

COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES

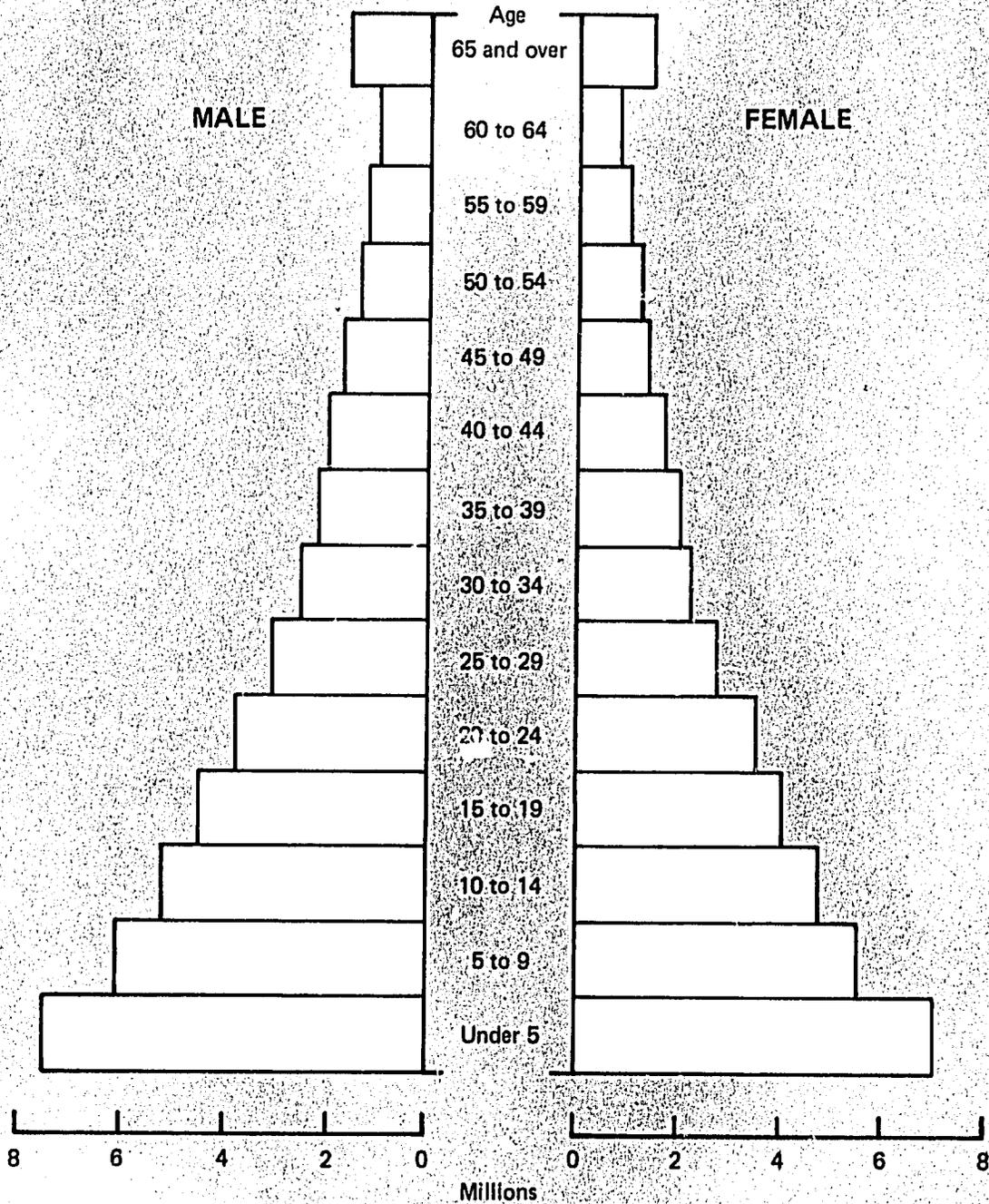
PAKISTAN



U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

ISP-DP-24
Issued March 1980

Population of Pakistan, by age and sex:
July 1, 1979



Projection based on Pakistan's 1972 census of population, as adjusted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, table 2, this report.



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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Country Demographic Profiles is a series of reports which brings together a variety of demographic data for selected countries of the world, and usually includes data for both a recent census year and the current period. The reports are prepared in the International Demographic Data Center, Bureau of the Census, under the supervision of **Eduardo E. Arriaga**, Special Assistant for International Demographic Methods.

Roger G. Krainer and **Sylvia D. Quick** also provided assistance and valuable suggestions during the preparation of this profile.

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Users of this report are invited to send their comments to the Chief, International Demographic Data Center, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

ISP-DP-24
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PAKISTAN

by Frank B. Hobbs



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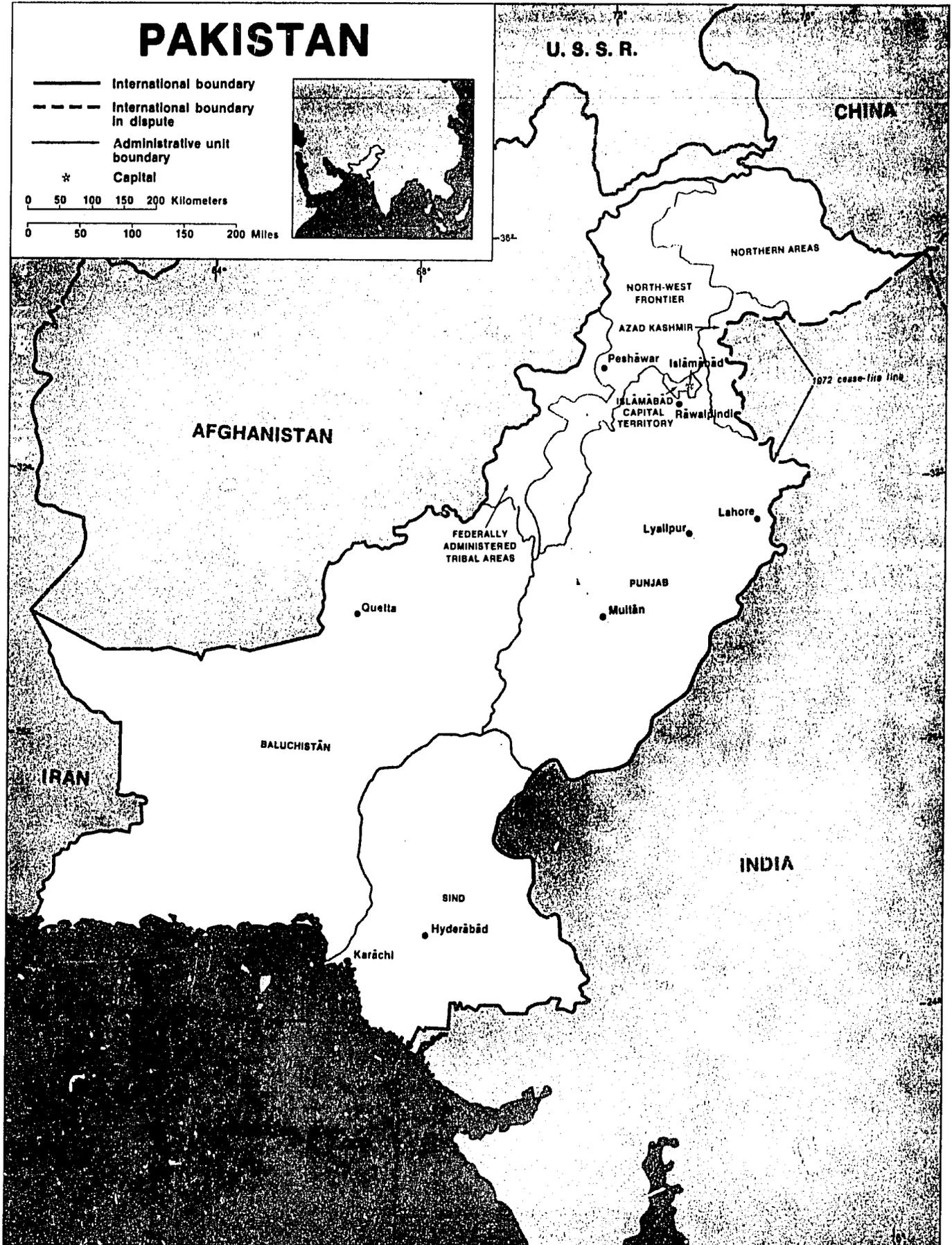
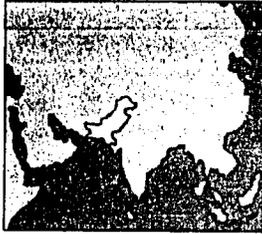
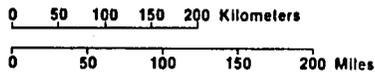
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Symbols Used in Tables

- Represents zero.
- NA Data not available.
- X Not applicable.
- Z Less than 500 or less than 0.05 percent.

PAKISTAN

- International boundary
- - - International boundary in dispute
- Administrative unit boundary
- * Capital



Pakistan

HIGHLIGHTS

When Pakistan achieved independence in 1947, the country comprised two noncontiguous areas, East and West Pakistan. In 1971, the area known as East Pakistan became the independent nation of Bangladesh. The area which had constituted West Pakistan represents the country known today as Pakistan.

With a projected July 1979 population of 84 million persons, Pakistan ranks as the ninth largest country in the world in terms of population. Among the nine most populous countries (of which two others are also located in South Asia—India and Bangladesh), the estimated average annual growth rate in Pakistan (2.8 percent) is one of the highest.

Historically, Pakistan has been characterized by both high fertility and high mortality. While mortality declined during the 1950's, fertility remained at a high level, thereby resulting in an increasing rate of natural increase. Since the mid-1960's, both fertility and mortality have failed to show any appreciable change.

A significant amount of gross population movement between Pakistan and other countries (particularly India) has taken place since independence; however, the net exchange of persons is considered to have had little impact on Pakistan's total population size.

Although there has been a government sponsored family planning program in Pakistan since 1965, the Pakistan Fertility Survey found that only 6 percent of currently married, nonpregnant, fecund women were using any method of contraception in 1975. Moreover, one-fourth of all ever-married women claimed no knowledge of any contraceptive method, with little variation by age.

The relationship between male and female mortality in Pakistan is noteworthy since only a few countries in the world record a sex differential in life expectancy at birth in favor of males (e.g., India and Nepal—see U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1978; and 1979, respectively). Based on survey data from the 1960's and 1970's, life expectancy at birth is estimated to be about 2 years greater for males (52 years) than for females (50 years) in 1979.

As is characteristic of a high fertility population, Pakistan has a young age structure. Nearly 4 out of every 9 persons in the country are under the age of 15 years.

Although literacy has shown some improvement over the years, only 21 percent of the population ages 15 and over were able to read and write in 1972. The differences in

literacy, by sex, are especially striking. While 30 percent of males over age 15 are classified as literate, the corresponding figure for females is only 11 percent.

As with literacy, there is a large difference between the sexes in labor force participation with men composing over 90 percent of the labor force in 1973. A large proportion of the labor force is involved in agriculture. In 1973, 59 percent of the men and 66 percent of the women in the labor force worked in the agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing industries.

Finally, 1 out of every 4 persons in Pakistan was living in an urban area in 1972. Over 40 percent of the urban population was concentrated in the six largest cities, each with a population greater than half a million persons. Although not one of the six largest cities, Islamabad has experienced rapid growth since becoming the capital city of Pakistan in 1960. Its population nearly doubled during the last intercensal period—growing from 119,000 persons in 1961 to 235,000 persons in 1972.

INTRODUCTION

This profile of the population of Pakistan contains tables of selected demographic information, including size of population, and estimates of fertility and mortality. Specifically, annual estimates of total population are shown beginning in 1950. An adjusted distribution of the population, by age and sex, is given for the last 2 census years, as well as for 1979. Projections of the number of women of childbearing age are shown for each year, 1975 to 1985.

Fertility measures shown in the profile include crude birth rates, age-specific fertility rates, and gross and net reproduction rates. Mortality is shown in terms of crude death rates, life expectancies at birth, infant mortality rates, and other life table functions by age and sex.

Also presented is summary information on family planning, urban population, marital status, and some data from which past migration can be inferred. Other related items are included such as number and size of households; educational attainment; school enrollment; and labor force by industry, occupation, and status.

SOURCES AND QUALITY OF DATA

Data for the Pakistan profile were obtained primarily from the February 1, 1961 and September 16, 1972 population censuses; the 1962 to 1965 Population Growth Estimation Surveys; the 1968-69 National Impact Survey;

the 1968, 1969, and 1971 Population Growth Surveys; the 1973 Housing, Economic, and Demographic Survey; the 1974-75 Labor Force Survey; and the 1975 Pakistan Fertility Survey. Data from the February 28, 1951 population census and from the 1960 Housing Census were also considered in preparing the profile. The profile does not cover the disputed Northern Areas and Azad Kashmir (see Map).

The 1972 census was the first census for which a single-year age distribution was available. Examination of this distribution, as well as the 5-year age distribution from earlier censuses, and comparison of various indices imply extensive age misreporting in each census. Yusuf (1967), in an analysis based on single-year age distributions from selected areas in the Population Growth Estimation Survey, also found age misreporting to be a serious problem.

The 1961 and 1972 population censuses were adjusted for age misreporting and for net coverage error based on the results of the 1972 Census Evaluation Survey (CES), by age and sex, and on estimated fertility and mortality levels from 1952 to 1972 (see section on census evaluation in the Technical Notes in the appendix for further details). The estimated net (percent) underenumeration for the total population and the population under age 10, by sex, in 1961 and 1972 is shown below:

Sex and age	1961	1972
Both sexes:		
All ages	16.0	6.3
Under age 10	9.2	4.8
Male:		
All ages	15.6	5.7
Under age 10	9.3	6.3
Female:		
All ages	16.5	7.0
Under age 10	9.1	3.1

Although the 1951 census was not adjusted by age and sex, comparison of the estimated midyear 1950 and 1951 populations (see table 1) and the enumerated 1951 census population implies roughly the same percent undercoverage of the total population as was estimated for the 1961 census.

The civil registration system in Pakistan "dates back to 1864 when the registration of deaths was introduced in the Punjab province" (Pakistan Census Organization, 1977, p. 14). However, for a number of reasons (see Gustafson, 1965 and Pakistan Census Organization, 1977), the registration of vital events is considered to be highly defective. Consequently, fertility and mortality estimates made for the profile were not based on these data. Instead, levels and trends in fertility and mortality were estimated considering data from the 1961 and 1972 censuses and the various surveys conducted from 1962 to 1975.

Data from the 1962 to 1965 Pakistan Growth Estimation (PGE) Surveys were collected through a dual record system. In the longitudinal registration system, births and deaths

were recorded by a PGE registrar living in each sample area. The cross-sectional data collection system obtained information on population size, age, sex, marital status, family composition, occupation, pregnancy, births, and deaths. A matching procedure of vital events from the longitudinal registration and the cross-sectional systems permitted the application of the Chandrasekaran-Deming (1949) technique to obtain estimates of births and deaths. The sample universe for (West) Pakistan excluded the Frontier Regions (or Tribal Areas) and Quetta and Kalat Division. These excluded areas constituted approximately 11 percent of the total population of (West) Pakistan.

The 1968-69 National Impact Survey obtained interviews from 3,169 ever-married women (of which 3,013 were currently married) under age 55, and 1,113 of the husbands of the currently married women in (West) Pakistan from November 1968 to August 1969. The survey was essentially a Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practice (KAP) survey with some information collected on employment, education, and other variables.

The 1968, 1969, and 1971 Population Growth Surveys (PGS) primarily collected data on vital events. A 1970 PGS survey was also taken but results have yet to be published. Procedures for collecting the information changed after the 1968 survey. In 1968, information was collected on a monthly basis. In 1969 and 1971, the vital events information was obtained every 6 months (and every 3 months in selected areas in 1969). The basic procedure was comparable to that of the cross-sectional system used in the PGE surveys described above. The PGS has been criticized (Pakistan Census Organization, 1977, p. 37) for poor field controls, nonresponse problems, a lack of clear instructions for dealing with immigrants to sample areas, and other shortcomings.

The 1973 Housing, Economic, and Demographic (HED) Survey was carried out as phase three of the 1972 census operation and consisted of a 2-percent rural and 5-percent urban sample of the census households. Excluded from the sample were Tribal Areas and the Malakand Division in the North-West Frontier Province, which represented approximately 7 percent of the total country population. In addition to the information obtained in the 1972 complete enumeration of Pakistan's population, the HED Survey collected information on housing and population characteristics (e.g., labor force, education, birthplace, children ever born) not obtained in the complete enumeration.

The Pakistan Fertility Survey (PFS) was conducted from May through December, 1975 by the Population Planning Council of Pakistan as part of the World Fertility Survey (WFS) program. The survey sample consisted of 4,949 ever-married women under the age of 50, and was representative of approximately 1/2 percent of the population of Pakistan (Tribal Areas and highly inaccessible areas were excluded). The PFS used an adapted WFS core questionnaire which incorporated the Fertility Regulation, Abortion, and Family Planning modules, as well as additional questions on exposure to the mass media.

The 1974-75 Labor Force Survey is part of a series of labor force surveys started in 1963. The results of the

1974-75 survey are based on 35,306 sample households interviewed in the four quarters between July 1974 and June 1975. In addition to data on labor force, information was also collected on age, sex, marital status, literacy, and internal migration.

Population data shown in tables 1, 2, and 6 and in selected sections of appendix table A-2 are adjusted figures based on the adjusted 1961 and/or 1972 census populations. Other population figures shown in the profile are as reported in the given source.

The user should recognize that in many instances, although the estimates are the best that can be prepared on the basis of available information, they are only tentative and new observations may well lead to different conclusions. The user is urged to consider all data in the context of the source notes which describe how the figures were derived. Complete documentation, including worksheets and other notes on all sources considered, is maintained in the International Demographic Data Center. The user who has special interest in the data is invited to correspond with the International Demographic Data Center for further details as well as to offer comments.

Glossary

(Following are definitions of terms as used in the tables and the notes of the reports in the profile series)

- Age pattern of fertility.** The percent distribution of a set of age-specific fertility rates. It expresses the relative contribution of each age group to total fertility.
- Age-sex-specific death rate.** The average annual number of deaths to a given sex in a given age group during a specified period of time per 1,000 persons in the same sex and age group (based on midperiod population).
- Age-specific fertility rate.** The average annual number of births to women in a given age group during a specified period of time per 1,000 women in the same age group (based on midperiod population).
- Age-specific marital fertility rate.** The average annual number of births to married women in a given age group during a specified period of time per 1,000 married women in the same age group (based on midperiod population).
- Arriaga fertility technique.** A method of estimating age-specific fertility rates based on the observed change in the number of children ever born by age of mother, for two or more points in time.
- Birth rate.** The average annual number of births during a specified period of time per 1,000 persons (based on midperiod population). Also called crude birth rate.
- Brass fertility technique.** A method of adjusting age-specific fertility rates based on an assumed relationship between these rates and the average number of children ever born per woman in 5-year age groups.
- Brass mortality technique.** A method of estimating the level of infant and child mortality based on information on children ever born and children surviving provided by women in 5-year age groups, and on an assumed relationship between certain life table values and the proportion of children ever born who are still surviving.
- Chandrasekaran-Deming technique.** A statistical procedure used to estimate the number of vital events missed by the two independent data gathering operations of a dual record system.
- Child(hood) mortality.** Mortality during the early childhood years, sometimes up to age 10 or 15.
- Child survivorship techniques.** Various techniques used to estimate the level of infant and child mortality based on data on children ever born and children surviving (e.g., see mortality techniques developed by Brass, Feeney, Sullivan, and Trussell).
- Children ever born.** The number of live births to a woman, regardless of whether the children are now living or dead, or living with or away from the mother. At times, data may be collected or reported only for women of a specific group, e.g., ever-married women.
- Children surviving.** The number of children ever born to a woman who are still alive at the time of the inquiry, regardless of whether the children are now living or dead, or away from the mother. At times, data may be collected or reported only for women of a specific group, e.g., ever-married women.
- Coale-Demeny regional model life tables.** See model life table.
- Coale-Trussell model fertility schedules.** A set of model age-specific fertility schedules that can be used to estimate patterns of fertility.
- Cohort.** A group of individuals who experience the same event in the same time period, such as birth or marriage in the same year.
- Component method.** A method of estimating or projecting a population in which separate components of population change (fertility, mortality, and migration) are used. This method may be used to derive the total population or population by specific characteristics (e.g., age and sex).
- Crude death rate.** See death rate.
- Crude birth rate.** See birth rate.
- Death rate.** The average annual number of deaths during a specified period of time per 1,000 persons (based on midperiod population). Also called crude death rate.
- De facto population.** A concept under which individuals are attributed to the geographic area where they were actually located at the time of the enumeration.
- De jure population.** A concept under which individuals are attributed to a geographic area by virtue of their usual place of residence, whether or not they were actually located in that area at the time of the enumeration.

Dual record system. A method of obtaining estimates of vital statistics which employs the simultaneous collection of reports of vital events by two independent data gathering operations.

Empirical life table. A life table derived from the observed frequency of death in an actual population.

Ever-married women. All women who are now, or who have been, married. The category includes the currently married and the widowed, divorced, or separated.

Feeney mortality technique. A method of estimating the trend in infant mortality based on information on children ever born and children surviving provided by women in 5-year age groups, and on assumed relationships between certain life table values and the proportion of children ever born who are still surviving.

Gross reproduction rate. The average number of daughters born per woman in a group of women passing through the childbearing years and experiencing a given set of age-specific fertility rates. This rate implicitly assumes that all the women live to the end of the childbearing years. (See also net reproduction rate.)

Growth rate. The average annual percent change in the population calculated assuming exponential growth. This change results from a surplus (or deficit) of births over deaths and the balance of migrants entering and leaving the country.

Hyphen versus "to" in dates. In this report, a period of years joined by a hyphen, e.g., 1960-64, is used to indicate that the data shown for this period refer to an average for the entire period, and generally is used when data for individual years are not available or data for individual years have been averaged to smooth annual fluctuations. A period of years joined by the word "to", e.g., 1960 to 1964, indicates that data are available for each individual year included within the period.

Incomplete registration. A term used to indicate that the coverage of registered data is less than 90 percent of all vital events.

Infant mortality rate. A measure of the frequency of death between birth and age 1, during a specified period of time. Usually calculated as the number of deaths to infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births occurring in the same calendar year.

Life expectancy at birth. The average number of years lived by a birth cohort, exposed to a given pattern of age-specific death rates.

Life table. A statistical table representing the life history of a hypothetical cohort exposed to a given pattern of age-specific death rates.

Life table central death rates. Age-specific death rates based on a life table population.

Logit mortality technique. A method of adjusting a specific function in an empirical life table based on an assumed relationship with the same function in a standard (model) life table.

Longitudinal survey. A survey which follows the same group of individuals (or households) over time by means of repeated visits.

Matched and unmatched events. The total number of vital events recorded in a dual record system derived as the sum of events recorded by both systems (matched events), plus events recorded only by the first system and those recorded only by the second system (unmatched events).

Median age of childbearing. The midpoint age that separates the younger half of all women giving birth in a given year from the older half.

Model life table. A life table not derived from the observed mortality of an actual population. Well-known sets of model life tables include United Nations model life tables and Coale-Demeny regional model life tables.

Net census error. The combination of net underenumeration (or net overenumeration—see net coverage error) and net age misreporting.

Net coverage error. The balance between the number of persons not counted in a census or survey and those improperly counted, expressed as a percentage of the adjusted population. An excess of persons not counted is referred to as net underenumeration, an excess of persons improperly counted as net overenumeration.

Net emigration rate. See net migration rate.

Net immigration rate. See net migration rate.

Net migration rate. The balance between the number of persons entering and leaving a country during a specified period of time per 1,000 persons (based on midperiod population). An excess of persons entering the country is referred to as net immigration, an excess of persons leaving the country as net emigration.

Net reproduction rate. A refinement of the gross reproduction rate that allows for mortality of women from birth to the end of their reproductive years.

New acceptors. Persons accepting methods of contraception from family planning systems, including clients accepting contraceptive services for the first time; clients changing to another service organization; clients changing to a different contraceptive method; and clients resuming acceptance of contraceptive services after a lapse of 1 year or more.

Overenumeration. An enumeration of the population which erroneously counts more persons than actually belong to it.

Post enumeration survey. A survey used for checking the coverage and accuracy of a population census by independently reenumerating a sample of the population after the census.

Projections. A term used to describe population data and vital rates for years since the latest reliable population census figures, complete vital registration data, or sample survey data.

Rate of natural increase. The average annual percent change in the population during a specified period of time resulting from a surplus (or deficit) of births over deaths. The natural increase of the population does not include an allowance for net migration (see growth rate).

Registration. A method of continuously recording information on vital events as they occur, through either a civil or a special recording system.

Retrospective question. A question asked in a census or survey which attempts to obtain information about past actions or events rather than about the present status of the respondent or his/her family.

Reverse survival technique. A backward projection (sometimes called "rejuvenation") of the population by age and sex in order to estimate the size and distribution of the population in the past, using age-sex-specific survival ratios for the projection period. Reverse survival may also be used to estimate the number of births in the past.

Sex ratio at birth. The number of male births for each female birth during a specified period of time.

Stable population analysis. A method of demographic analysis based on a model population which has not been subject to migration, and where fertility and mortality have remained constant over a long period of time.

Sullivan mortality technique. A modification of the Brass mortality technique for estimating the level of infant and child mortality. Results from a regression analysis of empirically based fertility and mortality schedules are incorporated into the procedure of converting the proportion of children ever born who are still surviving per woman in given 5-year age groups into precise life table measures.

Survival ratios. The proportion of persons in a given age group who will be alive a specified number of years later.

Symbols. A dash (—) represents zero. The symbol "Z" indicates that the value is less than 500 or less than 0.05 percent. An "X" means not applicable, and "NA" means data not available.

Total fertility rate. The average number of children that would be born per woman if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children according to a given set of age-specific fertility rates.

Trussell mortality technique. A refinement of the Brass and Sullivan mortality techniques for estimating the level of infant and child mortality. Additional independent variables are included in the regression analysis and Coale-Trussell model fertility schedules are substituted in place of empirical fertility schedules.

Underenumeration. An enumeration of the population which erroneously counts fewer persons than actually belong to it.

Underregistration. The failure to record all vital events which occur during a specified time period in a given population.

Vital event. A general term referring to birth and death.

Table 1. Estimates and Projections of Midyear Population and Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1979

(Numbers in thousands. Growth rates, in percent, are from midyear to midyear)

Year or period	Number or percent	Year or period	Number or percent	Year or period	Number or percent
POPULATION		POPULATION--Con.		POPULATION--Con.	
Estimates		Estimates--Con.		Projections--Con.	
1950.....	39,448	1965.....	57,495	1976.....	77,299
1951.....	40,382	1966.....	59,046	1977.....	79,477
1952.....	41,347	1967.....	60,642	1978.....	81,735
1953.....	42,342	1968.....	62,282	1979.....	84,075
1954.....	43,372	1969.....	63,970		
1955.....	44,434	1970.....	65,706	AVERAGE ANNUAL	
1956.....	45,536	1971.....	67,491	GROWTH RATE ¹	
1957.....	46,680	1972.....	69,326	1950-55.....	2.4
1958.....	47,869			1955-60.....	2.5
1959.....	49,104	Projections		1960-65.....	2.6
1960.....	50,387	1973.....	71,206	1965-70.....	2.7
1961.....	51,719	1974.....	73,164	1970-75.....	2.7
1962.....	53,101	1975.....	75,195	1975-79.....	2.8
1963.....	54,524				
1964.....	55,988				

¹The average annual rate of growth is computed by the exponential formula,

$$r = \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{P^{t+n}}{P^t}$$

where \ln indicates the natural logarithm, P^{t+n} = the population at the end of the period, P^t = the population at the beginning of the period, and n = time (number of years in the period).

Source: The 1950 to 1972 estimates are based on the 1961 and 1972 censuses adjusted for net underenumeration of 16.0 and 6.3 percent, respectively, and estimated fertility and mortality trends for the period. The 1972 census was adjusted at the U.S. Bureau of the Census based on the results of the 1972 Census Evaluation Survey (Pakistan Statistical Division, 1974a). The 1961 census was adjusted at the U.S. Bureau of the Census based on the 1972 adjusted census and estimated mortality levels for the 1961-72 period. See the Technical Notes in the appendix for further discussion of the census evaluations. Comparison of the 1950 and 1951 midyear populations with the 1951 census population indicates that the 1951 total census population was underenumerated by approximately the same percent underenumeration as was the 1961 total census population.

The 1973 to 1979 population figures were projected by the component method. The base of the projections was the 1972 estimated midyear population, by age and sex. Fertility, mortality, and migration assumptions were as follows:

Fertility: A total fertility rate (TFR) of 7.02 was estimated for each year, 1972 to 1974. These rates were interpolated from 1963-65 fertility rates (TFR = 7.03), based on the results of the 1963 to 1965 Population Growth Estimation Surveys, and 1974-75 fertility rates (TFR = 7.02), based on data from the 1975 Pakistan Fertility Survey. The 1974 total fertility rate was assumed to decline to 6.91 in 1979, a drop of 1.5 percent (see table 7 and appendix table A-3 for age-specific fertility rates and the Technical Notes in the appendix for further discussion).

Mortality: Life expectancy at birth was assumed to increase from 50 to 52 years for males and from 47 to 50 years for females from 1971 to 1979, respectively (see appendix tables A-4 and A-5 and the Technical Notes in the appendix for further discussion).

Migration: Net international migration was assumed to be nil (see the Technical Notes in the appendix for discussion).

Table 2. Estimated and Projected Population, by Age and Sex: September 1972 and Midyear 1979

(Numbers in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Age	Adjusted census, September 1972 ¹			Projected population, midyear 1979		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
POPULATION						
All ages.....	69,717	36,936	32,781	84,075	44,390	39,685
0 to 4 years.....	11,909	6,184	5,725	14,548	7,535	7,013
5 to 9 years.....	9,667	5,078	4,588	11,655	6,120	5,535
10 to 14 years.....	8,295	4,363	3,932	9,972	5,248	4,723
15 to 19 years.....	7,022	3,707	3,314	8,586	4,528	4,058
20 to 24 years.....	5,507	2,903	2,604	7,334	3,881	3,453
25 to 29 years.....	4,759	2,488	2,271	5,863	3,106	2,756
30 to 34 years.....	4,270	2,249	2,021	4,802	2,527	2,275
35 to 39 years.....	3,721	1,974	1,746	4,275	2,253	2,021
40 to 44 years.....	3,109	1,675	1,434	3,766	2,001	1,765
45 to 49 years.....	2,722	1,485	1,237	3,156	1,692	1,464
50 to 54 years.....	2,498	1,388	1,110	2,654	1,436	1,219
55 to 59 years.....	2,089	1,165	924	2,361	1,292	1,070
60 to 64 years.....	1,629	905	724	1,976	1,085	892
65 years and over.....	2,520	1,372	1,148	3,127	1,686	1,442
PERCENT						
All ages.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 to 4 years.....	17.1	16.7	17.5	17.3	17.0	17.7
5 to 9 years.....	13.9	13.7	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.9
10 to 14 years.....	11.9	11.8	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.9
15 to 19 years.....	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2
20 to 24 years.....	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.7	8.7	8.7
25 to 29 years.....	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.9
30 to 34 years.....	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.7	5.7	5.7
35 to 39 years.....	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1
40 to 44 years.....	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4
45 to 49 years.....	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7
50 to 54 years.....	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.1
55 to 59 years.....	3.0	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7
60 to 64 years.....	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.2
65 years and over.....	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.6

¹For unadjusted census figures see appendix table A-1.

Source: See table 1 and the Technical Notes in the appendix.

Table 3. Estimated and Projected Vital Rates: 1961, 1972, 1974, and 1979

Year	Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population	Rate of natural increase (percent)	Growth rate (percent)
ESTIMATED				
1961.....	46	22	2.4	2.4
1972.....	45	18	2.7	2.7
PROJECTED				
1974.....	45	17	2.7	2.7
1979.....	44-45	16	2.8-2.9	2.8-2.9

Note: See appendix table A-8 for alternate estimates of crude birth and death rates.

Source: Crude birth rates for 1961 and 1972 were based on age-specific fertility rates and midyear populations, by age and sex, based on the adjusted 1961 and 1972 census populations. For 1961, age-specific fertility rates were assumed constant at the 1963-65 levels and for 1972, age-specific rates were linearly interpolated from the 1963-65 and 1974-75 estimated age-specific fertility rates (see table 7). The crude birth rate for 1974 was based on age-specific fertility rates interpolated from the 1963-65 and 1974-75 estimated age-specific fertility rates and projected midyear population, by age and sex, based on the 1972 adjusted census population.

Crude death rates for 1961 and 1972 were based on the midyear populations and age-specific mortality rates from life tables estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1961 and 1972, respectively. Life tables for 1961 and 1972 were derived using the estimated 1962-65 and 1971 life tables and estimated trends in mortality during the 1961-72 period (see the Technical Notes in the appendix for further discussion). The crude death rate for 1974 was based on age-specific life table death rates and projected midyear population, by age and sex, based on the 1972 adjusted census population. This death rate is consistent with 1974 projected life expectancies at birth of 51 years for males and 48 years for females.

The range in vital rates for 1979 is implied by alternate component population projections from 1974 to 1979 based on the 1974 midyear population, by age and sex, three projections of the trend of fertility, and one projection of the trend of mortality (see appendix tables A-3 and A-5 and the Technical Notes in the appendix). Net international migration was assumed to be nil from 1961 to 1979.

A crude birth rate of 45, a crude death rate of 16, and a growth rate of 2.8 for 1979 are consistent with the projection series in table 1.

Rates of natural increase were calculated from unrounded crude birth and death rates. They may not equal the difference between the crude birth and death rates shown due to rounding. Growth rates are the same as the rates of natural increase indicating that net international migration was not significant.

Table 4. Estimated Infant Mortality Rate and Life Expectancy at Birth, by Sex: Selected Periods, 1962 to 1971

Period or year	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births			Life expectancy at birth (years)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
1962-65.....	146	146	147	48	49	47
1971.....	142	140	144	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

Note: Projected life expectancies at birth for 1979 are given in appendix table A-5. Alternate estimates of infant mortality are given in appendix table A-7.

Source: Infant mortality rates for 1962-65 were based on data from the 1962 to 1965 Population Growth Estimation (PGE) Surveys. For 1971, infant mortality rates were based on an application of Sullivan's modification of the Brass technique to data from the 1975 Pakistan Fertility Survey.

Life expectancies at birth for 1962-65 were derived from life tables generated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The life tables were based on smoothed age-specific mortality rates from the Chandrasekaran-Deming results obtained from the 1962 to 1965 PGE surveys.

See the section on mortality in the Technical Notes in the appendix for further discussion of mortality estimates.

Table 5. Estimated Life Table Values, by Sex: 1962-65

Sex and age interval (x to x+n)	1,000 $q_{n x}$	l_x	$d_{n x}$	L_x	1,000 m_x	e_x
MALE						
0 to 1 year.....	145.6	100,000	14,555	90,248	161.3	49.3
1 to 5 years.....	92.5	85,445	7,906	319,958	24.7	56.7
5 to 10 years.....	21.2	77,539	1,642	383,588	4.3	58.3
10 to 15 years.....	11.3	75,897	860	377,333	2.3	54.6
15 to 20 years.....	15.9	75,036	1,195	372,195	3.2	50.1
20 to 25 years.....	19.6	73,842	1,444	365,598	4.0	45.9
25 to 30 years.....	22.0	72,398	1,590	358,013	4.4	41.8
30 to 35 years.....	23.6	70,808	1,672	349,858	4.8	37.7
35 to 40 years.....	28.0	69,136	1,933	340,846	5.7	33.5
40 to 45 years.....	34.2	67,203	2,295	330,276	7.0	29.4
45 to 50 years.....	45.3	64,907	2,940	317,186	9.3	25.4
50 to 55 years.....	62.2	61,967	3,857	300,192	12.8	21.4
55 to 60 years.....	91.9	58,110	5,339	277,201	19.3	17.7
60 to 65 years.....	139.5	52,771	7,363	245,445	30.0	14.2
65 to 70 years.....	213.2	45,407	9,679	202,838	47.7	11.1
70 to 75 years.....	319.0	35,728	11,398	150,146	75.9	8.5
75 to 80 years.....	463.7	24,330	11,283	93,445	120.7	6.3
80 years and over.....	1,000.0	13,048	13,048	59,243	220.2	4.5
FEMALE						
0 to 1 year.....	147.2	100,000	14,720	90,432	162.8	46.7
1 to 5 years.....	135.0	85,280	11,516	309,325	37.2	53.7
5 to 10 years.....	22.9	73,764	1,688	364,600	4.6	57.9
10 to 15 years.....	16.6	72,076	1,197	357,387	3.4	54.2
15 to 20 years.....	23.2	70,879	1,646	350,278	4.7	50.0
20 to 25 years.....	24.3	69,232	1,682	341,956	4.9	46.2
25 to 30 years.....	27.6	67,550	1,862	333,095	5.6	42.2
30 to 35 years.....	31.5	65,688	2,072	323,260	6.4	38.4
35 to 40 years.....	36.3	63,616	2,308	312,310	7.4	34.6
40 to 45 years.....	39.2	61,308	2,401	300,536	8.0	30.8
45 to 50 years.....	42.6	58,907	2,508	288,263	8.7	26.9
50 to 55 years.....	51.4	56,399	2,896	274,754	10.5	23.0
55 to 60 years.....	70.9	53,503	3,793	258,032	14.7	19.1
60 to 65 years.....	109.1	49,710	5,424	234,990	23.1	15.4
65 to 70 years.....	175.2	44,286	7,760	202,031	38.4	11.9
70 to 75 years.....	284.8	36,526	10,403	156,624	66.4	9.0
75 to 80 years.....	473.3	26,123	11,424	102,056	111.9	6.5
80 years and over.....	1,000.0	14,699	14,699	68,258	215.4	4.6

Note: x = Exact age at beginning of age interval, in years.
 n = Length of age interval, in years.

$1,000 q_{n x}$ = Number of deaths occurring between age x and age $x+n$ per 1,000 persons alive at exact age x $\left(\frac{d_{n x}}{l_x} \times 1,000 \right)$.

l_x = Number of persons living at exact age x .

$d_{n x}$ = Number of deaths occurring between age x and age $x+n$.

L_x = Number of persons living between age x and age $x+n$.

$1,000 m_x$ = Number of deaths occurring between age x and age $x+n$ per 1,000 persons living between age x and age $x+n$ $\left(\frac{d_{n x}}{L_x} \times 1,000 \right)$.

e_x = Average number of years of life remaining for those alive at exact age x .

Source: See table 4 and the Technical Notes in the appendix. For an estimated life table for 1971, see appendix table A-4.

Table 6. Estimated and Projected Number of Women of Childbearing Age: 1972, and 1975 to 1985

(Midyear population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Year	All women, 15 to 49 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 to 49 years
ESTIMATED								
1972.....	14,546	3,296	2,589	2,259	2,010	1,737	1,426	1,230
PROJECTED								
1975.....	15,837	3,631	2,958	2,383	2,121	1,869	1,573	1,301
1976.....	16,301	3,734	3,095	2,445	2,159	1,909	1,626	1,334
1977.....	16,781	3,840	3,224	2,527	2,197	1,947	1,675	1,371
1978.....	17,278	3,947	3,342	2,632	2,235	1,984	1,722	1,415
1979.....	17,793	4,058	3,453	2,756	2,275	2,021	1,765	1,464
1980.....	18,324	4,171	3,557	2,392	2,322	2,059	1,807	1,516
1981.....	18,869	4,288	3,660	3,028	2,384	2,096	1,846	1,567
1982.....	19,427	4,406	3,765	3,155	2,465	2,135	1,884	1,616
1983.....	19,998	4,528	3,873	3,273	2,569	2,173	1,922	1,662
1984.....	20,584	4,651	3,983	3,382	2,692	2,213	1,959	1,705
1985.....	21,188	4,779	4,096	3,486	2,826	2,260	1,996	1,746

Source: Projection based on the 1972 adjusted census population (see table 2). Assumptions were as follows:

- Fertility: Assumptions regarding fertility have no effect on the number of women in these ages.
Mortality: Life expectancy at birth for women increased from 47 years in 1972 to 53 years in 1985.
Migration: Net international migration was nil during the projection period.

Table 7. Estimated Age-Specific Fertility Rates and Selected Derived Measures: 1963-65 and 1974-75

(For meaning of symbols, see text)

Age	Births per 1,000 women		Derived measures	1963-65	1974-75
	1963-65	1974-75			
15 to 19 years.....	120	116	Total fertility rate		
20 to 24 years.....	265	298	per woman.....	7.03	7.02
25 to 29 years.....	333	352	Gross reproduction rate		
30 to 34 years.....	318	296	per woman.....	3.43	3.42
35 to 39 years.....	219	228	Net reproduction rate		
40 to 44 years.....	97	104	per woman.....	2.24	(NA)
45 to 49 years.....	54	9	Sex ratio at birth.....	1.05	1.05

Note: See appendix table A-6 for alternate estimates of fertility rates.

Source: Total and age-specific fertility rates for the 1963-65 period were based on a slight adjustment to the average of the 1963 to 1965 longitudinal registration and Chandrasekaran-Deming results given by the Population Growth Estimation (PGE) Surveys (Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, 1971). For 1974-75, age-specific and total fertility rates were obtained from the application of the Brass fertility estimation method to data from the 1975 Pakistan Fertility Survey (PFS). See further discussion in the fertility section in the Technical Notes in the appendix.

The sex ratio at birth was assumed to be 1.05 (United Nations, 1967, p. 23). Births by sex for 1962 to 1965 from the registration system of the PGE imply a sex ratio at birth of 1.13. Births from 1971 to 1975 from the PFS imply a sex ratio at birth of 1.04.

Gross reproduction rates were based on total fertility rates and the sex ratios at birth.

The net reproduction rate for 1963-65 was calculated using the age-specific fertility rates, the sex ratio at birth, and L_x values for females from the 1962-65 life table based on the PGE surveys (see table 5).

Table 8. Average Number of Children Ever Born and Children Surviving Per Woman, by Age of Woman: 1975

Age	Average number of children ever born per woman	Average number of children surviving per woman
All women, 15 to 49 years.....	3.3	2.5
15 to 19 years.....	0.2	0.2
20 to 24 years.....	1.5	1.2
25 to 29 years.....	3.1	2.4
30 to 34 years.....	4.9	3.8
35 to 39 years.....	6.1	4.7
40 to 44 years.....	7.1	4.9
45 to 49 years.....	7.0	4.9

Note: See appendix table A-9 for data on children ever born and children surviving for 1973.

Source: Estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census by applying the percent of females ever married from the household schedule of the Pakistan Fertility Survey (PFS) to the average number of children ever born and children surviving for ever-married women from the PFS (see Population Planning Council of Pakistan, 1976, appendix tables 1.3 and 2.3.4).

Table 9. Distribution of Births, by Order of Birth: 1962-65 and 1968-71

(Births in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.
For meaning of symbols, see text)

Birth order	1962-65 ¹		1968-71 ²	
	Births	Percent distribution	Births	Percent distribution
All orders.....	2,166	100.0	1,626	100.0
1st birth.....	354	16.3	303	18.6
2nd birth.....	352	16.3	255	15.7
3rd birth.....	328	15.1	227	14.0
4th birth.....	299	13.8	219	13.5
5th birth.....	250	11.5	191	11.7
6th birth.....	214	9.9	163	10.0
7th birth.....	133	6.1	108	6.7
8th birth.....	107	4.9	82	5.1
9th birth.....	60	2.8	40	2.5
10th birth and over.....	69	3.2	37	2.3
Median birth order.....	3.7	(X)	3.6	(X)

¹Births are an average of those occurring in the 4-year period. Figures are Chandrasekaran-Deming estimates and exclude approximately 2,500 births each year of unknown order. Data were not collected in Quetta and Kalat Divisions and Frontier Regions.

²Births are an average of those occurring in 1968, 1969, and 1971. Figures are de jure estimates and exclude an average of 54,958 births each year of unknown order. Data were not collected in Tribal Areas.

Source: The 1962-65 Population Growth Estimation Experiment data are from Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, 1968, pp. 103 and 110; and 1971, pp. 172 and 182. The 1968, 1969, and 1971 Population Growth Survey data are from Pakistan Statistical Division, 1973, table 30; 1974b, table 30; and Pakistan Statistics Division, 1975, table 30.

Table 10. Population Ages 10 Years and Over, by Marital Status, Age, and Sex: 1961 and 1972

(Population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Year, sex, and age	Population					Percent				
	Total	Single	Married or separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total	Single	Married or separated	Widowed	Divorced
1961¹										
Male										
Total, 10 years and over.....	14,412	5,405	8,076	890	41	100.0	37.5	56.0	6.2	0.3
10 to 14 years.....	2,098	2,003	92	1	(Z)	100.0	95.5	4.4	0.1	(Z)
15 to 19 years.....	1,916	1,603	306	6	1	100.0	83.7	16.0	0.3	0.1
20 to 24 years.....	1,635	865	741	24	4	100.0	52.9	45.3	1.5	0.3
25 to 29 years.....	1,586	442	1,096	43	6	100.0	27.9	69.1	2.7	0.4
30 to 34 years.....	1,330	189	1,085	51	5	100.0	14.2	81.6	3.8	0.4
35 to 39 years.....	1,126	100	967	54	5	100.0	8.8	85.9	4.8	0.4
40 to 44 years.....	1,040	67	888	81	4	100.0	6.4	85.4	7.8	0.4
45 to 49 years.....	842	43	721	74	4	100.0	5.1	85.7	8.7	0.4
50 to 54 years.....	827	32	698	94	3	100.0	3.9	84.3	11.4	0.4
55 to 59 years.....	449	18	366	63	2	100.0	4.0	81.6	14.0	0.4
60 years and over.....	1,563	43	1,114	399	7	100.0	2.7	71.3	25.5	0.4
Female										
Total, 10 years and over.....	12,101	2,653	8,083	1,320	45	100.0	21.9	66.8	10.9	0.4
10 to 14 years.....	1,711	1,530	179	2	1	100.0	89.4	10.4	0.1	(Z)
15 to 19 years.....	1,617	753	854	6	4	100.0	46.6	52.8	0.4	0.2
20 to 24 years.....	1,448	174	1,248	20	6	100.0	12.0	86.2	1.4	0.4
25 to 29 years.....	1,456	74	1,344	31	7	100.0	5.1	92.3	2.1	0.5
30 to 34 years.....	1,202	36	1,119	43	5	100.0	3.0	93.1	3.5	0.4
35 to 39 years.....	958	25	873	56	4	100.0	2.7	91.1	5.8	0.4
40 to 44 years.....	871	19	739	109	4	100.0	2.2	84.8	12.5	0.5
45 to 49 years.....	671	13	543	112	3	100.0	2.0	80.9	16.7	0.5
50 to 54 years.....	639	9	451	176	3	100.0	1.4	70.6	27.6	0.4
55 to 59 years.....	357	6	243	106	2	100.0	1.7	68.1	29.7	0.5
60 years and over.....	1,171	13	491	661	6	100.0	1.1	41.9	56.5	0.5
1972²										
Male										
Total, 10 years and over.....	23,351	10,380	11,993	936	43	100.0	44.4	51.4	4.0	0.2
10 to 14 years.....	4,384	4,351	31	2	1	100.0	99.2	0.7	(Z)	(Z)
15 to 19 years.....	2,910	2,695	210	4	2	100.0	92.6	7.2	0.1	0.1
20 to 24 years.....	2,351	1,593	743	12	3	100.0	67.8	31.6	0.5	0.1
25 to 29 years.....	2,450	883	1,531	30	6	100.0	36.1	62.5	1.2	0.3
30 to 34 years.....	2,057	359	1,649	42	7	100.0	17.4	80.2	2.0	0.3
35 to 39 years.....	1,791	164	1,573	48	6	100.0	9.2	87.8	2.7	0.3
40 to 44 years.....	1,645	105	1,466	69	5	100.0	6.4	89.1	4.2	0.3
45 to 49 years.....	1,283	55	1,158	67	4	100.0	4.3	90.2	5.2	0.3
50 to 54 years.....	1,319	49	1,160	106	4	100.0	3.7	88.0	8.0	0.3
55 to 59 years.....	642	22	555	63	2	100.0	3.4	86.5	9.8	0.3
60 years and over.....	2,520	103	1,918	494	5	100.0	4.1	76.1	19.6	0.2
Female										
Total, 10 years and over.....	19,565	5,802	12,023	1,688	52	100.0	29.7	61.5	8.6	0.3
10 to 14 years.....	3,451	3,383	66	1	1	100.0	98.0	1.9	(Z)	(Z)
15 to 19 years.....	2,423	1,589	826	5	3	100.0	65.6	34.1	0.2	0.1
20 to 24 years.....	2,212	471	1,718	15	7	100.0	21.3	77.7	0.7	0.3
25 to 29 years.....	2,196	159	2,000	28	9	100.0	7.2	91.1	1.3	0.4
30 to 34 years.....	1,903	68	1,781	46	8	100.0	3.6	93.6	2.4	0.4
35 to 39 years.....	1,539	32	1,442	58	6	100.0	2.1	93.7	3.8	0.4
40 to 44 years.....	1,417	28	1,276	108	5	100.0	1.9	90.0	7.6	0.4
45 to 49 years.....	1,044	16	913	112	3	100.0	1.5	87.4	10.7	0.3
50 to 54 years.....	994	15	756	220	3	100.0	1.5	76.0	22.1	0.3
55 to 59 years.....	543	9	412	121	1	100.0	1.6	75.9	22.2	0.2
60 years and over.....	1,843	33	832	974	4	100.0	1.8	45.2	52.9	0.2

¹Figures exclude 3,437,939 persons in the Tribal Areas and 97,883 non-Pakistanis.²Figures exclude the population of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, the Kohistan Area of Hazara District, and the Tribal Area adjoining Hazara District for which data were not available by age groups. The male population, ages 10 years and over, for these areas was 927,379 of which 506,132 were ever married; the female population, ages 10 years and over, was 857,406 of which 482,769 were ever married.

Note: See appendix table A-10 for a percent distribution of the population by marital status for 1974-75.

Source: Census data are from Pakistan Office of the Census Commissioner, 1962, table 1; and the Pakistan Census Organization, [1979], tables 5 and C.

Table 11. Measures of Age at Marriage, by Sex: 1961 and 1972

Measure	1961		1972	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Minimum legal age at marriage ¹	18	16	18	16
Age at which 25 percent of the population is ever married.....	19	15	21	17
Age at which 50 percent of the population is ever married.....	23	17	25	19
Age at which 75 percent of the population is ever married.....	28	20	30	22

¹With parental consent.

Source: Legal age at marriage is from Piepmeier and Hellyer, 1977, p.2b.

The age at which specified percent of the population is ever married was derived at the U.S. Bureau of the Census by fitting a Makeham model to census data (Pakistan Office of the Census Commissioner, 1962, table 1; and Pakistan Census Organization, [1979], table 5).

**Table 12. Number of Acceptors of Contraception and Prevalence of Contraceptive Use, by Method:
Selected Periods, 1965 to 1977**

(Figures may not add to totals due to rounding. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Method	New acceptors (in thousands)								
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
IUD's ¹	187	338	426	438	343	238	124	107	92
Sterilizations.....	2	2	15	55	10	5	3	3	4
	New acceptors (in thousands)				Users of contraception as a percent of "exposed women" ² , 1975				
	1974	1975	1976	1977					
All methods.....	637	2,086 ³	897 ³	433					6.3
Oral contraceptives.	88	340	208	161					1.2
IUD's.....	114	189	218	40					0.8
Condoms.....	233	1,545	456	227					1.2
Sterilization:									
Male.....	1	3	2	(2)	}				1.2
Female.....	4	8	14	2					
Other.....	196	(NA)	(NA)	1					1.9

¹Data refer to IUD's inserted.

²"Exposed women" is defined as currently married nonpregnant women, ages 50 and under, who consider themselves to be fecund. Also included are those currently married women who either themselves or whose husbands have been sterilized for contraceptive purposes.

³Excludes "other".

Note: Data for 1965-66 refer to September 1965 to midyear 1966 and data for 1966-67 to 1973-74 refer to midyear to midyear. Data for 1974 to 1977 refer to calendar years.

Source: New acceptor data

1965-66 to 1973-74--Pakistan Finance Division, 1978, p. 178.

1974 to 1977--U.S. Agency for International Development, no date a, p. 75; no date b, p. 80; no date c, p. 39; and unpublished data from the Family Planning Services Division, Office of Population, Development Support Bureau, U.S. Agency for International Development.

User data

1975--The 1975 Pakistan Fertility Survey data are from Population Planning Council of Pakistan, 1976, appendix table 4.4.1.

Table 13. Population Ages 15 Years and Over, by Literacy (According to 1972 Definition), Broad Age Groups, and Sex: 1961 and 1972

(Population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Year and age	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total population	Literate population		Total population	Literate population		Total population	Literate population	
		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total
1961 ¹									
Total, 15 years and over.....	22,704	3,497	15.4	12,314	2,899	23.5	10,390	597	5.8
15 to 24 years.....	6,617	1,558	23.6	3,551	1,250	35.2	3,066	308	10.0
25 years and over.....	16,088	1,939	12.1	8,763	1,649	18.8	7,325	290	4.0
1972 ²									
Total, 15 years and over.....	35,082	7,378	21.0	18,967	5,670	29.9	16,114	1,709	10.6
15 to 24 years.....	9,896	3,009	30.4	5,261	2,170	41.2	4,635	839	18.1
25 years and over.....	25,186	4,369	17.3	13,707	3,500	25.5	11,480	869	7.6
25 to 34 years.....	8,606	1,952	22.7	4,507	1,513	33.6	4,099	440	10.7
35 to 44 years.....	6,392	1,151	18.0	3,436	917	26.7	2,956	234	7.9
45 to 54 years.....	4,641	683	14.7	2,602	569	21.9	2,038	114	5.6
55 years and over.....	5,547	583	10.5	3,161	501	15.8	2,385	82	3.5

¹Excludes 3,437,939 persons in the Tribal Areas and 97,883 non-Pakistanis.

²Figures exclude the population of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, the Kohistan Area of Hazara District, and the Tribal Area adjoining Hazara District for which data were not available by age groups. The population, ages 10 years and over, for these areas was 1,844,785 of which 81,318 (4.4 percent) were literate.

Note: To achieve comparability within the present table, literacy was defined as the ability to both read and write in any language with understanding. This is the definition used in the 1972 census. In 1961, although a question was asked on the ability to both read and write, official census publications defined literacy only as the ability to read a short statement in any language with understanding. For a tabulation of the literate population in 1961 according to the 1961 census definition, see appendix table A-11.

Source: Census data are from Pakistan Office of the Census Commissioner, 1962b, table 1; and the Pakistan Census Organization, [1979], tables 7 and D.

Table 14. Population Ages 5 to 19 Years Enrolled in School, by Age and Sex: 1961 and 1973

(Population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Year and age	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total population	Enrolled in school		Total population	Enrolled in school		Total population	Enrolled in school	
		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total
1961 ¹									
Total, 5 to 19 years...	13,814	2,195	15.9	7,470	1,633	21.9	6,344	562	8.9
5 to 9 years.....	6,472	982	15.2	3,456	691	20.0	3,016	291	9.7
10 to 14 years.....	3,808	889	23.3	2,098	674	32.2	1,711	214	12.5
15 to 19 years.....	3,533	324	9.2	1,916	268	14.0	1,617	56	3.5
1973 ²									
Total, 5 to 19 years...	23,319	5,518	23.7	12,759	4,024	31.5	10,561	1,494	14.1
5 to 9 years.....	9,769	1,746	17.9	5,153	1,203	23.3	4,616	544	11.8
10 to 14 years.....	8,045	2,782	34.6	4,491	2,055	45.8	3,554	727	20.4
15 to 19 years.....	5,505	990	18.0	3,115	767	24.6	2,390	223	9.3

¹Excludes 3,437,939 persons in the Tribal Areas and 97,883 non-Pakistanis.

²Excludes data for the Tribal Areas and Malakand Division in the North-West Frontier Province.

Note: Enrollment figures are for the population attending primary and secondary school, colleges and universities, and technical and vocational institutes.

Source: The 1961 census data are from Pakistan Office of the Census Commissioner, no date a, table 24; and the 1973 Housing, Economic, and Demographic Survey data are from Pakistan Census Organization, [1978], Part I, table 5.

Table 15. Population Ages 15 Years and Over Who Have Completed School, by School Level, Broad Age Groups, and Sex: 1961 and 1973

(Population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Year, sex, and age	Population	Persons who have completed at least--					
		Primary school		Secondary school		Higher level	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
1961¹							
Both sexes							
Total, 15 years and over.....	22,704	2,981	13.1	660	2.9	80	0.4
15 to 19 years.....	3,533	801	22.7	111	3.2	3	0.1
20 to 24 years.....	3,083	600	19.5	172	5.6	16	0.5
25 years and over.....	16,088	1,581	9.8	376	2.3	61	0.4
Male							
Total, 15 years and over.....	12,314	2,506	20.4	578	4.7	70	0.6
15 to 19 years.....	1,916	643	33.6	90	4.7	2	0.1
20 to 24 years.....	1,635	496	30.4	148	9.0	12	0.8
25 years and over.....	8,763	1,367	15.6	340	3.9	56	0.6
Female							
Total, 15 years and over.....	10,390	475	4.6	81	0.8	10	0.1
15 to 19 years.....	1,617	158	9.8	22	1.3	1	0.1
20 to 24 years.....	1,448	103	7.1	24	1.6	4	0.3
25 years and over.....	7,325	214	2.9	36	0.5	5	0.1
1973²							
Both sexes							
Total, 15 years and over.....	34,334	7,248	21.1	2,954	8.6	443	1.3
15 to 24 years.....	9,843	3,226	32.8	1,245	12.7	124	1.3
25 to 34 years.....	7,824	1,744	22.3	752	9.6	168	2.2
35 to 49 years.....	8,640	1,354	15.7	533	6.2	110	1.3
50 years and over.....	8,028	924	11.5	424	5.3	42	0.5
Male							
Total, 15 years and over.....	18,719	5,768	30.8	2,338	12.5	360	1.9
15 to 24 years.....	5,442	2,436	44.8	923	17.0	83	1.5
25 to 34 years.....	4,053	1,410	34.8	614	15.2	138	3.4
35 to 49 years.....	4,553	1,136	25.0	463	10.2	100	2.2
50 years and over.....	4,671	786	16.8	337	7.2	39	0.8
Female							
Total, 15 years and over.....	15,616	1,480	9.5	617	3.9	83	0.5
15 to 24 years.....	4,401	790	18.0	322	7.3	40	0.9
25 to 34 years.....	3,771	334	8.8	138	3.7	30	0.8
35 to 49 years.....	4,086	218	5.3	71	1.7	10	0.2
50 years and over.....	3,357	138	4.1	86	2.6	2	0.1

¹Excludes 3,437,939 persons in the Tribal Areas and 97,883 non-Pakistanis.

²Excludes data for the Tribal Areas and Malakand Division in the North-West Frontier Province.

Note: The primary level represents the first 4 years of schooling. Secondary education is a 5-year course, at the end of which the student must pass a matriculation exam. Higher level is defined as having a degree from a university or other institute of higher learning.

Source: The 1961 census data are from Pakistan Office of the Census Commissioner, no date b, table 35; and the 1973 Housing, Economic, and Demographic Survey data are from Pakistan Census Organization, [1978], Part I, table 3.

Table 16. Civilian Economically Active Population, by Age and Sex: 1961 and 1973

(Population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Year and age	Male			Female		
	Total population	Economically active ¹		Total population	Economically active ¹	
		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total
1961¹						
Total, 10 years and over...	14,412	11,641	80.8	12,101	1,122	9.3
10 to 14 years.....	2,098	805	38.4	1,711	81	4.7
15 to 19 years.....	1,916	1,386	72.3	1,617	123	7.6
20 to 24 years.....	1,635	1,438	87.9	1,448	139	9.6
25 to 34 years.....	2,917	2,733	93.7	2,658	282	10.6
35 to 44 years.....	2,166	2,046	94.5	1,829	213	11.7
45 to 54 years.....	1,669	1,574	94.3	1,309	154	11.8
55 to 59 years.....	449	408	91.0	357	37	10.2
60 years and over.....	1,563	1,251	80.1	1,171	93	7.9
1973²						
Total, 10 years and over...	23,210	18,016	77.6	19,169	1,746	9.1
10 to 14 years.....	4,491	1,773	39.5	3,554	368	10.3
15 to 19 years.....	3,115	2,109	67.7	2,390	207	8.6
20 to 24 years.....	2,327	2,034	87.4	2,011	217	10.8
25 to 29 years.....	2,193	2,075	94.6	2,044	176	8.6
30 to 34 years.....	1,860	1,791	96.3	1,727	152	8.8
35 to 39 years.....	1,677	1,627	97.0	1,590	131	8.2
40 to 44 years.....	1,593	1,541	96.7	1,348	116	8.6
45 to 49 years.....	1,283	1,236	96.3	1,149	88	7.7
50 to 54 years.....	1,352	1,275	94.3	974	92	9.5
55 to 59 years.....	645	586	90.8	638	47	7.3
60 to 64 years.....	1,073	918	85.6	697	60	8.6
65 years and over.....	1,601	1,051	65.7	1,048	93	8.9

¹Data are available only for the age distributions shown. Data exclude 3,437,939 persons in the Tribal Areas and 97,883 non-Pakistanis.

²Excludes data for the Tribal Areas and Malakand Division in the North-West Frontier Province.

Note: Data for 1961 and 1973 are not strictly comparable due to slight changes in the definition of economically active population.

Both the 1961 census and the 1973 Housing, Economic, and Demographic (HED) Survey defined economically active as those people who were either working or looking for work in the week prior to the enumerator's visit. In 1961, however, no specific reference period was applied to agricultural workers. The HED Survey excluded unpaid family workers who had worked less than 15 hours (see Pakistan Office of the Census Commissioner, no date g, Introduction; and Latif and Sheikh, 1976, pp. 136-137).

See appendix table A-12 for data on the civilian economically active population in 1974-75.

Source: The 1961 census data are from Pakistan Office of the Census Commissioner, no date g, table 3; and the 1973 HED Survey data are from Pakistan Census Organization, [1978], Part I, table 16.

Table 17. Distribution of Civilian Employed Population, by Sex and Industry: 1961 and 1973

(Population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Industry	Population			Percent		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
1961¹						
Total classified workers.....	12,476	11,386	1,090	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing.....	7,644	6,848	796	61.3	60.1	73.1
Mining and quarrying.....	22	22	(Z)	0.2	0.2	(Z)
Manufacturing.....	1,709	1,571	137	13.7	13.8	12.6
Construction.....	262	258	4	2.1	2.3	0.4
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services.....	25	25	(Z)	0.2	0.2	(Z)
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants, and hotels.....	951	940	12	7.6	8.3	1.1
Transport, storage, and communication....	363	361	2	2.9	3.2	0.2
Finance, insurance, real estate, and business services.....	103	102	1	0.8	0.9	0.1
Community, social, and personal services.	1,398	1,261	137	11.2	11.1	12.5
1973²						
Total classified workers.....	17,022	16,200	822	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing.....	10,069	9,524	545	59.2	58.8	66.3
Mining and quarrying.....	166	133	33	1.0	0.8	4.0
Manufacturing.....	1,421	1,376	46	8.4	8.5	5.6
Construction.....	777	763	14	4.6	4.7	1.7
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services.....	18	17	1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants, and hotels.....	1,592	1,566	25	9.3	9.7	3.0
Transport, storage, and communication....	673	668	5	4.0	4.1	0.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, and business services.....	125	124	1	0.7	0.8	0.2
Community, social, and personal services.	2,180	2,029	151	12.8	12.5	18.4

¹Figures exclude 68,943 males and 26,534 females engaged in activities not adequately defined and 185,772 males and 5,609 females who were unemployed. Also excluded are 3,437,939 persons in the Tribal Areas and 97,883 non-Pakistanis.

²Figures exclude 143,423 males and 15,821 females engaged in activities not adequately defined and 1,672,536 males and 908,384 females who were unemployed. Data were not collected for the Tribal Areas and Malakand Division in the North-West Frontier Province.

Note: Data for 1961 were reclassified by industry at the U.S. Bureau of the Census to be consistent with 1968 International Standard Industrial Classifications (United Nations, 1968).

Data for 1961 and 1973 are not strictly comparable due to slight changes in the definition of the employed population.

Both the 1961 census and the 1973 Housing, Economic, and Demographic (HED) Survey defined the employed population as those persons who, during the reference week, were either working for pay or profit in cash or kind, including unpaid family workers, or had a job but did not work. In 1961, however, no specific reference period was applied to agricultural workers. The HED Survey excluded unpaid family workers who had worked less than 15 hours. (See Pakistan Office of the Census Commissioner, no date g, Introduction; and Latif and Sheikh, 1976, pp.136-137.)

See appendix table A-13 for a percent distribution of the labor force by industry for 1974-75.

Source: The 1961 census data are from Pakistan Office of the Census Commissioner, no date c, West Pakistan section, table 8; and the 1973 Housing, Economic, and Demographic Survey data are from Pakistan Census Organization, [1978], Part I, table 17.

Table 18. Distribution of Civilian Employed Population, by Sex and Occupation: 1961 and 1973

(Population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Year and occupation	Population			Percent		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
1961¹						
Total classified workers.....	12,477	11,387	1,090	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and related workers.....	225	194	32	1.8	1.7	2.9
Administrative, managerial, clerical, and related workers.....	473	468	5	3.8	4.1	0.4
Sales workers.....	774	764	10	6.2	6.7	0.9
Agricultural, fishing, trapping, and logging workers.....	7,657	6,862	795	61.4	60.3	72.9
Mining, quarrying, and related workers...	17	17	(2)	0.1	0.1	(2)
Transport and communication workers.....	294	293	1	2.4	2.6	0.1
Manufacturing and mechanical workers.....	1,586	1,449	137	12.7	12.7	12.5
Construction workers and general laborers	732	712	20	5.9	6.3	1.8
Service, sport, entertainment, and recreational workers.....	719	627	91	5.8	5.5	8.4
1973²						
Total classified workers.....	17,025	16,229	796	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and related workers.....	879	798	81	5.2	4.9	10.1
Administrative and managerial workers....	104	100	4	0.6	0.6	0.5
Clerical and related workers.....	571	561	9	3.4	3.5	1.2
Sales workers.....	1,454	1,435	19	8.5	8.8	2.4
Service workers.....	736	662	74	4.3	4.1	9.3
Agricultural, animal husbandry and forestry workers, fishermen, and hunters	9,719	9,183	536	57.1	56.6	67.4
Production and related workers, transport equipment operators, and laborers.....	3,562	3,490	73	20.9	21.5	9.1

¹Figures exclude 68,453 males and 26,439 females of unknown occupation and 185,772 males and 5,609 females who were part of the economically active population yet were unemployed. Also excluded are 3,437,939 persons in the Tribal Areas and 97,883 non-Pakistanis.

²Figures exclude 114,704 males and 41,797 females of unknown occupation and 1,672,536 males and 908,384 females who were part of the economically active population yet were unemployed. Data were not collected for the Tribal Areas and Malakand Division in the North-West Frontier Province.

Note: Data for 1961 and 1973 are not strictly comparable due to slight changes in the definition of the employed population (see note to table 17).

See appendix table A-13 for a percent distribution of the labor force by occupation for 1974-75.

Source: The 1961 census data are from Pakistan Office of the Census Commissioner, no date c, West Pakistan section, table 1-A; and the 1973 Housing, Economic, and Demographic Survey data are from Pakistan Census Organization, [1978], Part I, table 17.

Table 19. Distribution of the Civilian Agricultural and Nonagricultural Employed Populations, by Status and Sex: 1961 and 1973

(Population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Sex and status	1961 ¹		1973 ²			
	Nonagricultural		Agricultural		Nonagricultural	
	Population	Percent	Population	Percent	Population	Percent
BOTH SEXES						
Total classified workers.....	4,928	100.0	10,069	100.0	6,953	100.0
Employers and workers on own account..	2,753	55.9	5,727	56.9	3,448	49.6
Salaried employees and wage earners...	1,865	37.9	946	9.4	2,765	39.8
Unpaid family workers.....	310	6.3	3,396	33.7	740	10.6
MALE						
Total classified workers.....	4,608	100.0	9,524	100.0	6,676	100.0
Employers and workers on own account..	2,586	56.1	5,642	59.2	3,341	50.0
Salaried employees and wage earners...	1,774	38.5	899	9.4	2,641	39.6
Unpaid family workers.....	247	5.4	2,983	31.3	694	10.4
FEMALE						
Total classified workers.....	320	100.0	545	100.0	277	100.0
Employers and workers on own account..	167	52.1	84	15.5	107	38.7
Salaried employees and wage earners...	91	28.3	47	8.6	123	44.6
Unpaid family workers.....	63	19.5	414	75.9	46	16.7

¹Data for agricultural workers (6,847,659 males and 796,245 females) by status were not available for 1961. Data on the 1961 nonagricultural employed population were adjusted at the U.S. Bureau of the Census to exclude all workers in the agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing industry as well as 185,772 males and 5,609 females who were unemployed. Due to grouping into categories in the census publication, 68,943 males and 26,534 females who were classified by status but not by industry are still included in the nonagricultural employed population. Data from the 1961 census exclude 3,437,939 persons in the Tribal Areas and 97,883 non-Pakistanis.

²Figures exclude 1,672,536 males and 908,384 females who were unemployed. Also excluded are 143,423 males and 15,821 females of unknown sector. Data were not collected for the Tribal Areas and Malakand Division in the North-West Frontier Province.

Note: Data for 1961 and 1973 are not strictly comparable due to slight changes in the definition of the employed population (see note to table 17).

See appendix table A-14 for a percent distribution of the civilian agricultural and non-agricultural employed populations by status for 1974-75.

Source: The 1961 census data are from Pakistan Office of the Census Commissioner, no date d, tables 8 and 9; and the 1973 Housing, Economic, and Demographic Survey data are from Pakistan Census Organization, [1978], Part I, table 17.

Table 20. Distribution of Households, by Number of Persons: 1960 and 1972

(Numbers in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Persons per household	1960 ¹				1972 Households ²	
	Households		Population in households		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
All households.....	7,160	100.0	39,536	100.0	9,881	100.0
1 person.....	355	5.0	355	0.9	475	4.8
2 persons.....	640	8.9	1,281	3.2	770	7.8
3 persons.....	857	12.0	2,571	6.5	910	9.2
4 persons.....	1,047	14.6	4,190	10.6	1,159	11.7
5 persons.....	1,080	15.1	5,400	13.7	1,444	14.6
6 persons.....	966	13.5	5,794	14.7	1,577	16.0
7 persons.....	748	10.5	5,239	13.3	1,172	11.9
8 persons.....	525	7.3	4,201	10.6	919	9.3
9 persons or more.....	941	13.1	10,506	26.6	1,454	14.7
OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEASURES						
Mean number of persons per household.....	5.5	(X)	(X)	(X)	6.4	(X)
Median number of persons per household.....	5.1	(X)	(X)	(X)	5.6	(X)

¹Data were not collected for the Tribal Areas.²Excluded 7,405 "homeless households" and 4,645 "institutional households" for which data on persons per household are not available.

Note: A household is defined as "a single person living alone or a group of persons living and eating together which may include family members, relatives, friends, servants, and other non-relatives. Eating together implied a common cooking arrangement".

Source: Census data as reported in Pakistan Office of the Census Commissioner, no date e, tables 1 and 3; and the Pakistan Census Organization, [1979], table 9.

Table 21. Population, by Urban and Rural Residence and Size of Urban Locality: 1961 and 1972

(For meaning of symbols, see text)

Area	1961 ¹			1972		
	Number	Population	Percent of total country	Number	Population	Percent of total country
Total Country.....	(X)	42,880,377	100.0	(X)	65,309,340	100.0
Urban areas ²	315	9,654,572	22.5	431	16,593,651	25.4
Localities with 500,000 or more inhabitants.....	2	3,209,075	7.5	6	6,846,474	10.5
Localities with 100,000-500,000 inhabitants.....	10	2,476,492	5.8	18	2,963,533	4.5
Localities with 50,000-100,000 inhabitants.....	10	702,269	1.6	22	1,514,518	2.3
Localities with 25,000-50,000 inhabitants.....	30	1,100,441	2.6	52	1,808,656	2.8
Localities with 10,000-25,000 inhabitants.....	78	1,149,870	2.7	159	2,433,294	3.7
Localities with less than 10,000 inhabitants.....	185	1,016,425	2.4	176	1,027,176	1.6
Rural areas.....	(X)	33,225,805	77.5	(X)	48,715,689	74.6

¹Excludes 97,883 non-Pakistanis.

²Urban areas are defined as "those having a municipal corporation, municipal committee, cantonment board, or town committee. In general, an area was designated as urban if it had a concentration of population of at least 5,000 persons in a continuous collection of houses and if the community sense was well developed and the community maintained public utilities such as roads, street lighting, a water supply, and sanitary arrangements. In special cases, a few areas that had urban characteristics but had a population of fewer than 5,000 were also treated as urban." (Latif and Sheikh, 1976, p. 137).

Source: Census data as reported in Pakistan Office of the Census Commissioner, no date b, statement 3-E; and Pakistan Census Organization, [1979], tables 2, 3, and E.

Table 22. Foreign-Born Population, by Country of Birth: 1961 and 1973

Country of birth	1961 ¹	1973 ²
All countries.....	5,678,530	5,500,038
India.....	35,596,139	5,254,676
Bangladesh.....	33,884	77,027
Afghanistan.....	27,802	35,696
Iran.....	6,983	132,639
Burma.....	2,010	
Indonesia.....	1,263	
Arabian Peninsula countries.....	1,157	
China.....	952	
Iraq.....	613	
Sri Lanka.....	317	
Other countries.....	7,410	
Foreign-born population as percent of total population.....	14.4	9.1

¹Data from the 1961 census exclude 3,437,939 persons in the Tribal Areas and 97,883 non-Pakistanis of which 81,031 were Afghans.

²Excludes data for the Tribal Areas and Malakand Division in the North-West Frontier Province.

³Includes Nepal.

Source: The 1961 census data are from Pakistan Office of the Census Commissioner, no date a, tables 8 and 10; and the 1973 Housing, Economic, and Demographic Survey data are from Pakistan Census Organization, [1978], Part I. table 12.

Appendix

Technical Notes

SUMMARY

The demographic data presented in this profile cover primarily the period 1950 to 1979. Highly deficient registration of births and deaths requires the estimation of fertility and mortality parameters through the use of census and survey information. After an analysis of all available census and survey data, fertility and mortality estimates were derived and the 1961 and 1972 censuses were evaluated.

FERTILITY

Fertility estimates shown in this profile are based primarily on sample survey data. The types of data available and analyzed from each source are as follows:

1. 1960 Housing Census—total births in the last 12 months.
2. 1962 to 1965 Population Growth Estimation Surveys—births by age of mother for 1963 to 1965; total births for 1962.
3. 1968-69 National Impact Survey—children ever born and births in the last 12 months for currently married women, by age of mother.
4. 1968, 1969, and 1971 Population Growth Survey—births in the last 12 months, by age of mother.
5. 1973 Housing, Economic, and Demographic Survey—children ever born and period since last live birth, by age of mother.
6. 1975 Pakistan Fertility Survey—children ever born and pregnancy history data, by age of mother.

Fertility estimates based on reported data from these surveys are presented in appendix tables A-6 and A-8. In each case, the unadjusted data appear to reflect a considerable degree of underreporting so that total fertility and crude rates are underestimated.

National Sample Surveys carried out from 1959 to 1961 in rural areas asked questions on births and deaths. However, estimates from these surveys were never published due to the poor quality of the data.

1963 to 1965 Estimates

The Population Growth Estimation (PGE) Surveys collected information using a dual record system. Estimates are

available from the cross-sectional (CS) and longitudinal registration (LR) methods of collection, as well as from the application of the Chandrasekaran-Deming (CD) technique. Because of the large extent of underreporting, results from the CS system were excluded from further analysis. The Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (1971, pp. 90-91) also found problems with the CS estimates and excluded these estimates from their final analysis of the PGE results.

The LR estimate of the 1963-65 total fertility rate was 6.09 and is generally considered to be an underestimation of the fertility level. However, use of the Chandrasekaran-Deming technique can have its own drawbacks. There may be biases in using the technique such as employing overly rigorous matching criteria that result in an overestimation of births. The estimate of the 1963-65 total fertility rate using the CD technique was 7.95 and most likely overestimates fertility. Consequently, the LR and CD estimates can be considered the lower and upper bounds of the fertility level. However, the relative weight which should be given to each estimate in order to obtain the actual level of fertility is not known. Other investigators (Haq, 1964; and Afzal, 1977) have accepted a total fertility rate of about 7.0 for the 1963-65 period, which is equal to the average of LR and CD levels of fertility. Therefore, for the profile, the average CD-LR age-specific fertility rates for each year, 1963, 1964, and 1965 (age-specific fertility rates were not available from the 1962 PGE) were averaged (to minimize random fluctuations) and accepted as the preliminary estimate of fertility for the 1963-65 period. In the final analysis, these fertility rates were adjusted slightly upward (from a preliminary total fertility rate of 7.02 to a final total fertility rate of 7.03) to be consistent with the adjusted 1972 population under age 20 which was based on the results of the Census Evaluation Survey (for further discussion, see census evaluation section).

1968 to 1971 Estimates

No final estimates of fertility were accepted based on the 1968-69 National Impact Survey (NIS) and the 1968, 1969, and 1971 Population Growth Surveys (PGS), although considerable analysis was done using data from these surveys. From the 1968-69 NIS, only children ever born for currently married women and marital age-specific fertility rates were available. Age-specific fertility rates and children ever born

for all women were estimated from the NIS data using the marital status distribution from the 1968 Population Growth Survey. This information was then used to apply the Brass (1968) fertility estimation technique. Because of the very irregular P/F ratios, the Brass estimates were not accepted for the profile.

Information on children ever born was not available from the 1968, 1969, and 1971 Population Growth Surveys. Nevertheless, several assumptions were made to estimate children ever born from a distribution of births in the last 12 months, by birth order. Using these estimated children ever born from each PGS and children ever born from the 1975 Pakistan Fertility Survey, the Arriaga fertility technique (Arriaga and Anderson, 1976) was applied to estimate age-specific fertility rates. The results in this case were not accepted because of the inconsistencies in the fertility patterns produced and due to estimated total fertility rates greater than 8.

The Brass fertility technique was also applied to the estimated children ever born and the reported age-specific fertility rates (see appendix table A-6) from each PGS. Here the resulting values were rejected because of the erratic P/F ratios and the uncertainty as to the validity of the assumptions used to estimate the average children ever born.

1973 to 1975 Estimates

In this period, two surveys were available for analysis—the 1973 Housing, Economic, and Demographic (HED) Survey and the 1975 Pakistan Fertility Survey (PFS). The 1973 HED Survey data on children ever born and period since last birth appear to underestimate fertility (see average number of children ever born in appendix table A-9). Because of the irregular distribution of last births occurring in the 12 months prior to the survey (e.g., 11 percent of these births were reported to have occurred to women over age 45 and there was extensive heaping on 12 months), these data were not used in further analysis (see age-specific fertility rates in appendix table A-6).

The Brass fertility technique was applied using children ever born from the HED Survey and the pattern of unadjusted age-specific fertility rates from the Pakistan Fertility Survey. These results implied a total fertility rate below 6.0 which was lower than that found in the PFS (6.3), and below the range of fertility level accepted for Pakistan by the Pakistan Population Planning Division, [1977].

For 1974-75, information was analyzed from the Pakistan Fertility Survey. Unadjusted age-specific fertility rates as given by the survey are believed to exhibit some degree of underreporting of births, since the crude birth rate of 41 from the survey is lower than the estimate of the Pakistan Population Planning Division of 44.5 for 1977, and significantly lower than the United Nations (1979) estimate of 47 for 1970-75. The results obtained by applying the Brass fertility technique to the PFS data yielded slightly fluctuating P/F ratios. Since the ratios were generally consistent, the average of the fertility rates based on the

P_2/F_2 and P_3/F_3 ratios (see appendix table A-6) was accepted for the profile for the 1974-75 period.

1979 Projection Assumptions

Fertility assumptions for 1979 (see appendix table A-3) were made considering the accepted 1963-65 and 1974-75 age-specific fertility rates (see table 7). For the upper projection series, the very slight rate of decline in the total fertility rate (TFR) from 1963-65 to 1974-75 (TFR of 7.03 and 7.02, respectively) was assumed to continue to 1979, giving a TFR of 7.01.

For the middle projection series, the TFR was assumed to decline at a slightly faster rate than in the past, reaching a level one-tenth of a child lower than that reached in the upper series by 1979 (middle series TFR = 6.91).

The lower projection series TFR for 1979 was then obtained by assuming a further decline of one-tenth of a child from the medium series, giving a TFR of 6.81.

Age-specific fertility rates were estimated by interpolation of 1974-75 estimated age-specific fertility rates and a set of age-specific fertility rates having a TFR of 5.00 and a high fertility, late peak, type A age pattern (United Nations, 1965, p. 110). The weights used for interpolating the 1979 age-specific fertility rates for each series were calculated considering the 1974-75 estimated TFR of 7.02, the TFR of 5.00, and the 1979 projected TFR for each respective series (see appendix table A-3).

MORTALITY

As with fertility, information on deaths from the vital registration system is not of sufficient quality to use in estimating mortality levels in Pakistan. The major sources of mortality estimates are sample surveys.

In the 1960 Housing Census, information was collected on deaths in the household in the last 12 months; however, the total crude death rate of 6.8 per 1,000 population indicated extensive underreporting of deaths. Interestingly, the infant death rate of 190 based on information from the same census indicates that infant deaths may have been better reported than births (Pakistan Office of the Census Commissioner, no date e).

Estimates

From the 1962 to 1965 Population Growth Estimation (PGE) Surveys, information on deaths, by age and sex, were available from the cross-sectional (CS) and longitudinal registration (LR) systems and from the Chandrasekaran-Deming (CD) method. Both the CS and LR estimates were found to produce levels of life expectancy at birth above 54 years and were not accepted based on the comparison with other life tables (Yusuf, 1967; Technical Sub-committee for Planning Division, 1968) estimated from the PGE data. The level of mortality derived by employing the average of the 1962 to 1965 CD age-sex-specific mortality rates gave life expectancies at birth closer to those of the previously published life tables cited above; however, the pattern of the mortality rates was irregular, especially for females.

Life tables, by sex, based on the 1962 to 1965 data were then derived as follows:

1. Age-specific mortality rates, adjusted by the Chandrasekaran-Deming method, from each year of the PGE surveys were averaged for ages 1 to 4 years, and for subsequent 5-year age groups to age 59 years.
2. An age-specific rate for the age group 60 to 64 years was graphically extrapolated.
3. Age-specific mortality rates were obtained for 5-year age groups from ages 65 to 79 years by assuming the age-specific rates followed the Gompertz law of mortality ($\mu_x = Bc^x$) from ages 55 to 79 years.
4. Infant mortality was obtained by inflating LR deaths under age 1 year by the ratio of CD deaths ages 1 to 9 years to LR deaths ages 1 to 9 years and dividing by CD births.

The infant mortality rate for 1962-65 was adjusted since the comparison of LR deaths to CD deaths by age implied that infant deaths were more completely covered than deaths at ages 1 to 9 years. Believing this to be unlikely, LR infant deaths were inflated by the coverage implied for deaths ages 1 to 9 years by sex; support was given to this estimate of infant mortality as a result of an application of the Feeney (1976) method to data from the 1968-69 National Impact Survey.

5. For males, the data were smoothed by applying a three-point moving average of the logarithms of the age-specific mortality rates over the ages 15 to 59 years. For females, since the pattern of the rates was more irregular than that for males, stronger smoothing was necessary. Thus, a five-point moving average of the logarithms of the age-specific mortality rates was applied over the age range 15 to 74 years.
6. Final life tables (see table 5) for each sex were obtained using the smoothed age-specific mortality rates, the adjusted infant mortality rates, and Coale-Demeny (1966) separation factors for ages under 1 year and 1 to 4 years from the south region model life tables.

Deaths by age and sex were also available from the 1968, 1969, and 1971 Population Growth Surveys (PGS). Unadjusted and smoothed age-specific mortality rates both resulted in life expectancies at birth at levels previously rejected in the analysis of CS and LR estimates from the PGE (see discussion above). No Chandrasekaran-Deming estimates are available from the PGS surveys. Life tables using PGS data (Farooqui and Alam, 1974) had previously been calculated. These life tables were not accepted for the following reasons: (a) apparent underreporting of deaths (e.g., the implied crude death rate was at the very low level obtained by the CS system of the PGE); (b) multiple problems with the PGS survey itself (see fertility section); (c) overestimation of mortality at the older ages (65 years and over) as a result of the life table procedure used to calculate person-years lived for the open-ended age group; and (d) inconsistently low infant mortality in relation to the 1962-65 estimated level and the estimated level for 1971 (see below for 1971 estimate).

Data on children ever born and children surviving were available from the 1968-69 National Impact Survey, the 1973 Housing, Economic, and Demographic Survey (by sex), and the 1975 Pakistan Fertility Survey (by sex). The Feeney (1976) method and the Brass (1968) mortality technique [and modifications developed by Sullivan (1972) and Trussell (1975)] were applied to these data.

The results of the Feeney method from the 1968-69 National Impact Survey were consistent with the infant mortality accepted for the 1962-65 life table (see discussion above).

The Housing, Economic, and Demographic Survey results were rejected, since extensive underreporting of children ever born is indicated in this survey (see appendix table A-9. Also, see section on fertility).

From the 1975 Pakistan Fertility Survey, the average of the infant mortality estimates implied by the Sullivan technique for age groups of women 20 to 24, 25 to 29, and 30 to 34 was accepted. Using procedures developed by Trussell, this estimate of infant mortality was found to apply approximately to 1971. Sullivan was selected over the methods listed above since the sex differential in infant mortality implied by this method was closest to that estimated for 1962-65.

Using the estimated 1971 infant mortality rates from the 1975 PFS and the logit technique (see Brass, 1975) with the 1962-65 life tables as standards, life tables, by sex, for 1971 were derived and accepted (see appendix table A-4).

Techniques developed by Arriaga (1968) and Brass (1975) were also applied when data were available. The Arriaga technique for estimating the level of mortality based on stable population theory and the Brass technique for estimating underreporting of deaths were applied to the information from the Population Growth Surveys. Due to various inconsistencies in the data (particularly age misreporting), the results produced for both of these techniques were rejected.

1979 Projection Assumptions

Mortality assumptions for 1979 (see appendix table A-5) were identical for each of the projection series. The 1979 life expectancies at birth were derived assuming a one-third year improvement per year from the 1971 level of life expectancy at birth for both sexes (see appendix table A-4 for the 1971 life tables, by sex). A slightly faster pace of improvement per year was assumed for females (.40 years) than for males (.27 years).

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Net international migration for this profile was assumed to be nil. Prior to 1972, significant gross movement of population occurred between India and Pakistan and between Bangladesh and Pakistan. However, the net transfer of population has not been of major importance. Since 1972, an outflow of population to Arab countries (mainly Saudi Arabia) has taken place. The net movement to Saudi Arabia from Pakistan from 1972 to 1976 was slightly over 100,000 persons (Saudi Arabia, Central Department of Statistics,

[1977]). For the 1970 to 1976 period, just over 20,000 Pakistanis entered the United States. However, data on persons migrating to Pakistan and, most importantly, data on the exchange of persons between Pakistan and neighboring countries (mainly Afghanistan and India) are not available. Considering only these 120,000 Pakistani emigrants would represent an average annual emigration rate of 0.2 per 1,000 population during 1970-76. Due to the lack of necessary data to determine the net flow of migration into and out of Pakistan, net international migration was assumed to be nil through 1985.

CENSUS EVALUATION

Since the partitioning of the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent in 1947, there have been three censuses in Pakistan—February 28, 1951; February 1, 1961; and September 16, 1972. The latter census was the first taken since East Pakistan became the independent state of Bangladesh.

After the 1961 census, a post-enumeration quality check (PEQC) was undertaken which found that the coverage of the 1961 census was essentially complete. Subsequent analysis by several researchers (Bean, et al., 1968; Haq, 1964; Krotki, 1963; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1965; and 1970) estimated that the 1961 census was underenumerated by 7 to 12 percent.

The 1972 census was conducted in three phases: the household listing, the "Big Count" (complete enumeration), and the Housing, Economic, and Demographic (HED) Survey. Following the "Big Count", a Census Evaluation Survey (CES) was conducted. This survey determined that the overall rate of underenumeration in the 1972 census was 6.3 percent. It has been argued (Bean, 1974) that this coverage error estimate may be incorrect and that, in fact, the census total may represent an overcount of the population. Since the areas (Sind, Baluchistan, and North-West Frontier Provinces) in which overenumeration is argued to have taken place constitute only one-fourth of the population of Pakistan, it was decided that an overenumeration for the total population of the country was unlikely. In the absence of other information, the overall estimate of underenumeration based on data from the 1972 Census Evaluation Survey was accepted. Also accepted from the survey were the estimates, by 10-year age groups and sex, of the net census errors in the 1972 census for ages 20 years and over. Only the total net census error, by sex, for the broad age group ages 0 to 19 years was accepted (i.e., the estimates by 5-year age groups available for ages under 20 years were not used). Analysis of the unadjusted 1972 census indicated that it was highly unlikely that the age group 5 to 9 years was underenumerated to the extent indicated by the survey.

The analysis of the 1972 census to estimate the census error for individual age groups proceeded as follows:

1. After inflation of the census age (broad age groups) and sex distribution for the percent net census age (broad age groups) and sex distribution for the percent net census error estimated by the CES (which ended at an estimated census error for the age group 50 years and over), the

populations, by sex, for ages 50 to 59, 60 to 69, and 70 and over were determined using Coale-Demeny (1966) south region stable population distributions consistent with the preliminary accepted mortality and fertility levels. It was decided to use Coale-Demeny stable populations to split the 50 years and over groups since an upward shifting of age was obvious from examination of the 1972 unadjusted census distribution.

2. The adjusted total population, for each sex, in 10-year age groups was split into 5-year groups using formulas given by Arriaga (1968). This 5-year distribution for ages 20 and over was accepted as final.
3. The 1972 population in 5-year age groups obtained in step 2 was reverse survived to 1952 and then projected to 1972 based on estimated fertility and mortality rates for 1952 to 1972. Fertility was based on the average of the 1962-65 longitudinal registration and Chandrasekaran-Deming age-specific fertility rates and on the 1974-75 Pakistan Fertility Survey estimated rates (see table 7 and appendix table A-6). Mortality was based on the 1962-65 and the 1971 estimated life tables (see table 5, appendix table A-4, and the mortality section). For the 1952 to 1964 period, fertility was assumed to be constant at the 1964 level. The trend of mortality (life expectancy at birth) from 1952 to 1962 follows the United Nations (1977, p. 31) estimated trend in improvement of life expectancy at birth (0.6 years per year) for the 1950-55 to 1960-65 periods. Life tables, by sex, for 1952, 1957, 1962, 1967, and 1972 were calculated based on an estimated set of q_x values for each of these years. For 1952 through 1967, the q_x values were based on the q_x values from the 1962-65 empirical life tables (see table 5) and the relative change observed between two sets of q_x values from Coale and Demeny south region model life tables with life expectancies at birth similar to those estimated for 1962-65 and each year, 1952, 1957, 1962, and 1967. For 1972, the same procedure was used, but with an empirical table for 1971 (see appendix table A-4).
4. Comparison of the projected population under age 20 obtained in step 3 with the adjusted census population under age 20 obtained in step 1 showed that the adjusted population was 0.1 percent higher. Consequently, age-specific fertility rates for the 1952 to 1964 period were raised slightly and the reverse survival/projection procedure was followed again. This procedure produced the accepted age-sex distribution for the population under age 20 for 1972.

It should be noted that the adjusted fertility estimates for 1952 to 1964 represented only a 0.1-percent increase over the average of the longitudinal registration and Chandrasekaran-Deming estimates given by the Population Growth Estimation surveys for the period 1963 to 1965.

The final adjustment of the 1961 census was then obtained through reverse survival of the accepted 1972 adjusted census using estimated mortality rates for the intercensal period. See the adjusted populations for 1972 and 1961 in table 2 and appendix table A-2, respectively.

**Table A-1. Enumerated Census Population, by Age and Sex:
September 1972**

(In thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages.....	62,462	33,394	29,068
0 to 4 years.....	9,413	4,725	4,688
5 to 9 years.....	10,131	5,317	4,815
10 to 14 years.....	7,835	4,384	3,451
15 to 19 years.....	5,333	2,910	2,423
20 to 24 years.....	4,562	2,351	2,212
25 to 29 years.....	4,646	2,450	2,196
30 to 34 years.....	3,960	2,057	1,903
35 to 39 years.....	3,330	1,791	1,539
40 to 44 years.....	3,063	1,645	1,417
45 to 49 years.....	2,328	1,283	1,044
50 to 54 years.....	2,313	1,319	994
55 to 59 years.....	1,184	642	543
60 to 64 years.....	1,772	1,042	731
65 to 69 years.....	714	402	312
70 to 74 years.....	904	524	380
75 years and over.....	973	553	420

Note: Excludes the population of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, the Kohistan Area of Hazara District, and the Tribal Area adjoining Hazara District for which data were available only by sex and two age breakdowns. The male population of these areas was 1,439,637 of which 512,258 were under 10 years of age; the female population was 1,407,820 of which 490,414 were under 10 years of age.

Source: Pakistan Census Organization, [1979], tables 4, A, and B.

Table A-2. Enumerated and Adjusted Census Population, by Age and Sex: February 1961

(In thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Age	Enumerated ¹						Adjusted		
	Pakistan excluding Tribal Areas			Tribal Areas					
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages.....	39,442	21,168	18,274	3,438	1,792	1,646	51,167	27,265	23,902
0 to 4 years.....	6,458	3,301	3,157	184	94	90	8,789	4,556	4,233
5 to 9 years.....	6,472	3,456	3,016	177	94	84	6,728	3,539	3,189
10 to 14 years.....	3,808	2,098	1,711	208	113	95	5,521	2,874	2,647
15 to 19 years.....	3,533	1,916	1,617				4,839	2,516	2,323
20 to 24 years.....	3,083	1,635	1,448	170	87	82	4,365	2,288	2,077
25 to 29 years.....	3,042	1,586	1,456				3,769	1,991	1,778
30 to 34 years.....	2,532	1,330	1,202	147	78	69	3,201	1,717	1,483
35 to 39 years.....	2,084	1,126	958				2,907	1,590	1,317
40 to 44 years.....	1,911	1,040	871	98	55	43	2,676	1,497	1,180
45 to 49 years.....	1,513	842	671				2,275	1,286	990
50 to 54 years.....	1,466	827	639	59	34	25	1,842	1,043	799
55 to 59 years.....	805	449	357				1,413	793	620
60 years and over.....	2,734	1,563	1,171	62	36	26	2,841	1,575	1,266
Unknown age.....	-	-	-	2,333	1,201	1,132	-	-	-

¹Excludes 97,883 non-Pakistanis, of whom 56,714 are males.

Source: Enumerated census population is given in Pakistan Office of the Census Commissioner, no date b, chapter 4, table 10; chapter 5, tables 13 and 14; and chapter 9, tables 1 and 4 (sections I and II). For a description of the adjustment of the census, see the Technical Notes in the appendix.

Table A-3. Estimated and Projected Total and Age-Specific Fertility Rates: 1974-75 and 1979

Age	Estimated 1974-75	Projected 1979		
		High series	Inter-mediate series	Low series
Age-specific fertility rates (per 1,000 women)				
15 to 19 years.....	116	116	113	110
20 to 24 years.....	298	298	294	291
25 to 29 years.....	352	352	348	345
30 to 34 years.....	296	296	292	289
35 to 39 years.....	228	228	224	220
40 to 44 years.....	104	104	101	99
45 to 49 years.....	9	9	9	9
Total fertility rate (per woman).....	7.02	7.01	6.91	6.81

Source:

1974-75-- See table 7 and the Technical Notes in the appendix.
1979-- See the Technical Notes in the appendix.

Table A-4. Estimated Life Table Values, by Sex: 1971

Sex and age interval (x to x+n)	$1,000 n q_x$	l_x	$d_n x$	$L_n x$	$1,000 m_n x$	e_x
MALE						
0 to 1 year.....	139.7	100,000	13,967	90,642	154.1	50.2
1 to 5 years.....	89.1	86,033	7,667	322,970	23.7	57.2
5 to 10 years.....	20.4	78,366	1,600	387,828	4.1	58.7
10 to 15 years.....	10.9	76,766	840	381,729	2.2	54.9
15 to 20 years.....	15.4	75,926	1,166	376,715	3.1	50.5
20 to 25 years.....	18.9	74,760	1,412	370,272	3.8	46.2
25 to 30 years.....	21.2	73,349	1,557	362,851	4.3	42.1
30 to 35 years.....	22.8	71,792	1,639	354,861	4.6	37.9
35 to 40 years.....	27.1	70,153	1,899	346,016	5.5	33.8
40 to 45 years.....	33.1	68,254	2,260	335,620	6.7	29.6
45 to 50 years.....	44.0	65,994	2,901	322,719	9.0	25.6
50 to 55 years.....	60.5	63,094	3,818	305,923	12.5	21.6
55 to 60 years.....	89.6	59,276	5,308	283,108	18.8	17.8
60 to 65 years.....	136.5	53,968	7,366	251,423	29.3	14.4
65 to 70 years.....	209.5	46,601	9,762	208,603	46.8	11.2
70 to 75 years.....	315.2	36,840	11,613	155,165	74.8	8.5
75 to 80 years.....	460.8	25,226	11,623	97,074	119.7	6.3
80 years and over.....	1,000.0	13,603	13,603	62,238	218.6	4.6
FEMALE						
0 to 1 year.....	144.3	100,000	14,433	90,619	159.3	47.1
1 to 5 years.....	132.8	85,567	11,359	310,905	36.5	54.0
5 to 10 years.....	22.5	74,208	1,670	366,863	4.6	58.1
10 to 15 years.....	16.3	72,537	1,185	359,724	3.3	54.3
15 to 20 years.....	22.9	71,352	1,632	352,682	4.6	50.2
20 to 25 years.....	23.9	69,721	1,668	344,434	4.8	46.3
25 to 30 years.....	27.2	68,053	1,848	335,646	5.5	42.4
30 to 35 years.....	31.1	66,205	2,058	325,882	6.3	38.5
35 to 40 years.....	35.8	64,148	2,295	315,002	7.3	34.7
40 to 45 years.....	38.6	61,853	2,390	303,292	7.9	30.8
45 to 50 years.....	42.0	59,464	2,499	291,071	8.6	27.0
50 to 55 years.....	50.7	56,965	2,889	277,601	10.4	23.1
55 to 60 years.....	70.1	54,076	3,790	260,904	14.5	19.2
60 to 65 years.....	108.0	50,286	5,431	237,853	22.8	15.4
65 to 70 years.....	173.7	44,855	7,793	204,793	38.1	12.0
70 to 75 years.....	283.1	37,062	10,492	159,080	66.0	9.0
75 to 80 years.....	435.8	26,570	11,580	103,901	111.4	6.5
80 years and over.....	1,000.0	14,990	14,990	69,883	214.5	4.7

Note: x = Exact age at beginning of age interval, in years.
 n = Length of age interval, in years.

$1,000 n q_x$ = Number of deaths occurring between age x and age $x+n$ per 1,000 persons alive at exact age x $\left(\frac{d_n x}{l_x} \times 1,000 \right)$.

l_x = Number of persons living at exact age x .

$d_n x$ = Number of deaths occurring between age x and age $x+n$.

$L_n x$ = Number of persons living between age x and age $x+n$.

$1,000 m_n x$ = Number of deaths occurring between age x and age $x+n$ per 1,000 persons living between age x and age $x+n$ $\left(\frac{d_n x}{L_n x} \times 1,000 \right)$.

e_x = Average number of years of life remaining for those alive at exact age x .

Source: See table 4 and the Technical Notes in the appendix.

**Table A-5. Estimated and Projected Life Expectancies at Birth:
1971 and 1979**

Year	Life expectancy at birth (years)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
ESTIMATED			
1971.....	48.7	50.2	47.1
PROJECTED			
1979.....	51.3	52.3	50.3

Source: Life expectancies at birth for 1971 were derived from life tables generated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (see appendix table A-4). The 1979 life expectancies were derived assuming an improvement in life expectancy at birth for both sexes of one-third year per calendar year, with a slightly faster pace of improvement assumed for females than for males.

Table A-6. Alternate Estimates of Total and Age-Specific Fertility Rates, From Selected Sources: Selected Periods, 1963 to 1975

Age	Population Growth Estimation Survey							1973 Housing, Economic, and Demographic Survey	
	Longitudinal registration (LR)			Chandrasekaran-Deming (CD) estimates			Average of LR-CD estimates		
	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965	1963-65		1972-73
Age-specific fertility rate (per 1,000 women)									
15 to 19 years.....	116	112	89	135	138	106	120	36	
20 to 24 years.....	239	237	188	311	339	257	265	132	
25 to 29 years.....	307	281	273	370	381	355	332	155	
30 to 34 years.....	260	270	293	320	362	363	318	131	
35 to 39 years.....	184	160	204	244	243	258	219	102	
40 to 44 years.....	99	57	86	131	106	113	97	68	
45 to 49 years.....	38	53	35	52	88	50	54	119	
Total fertility rate (per woman).....	6.21	5.84	5.84	7.82	8.28	7.51	7.02	3.72	
	Population Growth Survey						1975 Pakistan Fertility Survey, 1974-75		
	De facto estimates			De jure estimates			Unadjusted	Adjusted by Brass Technique	
	1968	1969	1971	1968	1969	1971		P(2)/F(2) ratio	P(3)/F(3) ratio
Age-specific fertility rate (per 1,000 women)									
15 to 19 years.....	61	50	56	64	54	61	104	119	114
20 to 24 years.....	220	213	226	222	238	240	266	305	291
25 to 29 years.....	264	257	258	270	269	263	314	360	344
30 to 34 years.....	243	236	261	244	245	267	264	302	289
35 to 39 years.....	179	194	220	180	200	218	204	234	223
40 to 44 years.....	104	121	145	104	126	144	93	106	102
45 to 49 years.....	60	69	85	61	72	84	8	9	9
Total fertility rate (per woman).....	15.68	15.75	16.30	15.75	16.06	16.42	6.26	7.17	6.86

¹Total fertility rates for both de facto and de jure estimates take into account reported age-specific fertility rates for ages 50 and over of 5, 9, and 8 for 1968, 1969, and 1971, respectively.

Source:

1963 to 1965 and 1963-65--Rates for 1963 to 1965 are reported in Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, 1968, tables xi and xii; and 1971, table II-16. Rates for 1963-65 were calculated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census.
 1968 to 1971--Based on data derived from a retrospective question on births as reported in Pakistan Statistical Division, 1973, p. xi; 1974b, p. x; and Pakistan Statistics Division, 1975, p.x.
 1972-73--Calculated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census using data on months since last birth from Pakistan Census Organization, [1978], Part I, tables 1 and 11.
 1974-75--Unadjusted rates are based on pregnancy history data as reported in Population Planning Council of Pakistan, 1976, table 3.7. Brass rates were calculated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Table A-7. Alternate Estimates of Infant Mortality Rates, From Selected Sources:
Selected Years, 1959 to 1971**

Source and year	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	Source and year	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births
1960 HOUSING CENSUS		NATIONAL IMPACT SURVEY	
1959-60.....	190	1961.....	131
		1962.....	118
		1963.....	112
POPULATION GROWTH ESTIMATION (PGE) SURVEYS		1964.....	109
		1965.....	127
Longitudinal registration:		1966.....	129
		1967.....	121
1962.....	159	POPULATION GROWTH SURVEYS	
1963.....	152	De facto:	
1964.....	141	1968.....	124
1965.....	117	1969.....	111
Chandrasekaran-Deming:		1971.....	106
		De jure:	
1962.....	152	1968.....	117
1963.....	137	1969.....	106
1964.....	136	1971.....	104
1965.....	118		

Source:

Housing Census--Derived from vital events in the last 12 months as reported in Pakistan Office of the Census Commissioner, no date e, table 10.
 PGE Surveys--Calculated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census based on data reported in Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, 1968, selected tables; and 1971, selected tablos.
 National Impact Survey--Based on a 3-year moving average of pregnancy history data as reported in Pakistan Population Planning Council, [1974], table 4.A.3.
 Population Growth Surveys--Based on data derived from retrospective questions on vital events as reported in Pakistan Statistical Division, 1973, p.xv; 1974b, p.xiv; and Pakistan Statistics Division, 1975, p.xiv.

Table A-8. Alternate Estimates of Vital Rates, From Selected Sources: Selected Periods, 1959 to 1975

(For meaning of symbols, see text)

Vital rate	1960 Housing Census	Brackett and Akers	Krotki	Shaw	Population Growth Estimation Survey							
					Longitudinal registration				Chandrasekaran-Deming estimates			
					1959-60	1961	1961	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Crude birth rate.....	24	50	51	47	45	42	41	39	52	53	55	49
Crude death rate.....	7	20	25	17	17	16	15	12	19	19	20	16
Rate of natural increase ¹ (percent).....	1.7	3.0	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.3
	Population Growth Survey						1973 Housing, Economic, and Demographic Survey		1975 Pakistan Fertility Survey			
	De facto estimates			De jure estimates								
	1968	1969	1971	1968	1969	1971	1972-73		1974	1974-75		
Crude birth rate.....	36	36	37	37	38	38	21		38	40		
Crude death rate.....	12	12	11	12	12	11	(NA)		(NA)	(NA)		
Rate of natural increase ¹ (percent).....	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.8	(NA)		(NA)	(NA)		

¹The rates of natural increase were calculated from unrounded crude birth and death rates. They may not equal the difference between the crude birth and death rates shown due to rounding.

Source:

1959-60--Derived from vital events in the last 12 months as reported in Pakistan Office of the Census Commissioner, no date, table 10.

1961--Brackett and Akers--Rates estimated considering provisional 1962 Population Growth Estimation (PGE) data (see U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1965, p. 3 and 51).

Krotki--Rates estimated considering 1951 and 1961 census data (see Krotki, 1963, p. 302).

Shaw--Rates estimated considering 1951 and 1961 census data and data from the Population Growth Estimation Survey (see U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970, p. 20).

1962 to 1965--Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, 1971, Chapter IV, appendix tables 1, 3, and 6.

1968, 1969, and 1971--Based on data derived from a retrospective question on vital events as reported in Pakistan Statistical Division, 1973, p. x; 1974b, p. ix; and Pakistan Statistics Division, 1975, p. ix.

1972-73--Derived from data on months since last birth as reported in Pakistan Census Organization, [1978], Part I, tables 1 and 11.

1974 and 1974-75--Derived from pregnancy history data as reported in Population Planning Council of Pakistan, 1976, p. 75.

Table A-9. Children Ever Born and Children Surviving Data, by Age of Woman: 1973

(Numbers in thousands and may not add to totals due to rounding. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Sex of child and age of woman	Total ever-married women	Number of children ever born (ever-married women)								Average number of children ever born per--		Average number of children surviving per--	
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 or more	Ever-married woman	Woman	Ever-married woman	Woman
BOTH SEXES													
All women, 15 to 49 years.....	9,808	1,527	1,167	1,265	1,268	1,180	1,064	824	1,512	3.6	2.9	3.0	2.4
15 to 19 years.....	682	454	173	44	7	1	1	1	1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1
20 to 24 years.....	1,510	466	437	341	167	64	22	7	6	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.9
25 to 29 years.....	1,911	249	272	405	397	291	170	74	54	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2
30 to 34 years.....	1,674	132	117	207	283	301	258	183	193	3.9	3.8	3.3	3.2
35 to 39 years.....	1,564	91	72	119	186	231	261	220	386	4.8	4.7	4.0	4.0
40 to 44 years.....	1,326	78	54	84	126	162	195	185	441	5.3	5.2	4.4	4.3
45 to 49 years.....	1,140	57	42	66	102	130	158	153	432	5.6	5.6	4.6	4.5
MALE													
All women, 15 to 49 years.....	9,808	2,495	2,139	2,060	1,434	878	452	211	138	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.3
15 to 19 years.....	682	547	117	15	1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
20 to 24 years.....	1,510	766	485	199	46	9	3	1	1	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5
25 to 29 years.....	1,911	510	590	481	216	79	23	7	4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1
30 to 34 years.....	1,674	269	369	463	316	158	63	24	12	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.7
35 to 39 years.....	1,564	176	254	383	338	222	112	51	29	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.1
40 to 44 years.....	1,326	132	182	287	276	215	130	62	42	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.3
45 to 49 years.....	1,140	96	142	232	240	194	121	66	50	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.5
FEMALE													
All women, 15 to 49 years.....	9,808	2,856	2,364	2,020	1,286	704	327	152	98	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.1
15 to 19 years.....	682	558	110	13	1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
20 to 24 years.....	1,510	820	464	172	42	9	2	1	1	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4
25 to 29 years.....	1,911	591	611	428	192	63	18	6	3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0
30 to 34 years.....	1,674	329	435	433	267	130	50	20	10	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5
35 to 39 years.....	1,564	228	317	397	301	181	80	38	22	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.9
40 to 44 years.....	1,326	182	238	316	259	167	92	44	29	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.0
45 to 49 years.....	1,140	148	191	261	224	154	85	44	33	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.1

Note: Excludes data for four districts in the North-West Frontier Province and the Tribal Areas. A comparison with the results of the 1975 Pakistan Fertility Survey (see table 8) indicates that data on children ever born from the 1973 Housing, Economic, and Demographic Survey are subject to a considerable degree of underreporting.

Source: The 1973 Housing, Economic, and Demographic Survey data are from Pakistan Census Organization, [1978], Part I, tables 1, 7, 7.1, 7.2, 8, 8.1 and 8.2.

Table A-10. Percent Distribution of the Population Ages 10 Years and Over, by Marital Status, Age, and Sex: 1974-75

(Figures may not add to totals due to rounding. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Sex and age	Total	Single	Married or separated	Widowed	Divorced
MALE					
Total, 10 years and over.....	100.0	43.5	52.3	3.9	0.4
10 to 14 years.....	100.0	100.0	(Z)	-	-
15 to 19 years.....	100.0	95.1	4.9	(Z)	(Z)
20 to 24 years.....	100.0	69.5	30.1	0.2	0.1
25 to 29 years.....	100.0	33.9	64.9	0.8	0.4
30 to 34 years.....	100.0	13.9	83.4	1.7	1.0
35 to 39 years.....	100.0	6.0	91.1	2.5	0.4
40 to 44 years.....	100.0	2.9	92.9	3.7	0.5
45 to 49 years.....	100.0	1.7	92.7	5.2	0.4
50 to 54 years.....	100.0	1.5	91.2	6.7	0.7
55 to 59 years.....	100.0	1.3	89.8	8.3	0.6
60 years and over.....	100.0	1.2	78.0	20.1	0.6
FEMALE					
Total, 10 years and over.....	100.0	30.3	62.1	7.4	0.3
10 to 14 years.....	100.0	99.8	0.2	-	-
15 to 19 years.....	100.0	72.2	27.6	(Z)	0.1
20 to 24 years.....	100.0	23.8	75.2	0.6	0.4
25 to 29 years.....	100.0	6.0	92.3	1.1	0.5
30 to 34 years.....	100.0	2.3	95.6	1.8	0.3
35 to 39 years.....	100.0	1.0	95.5	2.9	0.6
40 to 44 years.....	100.0	1.1	92.9	5.7	0.4
45 to 49 years.....	100.0	0.5	89.4	9.7	0.4
50 to 54 years.....	100.0	0.9	81.9	17.1	0.1
55 to 59 years.....	100.0	0.6	75.5	23.7	0.2
60 years and over.....	100.0	0.6	51.0	48.0	0.4

Note: Data exclude the Tribal Areas, Special Areas of Peshawar and D.I. Khan Divisions, and Malakand Division in the North-West Frontier Province.

See table 10 for the distribution of the population by marital status for 1961 and 1972.

Source: The 1974-75 Labor Force Survey data are from Pakistan Statistics Division, [1976], tables 1 and 2.

Table A-11. Population Ages 15 Years and Over, by Literacy (According to 1961 Definition), Broad Age Groups, and Sex: 1961

(Population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Age	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total population	Literate population		Total population	Literate population		Total population	Literate population	
		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total
Total, 15 years and over	22,704	3,807	16.8	12,314	3,071	24.9	10,390	736	7.1
15 to 19 years.....	3,533	949	26.9	1,916	736	38.4	1,617	213	13.2
20 to 24 years.....	3,083	720	23.4	1,635	571	34.9	1,448	149	10.3
25 years and over.....	16,088	2,138	13.3	8,763	1,765	20.1	7,325	373	5.1

Note: In the 1961 census, literacy was defined as the ability to read with understanding a short statement on everyday life in any language. Persons were not required to have the ability to write the same statement to be classified as literate. This definition of literacy differed from that used in the 1951 and 1972 censuses. In 1951, people were classified as literate if they could read clear print in any language even though they might not understand it. This had a significant effect on the percent literate since a large segment of Pakistan's population was able to read the Holy Quran (Holy Koran) without understanding. Such persons were not classified as literate in the 1961 census. In 1972, the ability to write the same statement was required before a person was classified as literate. Thus, the definition of literacy narrowed from 1951 to 1961 and again from 1961 to 1972.

See table 13 for a comparison of differences in literacy between 1961 and 1972, with the 1972 census definition used for both dates.

Excludes 3,437,939 persons in the Tribal Areas and 97,883 non-Pakistanis.

Source: Census data are from Pakistan Office of the Census Commissioner, 1962b, table 1.

Table A-12. Civilian Economically Active Population as a Percent of Total Population, by Age and Urban/Rural Residence: 1974-75

Age	Male			Female		
	All areas	Urban	Rural	All areas	Urban	Rural
Total, 10 years and over.....	76.7	69.6	79.8	6.4	3.5	7.6
10 to 14 years.....	32.5	17.8	39.0	3.3	1.1	4.4
15 to 19 years.....	64.7	49.0	72.6	5.3	2.4	6.9
20 to 24 years.....	88.4	79.3	93.0	6.4	4.7	7.4
25 to 29 years.....	96.1	95.4	96.7	7.1	5.0	8.0
30 to 34 years.....	97.8	97.4	97.8	8.7	4.3	10.5
35 to 39 years.....	98.3	98.1	98.3	8.8	4.6	10.4
40 to 44 years.....	97.8	97.8	97.7	8.8	4.5	10.6
45 to 49 years.....	97.7	97.4	97.4	8.2	4.5	9.5
50 to 54 years.....	95.8	93.1	96.9	7.3	5.0	7.9
55 to 59 years.....	91.9	86.9	93.9	6.1	3.1	6.7
60 to 64 years.....	86.4	76.2	89.7	5.7	5.0	5.7
65 years and over.....	59.5	52.8	61.3	3.0	3.0	3.1

Note: Data exclude the Tribal Areas, Special Areas of Peshawar and D.I. Khan Divisions, and Malakand Division in the North-West Frontier Province.

The definition of the economically active population is the same as that used in the 1973 Housing, Economic, and Demographic Survey (see table 16).

See table 16 for data on the civilian economically active population in 1961 and 1972.

Source: The 1974-75 Labor Force Survey data are from Pakistan Statistics Division, [1976], tables 4, 4(A), and 4(B).

Table A-13. Percent Distribution of Employed Population, by Industry, Occupation, and Urban/Rural Residence: 1974-75

(Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Industry and occupation	All areas	Urban	Rural
INDUSTRY			
Total employed persons.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing.....	54.8	6.2	72.1
Mining and quarrying.....	0.2	0.2	0.1
Manufacturing.....	13.6	25.7	9.3
Electricity, gas, and water.....	0.5	1.2	0.2
Construction.....	4.2	6.4	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants, and hotels.....	11.1	25.9	5.8
Transport, storage, and communication..	4.9	10.3	2.9
Financing, insurance, real estate, and business services.....	0.7	2.3	0.1
Community, social, and personal services.....	9.8	21.3	5.7
Activities not adequately defined.....	0.3	0.4	0.3
OCCUPATION			
Total employed persons.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and related workers.....	3.0	6.3	1.8
Administrative and managerial workers..	0.7	2.4	0.1
Clerical and related workers.....	2.7	8.2	0.7
Sales workers.....	10.0	23.1	5.3
Service workers.....	4.5	8.9	2.9
Agricultural, animal husbandry and forestry workers, fishermen, and hunters.....	54.7	6.3	71.9
Production and related workers, transport equipment operators, and laborers.....	24.3	44.7	17.1
Workers not classified by occupation...	0.1	0.2	0.1

Note: Data exclude the Tribal Areas, Special Areas of Peshawar and D.I. Khan Divisions, and Malakand Division in the North-West Frontier Province.

The definition of the employed population is the same as that used in the 1973 Housing, Economic, and Demographic Survey (see table 17).

See tables 17 and 18 for percent distributions of the labor force by industry and occupation, respectively, for 1961 and 1973.

Source: The 1974-75 Labor Force Survey data are from Pakistan Statistics Division, [1976], tables 5, 5(A), and 5(B).

Table A-14. Percent Distribution of the Civilian Agricultural and Nonagricultural Employed Populations, by Status and Urban/Rural Residence: 1974-75

(Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Status	Agricultural			Nonagricultural		
	All areas	Urban	Rural	All areas	Urban	Rural
Total classified workers.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employers and workers on own account.	51.2	59.7	51.0	48.0	42.0	55.2
Salaried employees and wage earners..	8.0	16.5	7.7	40.1	49.0	29.4
Unpaid family workers.....	40.8	23.7	41.3	11.9	9.0	15.5

Note: Data exclude the Tribal Areas, Special Areas of Peshawar and D.I. Khan Divisions, and Malakand Division in the North-West Frontier Province.

The definition of the employed population is the same as that used in the 1973 Housing, Economic, and Demographic Survey (see table 17).

See table 19 for the distribution of the civilian agricultural and nonagricultural employed populations by status for 1961 and 1973.

Source: The 1974-75 Labor Force Survey data are from Pakistan Statistics Division, [1976], tables 5, 5(A), 5(B), and 6.

Major Sources

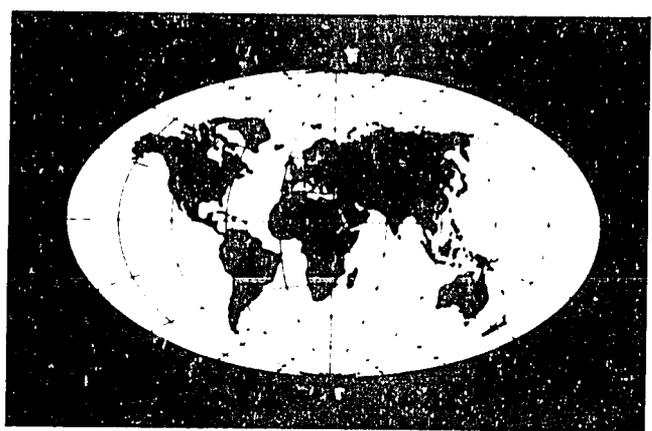
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World Population 1977



Recent Demographic Estimates for the Countries and Regions of the World

Of every 10 people in the world today, four live in either China or India. Add the Soviet Union and the United States, and half the World's population is covered. The other half of the world's people are distributed among the remaining 196 countries and territories. Throughout the world, a perceptible decline in population growth rates has begun to emerge, with the persistent exception of Africa. In some areas the decrease is substantial, in others incipient; in general the decrease is no longer questionable. Over 70 percent of the world's population lives in countries where the growth rate was lower in 1976 than in 1966.

This publication presents reported and estimated demographic data for the 200 countries of the world with a population of at least 5,000 persons, and for world regions. Benchmark, or hard, data for each country include the enumerated and adjusted population from the latest census or survey, birth and death rates, annual rate of growth, life expectancy at birth, infant mortality rate, percent of population under age 15, median age of mother, median birth order, percent urban, and percent of labor force in agriculture. A projected estimate of the population of each country for 1977 as well as birth and death rates and the annual rate of growth for 1976 are shown. All benchmark data and projected estimates are annotated, and major sources are listed. Also included for each country are population figures for each census taken since 1950, and an annual series of population estimates for the years 1950 to 1977.

This report was prepared under a Resources Support Services Agreement with the Development Support Bureau, U.S. Agency for International Development.

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