2 399	2 759	3 194	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9
Portuguese Timor	551	602	667	747	845	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.5
Brunei	101	121	145	175	213	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9
South-West Asia	66 829	77 121	89 808	105 509	124 962	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.4
Northern Arab Countries	18 727	22 188	26 567	32 089	39 060	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.9
Iraq	8 180	9 690	11 572	13 910	16 818	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8
Syrian Arab Republic	5 261	6 182	7 331	8 778	10 601	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8
Lebanon	2 405	2 787	3 248	3 802	4 472	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.2
Jordan	1 976	2 317	2 739	3 255	3 897	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6
Gaza Strip (Palestine)	428	501	593	705	841	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.5
Kuwait	477	711	1 084	1 638	2 431	8.0	8.4	8.3	7.9
Southern Arab Countries	13 798	15 834	18 346	21 430	25 219	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.3
Saudi Arabia	6 750	7 740	8 962	10 460	12 301	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.2
Yemen	5 000	5 733	6 638	7 748	9 112	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.2
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	1 117	1 281	1 483	1 731	2 036	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.2
Oman	565	656	768	906	1 077	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.5
Bahrain	185	215	251	297	352	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.4
United Arab Emirates	111	129	151	178	212	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.5
Qatar	68	79	93	109	130	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.5
Turkey	31 147	35 563	40 910	47 493	55 631	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.2
Israel	2 563	2 913	3 323	3 795	4 305	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5
Cyprus	594	624	661	703	748	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
Africa	303 150	344 496	395 081	456 620	531 440	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0
Western Africa	89 546	101 272	115 719	133 360	154 827	2.5	2.7	2.8	3 0
Nigeria	48 676	55 074	63 022	72 784	84 700	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0
Ghana	7 740	9 026	10 617	12 577	14 957	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5
Upper Volta	4 858	5 376	6 008	6 770	7 695	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6
Mali	4 530	5 088	5 764	6 580	7 570	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.8
Ivory Coast	3 835	4 310	4 885	5 578	6 416	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.8
Senegal	3 490	3 925	4 452	5 084	5 846	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8
Guinea	3 510	3 921	4 418	5 016	5 737	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7
Niger	3 328	3 848	4 486	5 265	6 225	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3
Sierra Leone	2 367	2 644	2 982	3 388	3 876	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.7
Dahomey	2 365	2 686	3 077	3 550	4 125	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0
Togo	1 639	1 861	2 131	2 457	2 853	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0
Liberia	1 071	1 171	1 290	1 430	1 596	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2
Mauritania	1 050	1 171	1 316	1 490	1 699	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6
Portuguese Guinea	527	556	593	637	690	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6

Table A.6. Total population and annual rates of growth by country (continued)

A.6.4. CONSTANT FERTILITY VARIANT, 1965-1985 *(continued)*

(Less developed regions only)

Region and country	Population (thousands)					Annual rates of growth (percentage)			
	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985
Western Africa *(continued)*									
Gambia	330	364	405	454	514	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5
Cape Verde Islands	225	246	269	294	321	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
St. Helena	5	5	6	6	7	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Eastern Africa	86 448	97 882	111 819	128 711	149 106	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9
Ethiopia	22 600	25 046	27 993	31 516	35 737	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5
United Republic of Tanzania	11 674	13 236	15 150	17 475	20 287	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0
Tanganyika	11 333	12 860	14 729	17 002	19 749	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0
Zanzibar	341	376	421	473	538	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.6
Kenya	9 365	10 898	12 789	15 109	17 868	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4
Uganda	7 551	8 584	9 833	11 336	13 144	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0
Mozambique	6 956	7 704	8 582	9 614	10 843	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4
Madagascar	6 059	6 932	7 993	9 276	10 840	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1
Southern Rhodesia	4 258	5 049	6 008	7 184	8 646	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7
Malawi	3 940	4 443	5 068	5 834	6 765	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0
Zambia	3 714	4 295	5 018	5 911	7 006	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.4
Rwanda	3 110	3 587	4 166	4 869	5 732	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.3
Burundi	3 210	3 600	4 070	4 634	5 315	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7
Somalia	2 500	2 789	3 171	3 654	4 239	2.2	2.6	2.8	3.0
Mauritius	761	861	992	1 157	1 354	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.2
Réunion	396	464	547	650	777	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6
Comoro Islands	220	245	273	306	343	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
French Territory of the Afars and the Issas	85	95	106	118	132	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Seychelles	47	52	58	65	73	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3
British Indian Ocean Territory	2	2	2	2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Middle Africa	32 318	35 958	40 352	45 603	51 886	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6
Zaire	15 627	17 529	19 808	22 531	25 799	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7
Angola	5 154	5 693	6 353	7 138	8 078	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.5
Cameroon	5 229	5 758	6 395	7 154	8 053	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4
Chad	3 306	3 706	4 194	4 785	5 492	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.8
Central African Republic	1 370	1 516	1 692	1 903	2 154	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.5
Congo	840	932	1 043	1 174	1 331	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5
Gabon	463	479	500	526	557	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1
Equatorial Guinea	267	285	306	331	361	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7
São Tomé and Principe	61	61	61	61	61	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern Africa	74 520	86 606	101 460	119 719	142 252	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4
Egypt	29 499	33 872	39 183	45 619	53 433	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2
Sudan	13 540	15 779	18 543	21 946	26 141	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5
Morocco	13 323	15 722	18 676	22 316	26 828	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7
Algeria	11 923	14 012	16 611	19 869	23 983	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8
Tunisia	4 360	5 075	5 965	7 076	8 463	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6
Libyan Arab Republic	1 617	1 880	2 202	2 602	3 102	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.5
Spanish North Africa	158	164	171	178	184	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Spanish Sahara	48	50	52	54	56	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Ifni	52	54	56	58	61	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Southern Africa	20 318	22 779	25 731	29 227	33 369	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7
South Africa	17 867	20 060	22 689	25 801	29 481	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7
Lesotho	954	1 043	1 150	1 275	1 422	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2
Namibia	574	632	702	785	884	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4
Botswana	559	623	700	792	903	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6
Swaziland	364	421	490	575	679	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3
French Southern and Antarctic Territory	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Latin America									
Tropical South America	129 854	151 523	177 898	209 966	248 792	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4
Brazil	80 766	93 666	109 156	127 707	149 841	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2
Colombia	18 020	21 362	25 528	30 716	37 211	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8

Table A.6. Total population and annual rates of growth by country (continued)

A.6.4. CONSTANT FERTILITY VARIANT, 1965-1985 *(continued)*

(Less developed regions only)

Region and country	Population (thousands)					Annual rates of growth (Percentage)			
	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985
Tropical South America *(continued)*									
Peru	11 650	13 770	16 436	19 751	23 841	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8
Venezuela	9 113	10 781	12 849	15 427	18 566	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7
Ecuador	5 150	6 105	7 272	8 723	10 530	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8
Bolivia	4 136	4 658	5 272	6 006	6 862	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7
Guyana	647	746	866	1 011	1 182	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1
Surinam	338	395	470	568	689	3.1	3.5	3.8	3.9
French Guiana	35	41	48	57	68	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4
Middle America (mainland)	56 961	67 485	80 421	96 413	116 157	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7
Mexico	42 689	50 710	60 514	72 579	87 440	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7
Guatemala	4 438	5 139	6 020	7 130	8 515	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.5
El Salvador	2 928	3 454	4 107	4 922	5 945	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8
Honduras	2 284	2 720	3 262	3 940	4 782	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9
Nicaragua	1 745	2 021	2 373	2 823	3 387	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.6
Costa Rica	1 490	1 807	2 211	2 720	3 349	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2
Panama	1 246	1 468	1 737	2 068	2 471	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6
British Honduras	106	127	151	179	211	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3
Canal Zone	35	40	45	51	57	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4
Caribbean	23 068	26 041	29 569	33 725	38 663	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7
Cuba	7 631	8 556	9 607	10 796	12 144	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4
Haiti	4 633	5 229	5 956	6 838	7 909	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9
Dominican Republic	3 624	4 292	5 131	6 185	7 506	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.9
Puerto Rico	2 633	2 893	3 196	3 543	3 929	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1
Jamaica	1 791	2 016	2 286	2 594	2 973	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7
Trinidad and Tobago	974	1 078	1 197	1 334	1 487	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2
Martinique	322	359	400	447	503	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4
Guadeloupe	315	359	411	471	543	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8
Barbados	244	257	268	274	272	1.1	0.8	0.4	−0.1
Netherlands Antilles	208	224	248	278	316	1.5	2.0	2.3	2.6
Bahama Islands	136	162	193	232	278	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.6
St. Lucia	103	116	130	144	162	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.4
Grenada	96	103	108	112	116	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.7
St. Vincent	87	97	107	118	131	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1
Dominica	66	75	85	96	110	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.7
St. Kitts-Nevis and Anguilla	58	62	65	68	71	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9
Antigua	57	61	64	67	70	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.0
United States Virgin Islands	52	60	69	77	84	2.9	2.8	2.2	1.7
Montserrat	14	15	16	17	19	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
British Virgin Islands	9	11	14	17	21	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5
Cayman Islands	9	10	11	12	13	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2
Turks and Caicos Islands	6	6	6	6	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oceania									
Melanesia	2 452	2 767	3 148	3 612	4 183	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9
New Guinea	1 576	1 752	1 967	2 228	2 557	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.8
Papua	573	669	783	923	1 087	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3
British Solomon Islands	137	156	179	207	242	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1
New Caledonia	91	104	119	139	162	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.1
New Hebrides	74	85	98	113	132	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.1
Norfolk Island	1	1	1	2	2	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2
Polynesia and Micronesia	1 053	1 229	1 452	1 733	2 074	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6
Polynesia	812	945	1 114	1 325	1 581	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.5
Fiji Islands	464	540	635	751	889	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.4
Western Samoa	127	150	176	211	253	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.6
French Polynesia	92	107	127	151	183	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.8
Tonga	75	87	103	123	149	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.8
American Samoa	25	29	34	41	50	3.0	3.2	3.7	4.0
Cook Islands	21	24	29	35	42	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.8
Wallis and Futuna Islands	8	9	11	13	16	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.7

Table A.6. Total population and annual rates of growth by country (continued)

A.6.4. CONSTANT FERTILITY VARIANT, 1965-1985 *(continued)*

(Less developed regions only)

Region and country	Population (thousands)					Annual rates of growth (percentage)			
	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985
Micronesia	241	284	338	407	493	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8
Pacific Islands	92	108	129	156	188	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.8
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	52	62	73	88	107	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8
Guam	77	91	109	131	158	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7
Nauru	6	7	8	10	13	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4
Niue	5	6	7	8	10	3.6	3.9	2.0	4.5
Other Areas	9	10	12	14	17	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.5

Table A.7. Gross reproduction rates by country, 1965-1985

A.7.1. MEDIUM VARIANT

Region and country	Gross reproduction rates			
	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985
World Total	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0
More Developed Regions	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Less Developed Regions	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3
East Asia	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.5
Mainland Region	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.6
China	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.6
Hong Kong	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.7
Mongolia	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.4
Japan	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Other East Asia	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.0
Korea	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.0
Republic of Korea	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.9
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.1
Ryukyu Islands	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1
South Asia	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.5
Middle South Asia	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.5
India	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.3
Pakistan	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.0
Iran	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.8
Afghanistan	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1
Ceylon	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.7
Nepal	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.4
South-East Asia	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.5
Indonesia	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.6
Viet-Nam	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.0
Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.0
Republic of Viet-Nam	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.0
Philippines	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0
Thailand	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.6
Burma	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4
Malaysia	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2
West Malaysia	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.0
East Malaysia	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.1
Sarawak	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1
Sabah	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2
Khmer Republic	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0

Table A.7. Gross reproduction rates by country 1965-1985 (continued)

A.7.1. MEDIUM VARIANT *(continued)*

Region and country	Gross reproduction rates			
	1965-1970	*1970-1975*	*1975-1980*	*1980-1985*
South-East Asia *(continued)*				
Laos	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7
Singapore	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.7
Portuguese Timor	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7
South-West Asia	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8
Northern Arab Countries	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4
Iraq	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4
Syrian Arab Republic	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4
Jordan	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4
Kuwait	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4
Southern Arab Countries	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4
Saudi Arabia	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4
Yemen	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4
Other Areas [1]	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4
Turkey	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.4
Israel	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.2
Cyprus	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1
Europe	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Western Europe	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Germany				
Federal Republic of Germany	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
West Berlin	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
France	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Netherlands	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Belgium	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Austria	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Switzerland	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Luxembourg	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Southern Europe	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Italy	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Spain	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Yugoslavia	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Portugal	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Greece	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Albania	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3
Malta	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Eastern Europe	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Poland	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0
Romania	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
German Democratic Republic [2]	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Czechoslovakia	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Hungary	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2
Bulgaria	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Northern Europe	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
United Kingdom	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Sweden	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Denmark	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Finland	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Norway	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Ireland	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Iceland and Faeroe Islands	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6
USSR	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
Africa	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Western Africa	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Nigeria	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Ghana	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1
Upper Volta	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2

Table A.7. Gross reproduction rates by country 1965-1985 (continued)

A.7.1. MEDIUM VARIANT *(continued)*

Region and country	Gross reproduction rates			
	1965-1970	*1970-1975*	*1975-1980*	*1980-1985*
Western Africa *(continued)*				
Mali	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Ivory Coast	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Senegal	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Guinea	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Niger	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Sierra Leone	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Dahomey	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Togo	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Liberia	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8
Mauritania	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1
Portuguese Guinea	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9
Gambia	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Eastern Africa	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Ethiopia	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
United Republic of Tanzania	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Kenya	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3
Uganda	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Mozambique	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9
Madagascar	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Southern Rhodesia	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Malawi	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Zambia	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Rwanda	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Burundi	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Somalia	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Mauritius	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.8
Reunion	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.7
Middle Africa	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0
Zaire	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0
Angola	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Cameroon	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0
Chad	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Central African Republic	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1
Congo	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0
Gabon	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
Equatorial Guinea	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6
Northern Africa	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0
Egypt	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7
Sudan	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3
Morocco	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1
Algeria	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4
Tunisia	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1
Libyan Arab Republic	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2
Southern Africa	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
South Africa	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8
Lesotho	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6
Namibia	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Botswana	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Swaziland	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Northern America	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
United States	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
Canada	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3
Latin America	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4
Tropical South America	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4
Brazil	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4

Table A.7. Gross reproduction rates by country 1965-1985 **(continued)**

A.7.1. MEDIUM VARIANT *(continued)*

Region and country	*Gross reproduction rates*			
	1965-1970	*1970-1975*	*1975-1980*	*1980-1985*
Tropical South America *(continued)*				
Colombia	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.6
Peru	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5
Venezuela	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.3
Ecuador	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9
Bolivia	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7
Guyana	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5
Surinam	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6
Middle America (mainland)	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8
Mexico	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.7
Guatemala	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7
El Salvador	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3
Honduras	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2
Nicaragua	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1
Costa Rica	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.0
Panama	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Temperate South America	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6
Argentina	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
Chile	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.7
Uruguay	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Paraguay	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.9
Caribbean	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1
Cuba	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5
Haiti	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Dominican Republic	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2
Puerto Rico	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.2
Jamaica	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.9
Trinidad and Tobago	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.4
Martinique	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.9
Guadeloupe	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.9
Barbados	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.3
Windward Islands [3]	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.3
Other Areas [4]	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.6
Oceania	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Australia and New Zealand	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Australia	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
New Zealand	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Melanesia	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8
Papua and New Guinea	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8
Other Areas [5]	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8
Polynesia and Micronesia	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.4
Polynesia	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.2
Fiji Islands	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.9
Other Areas [6]	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.5
Micronesia [7]	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.0

[1] Including Oman, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates and Qatar.

[2] Including East Berlin.

[3] Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent.

[4] Netherlands Antilles, Bahama Islands, St. Kitts-Nevis and Anguilla, Antigua, United States Virgin Islands, Montserrat, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands and Turks and Caicos Islands.

[5] British Solomon Islands, New Caledonia, New Hebrides and Norfolk Island.

[6] Western Samoa, French Polynesia, Tonga, American Samoa, Cook Islands, and Wallis and Futuna Islands.

[7] Pacific Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Guam, Nauru, Niue, Christmas Island, Midway Islands, Tokelau Islands, Wake Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Canton and Enderbury Islands, Johnston Island and Pitcairn Island.

Table A.7. Gross reproduction rates by country, 1965-1985 (continued)

A.7.2. HIGH VARIANT

(Less developed regions only)

Region and country	Gross reproduction rates			
	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985
Less developed regions	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6
East Asia	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Mainland region	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.9
China	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.9
Hong Kong	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0
Mongolia	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7
Other East Asia	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2
Korea	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3
Republic of Korea	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4
Ryukyu Islands	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3
South Asia	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8
Middle South Asia	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.7
India	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6
Pakistan	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.3
Iran	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1
Afghanistan	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Ceylon	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0
Nepal	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7
South-East Asia	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8
Indonesia	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.9
Viet-Nam	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3
Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3
Republic of Viet-Nam	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3
Philippines	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Thailand	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.9
Burma	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Malaysia	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4
West Malaysia	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3
East Malaysia	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Sarawak	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Sabah	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Khmer Republic	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Laos	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Singapore	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9
Portuguese Timor	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
South-West Asia	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0
Northern Arab Countries	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Iraq	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Syrian Arab Republic	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Jordan	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Kuwait	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5
Southern Arab Countries	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Saudi Arabia	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Yemen	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Other Areas	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Turkey	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.6
Israel	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4
Cyprus	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3
Africa	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Western Africa	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Nigeria	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Ghana	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Upper Volta	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2

Table A.7. Gross reproduction rates by country, 1965-1985 (continued)

A.7.2. HIGH VARIANT *(continued)*

(Less developed regions only)

Region and country	Gross reproduction rates			
	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985
Western Africa *(continued)*				
Mali	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Ivory Coast	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Senegal	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Guinea	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Niger	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Sierra Leone	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Dahomey	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Togo	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Liberia	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8
Mauritania	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1
Portuguese Guinea	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9
Gambia	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Eastern Africa	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Ethiopia	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
United Republic of Tanzania	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Kenya	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Uganda	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Mozambique	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9
Madagascar	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Southern Rhodesia	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Malawi	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Zambia	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Rwanda	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Burundi	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Somalia	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Mauritius	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.1
Reunion	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.7
Middle Africa	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0
Zaire	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0
Angola	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Cameroon	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0
Chad	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Central African Republic	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1
Congo	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0
Gabon	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
Equatorial Guinea	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6
Northern Africa	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2
Egypt	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9
Sudan	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Morocco	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4
Algeria	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Tunisia	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3
Libyan Arab Republic	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Southern Africa	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
South Africa	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Lesotho	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6
Namibia	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Botswana	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Swaziland	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Latin America				
Tropical South America	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7
Brazil	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
Colombia	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1
Peru	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1
Venezuela	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7
Ecuador	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3
Bolivia	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8

Table A.7. Gross reproduction rates by country, 1965-1985 (continued)

A.7.2. HIGH VARIANT *(continued)*

(Less developed regions only)

Region and country	*Gross reproduction rates*			
	1965-1970	*1970-1975*	*1975-1980*	*1980-1985*
Tropical South America *(continued)*				
Guyana	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Surinam	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8
Middle America (mainland)	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1
Mexico	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0
Guatemala	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1
El Salvador	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Honduras	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Nicaragua	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5
Costa Rica	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2
Panama	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9
Temperate South America	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3
Cuba	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5
Haiti	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Dominican Republic	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Puerto Rico	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5
Jamaica	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8
Trinidad and Tobago	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8
Martinique	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
Guadeloupe	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
Barbados	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5
Windward Islands	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6
Other Areas	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0
Oceania				
Melanesia	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Papua and New Guinea	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Other Areas	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Polynesia and Micronesia	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Polynesia	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Fiji Islands	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Other Areas	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Micronesia	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3

A.7.3. LOW VARIANT

(Less developed regions only)

Region and country	*Gross reproduction rates*			
	1965-1970	*1970-1975*	*1975-1980*	*1980-1985*
Less developed regions	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.0
East Asia	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Mainland region	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.2
China	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.2
Hong Kong	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.5
Mongolia	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.2
Other East Asia	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.7
Korea	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.7
Republic of Korea	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.7
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2.8	2.6	2.2	1.8
Ryukyu Islands	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.0

Table A.7. Gross reproduction rates by country, 1965-1985 (continued)

A.7.3. LOW VARIANT *(continued)*

(Less developed regions only)

Region and country	*Gross reproduction rates*			
	1965-1970	*1970-1975*	*1975-1980*	*1980-1985*
South Asia	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.3
Middle South Asia	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.2
India	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.1
Pakistan	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.7
Iran	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.5
Afghanistan	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.8
Ceylon	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.5
Nepal	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.2
South-East Asia	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.3
Indonesia	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.3
Viet-Nam	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.8
Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.8
Republic of Viet-Nam	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.8
Philippines	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.7
Thailand	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.3
Burma	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2
Malaysia	2.8	2.5	2.2	1.9
West Malaysia	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.7
East Malaysia	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.8
Sarawak	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.8
Sabah	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.9
Khmer Republic	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.7
Laos	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.4
Singapore	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.4
Portuguese Timor	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.4
South-West Asia	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.6
Northern Arab Countries	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.1
Iraq	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.1
Syrian Arab Republic	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.1
Jordan	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.1
Kuwait	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.2
Southern Arab Countries	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.1
Saudi Arabia	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.1
Yemen	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.1
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.1
Other Areas	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2
Turkey	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.1
Israel	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.1
Cyprus	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.0
Africa	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0
Western Africa	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1
Nigeria	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2
Ghana	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.9
Upper Volta	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Mali	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Ivory Coast	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Senegal	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Guinea	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Niger	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Sierra Leone	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8
Dahomey	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Togo	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Liberia	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8
Mauritania	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1
Portuguese Guinea	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9
Gambia	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8

Table A.7. Gross reproduction rates by country, 1965-1985 (continued)

A.7.3. LOW VARIANT *(continued)*

(Less developed regions only)

Region and country	*Gross reproduction rates*			
	1965-1970	*1970-1975*	*1975-1980*	*1980-1985*
Eastern Africa	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0
Ethiopia	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
United Republic of Tanzania	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Kenya	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.0
Uganda	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9
Mozambique	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9
Madagascar	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Southern Rhodesia	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2
Malawi	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Zambia	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Rwanda	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Burundi	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Somalia	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Mauritius	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.6
Reunion	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.3
Middle Africa	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0
Zaire	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0
Angola	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Cameroon	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0
Chad	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Central African Republic	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1
Congo	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0
Gabon	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
Equatorial Guinea	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6
Northern Africa	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.8
Egypt	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.4
Sudan	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1
Morocco	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.8
Algeria	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2
Tunisia	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.8
Libyan Arab Republic	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0
Southern Africa	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7
South Africa	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Lesotho	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6
Namibia	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Botswana	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8
Swaziland	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Latin America				
Tropical South America	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2
Brazil	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.1
Colombia	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.1
Peru	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.4
Venezuela	2.9	2.6	2.2	1.9
Ecuador	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.7
Bolivia	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6
Guyana	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.9
Surinam	2.9	2.5	2.2	1.9
Middle America (mainland)	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.6
Mexico	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6
Guatemala	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.3
El Salvador	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.0
Honduras	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.7
Nicaragua	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.6
Costa Rica	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.8
Panama	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5
Temperate South America	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0
Cuba	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4

Table A.7. Gross reproduction rates by country, 1965-1985 (continued)

A.7.3. LOW VARIANT *(continued)*

(Less developed regions only)

Region and country	Gross reproduction rates			
	1965-1970	*1970-1975*	*1975-1980*	*1980-1985*
Temperate South America *(continued)*				
Haiti	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9
Dominican Republic	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.1
Puerto Rico	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.9
Jamaica	2.6	2.1	1.7	1.4
Trinidad and Tobago	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.2
Martinique	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.4
Guadeloupe	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.4
Barbados	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2
Windward Islands	2.9	2.4	2.1	1.8
Other Areas	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.3
Oceania				
Melanesia	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.6
Papua and New Guinea	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7
Other Areas	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.6
Polynesia and Micronesia	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.3
Polynesia	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2
Fiji Islands	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.9
Other Areas	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.5
Micronesia	3.3	3.3	2.7	2.7

Table A.8. Life expectancy at birth by country

A.8.1. MEDIUM VARIANT, 1950-1985

Region and country	Life expectancy at birth, both sexes						
	1950-1955	*1955-1960*	*1960-1965*	*1965-1970*	*1970-1975*	*1975-1980*	*1980-1985*
World total	46.6	49.1	51.2	53.1	55.5	58.1	60.4
More developed regions	64.6	67.8	69.2	70.4	71.2	71.9	72.2
Less developed regions	41.7	44.4	47.0	49.5	52.4	55.3	58.0
East Asia	44.8	47.1	49.6	52.1	55.2	58.1	60.8
Mainland region	42.8	45.4	47.9	50.4	53.4	56.4	59.4
China	42.7	45.3	47.8	50.3	53.3	56.3	59.3
Hong Kong	63.2	65.8	68.2	70.2	71.8	73.0	73.9
Mongolia	50.0	52.5	55.0	57.7	60.6	63.4	66.0
Japan	61.9	66.9	69.0	70.9	72.9	74.1	74.1
Other East Asia	51.2	53.2	55.4	57.3	60.2	63.1	65.8
Korea	50.2	52.7	55.2	57.7	60.6	63.4	66.0
Republic of Korea	50.2	52.7	55.2	57.7	60.6	63.4	66.0
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	50.2	52.7	55.2	57.7	60.6	63.4	66.0
Ryukyu Islands	66.9	69.8	71.4	71.9	72.7	73.4	73.9
South Asia	40.6	43.4	46.1	48.8	51.8	54.9	57.9
Middle South Asia	39.5	42.4	45.4	48.3	51.3	54.3	57.3
India	39.8	42.8	45.8	48.8	51.8	54.8	57.8
Pakistan	38.4	41.4	44.4	47.4	50.4	53.4	56.4
Iran	42.5	45.0	47.5	50.0	53.0	56.0	59.0
Afghanistan	30.0	32.5	35.0	37.5	40.5	43.5	46.5
Ceylon	56.6	59.6	61.7	63.1	65.7	68.1	70.1
Nepal	33.1	35.6	38.1	40.6	43.6	46.6	49.6
South-East Asia	42.8	45.2	47.5	49.6	52.7	55.8	58.7
Indonesia	37.5	40.0	42.5	45.0	48.0	51.0	54.0

Table A.8. Life expectancy at birth by country (continued)

A.8.1. MEDIUM VARIANT, 1950-1985 *(continued)*

Region and country	Life expectancy at birth, both sexes						
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970 -1975	1975-1980	1980-1985
South-East Asia *(continued)*							
Viet-Nam	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	53.0	56.0	59.0
Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	53.0	56.0	59.0
Republic of Viet-Nam	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	53.0	56.0	59.0
Philippines	48.4	50.9	53.4	56.0	59.0	61.9	64.5
Thailand	51.3	53.8	56.3	59.1	62.0	64.6	67.0
Burma	40.0	42.5	45.0	47.5	50.5	53.5	56.5
Malaysia	49.8	52.3	54.8	57.2	60.2	63.0	65.6
West Malaysia	50.2	52.7	55.2	57.7	60.7	63.5	66.1
East Malaysia	47.5	50.0	52.5	55.0	58.0	61.0	63.6
Sarawak	47.5	50.0	52.5	55.0	58.0	61.0	63.6
Sabah	47.5	50.0	52.5	55.0	58.0	61.0	63.6
Khmer Republic	42.5	45.0	47.5	50.0	53.0	56.0	59.0
Laos	40.0	42.5	45.0	47.5	50.5	53.5	56.5
Singapore	60.4	63.2	65.8	68.2	70.2	71.8	73.0
Portuguese Timor	30.0	32.5	35.0	37.5	40.5	43.5	46.5
South-West Asia	44.0	46.4	48.8	51.4	54.4	57.3	60.1
Northern Arab Countries	44.7	47.2	49.8	52.4	55.5	58.7	61.7
Iraq	44.1	46.6	49.1	51.6	54.6	57.6	60.6
Syrian Arab Republic	45.3	47.8	50.3	52.8	55.8	58.8	61.7
Jordan	44.5	47.2	49.7	52.2	55.2	58.2	61.1
Kuwait	55.8	58.3	60.8	64.4	67.3	69.7	71.4
Southern Arab Countries	34.9	37.4	39.9	42.4	45.4	48.4	51.4
Saudi Arabia	34.7	37.2	39.7	42.3	45.3	48.3	51.3
Yemen	34.7	37.2	39.7	42.3	45.3	48.3	51.3
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	34.7	37.2	39.7	42.3	45.3	48.3	51.3
Other Areas [1]	37.8	40.3	42.8	44.5	47.5	50.5	53.5
Turkey	47.0	49.3	51.7	54.4	57.4	60.4	63.3
Israel	65.8	67.8	69.4	71.8	73.0	73.9	73.9
Cyprus	67.0	68.1	69.2	70.2	71.8	73.0	73.9
Europe	65.4	67.9	69.6	70.9	71.7	72.5	72.9
Western Europe	67.6	69.3	70.7	71.7	72.4	72.9	73.4
Germany							
Federal Republic of Germany	67.1	68.5	69.9	70.9	71.3	71.6	71.9
West Berlin	67.0	68.9	70.3	70.9	71.3	71.6	71.9
France	67.2	69.2	70.8	72.5	73.5	74.3	75.1
Netherlands	72.2	72.8	73.4	74.1	74.7	75.3	75.9
Belgium	66.7	69.2	70.6	70.6	70.6	70.6	70.6
Austria	65.4	67.6	69.3	70.4	71.3	72.3	72.3
Switzerland	69.1	70.9	72.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4
Luxembourg	66.7	69.2	70.6	71.0	71.7	72.4	72.7
Southern Europe	63.3	66.4	68.2	69.8	70.7	71.5	71.9
Italy	66.0	68.6	70.1	71.9	72.8	73.5	73.5
Spain	65.2	67.5	69.5	70.5	71.1	71.7	72.0
Yugoslavia	57.8	62.3	64.2	65.2	65.9	66.7	67.4
Portugal	59.3	62.3	64.2	66.8	69.0	70.8	70.8
Greece	65.7	68.0	69.4	70.4	71.6	72.8	74.0
Albania	57.9	60.7	63.5	66.0	68.1	69.9	70.8
Malta	65.9	68.1	68.9	69.6	69.6	69.6	69.6
Eastern Europe	63.2	66.5	68.7	70.6	71.6	72.6	73.1
Poland	61.3	65.8	67.8	71.0	72.1	73.3	73.9
Romania	61.1	63.9	67.2	69.8	71.4	73.1	73.9
German Democratic Republic [2]	67.0	68.9	70.3	70.6	71.2	71.7	72.0
Czechoslovakia	65.9	69.5	70.4	71.0	71.4	71.8	72.0
Hungary	64.2	67.1	68.7	70.1	70.6	71.0	71.6
Bulgaria	64.1	66.6	69.4	71.1	72.2	73.3	73.9
Northern Europe	69.4	70.6	71.3	71.9	72.6	73.1	73.6
United Kingdom	69.2	70.4	71.0	71.6	72.4	73.1	73.7
Sweden	71.9	72.9	73.6	74.5	75.3	75.3	75.3
Denmark	71.2	72.0	72.4	72.9	72.9	72.9	72.9

Table A.8. Life expectancy at birth by country (continued)

A.8.1. MEDIUM VARIANT, 1950-1985 *(continued)*

Region and country	*Life expectancy at birth, both sexes*						
	1950-1955	*1955-1960*	*1960-1965*	*1965-1970*	*1970-1975*	*1975-1980*	*1980-1985*
Northern Europe *(continued)*							
Finland	66.2	68.0	69.6	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0
Norway	72.3	73.2	73.4	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.5
Ireland	66.4	68.5	70.7	71.8	73.0	73.9	73.9
Iceland and Faeroe Islands	71.5	73.0	73.4	73.9	74.6	74.9	74.9
USSR	61.7	68.4	70.0	70.3	70.9	71.6	72.0
Africa	36.4	38.6	40.9	43.3	45.9	48.6	51.2
Western Africa	32.3	34.5	36.8	39.2	41.8	44.3	46.8
Nigeria	31.3	33.4	35.9	38.5	41.0	43.5	46.0
Ghana	38.4	40.9	43.4	46.0	48.5	51.0	53.5
Upper Volta	31.0	32.2	33.5	34.8	37.3	39.8	42.3
Mali	33.5	34.7	36.0	37.2	39.7	42.2	44.7
Ivory Coast	33.4	35.9	38.4	40.9	43.4	45.9	48.4
Senegal	33.4	35.9	38.4	40.9	43.4	45.9	48.4
Guinea	31.3	33.4	35.9	38.5	41.0	43.5	46.0
Niger	33.4	35.9	38.4	40.9	43.4	45.9	48.4
Sierra Leone	33.4	35.9	38.4	41.0	43.5	46.0	48.5
Dahomey	31.3	33.4	35.9	38.5	41.0	43.5	46.0
Togo	31.3	33.4	35.9	38.5	41.0	43.5	46.0
Liberia	33.4	35.9	38.4	41.0	43.5	46.0	48.5
Mauritania	33.4	35.9	38.4	40.9	43.4	45.9	48.4
Portuguese Guinea	29.7	30.9	32.2	33.5	36.0	38.5	41.0
Gambia	33.4	35.9	38.4	41.0	43.5	46.0	48.5
Eastern Africa	35.0	37.5	40.0	42.3	44.9	47.4	50.0
Ethiopia	31.3	33.4	35.9	38.5	41.0	43.5	46.0
United Republic of Tanzania	34.2	36.7	39.2	41.8	44.3	46.8	49.3
Kenya	40.0	42.5	44.9	47.5	50.0	52.5	55.0
Uganda	40.0	42.5	44.9	47.5	50.0	52.5	55.0
Mozambique	33.4	35.9	38.4	41.0	43.5	46.0	48.5
Madagascar	33.4	35.9	38.4	40.9	43.4	45.9	48.4
Southern Rhodesia	44.3	46.8	48.8	51.4	53.8	56.4	59.0
Malawi	35.9	38.4	40.9	38.5	41.0	43.5	46.0
Zambia	35.9	38.4	40.9	43.5	46.0	48.5	51.0
Rwanda	33.4	35.9	38.4	41.0	43.5	46.0	48.5
Burundi	31.3	33.4	35.9	38.5	41.0	43.5	46.0
Somalia	33.5	35.1	36.8	38.5	41.0	43.5	46.0
Mauritius	55.0	57.6	60.4	63.2	65.8	68.2	70.2
Reunion	52.5	55.0	57.6	60.5	63.2	65.8	68.1
Middle Africa	34.5	35.7	36.9	39.3	41.8	44.3	46.9
Zaire	38.3	38.4	38.4	41.0	43.5	46.0	48.5
Angola	28.5	30.1	31.8	33.5	36.0	38.5	41.0
Cameroon	33.4	35.9	38.4	40.9	43.4	45.9	48.4
Chad	31.3	33.4	35.9	38.5	41.0	43.5	46.0
Central African Republic	31.3	33.4	35.9	38.5	41.0	43.5	46.0
Congo	33.4	35.9	38.4	40.9	43.4	45.9	48.4
Gabon	31.3	33.4	35.9	38.5	41.0	43.5	46.0
Equatorial Guinea	33.4	35.9	38.4	41.0	43.5	46.0	48.5
Northern Africa	42.3	44.8	47.3	49.8	52.8	55.9	58.8
Egypt	42.4	44.9	47.4	49.9	52.9	55.9	58.9
Sudan	40.1	42.6	45.1	47.6	50.6	53.6	56.6
Morocco	42.9	45.4	47.9	50.5	53.5	56.5	59.5
Algeria	43.1	45.6	48.1	50.7	53.6	56.7	59.7
Tunisia	43.6	46.1	48.6	51.6	54.6	57.6	60.6
Libyan Arab Republic	44.6	47.1	49.6	52.1	55.1	58.1	61.0
Southern Africa	43.0	45.3	47.3	48.0	50.4	52.7	55.2
South Africa	44.4	46.7	48.6	49.0	51.4	53.7	56.0
Lesotho	35.9	38.4	40.9	43.5	46.0	48.5	51.0
Namibia	31.3	33.4	35.9	38.5	41.0	43.5	46.0

Table A.8. Life expectancy at birth by country (continued)

A.8.1. MEDIUM VARIANT, 1950-1985 *(continued)*

Region and country	Life expectancy at birth, both sexes						
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980-	1980-1985
Southern Africa *(continued)*							
Botswana	33.4	35.9	38.4	41.0	43.5	46.0	49.0
Swaziland	33.4	35.9	38.4	41.0	43.5	46.0	49.0
Northern America	68.7	69.7	70.0	70.5	70.8	71.1	71.3
United States	68.7	69.6	69.9	70.3	70.6	70.9	71.2
Canada	69.2	70.6	71.2	72.0	72.2	72.5	72.7
Latin America	52.3	55.3	57.9	60.2	62.5	65.1	66.7
Tropical South America	52.0	54.6	57.2	59.7	62.2	65.2	66.6
Brazil	53.2	55.7	58.3	60.7	63.1	65.4	67.6
Colombia	54.0	55.5	57.0	58.6	60.9	62.9	65.5
Peru	43.9	49.2	54.0	58.0	62.0	65.0	67.0
Venezuela	57.0	59.0	61.0	63.8	66.4	68.7	70.2
Ecuador	48.4	51.3	54.3	57.2	59.7	62.1	64.3
Bolivia	40.8	42.3	43.8	45.3	46.8	48.3	50.0
Guyana	55.8	59.3	61.6	64.7	67.2	69.3	71.1
Surinam	56.0	58.7	61.5	64.2	66.7	68.9	70.7
Middle America (mainland)	49.5	54.0	57.6	60.3	62.7	64.9	66.9
Mexico	51.9	56.6	60.2	62.4	64.6	66.7	68.6
Guatemala	41.7	44.5	47.4	51.1	54.1	57.0	59.9
El Salvador	43.8	47.0	50.3	55.2	58.5	61.3	63.9
Honduras	35.3	40.8	46.3	49.0	51.6	54.2	56.8
Nicaragua	34.0	39.7	45.5	49.9	52.5	55.1	57.6
Costa Rica	57.5	60.8	63.9	66.8	69.4	70.9	70.9
Panama	55.9	58.7	61.4	64.3	66.9	69.3	71.0
Temperate South America	60.4	61.9	63.3	64.6	66.2	67.8	68.9
Argentina	63.9	65.5	66.6	67.1	68.2	69.2	69.6
Chile	54.9	56.3	58.5	61.1	63.6	66.2	68.4
Uruguay	65.5	67.3	68.4	69.3	70.1	71.0	71.8
Paraguay	53.3	55.3	57.3	59.4	61.6	64.1	66.4
Caribbean	52.0	54.7	56.7	58.5	60.2	62.0	63.6
Cuba	60.2	62.4	64.6	66.8	69.0	70.8	72.2
Haiti	37.5	39.5	42.0	44.5	47.5	50.5	53.5
Dominican Republic	44.7	47.2	49.7	52.2	54.7	57.3	59.9
Puerto Rico	64.4	68.6	69.5	71.2	72.5	73.5	73.9
Jamaica	57.9	62.7	65.9	68.2	70.2	71.8	73.0
Trinidad and Tobago	57.8	62.3	65.1	67.1	69.3	71.1	72.4
Martinique	56.5	61.5	65.4	68.2	70.1	71.8	73.0
Guadeloupe	56.5	61.5	65.4	68.2	70.1	71.8	73.0
Barbados	57.5	62.7	67.2	70.2	71.8	73.0	73.7
Windward Islands [3]	53.3	57.7	61.8	65.5	67.9	69.9	71.5
Other Areas [4]	57.6	62.1	65.8	68.2	70.0	71.5	72.7
Oceania	58.0	60.5	62.9	64.8	66.2	67.5	68.5
Australia and New Zealand	64.3	66.8	69.3	71.8	72.1	72.4	72.8
Australia	64.5	67.0	69.4	72.0	72.4	72.8	73.3
New Zealand	63.6	66.1	68.6	71.1	71.1	71.1	71.1
Melanesia	39.8	42.3	44.8	47.2	50.3	53.3	56.3
Papua and New Guinea	39.3	41.8	44.3	46.8	49.8	52.8	55.8
Other Areas [5]	43.4	45.9	48.4	50.9	53.9	56.9	59.9
Polynesia and Micronesia	54.2	56.9	59.2	61.4	63.9	66.2	68.2
Polynesia	54.9	57.7	59.9	62.0	64.5	66.8	68.6
Fiji Islands	60.6	63.1	65.6	68.1	70.1	71.8	72.8
Other Areas [6]	47.8	50.3	52.8	55.3	58.3	61.2	63.9
Micronesia [7]	52.0	54.5	57.0	59.4	62.3	64.9	67.4

[1] Including Oman, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates and Qatar.

[2] Including East Berlin.

[3] Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent.

[4] Netherlands Antilles, Bahama Islands, St. Kitts-Nevis and Anguilla, Antigua, United States Virgin Islands, Montserrat, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands and Turks and Caicos Islands.

[5] British Solomon Islands, New Caledonia, New Hebrides and Norfolk Island.

[6] Western Samoa, French Polynesia, Tonga, American Samoa, Cook Islands, and Wallis and Futuna Islands.

[7] Pacific Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Guam, Nauru, Niue, Christmas Island, Midway Islands, Tokelau Islands, Wake Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Canton and Enderbury Islands, Johnston Island and Pitcairn Island.

Table A.8. Life expectancy at birth by country (continued)

A.8.2. HIGH VARIANT, 1965-1985

(Less developed regions only)

Region and country	Life expectancy at birth, both sexes			
	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985
Less developed regions	50.4	54.0	57.5	60.7
East Asia				
Mainland region	52.9	56.6	60.3	63.1
China	52.9	56.5	60.3	63.1
Hong Kong	70.2	71.8	73.0	73.9
Mongolia	57.7	61.0	63.8	66.4
Other East Asia	57.4	60.7	63.3	66.3
Korea	57.7	61.0	63.8	66.4
Republic of Korea	57.7	61.0	63.8	66.4
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	57.7	61.0	63.8	66.4
Ryukyu Islands	71.9	72.7	73.4	73.9
South Asia	48.9	52.6	56.3	59.9
Middle South Asia	48.4	52.1	55.8	59.5
India	48.8	52.5	56.3	60.0
Pakistan	47.4	51.1	54.9	58.6
Iran	50.0	53.8	57.5	61.1
Afghanistan	40.0	43.7	47.5	51.2
Ceylon	63.1	65.7	68.1	70.1
Nepal	40.6	44.4	48.1	51.9
South-East Asia	49.7	53.4	57.0	60.4
Indonesia	45.1	48.8	52.6	56.3
Viet-Nam	50.0	53.8	57.5	61.1
Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam	50.0	53.8	57.5	61.1
Republic of Viet-Nam	50.0	53.8	57 5	61.1
Philippines	56.1	59.8	62.8	65.4
Thailand	59.1	62.3	64.9	67.3
Burma	47.5	51.3	55.0	58.8
Malaysia	57.2	60.8	63.7	66.2
West Malaysia	57.7	61.3	64.1	66.7
East Malaysia	55.0	58.8	62.1	64.7
Sarawak	55.0	58.8	62.1	64.7
Sabah	55.0	58.8	62.1	64.7
Khmer Republic	50.0	53.8	57.5	61.1
Laos	47.5	51.3	55.0	58.8
Singapore	68.2	70.2	71.8	73.0
Portuguese Timor	37.5	41.3	45.0	48.8
South-West Asia	51.7	55.4	58.9	61.8
Northern Arab Countries	53.1	57.0	60.7	63.5
Iraq	52.4	56.1	59.9	62.7
Syrian Arab Republic	53.6	57.3	60.8	63.5
Jordan	53.0	56.7	60.3	63.1
Kuwait	64.4	67.3	69.7	71.4
Southern Arab Countries	43.2	46.9	50.7	54.4
Saudi Arabia	43.0	46.8	50.5	54.3
Yemen	43.0	46.8	50.5	54.3
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	43.0	46.8	50.5	54.3
Other Areas	45.3	49.1	52.8	56.6
Turkey	54.5	58.2	61.6	64.4
Israel	71.8	73.0	73.9	73.9
Cyprus	70.2	71.8	73.0	73.9
Africa	44.1	47.9	51.7	55.3
Western Africa	40.1	43.9	47.6	51.4
Nigeria	39.1	42.9	46.6	50.4
Ghana	46.6	50.4	54.1	57.9
Upper Volta	36.0	39.8	43.5	47.3
Mali	38.5	42.2	46.0	49.7

Table A.8. Life expectancy at birth by country (continued)

A.8.2. HIGH VARIANT, 1965-1985 *(continued)*

(Less developed regions only)

Region and country	Life expectancy at birth, both sexes			
	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985
Western Africa *(continued)*				
Ivory Coast	42.2	46.0	49.7	53.5
Senegal	42.2	46.0	49.7	53.5
Guinea	39.7	43.5	47.2	51.0
Niger	42.2	46.0	49.7	53.5
Sierra Leone	41.6	45.4	49.1	52.9
Dahomey	39.7	43.5	47.2	51.0
Togo	39.7	43.5	47.2	51.0
Liberia	41.6	45.3	49.0	52.8
Mauritania	42.2	46.0	49.7	53.5
Portuguese Guinea	34.1	37.9	41.6	45.4
Gambia	41.6	45.4	49.1	52.9
Eastern Africa	43.2	47.0	50.8	54.6
Ethiopia	39.1	42.9	46.6	50.4
United Republic of Tanzania	43.0	46.8	50.5	54.3
Kenya	48.8	52.5	56.3	60.0
Uganda	48.8	52.5	56.3	60.0
Mozambique	41.6	45.4	49.1	52.9
Madagascar	42.2	46.0	49.7	53.5
Southern Rhodesia	52.0	55.7	59.4	62.5
Malawi	39.1	42.9	46.6	50.4
Zambia	44.1	47.9	51.6	55.4
Rwanda	41.6	45.4	49.1	52.9
Burundi	39.1	42.9	46.6	50.4
Somalia	39.1	42.9	46.6	50.4
Mauritius	63.2	65.8	68.2	70.2
Reunion	60.5	63.2	65.8	68.1
Middle Africa	40.1	43.9	47.7	51.5
Zaire	41.6	45.4	49.1	52.9
Angola	34.1	37.9	41.6	45.4
Cameroon	42.2	46.0	49.7	53.5
Chad	39.7	43.5	47.2	51.0
Central African Republic	39.7	43.5	47.2	51.0
Congo	42.2	46.0	49.7	53.5
Gabon	39.7	43.5	47.2	51.0
Equatorial Guinea	41.6	45.4	49.1	52.9
Northern Africa	50.6	54.3	58.1	61.3
Egypt	50.7	54.4	58.2	61.3
Sudan	48.4	52.1	55.9	59.6
Morocco	51.2	55.0	58.7	61.9
Algeria	51.4	55.2	58.9	61.9
Tunisia	52.4	56.2	59.9	62.7
Libyan Arab Republic	52.9	56.6	60.4	63.0
Southern Africa	48.6	52.1	55.4	58.7
South Africa	49.5	53.0	56.3	59.5
Lesotho	44.1	47.9	51.6	55.4
Namibia	39.1	42.9	46.6	50.4
Botswana	41.6	45.4	49.1	52.9
Swaziland	41.6	45.4	49.1	52.9
Latin America				
Tropical South America	59.7	62.2	64.5	66.6
Brazil	60.7	63.1	65.4	67.6
Colombia	58.6	60.9	62.9	65.5
Peru	58.0	62.0	65.0	67.0
Venezuela	63.8	66.4	68.7	70.2
Ecuador	57.2	59.7	62.1	64.3
Bolivia	45.3	46.8	48.3	50.0
Guyana	64.7	67.2	69.3	71.1
Surinam	64.2	66.7	68.9	70.7

Table A.8. Life expectancy at birth by country (continued)

A.8.2. HIGH VARIANT, 1965-1985 *(continued)*

(Less developed regions only)

Region and country	Life expectancy at birth, both sexes			
	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985
Middle America (mainland)	60.3	62.7	64.9	66.9
Mexico	62.4	64.6	66.7	68.6
Guatemala	51.1	54.1	57.0	59.9
El Salvador	55.2	58.5	61.3	63.9
Honduras	49.0	51.6	54.2	56.8
Nicaragua	49.9	52.5	55.1	57.6
Costa Rica	66.8	69.4	70.9	70.9
Panama	64.3	66.9	69.3	71.0
Temperate South America	58.5	60.2	62.0	63.6
Cuba	66.8	69.0	70.8	72.2
Haiti	44.5	47.5	50.5	53.5
Dominican Republic	52.2	54.7	57.3	59.9
Puerto Rico	71.2	72.5	73.5	73.9
Jamaica	68.2	70.2	71.8	73.0
Trinidad and Tobago	67.1	69.3	71.1	72.4
Martinique	68.2	70.1	71.8	73.0
Guadeloupe	68.2	70.1	71.8	73.0
Barbados	70.2	71.8	73.0	73.7
Windward Islands	65.5	67.9	69.9	71.6
Other Areas	68.2	70.0	71.6	72.7
Oceania				
Melanesia	47.7	51.4	55.2	58.8
Papua and New Guinea	47.2	50.9	54.7	58.4
Other Areas	51.3	55.0	58.7	61.9
Polynesia and Micronesia	61.6	64.4	66.8	68.7
Polynesia	62.2	64.9	67.3	69.0
Fiji Islands	68.1	70.1	71.8	72.8
Other Areas	55.7	59.2	62.3	65.0
Micronesia	59.6	62.6	65.3	67.7

A.8.3. LOW VARIANT, 1965-1985

(Less developed regions only)

Region and country	Life expectancy at birth, both sexes			
	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985
Less developed regions	49.4	51.7	54.0	56.3
East Asia				
Mainland region	50.4	53.0	55.5	58.1
China	50.3	52.9	55.4	58.0
Hong Kong	70.2	71.8	73.0	73.9
Mongolia	57.7	60.4	63.2	65.8
Other East Asia	57.4	60.1	63.0	65.8
Korea	57.7	60.4	63.2	65.8
Republic of Korea	57.7	60.4	63.2	65.8
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	57.7	60.4	63.2	65.8
Ryukyu Islands	71.9	72.7	73.4	73.9
South Asia	48.8	51.3	53.9	56.4
Middle South Asia	48.2	50.7	53.2	55.7
India	48.8	51.3	53.8	56.3

Table A.8. Life expectancy at birth by country (continued)

A.8.3. LOW VARIANT, 1965-1985 *(continued)*

(Less developed regions only)

Region and country	Life expectancy at birth, both sexes			
	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985
Middle South Asia *(continued)*				
Pakistan	47.4	49.9	52.4	54.9
Iran	50.0	52.6	55.1	57.7
Afghanistan	35.0	37.5	40.0	42.6
Ceylon	63.1	65.7	68.1	70.1
Nepal	40.6	43.1	45.6	48.1
South-East Asia	49.7	52.4	55.1	57.7
Indonesia	45.1	47.5	50.0	52.6
Viet-Nam	50.0	52.6	55.1	57.7
Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam	50.0	52.6	55.1	57.7
Republic of Viet-Nam	50.0	52.6	55.1	57.7
Philippines	56.1	58.9	61.7	64.3
Thailand	59.1	61.9	64.5	66.9
Burma	47.5	50.0	52.6	55.1
Malaysia	57.2	59.9	62.7	65.3
West Malaysia	57.7	60.5	63.3	65.9
East Malaysia	55.0	57.6	60.4	63.2
Sarawak	55.0	57.6	60.4	63.3
Sabah	55.0	57.6	60.4	63.2
Cambodia	50.0	52.6	55.1	57.7
Laos	47.5	50.0	52.6	55.1
Singapore	68.2	70.2	71.8	73.0
Portuguese Timor	37.5	40.0	42.6	45.1
South-West Asia	51.1	53.5	56.1	58.7
Northern Arab Countries	52.0	54.6	57.3	60.1
Iraq	51.1	53.6	56.1	58.9
Syria	52.5	54.8	57.4	60.2
Jordan	51.7	54.2	56.8	59.5
Kuwait	64.4	67.3	69.7	71.4
Southern Arab Countries	41.9	44.4	46.9	49.4
Saudi Arabia	41.8	44.3	46.8	49.3
Yemen	41.8	44.3	46.8	49.3
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	41.8	44.3	46.8	49.3
Other Areas	44.1	46.6	49.2	51.6
Turkey	54.5	57.3	60.1	62.9
Israel	71.8	73.0	73.9	73.9
Cyprus	70.2	71.8	73.0	73.9
Africa	42.6	44.4	46.1	47.8
Western Africa	38.5	39.9	41.2	42.6
Nigeria	37.9	39.1	40.4	41.6
Ghana	46.0	48.5	51.0	53.5
Upper Volta	33.5	34.8	36.0	37.3
Mali	36.0	37.2	38.5	39.7
Ivory Coast	39.7	41.0	42.2	43.5
Senegal	39.7	41.0	42.2	43.5
Guinea	37.2	38.5	39.7	41.0
Niger	39.7	41.0	42.2	43.5
Sierra Leone	40.4	41.6	42.9	44.1
Dahomey	37.2	38.5	39.7	41.0
Togo	37.2	38.5	39.7	41.0
Liberia	40.4	41.6	42.9	44.1
Mauritania	39.7	41.0	42.2	43.5
Portuguese Guinea	32.9	34.1	35.4	36.6
Gambia	40.4	41.6	42.9	44.1
Eastern Africa	41.7	43.4	45.0	46.6
Ethiopia	37.9	39.1	40.4	41.6
United Republic of Tanzania	40.5	41.8	43.0	44.3
Kenya	47.5	50.0	52.5	55.0

Table A.8. Life expectancy at birth by country (continued)

A.8.3. LOW VARIANT, 1965-1985 *(continued)*

(Less developed regions only)

Region and country	Life expectancy at birth, both sexes			
	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985
Eastern Africa *(continued)*				
Uganda	47.5	50.0	52.5	55.0
Mozambique	40.4	41.6	42.9	44.1
Madagascar	39.7	41.0	42.2	43.5
Southern Rhodesia	51.4	53.9	56.4	59.0
Malawi	37.9	39.1	40.4	41.6
Zambia	42.9	44.1	45.8	48.3
Rwanda	40.4	41.6	42.9	44.1
Burundi	37.9	39.1	40.4	41.6
Somalia	37.9	39.1	40.4	41.6
Mauritius	63.2	65.8	68.2	70.2
Reunion	60.5	63.2	65.8	68.1
Middle Africa	38.4	39.7	41.0	42.3
Zaire	40.4	41.6	42.9	44.1
Angola	32.9	34.1	35.4	36.6
Cameroon	39.7	41.0	42.2	43.5
Chad	37.2	38.5	39.7	41.0
Central African Republic	37.2	38.5	39.7	41.0
Congo	39.7	41.0	42.2	43.5
Gabon	37.2	38.5	39.7	41.0
Equatorial Guinea	40.4	41.6	42.9	44.1
Northern Africa	49.3	51.8	54.3	57.0
Egypt	49.4	51.9	54.4	57.1
Sudan	47.1	49.6	52.1	54.6
Morocco	50.0	52.5	55.0	57.6
Algeria	50.2	52.7	55.2	57.8
Tunisia	51.2	53.7	56.2	58.8
Libyan Arab Republic	51.6	54.1	56.7	59.3
Southern Africa	47.5	49.1	51.4	53.6
South Africa	48.5	50.2	52.5	54.9
Lesotho	42.9	44.1	45.8	48.3
Namibia	37.9	39.1	40.4	41.6
Botswana	40.4	41.6	42.9	44.1
Swaziland	40.4	41.6	42.9	44.1
Latin America				
Tropical South America	59.7	62.2	64.5	66.6
Brazil	60.7	63.1	65.4	67.6
Colombia	58.6	60.9	62.9	65.5
Peru	58.0	62.0	65.0	67.0
Venezuela	63.8	66.4	68.7	70.2
Ecuador	57.2	59.7	62.1	64.3
Bolivia	45.3	46.8	48.3	50.0
Guyana	64.7	67.2	69.3	71.1
Surinam	64.2	66.7	68.9	70.7
Middle America (mainland)	60.3	62.7	64.9	66.9
Mexico	62.4	64.6	66.7	68.6
Guatemala	51.1	54.1	57.0	59.9
El Salvador	55.2	58.5	61.3	63.9
Honduras	49.0	51.6	54.2	56.8
Nicaragua	49.9	52.5	55.1	57.6
Costa Rica	66.8	69.4	70.9	70.9
Panama	64.3	66.9	69.3	71.0
Caribbean	58.5	60.2	62.0	63.6
Cuba	66.8	69.0	70.8	72.2
Haiti	44.5	47.5	50.5	53.5
Dominican Republic	52.2	54.7	57.3	59.9
Puerto Rico	71.2	72.5	73.5	73.9
Jamaica	68.2	70.2	71.8	73.0

Table A.8. Life expectancy at birth by country (continued)

A.8.3. LOW VARIANT, 1965-1985 *(continued)*

(Less developed regions only)

Region and country	*Life expectancy at birth, both sexes*			
	1965-1970	*1970-1975*	*1975-1980*	*1980-1985*
Caribbean *(continued)*				
Trinidad and Tobago	67.1	69.3	71.1	72.4
Martinique	68.2	70.1	71.8	73.0
Guadeloupe	68.2	70.1	71.8	73.0
Barbados	70.2	71.8	73.0	73.7
Windward Islands	65.5	67.9	69.9	71.6
Other Areas	68.2	70.0	71.6	72.7
Oceania				
Melanesia	47.1	49.6	52.1	54.7
Papua and New Guinea	46.6	49.1	51.6	54.1
Other Areas	50.7	53.2	55.8	58.5
Polynesia and Micronesia	61.3	63.7	66.1	67.8
Polynesia	62.0	64.3	66.5	68.0
Fiji	68.1	70.1	71.8	72.8
Other Areas	55.1	57.8	60.5	62.7
Micronesia	59.3	62.1	64.8	67.2

Table A.9. Crude birth and death rates by country

A.9.1. MEDIUM VARIANT, 1950-1985

Region and country	Crude birth rates (per 1,000)							Crude death rates (per 1,000)						
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985
World total	36.7	36.4	35.1	33.8	33.2	32.1	30.9	19.3	17.7	15.7	14.0	12.8	11.6	10.5
More developed regions	22.9	21.9	20.5	18.6	18.9	19.5	19.5	10.2	9.4	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4
Less developed regions	43.9	43.6	42.0	40.6	39.0	37.0	34.9	24.0	21.8	18.8	16.1	14.3	12.5	10.9
East Asia	37.3	36.6	34.0	31.5	29.1	27.0	25.1	20.3	19.1	16.5	14.0	12.3	11.0	10.0
Mainland region	39.4	39.0	36.1	33.0	30.1	27.8	25.9	21.3	21.1	18.1	15.1	13.2	11.8	10.5
China	39.4	39.0	36.1	33.0	30.1	27.8	25.8	21.3	21.1	18.1	15.1	13.3	11.8	10.5
Hong Kong	34.2	36.3	34.0	26.9	27.4	27.3	27.1	8.9	7.2	5.7	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.4
Mongolia	41.4	41.5	41.5	41.5	40.3	37.7	34.6	16.0	14.1	12.1	11.2	9.6	8.1	6.8
Japan	23.7	18.2	17.2	18.0	18.6	18.1	15.9	9.4	7.8	7.3	7.0	6.6	6.8	7.5
Other East Asia	37.1	42.0	39.2	36.3	34.3	32.9	31.2	31.0	13.5	11.6	11.0	9.4	8.2	7.1
Korea	37.0	42.4	39.5	36.6	34.5	33.0	31.4	32.0	13.8	11.7	11.0	9.5	8.2	7.1
Republic of Korea	37.0	42.4	39.3	35.6	33.4	32.2	30.7	32.0	14.0	11.5	10.9	9.4	8.2	7.2
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	37.0	42.4	40.0	38.8	36.9	35.0	32.9	32.0	13.3	12.2	11.2	9.6	8.2	7.1
Ryukyu Islands	35.5	29.2	23.9	23.0	22.1	22.6	21.0	7.3	5.4	5.4	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.8
South Asia	46.7	46.3	45.1	44.3	42.9	40.0	36.9	26.7	23.7	20.3	16.8	14.8	12.7	10.9
Middle South Asia	47.0	46.5	45.4	44.4	42.9	39.8	36.6	28.2	24.8	20.9	17.2	15.1	13.1	11.2
India	45.3	45.2	44.2	42.8	41.0	37.9	34.6	28.4	24.9	20.7	16.7	14.7	12.7	10.9
Pakistan	55.0	53.0	51.3	50.9	50.3	46.6	43.1	28.7	25.3	21.8	18.4	16.2	13.8	11.6
Iran	47.4	45.7	44.9	45.4	45.8	43.7	40.4	22.0	19.2	18.4	16.6	14.6	12.5	10.4
Afghanistan	49.5	49.4	49.3	50.5	49.2	46.9	43.0	35.9	33.3	31.9	26.5	23.6	20.7	17.8
Ceylon	38.5	36.6	35.1	33.2	31.7	29.8	27.5	11.5	9.9	8.5	8.5	7.4	6.5	5.8
Nepal	46.1	46.5	44.5	44.6	43.1	40.7	37.7	29.5	26.1	23.4	22.9	20.4	17.9	15.6
South-East Asia	46.2	45.9	44.6	44.2	42.6	39.9	36.9	23.8	21.8	19.3	16.1	14.1	12.1	10.4
Indonesia	48.8	48.6	46.6	48.3	46.4	42.6	38.5	29.1	26.8	23.6	19.4	17.1	14.7	12.5
Viet-Nam	41.3	41.5	40.0	37.5	33.7	30.6	29.5	23.2	20.5	18.2	16.1	13.8	12.1	10.8
Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam	41.3	41.5	40.0	37.5	33.7	30.6	29.5	23.2	20.5	18.2	16.1	13.8	12.1	10.8
Republic of Viet-Nam	41.3	41.5	40.0	37.5	33.7	30.6	29.5	23.2	20.5	18.2	16.1	13.8	12.1	10.8
Philippines	45.7	45.1	46.6	44.7	45.0	43.9	40.9	16.0	14.9	13.4	12.0	10.3	8.7	7.3
Thailand	45.4	45.3	44.2	42.8	41.3	38.8	36.0	15.8	15.7	13.7	10.4	8.9	7.5	6.4
Burma	43.6	43.5	42.3	40.3	38.8	37.2	34.6	25.2	23.7	20.8	17.4	15.5	13.7	12.0
Malaysia	44.6	44.8	41.1	37.9	37.9	36.6	34.3	15.6	12.3	11.7	10.8	9.4	8.1	7.0
West Malaysia	44.1	44.4	40.3	36.1	36.2	34.7	32.6	14.0	11.3	9.0	10.5	9.2	8.0	6.9
East Malaysia	51.7	51.2	49.2	48.0	47.4	46.5	42.5	26.4	19.1	15.0	12.5	10.8	9.1	7.6
Sarawak	51.7	51.2	49.2	48.0	47.4	46.9	42.5	26.4	19.1	15.0	12.5	10.8	9.2	7.6
Sabah	51.7	51.2	49.2	48.0	47.5	45.8	42.5	26.4	19.1	15.0	12.5	10.8	9.1	7.6
Khmer Republic	48.6	46.9	45.4	44.6	44.8	44.1	41.0	19.6	18.1	17.0	15.6	14.0	12.2	10.4
Laos	44.3	43.7	42.8	42.1	41.8	40.6	38.0	23.2	20.5	18.2	17.2	15.4	13.6	11.8
Singapore	45.5	42.8	35.6	29.6	28.3	27.6	27.5	10.4	7.3	5.9	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.1
Portuguese Timor	42.7	43.3	43.2	43.0	43.0	41.9	39.2	26.5	26.0	25.6	25.4	22.6	20.1	17.6

Table A.9. Crude birth and death rates by country (continued)

A.9.1. MEDIUM VARIANT, 1950-1985 *(continued)*

Region and country	Crude birth rates (per 1,000)							Crude death rates (per 1,000)						
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985
South-West Asia	46.4	46.0	44.0	43.6	43.0	41.7	39.9	21.2	19.2	17.4	15.6	13.8	12.0	10.4
Northern Arab Countries	47.8	48.0	48.1	48.5	48.3	48.0	46.7	21.5	18.6	17.0	15.2	13.1	11.3	9.5
Iraq	49.4	49.4	49.3	49.3	49.0	48.5	46.9	22.0	18.1	16.6	15.5	13.6	11.8	10.0
Syrian Arab Republic	46.6	46.6	46.2	47.5	47.3	47.4	46.3	21.4	18.8	17.7	15.3	13.2	11.4	9.7
Jordan	45.3	46.8	49.0	49.1	48.2	47.2	45.7	21.0	21.1	18.3	16.0	13.7	11.6	9.6
Kuwait	45.2	44.3	44.5	43.3	47.4	49.3	48.2	11.2	10.5	9.0	7.4	5.6	4.9	4.7
Southern Arab Countries	50.9	50.8	50.5	50.1	49.6	48.9	47.2	31.6	29.3	25.9	22.6	20.2	17.9	15.6
Saudi Arabia	50.8	50.7	50.4	50.0	49.5	48.9	47.1	31.8	29.5	26.1	22.7	20.3	18.0	15.7
Yemen	50.8	50.7	50.4	50.0	49.5	48.9	47.1	31.8	29.5	26.1	22.7	20.3	18.0	15.7
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	50.8	50.7	50.4	50.0	49.5	48.9	47.1	31.8	29.5	26.1	22.7	20.3	18.0	15.7
Other Areas [1]	51.1	51.0	50.7	50.4	49.9	49.3	47.6	28.5	26.4	23.3	20.8	18.5	16.4	14.2
Turkey	44.9	44.7	41.0	40.1	39.2	36.6	34.1	17.5	16.2	15.0	13.6	12.0	10.2	8.7
Israel	32.5	27.9	25.5	24.2	22.7	21.8	20.0	6.9	6.2	6.0	6.5	6.6	6.7	7.1
Cyprus	27.4	25.7	25.0	23.3	22.7	21.1	19.1	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.8	7.4	7.4	7.4
Europe	19.8	19.2	18.7	18.0	17.9	17.9	17.9	11.0	10.6	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.6
Western Europe	17.7	17.7	18.2	17.5	17.1	17.1	17.4	11.3	11.2	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.3
Germany														
Federal Republic of Germany	16.1	16.9	18.3	17.5	16.4	16.0	16.6	10.7	11.0	11.1	11.5	11.9	12.2	12.6
West Berlin	8.7	8.3	11.1	12.0	11.2	10.5	10.8	14.3	15.5	16.9	18.0	18.9	19.6	19.7
France	19.5	18.4	18.0	17.4	17.7	18.0	17.8	12.7	11.8	11.2	10.6	10.2	10.1	9.9
Netherlands	22.1	21.3	20.9	18.9	18.9	19.2	19.2	7.5	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.1
Belgium	16.7	17.0	17.0	16.8	17.2	17.7	18.1	12.2	11.9	12.1	12.2	12.6	12.8	12.7
Austria	15.0	16.8	18.5	17.2	16.9	17.2	18.3	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.2
Switzerland	17.3	17.5	18.5	18.3	17.9	17.0	16.2	10.1	9.9	9.5	10.3	10.8	11.3	11.6
Luxembourg	14.8	15.9	16.0	15.4	15.2	15.2	15.3	11.7	11.8	11.9	11.2	11.4	11.4	11.3
Southern Europe	21.2	20.8	20.7	19.4	19.1	18.9	18.9	10.4	9.7	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.8
Italy	18.3	18.0	18.9	18.2	17.9	17.8	18.1	9.9	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.8	10.4
Spain	20.3	21.3	21.6	20.2	19.6	19.4	19.5	10.2	9.4	8.8	9.0	9.3	9.5	9.7
Yugoslavia	28.8	24.8	22.0	19.1	19.2	18.9	18.0	12.4	10.5	9.4	8.4	8.5	8.8	9.3
Portugal	24.1	24.2	24.1	23.7	23.4	22.8	22.2	11.8	11.5	10.8	10.2	9.7	9.3	9.3
Greece	19.5	19.3	18.1	16.6	15.8	15.4	15.2	7.2	7.3	7.8	8.8	9.0	9.5	9.8
Albania	38.9	41.8	40.1	33.8	33.1	33.1	33.8	14.3	11.4	9.8	7.7	6.7	5.9	5.6
Malta	29.8	26.9	22.5	17.0	17.7	18.7	18.2	10.1	8.8	8.7	9.3	10.0	10.8	11.1
Eastern Europe	23.7	21.4	17.5	17.3	17.4	17.4	16.8	11.4	10.0	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.8	10.2
Poland	30.1	27.1	20.0	17.1	17.6	18.1	17.5	11.1	9.0	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.9	8.4
Romania	24.9	22.9	16.7	21.3	18.8	17.5	16.6	12.0	9.7	8.6	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.9
German Democratic Republic [2]	16.6	16.0	17.4	15.8	15.8	16.3	17.0	11.9	12.6	13.3	13.1	13.6	13.7	13.6
Czechoslovakia	22.0	18.5	16.3	17.1	17.9	17.7	16.3	10.9	9.7	9.5	9.9	10.4	10.9	11.3
Hungary	21.1	17.8	13.6	14.5	16.2	16.9	16.6	11.4	10.3	10.1	11.6	11.7	12.0	12.6
Bulgaria	21.7	18.7	16.9	16.1	16.5	16.0	15.3	10.2	8.9	8.2	8.5	8.7	9.2	9.8
Northern Europe	16.8	16.7	17.9	17.6	18.0	18.3	18.6	11.1	11.0	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.0
United Kingdom	15.9	16.4	18.2	17.6	18.0	18.4	18.9	11.7	11.6	11.8	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.0
Sweden	15.5	14.5	14.5	16.1	16.4	15.7	15.2	9.7	9.6	10.0	10.3	10.8	11.3	11.8
Denmark	17.9	16.8	17.0	18.0	18.4	17.9	17.4	9.0	9.1	9.7	10.2	10.6	11.0	11.1
Finland	22.8	19.9	18.1	16.9	17.2	16.6	16.1	9.7	9.1	9.2	10.0	10.6	11.2	11.6

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19.2	8.6	8.8	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.7	9.9
Ireland	21.4	21.0	21.9	21.1	22.3	24.3	25.6	12.6	12.0	11.8	10.5	10.1	9.6	9.5
Iceland and Faeroe Islands	27.4	27.6	25.6	24.7	25.1	25.3	25.3	7.5	7.1	6.9	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.0
USSR	26.3	25.3	21.7	17.9	18.5	19.8	20.4	9.2	7.6	7.2	7.7	8.0	8.3	8.7
Africa	47.3	47.0	46.9	46.8	46.6	46.1	45.2	26.2	24.5	22.8	21.3	19.2	17.2	15.4
Western Africa	48.8	48.8	49.0	48.8	48.7	48.4	47.9	28.3	26.8	25.2	24.3	22.1	20.2	18.3
Nigeria	49.1	49.4	50.0	49.6	49.7	49.5	49.2	27.5	26.2	25.0	24.9	22.8	20.8	18.9
Ghana	49.6	49.2	47.5	46.6	46.8	46.9	45.2	23.0	22.0	19.9	17.8	16.0	14.5	13.0
Upper Volta	49.6	48.6	49.7	49.4	48.8	48.1	47.6	33.5	31.9	29.8	29.1	26.6	24.2	22.0
Mali	50.1	50.1	49.4	49.8	49.2	48.5	48.0	33.1	31.7	29.0	26.6	24.3	22.0	20.0
Ivory Coast	46.0	46.0	46.1	46.0	45.8	45.4	45.1	27.1	25.7	23.9	22.7	20.7	18.9	17.1
Senegal	47.1	46.3	46.5	46.3	45.9	45.4	45.0	28.9	25.8	23.4	22.8	20.8	18.9	17.1
Guinea	47.7	47.0	47.3	47.2	46.8	46.2	45.7	31.6	29.2	27.7	25.1	22.9	20.8	18.9
Niger	52.4	52.3	52.4	52.2	51.7	51.0	50.5	29.4	27.4	25.8	23.3	21.1	19.1	17.1
Sierra Leone	44.6	44.6	44.8	44.8	44.7	44.3	43.9	27.0	25.8	24.3	22.7	20.7	18.8	17.0
Dahomey	51.7	51.0	50.2	50.9	50.3	49.6	49.0	32.4	30.5	27.7	25.5	23.2	21.0	19.0
Togo	50.8	50.9	50.1	50.9	50.2	49.4	48.8	31.3	30.7	27.7	25.5	23.1	20.9	18.9
Liberia	40.4	40.6	39.6	40.7	41.6	40.8	41.5	29.3	26.6	24.9	22.8	21.1	19.2	17.5
Mauritania	44.4	44.3	44.5	44.4	45.0	45.3	45.6	27.4	26.0	24.5	22.7	20.8	19.1	17.3
Portuguese Guinea	40.1	40.9	39.9	40.7	41.5	42.0	42.6	35.1	33.3	31.8	29.9	27.7	25.6	23.6
Gambia	42.3	42.4	42.9	42.5	42.5	42.2	41.9	26.6	25.8	24.5	23.1	21.1	19.1	17.3
Eastern Africa	47.2	46.8	46.4	46.6	46.4	46.0	45.5	26.8	25.3	23.6	21.8	19.8	17.9	16.1
Ethiopia	45.7	45.6	45.0	45.6	45.1	44.5	44.0	30.5	29.2	27.4	25.0	22.9	20.8	18.9
United Republic of Tanzania	47.6	47.0	48.1	47.2	47.1	46.7	46.2	26.1	25.1	23.6	22.1	20.1	18.2	16.4
Kenya	48.6	47.7	47.0	47.8	47.7	47.3	45.9	18.3	18.2	18.3	17.5	15.7	14.1	12.4
Uganda	45.2	44.2	43.2	43.2	43.0	42.7	42.3	23.4	21.3	18.8	17.6	15.9	14.3	12.8
Mozambique	43.7	42.3	42.2	43.3	43.9	42.8	43.5	30.2	27.9	25.3	22.9	21.1	19.1	17.5
Madagascar	50.0	50.2	49.4	50.0	49.4	48.7	48.2	29.3	27.9	25.3	23.1	21.0	19.0	17.1
Southern Rhodesia	48.7	49.2	47.9	48.4	47.6	47.2	47.0	18.8	17.7	16.6	14.4	12.8	11.5	10.1
Malawi	49.0	49.1	49.6	49.0	49.1	48.9	48.4	25.9	24.6	24.5	25.0	22.8	20.8	18.8
Zambia	49.6	49.3	49.6	49.8	49.8	49.6	49.1	24.3	21.9	21.0	20.7	18.8	16.9	15.2
Rwanda	52.8	52.2	51.4	51.8	51.0	50.2	49.7	31.2	29.0	26.1	23.3	21.1	19.1	17.1
Burundi	48.4	48.2	47.7	48.1	47.5	46.8	46.3	31.2	29.9	27.9	25.2	23.0	20.9	18.9
Somalia	47.3	47.3	47.8	45.9	47.4	48.4	48.1	28.7	26.4	24.6	24.0	21.8	20.1	18.4
Mauritius	46.2	41.0	38.9	32.9	32.3	31.6	30.2	15.1	11.9	9.7	8.1	7.2	6.5	5.9
Reunion	49.4	46.7	44.0	41.7	39.6	38.5	37.4	18.1	14.1	11.0	10.0	8.5	7.3	6.4
Middle Africa	45.5	45.2	45.0	45.3	45.8	45.3	45.7	29.3	27.6	26.1	24.3	22.2	20.2	18.4
Zaire	44.4	44.5	44.5	44.4	45.5	44.8	45.5	28.0	25.9	24.5	22.7	20.8	18.9	17.3
Angola	50.6	49.4	49.0	50.1	49.6	48.4	47.6	32.9	32.3	31.5	30.2	27.7	25.2	22.9
Cameroon	43.7	43.2	42.7	43.1	43.7	44.1	44.7	28.8	27.1	25.0	22.8	21.0	19.2	17.5
Chad	48.6	47.8	47.8	47.7	47.4	46.9	46.7	30.0	28.5	26.8	25.0	22.6	20.6	18.7
Central African Republic	46.2	46.1	45.7	46.1	46.6	46.7	46.7	31.1	29.9	27.6	25.1	23.0	21.0	19.1
Congo	44.6	43.3	43.7	44.4	44.9	45.0	45.1	27.7	27.0	24.7	22.8	20.9	19.1	17.3
Gabon	32.8	32.8	31.1	32.5	32.9	33.1	32.9	30.0	27.4	26.3	25.0	23.1	21.3	19.6
Equatorial Guinea	35.1	35.2	35.7	35.0	36.2	35.8	37.0	25.6	24.6	23.3	22.1	20.6	19.0	17.7
Northern Africa	48.0	47.5	47.5	46.9	46.5	45.4	42.9	23.7	21.2	19.1	16.9	14.8	12.9	10.9
Egypt	44.9	43.2	44.5	44.1	43.7	42.2	39.0	21.6	19.9	18.0	16.5	14.6	12.7	10.8
Sudan	50.0	51.4	49.3	48.9	48.5	47.9	46.2	26.3	23.0	21.3	18.4	16.3	14.3	12.3
Morocco	50.4	50.4	50.1	49.5	48.8	46.9	43.6	25.7	22.7	19.6	16.5	14.4	12.4	10.4
Algeria	51.0	50.8	50.4	49.1	48.5	48.3	47.2	23.9	21.2	19.4	16.9	14.6	12.6	10.7
Tunisia	46.4	46.7	46.5	46.3	46.2	45.0	42.2	22.7	20.3	17.9	16.0	13.9	11.9	10.0
Libyan Arab Republic	48.0	48.5	47.3	45.9	45.2	45.0	44.3	22.5	19.9	17.4	15.8	13.6	11.8	10.1

Table A.9. Crude birth and death rates by country **(continued)**

A.9.1. MEDIUM VARIANT, 1950-1985 *(continued)*

Region and country	*Crude birth rates (per 1,000)*							*Crude death rates (per 1,000)*						
	1950-1955	*1955-1960*	*1960-1965*	*1965-1970*	*1970-1975*	*1975-1980*	*1980-1985*	*1950-1955*	*1955-1960*	*1960-1965*	*1965-1970*	*1970-1975*	*1975-1980*	*1980-1985*
Southern Africa	41.6	42.0	40.3	40.7	40.4	40.1	39.7	18.4	18.1	17.9	17.4	15.8	14.3	13.0
South Africa	41.4	41.8	40.0	40.3	40.1	39.7	39.3	17.1	17.0	17.0	16.6	15.1	13.8	12.5
Lesotho	38.9	38.8	37.4	38.8	38.5	39.4	38.6	25.3	23.5	22.4	21.0	19.1	17.5	15.8
Namibia	44.4	44.0	44.8	44.4	43.9	43.2	42.7	28.8	27.5	26.3	25.0	22.9	20.9	19.0
Botswana	44.6	44.5	44.0	44.2	43.9	43.5	42.9	26.9	25.4	24.1	22.6	20.6	18.7	16.6
Swaziland	51.9	51.4	51.4	52.3	51.7	50.9	50.0	28.8	27.5	25.6	23.5	21.2	19.1	16.7
Northern America	24.8	24.9	22.7	19.3	20.3	21.7	22.1	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.2
United States	24.5	24.6	22.4	19.1	20.3	21.8	22.2	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.4
Canada	27.7	27.8	25.2	21.0	20.7	20.9	20.7	8.7	8.1	7.7	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.5
Latin America	41.3	40.4	39.1	38.4	37.6	36.6	35.5	14.9	12.6	10.9	10.0	8.9	7.9	7.0
Tropical South America	43.4	42.0	40.7	39.8	38.9	37.8	36.3	15.5	13.0	11.1	10.0	8.8	7.7	6.8
Brazil	42.2	40.3	38.5	37.8	36.9	36.0	35.0	13.8	11.8	9.9	9.5	8.5	7.5	6.7
Colombia	46.7	45.8	45.1	44.6	43.9	42.1	39.1	15.7	13.6	12.7	10.6	9.0	7.8	6.3
Peru	44.7	44.4	44.1	41.8	39.8	38.2	37.1	25.1	18.1	14.1	11.1	8.8	7.3	6.3
Venezuela	42.7	42.5	41.8	40.9	40.3	37.9	34.3	12.2	9.7	9.3	7.8	6.5	5.5	4.9
Ecuador	48.7	47.5	46.3	44.9	43.4	42.2	40.9	18.2	17.0	12.8	11.4	9.9	8.6	7.4
Bolivia	44.0	44.0	44.0	44.0	44.0	43.9	42.9	22.8	21.2	20.2	19.1	18.2	17.0	16.3
Guyana	42.9	43.6	41.6	38.7	39.0	39.0	38.0	13.4	11.0	8.5	7.7	6.6	5.8	5.0
Surinam	42.0	43.3	43.9	42.1	42.0	41.6	40.0	10.2	8.7	7.8	8.6	7.2	6.0	5.0
Middle America (mainland)	47.0	46.2	44.6	43.7	42.7	41.4	40.2	16.6	13.3	11.2	10.1	8.7	7.6	6.6
Mexico	46.5	45.7	44.0	43.2	42.1	40.5	39.3	15.9	12.4	10.2	8.9	7.7	6.7	5.8
Guatemala	47.9	46.3	44.8	43.2	41.6	40.4	39.4	20.0	17.3	15.4	15.1	12.9	11.4	9.8
El Salvador	49.0	49.3	48.7	46.9	46.5	46.3	45.8	15.4	13.7	13.0	12.8	11.0	9.4	8.0
Honduras	52.0	51.1	50.1	49.0	48.5	47.8	46.1	24.5	21.0	18.3	17.1	15.5	13.6	11.8
Nicaragua	49.8	48.4	46.7	46.0	46.8	47.4	45.9	23.6	18.5	16.6	16.5	14.6	13.1	11.7
Costa Rica	46.4	48.1	46.1	45.1	44.5	44.1	42.8	11.8	9.9	8.9	7.6	6.0	5.4	5.5
[illegible]	42.2	41.4	41.2	41.1	40.9	40.9	40.4	12.5	11.7	9.2	8.8	7.5	5.8	5.3

Temperate South America [1]	29.2	28.3	27.6	26.9	25.9	27.6	24.1	11.0	10.1	9.3	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.3
Argentina	25.2	24.0	22.5	22.5	21.7	21.0	20.2	8.8	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	9.0
Chile	38.8	37.8	35.9	33.2	31.1	29.7	28.5	16.0	13.1	10.9	10.0	8.7	7.7	6.9
Uruguay	22.0	22.4	22.1	21.3	20.9	20.8	20.6	8.5	8.7	8.8	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9
Paraguay	47.2	45.0	44.0	44.6	44.6	43.7	41.7	19.7	16.8	12.3	10.8	9.2	7.9	6.6
Caribbean	38.1	37.8	36.7	35.0	33.8	33.0	32.3	14.7	13.1	12.0	10.9	9.9	9.1	8.5
Cuba	31.5	30.0	28.1	26.6	25.4	24.4	23.4	10.5	9.2	8.1	7.5	6.9	6.5	6.4
Haiti	44.9	44.4	44.1	43.9	43.6	43.2	42.4	25.4	23.5	21.5	19.7	17.6	15.6	13.7
Dominican Republic	48.5	48.6	48.5	48.5	48.1	47.0	45.5	18.6	17.1	16.5	14.7	13.0	11.4	9.7
Puerto Rico	36.6	33.7	31.2	26.7	23.1	21.3	20.6	9.0	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.2	6.0	6.2
Jamaica	34.8	39.2	39.9	36.5	32.7	30.5	28.6	11.5	9.8	8.5	7.0	6.2	5.7	5.5
Trinidad and Tobago	37.7	38.3	37.0	30.3	28.1	26.2	24.4	11.3	9.6	7.3	6.7	6.0	5.6	5.5
Martinique	39.0	39.4	35.3	33.2	30.3	28.5	27.1	12.6	9.9	8.5	7.1	6.3	5.9	5.7
Guadeloupe	38.6	38.5	36.3	33.5	31.4	29.7	28.0	13.3	10.3	8.4	6.9	5.9	5.6	5.3
Barbados	32.5	31.8	29.5	25.7	24.1	22.1	19.4	13.2	10.7	9.2	7.8	7.5	7.7	8.1
Windward Islands [3]	40.0	47.4	43.1	37.5	35.3	33.9	32.4	15.1	13.5	11.6	8.3	7.1	6.2	5.6
Other Areas [4]	35.3	35.4	33.2	30.9	28.8	27.1	25.3	9.5	8.4	7.3	6.6	6.3	5.8	5.6
Oceania	28.2	27.9	27.1	24.5	25.6	25.9	26.3	12.1	11.0	10.2	10.0	9.3	8.9	8.5
Australia and New Zealand	23.5	23.3	22.6	20.2	21.7	22.5	22.6	9.4	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.3	8.2	8.1
Australia	23.0	22.6	21.9	19.6	21.1	21.8	21.9	9.4	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.3	8.1	8.0
New Zealand	25.8	26.3	25.8	22.8	24.2	25.5	26.0	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.5
Melanesia	43.3	43.1	42.4	41.7	41.4	39.6	40.1	24.0	21.1	18.2	17.6	15.7	13.8	12.2
Papua and New Guinea	43.6	43.2	42.5	41.8	41.4	39.7	40.2	24.7	21.5	18.4	18.0	16.0	14.1	12.5
Other Areas [5]	41.2	42.3	41.7	41.4	41.2	39.4	39.7	19.1	18.0	16.6	15.1	13.3	11.5	10.1
Polynesia and Micronesia	45.4	44.6	41.5	39.7	38.0	35.4	36.4	17.3	14.7	10.5	8.8	7.5	6.4	5.8
Polynesia	45.1	44.5	40.9	38.7	36.2	33.7	34.7	16.6	14.4	9.8	8.3	7.0	6.1	5.6
Fiji	44.3	44.7	39.4	35.4	33.5	31.3	32.0	14.1	12.9	7.0	5.3	4.5	4.1	4.0
Other Areas [6]	46.0	44.2	42.8	43.0	39.7	36.9	38.4	19.9	16.5	13.5	12.3	10.3	8.7	7.6
Micronesia [7]	46.4	44.9	43.6	43.2	44.1	41.0	41.5	19.5	15.6	12.7	10.6	9.0	7.5	6.4

[1] Including Oman, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates and Qatar.

[2] Including East Berlin.

[3] Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent.

[4] Netherlands Antilles, Bahama Islands, St. Kitts-Nevis and Anguilla, Antigua, United States Virgin Islands, Montserrat, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands and Turks and Caicos Islands.

[5] British Solomon Islands, New Caledonia, New Hebrides and Norfolk Island.

[6] Western Samoa, French Polynesia, Tonga, American Samoa, Cook Islands, and Wallis and Futuna Islands.

[7] Pacific Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Guam, Nauru, Niue, Christmas Island, Midway Islands, Tokelau Islands, Wake Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Canton and Enderbury Islands, Johnston Island and Pitcairn Island.

Table A.9. Crude birth and death rates by country (continued)

A.9.2. HIGH VARIANT, 1965-1985

(Less developed regions only)

Region and country	Crude birth rates (per 1,000)				Crude death rates (per 1,000)			
	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985
Less developed regions	41.9	40.9	39.6	37.2	15.7	13.5	11.5	9.7
East Asia								
Mainland region	37.1	34.8	32.3	28.6	14.1	12.1	10.1	8.8
China	37.1	34.9	32.3	28.5	14.2	12.1	10.1	8.8
Hong Kong	26.9	28.4	29.7	29.7	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3
Mongolia	41.5	41.3	39.9	37.2	11.2	9.4	8.0	6.7
Other East Asia	36.3	34.9	35.2	34.9	10.9	9.3	8.2	7.0
Korea	36.6	35.2	35.1	35.1	11.0	9.3	8.1	7.1
Republic of Korea	35.6	34.1	34.2	34.3	10.9	9.3	8.1	7.1
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	38.8	37.6	37.1	36.7	11.2	9.5	8.1	7.0
Ryukyu Islands	23.0	22.5	24.1	23.3	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.8
South Asia	44.3	43.7	42.4	39.8	16.8	14.4	12.2	10.0
Middle South Asia	44.4	43.8	42.6	39.5	17.2	14.8	12.4	10.2
India	42.8	41.9	40.4	37.4	16.7	14.4	12.1	10.0
Pakistan	50.9	51.3	50.1	46.4	18.4	15.8	13.2	10.6
Iran	45.4	46.7	46.6	43.5	16.6	14.2	11.9	9.5
Afghanistan	50.4	48.8	47.3	46.2	24.2	20.9	17.9	15.2
Ceylon	33.2	32.6	31.9	30.7	8.5	7.4	6.5	5.8
Nepal	44.6	44.1	43.3	40.7	22.9	20.0	17.3	14.6
South-East Asia	44.2	43.3	42.0	40.0	16.1	13.8	11.6	9.7
Indonesia	48.3	47.4	45.3	41.6	19.4	16.8	14.1	11.6
Viet-Nam	37.5	34.5	32.7	32.1	16.1	13.5	11.5	10.0
Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam	37.5	34.5	32.7	32.1	16.1	13.5	11.5	10.0
Republic of Viet-Nam	37.5	34.5	32.7	32.1	16.1	13.5	11.5	10.0
Philippines	44.7	45.0	44.8	44.6	12.0	9.9	8.4	7.0
Thailand	42.8	42.3	41.4	39.0	10.4	8.8	7.5	6.3
Burma	40.3	38.8	38.0	37.6	17.4	15.0	13.0	11.1
Malaysia	37.9	38.2	38.6	37.7	10.8	9.1	7.9	6.8
West Malaysia	36.1	36.6	37.0	36.0	10.5	8.9	7.8	6.7
East Malaysia	48.0	47.4	46.8	46.3	12.5	10.4	8.5	7.2
Sarawak	48.0	47.4	46.8	46.4	12.5	10.4	8.5	7.2
Sabah	48.0	47.4	46.8	46.3	12.5	10.4	8.5	7.2
Khmer Republic	44.6	44.8	45.0	44.6	15.6	13.5	11.5	9.5
Laos	42.1	41.8	41.5	41.4	17.2	14.9	12.8	10.8
Singapore	29.6	29.2	29.9	30.1	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.0
Portuguese Timor	43.0	43.0	42.9	42.6	25.4	22.0	19.2	16.6
South-West Asia	43.6	43.4	42.8	41.6	15.4	13.2	11.1	9.5
Northern Arab Countries	48.5	48.1	47.8	47.5	14.8	12.3	10.2	8.7
Iraq	49.3	48.9	48.2	47.7	15.0	12.7	10.5	9.0
Syrian Arab Republic	47.5	47.1	47.1	47.1	14.9	12.4	10.3	8.9
Jordan	49.0	48.1	46.9	46.5	15.5	12.8	10.4	8.7
Kuwait	43.3	47.5	49.3	49.3	7.4	5.7	5.0	4.7
Southern Arab Countries	50.0	49.4	48.6	47.8	22.0	19.0	16.3	13.9
Saudi Arabia	50.0	49.4	48.6	47.8	22.1	19.2	16.4	14.0
Yemen	50.0	49.4	48.6	47.8	22.1	19.2	16.4	14.0
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	50.0	49.4	48.6	47.8	22.1	19.2	16.4	14.0
Other Areas	50.3	49.8	49.0	48.3	20.2	17.4	14.9	12.5
Turkey	40.1	40.0	39.2	36.9	13.6	11.7	9.8	8.3
Israel	24.2	23.3	23.3	22.5	6.5	6.6	6.7	7.1
Cyprus	23.3	23.2	22.7	21.5	7.8	7.4	7.4	7.3
Africa	46.9	46.6	46.0	45.4	20.7	17.8	15.2	12.9
Western Africa	48.7	48.5	48.0	47.4	23.6	20.4	17.6	15.0
Nigeria	49.6	49.5	49.1	48.5	24.4	21.2	18.4	15.7
Ghana	46.7	46.8	46.7	46.1	17.3	14.7	12.5	10.5
Upper Volta	49.3	48.4	47.4	46.7	27.8	24.3	21.0	18.1
Mali	49.8	48.9	47.9	47.2	25.4	22.1	19.0	16.3

Table A.9. Crude birth and death rates by country (continued)

A.9.2. HIGH VARIANT, 1965-1985 *(continued)*

(Less developed regions only)

Region and country	Crude birth rates (per 1,000)				Crude death rates (per 1,000)			
	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985
Western Africa *(continued)*								
Ivory Coast	45.9	45.5	44.9	44.4	21.7	18.8	16.2	13.8
Senegal	46.3	45.7	44.9	44.3	21.8	18.9	16.2	13.8
Guinea	47.1	46.5	45.7	45.0	24.0	20.8	18.0	15.4
Niger	52.2	51.4	50.5	49.7	22.2	19.1	16.3	13.7
Sierra Leone	44.8	44.5	44.0	43.3	22.2	19.3	16.6	14.1
Dahomey	50.8	50.0	49.0	48.2	24.4	21.1	18.1	15.4
Togo	50.8	49.9	48.8	48.0	24.3	21.0	18.0	15.3
Liberia	40.6	41.4	40.4	41.0	22.3	19.7	17.1	14.8
Mauritania	44.4	44.7	44.8	45.0	21.7	18.9	16.4	14.0
Portuguese Guinea	40.6	41.4	41.6	41.9	29.3	26.0	23.0	20.2
Gambia	42.5	42.3	41.9	41.4	22.6	19.7	17.0	14.5
Eastern Africa	46.6	46.3	45.6	45.1	21.1	18.2	15.6	13.2
Ethiopia	45.5	44.9	44.1	43.4	24.5	21.3	18.5	15.8
United Republic of Tanzania	47.1	46.8	46.2	45.5	21.1	18.2	15.5	13.1
Kenya	47.7	47.4	46.9	46.3	16.6	14.1	11.8	9.7
Uganda	43.1	42.8	42.3	42.3	16.7	14.3	12.1	10.1
Mozambique	43.3	43.7	42.5	43.0	22.4	19.7	17.0	14.6
Madagascar	49.9	49.1	48.2	47.5	22.1	19.0	16.2	13.7
Southern Rhodesia	48.5	47.5	46.9	46.7	14.0	11.8	9.7	8.2
Malawi	49.0	48.9	48.4	47.7	24.5	21.2	18.4	15.7
Zambia	49.7	49.6	49.2	48.5	20.2	17.4	14.7	12.3
Rwanda	51.8	50.8	49.7	49.0	22.8	19.6	16.7	14.1
Burundi	48.1	47.3	46.4	45.7	24.7	21.5	18.5	15.8
Somalia	45.8	47.2	48.0	47.4	23.5	20.3	17.8	15.3
Mauritius	33.8	34.6	34.9	33.6	8.2	7.3	6.5	5.8
Réunion	41.7	39.6	38.5	37.4	10.0	8.5	7.3	6.4
Middle Africa	45.2	45.6	44.9	45.0	23.5	20.6	17.8	15.3
Zaire	44.4	45.3	44.4	44.9	22.2	19.4	16.7	14.3
Angola	50.1	49.3	48.0	46.9	29.6	25.8	22.4	19.3
Cameroon	43.0	43.5	43.6	44.0	21.8	19.1	16.6	14.2
Chad	47.6	47.1	46.3	46.0	23.8	20.6	17.8	15.2
Central African Republic	46.0	46.3	46.1	45.9	24.0	21.0	18.2	15.6
Congo	44.4	44.6	44.5	44.4	21.8	19.0	16.4	14.0
Gabon	32.4	32.7	32.8	32.4	24.0	21.2	18.8	16.5
Equatorial Guinea	35.0	36.1	35.6	36.5	21.6	19.3	17.0	15.0
Northern Africa	47.5	46.8	46.1	45.0	16.4	13.9	11.7	9.9
Egypt	44.3	43.8	43.1	41.5	16.0	13.7	11.6	9.8
Sudan	50.2	49.4	48.5	47.7	18.1	15.5	13.0	10.8
Morocco	50.7	49.7	48.6	46.8	16.1	13.6	11.3	9.5
Algeria	49.1	48.4	48.1	48.0	16.4	13.6	11.3	9.6
Tunisia	46.3	46.1	45.9	44.7	15.5	13.0	10.8	9.2
Libyan Arab Republic	45.8	45.1	44.8	45.0	15.3	12.7	10.5	9.2
Southern Africa	40.7	40.3	39.8	39.4	17.0	14.7	12.7	11.0
South Africa	40.3	40.0	39.5	39.0	16.3	14.1	12.2	10.5
Lesotho	38.8	38.3	39.1	38.2	20.5	17.8	15.5	13.2
Namibia	44.4	43.7	42.8	42.1	24.5	21.4	18.6	16.0
Botswana	44.2	43.8	43.1	42.4	22.1	19.2	16.6	14.1
Swaziland	52.3	51.5	50.5	49.4	22.9	19.7	16.7	14.1
Latin America								
Tropical South America	40.7	40.4	40.1	39.3	10.1	8.8	7.6	6.7
Brazil	38.6	38.2	37.8	37.1	9.6	8.5	7.5	6.7
Colombia	44.6	44.5	44.8	44.1	10.6	8.9	7.2	6.3
Peru	44.7	44.3	44.0	42.8	11.4	9.0	7.4	6.3
Venezuela	41.4	41.3	40.8	38.4	7.8	6.5	5.5	4.9
Ecuador	45.4	45.0	44.9	44.6	11.4	10.0	8.6	7.4
Bolivia	43.9	43.9	43.8	43.6	19.1	18.1	17.0	16.3
Guyana	39.0	40.2	40.7	40.4	7.7	6.6	5.8	5.0
Surinam	42.6	43.2	43.6	42.4	8.6	7.2	6.0	5.0

Table A.9. Crude birth and death rates by country (continued)

A.9.2. HIGH VARIANT, 1965-1985 *(continued)*

(Less developed regions only)

Region and country	Crude birth rates (per 1,000)				Crude death rates (per 1,000)			
	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985
Middle America (mainland)	43.9	43.9	44.0	43.1	10.1	8.8	7.7	6.6
Mexico	43.2	43.0	43.0	42.0	8.9	7.8	6.7	5.8
Guatemala	44.4	44.9	45.5	44.6	15.1	13.2	11.6	10.0
El Salvador	46.8	46.4	46.2	46.3	12.8	11.0	9.4	8.0
Honduras	50.5	50.7	50.5	49.1	16.9	15.5	13.7	11.8
Nicaragua	46.9	48.6	50.4	50.6	16.7	15.0	13.4	12.1
Costa Rica	46.0	46.3	46.4	45.5	7.5	6.1	5.4	5.2
Panama	41.9	42.0	42.2	42.4	8.5	7.0	6.1	5.6
Temperate South America	35.5	35.0	34.9	34.6	10.9	9.9	9.1	8.3
Cuba	27.3	26.1	25.0	23.9	7.5	6.8	6.5	6.1
Haiti	43.8	43.5	43.2	42.8	19.6	17.6	15.6	13.8
Dominican Republic	48.5	48.7	48.8	47.8	14.7	13.1	11.5	9.8
Puerto Rico	26.8	25.4	25.3	24.9	6.6	6.2	5.9	6.0
Jamaica	38.4	37.7	38.0	38.2	7.0	6.2	5.7	5.2
Trinidad and Tobago	31.2	30.7	30.1	29.2	6.7	6.0	5.6	5.4
Martinique	34.4	33.9	34.0	34.2	7.1	6.4	5.8	5.5
Guadeloupe	34.7	35.0	35.3	35.3	7.0	6.2	5.5	5.1
Barbados	26.3	25.5	24.1	22.0	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.9
Windward Islands	38.0	36.9	36.2	35.2	8.3	7.1	6.2	5.6
Other Areas	32.0	31.5	31.1	30.4	6.6	6.3	5.8	5.5
Oceania								
Melanesia	41.7	41.4	41.3	41.4	17.3	15.0	12.9	10.9
Papua and New Guinea	41.8	41.4	41.3	41.4	17.7	15.3	13.2	11.2
Other Areas	41.3	41.2	41.1	41.0	14.9	12.7	10.7	9.1
Polynesia and Micronesia	39.7	40.9	41.8	41.7	8.7	7.4	6.4	5.6
Polynesia	38.7	39.9	40.9	40.8	8.2	7.0	6.1	5.4
Fiji	35.4	36.9	37.8	37.4	5.3	4.6	4.1	3.9
Other Areas	42.9	44.0	45.0	45.1	12.1	10.2	8.7	7.3
Micronesia	43.2	44.1	44.7	44.5	10.5	8.9	7.5	6.3

A.9.3. LOW VARIANT, 1965-1985

(Less developed regions only)

Region and country	Crude birth rates (per 1,000)				Crude death rates (per 1,000)			
	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985
Less developed regions	39.0	36.8	34.4	32.2	16.0	14.4	12.9	11.6
East Asia								
Mainland Region	29.3	26.8	24.1	21.0	14.6	13.1	12.0	10.9
China	29.3	26.8	24.1	21.0	14.6	13.2	12.0	11.0
Hong Kong	26.9	26.6	26.0	24.7	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.4
Mongolia	40.5	38.0	35.0	32.5	11.1	9.5	8.0	6.9
Other East Asia	36.3	33.5	30.2	27.8	10.9	9.4	8.2	7.1
Korea	36.6	33.8	30.4	27.9	11.0	9.5	8.2	7.1
Republic of Korea	35.6	32.8	29.6	27.3	10.9	9.4	8.2	7.2
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	38.8	36.1	32.2	29.4	11.2	9.7	8.2	7.1
Ryukyu Islands	23.0	21.6	21.3	19.4	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.8

Table A.9. Crude birth and death rates by country (continued)

A.9.3. LOW VARIANT, 1965-1985 *(continued)*

(Less developed regions only)

Region and country	Crude birth rates (per 1,000)				Crude death rates (per 1,000)			
	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985
South Asia	43.4	40.4	37.1	34.4	16.8	14.8	13.0	11.5
Middle South Asia	43.5	40.2	36.9	34.2	17.1	15.2	13.3	11.8
India	41.9	38.3	34.9	32.3	16.6	14.7	13.0	11.6
Pakistan	49.8	47.1	43.5	40.4	18.3	16.1	14.0	12.2
Iran	44.4	42.8	40.4	38.0	16.5	14.5	12.7	11.0
Afghanistan	50.7	48.6	44.4	40.3	29.0	26.1	23.0	20.2
Ceylon	33.2	31.1	27.6	24.6	8.5	7.4	6.4	5.8
Nepal	43.5	40.4	37.6	35.1	22.7	20.3	18.1	16.3
South-East Asia	43.5	40.4	37.0	34.3	16.0	14.1	12.3	10.8
Indonesia	47.2	43.5	39.4	36.1	19.3	17.1	14.9	13.1
Viet-Nam	36.7	31.5	28.1	27.5	16.0	13.8	12.3	11.3
Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam	36.7	31.5	28.1	27.5	16.0	13.8	12.3	11.3
Republic of Viet-Nam	36.7	31.5	28.1	27.5	16.0	13.8	12.3	11.3
Philippines	44.7	44.0	41.1	37.8	12.0	10.4	8.7	7.3
Thailand	41.8	38.7	35.8	33.6	10.3	8.7	7.4	6.4
Burma	40.3	37.9	34.9	31.8	17.4	15.7	14.0	12.5
Malaysia	37.9	36.9	34.3	30.9	10.8	9.5	8.1	7.0
West Malaysia	36.1	35.2	32.7	29.2	10.5	9.2	7.9	6.9
East Malaysia	48.0	46.4	43.0	39.4	12.5	10.9	9.2	7.7
Sarawak	48.0	46.3	43.1	39.4	12.5	10.9	9.2	7.6
Sabah	48.0	46.4	42.9	39.5	12.5	10.9	9.2	7.6
Khmer Republic	44.6	43.8	41.3	37.9	15.6	14.1	12.5	10.8
Laos	42.1	40.8	38.2	35.2	17.2	15.6	13.8	12.3
Singapore	29.6	27.6	26.0	24.8	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.1
Portuguese Timor	43.0	42.0	39.4	36.2	25.4	22.8	20.4	18.1
South-West Asia	43.2	41.8	39.9	37.4	15.8	14.1	12.4	10.8
Northern Arab Countries	48.5	48.3	47.1	43.9	15.5	13.7	11.9	10.0
Iran	49.3	49.1	47.5	44.2	15.8	14.2	12.5	10.7
Syrian Arab Republic	47.6	47.3	46.4	43.6	15.5	13.9	12.1	10.2
Jordan	49.1	48.3	46.2	43.0	16.3	14.3	12.3	10.2
Kuwait	43.3	47.4	48.2	45.3	7.2	5.7	4.9	4.4
Southern Arab Countries	50.1	49.7	48.0	44.4	23.0	20.9	18.8	16.5
Saudi Arabia	50.1	49.7	47.9	44.4	23.1	21.1	18.9	16.6
Yemen	50.1	49.7	47.9	44.4	23.1	21.1	18.9	16.6
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	50.1	49.7	47.9	44.4	23.1	21.1	18.9	16.6
Other Areas	50.4	50.0	48.4	44.9	21.2	19.3	17.1	15.1
Turkey	39.2	36.6	33.8	31.8	13.5	11.9	10.2	8.8
Israel	24.2	22.2	20.3	17.7	6.5	6.6	6.7	7.2
Cyprus	23.3	22.3	19.6	17.0	14.0	13.3	13.2	13.1
Africa	46.8	46.6	45.8	44.3	21.8	20.4	19.0	17.6
Western Africa	48.8	48.9	48.8	47.6	25.1	23.8	22.7	21.4
Nigeria	49.7	49.9	50.0	48.5	25.5	24.4	23.4	22.2
Ghana	46.6	46.8	45.6	42.8	17.8	16.0	14.3	12.7
Upper Volta	49.5	49.1	48.8	48.5	30.5	29.1	27.7	26.5
Mali	49.9	49.5	49.1	48.8	27.9	26.6	25.3	24.2
Ivory Coast	46.1	46.0	45.9	45.8	23.8	22.8	21.8	20.9
Senegal	46.4	46.2	45.9	45.7	23.9	22.8	21.8	20.8
Guinea	47.3	47.1	46.8	46.6	26.3	25.1	24.0	22.9
Niger	52.3	52.0	51.7	51.4	24.4	23.2	22.1	21.0
Sierra Leone	44.9	44.9	44.7	43.1	23.3	22.2	21.2	20.0
Dahomey	51.0	50.6	50.2	49.9	26.7	25.5	24.3	23.1
Togo	51.0	50.5	50.0	49.7	26.7	25.4	24.2	23.0
Liberia	40.7	41.7	41.1	42.1	23.4	22.6	21.5	20.7
Mauritania	44.5	45.2	45.8	46.4	23.8	22.8	22.0	21.1
Portuguese Guinea	40.7	41.7	42.5	43.3	30.5	29.6	28.6	27.5
Gambia	42.5	42.6	42.6	42.5	23.6	22.6	21.5	20.5
Eastern Africa	46.7	46.6	46.2	45.5	22.3	21.0	19.7	18.4
Ethiopia	45.6	45.3	44.9	44.6	25.6	24.5	23.4	22.3

Table A.9. Crude birth and death rates by country (continued)

A.9.3. LOW VARIANT, 1965-1985 *(continued)*

(Less developed regions only)

Region and country	Crude birth rates (per 1,000)				Crude death rates (per 1,000)			
	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985
Eastern Africa *(continued)*								
United Republic of Tanzania	47.3	47.3	47.2	47.0	23.2	22.1	21.1	20.1
Kenya	47.8	47.7	46.3	42.9	17.5	15.7	14.0	12.2
Uganda	43.2	43.0	42.7	41.4	17.6	15.9	14.3	12.7
Mozambique	43.4	44.1	43.2	44.1	23.4	22.6	21.5	20.7
Madagascar	50.1	49.7	49.3	49.0	24.3	23.1	22.0	20.9
Southern Rhodesia	48.5	47.7	47.2	45.9	14.4	12.9	11.4	10.0
Malawi	49.1	49.3	49.3	49.1	25.6	24.4	23.4	22.3
Zambia	49.8	50.0	50.0	49.6	21.2	20.2	19.0	17.1
Rwanda	51.9	51.2	50.6	50.4	23.9	22.7	21.6	20.5
Burundi	48.2	47.7	47.3	47.0	25.8	24.7	23.5	22.4
Somalia	45.9	47.6	48.9	48.8	24.6	23.4	22.7	21.9
Mauritius	32.5	31.1	29.4	27.0	8.1	7.2	6.4	5.9
Reunion	40.8	37.0	34.6	32.6	9.9	8.4	7.2	6.4
Middle Africa	45.3	46.1	45.8	46.3	25.0	24.0	23.0	22.0
Zaire	44.4	45.7	45.2	46.1	23.2	22.4	21.3	20.5
Angola	50.2	49.8	49.0	48.4	30.9	29.6	28.2	26.9
Cameroon	43.1	44.0	44.6	45.4	23.9	23.0	22.1	21.2
Chad	47.8	47.7	47.5	47.0	26.1	24.8	23.7	22.6
Central African Republic	46.2	46.9	47.3	47.5	26.3	25.2	24.2	23.2
Congo	44.5	45.1	45.5	45.8	23.9	22.9	22.0	21.0
Gabon	32.5	33.1	33.5	33.4	26.1	25.1	24.2	23.2
Equatorial Guinea	35.0	36.3	36.1	37.5	22.6	22.1	21.3	20.7
Northern Africa	46.9	45.9	43.4	40.1	17.2	15.3	13.5	11.6
Egypt	44.1	42.8	39.6	36.3	16.8	15.1	13.2	11.4
Sudan	49.0	48.6	46.9	43.6	18.7	17.0	15.1	13.1
Morocco	49.5	47.7	44.2	40.5	16.8	14.9	12.9	11.1
Algeria	49.1	48.6	47.4	44.5	17.2	15.2	13.4	11.5
Tunisia	46.3	45.1	42.4	39.1	16.3	14.4	12.4	10.6
Libyan Arab Republic	45.9	45.2	44.2	41.7	16.1	14.2	12.5	10.7
Southern Africa	40.7	40.5	40.2	39.0	17.7	16.6	15.2	13.8
South Africa	40.3	40.2	39.8	38.5	17.0	15.9	14.4	13.0
Lesotho	38.8	38.6	39.7	39.0	21.4	20.4	19.4	17.6
Namibia	44.5	44.0	43.6	43.3	25.6	24.6	23.4	22.4
Botswana	44.2	44.1	43.8	42.2	23.2	22.1	21.1	19.9
Swaziland	52.4	51.9	51.4	50.8	24.0	22.8	21.6	20.5
Latin America								
Tropical South America	38.9	37.1	35.4	33.5	10.0	8.7	7.6	6.7
Brazil	36.9	35.6	34.2	32.7	9.5	8.4	7.5	6.7
Colombia	42.8	39.3	36.3	33.2	10.4	8.7	7.4	6.1
Peru	41.8	39.8	38.2	36.0	11.1	8.8	7.2	6.3
Venezuela	40.4	37.4	33.5	31.4	7.7	6.5	5.4	4.9
Ecuador	43.8	42.1	40.5	38.9	11.3	9.9	8.5	7.4
Bolivia	43.9	43.9	43.8	41.8	19.1	18.1	17.0	16.2
Guyana	37.1	34.9	32.7	30.3	7.6	6.5	5.7	5.1
Surinam	40.6	37.7	35.2	31.9	8.6	7.1	5.9	5.0
Middle America (mainland)	42.8	41.1	39.8	38.7	10.0	8.7	7.5	6.5
Mexico	42.3	40.5	39.3	38.3	8.8	7.7	6.7	5.8
Guatemala	42.5	39.9	37.8	36.1	15.0	12.9	11.1	9.6
El Salvador	46.8	45.8	44.6	43.9	12.8	11.0	9.4	8.0
Honduras	47.6	46.0	44.2	42.0	16.6	15.0	13.2	11.6
Nicaragua	44.0	42.5	41.6	39.9	16.4	14.4	12.5	11.1
Costa Rica	44.6	43.5	42.5	40.6	7.7	6.0	5.2	5.3
Panama	40.5	39.2	38.3	37.5	8.4	7.3	6.2	5.5
Temperate South America	34.8	32.9	31.5	30.4	10.9	9.9	9.2	8.5
Cuba	26.5	25.1	23.8	22.7	7.4	6.9	6.6	6.4
Haiti	43.8	43.5	42.6	41.1	19.6	17.6	15.6	13.6
Dominican Republic	48.5	47.7	46.2	44.3	14.7	13.0	11.4	9.6
Puerto Rico	26.5	20.4	17.3	16.8	6.6	6.1	6.1	6.4
Jamaica	35.3	29.4	25.7	22.8	7.0	6.2	5.8	5.7

Table A.9. Crude birth and death rates by country (continued)

A.9.3. LOW VARIANT, 1965-1985 *(continued)*

(Less developed regions only)

Region and country	Crude birth rates (per 1,000)				Crude death rates (per 1,000)			
	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985
Temperate South America *(continued)*								
Trinidad and Tobago	29.6	26.5	23.8	21.4	6.7	5.9	5.6	5.6
Martinique	32.0	27.1	24.0	21.5	7.0	6.3	5.9	5.9
Guadeloupe	32.2	28.0	24.9	22.2	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.5
Barbados	25.5	23.1	20.7	17.8	7.8	7.5	7.7	8.2
Windward Islands	36.3	31.9	28.9	26.1	8.2	7.0	6.2	5.8
Other Areas	30.4	27.2	24.9	22.5	6.6	6.3	5.8	5.6
Oceania								
Melanesia	41.8	41.5	37.9	38.7	17.7	16.1	14.2	13.0
Papua and New Guinea	41.8	41.5	37.9	38.8	18.1	16.5	14.6	13.3
Other Areas	41.4	41.3	37.6	38.3	15.3	13.7	11.9	10.7
Polynesia and Micronesia	36.9	38.5	34.9	35.9	8.7	7.6	6.6	6.0
Polynesia	35.0	36.8	34.2	35.0	8.1	7.2	6.3	5.8
Fiji Islands	32.2	34.0	31.7	32.2	5.2	4.5	4.1	4.0
Other Areas	38.7	40.4	37.4	38.7	12.0	10.7	9.2	8.3
Micronesia	43.2	44.2	37.3	38.5	10.6	9.1	7.4	6.4

A.9.4. CONSTANT FERTILITY VARIANT, 1965-1985

(Less developed regions only)

Region and country	Crude birth rates (per 1,000)				Crude death rates (per 1,000)			
	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985
Less developed regions	42.1	41.8	41.6	41.1	16.3	14.5	12.8	11.2
East Asia								
Mainland region	37.7	37.4	37.0	35.9	15.7	14.0	12.5	10.9
China	37.6	37.4	37.0	35.9	15.7	14.1	12.5	10.9
Hong Kong	30.0	32.0	34.8	35.7	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1
Mongolia	41.5	41.3	41.0	40.5	11.2	9.6	8.2	7.0
Other East Asia	37.9	37.7	38.6	36.9	11.1	9.7	8.4	7.2
Korea	38.3	38.0	38.9	39.8	11.2	9.7	8.4	7.3
Republic of Korea	38.1	37.8	38.8	35.7	11.2	9.7	8.4	7.3
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	38.8	38.4	39.2	40.1	11.2	9.7	8.4	7.3
Ryukyu Islands	23.0	24.7	27.0	26.8	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.6
South Asia	44.3	43.8	43.5	43.2	16.8	14.9	13.1	11.4
Middle South Asia	44.4	43.9	43.7	43.4	17.2	15.3	13.4	11.7
India	42.8	41.9	41.4	41.1	16.7	14.8	13.1	11.4
Pakistan	50.9	51.4	51.3	50.8	18.4	16.3	14.3	12.3
Iran	45.4	46.8	47.7	47.7	16.6	14.7	12.9	11.0
Afghanistan	50.5	49.2	47.9	47.0	26.5	23.6	20.8	18.4
Ceylon	34.8	35.5	36.0	35.8	8.6	7.5	6.6	5.8
Nepal	44.6	44.1	44.5	44.7	22.9	20.6	18.5	16.5
South-East Asia	44.3	43.4	43.0	42.8	16.1	14.2	12.4	10.8
Indonesia	48.3	47.5	46.5	45.6	19.4	17.3	15.2	13.3
Viet-Nam	37.5	34.5	33.5	35.2	16.1	13.9	12.3	11.2
Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam	37.5	34.5	33.5	35.2	16.1	13.9	12.3	11.2
Republic of Viet-Nam	37.5	34.5	33.5	35.2	16.1	13.9	12.3	11.2
Philippines	44.7	45.0	44.9	44.7	12.0	10.3	8.8	7.5
Thailand	42.8	42.3	42.4	42.6	10.4	8.9	7.7	6.6
Burma	40.3	38.8	38.1	37.8	17.4	15.5	13.8	12.3
Malaysia	40.3	41.8	42.7	42.4	11.1	9.7	8.4	7.1

Table A.9. Crude birth and death rates by country (continued)

A.9.4. CONSTANT FERTILITY VARIANT, 1965-1985 *(continued)*

(Less developed regions only)

Region and country	Crude birth rates (per 1,000)				Crude death rates (per 1,000)			
	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985
South-East Asia *(continued)*								
West Malaysia	39.0	40.7	41.9	41.6	10.8	9.5	8.2	7.0
East Malaysia	48.0	47.4	46.9	46.5	12.5	10.9	9.2	7.8
Sarawak	48.0	47.4	46.9	46.5	12.5	10.8	9.2	7.8
Sabah	48.0	47.4	46.9	46.4	12.5	10.8	9.2	7.8
Khmer Republic	44.6	44.8	45.1	44.8	15.6	14.0	12.3	10.7
Laos	42.1	41.8	41.6	41.5	17.2	15.4	13.7	12.1
Singapore	29.9	31.0	33.0	34.2	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.0
Portuguese Timor	43.0	43.0	43.0	42.8	25.4	22.6	20.3	18.1
South-West Asia	43.6	43.6	43.5	43.6	15.6	13.8	12.1	10.5
Northern Arab Countries	48.5	48.3	48.0	47.8	15.2	13.2	11.3	9.6
Iraq	49.3	49.0	48.5	48.0	15.5	13.6	11.8	10.1
Syrian Arab Republic	47.5	47.3	47.4	47.4	15.3	13.2	11.4	9.8
Jordan	49.1	48.2	47.2	46.8	16.0	13.7	11.6	9.7
Kuwait	43.3	47.5	49.3	49.3	7.4	5.7	5.0	4.7
Southern Arab Countries	50.1	49.6	48.9	48.3	22.6	20.2	17.9	15.8
Saudi Arabia	50.0	49.5	48.9	48.2	22.7	20.3	18.0	15.9
Yemen	50.0	49.5	48.9	48.2	22.7	20.3	18.0	15.9
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	50.0	49.5	48.9	48.2	22.7	20.3	18.0	15.9
Other Areas	50.4	49.9	49.3	48.7	20.8	18.5	16.4	14.4
Turkey	40.1	40.1	40.2	40.5	13.6	12.1	10.4	8.9
Israel	24.8	26.5	27.4	27.1	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.8
Cyprus	24.3	25.2	25.4	25.0	7.8	7.4	7.3	7.1
Africa	46.8	46.5	46.1	45.7	21.3	19.2	17.2	15.4
Western Africa	48.8	48.6	48.4	48.0	24.3	22.1	20.1	18.3
Nigeria	49.6	49.7	49.5	49.2	24.9	22.8	20.8	18.9
Ghana	46.6	46.8	46.9	46.5	17.8	16.0	14.5	13.1
Upper Volta	49.4	48.8	48.1	47.6	29.1	26.6	24.2	22.0
Mali	49.8	49.2	48.5	48.0	26.6	24.3	22.0	20.0
Ivory Coast	46.0	45.8	45.4	45.1	22.7	20.7	18.9	17.1
Senegal	46.3	45.9	45.4	45.0	22.8	20.8	18.9	17.1
Guinea	47.2	46.8	46.2	45.7	25.1	22.9	20.8	18.9
Niger	52.2	51.7	51.0	50.5	23.3	21.1	19.1	17.1
Sierra Leone	44.8	44.7	44.3	43.9	22.7	20.7	18.8	17.0
Dahomey	50.9	50.3	49.6	49.0	25.5	23.2	21.0	19.0
Togo	50.9	50.2	49.4	48.8	25.5	23.1	20.9	18.9
Liberia	40.7	40.2	39.6	39.2	22.8	20.9	19.0	17.3
Mauritania	44.4	44.1	43.7	43.2	22.7	20.7	18.8	17.0
Portuguese Guinea	40.7	40.1	39.4	39.1	29.9	27.5	25.1	23.0
Gambia	42.5	42.5	42.2	41.9	23.1	21.1	19.1	17.3
Eastern Africa	46.6	46.4	46.0	45.4	21.8	19.8	17.8	16.0
Ethiopia	45.6	45.1	44.5	44.0	25.0	22.9	20.8	18.9
United Republic of Tanzania	47.2	47.1	46.7	46.2	22.1	20.1	18.2	16.4
Kenya	47.8	47.7	47.3	45.9	17.5	15.7	14.1	12.4
Uganda	43.2	43.0	42.7	42.3	17.6	15.9	14.3	12.8
Mozambique	43.3	42.5	41.7	41.2	22.9	20.9	19.0	17.2
Madagascar	50.0	49.4	48.7	48.2	23.1	21.0	19.0	17.1
Southern Rhodesia	48.5	47.7	47.2	47.1	14.4	12.9	11.4	10.1
Malawi	49.0	49.1	48.9	48.4	25.0	22.8	20.8	18.8
Zambia	49.8	49.8	49.6	49.1	20.7	18.8	16.9	15.2
Rwanda	51.8	51.0	50.2	49.7	23.3	21.1	19.1	17.1
Burundi	48.1	47.5	46.8	46.3	25.2	23.0	20.9	18.9
Somalia	45.9	47.4	48.4	48.1	24.0	21.8	20.1	18.4
Mauritius	32.9	35.5	37.3	37.3	8.1	7.3	6.6	5.9
Reunion	41.7	41.5	41.9	42.1	10.0	8.6	7.4	6.5
Middle Africa	45.7	45.2	44.6	44.0	24.3	22.2	20.1	18.2
Zaire	45.8	45.3	44.6	44.1	22.9	20.8	18.9	17.1
Angola	50.1	49.6	48.4	47.6	30.2	27.7	25.2	22.9
Cameroon	41.9	41.6	41.2	40.7	22.6	20.6	18.8	17.1

Table A.9. Crude birth and death rates by country (continued)

A.9.4. CONSTANT FERTILITY VARIANT, 1965-1985 *(continued)*

(Less developed regions only)

Region and country	Crude birth rates (per 1,000)				Crude death rates (per 1,000)			
	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985
Middle Africa *(continued)*								
Chad	47.7	47.4	46.9	46.2	25.0	22.6	20.6	18.7
Central African Republic	45.1	44.6	44.1	43.5	24.9	22.7	20.6	18.7
Congo	43.4	43.0	42.5	42.0	22.7	20.6	18.7	17.0
Gabon	31.7	31.5	31.1	30.7	24.9	22.8	21.0	19.4
Equatorial Guinea	35.0	34.9	34.7	34.7	22.1	20.4	18.9	17.4
Northern America	46.9	46.5	46.0	45.7	16.9	14.8	12.9	11.2
Egypt	44.1	43.7	43.2	42.7	16.5	14.6	12.8	11.2
Sudan	48.9	48.5	47.9	47.3	18.4	16.3	14.3	12.4
Morocco	49.5	48.8	48.1	47.5	16.5	14.4	12.5	10.8
Algeria	49.1	48.5	48.3	48.4	16.9	14.6	12.6	10.8
Tunisia	46.3	46.2	46.1	46.1	16.0	13.9	12.1	10.4
Libyan Arab Republic	45.9	45.2	45.0	45.3	15.8	13.6	11.8	10.2
Southern Africa	40.1	40.0	39.7	39.4	17.3	15.7	14.2	12.9
South Africa	39.7	39.6	39.3	39.1	16.5	15.0	13.6	12.4
Lesotho	38.8	38.5	38.0	37.5	21.0	19.1	17.3	15.7
Namibia	44.4	43.9	43.2	42.7	25.0	22.9	20.9	19.0
Botswana	44.2	43.9	43.5	42.9	22.6	20.6	18.7	16.6
Swaziland	52.3	51.7	50.9	50.0	23.5	21.2	19.1	16.7
Latin America								
Tropical South America	41.0	40.9	40.9	40.7	10.1	8.8	7.6	6.7
Brazil	39.2	39.1	38.9	38.5	9.6	8.6	7.6	6.6
Colombia	44.6	44.5	44.8	44.7	10.6	8.9	7.2	6.4
Peru	44.7	44.3	44.0	43.9	11.4	9.0	7.4	6.4
Venezuela	41.4	41.6	42.0	42.0	7.8	6.5	5.4	5.0
Ecuador	45.4	45.0	45.0	45.1	11.4	10.0	8.6	7.4
Bolivia	43.9	43.9	43.8	43.6	19.1	18.1	17.0	16.3
Guyana	39.0	40.3	41.0	40.6	7.7	6.6	5.8	5.0
Surinam	43.1	44.8	46.0	45.5	8.7	7.3	6.0	5.0
Middle America (mainland)	43.9	43.8	43.9	43.9	10.1	8.8	7.7	6.7
Mexico	43.2	43.0	43.0	43.0	8.9	7.8	6.7	5.8
Guatemala	44.4	44.9	45.5	45.5	15.1	13.2	11.6	10.0
El Salvador	46.8	46.4	46.2	46.3	12.8	11.0	9.4	8.0
Honduras	50.5	50.7	50.5	49.9	16.9	15.5	13.7	11.9
Nicaragua	46.0	46.8	47.8	48.2	16.7	14.8	13.1	11.8
Costa Rica	46.0	46.3	46.6	46.9	7.5	6.1	5.3	5.5
Panama	41.1	40.9	40.9	41.0	8.4	7.3	6.1	5.5
Temperate South America	36.9	36.9	37.1	37.1	10.9	9.8	9.0	8.1
Cuba	30.4	29.9	29.6	29.4	7.5	6.7	6.3	5.9
Haiti	43.8	43.5	43.2	42.8	19.6	17.6	15.6	13.8
Dominican Republic	48.5	48.7	48.8	48.5	14.7	13.1	11.6	9.8
Puerto Rico	30.2	30.3	30.2	29.8	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.7
Jamaica	38.6	38.3	39.0	39.6	7.1	6.2	5.6	5.2
Trinidad and Tobago	31.7	32.3	32.7	32.7	6.7	6.0	5.6	5.3
Martinique	34.7	34.4	34.9	35.4	7.1	6.4	5.8	5.4
Guadeloupe	34.9	35.6	36.3	36.5	7.0	6.0	5.5	5.1
Barbados	26.7	27.0	26.4	24.7	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.7
Windward Islands	38.8	39.0	39.6	39.5	8.3	7.1	6.2	5.5
Other Areas	32.6	33.5	34.4	34.7	6.6	6.3	5.8	5.4
Oceania								
Melanesia	41.7	41.4	41.4	41.6	17.6	15.7	14.0	12.3
Papua and New Guinea	41.8	41.4	41.5	41.7	18.0	16.0	14.3	12.7
Other Areas	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.3	15.1	13.3	11.7	10.2
Polynesia and Micronesia	39.7	40.9	41.8	41.7	8.8	7.6	6.7	5.8
Polynesia	38.7	40.0	40.9	40.9	8.3	7.2	6.3	5.6
Fiji	35.4	36.9	37.8	37.4	5.3	4.6	4.1	3.9
Other Areas	43.0	44.1	45.1	45.3	12.3	10.7	9.3	7.9
Micronesia	43.2	44.1	44.7	44.6	10.6	9.0	7.7	6.5

*Table A.10. Dependency ratios * by country, 1950-1985, medium variant*

Region and country	Dependency ratio (per 1,000)							
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
World total	697	710	734	735	731	727	730	717
More developed regions	550	559	590	588	574	569	575	577
Less developed regions	787	798	814	813	808	800	795	771
East Asia	753	745	735	694	665	627	613	586
Mainland region	762	759	756	719	687	641	621	589
China	763	760	755	718	687	640	620	588
Hong Kong	489	610	776	777	715	660	652	677
Mongolia	888	885	881	878	876	874	866	826
Japan	677	634	559	472	447	471	499	497
Other East Asia	809	815	888	906	875	785	742	720
Korea	809	815	888	908	881	790	747	724
Republic of Korea	808	815	888	908	872	773	723	703
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	809	816	888	908	900	829	802	772
Ryukyu Islands	808	832	892	815	644	562	546	538
South Asia	776	797	828	850	860	872	869	830
Middle South Asia	758	789	824	844	851	867	868	826
India	748	763	790	804	814	828	830	786
Pakistan	796	892	955	1 014	1 001	1 028	1 019	975
Iran	805	893	958	982	964	963	950	924
Afghanistan	802	807	807	807	846	885	920	886
Ceylon	805	827	841	823	783	743	711	679
Nepal	692	732	799	834	831	825	819	790
South-East Asia	825	816	834	860	882	880	867	830
Indonesia	874	876	875	870	890	904	903	847
Viet-Nam	698	599	630	725	821	770	704	664
Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam	700	595	622	725	821	770	704	664
Republic of Viet-Nam	696	604	638	725	821	771	704	663
Philippines	939	964	967	972	957	970	965	956
Thailand	836	844	903	939	939	926	904	861
Burma	692	679	694	749	776	793	794	771
Malaysia	846	914	968	961	885	831	798	790
West Malaysia	863	930	985	959	868	802	761	753
East Malaysia	757	831	880	969	992	998	1 008	987
Sarawak	777	867	904	976	978	998	1 006	987
Sabah	721	771	843	964	982	997	1 006	984
Khmer Republic	803	856	916	925	905	898	924	919
Laos	786	790	802	824	830	840	838	832
Singapore	750	773	828	852	788	687	654	657
Portuguese Timor	779	790	805	807	797	793	776	781
South-West Asia	783	809	846	876	870	894	890	872
Northern Arab Countries	909	920	932	946	950	958	970	975
Iraq	940	942	945	955	965	983	1 003	1 011
Syrian Arab Republic	846	882	930	966	970	976	993	1 007
Jordan	1 022	982	942	939	969	1 001	1 004	993
Kuwait	641	657	589	645	584	566	592	640
Southern Arab Countries	834	845	854	873	886	909	934	944
Saudi Arabia	831	842	851	871	884	907	933	942
Yemen	831	842	851	871	884	906	932	943
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	831	842	851	874	884	909	932	941
Other Areas [1]	871	882	888	904	913	934	963	969
Turkey	713	750	811	858	841	876	846	799
Israel	553	643	693	681	645	642	637	598
Cyprus	681	694	743	702	660	635	605	563
Europe	517	528	550	559	573	589	599	580
Western Europe	504	513	542	562	594	614	614	580
Germany								
Federal Republic of Germany	489	458	476	527	585	617	606	559
West Berlin	431	437	431	507	604	695	695	598

*Table A.10. Dependency ratios * by country, 1950-1985, medium variant* (continued)

Region and country	Dependency ratio (per 1,000)							
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
Western Europe *(continued)*								
France	517	563	613	600	602	613	626	595
Netherlands	589	620	639	608	599	594	589	597
Belgium	469	500	550	575	595	603	606	586
Austria	496	505	519	574	634	658	646	610
Switzerland	496	518	508	507	547	582	592	570
Luxembourg	423	432	474	509	544	539	533	495
Southern Europe	543	536	547	559	570	584	594	582
Italy	528	512	516	542	566	596	613	597
Spain	524	539	554	560	579	585	589	588
Yugoslavia	582	572	583	572	542	537	534	502
Portugal	574	561	591	598	614	650	700	705
Greece	549	513	532	522	514	504	504	497
Albania	831	824	855	905	875	813	772	778
Malta	686	764	788	693	577	510	490	490
Eastern Europe	509	534	567	563	546	546	566	538
Poland	529	574	646	609	545	511	523	518
Romania	509	512	536	521	530	540	583	526
German Democratic Republic [2]	502	496	533	623	657	675	647	592
Czechoslovakia	504	560	564	542	539	570	600	561
Hungary	480	512	524	507	473	487	541	537
Bulgaria	504	515	505	483	482	506	530	518
Northern Europe	510	536	549	548	579	612	626	633
United Kingdom	494	519	537	544	583	618	629	637
Sweden	508	530	514	506	538	585	616	613
Denmark	549	570	558	541	563	599	619	614
Finland	578	601	603	538	512	517	519	508
Norway	518	558	587	580	603	639	684	704
Ireland	655	690	732	736	715	702	707	753
Iceland and Faeroe Islands	626	696	736	748	724	681	695	696
USSR	567	523	598	611	570	540	537	554
Africa	853	854	855	863	871	889	908	923
Western Africa	882	877	874	875	879	894	913	938
Nigeria	899	894	887	887	890	905	923	952
Ghana	971	931	954	956	924	903	902	926
Upper Volta	821	824	826	828	837	857	879	898
Mali	857	861	860	860	871	892	914	930
Ivory Coast	814	812	808	806	824	852	882	905
Senegal	840	836	827	829	843	865	886	904
Guinea	837	826	815	814	830	853	878	896
Niger	951	948	945	944	959	981	1 001	1 020
Sierra Leone	830	843	837	836	834	844	859	880
Dahomey	891	888	880	883	900	924	949	965
Togo	903	902	898	897	903	925	942	957
Liberia	739	741	733	730	745	778	812	840
Mauritania	813	821	813	813	821	837	871	912
Portuguese Guinea	661	668	659	668	675	713	758	795
Gambia	753	764	760	774	793	808	823	849
Eastern Africa	863	861	858	864	872	888	907	925
Ethiopia	798	796	794	794	808	828	851	866
United Republic of Tanzania	898	898	893	891	889	896	910	930
Kenya	977	975	966	965	959	965	974	984
Uganda	854	852	844	841	850	865	884	900
Mozambique	767	758	753	758	783	822	855	882
Madagascar	905	900	894	892	910	933	957	972
Southern Rhodesia	982	944	912	914	945	978	1 011	1 027
Malawi	925	912	907	912	901	906	915	940
Zambia	980	982	978	977	968	971	982	1 005
Rwanda	922	916	908	914	937	966	994	1 007
Burundi	835	837	831	829	848	872	897	910
Somalia	841	853	866	1 018	941	889	851	902

*Table A.10. Dependency ratios * by country, 1950-1985, medium variant* (continued)

Region and country	Dependency ratio (per 1,000)							
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
Eastern Africa *(continued)*								
Mauritius	768	810	891	931	832	765	727	723
Reunion	781	845	910	951	917	943	915	888
Middle Africa	822	821	813	810	815	838	864	897
Zaire	820	820	813	815	822	847	871	908
Angola	865	853	826	798	801	828	866	883
Cameroon	775	780	779	778	789	816	853	892
Chad	905	903	900	899	884	880	881	902
Central African Republic	825	819	820	822	827	848	880	911
Congo	817	814	823	818	814	838	875	900
Gabon	644	636	644	642	625	640	654	673
Equatorial Guinea	610	587	579	589	629	665	701	766
Northern Africa	844	854	871	896	911	927	937	929
Egypt	823	825	827	840	850	865	874	858
Sudan	877	884	887	902	916	937	961	969
Morocco	896	899	902	923	947	975	987	963
Algeria	802	832	909	993	1 007	1 007	1 002	1 011
Tunisia	864	890	918	944	951	954	949	936
Libyan Arab Republic	874	899	897	887	913	935	942	953
Southern Africa	776	780	781	771	784	812	842	857
South Africa	775	779	781	769	781	811	841	857
Lesotho	745	745	746	747	750	761	789	809
Namibia	721	730	714	734	756	795	834	842
Botswana	807	818	801	815	811	832	842	866
Swaziland	977	986	988	989	977	1 000	1 003	1 021
Northern America	544	623	676	672	630	596	593	623
United States	540	620	674	670	629	597	595	628
Canada	596	662	696	696	639	587	567	574
Latin America	797	825	846	857	857	852	847	836
Tropical South America	841	865	875	882	877	870	864	850
Brazil	823	840	842	843	835	831	828	822
Colombia	882	938	968	986	985	969	954	918
Peru	890	913	931	931	928	900	876	857
Venezuela	853	897	916	940	928	915	901	857
Ecuador	882	904	937	972	992	994	980	962
Bolivia	821	814	815	827	839	851	866	872
Guyana	777	898	1 007	1 022	963	943	939	954
Surinam	853	923	1 071	1 048	1 036	979	996	966
Middle America (mainland)	884	920	958	981	987	978	963	943
Mexico	889	922	955	978	989	981	963	937
Guatemala	849	898	958	980	949	904	864	856
El Salvador	877	911	947	984	1 006	1 039	1 054	1 065
Honduras	894	953	992	1 002	964	977	976	975
Nicaragua	891	914	993	1 029	1 007	966	962	980
Costa Rica	895	960	1 021	1 047	1 046	1 034	1 031	1 016
Panama	853	868	890	911	939	963	979	985
Temperate South America	590	618	637	644	643	640	637	631
Argentina	532	559	572	573	573	578	582	575
Chile	738	764	793	806	782	738	698	676
Uruguay	529	539	549	568	580	584	589	597
Paraguay	903	973	1 025	998	987	982	996	987
Caribbean	778	797	816	810	797	780	769	759
Cuba	706	696	679	656	638	628	623	614
Haiti	788	800	811	820	833	852	870	883
Dominican Republic	954	983	1 006	1 010	1 002	1 000	1 009	1 002
Puerto Rico	891	905	923	800	741	676	609	569
Jamaica	677	752	851	1 015	1 026	960	887	807
Trinidad and Tobago	785	858	889	852	817	756	684	654
Martinique	748	830	913	905	884	835	795	752
Guadeloupe	746	844	923	898	854	805	768	730

*Table A.10. Dependency ratios * by country, 1950-1985, medium variant* (continued)

Region and country	Dependency ratio (per 1,000)							
	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
Caribbean *(continued)*								
Barbados	636	669	820	835	778	753	724	707
Windward Islands [3]	808	819	1 064	1 160	1 144	1 059	995	938
Other Areas [4]	722	822	883	926	882	802	725	677
Oceania	590	646	677	669	651	641	645	663
Australia and New Zealand	545	610	643	629	607	595	601	620
Australia	530	596	628	616	591	580	587	605
New Zealand	614	673	710	688	680	664	666	692
Melanesia	773	760	777	804	820	833	828	839
Papua and New Guinea	763	753	769	798	819	828	827	838
Other Areas [5]	845	811	837	848	850	847	835	847
Polynesia and Micronesia	910	970	996	968	920	856	817	809
Polynesia	950	1 003	1 030	995	917	836	780	760
Fiji Islands	979	1 024	1 021	966	882	783	731	722
Other Areas [6]	914	977	1 042	1 035	971	918	834	818
Micronesia [7]	796	873	891	898	893	931	961	971

* Population in ages 0-14 years plus 65 and over per 1,000 persons in ages 15-64.

[1] Including Oman, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates and Qatar.

[2] Including East Berlin.

[3] Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent.

[4] Netherlands Antilles, Bahama Islands, St. Kitts-Nevis and Anguilla, Antigua, United States Virgin Islands, Montserrat, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands and Turks and Caicos Islands.

[5] British Solomon Islands, New Caledonia, New Hebrides and Norfolk Island.

[6] Western Samoa, French Polynesia, Tonga, American Samoa, Cook Islands, and Wallis and Futuna Islands.

[7] Pacific Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Guam, Nauru, Niue, Christmas Island, Midway Islands, Tokelau Islands, Wake Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Canton and Enderbury Islands, Johnston Island and Pitcairn Island.