

COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES

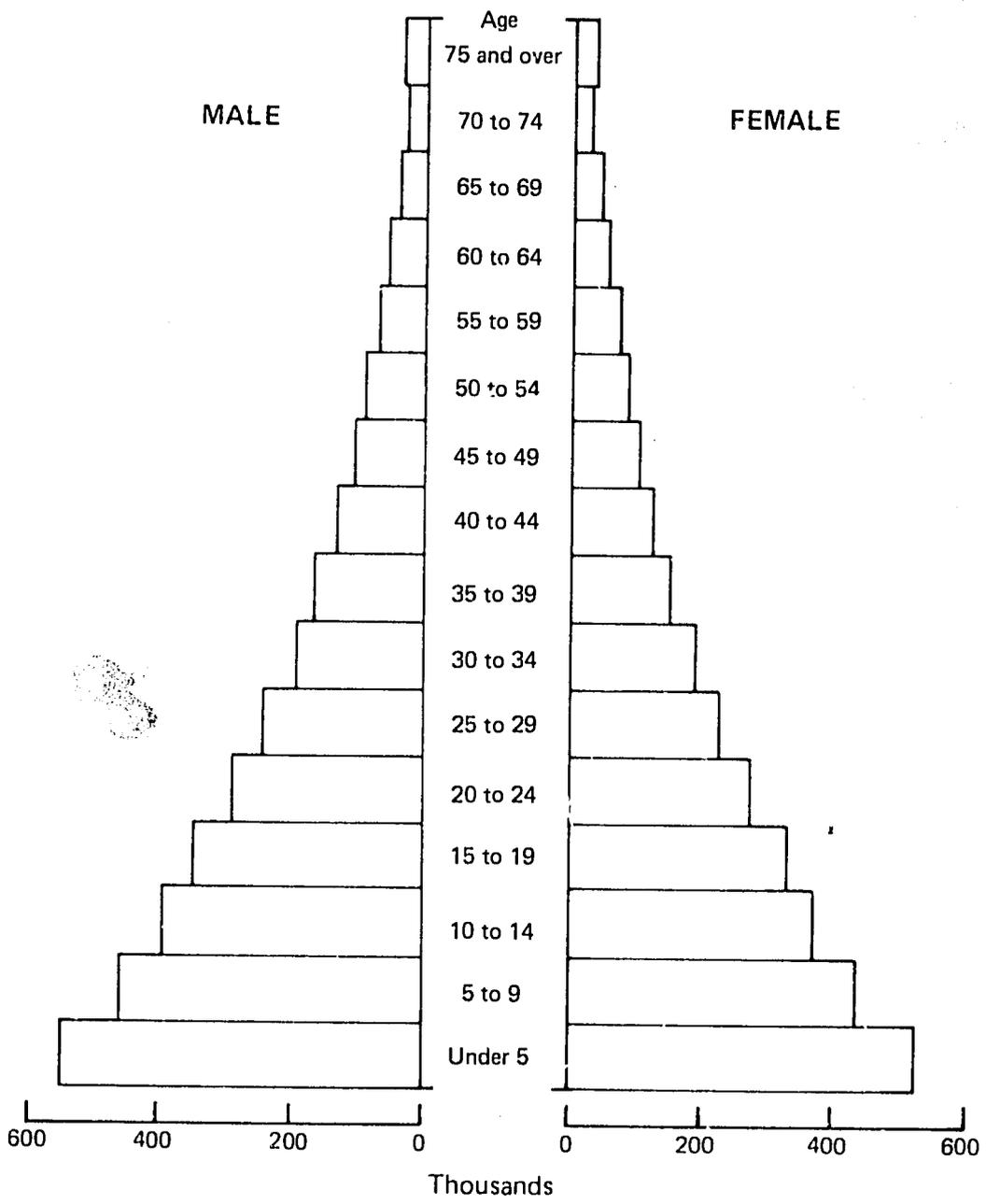


# GUATEMALA

ISP-DP-6

U.S. Department of Commerce  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Population of Guatemala, by age and sex: July 1, 1976



Projection based on Guatemala's 1973 census of population, as adjusted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, table 2, this report.

**U.S. Department of Commerce**

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Country Demographic Profiles is a new 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 were prepared in the Population Division, Bureau of the Census, under a Resources Support Services Agreement with the Office of Population, Bureau for Population and Humanitarian Assistance, Agency for International Development. General direction was provided by **Samuel Baum**, Assistant Chief (International Demographic Statistics), Population Division. This profile on Guatemala was prepared by **Sylvia D. Quick** under the supervision of **Eduardo E. Arriaga**, Chief, International Data Evaluation Branch.

Users of this report are invited to send their comments to the Chief, Population Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

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**GUATEMALA**

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# GUATEMALA

## INTRODUCTION

This profile of the population of Guatemala 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 latest census year, as well as for 1976. Projections of the number of women of childbearing age are shown for each year 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, and selected life table values 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 that are not strictly demographic, such as number and size of households; educational attainment; school enrollment; labor force by industry, occupation, and status, and some other selected indicators.

## SOURCES AND QUALITY OF DATA

Data for this profile were obtained primarily from the population censuses of April 18, 1950, April 18, 1964, and March 26, 1972, and the vital registration system. The quality of the age-sex distributions from the censuses would be described as quite unreliable for 1950 and fairly unreliable for 1964 and 1973 based on the United Nations Age-Sex Accuracy Index (scores of 42, 30, and 28 for 1950, 1964, and 1973, respectively). Limitations of this index include the failure to take account of an expected decline in the sex ratio with increasing age, of real fluctuations due to migration, war, and epidemic, and of normal fluctuations in births and deaths. This index is primarily a measure of net age misreporting and for the most part, does not measure net coverage error. However, by using results of the 1964 post enumeration survey and registered births and deaths, and by applying selected analytical techniques to the age-sex data, the census distributions were adjusted for possible age misreporting and net coverage error (see table 2 for adjusted 1973 census population). The estimated net (percent) underenumeration for the total population and the population under age 10, by sex, in 1950, 1964, and 1973 are shown below:

	1950	1964	1973
Both sexes			
All ages	7.7	3.6	9.5
Under age 10	11.5	4.6	8.8
Male			
All ages	7.7	3.7	10.5
Under age 10	11.0	4.9	9.4
Female			
All ages	7.7	3.4	8.4
Under age 10	12.1	4.2	8.3

Guatemala has had a compulsory vital registration system since 1877. Births and deaths are tabulated by year of occurrence. Essentially, the quality of vital registration is good and thus the data are basically reliable. Birth registration is considered to have been virtually complete since 1950. An evaluation of death registration by the Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía (see table 3 for source) resulted in an adjustment of infant deaths for 35 percent in 1950 and 16 percent in 1965. Deaths for ages 1 and over were accepted as complete. For this profile, no adjustment was made for infant deaths or deaths for ages 1 and over after 1965.

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 Population Division. The user who has special interest in the data is invited to correspond with the Population Division for further details as well as to offer comments.

## GLOSSARY

Following are definitions of terms as used in the tables and the notes of this profile.

*Active users.* Persons using methods of contraception at a given point in time.

*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-specific fertility rate.* The number of births during 1 year to women in a given 5-year age group per 1,000 women in the same age group (based on midyear population).

*Age-specific marital fertility rate.* The number of births to married women in a given age group per 1,000 married women in the same age group.

*Birth rate.* The number of births during 1 year per 1,000 persons (based on midyear population). Also called crude birth rate.

*Children ever born.* The number of live births a woman has had, regardless of the woman's present or past marital status and regardless of whether the children are now living or dead, or living with or away from the mother.

*Cohort.* A group of individuals who experience the same event in the same calendar period, such as the same year of birth or marriage.

*Component method.* A method of projecting the size of a population by age and sex, in which separate assumptions are made concerning the future fertility, mortality, and migration rates of the population.

## GUATEMALA —Continued

*Crude birth rate.* See birth rate.

*Crude death rate.* See death rate.

*Death rate.* The number of deaths during 1 year per 1,000 persons (based on midyear population). Also called crude death rate.

*Ever-married women.* All women who are now, or who have been, married. The category includes the currently married, those living in consensual unions, and the widowed, divorced, or separated.

*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 annual increase (or decrease) to the population resulting from a surplus or deficit of births over deaths and a surplus or deficit of migrants into or out of the country, expressed as a percentage of the base population.

*Infant mortality rate.* The number of deaths of children under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births in a calendar year.

*Life expectancy at birth.* The average number of years to be lived by persons born in a certain year if mortality rates for each age group remain constant in the future.

*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.

*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.

*Rate of natural increase.* The annual increase (or decrease) to the population resulting from a surplus or deficit of births over deaths, expressed as a percentage of the midyear population. The natural increase of the population does not include the migration of persons into or out of the country.

*Sex ratio at birth.* The number of male births for each female birth.

*Total fertility rate (TFR).* 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. It is five times the sum of the age-specific fertility rates, divided by 1,000.

*United Nations Age-Sex Accuracy Index.* An index developed by the United Nations to measure irregularities in age distributions in 5-year age groups. Index values of less than 20 usually describe "reasonably reliable" age distributions, values between 20 and 40 "fairly unreliable" age distributions, and values over 40 "quite unreliable" age distributions. The United Nations states that although high test scores may reflect actual irregularities in the age data caused by past demographic fluctuations or international migrations, usually, to a larger extent, they reflect errors in the age data.

TABLE 1. ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF TOTAL MIDYEAR POPULATION: 1950 TO 1976

(In thousands)

Year	Population	Year	Population
ESTIMATES			
1950	3,024	1965	4,595
1951	3,108	1966	4,725
1952	3,189	1967	4,861
1953	3,264	1968	4,996
1954	3,356	1969	5,129
1955	3,452	1970	5,262
1956	3,545	1971	5,407
1957	3,643	1972	5,572
1958	3,742	1973	5,743
1959	3,850		
PROJECTIONS			
1960	3,969	1974	5,909
1961	4,094	1975	6,081
1962	4,220	1976	6,237
1963	4,343		
1964	4,470		

*Source:* The estimates for 1950-73 are based on results of the 1950, 1964, and 1973 population censuses, adjusted for estimated net underenumeration of 7.7 percent, 3.6 percent, and 9.5 percent, respectively, and estimated fertility, mortality, and migration trends for the period. The 1950 and 1964 population censuses were adjusted by the Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía (CELADE) by a comparative analysis, by age and sex, accepting the total population figure from the 1964 post enumeration survey (Guatemala, 1965) and registered births and deaths for the period, adjusted for underregistration (see Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía, 1970). The 1973 census was adjusted at the Bureau of the Census by a cohort analysis of the 1950, 1964, and 1973 censuses, by age and sex, accepting registered births and deaths during the 1964-73 intercensal period and assuming certain trends of the sex ratios in each age cohort during the 9-year period.

The 1974-76 figures were projected by the component method. The base of the projections was the 1973 adjusted census population, by age and sex. Assumptions were as follows:

*Fertility:* Accepting total registered births for 1973 and the 1972 percent distribution of births by age of mother, a distribution of births by age of mother was estimated for 1973. Based on these births

and the estimated female population, by age, for midyear 1973, total and age-specific fertility rates for 1973 were calculated (see Appendix table A-2). The total fertility rate of 5.74 in 1973 was assumed to decrease to 5.50 in 1976, a drop of 4.2 percent. This assumes a slight acceleration in the average annual rate of decline of the estimated total fertility rates observed for the period 1964-73 (from 6.38 to 5.74).

*Mortality:* Life expectancies at birth were assumed to increase from 52 years in 1970-72 to 68 years in 2000 for males and from 54 years in 1970-72 to 70 years in 2000 for females. The 1973 and 1976 levels for males (54 years and 57 years, respectively) and females (56 years and 59 years, respectively) were obtained by graphical interpolation of the 1970-72 and 2000 levels considering past trends in mortality (see table 4 and Appendix table A-3 for life expectancies at birth). Past mortality trends are exhibited by life tables for 1950 and 1960 (Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía, 1969, pp. 48-49 and 64-65) and registered deaths, by age and sex.

*Migration:* Net international migration was assumed to be nil during the projection period.

**TABLE 2. ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX: MARCH 1973 AND MIDYEAR 1976**

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

Age	Adjusted census, March 1973 <sup>1</sup>			Projected population, midyear 1976		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	5,698.9	2,891.9	2,806.9	6,236.6	3,165.2	3,071.4
0 to 4 years	992.7	505.0	487.8	1,063.6	541.6	522.0
5 to 9 years	815.0	416.1	398.9	890.9	454.1	436.8
10 to 14 years	716.6	366.0	350.6	768.5	392.5	376.0
15 to 19 years	611.2	311.8	299.3	674.4	344.2	330.2
20 to 24 years	507.0	258.6	248.4	565.4	288.3	277.1
25 to 29 years	424.5	216.4	208.1	468.9	238.9	229.9
30 to 34 years	346.3	176.3	169.9	388.3	197.7	190.6
35 to 39 years	287.9	146.4	141.5	317.0	161.1	155.8
40 to 44 years	237.6	120.5	117.0	262.8	133.3	129.5
45 to 49 years	195.4	98.5	96.8	215.6	108.8	106.8
50 to 54 years	159.3	79.6	79.7	175.4	87.8	87.6
55 to 59 years	128.5	63.5	65.0	140.9	69.8	71.1
60 to 64 years	98.2	48.0	50.2	109.4	53.7	55.7
65 to 69 years	73.1	35.3	37.7	80.2	38.9	41.3
70 to 74 years	49.8	23.8	26.0	55.7	26.7	29.1
75 years and over	55.9	26.1	29.8	59.6	27.8	31.7

<sup>1</sup> For unadjusted census figures see Appendix table A-1.

Source: See note to table 1.

TABLE 3. ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED VITAL RATES FOR SELECTED YEARS: 1950 TO 1976

Year	Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population	Rate of natural increase (percent)	Growth rate (percent)
1950	48	23	2.5	2.5
1964	44	16	2.8	2.8
1970	40	15	2.6	2.6
1971	42	14	2.9	2.9
1972	43	12	3.1	3.1
1973	42	12	2.9	2.9
1976	39-41	14	2.5-2.6	2.5-2.6

*Source:* The 1950 crude birth rate is based on an adjusted population estimate (table 1) and births adjusted for 1 percent underregistration (see CELADE, 1970, p. 99). The 1964 and 1970-73 crude birth rates are based on adjusted population estimates (table 1) and registered births (Guatemala, 1974a, table II-2.1). Crude death rates for 1950 and 1964 are based on adjusted population estimates (table 1) and deaths adjusted for 12 percent and 0 percent underregistration, respectively. Infant deaths were adjusted by 35 and 20 percent in 1950 and 1964, respectively; deaths for ages 1 and over were accepted as complete (see CELADE, 1970, pp. 33, 36, and 42-43). The 1970-73 crude death rates are based on adjusted population estimates (table 1) and registered deaths (Guatemala, 1974a, table II-2.4).

The range in vital rates for 1976 is implied by alternate component population projections. These projections assume that the total fertility rate (TFR) of 5.74 in 1973 declined to 5.64 in 1976 for the upper bound, a drop of almost 2 percent under the 1973 level. This series assumes that fertility will decline at a slower average annual rate from 1973 to 1976 than that exhibited for the 1964-73 intercensal period, but at a faster pace

than the rate observed for the 1970 to 1973 period when the level of fertility increased slightly (from 5.68 to 5.74). The lower-bound projection assumes a decline in the total fertility rate to 5.39 in 1976, a 6-percent drop which is an acceleration of the rate of decline estimated for the 1964-73 intercensal period. Guatemala's national family planning program has grown slowly since it was instituted in 1965. By 1975 the total number of current users was less than 4 percent of total married women in the childbearing ages. For mortality and migration assumptions, see table 1. A crude birth rate of 40 and a crude death rate of 14 for 1976 are consistent with the projection series in table 1. The crude death rate for 1976 includes an allowance for about 23,000 deaths resulting from the earthquake which occurred on February 24, 1976.

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 for these years.

**TABLE 4. ESTIMATED INFANT MORTALITY RATE AND LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH FOR SELECTED YEARS: 1950 TO 1973**

Year	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	Year	Life expectancy at birth (years)
1950	163	1950	40
1964	111	1964	48
1970	88	1970-72	53
1971	82		
1972	79		
1973	80		

*Source:* Infant mortality rates for 1950 and 1964 were derived from 1950 and 1964 life tables constructed by CELADE (1969, pp. 48-49 and 64-65). Infant mortality rates by sex from the life tables were weighted by a sex ratio at birth of 1.05 to estimate the infant mortality rate for both sexes. The rates for 1970 to 1973 were estimated using registered infant deaths and births.

Life expectancies at birth for 1950 and 1964 were derived from the 1950 and 1964 life tables discussed above. The life

expectancy at birth for 1970-72 was derived from empirical life tables generated at the Bureau of the Census using age-sex specific death rates derived from averages of registered deaths for 1970, 1971, and 1972, by age and sex (see United Nations, 1973, table 24; United Nations, 1974, table 16; and United Nations, 1976, table 13), and estimated population for 1971, by age and sex, based on the 1973 adjusted census population.

TABLE 5. ESTIMATED LIFE TABLE VALUES, BY SEX: 1970-72

Age interval (x to x + n)	Annual number of deaths per 1,000 persons occurring between age x and age x + n  (1000 $n m_x$ )	In stationary population		Average number of years of life remaining for those alive at exact age x	
		Number of persons living at exact age x  ( $I_x$ )	Number of persons living between age x and age x + n  ( ${}_n L_x$ )	$T_x$	( $e_x$ )
MALE					
Under 1 year	97.4	100,000	93,656	5185000	51.8
1 to 4 years	23.1	90,874	341,895	5088244	56.0
5 to 9 years	5.5	82,973	409,197	4746055	57.2
10 to 14 years	2.7	80,706	400,834		53.7
15 to 19 years	3.0	79,628	395,224	3933023	49.4
20 to 24 years	4.1	78,462	388,309		45.1
25 to 29 years	5.2	76,862	379,387		41.0
30 to 34 years	6.4	74,893	368,576	2771041	37.0
35 to 39 years	7.7	72,538	355,855		33.1
40 to 44 years	9.2	69,805	341,201		29.3
45 to 49 years	11.6	66,676	324,015	1706400	25.6
50 to 54 years	15.6	62,930	302,825		21.9
55 to 59 years	21.0	58,200	276,498		18.5
60 to 64 years	29.3	52,399	244,097	301705	16.3
65 to 69 years	43.3	45,240	204,127		12.3
70 to 74 years	61.5	36,411	157,802		9.7
75 to 79 years	82.4	26,710	110,727		7.3
80 years and over	207.3	17,581	84,809		4.8
FEMALE					
Under 1 year	83.9	100,000	94,358	5370000	53.9
1 to 4 years	24.0	92,080	345,712	5274000	57.5
5 to 9 years	5.7	83,789	413,101	4951930	59.1
10 to 14 years	2.5	81,451	404,746		55.7
15 to 19 years	2.8	80,447	399,441	4134976	51.4
20 to 24 years	3.7	79,329	393,058		47.1
25 to 29 years	4.6	77,894	385,081		42.9
30 to 34 years	5.5	76,138	375,491	2854154	38.8
35 to 39 years	6.5	74,058	364,405		34.9
40 to 44 years	7.3	71,704	352,111		30.9
45 to 49 years	8.6	69,141	338,468	1866807	27.0
50 to 54 years	11.6	66,247	321,867		23.0
55 to 59 years	17.6	62,500	299,301		19.3
60 to 64 years	27.2	57,220	267,911	904076	15.8
65 to 69 years	40.1	49,944	226,946		12.8
70 to 74 years	57.1	40,834	178,683		10.0
75 to 79 years	78.2	30,639	128,137		7.6
80 years and over	199.5	20,616	103,358		5.0

Source: See table 4 for detailed source note.

X

$$\frac{T_x}{I_x} = e_x$$

**TABLE 6. PROJECTED NUMBER OF WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE: 1973 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
1973	1,291	302	250	210	171	143	118	98
1974	1,334	312	259	217	177	147	122	101
1975	1,379	322	268	224	184	152	126	104
1976	1,420	330	277	230	191	156	130	107
1977	1,467	340	287	237	198	161	134	110
1978	1,515	349	297	246	205	167	138	114
1979	1,563	357	307	254	212	173	143	118
1980	1,613	365	317	264	219	180	147	122
1981	1,664	373	327	273	226	187	152	126
1982	1,716	381	336	283	234	194	157	130
1983	1,770	391	345	293	242	201	163	135
1984	1,826	402	354	303	251	208	169	139
1985	1,884	415	362	313	260	215	176	144

*Source:* Projections based on the 1973 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 was assumed to increase from 56 years in 1973 to 64 years in 1985.

*Migration:* Net international migration was assumed to be nil.

TABLE 7. ESTIMATED AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES AND SELECTED DERIVED MEASURES: 1964, AND 1970 TO 1973

Age	Births per 1,000 women					Derived measures					
	1964	1970	1971	1972	1973		1964	1970	1971	1972	1973
15 to 19 years	146	136	146	140	133	Total fertility rate per woman	6.38	5.68	5.96	6.10	5.74
20 to 24 years	297	276	292	280	265	Gross reproduction rate per woman	3.11	2.77	2.91	2.98	2.80
25 to 29 years	296	246	255	277	262	Net reproduction rate per woman	2.19	2.10	2.21	2.27	2.19
30 to 34 years	244	207	216	241	228	Sex ratio at birth	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05
35 to 39 years	188	174	179	174	164						
40 to 44 years	83	76	83	89	77						
45 to 49 years	23	22	21	21	19						

*Source:* The 1964 and 1970-72 total and age-specific fertility rates are based on registered births by age of mother (United Nations, 1970, table 14, and United Nations, 1976, table 23) and estimated midyear female population, by age, based on the adjusted census populations for 1964 and 1973, respectively. Total and age-specific fertility rates for 1973 were based on total registered births for 1973 (United Nations, 1976, table 20) distributed by age of mother according to the distribution of births by age of mother for 1972 and estimated female population for midyear 1973.

The gross reproduction rates are based on the estimated total fertility rates and the sex ratio at birth for 1964 and 1970-73.

The 1964 net reproduction rate is based on the 1964 estimated age-specific fertility rates, the sex ratio at birth, and  $L_x$  values from an estimated 1964 female life table (Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía, 1969, p. 65). For 1970-72 the net reproduction rates are based on the estimated age-specific fertility rates and sex ratios at birth for each respective year, and  $L_x$  values from the estimated 1970-72 female life table (see table 5). For 1973 the net reproduction rate is based on the 1973 estimated age-specific fertility rates, the sex ratio at birth, and  $L_x$  values from 1973 female life table (see Appendix table A-3 for life expectancy at birth).

The sex ratios at birth were based on registered births, by sex, for 1961 to 1972 (see Guatemala, 1972, table II-2.1).

**TABLE 8. WOMEN, AGES 15 TO 49 YEARS, BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN: 1973**

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

Age	Number of children ever born									Average number of children per woman
	Total	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 or more	
All women, 15 to 49 years	1,186.4	341.5	150.6	133.4	114.8	98.7	83.0	69.7	194.7	3.1
15 to 19 years	285.6	221.2	46.0	14.7	3.0	0.5	0.2	(Z)	(Z)	0.3
20 to 24 years	239.3	71.8	56.3	52.7	34.0	16.0	5.7	1.8	0.9	1.6
25 to 29 years	178.3	21.4	21.6	29.0	32.4	30.0	22.2	12.6	9.1	3.1
30 to 34 years	141.4	9.7	9.8	13.9	17.4	19.8	20.5	19.1	31.1	4.5
35 to 39 years	137.3	7.2	6.9	9.8	12.3	14.4	15.7	16.3	54.7	5.6
40 to 44 years	113.4	5.7	5.6	7.3	8.9	10.3	10.6	11.4	53.6	6.2
45 to 49 years	91.1	4.5	4.4	5.9	6.8	7.8	8.1	8.5	45.2	6.5

Z Less than 50.

Note: Numbers of women are based on unadjusted census data and therefore differ from figures shown in table 2, which are adjusted.

Source: Guatemala, 1975, table 29.

**TABLE 9. DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS, BY ORDER OF BIRTH: 1972**

Birth order	Percent <sup>1</sup>
All orders	100.0
1st birth	23.6
2nd birth	17.9
3rd birth	14.7
4th birth	11.7
5th birth	9.3
6th birth	7.2
7th birth	5.2
8th birth	4.0
9th birth	2.5
10th birth and over	3.9
Median birth order	3.1

<sup>1</sup>The base of the percentages is the number of births of known order.

Source: United Nations, 1976, table 25.

**TABLE 10. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN AGES 15 TO 49 YEARS, BY MARITAL STATUS: 1973**

(Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Age	All women	Single	Legally married	Consensually married	Widowed	Divorced or separated
All women, 15 to 49 years	100.0	23.8	28.3	44.2	3.2	0.6
15 to 19 years	100.0	62.8	11.5	25.2	0.2	0.2
20 to 24 years	100.0	22.2	28.5	47.9	0.8	0.6
25 to 29 years	100.0	11.1	33.9	53.0	1.5	0.6
30 to 34 years	100.0	7.7	36.2	52.5	2.9	0.6
35 to 39 years	100.0	6.3	35.4	52.8	4.8	0.7
40 to 44 years	100.0	6.6	35.6	47.6	9.4	0.8
45 to 49 years	100.0	6.4	35.5	45.1	12.2	0.9

*Note:* The base of the percentages is the number of women of known marital status in each age group.

*Source:* Guatemala, 1975, table 4.

**TABLE 11. MEASURES OF AGE AT MARRIAGE FOR WOMEN: 1973**

Minimum legal age at marriage	14 years
Age by which 25 percent have ever married	16 years
Age by which 50 percent have ever married	19 years
Age by which 75 percent have ever married	22 years

*Source:* Legal age at marriage from Population Reference Bureau, 1973, p. 6. Percent of women ever married derived from Guatemala, 1975, table 4.

**TABLE 12. NUMBER OF NEW ACCEPTORS AND ACTIVE USERS OF CONTRACEPTION, AND USERS AS A PERCENT OF MARRIED WOMEN AGES 15 TO 49 YEARS, BY METHOD, FOR SELECTED YEARS: 1965 TO 1975**

(Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Method	New acceptors (in thousands)											Active users					Percent of married women 1974
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Number (in thousands)					
												1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	
All methods	1.7	1.5	3.4	7.6	12.4	21.2	17.4	16.8	16.4	21.5	24.6	21.2	25.3	26.5	31.2	35.6	13.2
Oral contraceptives	0.7	0.2	1.3	3.7	8.8	15.2	13.6	13.2	12.1	14.7	(NA)	15.6	18.5	18.2	20.1	(NA)	2.1
IUDs	0.9	1.3	2.1	3.8	2.9	3.9	2.4	2.6	3.1	3.7	(NA)	4.0	5.4	6.7	7.4	(NA)	0.8
Other	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	0.1	0.7	2.2	1.5	1.0	1.2	3.1	(NA)	1.6	1.4	1.6	3.7	(NA)	0.4

NA Data not available.

<sup>1</sup>For 1975, total active users are 3.6 percent of married women, 15 to 49 years.<sup>2</sup>Includes 400 male and 800 female sterilizations.<sup>3</sup>Includes 600 males and 1,000 females who have been sterilized.

Source: New acceptor data for 1965 to 1973 are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1975, p. 63. Active users data for 1971 to 1973 are from the Family Planning Evaluation Division, Center for Disease

Control trip reports to the Office of Population, U.S. Agency for International Development. New acceptor and active users data for 1974 are from U.S. Agency for International Development, no date a, p. 123; and for 1975, from U.S. Agency for International Development, no date b, p. 124. Married women for 1974 were estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census by applying the percent of women, ages 15 to 49 years, who were legally and consensually married in 1973 (table 10) to the projected number of total women in the same ages for 1974 (table 6).

**TABLE 13. PERCENT LITERATE, AGES 15 YEARS AND OVER, BY SEX: 1973**

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total, 15 years and over	46.0	53.6	38.5
15 to 24 years	54.6	61.9	47.6
25 to 34 years	46.8	55.3	38.5
35 years and over	38.0	45.6	30.3

*Note:* Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write a simple paragraph in either Spanish or another language. The base of the percentages is the population of known literacy status.

Source: Guatemala, 1975, table 6.

**TABLE 14. PERCENT OF POPULATION, AGES 7 TO 19 YEARS, ENROLLED IN SCHOOL, BY SEX: 1973**

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total, 7 to 19 years	38.1	42.2	34.0
7 to 9 years	45.5	47.9	42.9
10 to 14 years	49.9	54.8	44.7
15 to 19 years	18.0	21.3	14.7

*Note:* Enrollment is defined as attendance at any public or private educational institution at any level. The base of the percentages is the population of known enrollment status.

*Source:* Guatemala, 1975, table 7.

**TABLE 15. PERCENT OF POPULATION, AGES 15 YEARS AND OVER, WHO HAVE COMPLETED SCHOOL, BY LEVEL AND SEX: 1973**

Age	Percent who have completed at least								
	Primary school			Secondary school			Higher level		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total, 15 years and over	23.1	25.3	20.9	3.3	3.6	3.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
15 to 24 years	30.7	33.7	27.9	4.9	4.8	5.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
25 to 34 years	22.9	25.1	20.8	5.2	5.9	4.5	0.5	0.6	0.3
35 years and over	16.4	18.1	14.8	0.9	1.5	0.3	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

*Note:* Primary education is defined as completing at least 3 years of primary school; secondary education as completing 3 to 6 years of secondary school, depending on the type of

curriculum the student followed; and higher education as completing 2 to 8 years at a university or comparable institution, depending on the type of curriculum the student followed.

*Source:* Guatemala, 1974, tables 4 and 5.

TABLE 16. PERCENT OF POPULATION ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE, BY AGE AND SEX: 1973

Age	Male	Female
Total, 10 years and over	76.4	12.4
10 to 14 years	27.0	4.2
15 to 19 years	72.8	15.1
20 to 24 years	90.6	17.4
25 to 29 years	95.0	15.0
30 to 34 years	95.8	14.1
35 to 39 years	95.9	13.9
40 to 44 years	95.7	14.1
45 to 49 years	95.3	13.6
50 to 54 years	94.0	12.9
55 to 59 years	92.4	12.0
60 to 64 years	87.7	10.2
65 years and over	69.8	7.1

*Note:* The economically active population comprises all persons who, during the week preceding the enumeration: worked for at least 1 day for pay or profit; were unpaid family workers working in the establishment of a relative for at least one-third of the normal working time; did not work for at least 1 day but

were permanent workers temporarily absent from work due to illness, bad weather, vacation, etc.; or were seeking work.

*Source:* Guatemala, 1975, table 18.

**TABLE 17. DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR FORCE, BY SEX AND INDUSTRY: 1973**

(Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Industry	Both sexes	Male	Female
	PERCENT <sup>1</sup>		
All industries	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	58.4	66.7	7.2
Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.1	(Z)
Manufacturing	14.0	12.7	22.2
Construction	4.2	4.9	0.2
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	0.3	0.3	0.1
Commerce	7.6	6.0	17.6
Transport, storage, and communication	2.6	2.9	0.5
Services	12.8	6.4	52.3
	NUMBER (in thousands)		
Total classified workers	1,513	1,303	210
Workers not classified by industry	33	25	7
Total labor force	1,546	1,329	217

Z Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>1</sup> The base of the percentages is the total classified workers.

Source: Guatemala, 1975, table 21.

**TABLE 18. DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR FORCE, BY SEX AND OCCUPATION: 1973**

(Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Occupation	Both sexes	Male	Female
	PERCENT <sup>1</sup>		
All occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and related workers	3.7	2.6	10.7
Administrative, executive, and managerial workers	1.1	1.0	1.5
Clerical workers	2.7	2.1	6.6
Sales workers	6.3	4.7	15.8
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers, and related workers	57.5	65.8	6.3
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	0.2	0.2	(Z)
Workers in transport and communication occupations	2.4	2.8	0.1
Craftsmen, production-process workers and laborers not elsewhere classified	18.3	17.8	21.3
Service, sport and recreation workers	7.8	2.9	37.7
	NUMBER (in thousands)		
Total classified workers	1,524	1,311	212
Workers not classified by occupation	22	18	4
Total labor force	1,546	1,329	217

Z Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>1</sup> The base of the percentages is the total classified workers.

Source: Guatemala, 1975, table 22.

**TABLE 19. DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL AND NONAGRICULTURAL WORKERS, BY SEX AND STATUS:  
1973**

(Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Agricultural	Nonagricultural	Agricultural	Nonagricultural	Agricultural	Nonagricultural
	PERCENT <sup>1</sup>					
Total labor force	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employers	0.9	1.8	0.8	2.1	1.2	1.1
Workers on own account	45.9	29.9	46.4	30.5	13.8	28.5
Salaried employees and wage earners	36.0	65.1	35.5	64.3	63.9	67.0
Unpaid family workers	17.3	3.2	17.2	3.1	21.0	3.4
	NUMBER (in thousands)					
Total classified workers	883	627	868	433	15	194
Others and status unknown	1	2	1	1	(Z)	(Z)
Total labor force <sup>2</sup>	884	629	869	434	15	194

Z Less than 500.

<sup>1</sup> The base of the percentages is the total classified workers.

<sup>2</sup> Figures exclude 25,337 males and 7,420 females not classified by industry.

Source: Guatemala, 1975, table 25.

**TABLE 20. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF PERSONS: 1973**

Persons per household	Percent
All households	100.0
1 person	4.5
2 persons	9.9
3 persons	14.2
4 persons	15.7
5 persons	15.2
6 persons	13.3
7 persons	10.2
8 persons	7.3
9 persons and over	9.7
<b>OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEASURES</b>	
Number of households	997,768
Average number of persons per household	5.4
Median number of persons per household	4.9

*Note:* A census household is defined as one or more related or unrelated persons that live together in a place that can provide food and other necessities for living.

*Source:* Computer listing from the 1973 census as provided by the Dirección General de Estadística, Centro Nacional de Información.

**TABLE 21. SELECTED URBAN MEASURES: 1973**

<b>Urban areas<sup>1</sup></b>	
Population	1,878,191
Percent of country's total population	36.4
<b>Cities with 100,000 inhabitants or more</b>	
Number of cities	2
Population	815,519
Percent of country's total population	15.8
<b>Cities with 20,000 inhabitants or more</b>	
Number of cities	8
Population	1,006,884
Percent of country's total population	19.5

<sup>1</sup> Urban areas are defined as those areas of the country that are recognized officially as cities, villages or towns (departmental cabeceras and municipalities).

*Source:* Computer listing from the 1973 census as provided by the Dirección General de Estadística, Centro Nacional de Información.

TABLE 22. POPULATION, GROWTH RATE, AND MIGRATION DATA, BY DEPARTMENT: 1964 AND 1973

Department	1964	1973	1973	Annual growth rate 1964 to 1973
	population	population	population born outside department	
	(in thousands)	(in thousands)	(percent)	(percent)
Alta Verapaz	260.5	280.5	3.7	0.8
Baja Verapaz	96.5	107.0	4.9	1.2
Chimaltenango	163.2	194.7	6.9	2.0
Chiquimula	149.8	158.2	5.7	0.6
El Progreso	65.6	73.1	12.7	1.2
Escuintla	270.3	277.0	36.6	0.3
Guatemala	810.9	1,108.2	29.4	3.5
Huehuetenango	288.1	368.6	2.2	2.8
Izabal	116.7	170.0	49.7	4.2
Jalapa	99.2	118.1	6.8	2.0
Jutiapa	194.8	233.2	7.1	2.0
Petén	26.6	64.1	52.6	9.9
Quezaltenango	270.9	312.8	9.8	1.6
Quiché	249.9	298.7	2.8	2.0
Retalhuleu	117.6	127.2	24.1	0.9
Sacatepéquez	80.9	100.0	12.1	2.4
San Marcos	337.0	389.8	3.5	1.6
Santa Rosa	157.0	177.2	12.3	1.3
Sololá	107.8	127.3	3.8	1.9
Suchitepéquez	186.6	202.3	17.9	0.9
Totonicapán	141.8	166.8	2.1	1.8
Zacapa	96.6	105.7	11.2	1.0

Source: Guatemala, 1971a, table I and Guatemala, 1975, tables 1 and 11.

**TABLE 23. FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH: 1973**

Country of birth	Number of persons
All countries	37,431
El Salvador	14,052
Honduras	6,231
United States	3,527
Mexico	3,196
Spain	1,700
Nicaragua	1,098
Belize	965
Germany	821
Costa Rica	805
China	465
Other countries	4,571
Foreign-born population as percent of total population	0.7

Source: Guatemala, 1975, table 14.

**TABLE 24. SELECTED SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ITEMS**

Item	Year	Number or rate
Total area	1964	10,889,000 hectares
Agricultural area <sup>1</sup>	1964	2,499,000 hectares
Daily newspaper circulation	1972	39 per 1,000 population
Radio receivers	1973	47 per 1,000 population
Television receivers	1973	19 per 1,000 population

<sup>1</sup> Includes arable land, land under permanent crops, and permanent meadows and pastures.

culture Organization, 1975, table 1. Other items from United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 1975, tables 12.1, 15.2, and 16.2.

Source: Total area and agricultural area from Food and Agri-

## APPENDIX

**TABLE A-1. CENSUS POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX: MARCH 1973**

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

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	5,160.2	2,589.3	2,571.0
0 to 4 years	870.4	439.6	430.8
5 to 9 years	777.7	395.1	382.7
10 to 14 years	678.2	348.4	329.7
15 to 19 years	560.3	274.7	285.6
20 to 24 years	470.3	231.0	239.3
25 to 29 years	347.3	168.9	178.3
30 to 34 years	282.5	141.1	141.4
35 to 39 years	268.3	131.0	137.3
40 to 44 years	229.8	116.4	113.4
45 to 49 years	184.5	93.4	91.1
50 to 54 years	147.0	75.3	71.7
55 to 59 years	99.7	51.6	48.1
60 to 64 years	95.0	48.7	46.4
65 to 69 years	56.2	28.2	28.0
70 to 74 years	44.2	22.3	21.9
75 years and over	48.9	23.7	25.3

Source: Guatemala, 1975, table 2.

**TABLE A-2. ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED TOTAL AND AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES: 1973 AND 1976**

Age	Estimated 1973	Projected 1976		
		High series	Intermediate series	Low series
Age-specific fertility rates per 1,000 women				
15 to 19 years	133	131	128	125
20 to 24 years	265	264	257	252
25 to 29 years	262	259	252	247
30 to 34 years	228	221	216	211
35 to 39 years	164	160	156	153
40 to 44 years	77	75	73	72
45 to 49 years	19	18	18	18
Total fertility rate per woman	5.74	5.64	5.50	5.39

Source: See tables 1, 3, and 7.

**TABLE A-3. ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, BY SEX, FOR SELECTED YEARS: 1950 TO 1976**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Estimated			
1950	40	40	41
1964	48	47	49
1970-72	53	52	54
Projected			
1973	55	54	56
1976	58	57	59

*Source:* See tables 4 and 5.

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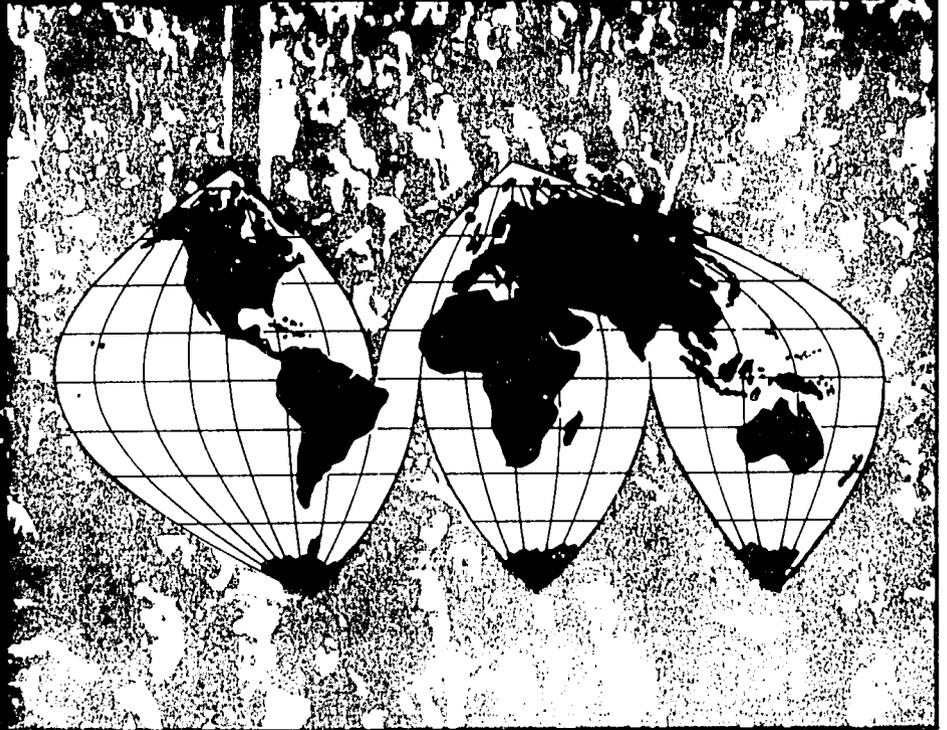
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