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Demographic Estimates for Countries With a Population of 10 Million or More: 1981

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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General Information

This report presents summary demographic information for countries of the world with a population of 10 million or more in 1981, which account for about 92 percent of the world's total population. Aggregated total population figures for the world regions for 1950 to 1981 are also shown. These data are presented for use by U.S. and foreign government agencies, foreign missions, private organizations, businesses, universities, researchers, students, and others with a requirement for a consistent, annotated body of recent international population statistics. The data are based on the latest information available for each country, which often supersedes or offers new insights into the information previously available. Specifically, for countries with a population of 10 million or more in 1981, data in this report supersede data previously issued in this publication series; for countries with a population of under 10 million, summary demographic information may still be used from the latest previous report.[1]

The data presented in this publication are annotated to indicate to the user both the source of the base information and, wherever possible, the methods used to derive the estimates, whether they were derived by the staff of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, by an agency in the countries themselves, or by other researchers. The recency and quality of base data vary among the countries, and in many instances the estimates are derived by indirect techniques from incomplete data. These techniques are mentioned in the source notes for each item, and the associated terms are defined in the glossary. The definitions usually indicate the kinds of base data (e.g., children ever born) used in applying the technique and give a source reference where the technique is described in the literature.

Of the 56 countries with a population of at least 10 million, for which demographic estimates are provided in this volume, 40 are classified as "less developed" and 16 as "more developed" (see Composition of Subregions).

Data for all countries are provided by the Bureau of the Census. For most of the less developed countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, as well as for the more developed country of Australia, estimates are made by the staff of the International Demographic Data Center. For all of the European countries, as well as Canada, Japan, the Soviet Union, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Mainland China, reported and estimated data are provided by the staff of the International Demographic Data Center, in collaboration with the staff of the Foreign Demographic Analysis Division. For the United States, data are provided by the Population Division.

Ten items of benchmark data are shown for the latest year for which reliable[2] estimates are available for each country: both the enumerated and the adjusted population according to the most recent census, the crude birth rate, the crude death rate, the population growth rate, the life expectancy at birth (by sex), the infant mortality rate, the percent urban, the percent of labor force in agriculture, and the percent literate (by sex). These benchmark data represent the most recent national data (from population censuses, surveys, and vital registration systems) upon which reliable demographic estimates can be based.

In addition, the data for each country include a projected estimate of the crude birth rate, crude death rate, and growth rate for 1981. Projected estimates represent projections of total population and vital rates for years since the referrence date of the most recent benchmark data.

A time series of total population estimates is given for 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965, and each year from 1970 to 1981. Projected population figures for each year from 1982 to 1985 are also shown in the appendix. Average annual population growth rates are shown for 5-year intervals during the 1950-80 period and for 1980 to 1981. A list of population censuses used in constructing the population time series is also shown. If the time series is based solely on the latest census in the country, the list is omitted since data from that census will already be shown in items 1 and 2 of the benchmark data. This is the case in 4 of the 56 countries included in this report. There was one country (Ethiopia) where no population census was taken during this period and another (Nigeria) where the population censuses were not accepted as benchmark data.

Notes on Country Data Sheets

Following are some explanatory notes relating specifically to the data sheets for each country.

1. Enumerated population. The reported census figure is shown. The figure presented is a de facto count unless the note states it to be de jure (see glossary for definitions of "de facto" and "de jure"). For a few countries, only an

[1] U.S. Bureau of the Census, *World Population 1979-Recent Demographic Estimates for the Countries and Regions of the World*, Washington, D.C., 1980; and similar reports for 1975 and 1977.

[2] In general, these data are judged to be reliable with respect to internal consistency and conformance to other known demographic facts for the country.

adjusted census figure was ever released; in such cases, the figure is shown in item 2.

2. Adjusted population. Whenever available, an adjusted census figure based on an evaluation of the reported data is presented. The source note indicates the overall magnitude of the adjustment and whether the estimated adjustment was made officially by the country, by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, or by another organization.

3-4. Crude birth and death rates. Whenever possible, these rates are based on figures taken from the registration of vital events. However, in a large number of developing countries, vital registration either is too incomplete to serve as a basis for vital rate estimates or is nonexistent. In such cases, the data should be interpreted in the context of the source notes, which briefly explain their derivation.

5. Annual rate of growth. For many countries, where international migration is not a significant factor in population change, the growth rate is equivalent to the rate of natural increase (see glossary). Where migration is significant, an attempt is made to mention in the note the rate of net immigration or emigration, and whether this is based on actual information relating specifically to migration, or whether it is just implied by independent estimates of the rates of growth and natural increase. In cases where the growth rate is shown for a time period longer than 1 year (usually an intercensal period) based on the average annual growth implied by reported population figures, the rate is calculated exponentially (see "growth rate" in the glossary).

6. Life expectancy at birth. Where adequate data are not available to construct an empirical life table from which to derive the life expectancy at birth, a rough estimate is sometimes given in the note based on partial data and the selection of a seemingly appropriate model life table. Where available, life expectancy at birth is shown for each sex separately as well as for both sexes combined.

7. Infant mortality rate. As in the case of the life expectancy at birth, a rough estimate based on model life tables is sometimes shown in the note when more direct information is not available. This is done for the benefit of the user who can accept a rough approximation in the absence of reliable data.

8. Percent urban. In most cases, this percentage is given according to the definition of the urban population or urban areas as prescribed by each individual country (see appendix). Since definitions vary among countries, comparisons should be made with caution.

9. Percent of labor force in agriculture. In the present report, agriculture is generally taken to also include the categories of hunting, fishing, and forestry. Also, in calculating the present in agriculture, the total labor force used as the denominator generally excludes activities not adequately described. It should be noted that the definition of labor force and the minimum age for data on labor force participation also vary among countries.

10. Percent literate. This figure generally refers to literacy as defined by each individual country (see appendix). The ages of the population for which data on literacy are available also vary among countries. When available, data are shown for each sex separately as well as for both sexes combined.

11. Population, July 1, 1981. The same figure is shown for 1981 in the population time series for 1950 to 1981, where the note on its derivation appears.

12-13. Birth and death rates, 1981. These rates are projected beyond the year of the benchmark data and refer to calendar year 1981.

14. Annual rate of growth, 1981. As in item 5, net international migration is taken into account for this item whenever it is a significant component of population change in a given country. This is a rate for calendar year 1981, as opposed to the average annual rates shown in the population time series, which are calculated based on midyear population estimates for each fifth year, 1950 to 1980, and for 1980 and 1981.

Midyear Population Estimates

Depending upon the availability of base data for the particular countries, one, several, or many point estimates of total population are used as a basis for constructing the population time series. These point estimates, as well as the availability of supplementary information on growth rates, are indicated in the notes. Although population figures are shown in thousands and growth rates to one decimal place, calculations were generally performed on unrounded numbers. Occasionally a rate is shown as "0.0" or "-0.0" to indicate a small positive or negative growth rate that rounds to zero. Average annual rates of growth were calculated exponentially (see "growth rate" in glossary) based on the July 1 population estimates for each fifth year, 1950 to 1980, and for 1980 and 1981.

Major Sources

Generally, only those sources actually used in preparing the estimates for each country are listed here, though many other sources were also reviewed. Some readily available standard sources (PVSR, UNDY; see Abbreviations) are referenced in the notes but not listed in Major Sources. For many official government publications, the agency name is shown as the author; it is preceded by the name of the country only in ambiguous cases, that is, where an agency of one country publishes data relating to another country.

Further Information

In general, information used in preparing this publication is derived from materials available as of June 1981. A considerable amount of additional information is available for each country that may be reflected only indirectly or not at all in the present report. Published documents for most of the countries are available at the Bureau of the Census library, and many unpublished documents and computer printouts are included in the data files of the International Demographic Data Center. In addition, the Center staff maintains a regular correspondence with many of the national statistical offices world wide, as well as with many other persons doing international demographic research, both in this country and abroad. Access to these data, as well as to the detailed notes describing the derivation of any of the estimates published in this volume, is available by addressing specific questions to the Chief, International Demographic Data Center, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Comments on the estimates are invited.

Related Reports

In addition to the World Population series, the International Demographic Data Center publishes a series of Country Demographic Profiles which bring together in a single report a variety of demographic data for selected individual countries. Each country profile presents an evaluated age-sex distribution for the latest census year and a projected distribution for the current year, as well as various estimates of fertility, mortality, and migration. Selected tables of social and economic data are also given. To date, profiles have been published or are in preparation for 25 developing countries.

Other reports on various international demographic topics are published in the International Research Documents series or as special reports. A complete list of the Center's publications is available on request.

lighlights of Population Growth: 1950 to 1981

Approximately 92 percent of the world's population lives ı the 56 countries with a population of 10 million or more. 'he combined population of these countries was 4.2 billion ı mid 1981. The individual countries are ranked by popu- ıtion size in table 1, with Mainland China and India heading he list, followed by the Soviet Union and the United States.

Demographic trends as estimated for the 56 largest ountries as a group may with appropriate caution be taken o represent world trends, although the impact of Mainland :hina[2] on the world picture is significant enough to merit eparate consideration. As shown in table 3, the trend in he population growth rate for the group of 56 countries ıas been generally downward in recent years, the growth ate having declined from about 2.1 percent in the 1965-70 ıeriod to 1.8 percent in the 1975-79 period. Excluding Main- and China, the growth rate has remained rather steady at .8 to 1.9 percent during the same period. Table 3 shows a imilar trend in growth rates when all countries of the world ıre considered. Likewise the population growth rate in each ıf the continents has declined at least slightly, except for \frica, where the growth rate shows a rising rather than a lackening trend.

In spite of generally similar trends among the regions, the nost recent population growth rates, as well as birth and leath rates, continue to vary considerably by region. Based ın aggregated data for the countries with a population over 10 million, table 4 shows the population represented by hese countries within each world region. Although 92 per- ɜent of the world's population lives in these largest countries, by region the proportion varies from 80 to 100 percent (except for Oceania, where Australia accounts for only 64 percent of the region's population).

World birth and death rates for 1978 (the last year for which rates for all countries have been estimated) were about 27 to 29 per 1,000 population and 11 to 12 per 1,000 population, respectively. The birth rate for Africa was still very high, 45 to 47 per 1,000 population, while that for Latin America was slightly above the world average, 32 to 33 per 1,000 population. Asia's birth rate approximated the world average, while those in the more developed regions of Northern America, Europe, and Oceania were at a level of about half the combined rate for the world as a whole.

The crude birth and death rates for countries with a population of 10 million or more have declined slightly since 1978[3] (27 to 29 per 1,000 population and 11 to 12 per 1,000 population, respectively) reaching a level of 26 to 29 per 1,000 population and 10 to 11 per 1,000 population, respectively, in 1981. The growth rate for countries with a population of 10 million or more in 1981 has remained rather constant at 1.7 to 1.8 percent since 1975.

Except for Latin America, the levels of mortality among the regions follows the fertility levels rather closely. That is, the death rate in Africa is still high, Asia's death rate is about average, and those in the developed regions are somewhat lower than the world average. The crude death rate in Latin America, however approximates those in the more developed regions, because of a combination of rapid mortality declines and a young age structure.

[2] The impact of Mainland China is significant both because of its ıopulation size, an estimated 1 billion inhabitants in 1981, and because ıf the particular uncertainty of the data. Although recently some ıfficial demographic data have been released from Mainland China, his new information is not always internally consistent and has not 'et been fully reconciled with previous estimates.

[3] Rates for 1978 were derived based on information available as of early 1979; no revisions were made to take account of later data. Therefore, the 1978 rates may not be entirely consistent with the 1981 rates shown in table 4 which were based on later information for some countries.

Abbreviations

Acronyms and abbreviated forms as used for some source references in this report are shown below. Abbreviations used on the data sheets of a single country are explained in the major sources for that country and are not repeated here. Also see the separate glossary for definitions of technical terms.

CELADE: United Nations. Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía. Santiago and San José.

CICRED: Committee for International Coordination of National Research in Demography. Paris.

CMEA: Council of Mutual Economic Aid. Moscow.

ECA: United Nations. Economic Commission for Africa. Addis Ababa.

ECWA: United Nations. Economic Commission for Western Asia. Beirut.

ESCAP: United Nations. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. Bangkok.

FAO Yearbook: United Nations. Food and Agriculture Organization. *Production Yearbook.* Various issues. Rome.

FDAD: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Foreign Demographic Analysis Division. Washington, D.C.

ILO Yearbook: United Nations. International Labour Office. *Year Book of Labour Statistics.* Various issues. Geneva.

INSEE: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques. Paris.

IUSSP: International Union for the Scientific Study of Population. Liège.

NA: Data not available.

OECD: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Paris.

PVSR: United Nations. Statistical Office. *Population and Vital Statistics Report.* Statistical Papers. Series A. Various issues. New York.

U.N.: United Nations.

UNDY: United Nations. Statistical Office. *Demographic Yearbook.* Various issues. New York.

UNGA: United Nations. General Assembly. New York.

UNHCR: United Nations. High Commissioner for Refugees. Geneva.

Z: Value is less than one-half of the smallest unit shown in a given category.

Glossary

Definitions in this glossary refer to terms as they are used in the present publication. Terms that are in **bold type** within a definition are also defined elsewhere in the glossary. For more technical definitions of these and other terms, see United Nations, *Multilingual Demographic Dictionary, English Section,* New York, 1958. A new version of the demographic dictionary is currently being prepared by the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population.

A number of the estimation techniques defined below, child survivorship, logit, stable, and quasi-stable population generate multiple estimates. In such cases specific information concerning the basis of the estimates reported in this publication may be obtained by writing the Chief, International Demographic Data Center, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Age-sex-specific mortality 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).

Glossary (Continued)

Arretx fertility technique. A method of estimating **age-specific fertility rates** for an intercensal period based on the observed change in the number of children ever born to each 5-year age **cohort** of women during the period. See Carmen Arretx, *Fertility Estimates Derived from Information on Children Ever Born Using Data from Successive Censuses,* Laboratories for Population Statistics, Reprint series, No. 16, Chapel Hill, 1975.

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, pertaining to two or more dates. See Eduardo E. Arriaga and Patricia Anderson, "An Approach for Estimating Fertility from Census and/or Survey Information on Children Ever Born by Age of Mother," revised version of annual meeting of the Population Association of America, Montreal, 1976.

Benchmark data. A term used to describe those reported and estimated figures which are based on reliable population censuses, vital registration systems, and/or sample surveys.

Birth rate. The average annual number of births during a specified period of time per 1,000 persons (based on mid-period 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. See William Brass, *Methods of Estimating Fertility and Mortality from Limited and Defective Data,* Laboratories for Population Statistics, Occasional Publication, Chapel Hill, 1975.

Brass growth balance equation method. A procedure for estimating the completeness of death registration based on the relationship between the age-sex distributions of registered deaths and of the population. See William Brass, *Methods of Estimating Fertility and Mortality from Limited and Defective Data,* Laboratories for Population Statistics, Occasional Publication, Chapel Hill, 1975.

Brass mortality technique. A method of estimating the level of infant and **child mortality** based on information provided by women in 5-year age groups, and on an assumed relationship between certain **life table** values and the porportion of **children ever born** who are still surviving. See William Brass, *Methods of Estimating Fertility and Mortality from Limited and Defective Data,* Laboratories for Population Statistics, Occasional Publication, Chapel Hill, 1975.

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.** See U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Methods and Materials of Demography,* by Henry S. Shryock, Jacob S. Siegel, and Associates, Washington, D.C., 1971, pp. 834-836.

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.** See *Brass, Feeney, Sullivan,* and *Trussell mortality techniques.*

Children ever born. The number of live births a woman has had, 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 a woman has who are still alive at the time of the inquiry, regardless of whether the children are now 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.

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. See National Academy of Science, Committee on Population and Demography, *Demographic Estimation: A Manual on Indirect Techniques,* by Kenneth Hill, Hania Zlotnik, and James Trussell, Forthcoming, pp. 3. 13-3.25.

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. Sometimes called the "cohort component method."

Courbage-Fargues mortality technique. A method of estimating the completeness of death registration by comparing

Glossary (Continued)

registered or reported deaths, by age and sex, with expected deaths based on central death rates from selected **model life tables** and reported population, by age and sex. See Youssef Courbage and Phillippe Farques, 1979, "A Method for Deriving Mortality Estimates from Incomplete Vital Statistics," *Population Studies,* Vol. 33, No. 1, 1979, pp. 165-180.

Coverage error. A measure of the extent to which a census or survey fails to enumerate persons who properly fall within its scope, expressed as a percentage of the adjusted population. See **overenumeration** and **underenumeration.**

Death rate. The average annual number of deaths during a specified period of time per 1,000 persons (based on mid-period 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. See **matched** and **unmatched events.**

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

Feeney mortality technique. A method of estimating the trend in infant mortality based on information 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 without specific knowledge of the rate of change in infant mortality during the period. See Griffith Feeney, "Estimating Infant Mortality Trends from Child Survivorship Data," *Population Studies,* Vol. 34, No. 1, 1980, pp. 109-128.

Growth rate. The average annual percent change in the population, resulting from a surplus (or deficit) of births over deaths and the balance of migrants entering and leaving the country. In cases where the average annual growth rate (r) is implied by reported or estimated population figures, it 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).

Incomplete registration. A term used to indicate that registered data represent less than 90 percent coverage 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 to be lived by a birth cohort, if mortality at each age remains constant in the future.

Life table. A statistical table representing the life history of a hypothetical cohort exposed to a constant pattern of mortality by age.

Life table central death rates. The annual number of deaths occurring between age x and $x+n$ per 1,000 persons living between age x and $x+n$ in 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.** See William Brass, *Methods of Estimating Fertility and Mortality from Limited and Defective Data,* Laboratories for Population Statistics, Occasional Publication, Chapel Hill, 1975.

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 bothe systems (matched events) plus

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).

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.

Glossary (Continued)

Mortara fertility technique. A method of estimating **age-specific fertility rates** based on the difference between the average number of children ever born per woman at each consecutive age. See Giorgio Mortara, *Methods of Using Census Statistics, Population Studies,* No. 7, United Nations, Department of Social Affairs, New York, 1949.

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.

Orphanhood technique. A method of estimating the level of adult mortality based on the proportion of persons at each age whose mothers or fathers are no longer living at the time of the census or survey. See William Brass, *Methods for Estimating Fertility and Mortality from Limited and Defective Data,* Laboratories for Population Statistics, Occasional Publication, Chapel Hill, 1975.

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

Own-children method. A **reverse survival technique** for estimating **age-specific fertility rates** based on a procedure for matching or allocating children under certain ages to their respective mothers. See Lee-Jay Cho and Griffith Feeney, *Fertility by the Own-Children Method: A Methodological Elaboration,* Laboratories for Population Statistics, Reprint Series No. 20, Chapel Hill, 1978.

Possible combinations of vital rates. A range of growth rates which allows for all combinations among given **birth, death,** and **net migration rates.**

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

Projected estimates. A term used to describe projections of total population and vital rates for years since the date of availability of the latest reliable population census figures, complete vital registration data, or sample survey data.

Quasi-stable population analysis. A method of demographic analysis based on a model population which has not been subjected to migration, where fertility has remained constant over a long period of time, and where mortality has been declining.

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 respondents or their families.

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 *n* years ago, 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.

Selected combinations of vital rates. A range of growth rates which allows for only selected combinations among given sets of **birth, death,** and **net migration rates.** This range is generally narrower than the range allowing for all **possible combinations of vital rates.**

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** to incorporate results from a regression analysis of empirically based fertility and mortality schedules into the procedure of coverting to precise life table measures the proportion of **children ever born** who are still surviving per woman in given 5-year age groups. See Jeremiah M. Sullivan, "Models for the Estimation of the Probability of Dying between Birth and Exact Ages of Early Childhood," *Population Studies,* Vol. 26, No. 1, 1972, pp. 79-97.

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

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.**

Glossary (Continued)

Trussell mortality technique. A refinement of the **Brass** and **Sullivan mortality techniques** to include additional independent variables in the regression analysis and to substitute **Coale-Trussell model fertility schedules** in place of empirical fertility schedules; See T. James Trussell, "A Re-estimation of the Multiplying Factors for the Brass Technique for Determining Childhood Survivorship Rates," *Population Studies,* Vol. 29, No. 1, 1975, pp. 97-107.

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.

Widowhood technique. A method of estimating the level of adult mortality based on the proportion widowed at each age at the time of the census or survey. See Kenneth Hill, "Estimating Adult Mortality Levels from Information on Widowhood," *Population Studies,* Vol. 31. No. 1. 1977, pp. 75-84.

Composition of Subregions

The countries listed in italics are less developed countries; the remainder are more developed countries. Assignment of countries into more developed and less developed categories is done according to the United Nations classification. An asterick (*) indicates that the country had a population of 10 million or more in 1981.

AFRICA

EASTERN AFRICA

Burundi
Comoros
Djibouti
*Ethiopia**
*Kenya**
Madagascar
Malawi
Mauritius
*Mozambique**
Reunion
Rwanda
Seychelles
Somalia
*Tanzania**
*Uganda**
Zambia
Zimbabwe

MIDDLE AFRICA

Angola
Cameroon
Central African Republic
Chad
Congo
Equatorial Guinea
Gabon
Sao Tome and Principe
*Zaire**

NORTHERN AFRICA

*Algeria**
*Egypt**
Libya
*Morocco**
*Sudan**
Tunisia
Western Sahara

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Botswana
Lesotho
Namibia
*South Africa**
Swaziland

WESTERN AFRICA

Benin
Cape Verde
Gambia, The
*Ghana**
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Ivory Coast
Liberia
Mali
Mauritania
Niger
*Nigeria**
Saint Helena
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Togo
Upper Volta

ASIA

EAST ASIA

*China** [1]
Hong Kong
*Taiwan**

Japan*
*Korea, Democratic People's Republic of**
*Korea, Republic of**
Macao
Mongolia

EASTERN SOUTH ASIA

Brunei
*Burma**
*Indonesia**
Kampuchea
Laos
*Malaysia**
*Philippines**
Singapore
*Thailand**
*Vietnam**

MIDDLE SOUTH ASIA

*Afghanistan**
*Bangladesh**
Bhutan
*India**
*Iran**
Maldives
*Nepal**
*Pakistan**
*Sri Lanka**

WESTERN SOUTH ASIA

Bahrain
Cyprus
Gaza Strip
*Iraq**
Israel
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Oman
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Syria
*Turkey**
United Arab Emirates
Yemen (Aden)
Yemen (Sana)

[1] Excluding Taiwan.

Composition of Subregions –(Continued)

LATIN AMERICA

CARIBBEAN

Antigua
Bahamas, The
Barbados
British Virgin Islands
Cayman Islands
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Grenada
Guadeloupe
Haiti
Jamaica
Martinique
Montserrat
Netherlands Antilles
Puerto Rico
Saint Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Trinidad and Tobago
Turks and Caicos Islands
Virgin Islands

MIDDLE AMERICA

Belize
Costa Rica
El Salvador
Guatemala
Honduras
*Mexico**
Nicaragua
Panama

TEMPERATE SOUTH AMERICA

*Argentina**
*Chile**
Uruguay

TROPICAL SOUTH AMERICA

Bolivia
*Brazil**
*Colombia**
Ecuador
French Guiana
Guyana
Paraguay
*Peru**
Suriname
*Venezuela**

NORTHERN AMERICA, EUROPE, SOVIET UNION

NORTHERN AMERICA

Bermuda
Canada*
Greenland
Saint Pierre and Miquelon
United States*

EASTERN EUROPE

Bulgaria
Czechoslovakia*
German Democratic Republic*
Hungary*
Poland*
Romania*

NORTHERN EUROPE

Channel Islands
Denmark
Faroe Islands
Finland
Iceland
Ireland
Isle of Man
Norway
Sweden
United Kingdom*

SOUTHERN EUROPE

Albania
Andorra
Gibraltar
Greece
Italy*
Malta
Portugal
San Marino
Spain*
Yugoslavia*

WESTERN EUROPE

Austria
Belgium
France*
Germany, Federal Republic of*
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Monaco
Netherlands*
Switzerland

SOVIET UNION*

OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA-NEW ZEALAND

Australia*
New Zealand

MELANESIA

New Caledonia
New Hebrides
Papua New Guinea
Solomon Islands

MICRONESIA

Guam
Kiribati
Nauru
Pacific Islands
Tuvalu

POLYNESIA

American Samoa
Cook Islands
Fiji
French Polynesia
Samoa
Tonga
Wallis and Futuna

Table 1. **Countries With a Population of 10 Million or More, Ranked by Population Size: 1981** (Population in thousands)

Country	Population	Country	Population
1. China, *Mainland*	1,041,532	29. Argentina	28,130
2. India	707,836	30. Colombia	25,217
3. Soviet Union	267,735	31. Canada	24,190
4. United States	230,049	32. Yugoslavia	22,545
5. Indonesia	154,339	33. Romania	22,381
6. Brazil	124,815	34. Morocco	21,590
7. Japan	117,711	35. Algeria	19,422
8. Bangladesh	90,680	36. Sudan	19,312
9. Pakistan	90,439	37. Tanzania	19,233
10. Nigeria	79,682	38. Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	18,317
11. Mexico	69,608	39. China, *Taiwan*	18,125
12. Germany, Federal Republic of	61,760	40. Peru	18,119
13. Italy	57,173	41. Venezuela	17,913
14. United Kingdom	56,020	42. Kenya	17,116
15. Vietnam	55,053	43. German Democratic Republic	16,771
16. France	53,945	44. Nepal	15,338
17. Philippines	50,310	45. Czechoslovakia	15,312
18. Thailand	48,787	46. Sri Lanka	15,172
19. Turkey	46,673	47. Afghanistan	15,113
20. Egypt	43,437	48. Australia	14,817
21. Korea, Republic of	40,430	49. Malaysia	14,330
22. Iran	39,958	50. Netherlands	14,253
23. Spain	37,711	51. Iraq	13,575
24. Poland	35,925	52. Uganda	13,222
25. Burma	35,289	53. Ghana	12,531
26. Ethiopia	29,994	54. Mozambique	12,356
27. Zaire	29,441	55. Chile	11,162
28. South Africa	29,313	56. Hungary	10,738

Table 2. **Population of the World and Countries with a Population of 10 Million or More, by Region and Development Category: 1950 to 1981** (Numbers in millions)

Region, size of country, and development category	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1979	1980	1981
POPULATION INCLUDING MAINLAND CHINA									
World:									
All countries	2,532	2,776	3,062	3,360	3,730	4,115	4,420	(NA)	(NA)
Countries of 10 million or more	2,330	2,556	2,821	3,095	3,438	3,791	4,069	4,140	4,212
More developed:									
All countries	832	887	945	1,002	1,049	1,096	1,128	(NA)	(NA)
Countries of 10 million or more	763	815	870	924	969	1,013	1,043	1,051	1,059
Less developed:									
All countries	1,699	1,888	2,116	2,358	2,681	2,919	3,292	(NA)	(NA)
Countries of 10 million or more	1,567	1,741	1,951	2,170	2,469	2,779	3,025	3,088	3,153
Africa:									
All countries[1]	221	246	277	314	358	409	458	(NA)	(NA)
Countries of 10 million or more[1]	155	174	196	223	255	293	328	337	347
Asia:									
All countries	1,396	1,542	1,715	1,892	2,141	2,396	2,591	(NA)	(NA)
Countries of 10 million or more	1,367	1,510	1,679	1,850	2,093	2,342	2,532	2,580	2,629
More developed:									
All countries[2]	84	90	94	99	104	112	116	117	118
Less developed:									
All countries	1,312	1,452	1,621	1,793	2,036	2,284	2,475	(NA)	(NA)
Countries of 10 million or more	1,284	1,420	1,585	1,751	1,989	2,230	2,416	2,463	2,511
Latin America:									
All countries[1]	165	188	216	248	283	321	354	(NA)	(NA)
Countries of 10 million or more[1]	128	147	170	196	225	255	282	288	295
Northern America:									
All countries[3]	166	182	199	214	226	239	249	(NA)	(NA)
Countries of 10 million or more[3]	166	182	199	214	226	239	249	252	254
Europe and the Soviet Union:									
All countries[3]	572	604	640	675	703	728	746	(NA)	(NA)
Countries of 10 million or more[3]	505	535	567	600	625	649	664	668	672
Oceania:									
All countries	13	14	16	18	19	21	22	(NA)	(NA)
Countries of 10 million or more	8	9	10	11	13	14	14	15	15
More developed:									
All countries	10	11	13	14	15	17	18	(NA)	(NA)
Countries of 10 million or more	8	9	10	11	13	14	14	15	15
Less developed[4]:									
All countries	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	(NA)	(NA)
POPULATION EXCLUDING MAINLAND CHINA									
World:									
All countries	1,984	2,164	2,380	2,624	2,882	3,165	3,408	(NA)	(NA)
Countries of 10 million or more	1,782	1,945	2,139	2,359	2,589	2,842	3,057	3,113	3,170
Less developed:									
All countries	1,152	1,277	1,435	1,622	1,833	2,070	2,280	(NA)	(NA)
Countries of 10 million or more	1,019	1,129	1,269	1,434	1,621	1,829	2,013	2,061	2,111
Asia:									
All countries	848	930	1,034	1,156	1,292	1,446	1,579	(NA)	(NA)
Countries of 10 million or more	820	898	997	1,114	1,245	1,392	1,519	1,553	1,587
Less developed:									
All countries	764	840	940	1,057	1,188	1,334	1,463	(NA)	(NA)
Countries of 10 million or more	736	809	903	1,015	1,140	1,281	1,404	1,436	1,470

(NA) Data not available.

[1]Less developed.
[2]Japan, with over 10 million population, is the only more developed country in Asia.
[3]More developed.
[4]All less developed countries are under 10 million population.

Note: For a list of countries by development category, see "Composition of Subregions" section.

Source: Countries with a population of 10 million or more - see country data sheets in this report. Countries with a population of under 10 million - see country data sheets in U.S. Bureau of the Census, World Population 1979 - Recent Demographic Estimates for the Countries and Regions of the World, Washington, D.C., 1980.

Table 3. **Average Annual Rates of Growth for the World and Countries with a Population of 10 million or More, by Region and Development Category: 1950 to 1981**
(Rate in percent)

Region, size of country, and development category	1950-55	1955-60	1960-65	1965-70	1970-75	1975-79	1975-80	1980-81
RATES INCLUDING MAINLAND CHINA								
World:								
All countries	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.8	(NA)	(NA)
Countries of 10 million or more	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7
More developed:								
All countries	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.7	(NA)	(NA)
Countries of 10 million or more	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7
Less developed:								
All countries	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.2	(NA)	(NA)
Countries of 10 million or more	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1
Africa:								
All countries[1]	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	(NA)	(NA)
Countries of 10 million or more[1]	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9
Asia:								
All countries	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.0	(NA)	(NA)
Countries of 10 million or more	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.9
More Developed:								
All countries[2]	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.9	(NA)	(NA)
Less developed:								
All countries	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.0	(NA)	(NA)
Countries of 10 million or more	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.9
Latin America:								
All countries[1]	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	(NA)	(NA)
Countries of 10 million or more[1]	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3
Northern America:								
All countries[3]	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.0	(NA)	(NA)
Countries of 10 million or more[3]	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0
Europe and the Soviet Union:								
All countries[3]	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.6	(NA)	(NA)
Countries of 10 million or more	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Oceania:								
All countries	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.3	(NA)	(NA)
Countries of 10 million or more	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.4
More developed:								
All countries	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.0	(NA)	(NA)
Countries of 10 million or more	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.4
Less developed:								
All countries[4]	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	(NA)	(NA)
RATES EXCLUDING MAINLAND CHINA								
World:								
All countries	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	(NA)	(NA)
Countries of 10 million or more	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Less developed:								
All countries	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	(NA)	(NA)
Countries of 10 million or more	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Asia:								
All countries	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	(NA)	(NA)
Countries of 10 million or more	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Less developed:								
All countries	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	(NA)	(NA)
Countries of 10 million or more	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3

NA Data not available.

[1]Less developed.
[2]Japan, with a population over 10 million, is the only developed country in Asia.
[3]More developed.
[4]All less developed countries have a population under 10 million.

Note: For a list of countries by development category, see "Composition of Subregions" section.

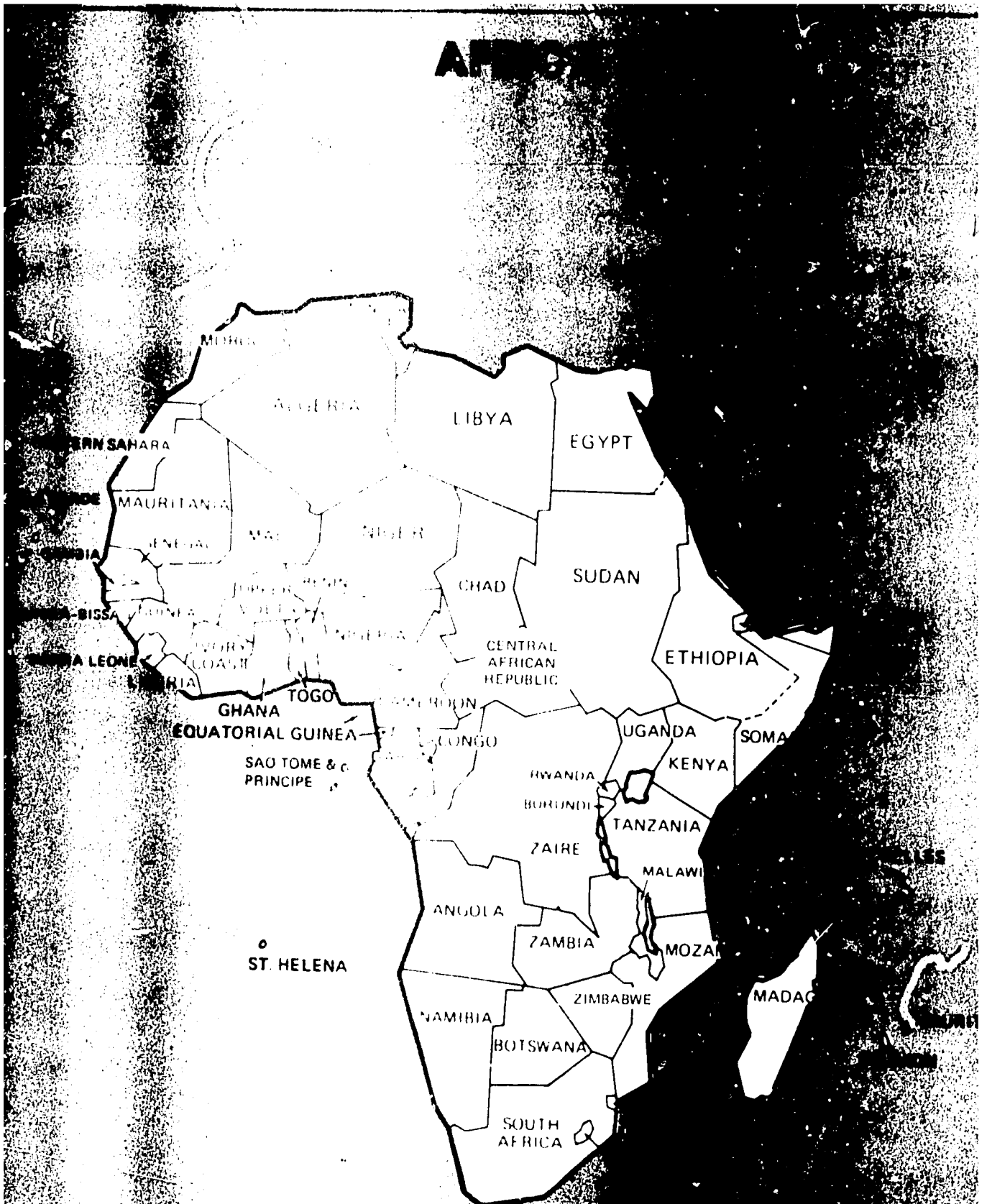
Source: See table 2.

Table 4. Population and Vital Rates for Countries with a Population of 10 Million or More, by Region: 1981

Region	Aggregated population, July 1, 1981 (millions)	Estimated proportion of region's population, July 1, 1979[1] (percent)	Vital rates, 1981[2]		
			Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population	Rate of growth (percent)
World	4,157	92.1	26-29	10-11	1.5-1.8
Excluding Mainland China	3,115	89.7	28-30	11-12	1.6-1.9
More developed	1,059	92.5	15-16	9	0.7-0.8
Less developed	3,098	91.9	29-33	11-12	1.8-2.1
Excluding Mainland China	2,056	88.3	34-37	12-13	2.1-2.4
Africa	347	91.1	44-47	15-16	2.7-3.1
Asia	2,629	97.7	26-30	10-11	1.6-1.9
Excluding Mainland China	1,587	96.2	32-34	12-13	1.9-2.1
Latin America	295	79.7	29-32	7-8	2.2-2.4
Northern America	254	100.0	16	8	1.0
Europe and the Soviet Union	672	89.1	15-16	10	0.6-0.7
Oceania	15	64.2	16	7	1.4

[1]Data for countries with a population under 10 million were not available after 1979.
[2]Excludes data for Vietnam.

Note: Overall, the countries with a population of 10 million or more make up about 92 percent of the world's population. However, this proportion varies by region depending on the number of smaller countries each region contains. Oceania, in particular, comprises a large number of small islands, and is represented here only by Australia, the only country in Oceania with a population over 10 million.



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BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of February 12, 1977 16,260,491
2. Adjusted population, census of February 12, 1977 16,948,000
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1977 46
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1977 14
5. Annual rate of growth, 1977 (percent) 3.2
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1977 55
   a) Male, b) female 54, 56
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1977 127
8. Percent urban, 1977 41
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1977 31
10. Percent literate, 1977 42
    a) Male, b) female 55, 29

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981 19,422,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981 42-47
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981 13-14
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent) 2.9-3.3

NOTES:

1. Preliminary census figure for the resident Algerian population as reported in Direction des Statistiques et de la Comptabilité Nationale (DSCN), 1979b, p. 6.
2. Preliminary census figure for total resident population officially adjusted for underenumeration based on a post enumeration survey (DSCN, 1979a, p. 21).

3-4. Based on registered births (DSCN, 1979a, p. 38) adjusted for 7.2 percent underregistration (DSCN, 1979b, p. 15), registered deaths (DSCN, 1979a, p. 38) adjusted for 36.2 percent underregistration (DSCN, 1979b, p. 24), and estimated midyear population. These rates apply to the resident Algerian population.

5. Difference between unrounded crude birth and death rates. Net migration is reported to be insignificant at this time (Mokaddem, 1979, p. 2).

6-7. Official estimates based on adjusted registered deaths, by age and sex, taking into consideration Coale-Demeny south model life tables (DSCN, 1979b, pp. 15-24).

8-10. Based on census data for the Algerian resident population excluding nomads and the population "comptée à part" (persons in group quarters) presented in DSCN, 1978, pp. 16, 18-19, and 23. Data on literacy refer to the population 9 years of age and over.

11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.

12-13. Projected range of variation for the Algerian resident population based on assumed trends in fertility and mortality since 1977.

14. Projected range of variation based on selected combinations of unrounded crude birth and death rates (42.5 and 13.2 per 1,000 population and 46.8 and 13.6 per 1,000 population, respectively).

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	8,893	1975	16,142	1950-55	2.0
1955	9,842	1976	16,636	1955-60	2.1
1960	10,909			1960-65	1.8
1965	11,963	PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1965-70	3.0
1970	13,932			1970-75	2.9
		1977	17,154	1975-80	3.1
1971	14,336	1978	17,698	1980-81	3.1
1972	14,762	1979	18,256		
1973	15,199	1980	18,831		
1974	15,655	1981	19,422		

NOTES: 1950-65 - Based on the enumerated census of 1948, inflated censuses of 1954 and 1966, and growth rates derived from official population estimates (U.N., 1979, table 1).

1966-1977 - Based on the Algerian resident population from the adjusted census of 1977 and the inflated census of 1966, adjusted births and deaths (DSCN, 1979a, p. 38; 1979b, p. 40), and estimated net migration to France (Institut National d'Etudes Demographiques, 1976, table 10; and 1977, table 8; and Mokaddem, 1979, p. 2). The foreign population was estimated based on the enumerated foreign population from the 1966 census and the estimated foreign population from the 1977 census.

1978-81 - Projected at the U.S. Bureau of the Census by the component method based on the adjusted midyear Algerian resident population, by age and sex, assuming continued declines in fertility and mortality, and no migration. The foreign population was assumed to remain constant at the level estimated from the 1977 census.

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
October 31, 1948	8,625,800	8,626,000	Enumerated populations for 1948 and 1954 based on data presented in Service de Statistique Général, no date, pp. XVIII and XXXIII; for 1966 based on data presented in Sous-Direction des Statistiques, 1969, pp. 14-15; and for 1977 (Algerian resident population) as reported in DSCN, 1979b, p. 6. The 1977 resident population was adjusted for underenumeration based on a post enumeration survey as reported by DSCN, 1979, p. 21. The 1966 and 1954 Algerian resident populations were inflated for the 3.4 percent underenumeration estimated for the Algerian resident population in 1977 (DSCN, 1979b, p. 6) and added to the enumerated foreign population. The 1948 population was not adjusted due to evidence of overenumeration (Service de Statistique Général, no date, pp. XX-XXXI and XXXIII).
October 31, 1954	9,367,500	9,691,000	
April 4, 1966	11,827,300	12,235,000	
February 12, 1977	[1]16,260,491	16,948,000	

[1]Algerian resident population.

MAJOR SOURCES

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BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of November 22, 1976 36,626,204
2. Adjusted population, census of November 22, 1976 38,036,000
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1979 43
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1979 12
5. Annual rate of growth, 1979 (percent) 3.1
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1975 54
   a) Male, b) female 53, 55
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1975 92
8. Percent urban, 1976 44
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1976 49
10. Percent literate, 1976 43
    a) Male, b) female 57, 27

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981 43,437,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981 41-42
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981 12
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent) 2.9-3.0

NOTES:

1. Final census figure as reported in PVSR January 1981.
2. Census population adjusted at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1980b) for 3.7 percent net underenumeration.
3. Based on provisional registered births (PVSR July 1980) adjusted at the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 3-percent underregistration and estimated midyear population. Underregistration was estimated by extrapolating to 1979 levels of underregistration derived by Valaoras (1972, p. 22), Hollingsworth (1972, p. 123), Acsadi and Issa (1975, tables 7, 9, 10, and 11), and CAPMAS (1979, pp. 1-5).
4. Based on provisional registered deaths (PVSR July 1980) adjusted at the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 7-percent underregistration and estimated midyear population. The adjustment of deaths was extrapolated to 1979 based on a trend derived from estimates of underregistration by El-Badry (1965, table 3 and p. 146), Valaoras (1972, p. 22), Hollingsworth (1972, p. 129), and CAPMAS (1979, pp. 1-5).
5. Difference between unrounded crude birth and death rates.
6. Estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census based on registered deaths, by age and sex, reported in U.N., 1979, table 9 and an estimated 1975 population, by age and sex. Infant mortality was estimated as indicated in note 7. The registered deaths ages 1 year and over were adjusted for underregistration (see note 4) and age misreporting.
7. Based on registered infant deaths and births for 1975 as reported in PVSR January 1978, and for 1974 as reported in UNDY 1976, table 20. Registered births were adjusted at the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 4-percent underregistration (see note 3) and infant deaths were adjusted for 9- and 8-percent underregistration for 1974 and 1975, respectively. Estimated underregistration of infant deaths was based on estimates derived by Valaoras (1972, p. 22), Hollingsworth (1972, p. 129), El-Badry (1965, p. 146), and Issa (1972, p. 24) extrapolated to 1975 based on the trend in the relative completeness of infant to total deaths (see note 4).
8. Based on the final results of the 1976 census (CAPMAS, 1978, table 1).
9. Based on results of the 1976 census (Farag and Tawfik, 1980, p. 3).
10. Based on the final results of the 1976 census (CAPMAS, 1978, table 10) for the population 10 years of age and over.
11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.

12-13. Based on assumed trends in fertility and mortality since 1979.

14. Range of variation given selected combinations of unrounded crude birth and death rates (40.8 and 11.6 per 1,000 population and 41.6 and 11.7 per 1,000 population, respectively).

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	20,797	1975	36,769	1950-55	2.4
1955	23,405	1976	37,674	1955-60	2.4
1960	26,340	1977	38,654	1960-65	2.4
1965	29,771	1978	39,713	1965-70	2.2
1970	33,197	1979	40,891	1970-75	2.0
1971	33,840	PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1975-80	2.7
1972	34,496			1980-81	3.0
1973	35,179	1980	42,154		
1974	35,937	1981	43,437		

NOTES: 1950-1960 - Estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census based on the 1947 and 1960 censuses.

1961-1979 - Estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census based on the adjusted 1960 and 1976 censuses and adjusted registered births and deaths.

1980-81 - Projected based on assumed trends in fertility and mortality.

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
March 26, 1947	18,966,767		Enumerated populations as reported in UNDY 1970, table 7; UNDY 1964, table 1; and PVSR January 1981, respectively. The 1960 and 1976 censuses were adjusted at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1980a and 1980b) for 1.5- and 3.7-percent underenumeration, respectively.
September 20, 1960	26,085,326	26,478,000	
November 22, 1976	36,626,204	38,036,000	

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BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population.....NA
2. Adjusted population.....NA
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1964-71.....42-52
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1964-71.....20-26
5. Annual rate of growth, 1964-71 (percent).....1.7-2.6
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1964-71.....36-44
   a) Male, b) female.....NA, NA
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1964-71.....155-200
8. Percent urban, 1977.....12
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1968-71.....95
10. Percent literate, 1968-71.....5
    a) Male, b) female.....9, (Z)

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981.....29,994,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981.....42-52
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981.....20-26
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent).....0.9-2.3

NOTES:

1. No census has been taken in Ethiopia. An official estimate for January 1, 1970, of 24,068,800 persons (Central Statistical Office, 1974, p. 1) is based primarily on the second round of the National Sample Survey (NSS), 1968-71, and supplemented by the first round of the NSS (1964-67) and by the 1956 population head count by the Ministry of Interior for areas not covered in the second round of the survey.
2. Data not available.

3-4. The lower bounds of the ranges are adjusted rates from the second round of the NSS (Central Statistical Office, 1974, pp. 67 and 71). The birth rate is adjusted by the Brass fertility technique; the death rate by the Brass mortality technique and stable population analysis. The upper bounds are adjusted rates based on stable population analysis of data from the first round of the NSS (U.N., ECA, 1972, table 2C; and 1973, table II).

5. Difference between selected combinations of unrounded crude birth and death rates which fall within the ranges given in items 3 and 4 (i.e., 42.5 and 25.4 per 1,000 population and 50.0 and 24.5 per 1,000 population, respectively).
6. The lower and upper bounds of the range are from official life tables based on results from the first and second rounds, respectively, of the NSS (Central Statistical Office, 1974, pp. 95-97; and U.N., ESCB and WHO, 1972, p. 5). These life tables were derived using adjusted infant and childhood mortality rates and stable population analysis. Reliable estimates of life expectancy at birth by sex are not available.
7. The lower and upper bounds of the range are adjusted rates from the second and first rounds, respectively, of the National Sample Survey (U.N., ECA, 1973, table II). Both rates were derived using the Brass mortality technique.
8. Official estimate based on data from the second round of the National Sample Survey (Central Statistical Office, 1977, pp. 28-29).
9. Based on results for rural areas from the second round of the National Sample Survey (Central Statistical Office, 1974, p. 60).
10. Based on data for rural areas from the second round of the National Sample Survey (Central Statistical Office, 1974, pp. 44-46) for the population 10 years of age and over.
11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.

12-13. Projected range of variation assuming no significant change in fertility or mortality since 1964-71.

14. Projected range of variation based on selected combinations of unrounded crude birth, death, and net emigration rates (47.3, 25.2, and 12.7 per 1,000 population and 49.6, 23.0, and 3.2 per 1,000 population, respectively) derived considering alternate U.N. (1981) projected rates for 1975-80 and 1980-85 and alternate projected rates for 1981 prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1980). The projected net emigration rates are primarily due to the large volume of refugees leaving Ethiopia.

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	16,251	1973	27,011	1950-55	2.1
1955	18,009	1974	27,610	1955-60	2.2
1960	20,093	1975	28,210	1960-65	2.3
1965	22,550	1976	28,814	1965-70	2.3
		1977	29,428	1970-75	2.2
PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1978	29,779	1975-80	1.1
1970	25,299	1979	29,977	1980-81	0.7
1971	25,851	1980	29,790		
1972	26,426	1981	29,994		

NOTES: 1950-65 - Based on U.N. (1979) estimates for 1950, 1955, 1960, and 1965 and an official population figure (25,046,000) for January 1, 1970 (reported to the U.N. Statistical Office in 1978) moved to midyear at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1980) using estimates of fertility, mortality, and net emigration.

1970-1981 - Projected at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1980) based on the 1970 midyear population using the cohort component method and assumed levels of fertility and mortality and estimated net non-refugee emigration. The results from the cohort component projections were adjusted for the estimated and projected refugee movement into and out of Ethiopia.

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BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of March 1, 1970.....8,559,313
2. Adjusted population, census of March 1, 1970.....8,697,000
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1970.....48
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1970.....17
5. Annual rate of growth, 1970 (percent).....1.8
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1970.....49
   a) Male, b) female.....47, 50
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1970.....115
8. Percent urban, 1970.....29
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1970.....57
10. Percent literate, 1971.....30
    a) Male, b) female.....43, 18

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981.....12,531,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981.....43-47
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981.....12-13
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent).....3.1-3.5

NOTES:

1. Final census figure as reported in Census Office, 1975c.
2. Census population adjusted for 1.6 percent net underenumeration (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1977).
3. Based on 1970 estimated age-specific fertility rates and adjusted population, by age and sex (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1977).
4. Based on 1970 estimated age-sex-specific central death rates and adjusted population, by age and sex (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1977).
5. Difference between unrounded crude birth and death rates and a net emigration rate of 13.9 per 1,000 population (see notes for Midyear Population Estimates).

6-7. Derived from 1970 estimated life tables (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1977).

8. Based on census data (Census Office, 1975b, table A3).
9. Based on census data as reported in ILO, 1977, table 2B.
10. Based on data from the 1971 Supplementary Enquiry (Census Office, 1975a) for the population 15 years of age and over.
11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.

12-13. Projected range of variation based on assumed trends in fertility and mortality since 1970.

14. Range of variation given selected combinations of unrounded crude birth and death rates (42.9 and 12.2 per 1,000 population, and 47.4 and 12.6 per 1,000 population, respectively).

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	5,297	1973	9,663	1950-55	2.7
1955	6,049	1974	9,979	1955-60	2.8
1960	6,958	1975	10,308	1960-65	2.8
1965	8,010	1976	10,650	1965-70	1.9
PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1977	11,002	1970-75	3.2
1970	8,789	1978	11,366	1975-80	3.3
1971	9,068	1979	11,742	1980-81	3.2
1972	9,360	1980	12,130		
		1981	12,531		

NOTES: 1950-70 - Based on 1950 and 1970 adjusted censuses (see below) and estimated fertility, mortality, and migration trends since 1950. On Nov. 18, 1969, the "Aliens Compliance Order" gave all aliens 2 weeks to leave the country or obtain a residence permit (see Peil, 1974, p. 367). Estimates of the number of aliens leaving Ghana are based on assumed trends in fertility, mortality, and migration during the 1960-70 decade. It was estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census that approximately 500,000 aliens left the country between November 1969 and March 1970.

1971-81 - Projected by the component method based on the 1970 adjusted midyear population (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1977).

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
March 20, 1960	6,726,815	6,903,000	Enumerated populations for 1960 and 1970 as reported in UNDY 1970, table 7; and Ghana, 1975b, table C1, respectively. The 1960 and 1970 enumerated populations were adjusted at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1977) for 2.5 percent and 1.6 percent underenumeration, respectively.
March 1, 1970	8,559,313	8,697,000	

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BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of August 25, 1979.....15,322,000
2. Adjusted population, census of August 25, 1979.....NA
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1977.....54
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1977.....14
5. Annual rate of growth, 1977 (percent).....4.0
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1977.....53
   a) Male, b) female.....51; 56
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1977.....83
8. Percent urban, 1979.....13
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture,.....NA
10. Percent literate,.....NA
    a) Male, b) female.....NA, NA

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981.....17,116,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981.....52-54
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981.....12
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent).....4.0-4.1

NOTES:

1. Preliminary census population figure reported in PVSR January 1981.
2. The 1979 census has not been evaluated for possible coverage error.
3. Based on the 1977 age-specific fertility rates (average of rates from the 1977 National Demographic Survey (NDS) and the 1977-78 Kenya Fertility Survey (KFS) as reported in Central Bureau of Statistics (1979)) and estimated midyear population, by age and sex.
4. Based on 1977 empirical age-sex-specific life table central death rates (Blacker, et al., 1979b) and estimated midyear population, by age and sex.
5. Difference between crude birth and death rates.

6-7. Empirical life tables estimated by Blacker, et. al. (1979b) based on data from the 1977 National Demographic Survey. Infant and childhood mortality estimates were based on an application of the Brass mortality technique. Adult mortality estimates for males were based on widowhood data, and for females on orphanhood data.

8. Based on preliminary results of the 1979 census as reported in Nairobi Daily Nation, November 27, 1979, p. 20.
9. Data not available. Estimate reported in FAO Yearbook 1975, table 6 was 82 percent in 1970. The basis of this estimate is not known.
10. Data not available.
11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.

12-13. Projected range of variation based on assumed trends in fertility and mortality since 1977.

14. Projected range of variation based on selected combinations of unrounded crude birth and death rates (52.4 and 12.3 per 1,000 population and 53.9 and 12.4 per 1,000 population, respectively).

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	6,121	1974	12,983	1950-55	2.8
1955	7,034	1975	13,481	1955-60	3.0
1960	8,157	1976	14,008	1960-65	3.2
1965	9,549	1977	14,568	1965-70	3.3
1970	11,256	PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1970-75	3.6
1971	11,649	1978	15,158	1975-80	4.0
1972	12,068	1979	15,778	1980-81	4.1
1973	12,513	1980	16,431		
		1981	17,116		

NOTES: 1950-69 - Based on the reported 1969 census figure and estimated growth rates considering the 1948-62 and 1962-69 intercensal growth rates (UNDY 1970, table 7) and estimated fertility and mortality trends from 1950 to 1969.

1970-77 - Estimated by the component method based on the 1969 census and estimated fertility and mortality trends from 1969 to 1977. Fertility and mortality levels and trends were based on data from the 1969 census (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1978), the 1977 National Demographic Survey (Blacker, et al., 1979b), and the 1977-78 Kenya Fertility Survey (Central Bureau of Statistics, 1979).

1978-81 - Projected by the component method on the basis of assumed trends in fertility and mortality. The base of the projection was the 1977 midyear population, by age and sex.

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
August 24-25, 1969	NA	10,942,705	Census figure as reported in Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, 1970, table 1, including an official adjustment for net underenumeration (Mwaniki, 1977).

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BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of July 20, 1971 15,379,259
2. Adjusted population, census of July 20, 1971 16,335,000
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1972 44
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1972 15
5. Annual rate of growth, 1972 (percent) 2.7
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1972 51
   a) Male, b) female 51, 52
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1972 162
8. Percent urban, 1971 35
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1971 57
10. Percent literate, 1971 25
    a) Male, b) female 37, 13

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981 21,590,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981 41-44
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981 12-13
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent) 2.8-3.0

NOTES:

1. Final census figure (Direction des Statistiques, 1971, p. XII). Population is de jure.
2. Census population adjusted for 5.9 percent net underenumeration (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980, table 2).
3. Estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1980, table 3) based on urban and rural age-specific fertility rates from the 1972-73 Dual Record Experimental Study adjusted to the level of matched plus unmatched births (CERED, 1974a, selected tables) and weighted to the national level based on 1971 census data.
4. Estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1980, table 3) based on the 1972 estimated life table central death rates and adjusted 1971 census population, by age and sex, projected to midyear 1972.
5. Difference between unrounded crude birth and death rates and a net emigration rate of 2 per 1,000 population. Net emigration was based on workers and family members entering France (France, INSEE, 1973; and UNDY 1977); Moroccans counted in the Netherlands in 1968 and 1973 (Netherlands, 1973, p. 22); Moroccan workers in the Federal Republic of Germany (Federal Republic of Germany, 1975); and census counts of Moroccans in Belgium in 1961 and 1970 (Belgium, 1976, p. 42).

6-7. Calculated from life tables, by sex, derived at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1980, tables 4 and 5).

8-9. Based on data from the 1971 census (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980, tables 23 and 19, respectively).

10. Based on 1971 census data (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980, table 15) for the population 10 years of age and over.
11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.

12-13. Projected range of variation derived at the U.S. Bureau of the Census based on assumed trends in fertility and mortality since 1972 which take into consideration past trends and the official projection assumptions made by the Centre de Recherche et d'Etudes Démographiques (1975).

14. Projected range of variation given selected combinations of unrounded crude birth and death rates and net emigration rates (41.2, 12.4, and 0.9 per 1,000 population and 44.1, 12.8, and 0.9 per 1,000 population, respectively).

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	9,343	1973	17,207	1950-55	2.9
1955	10,782	1974	17,682	1955-60	2.8
1960	12,423	1975	18,177	1960-65	2.5
1965	14,066	1976	18,692	1965-70	2.5
1970	15,909	1977	19,229	1970-75	2.7
1971	16,313	1978	19,787	1975-80	2.9
PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1979	20,368	1980-81	2.9
		1980	20,969		
1972	16,752	1981	21,590		

NOTES: 1950-71 - Based on the 1960 and 1971 adjusted censuses and estimated fertility, mortality, and migration trends from 1950 to 1971. For a further discussion, see U.S. Bureau of the Census (1980).

1972-81 - Projected at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1980) by the component method based on the 1971 adjusted midyear population, by age and sex, assuming continued declines in fertility and mortality and an assumed decline in net emigration.

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
June 18, 1960	11,626,470	12,415,000	Enumerated populations as reported in Direction des Statistiques, 1971, p. XII.
July 20, 1971	15,379,259	16,335,000	The 1960 and 1971 enumerated populations were adjusted at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1980) for 6.0 percent and 5.9 percent net underenumeration, respectively. The 1960 census figures were also adjusted to include the population of Ifni.

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BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of August 1-15, 1980 ..... NA
2. Adjusted population, census of August 1-15, 1980 12,130,000
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1970 42-48
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, ... NA
5. Annual rate of growth, (percent) ..... NA
6. Life expectancy at birth, ... NA
   a) Male, b) female ..... NA, NA
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, ... NA
8. Percent urban, 1970 3
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1970 74
10. Percent literate, 1970 10
    a) Male, b) female 14, 7

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981 12,356,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981 42-47
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981 17-18
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent) 2.3-3.0

NOTES:

1. Data not available.
2. Reported preliminary census figure (U.S. Joint Publication Research Service, 1981, p. 37) adjusted for 1.5 percent net underenumeration based on the results of a post enumeration check.
3. Range of variation based on application of the Brass fertility technique to 1970 census data as reported in Instituto Nacional de Estatística, 1974b, tables 13 and 18.
4. Data not available.
5. Data not available. The data available to estimate growth rates are of questionable reliability.

6-7. Data not available. Using childhood mortality estimates (l_2) derived from the Brass mortality technique applied to 1970 census data (Instituto Nacional de Estatística, 1974b, tables 13 and 14), and Coale-Demeny south region model life tables, a life expectancy at birth of 46 years and an infant mortality rate of 148 per 1,000 live births can be estimated.

8. Based on data from the 1979 census (Instituto Nacional de Estatística, 1974b, p. XXV).
9. Based on the 1970 census as reported in ILO Yearbook 1976, table 2A.
10. Based on data from the 1970 census (Instituto Nacional de Estatística, 1974b, table 12).
11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.
12. Projected range of variation based on assumed trends in fertility since 1970, which take into consideration alternative U.N. (1981) projections.
13. Projected range of variation based on assumed trends in mortality, which take into consideration alternative U.N. (1981) projections.
14. Range of variation given selected combination of unrounded crude birth and death rates and net emigration rate (41.5, 18.4, and -0.1 per 1,000 population and 47.5, 17.5, and -0.1 per 1,000 population, respectively). The net emigration rate is based on projected estimates of labor migration to South Africa using data from South Africa, 1980, pp. 7.8-7.9 and Wilson, 1976, table 3.

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	6,383	1975	10,553	1950-55	1.5
1955	6,895	1976	10,848	1955-60	1.9
1960	7,584	1977	11,152	1960-65	2.1
1965	8,428	1978	11,482	1965-70	2.3
1970	9,442	1979	11,839	1970-75	2.2
1971	9,675	1980	12,103	1975-80	2.7
1972	9,940	PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1980-81	2.1
1973	10,213				
1974	10,492	1981	12,356		

NOTES: 1950-80 - Based on the adjusted 1980 census and assumed trends in fertility, mortality (which take into consideration alternative U.N. (1981) projections), and migration (based on refugee movement, labor force movement to South Africa, and movement of the white population as reported in U.N.G.A., various issues, 1964 to 1980; South Africa, 1980; Wilson, 1976; Kaplan, 1977; and Instituto Nacional de Estatística, 1974a and 1974b).

1981 - Projected based on the adjusted 1980 census, assumed trends in fertility and mortality which take into consideration alternate U.N. (1981) projections, and estimated migration. Migration is based on trends in labor force migration to South Africa (Wilson, 1976, table 3; and South Africa, 1980, pp. 7.8-7.9).

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U.S. Joint Publication Research Service. 1981. *Sub-Saharan Africa Report.* No. 2363. Arlington, Virginia.

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BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population ..... NA
2. Adjusted population ..... NA
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1970-73 49-52
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1970-73 21
5. Annual rate of growth, 1970-73 (percent) 2.9-3.1
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1971-73 41
   a) Male, b) female 40, 43
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1965-66 178
8. Percent urban, 1971-73 28
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1966-67 72
10. Percent literate, 1971-73 38
    a) Male, b) female ..... NA, NA

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981 79,682,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981 47-51
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981 17-18
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent) 3.0-3.4

NOTES:

1-2. Data not available. Population censuses were taken in 1952-53, 1962, 1963, and 1973, but none of these are deemed adequate for making an accurate population estimate.

3. Lower bound of range is based on births during the 12 months preceding the 1971-73 National Fertility, Family and Family Planning (KAP) Survey, adjusted for coding errors, as reported by Ekanem (no date, p. 131). The upper bound is based on unadjusted data from the 1971-73 survey as reported by Ojelade (no date, table 3a).

4. Estimate based on deaths during the 12 months preceding the 1971-73 KAP Survey as reported by Ekanem, no date, p. 178, and Ojelade, no date, table 4a. Both estimates round to the same number.

5. Range of variation based on selected combinations of unrounded crude birth and death rates (49.2 and 20.6 per 1,000 population and 52.1 and 21.1 per 1,000 population, respectively).

6. Estimates based on empirical life table, by sex, derived by Ekanem (no date, p. 196) from 1971-73 survey data. A life expectancy at birth of 37 years estimated from an empirical life table for rural areas only is reported in the 1965-66 rural demographic survey report (Federal Office of Statistics, 1968, p. 29).

7. Estimate derived from an empirical life table for rural areas only, reported in the 1965-66 rural demographic survey (Federal Office of Statistics, 1968, p. 29). Using data from the 1971-73 survey, Ekanem (no date, p. 196) derived empirical life tables which indicate an infant mortality rate of 109 per 1,000 live births. The source states that infant deaths appear to be underestimated in the 1971-73 survey.

8. Based on data from the 1971-73 National Fertility, Family and Family Planning Survey as reported by Ekanem (no date, table 2.5).

9. Based on data from the 1966-67 Labor Force Sample Survey as reported by Ekanem (no date, p. 53). Data refer to the employed population which comprised 98 percent of the total labor force.

10. Based on data from the 1971-73 National Fertility, Family and Family Planning Survey as reported by Ekanem (no date, table 2.8). Data refer to the population 7 years of age and over.

11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.

12-13. Projected range of variation based on assumed trends in fertility and mortality since 1970-73 which take into consideration alternative U.N. (1979) projections.

14. Projected range of variation given selected combinations of unrounded crude birth and death rates (47.5 and 17.8 per 1,000 population and 51.3 and 17.4 per 1,000 population, respectively).

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1973	61,713	1950-55	2.3
		1974	63,648	1955-60	2.6
1950	33,230	1975	65,663	1960-65	2.8
1955	37,255	1976	67,760	1965-70	2.9
1960	42,367	1977	69,942	1970-75	3.1
1965	48,676			1975-80	3.2
1970	56,346	1978	72,217	1980-81	3.3
		1979	74,595		
1971	58,065	1980	77,082		
1972	59,853	1981	79,682		

NOTES: 1950-81 -- Based on the U.N. (1979) population estimates and growth rates.

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BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of May 6, 1980.....25,082,692
2. Adjusted population, census of May 6, 1980.....NA
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1970.....39
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1970.....13
5. Annual rate of growth, 1970 (percent).....2.6
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1965-70.....57
   a) Male, b) female.....53, 61
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1970.....93-101
8. Percent urban, 1970.....48
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1970.....33
10. Percent literate, 1970.....61
    a) Male, b) female.....62, 60

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981.....29,313,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981.....35-37
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981.....11-12
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent).....2.3-2.5

NOTES:

1. Preliminary census figure as reported in U.S. Department of State, 1980. This figure excludes the "independent" homelands of Transkei and Venda which had 1970 census populations of 1,783,204 and 272,452, respectively (Department of Statistics, 1980, pp. 1.14-1.15).
2. The 1980 census has not been evaluated for possible coverage error.

3-4. Calculated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census using official crude birth and death rates based on registered data for whites, coloureds, and Asians (Department of Statistics, 1978, pp. 3.4-3.6) and official estimates of the crude birth and death rates for Bantus (Department of Information, 1974, p. 71).

5. Difference between crude birth and death rates.
6. Calculated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census based on official estimates of life expectancy at birth for whites, coloureds, and Asians for 1959-61 and 1969-71 (Department of Statistics, 1978, p. 3.18) and for Bantus in 1965-70 (Department of Information, 1974, p. 70).
7. Calculated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census using registered births and infant deaths for whites, coloureds, and Asians (Department of Statistics, 1978, pp. 3.4-3.6) and official estimates of the crude birth rate and infant mortality rate for Bantus (Department of Information, 1974, p. 71).
8. Based on 1970 census data as reported in Department of Statistics, 1980, pp. 1.14-1.15.
9. Based on 1970 census data as reported in Department of Statistics, 1980, p. 1.41. Excludes 571,050 economically active persons with industry not classifiable or unknown.
10. Based on data from the 1970 census for the black population 15 years of age and over (Department of Statistics, 1980, p. 1.35) and an assumed percent literate of 98 for the white population 15 years of age and over based on 1960 census data. Data for 1970 were not available for the white, coloured, and Asian populations, whose percent literate from the 1960 census were 98, 69, and 74, respectively (UNESCO, 1977, table 6).
11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.

12-13. Projected range of variation based on assumed trends in fertility and mortality.

14. Range of variation based on possible combinations of unrounded crude birth and death rates.

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	13,573	1975	25,466	1950-55	2.3
1955	15,210	1976	26,097	1955-60	2.4
1960	17,122			1960-65	2.7
1965	19,607	PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1965-70	2.7
1970	22,465			1970-75	2.5
		1977	26,678	1975-80	2.3
1971	23,022	1978	27,326	1980-81	2.4
1972	23,655	1979	27,967		
1973	24,295	1980	28,622		
1974	24,915	1981	29,313		

NOTES: All figures refer to the whole of South Africa including the "independent" homelands of Bophuthatswana, Transkei, and Venda.

1950-59 - Based on official midyear population estimates for coloureds and Asians (Department of Statistics, 1972b, p. A-10); enumerated 1951 census population (see below) and reported natural increase and net migration, 1950-60 (Department of Statistics, 1980 p. 3.4; and 1972a, p. 1) for whites; and official midyear Bantu population estimates for 1950-60 (Department of Statistics, 1972b, p. A-10) adjusted to agree with a later official estimate for 1960 (Department of Statistics 1980, p. 1.4).

1960-76 - Official midyear population estimates presented in Department of Statistics, 1980, p. 1.4.

1977-80 - Based on official midyear to midyear growth rates, by population group, for South Africa excluding the independent homelands. The 1980 census population for the same area was also considered.

1981 - Projected based on assumed trends in fertility and mortality for the four population groups.

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
May 8, 1951	12,671,452	13,835,000	Enumerated populations for 1951, 1960, and 1970 as reported in Department of Statistics, 1972b, p. A-3; and 1978, p. 1.14. The preliminary enumerated population for 1980 excludes the areas of Trankei and Venda (U.S. Department of State, 1980). The 1951 enumerated population was adjusted based on 1950-51 midyear estimates derived at the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The 1960 and 1970 adjusted populations are those implied by the official midyear population estimates for 1960 and 1961 and for 1969 and 1970, respectively, as reported in Department of Statistics, 1980, p. 1.4. The net underenumeration implied by the above adjustments is 9.2 percent, 7.6 percent, and 2.7 percent for the 1951, 1960, and 1970 censuses, respectively.
September 6, 1960	15,994,181	17,206,000	
May 6, 1970	21,794,328	22,376,000	
May 6, 1980	25,082,692		

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BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of April 3, 1973.....14,113,590
2. Adjusted population, census of April 3, 1973.....14,993,000
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1972-73.....46-49
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1972-73.....19
5. Annual rate of growth, 1972-73 (percent).....3.4-3.7
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1968-73.....45-47
   a) Male, b) female.....43-46, 46-47
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1968-73.....140-144
8. Percent urban, 1973.....18
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1973.....71
10. Percent literate, 1973.....31
    a) Male, b) female.....45, 18

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981.....19,312,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981.....45-49
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981.....17
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent).....2.8-3.5

NOTES:

1. Final census figure as reported in Department of Statistics, 1977, tables 9 and 19.
2. Census population adjusted at the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 5.9 percent net under-enumeration.
3. Range of variation based on applications of the Brass fertility technique, reverse survival, the Stolnitz method, and the Arriaga method to data from the 1973 census as reported in Department of Statistics, et al., 1979, p. 6.
4. Estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census based on Sinada's life table (assumed to apply to the total population for the year 1970—see item 6), adjusted for assumed declines in mortality between 1970 and the census date, and the adjusted census population by age and sex.
5. Range of variation based on possible combinations of crude birth and death rates and a net immigration rate of 7.4 per 1,000 population for the total population. The net immigration rate is based on refugee data as reported in U.N.G.A., 1973 and 1974.
6. Estimates refer to the settled population only. Lower bounds of ranges estimated by Sinada (1977-78, table 11) and upper bounds estimated by Department of Statistics, et al. (1979) based on child survival and orphanhood techniques, the logit transformation, the Brass African standard life table, and Coale and Demeny north model life tables.
7. Estimates refer to the settled population only. The lower bound of the range was estimated by Department of Statistics, et al. (1979, p. 9) based on child survivorship techniques and the Coale and Demeny north model life tables. The upper bound is based on life tables constructed by the Department of Statistics, et al. (1979) as reported in note 6.
8. Based on data from the 1973 census as reported in Department of Statistics, 1977, table 3.
9. Based on data from the 1973 census as reported in Department of Statistics, 1977, table 15(a). Excludes 257,390 economically active persons with activity not adequately defined.
10. Based on 1973 census data (Department of Statistics, 1977, table 18(a)) for the population 10 years of age and over. Excludes 3,013 persons for whom literacy status was not reported.
11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.
12. Projected range of variation assuming no significant change in fertility since 1972-73.
13. Projected based on assumed trends in mortality since 1968-73.
14. Projected range of variation based on possible combinations of crude birth and death rates and a projected net immigration rate range of 0.3 to 3.6 per 1,000 population based on past trends in refugee movement.

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	8,051	1973	15,113	1950-55	2.7
1955	9,233	1974	15,556	1955-60	2.7
1960	10,589	1975	16,002	1960-65	2.6
1965	12,086	1976	16,473	1965-70	2.6
1970	13,788	1977	16,962	1970-75	3.0
1971	14,182	1978	17,520	1975-80	3.2
PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1979	18,155	1980-81	3.0
		1980	18,744		
1972	14,597	1981	19,312		

NOTES: 1950 to 1972 - Based on the adjusted 1973 census; assumed trends in fertility and mortality, which take into consideration estimates of Demeny (1968); and estimates of refugee movements based on data from the UNHCR (U.N.G.A., 1964 to 1978).

1973-1980 - Projected by the component method based on the adjusted 1973 census, assumed trends in fertility and mortality, and estimates of refugee movement based on data from the UNHCR (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980).

1981 - Projected by the component method assuming no change in fertility and mortality after 1980 and projecting refugee movement based on past trends (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980).

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BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of August 26, 1978 17,527,564
2. Adjusted population, census of August 26, 1978 ..... NA
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1973 45-49
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1973 16-18
5. Annual rate of growth, 1967-78 (percent) 3.2
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1973 45-49
   a) Male, b) female ..... NA, NA
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1973 120-130
8. Percent urban, 1978 13
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1967 92
10. Percent literate, 1967 31
    a) Male, b) female 45, 19

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981 19,233,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981 44-49
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981 13-16
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent) 3.1-3.3

NOTES:

1. Preliminary census figure as reported in PVSR January 1981.
2. The 1978 census has not been evaluated for possible coverage error.
3-4. Estimated ranges based on analysis of the 1973 National Demographic Survey data (Bureau of Statistics and University of Dar es Salaam, 1978 and no date b) using Brass fertility and mortality (childhood and adult) techniques and stable population analysis. Data from the 1967 census were also considered in the analysis.
5. Intercensal growth rate based on the 1967 and 1978 censuses.
6-7. Estimated ranges based on analysis of the 1973 National Demographic Survey data (Bureau of Statistics and University of Dar es Salaam, 1978 and no date b) using Brass mortality (childhood and adult) techniques and stable population analysis. Data from the 1967 census were also considered in the analysis.
8. Based on census data (United Nations, 1979).
9. Based on census data as reported in ILO Yearbook 1976, table 2A.
10. Based on 1967 census data (Bureau of Statistics and University of Dar es Salaam, 1973, table 7.3) for the population 10 years of age and over.
11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.
12-13. Projected range of variation based on assumed trends in fertility and mortality since 1973 which take into consideration alternative U.N. (1981) projections, projections for Tanganyika by Henin, et. al. (Bureau of Statistics and University of Dar es Salaam, 1978, pp. 344-348), and the 1967-78 intercensal growth rate.
14. Range of variation given selected combinations of unrounded crude birth and death rates (44.5 and 13.3 per 1,000 population and 48.5 and 15.7 per 1,000 population, respectively).

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	8,313	1975	15,850	1950-55	2.1
1955	9,212	1976	16,346	1955-60	2.3
1960	10,328	1977	16,879	1960-65	2.4
1965	11,673	1978	17,440	1965-70	2.8
1970	13,446	PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1970-75	3.3
1971	13,873	1979	18,018	1975-80	3.2
1972	14,323	1980	18,618	1980-81	3.2
1973	14,840	1981	19,233		
1974	15,352				

NOTES: 1950-65 - Based on 1950, 1955, 1960, and 1965 official midyear population estimates (Central Statistical Bureau, 1968, p. 17) and the 1967 census.

1970-78 - Based on the 1967 and 1978 censuses and an assumed trend in the growth rate taking into consideration an official projection to midyear 1975 for Tanganyika (Bureau of Statistics and University of Dar es Salaam, no date b), alternative U.N. (1981) projections, and refugee movement during the period (U.N.G.A., 1967 to 1980).

1979-81 - Based on the 1978 census population and an assumed trend in the growth rate based on past trends.

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
August 26, 1967	12,313,469		Enumerated populations as reported in PVSR October 1979 and PVSR January 1981, respectively.
August 26, 1978	17,527,564		

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BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of January 18, 1980 12,630,076
2. Adjusted population, census of January 18, 1980 ..... NA
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1969 46-50
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1969 17-19
5. Annual rate of growth, 1969-80 (percent) 2.7
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1969 46
   a) Male, b) female 46, 47
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1969 120
8. Percent urban, 1969 8
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, ... NA
10. Percent literate, ... NA
    a) Male, b) female ..... NA, NA

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981 13,222,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981 46-50
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981 15-18
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent) 3.0-3.5

NOTES:

1. Preliminary census figure as reported in Rwamasaka and Kaija, 1980, pp. 6-7.
2. The 1980 census has not been evaluated for possible coverage error.

3-4. Estimated range of variation based on analysis of 1969 census data by various investigators (see Major Sources).

5. Intercensal growth rate based on the 1969 and 1980 censuses.

6-7. Derived from official life tables (Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, 1979, table 5.5) based on 1969 census data on children ever born and children surviving, by age of mother, and on survival of parents, by age of respondent.

8. Based on census data as reported in Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, 1972, table 8.7.

9. Data not available. Estimate reported in FAO Yearbook 1975, table 6 was 86 in 1970. The basis of this estimate is not known.

10. Data not available.

11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.

12. Projected range of variation assuming no signigicant change in fertility since 1969.

13. Projected range of variation based on assumed trend of mortality since 1969.

14. Projected range of variation considering the 1969 estimated growth rate (3.0-3.2 percent), the growth rate implied by official population projections, and the intercensal rate of growth.

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	5,522	1975	11,080	1950-55	2.7
1955	6,328	1976	11,383	1955-60	2.8
1960	7,286	1977	11,716	1960-65	2.9
1965	8,432	1978	12,061	1965-70	3.0
1970	9,806	1979	12,418	1970-75	2.4
1971	10,097	PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1975-80	2.9
1972	10,345			1980-81	3.2
1973	10,534	1980	12,806		
1974	10,789	1981	13,222		

NOTES: 1950-79 - Based on the 1969 and 1980 censuses and assumed population growth rates taking into consideration U.N. (1981) estimates for 1950 to 1970, the growth rates from the official projected estimates based on the 1969 census (Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, 1979, table 5.8), refugee movement during the period 1969 to 1980 (U.N.G.A., 1969 - 1980), and the irregular events which occurred in Uganda from 1971 to 1979.

1980-81 - Projected based on the 1980 census population and assumed trends in the rate of natural increase and refugee movement, taking into consideration the growth rates from the official population projections.

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
August 18, 1969	[1]9,548,847		Enumerated population for 1969 as reported in Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, 1979, pp. V and VII; and preliminary census population for 1980 as reported in Rwamaska and Kaija, 1980, pp. 6-7.
January 18, 1980	12,630,076		

[1]This includes 13,796 persons enumerated in a small area of Kenya.

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BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of July 1, 1974 24,327,147
2. Adjusted population, census of July 1, 1974 ..... NA
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1955-57 43-46
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1955-57 25-26
5. Annual rate of growth, 1970-74 (percent) 2.9
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1955-57 37-40
   a) Male, b) female ..... NA, NA
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1955-57 165-177
8. Percent urban, 1970 22
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, ... NA
10. Percent literate, 1955-57 17
    a) Male, b) female 31, 4

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981 29,441,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981 43-46
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981 15-19
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent) 2.4-3.0

NOTES:

1. Final administrative census figure as reported in U.S. Joint Publications Research Service, 1976, p. 70.
2. The 1974 administrative census has not been evaluated for possible coverage error.
3. The lower and upper bound of the range is based on data from the 1955-57 Demographic Survey as reported in Romaniuk, 1968, pp. 329 and 323. The lower bound is based on births reported in the 12-month period preceeding the 1955-57 survey. The upper bound is based on an adjustment of the births for underreporting of children having been born and having died during the same year.
4. The range is based on an analysis of the 1955-57 survey data by Romaniuk (1968, pp. 311 and 335).
5. Intercensal growth rate based on the 1970 and 1974 administrative censuses.

6-7. Range based on an analysis of 1955-57 survey data by Romaniuk, 1968, table 6.36 and pp. 335-336.

8. Based on 1970 administrative census data as reported in Bureau du Président, 1972, pp. 3 and 19.
9. Data not available. An estimate of 80 percent for 1970 is reported in FAO Yearbook 1975, table 6.
10. Estimates based on data from the 1955-57 Demographic Survey (Service des Statistiques, 1961, p.83) for the population 10 years of age and over.
11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.

12-13. Projected range of variation assuming no significant change in fertility and based on assumed trends in mortality since 1955-57, which take into consideration official Projections (Bureau du Président, 1972; and Département du Plan, 1978), results from the 1975-76 Demographic Survey of West Zaire (Tabutin, 1979), and alternative U.N. (1981) projections.

14. Range of variation given possible combinations of unrounded crude birth and death rates.

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	13,055	PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1950-55	2.1
1955	14,468			1955-60	2.2
1960	16,151	1975	25,009	1960-65	2.9
1965	18,651	1976	25,741	1965-70	3.0
1970	21,638	1977	26,297	1970-75	2.9
		1978	27,158	1975-80	2.7
1971	22,283	1979	27,931	1980-81	2.8
1972	22,938				
1973	23,627	1980	28,624		
1974	24,327	1981	29,441		

NOTES: 1950-74 - Based on the 1970 and 1974 administrative censuses and assumed growth rates which taken into consideration U.N. estimates and official population projections (Bureau du Président, 1972).

1975-81 - Projected based on the 1974 administrative census, assumed growth rates which take into consideration official population projections (Bureau du Président, 1972), alternate U.N. (1981) projections, and estimates of net international migration based on refugee movements (U.N.G.A., various issues 1975 to 1980).

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
July 1, 1970	21,637,876		Administrative census populations for 1970 and 1974 as reported in Bureau du Président, 1972, pp.3 and 27; and U.S. Joint Publications Research Service, 1976, p. 70, respectively.
July 1, 1974	24,327,147		

MAJOR SOURCES

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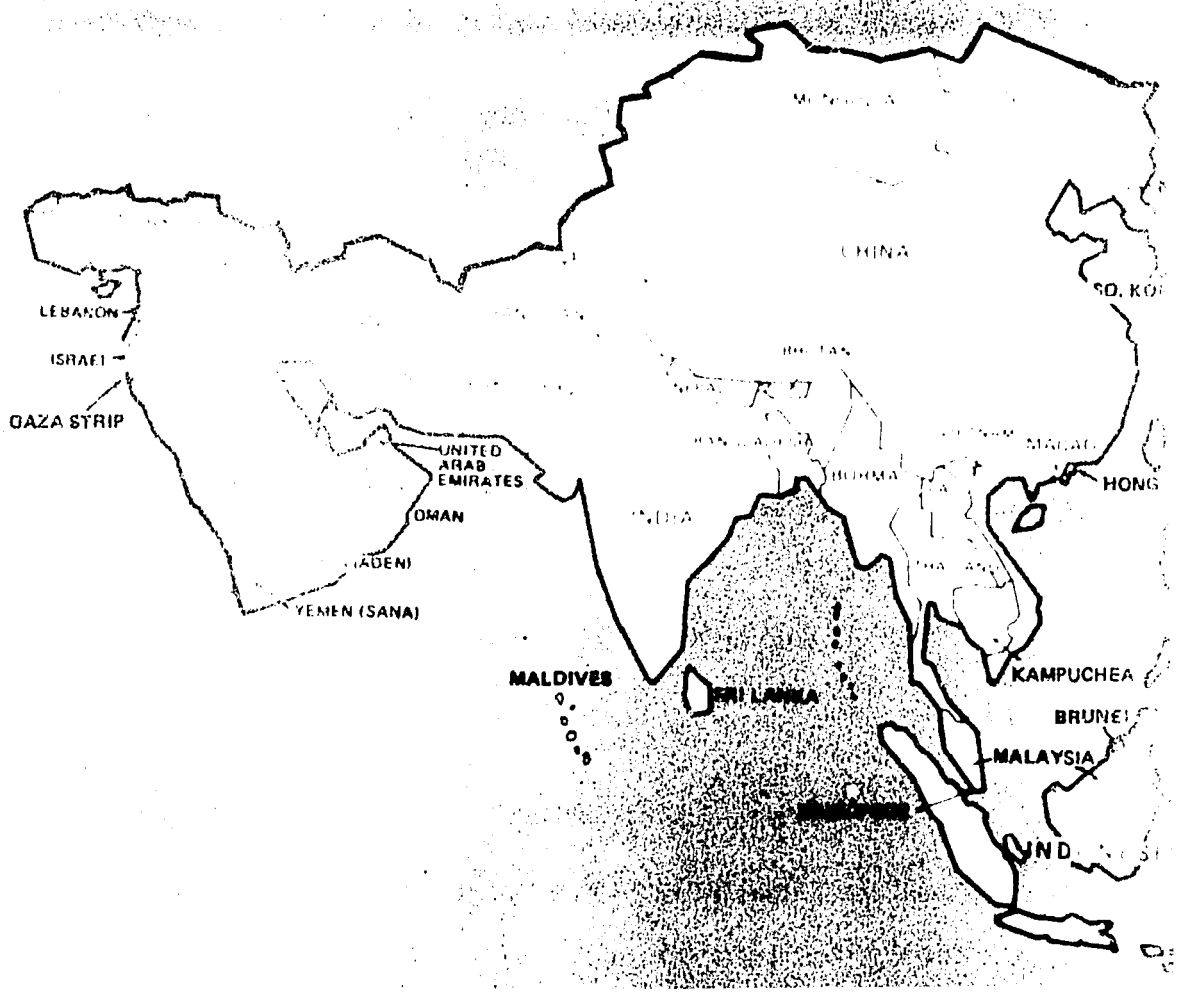
ASIA



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BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of June 15-July 5, 1979 15,540,000
2. Adjusted population, census of June 15-July 5, 1979 ..... NA
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1972-73[1] 50-53
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1972-73[1] 28-32
5. Annual rate of growth, 1972-73[1] (percent) 1.8-2.5
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1972-73[1] 35-39
   a) Male, b) female 34-42, 36
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1972-73[1] 217-235
8. Percent urban, 1979 11
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, ... NA
10. Percent literate, 1972-73[1] 11
    a) Male, b) female 19, 3

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981 15,113,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981 50-53
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981 28-32
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent) ..... -1.2 to -0.3

[1]CAUTION: Estimates for 1972-73 refer to the settled population only and are based on the results of the National Demographic and Family Guidance Survey in which a random sampling procedure was not used; rather the statistical approach was based on the viewpoint that finite population sampling problems could be formulated as problems of statistical prediction. The sampling bias of this procedure is not taken into account in the reported or adjusted rates.

NOTES:

1. Preliminary census figure as reported in PVSR January 1981.
2. The 1979 census has not been evaluated for possible coverage error.
3. Estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1978, p. 11) by applying two patterns of age-specific fertility rates derived from the National Demographic and Family Guidance Survey (NDFGS) to the adjusted age-sex distribution from the survey.
4. Range of variation estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1978, p. 11) by applying two sets of life table age-sex-specific death rates to the 1972-73 adjusted age-sex distribution.
5. Range of variation given possible combinations of crude birth and death rates.

6-7. Taken from two sets of life tables derived by applying the logit mortality technique to data from the NDFGS using Coale-Demeny east region model life tables as standards (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1978, table E).

8. Based on preliminary 1979 census data (ESCAP, 1980, p. 37).
9. Data not available.
10. Based on NDFGS data (Chu, et al., 1975, tables 9.1.1 - 9.1.3) for the population 6 years of age and over.
11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.

12-13. Projected range of variation assuming no significant change in fertility or mortality since 1972-73.

14. Range of variation given possible combinations of crude birth and death rates and an estimated net emigration rate range of 28-30 per 1,000 population. Net emigration is based on estimated (UNHCR, 1980) and projected trends in refugee movements.

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	8,491	PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1950-55	2.2
1955	9,479	1974	14,398	1955-60	2.2
1960	10,581	1975	14,718	1960-65	2.2
1965	11,811	1976	15,045	1965-70	2.2
1970	13,185	1977	15,380	1970-75	2.2
		1978	14,722	1975-80	1.1
1971	13,478	1979	15,913	1980-81	-2.7
1972	13,778	1980	15,523		
1973	14,084	1981	15,113		

NOTES: 1950-73 - Based on a 1973 population estimate derived from the 1972-73 National Demographic and Family Guidance Survey for the settled population and an estimated nomadic population, (Hakimi, 1977, Appendix A; and ESCAP, 1980, p. 37) and a constant annual growth rate of 2.2 percent. The 1972-73 estimated growth rate, obtained as an average of the estimated range from the 1972-73 survey, was assumed to apply to each year 1950 to 1973.

1974-81 - Projected based on the 1973 population estimate, constant fertility and mortality rates since 1972-73, and estimated and projected net emigration in 1979-81 based on refugee data reported in UNHCR (1980).

The following survey and census were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
Settled survey population:			Survey total for the settled population reported in Chu, et al., 1975, table II.A. The settled population was adjusted at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1978) for 13.0 percent net underestimation. Non-settled census population as reported in ESCAP, 1980, p. 37. Preliminary total enumerated census population as reported in PVSR January 1981. Comparison of the 1979 enumerated population with the projected population for the census date from the time series given above implies a 2.3 percent net underenumeration in the 1979 census.
1972-73	10,020,099	11,521,000	
Non-settled census population:			
1979	2,500,000		
Total census population:			
June 15-July 5, 1979	15,540,000		

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BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of March 6-8, 1981.....87,052,024
2. Adjusted population, census of March 6-8, 1981.....89,940,000
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1974.....44-48
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1974.....20
5. Annual rate of growth, 1974-81 (percent).....2.3
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1969-74.....46
   a) Male, b) female.....46, 47
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1969-74.....153
8. Percent urban, 1974.....9
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1974.....79
10. Percent literate, 1974.....24
    a) Male, b) female.....33, 15

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981.....90,680,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981.....43-47
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981.....17-19
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent).....2.5-2.7

NOTES:

1. Preliminary census population reported in Bureau of Statistics, 1981, p. 1.
2. Census population adjusted by the Bureau of Statistics (1981, p. 2) for 3.2 percent net underenumeration based on a Post Enumeration Check.
3. Lower bound of range was derived at the U.S. Bureau of the Census by applying age-specific fertility rates based on pregnancy histories from the 1975-76 Bangladesh Fertility Survey (Ahmed, 1979, p. 7) to an adjusted age-sex distribution from the 1974 census (Bangladesh and United Kingdom, 1977, p. 88). Upper bound of range is based on the same age-sex distribution and the age-specific fertility rates from the 1974 Bangladesh Retrospective Survey of Fertility and Mortality (BRSFM) as reported in Bangladesh and United Kingdom, 1977, p.77. Fertility rates from the BRSFM were adjusted using a modification of the Brass fertility technique.
4. Adjusted estimate from the 1974 BRSFM (Bangladesh and United Kingdom, 1977, p. 88) based on age-sex-specific death rates from 1969-74 life tables and the adjusted 1974 age-sex distribution.
5. Intercensal growth rate based on the adjusted 1974 and 1981 census populations (Bureau of Statistics, 1977, p. v and 1981, p. 2, respectively). This rate is effected by the 1974 famine.

6-7. Derived from an empirical life table based on the application of the Brass mortality technique, the orphanhood technique, and the widowhood technique to data as reported in the 1974 BRSFM (Bangladesh and United Kingdom, 1977, p. 88).

8. Calculated from 1974 census data (Bureau of Statistics, 1977, table 2).
9. Based on data from a 5-percent rural and 20-percent urban sample of 1974 census returns (Bureau of Statistics, 1977, table 18).
10. Based on data from a 5-percent rural and 20-percent urban sample of 1974 census returns (Bureau of Statistics, 1977, table 11) for the population 5 years of age and over.
11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.

12-13. Projected range of variation based on assumed trends of fertiltiy and mortality since 1974.

14. Projected range of variation considering assumed trends in vital rates and the 1974-81 intercensal growth rate. Net international migration may have occured during the 1974-81 intercensal period, however, data are not available at this time to estimate the level or trend of migration.

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	44,863	1975	78,439	1950-55	1.5
1955	48,352	1976	79,761	1955-60	2.0
1960	53,407	1977	81,840	1960-65	2.6
1965	60,684	1978	83,951	1965-70	2.8
1970	69,700	1979	86,128	1970-75	2.5
1971	71,583	1980	88,373	1975-80	2.4
1972	73,163	PROJECTED ESTIMATE		1980-81	2.6
1973	74,933				
1974	77,240	1981	90,680		

NOTES: 1950-73 - Based on the inflated 1951 and 1961 censuses, the adjusted 1974 census (see below), and estimated fertility, mortality, and migration trends which take into consideration reported movements of Bengalis to India (Franda, 1972; India Registrar General, 1954; and Visaria, 1969) and the effect of the 1971 War of Independence.

1974-80 - Based on the adjusted 1974 and 1981 census populations, assumed trends in fertility and mortality, and the 1974-81 intercensal growth rate. Net international migration may have occurred during the 1974-81 intercensal period, however, data are not available to estimate this component.

1981 - Projected based on the adjusted 1981 census population and an assumed trend of growth which takes into account the 1974-81 intercensal growth rate.

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
February 28, 1951	42,062,610	44,957,000	The 1951, 1961, 1974, and 1981 enumerated populations as reported in Pakistan Office of the Census Commissioner, no date b, table 2-C; no date a, table 2.1; Bureau of Statistics, 1977, table 1; and 1981, p. 2, respectively. The 1981 census population is preliminary. The 1951 and 1961 enumerated populations were inflated for the same percent net underenumeration as was estimated for 1974. The 1974 enumerated population was adjusted for 6.4 percent net underenumeration based on the 1974 Post Enumeration Check (Rabbani, D'Souza, and Rahman, 1976, pp. 3-4). The 1981 enumerated population was adjusted for 3.2 percent net underenumeration based on the 1981 Post Enumeration Check (Bureau of Statistics, 1981, p. 2).
February 1, 1961	50,853,721	54,353,000	
March 1, 1974	71,479,071	76,398,000	
March 6-8, 1981	87,052,024	89,940,000	

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BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of March 31, 1973 28,885,867
2. Adjusted population, census of March 31, 1973 ..... NA
3. Births per 1,000 population ..... NA
4. Deaths per 1,000 population ..... NA
5. Annual rate of growth ..... NA
6. Life expectancy at birth ..... NA
   a) Male, b) female ..... NA, NA
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births ..... NA
8. Percent urban, 1973 24
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1976-77 65
10. Percent literate, 1973 67
    a) Male, b) female 77, 57

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981 35,289,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981 36-39
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981 13-14
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent) 2.2-2.5

NOTES:

1. Census figure as reported in PVSR January 1981. Figure includes estimates of approximately 800,000 persons residing in six townships which were not enumerated, and 1,600 residents who were absent at the time of the census. Population is de jure.
2. The 1973 census has not been evaluated for possible coverage error.

3-7. Data not available.

8. Based on 1973 census data (Central Statistical Organization, 1977, tables 9 and 11).
9. Based on an official estimate of the composition of the estimated active labor force (Ministry of Planning and Finance, unpublished data).
10. Based on 1973 census data (Central Statistical Organization, 1977, table 12) for the population 6 years of age and over.
11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.

12-14. Projected range of variation based on 1975-80 and 1980-85 projected rates from the U.N. high, medium, and low variant projections (U.N., 1979, tables 2-A, 7, and 9).

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	17,927	1974	29,760	1950-55	1.9
1955	19,682	1975	30,482	1955-60	2.0
1960	21,726	1976	31,226	1960-65	2.1
1965	24,167	1977	31,992	1965-70	2.3
1970	27,078	1978	32,782	1970-75	2.4
1971	27,718			1975-80	2.4
1972	28,378			1980-81	2.5
PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1979	33,590		
		1980	34,433		
1973	29,059	1981	35,289		

NOTES: 1950-81 - Based on the 1973 unadjusted census population, and growth rates derived from U.N. medium variant projection series (U.N., 1979, table 1-A).

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BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of June 30, 1953 582,603,417
2. Adjusted population, census of June 30, 1953 ..... NA
3. Births per 1,000 population ..... NA
4. Deaths per 1,000 population ..... NA
5. Annual rate of growth, (percent) ..... NA
6. Life expectancy at birth ..... NA
   a) Male, b) female ..... NA, NA
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, ... NA
8. Percent urban, 1978 13
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1979 25
10. Percent literate ..... NA
    a) Male, b) female ..... NA, NA

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981 1,041,532,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981 19-25
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981 7-9
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent) 1.2-1.6

NOTES:

1. Final census figure as reported by State Statistical Bureau (1954). Excludes a reported 7,591,298 population residing in Taiwan and 11,743,320 Chinese residing overseas. The Chinese took a census in 1964 which disclosed a population of 691,220,000 on the mainland as of midyear (Ditu Chuban She, 1972). In conjunction with the official population totals for the 1950's, this figure implies a major population loss in the early 1960's and is therefore not used as a benchmark figure.
2. The 1953 census has not been adjusted for possible coverage error, however, Chinese sources indicate that the population was undercounted.

3-5. Data not available. The State Statistical Bureau (1979) reports official 1977 crude birth and death rates of 19 and 7 per 1,000 population, respectively, and a rate of natural increase of 1.2 percent. Liu (1980) reports corresponding figures for 1978 as 18 and 6 per 1,000 population and 1.2 percent. An official 1979 crude death rate of 6 per 1,000 population (Xinhua, 1980b) and a rate of natural increase of 1.2 percent for that year (Commentator, 1980) imply a 1979 crude birth rate of 18 per 1,000 population.

6. Data not available. Song and Li (1980) estimate a 1978 life expectancy at birth for both sexes of 68 years based on sample survey data. The Public Health Ministry (1981) reports 1978 estimates of 67 years for males and 70 years for females. Data from the 1975 Cancer Epidemiology Survey, covering 24 of the 29 provinces surveyed (excluding Taiwan), yield 1973-75 life expectancies at birth of 64 years for males and 66 years for females (Rong, et al., 1981, pp. 25-26). Life tables used in deriving the 1981 projected estimates (see items 11 through 14) have a range of variation of life expectancy at birth for males from 59 to 65 years, and for females from 62 to 69 years for 1981.
7. Data not available. Data from the 1975 Cancer Epidemiology Survey imply 1973-75 infant mortality rates of 49 and 43 infant deaths per 1,000 births for males and females, respectively. Other sources have reported even lower levels of infant mortality.
8. Estimate as reported by Zhang Qingwu (1979, p. 3). Based on 1953 census data, the urban population constituted 13 percent of the total population (Bai, 1954).
9. Personal communication from officials of the People's Republic of China.
10. Data not available.
11. Based on FDAD intermediate model population estimates and projections. The corresponding low model figure is 989,149,000 and the high model figure is 1,094,614,000.

12-13. Projected range of variation based on assumed trends in fertility and mortality since 1953 as derived from FDAD component projections. The intermediate model crude birth and death rates are 22 and 8 per 1,000 population, respectively.

14. Projected range of variation given selected combinations of unrounded crude birth and death rates (25.0 and 9.1 per 1,000 population and 19.0 and 7.0 per 1,000 population).

*Excludes Taiwan (see page 96).

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	547,364	1973	911,544	1950-55	2.2
		1974	931,042	1955-60	2.2
PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1975	949,711		
		1976	966,710	1960-65	1.5
1955	611,585	1977	982,185	1965-70	2.8
1960	681,559				
1965	736,054	1978	997,225	1970-75	2.3
1970	848,348	1979	1,012,197	1975-80	1.6
1971	870,699	1980	1,026,992		
1972	891,601	1981	1,041,532	1980-81	1.4

NOTES: 1950 - Estimated by FDAD based on the 1953 census and estimated trends in the crude birth and death rates from 1950 to 1953.

1955-81 - Projected by FDAD based on the 1953 census and assumed trends in fertility and mortality. Chinese sources have reported end-of-year population totals of 803,350,000 for 1969 (Xinhua, 1980a); 919,700,000 for 1975, 932,670,000 for 1976, 945,230,000 for 1977, 958,070,000 for 1978 (Song and Li, 1980); 970,920,000 for 1979 (Xinhua, 1980a); and 982,550,000 for 1980 (Xinhua, 1981). These figures are based on compilations of totals reported by the provinces. However, the implied rates of growth during 1978 and 1979 are not consistent with the corresponding official natural increase rates, and there are questions about the statistical origins of all of these figures; hence they are not incorporated as controls in the series given above.

*Excludes Taiwan (see page 97).

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BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of March 1, 1981 683,810,051
2. Adjusted population, census of March 1, 1981 ..... NA
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1978 35
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1971 17
5. Annual rate of growth, 1971-81 (percent) 2.2
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1969 47
   a) Male. b) female 48, 47
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1973-78 125
8. Percent urban, 1971 20
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1971 72
10. Percent literate, 1981 36
    a) Male, b) female 47, 25

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981 707,836,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981 33-35
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981 13-14
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent) 1.9-2.2

NOTES:

1. Provisional census figure, including projected official estimates for Assam (19,902,826) and Indian-held Jammu and Kashmir (5,981,600) as reported in Registrar General and Census Commissioner for India, 1981, p. 3. The census enumeration has not been carried out yet in Assam due to disturbed conditions in that State. The census enumeration was scheduled for April 20 to May 10, 1981 in Jammu and Kashmir to avoid unfavorable weather conditions.
2. The 1981 census has not been evaluated for possible coverage error.
3. Derived at the U.S. Bureau of the Census by adjusting the reported crude birth rate from the India Sample Registration System (Registrar General, 1980, p. 2). Adjustment consists of inflating the reported crude birth rate by 5 percent as recommended in Registrar General, 1974, p. 7 and Registrar General and Census Commissioner, 1974, p. 120.
4. Calculated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census by applying central death rates from estimated 1971 life tables to the 1971 census population adjusted by age and sex, and moved to midyear (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1978, table A-6).
5. Intercensal growth rate based on the final 1971 and provisional 1981 censuses.
6. Derived from estimated life tables prepared at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1978, table 5).
7. Based on preliminary results of a 25-percent sub-sample of 2,338 rural and 1,328 urban sample units of the Sample Registration System as reported in Registrar General, 1980, pp. 21-25.
8. Based on unadjusted 1971 census data (Registrar General and Census Commissioner, 1975, table A-I).
9. Based on unadjusted 1971 census data (Registrar General and Census Commissioner, 1974, p. 4). Excludes data for Sikkim.
10. Based on provisional 1981 census data (Registrar General and Census Commissioner, 1981, p. 43 and table 9) for the population 0 years of age and over, excluding data for Assam, Jammu, and Kashmir.
11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.

12-13. Projected range of variation based on assumed trends in fertility since 1978 and in mortality since 1971 which take into consideration the 1971-81 intercensal growth rate.

14. Range of variation given possible combinations of unrounded crude birth and death rates which take into consideration the 1971-81 intercensal growth rate. Net international migration may have occurred during the 1971-81 intercensal period, however, data are not available to estimate the component.

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	369,880	1975	619,221	1950-55	1.8
1955	404,478	1976	633,216	1955-60	1.9
1960	445,857	1977	647,496	1960-65	2.1
1965	494,882	1978	662,097	1965-70	2.2
1970	553,619	1979	677,028	1970-75	2.2
1971	566,180	1980	692,260	1975-80	2.2
1972	579,006	PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1980-81	2.2
1973	592,122				
1974	605,535	1981	707,836		

NOTES: Figures include all areas of present-day India.

1950-71 - Based on the adjusted 1961 and 1971 censuses and estimated trends in fertility and mortality since 1950.

1972-80 - Based on the adjusted 1971 and inflated 1981 census populations, assumed trends in fertility and mortality, and the 1971-81 intercensal growth rate. Net international migration may have occurred during the 1971-81 intercensal period, however, data are not available to estimate this component.

1981 - Projected based on the inflated 1981 census population and assumed trends in fertility and mortality which take into consideration the 1971-81 intercensal growth rate.

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
March 1, 1961	439,234,771	451,885,000	The 1961 and 1971 enumerated populations as reported in Registrar General and Census Commissioner, 1975, table A-II. The 1981 provisional census figure, including projected official estimates for Assam and Indian-held Jammu and Kashmir, as reported in Registrar General and Census Commissioner for India, 1981, p. 3. The 1961 and 1971 enumerated populations were adjusted at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1978) for 2.8 percent and 2.7 percent net underenumeration, respectively. The provisional 1981 census was inflated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the same porcent underenumeration as was estimated for the 1971 census.
April 1, 1971	548,159,652	563,214,000	
March 1, 1981	683,810,051	702,589,000	

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BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of October 31, 1980 147,383,075
2. Adjusted population, census of October 31, 1980 ..... NA
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1975 36-38
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1975 16
5. Annual rate of growth, 1975 (percent) 2.0-2.1
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1975 46
   a) Male, b) female 45, 48
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1975 114
8. Percent urban, 1976 19
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1976 62
10. Percent literate, 1976 64
    a) Male, b) female 75, 54

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981 154,339,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981 34-35
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981 13-14
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent) 2.0-2.2

NOTES:

1. Preliminary census figure reported in Kompas, January 9, 1981.
2. The 1980 census has not been evaluated for possible coverage error.
3-4. Range of variation implied by alternate component population estimates based on the 1971 adjusted census population, by age and sex; on two estimates of fertility trends; and on one estimate of the trend of mortality (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1979).
5. Range of variation given selected combinations of unrounded crude birth and death rates (37.9 and 16.5 per 1,000 population and 36.3 and 16.4 per 1,000 population, respectively).
6. Calculated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1979) based on levels of life expectancy at birth for Java and outside Java used by the Central Bureau of Statistics (1978) in making their official population projections, and consideration of past trends of mortality.
7. Estimated by Hull (1978a) using data on date of last birth and number of last births still living from Phase II of the 1976 Intercensal Population Survey.
8. Based on data from Phase II of the 1976 Intercensal Population Survey (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1979). Data from this source exclude several areas comprising less than 4 percent of the total population.
9. Based on data from the 1976 National Labor Force Survey (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1979).
10. Based on data from Phase II of the Intercensal Population Survey (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1979) for the population 15 years of age and over. See data exclusion note under item 8.
11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.
12-13. Projected range of variation based on assumed trends in fertility and mortality since 1975.
14. Range of variation given selected combinations of unrounded crude birth and death rates (33.6 and 13.4 per 1,000 population and 35.3 and 13.6 per 1,000 population, respectively).

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	83,414	1975	136,578	1950-55	1.7
1955	90,727	PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1955-60	2.1
1960	100,655				
1965	112,269	1976	139,349	1960-65	2.2
1970	122,671	1977	142,187	1965-70	1.8
		1978	145,095		
1971	125,353	1979	148,085	1970-75	2.1
1972	128,175	1980	151,168	1975-80	2.0
1973	131,020				
1974	133,824	1981	154,339	1980-81	2.1

NOTES: 1950-75 - Based on the adjusted 1961 and 1971 censuses of Indonesia excluding East Timor, the inflated 1960 and 1970 censuses of East Timor, and estimated fertility and mortality trends during the period. East Timor was annexed by Indonesia in July 1976.

1976-81 - Population of Indonesia including East Timor was projected by the component method based on the midyear 1975 population (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1979), and assumed trends in fertility and mortality since 1975.

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
Indonesia, excluding East Timor:			
October 31, 1961	97,018,829	102,880,000	
September 24, 1971	119,232,499	125,362,000	
East Timor:			
December 15, 1960	517,079	548,000	
December 15, 1970	610,500	642,000	
Total Indonesia:			
October 31, 1980	147,383,075		

Indonesia, excluding East Timor - Enumerated populations for 1961 and 1971 are from Central Bureau of Statistics, 1962, table 1; and 1975, table xxx, respectively. They include an estimated population for West Irian of 700,000 in 1961; and for rural West Irian of 772,654 in 1971.

Adjusted figures were estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1979).

East Timor - Enumerated population for 1960 and 1970 are from UNDY 1970, table 7; and PVSR January 1978, respectively.

Adjusted figures were estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1979).

Total Indonesia -- Preliminary enumerated population for 1980 as reported in Kompas, January 9, 1981.

Comparison of the 1980 enumerated population with the projected population for the census date from the time series implies a 3.2 percent net underenumeration in the 1980 census.

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BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of October 30-November 19, 1976 33,708,744
2. Adjusted population, census of October 30-November 19, 1976 34,751,000
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1973-76 42
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1973-76 12
5. Annual rate of growth, 1973-76 (percent) 3.0
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1973-76 58
   a) Male, b) female 58, 57
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1973-76 112
8. Percent urban, 1976 47
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1976 34
10. Percent literate, 1976 47
    a) Male, b) female 59, 35

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981 39,958,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981 42-44
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981 12
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent) 3.0-3.2

NOTES:

1. Final census figure (Statistical Centre of Iran, 1981, table 1). Population is de jure.
2. Final census figure adjusted at the U.S. Bureau of the Census for a reported 3.0 percent net underenumeration based on preliminary results from the post enumeration survey (Eddy, 1978, p. 3).

3-4. Adjusted rates as reported by the 1973-76 Population Growth Survey (Statistical Centre of Iran, 1978a, table 20). Adjusted births and deaths were derived through completeness checks, matching of control questionnaires to regular survey questionnaires for the same household, and an application of the Chandrasekaran-Deming technique.

5. Based on the difference between unrounded crude birth and death rates and an estimated net emigration rate of 0.5 per 1,000 population for Iranian nationals (Statistical Centre of Iran, 1978a, table 20).
6. Based on official life table prepared by Kohli (1977, tables 2 and 3) from death rates, by age and sex, as reported by the 1973-76 Population Growth Survey.
7. Official estimate derived from an analysis of data collected in the second and third survey years of the 1973-76 Population Growth Survey (Statistical Centre of Iran, 1978a, pp. 91-97).

8-9. Based on 1976 census data as reported in Statistical Centre of Iran, 1981, tables 1 and 18, respectively.

10. Based on 1976 census data (Statistical Centre of Iran, 1981, table 9) for the population 6 years of age and over.
11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.

12-13. Projected range of variation based on assumed trends in fertility and mortality since 1973-76.

14. Range of variation given selected combinations of unrounded crude birth and death rates (42.0 and 11.8 per 1,000 population and 44.1 and 12.0 per 1,000 population, respectively) and a projected net emigration rate of 0.5 per 1,000 population which takes into consideration Iranian departure data (Statistical Centre of Iran, 1978a, table 20) and trends in immigration of Iranians to the United States (U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, various issues, 1976-79).

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	16,357	1975	33,379	1950-55	2.7
1955	18,729	1976	34,381	1955-60	2.8
1960	21,577			1960-65	2.9
1965	25,000	PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1965-70	2.9
1970	28,933	1977	35,439	1970-75	2.9
1971	29,763	1978	36,532	1975-80	3.0
1972	30,614	1979	37,647	1980-81	3.1
1973	31,491	1980	38,752		
1974	32,412	1981	39,958		

NOTES: 1950-76 - Based on the 1956, 1966, and 1976 adjusted census populations, assumed trends in fertility and mortality, and estimated net migration. Estimated net migration is based on reported data on the foreign-born population in 1956, 1966, and 1976 (Statistical Centre of Iran, 1968, pp. 59 and 60; and 1978b, table 2), emigration to the Persian Gulf States (Bahrier, 1971) and the United States (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1979, table 126), and emigration of Iranian nationals during the period 1973-76 (Statistical Centre of Iran, 1978a, table 44).

1977-81 - Projected based on the 1976 adjusted census population, assumed trends in fertility and mortality since 1973-76, and estimated net emigration based on departures of Iranian nationals and part of the foreign-born population (U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1976-79; The Washington Post, December 9 and 11, 1978; September 16 and November 11, 1979; January 16, March 14, April 11, and May 12, 1980; The Economist, June 14 and July 26, 1980; and American Jewish Yearbook 1981, pp. 143 and 288).

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
November 1-15, 1956	18,954,704	19,441,189	Enumerated populations for 1956, 1966, and 1976 as reported in Statistical Centre of Iran, 1968, p. 42; 1970, table 1; and 1981, table 1, respectively. Population is de jure. The 1956 census was adjusted by Maroufi-Bozorgi (1967), for 2.5 percent net underenumeration; the 1966 census was adjusted by the Statistical Centre of Iran (1971) for 1.0 percent net underenumeration; and the 1976 census was adjusted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 3.0 percent net underenumeration based on the results of the post enumeration survey.
November 1-20, 1966	25,788,722	26,047,000	
October 30 - November 19, 1976	33,708,744	34,751,000	

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BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of October 17, 1977 12,000,497
2. Adjusted population, census of October 17, 1977 ..... NA
3. Births per 1,000 population ..... NA
4. Deaths per 1,000 population ..... NA
5. Annual rate of growth, 1965-77 (percent) 3.3
6. Life expectancy at birth ..... NA
   a) Male, b) female ..... NA, NA
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births ..... NA
8. Percent urban, 1977 64
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1957 55
10. Percent literate, 1965 28
    a) Male, b) female 41, 15

PROJECTED ESTIMATES*

11. Population, July 1, 1981 13,575,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981 46-48
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981 12-14
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent) 3.3-3.4

NOTES:

1. Final census figure as reported in PVSR July 1980.
2. The 1977 census has not been evaluated for possible coverage error.

3-4. Data not available. Registration of vital events is incomplete. On the basis of the first year (1973-74) and the combined first and second year (1973-75) results of the Iraq multiround Vital Events Survey, the Central Statistical Organization (no date b, table 2/14; and no date c, table 2/10) reported crude birth rates of 43.6 per 1,000 population and 42.6 per 1,000 population and crude death rates of 11.1 per 1,000 population and 10.6 per 1,000 population, respectively. Results from stable and quasi-stable analyses of the 1977 census age and sex distribution suggest crude birth and death rate ranges of 50-51 and 15-16, respectively.

5. Intercensal growth rate based on 1965 and 1977 censuses.
6. Data not available. Kohli (1977) estimated life expectancy at birth of 59.9 for both males and females using data from the 1973-74 Demographic Sample Survey, adjusted for underreporting by the Chandrasekaran-Deming technique.
7. Data not available. On the basis of the first year (1973-74) and the combined first and second year (1973-75) results of the multiround Vital Events Survey, the Central Statistical Organization (no date b, table 2/14; and no date c, table 2/10) reported infant mortality rates of 92 and 89 per 1,000 births, respectively. Kohli (1977) estimated infant mortality rates of 96 and 87 per 1,000 births for males and females, respectively, using data from the 1973-74 Vital Events Survey. These data were adjusted for underreporting by the Chandrasekaran-Deming technique.
8. Calculated from final census figures as reported by U.N. Statistical Office (1980).
9. Based on 1957 census data as reported in ILO Yearbook 1972, table 2A.
10. Based on 1965 census data (Central Statistical Organization, no date a, table 22) for the population 5 years of age and over.
11. See Midyear Population Estimates.

12-13. Projected range of variation based on vital rates from the first year and from the combined first and second year results of the Iraq multiround Vital Events Survey (see note 3-4), adjusted at the U.S. Bureau of the Census assuming the same levels of underreporting as was found in the first year and combined first and second years of the Iran 1973-76 Multiround Population Growth Survey (Iran, 1976, p. 21; and 1977, p. 21).

14. Range of variation given selected combinations of unrounded crude birth and death rates (45.7 and 12.2 per 1,000 population, and 48.0 and 13.7 per 1,000 population, respectively).

*Projected estimates do not take into consideration demographic consequences of the Iraq/Iran war.

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	5,163	1975	11,118	1950-55	2.7
1955	5,903	1976	11,494	1955-60	2.9
1960	6,822	1977	11,883	1960-65	3.1
1965	7,971			1965-70	3.3
1970	9,414	PROJECTED ESTIMATES*		1970-75	3.3
1971	9,732	1978	12,285	1975-80	3.3
1972	10,062	1979	12,701	1980-81	3.3
1973	10,402	1980	13,130		
1974	10,754	1981	13,575		

NOTES: 1950-77 - Based on the 1947, 1957, 1965, and 1977 censuses, and assumed trends in fertility and mortality during the intercensal periods.

1978-81 - Projected assuming a continuation of the 1965-77 intercensal growth rate.

*Projected estimates do not take into consideration demographic consequences of the Iraq/Iran war.

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
October 19, 1947	4,816,185		Enumerated populations for 1947, 1957, and 1965 as reported in Central Statistical Organization, no date a, table 2/11. Enumerated population for 1977 as reported in PVSR July 1980.
October 12, 1957	6,298,976		
October 14, 1965	8,047,415		
October 17, 1977	12,000,497		

MAJOR SOURCES

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BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population.....NA
2. Adjusted population.....NA
3. Births per 1,000 population.....NA
4. Deaths per 1,000 population.....NA
5. Annual rate of growth.....NA
6. Life expectancy at birth.....NA
   a) Male, b) female.....NA, NA
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....NA
8. Percent urban.....NA
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture.....NA
10. Percent literate.....NA
    a) Male, b) female.....NA, NA

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981.....18,317,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981.....30-33
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981.....7-8
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent).....2.2-2.6

NOTES:

1-7. Data not available.

8-9. Data not available. Estimates for percent urban and percent of labor force in agriculture for 1973 of 33 and 41, respectively, are reported in Yong-kuk, 1977, pp. 228-233. The bases of these estimates are not known.

12-14. Projected range of variation based on 1975-80 and 1980-85 projected rates from the U.N. (1981) high and low variant projections.

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1973	15,053	1950-55	-1.4
		1974	15,451	1955-60	2.9
1950	9,760	1975	15,853		
1955	9,100	1976	16,252	1960-65	2.8
1960	10,526	1977	16,656	1965-70	2.8
1965	12,100				
1970	13,892	1978	17,061	1970-75	2.6
		1979	17,473	1975-80	2.4
1971	14,272	1980	17,892		
1972	14,660	1981	18,317	1980-81	2.3

NOTES: 1950-81 - Based on the U.N. (1981) medium variant population estimat J and projections and growth rates.

MAJOR SOURCES

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BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of November 1, 1980.....37,448,836
2. Adjusted population, census of November 1, 1980.....NA
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1975.....23
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1975.....6
5. Annual rate of growth, 1975 (percent).....1.6
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1970.....64
   a) Male, b) female.....62, 68
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1970.....47
8. Percent urban, 1975.....48
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1975.....49
10. Percent literate, 1970.....90
    a) Male, b) female.....95, 83

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981.....40,430,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981.....21-24
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981.....6
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent).....1.4-1.8

NOTES:

1. Preliminary census figure as reported in Economic Planning Board, 1981b, table 1.
2. The 1980 census has not been evaluated for possible coverage error.
3. Based on 1975 age-specific fertility rates from the 1976 National Family Planning Evaluation Survey (Korean Institute for Family Planning, 1978, table 16) and estimated 1975 midyear population, by age and sex. A crude birth rate of 22 per 1,000 population for 1979 can be estimated based on preliminary age-specific fertility rates from the 1979 Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (Lewis, 1981) and a projected medium series 1979 midyear population, by age and sex.
4. Based on 1975 estimated life table central death rates and estimated midyear population, by age and sex (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1978).
5. Difference between unrounded crude birth and death rates and net emigration rate of 23.4, 6.1, and 1.0 per 1,000 population, respectively (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1978).
6. Calculated from empirical life tables derived at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1978). Based on past trends, 1975 life expectancies of 66 years, 64 years, and 69 years for both sexes, males, and females, respectively, can be estimated.
7. Calculated from empirical life tables derived at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1978).
8. Based on unadjusted 1975 census data (Economic Planning Board, 1976b, tables 1 and 2).
9. Based on data from the 5-percent sample questionnaire of the 1975 Population and Housing Census (Economic Planning Board, 1976a, tables 6 and 7).
10. Based on unadjusted 1970 census data (Economic Planning Board, 1973a, table 4) for the population 12 years of age and over.
11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.
12. Projected range of variation based on assumed trends of fertility since 1975 which take into consideration results from the 1976 National Family Planning Evaluation Survey (Korean Institute for Family Planning, 1978) and 1979 Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (Lewis, 1981) as well as an analysis of the demographic situation made by the National Academy of Sciences, Committee on Population and Demography (1980).
13. Projected based on assumed trend of mortality since 1975.
14. Projected range of variation given selected combinations of unrounded crude birth and death rates and net emigration rates (20.7, 5.8; and 0.8 per 1,000 population and 24.2, 5.8, and 0.8 per 1,000 population, respectively). Estimated and projected net emigration is based on official data as reported in Economic Planning Board, 1981a, table 4.

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	21,147	1975	36,669	1950-55	0.7
1955	21,863	PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1955-60	2.8
1960	25,142				
1965	29,130	1976	37,276	1960-65	2.9
1970	32,976	1977	37,893	1965-70	2.5
		1978	38,514		
1971	33,793	1979	39,144	1970-75	2.1
1972	34,600	1980	39,782	1975-80	1.6
1973	35,336				
1974	36,027	1981	40,430	1980-81	1.6

NOTES: 1950-75 - Based on the inflated 1949 and 1955 censuses, the adjusted 1960, 1966, 1970, and 1975 censuses, and estimated fertility, mortality, and migration trends.

1976-81 - Projected by the component method based on the adjusted 1975 midyear population, by age and sex, and assumed trends in fertility, mortality, and net emigration.

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
May 1, 1949	20,188,641	20,594,000	Enumerated populations as reported in UNDY 1962, table 7; Economic Planning Board, 1974, table 11; 1969, tables 2 and 7; 1973, tables 2 and 7; 1976b, table 1; and 1981b, table 1. The 1980 census population is preliminary. The 1949 and 1955 censuses were inflated for the same percent net underenumeration (2.0) as estimated for 1960. The 1960, 1966, and 1970 censuses were adjusted at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1978) for 2.0, 2.9, and 5.2 percent net underenumeration, respectively, based on the 1970 post enumeration survey and estimated fertility and mortality trends for the period 1960 to 1970. The 1975 census was adjusted at the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 5.7 percent net underenumeration based on the adjusted 1970 census and estimated fertility, mortality, and migration trends for the period 1970 to 1975. Comparison of the preliminary 1980 population with the projected population for the census date from the time series implies a 6.4 percent net underenumeration in the 1980 census.
September 1, 1955	21,526,374	21,959,000	
December 1, 1960	24,989,241	25,492,000	
October 1, 1966	29,192,762	30,052,000	
October 1, 1970	31,465,654	33,178,000	
October 1, 1975	34,708,542	36,821,000	
November 1, 1980	37,448,836		

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Economic Planning Board. 1969. *1966 Population Census Report of Korea.* 12-1. *Whole Country.* [Seoul].

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BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of October 1, 1980 117,057,485
2. Adjusted population, census of October 1, 1980 ..... NA
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1980 14
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1980 6
5. Annual rate of growth, 1980 (percent) 0.8
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1978 76
   a) Male, b) female 73, 78
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1979 8
8. Percent urban, 1975 76
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1980 9
10. Percent literate, 1970 99
    a) Male, b) female ..... NA, NA

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981 117,711,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981 14
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981 6
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent) 0.7

NOTES:

1. Provisional census figure as reported in Statistics Bureau, 1981a, p. 4.
2. The 1980 census has not been evaluated for possible coverage error.
3-4. Calculated from registered births and deaths and official midyear population for 1980 as reported in Statistics Bureau, 1981b.
5. Calculated based on unrounded crude birth, death, and net emigration rates (14.3, 6.0, and -0.1 per 1,000 population, respectively). The net emigration rate is based on official estimates of net emigration as reported in Statistics Bureau, 1981a, p. 4.
6. Derived from official life tables, by sex, as reported in Institute of Population Problems, 1979, p. 25.
7. Preliminary registered rate as reported in PVSR January 1981.
8. Based on 1975 census data as reported in UNDY 1978, table 6.
9. Calculated using official data as reported in Statistics Bureau, 1981c, p. 1.
10. Estimate (The World Bank, 1980, table 4, p. 459) for the population 15 years of age and over. Although percentages are not available for males and females, both are probably close to that estimated for both sexes.
11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.
12-13. Projected based on past trends in the crude birth and death rates from midyear 1977-78 to midyear 1979-80.
14. Difference between unrounded crude birth and death rates.

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	83,805	1975	111,573	1950-55	1.4
1955	89,815	1976	112,771	1955-60	0.9
1960	94,092	1977	113,863	1960-65	1.0
1965	98,883	1978	114,898	1965-70	1.1
1970	104,345	1979	115,870	1970-75	1.3
1971	105,697	1980	116,782	1975-80	0.9
1972	107,188	PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1980-81	0.8
1973	108,707				
1974	110,162	1981	117,711		

NOTES: 1950-65 - Estimates prepared by FDAD based on official estimates for 1950 as reported in UNDY 1970, table 4; and for 1951-65 as reported in Bureau of Statistics, 1967, tables 1-3. The reported figures were adjusted by adding estimates for the Ryukyu Islands (which became part of Japan in 1972) as reported in UNDY 1966, table 4; and in U.N., 1971, table 1. The estimate for 1950 also includes an adjustment for the addition of the Amami Islands and the Tokara Archipelago which were added to Japan in 1953 and 1951, respectively.

1970-80 - Official estimates reported in U.N., 1979, table 1; Bureau of Statistics, 1978a, table 2; 1978b, p. 4; Statistics Bureau, 1979a, p. 4; and 1981b, p. 4.

1981 - Projected based on the official provisional estimate of the population as of March 1, 1981, as reported in Statistics Bureau, 1981b, p. 4 and on an assumed trend in the crude birth and death rates since midyear 1979-80.

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
October 1, 1950	84,114,574		Final census figures for 1950 to 1975 as reported in Statistics Bureau, 1979b, table 9. The 1980 provisional census figure as reported in Statistics Bureau, 1981a, p. 4. Figures for all years include the population of Okinawa, the Amami Islands, and the Tokara Archipelago.
October 1, 1955	90,076,594		
October 1, 1960	94,301,623		
October 1, 1965	99,209,137		
October 1, 1970	104,665,171		
October 1, 1975	111,939,643		
October 1, 1980	117,057,485		

MAJOR SOURCES

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BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of June 10, 1980 13,435,588
2. Adjusted population, census of June 10, 1980 ..... NA
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1976 33
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1976 8
5. Annual rate of growth, 1976 (percent) 2.5
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1970 60
   a) Male, b) female 59, 62
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1978 29
8. Percent urban, 1970 27
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1970 55
10. Percent literate, 1970 58
    a) Male, b) female 69, 47

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981 14,330,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981 29-32
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981 7
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent) 2.2-2.4

NOTES:

1. Preliminary census figure as reported in Department of Statistics, 1980a, table 1.
2. The 1980 census figure has not been evaluated for possible coverage error.

3-4. Based on 1976 registered births and deaths, adjusted for 7.1 and 26.2 percent underregistration, respectively, and the estimated 1976 midyear population (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1979). Births and deaths in Peninsular Malaysia were adjusted for 3.5 percent and 7.0 percent underregistration, respectively; and in East Malaysia for about 23 percent and 70 percent, respectively.

5. Difference between crude birth and death rates.

6. Based on an estimated life expectancy of 64 years for Peninsular Malaysia, derived using adjusted registered births and deaths; and estimates for East Malaysia derived from 1960 and 1970 census data, registered deaths, and Coale-Demeny west region model life tables.

7. Data for Peninsular Malaysia, based on 1978 registered births and infant deaths adjusted for 3.5 percent and 7.0 percent underregistration, respectively. Data for total Malaysia are not available. Based on 1970 adjusted registered births and infant deaths, an infant mortality rate of 42 can be derived for Peninsular Malaysia. Using this estimate for Peninsular Malaysia and a 1970 estimate for East Malaysia derived from 1960 and 1970 census data, registered deaths, and Coale-Demeny west region model life tables, an infant mortality rate of 60 in 1970 can be calculated for total Malaysia (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1979).

8-9. Based on 1970 census data as reported in Department of Statistics, 1977, tables 2.9 and 7.9, respectively.

10. Based on 1970 census data (Department of Statistics, 1977, table 4.0) for the population 10 years of age and over.

11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.

12-13. Projected range of variation derived at the U.S. Bureau of the Census based on assumed trends in fertility and mortality since 1976.

14. Projected range of variation given selected combinations of unrounded crude birth and death rates (28.6 and 7.0 per 1,000 population and 31.6 and 7.1 per 1,000 population, respectively).

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	6,434	1975	12,388	1950-55	2.6
1955	7,312	1976	12,702	1955-60	2.8
1960	8,428			1960-65	2.7
1965	9,648	PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1965-70	2.5
1970	10,910			1970-75	2.5
		1977	13,024	1975-80	2.4
1971	11,196	1978	13,348	1980-81	2.3
1972	11,491	1979	13,674		
1973	11,785	1980	14,001		
1974	12,082	1981	14,330		

NOTES: 1950-70 - Based on the inflated 1947 and 1957 censuses and the adjusted 1970 census of Peninsular Malaysia; the inflated 1951, 1960, and 1970 censuses of Sabah; the inflated 1947, 1960, and 1970 censuses of Sarawak; and the registered trend in fertility and mortality from 1950 to 1970 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1979).

1971-76 - Based on the adjusted 1970 census for total Malaysia and adjusted births and deaths, 1970 to 1976. Births and deaths were adjusted at the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 7.1 and 26.2 percent underregistration, respectively. It was assumed that there was no net migration during the period.

1977-81 - Projected at the U.S. Bureau of the Census by the component method based on the 1976 estimated midyear population, by age and sex, and assumed trends in fertility and mortality.

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population
Peninsular Malaysia:		
September 23, 1947	4,920,605	5,163,000
June 17, 1957	6,278,758	6,588,000
August 25, 1970	8,809,562	9,243,000
Sabah:		
June 3, 1951	335,583	352,000
August 9, 1960	456,331	479,000
August 25, 1970	653,604	686,000
Sarawak:		
November 26, 1947	546,385	573,000
June 14, 1960	744,529	781,000
August 25, 1970	976,269	1,024,000
Total Malaysia:		
June 10, 1980	13,435,588	

Peninsular Malaysia: Enumerated populations as reported in UNDY 1970, table 7; and Department of Statistics, 1975b, tables 4.4 and 5.1. The 1970 census was adjusted for 4.7 percent net underenumeration based on the 1970 post enumeration survey and registered births and deaths for 1960 to 1970. The 1947 and 1957 censuses were inflated for the same percent net underenumeration as was estimated for 1970.

Sabah and Sarawak: Enumerated populations as reported in UNDY 1970, table 7; Department of Statistics, 1976a, tables 2, 3, and 3.1; and 1976b, table 4.1. These censuses were inflated for the same percent net underenumeration estimated for Peninsular Malaysia in 1970.

Total Malaysia: Preliminary enumerated population as reported in Department of Statistics, 1980a, table 1. Comparison of the 1980 census population with the population for the census date from the time series implies a 3.9 percent net underenumeration in the 1980 census.

MAJOR SOURCES:

Department of Statistics. 1975. *1970 General Report-Population Census of Malaysia.* Vol. 2. Kuala Lumpur.

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U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1979. *Country Demographic Profiles-Malaysia.* Washington, D.C.

BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of June 22, 1971 11,555,983
2. Adjusted population, census of June 22, 1971 12,149,000
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1976 45
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1975 21
5. Annual rate of growth, 1975 (percent) 2.4
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1974-76 43
   a) Male, b) female 45, 42
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1974-76 133
8. Percent urban, 1971 4
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1976 90
10. Percent literate, 1976 19
    a) Male, b) female 32, 6

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981 15,338,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981 42-44
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981 18-19
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent) 2.3-2.5

NOTES:

1. Final census figure (Central Bureau of Statistics, 1973, table 1). A "mid-term population sample survey" (3.5-percent sample) taken in 1976 gave a total population estimate of 12,837,018.
2. Census population adjusted for 4.9 percent net underenumeration (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1979).
3. Based on estimated 1976 age-specific fertility rates (derived from the 1976 and 1977-78 Demographic Sample Surveys and the 1976 Nepal Fertility Survey) and 1976 midyear population, by age and sex, based on the adjusted 1971 census population (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1979).
4. Based on 1974-76 estimated life table central death rates (derived from the 1974-75 and 1976 Demographic Sample Surveys) and 1975 midyear population, by age and sex, based on the adjusted 1971 census population (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1979). Mortality data from the 1977-78 Demographic Sample Survey were considered but not directly used for the estimation of the death rate.
5. Difference between unrounded crude birth and death rates for 1975 of 45.2 and 21.3 per 1,000 population, respectively.
6. Calculated from life tables derived using age-sex-specific death rates from the Demographic Sample Surveys of 1974-75 and 1976 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1979). Mortality data from the 1977-78 Demographic Sample Survey were considered but not directly used in the estimation of life expectancy at birth.
7. Derived by averaging the results of the Demographic Sample Surveys of 1974-75 and 1976 (U.N., 1976, tables 4 and 5; and 1977, tables 20 and 21) and assuming a sex ratio at birth of 1.05. Mortality data from the 1977-78 Demographic Sample Survey were considered but not directly used in the estimation of infant mortality. The reported infant mortality rate for 1977-78 was 104.
8. Based on 1971 census data (Central Bureau of Statistics, 1975b, table 39).
9. Based on data from the 1976 Mid-term Population Sample Survey (Central Bureau of Statistics, 1979, table 16).
10. Based on 1976 Mid-term Population Sample Survey data (Central Bureau of Statistics, 1979, table 10) for the population 6 years of age and over.
11. See Midyear Population Estimates.

12-13. Projected range of variation based on assumed trends in fertility since 1976 and mortality since 1975.

14. Range of variation given selected combinations of unrounded crude birth and death rates (41.8 and 18.3 per 1,000 population and 43.7 and 18.6 per 1,000 population, respectively).

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950, 1955, and 1960 to 1979 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	8,990	1975	13,257	1950-55	1.1
1955	9,479	PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1955-60	1.1
1960	10,035				
1965	10,862	1976	13,580	1960-65	1.6
1970	11,919	1977	13,913	1965-70	1.9
		1978	14,256		
1971	12,155	1979	14,608	1970-75	2.1
1972	12,401	1980	14,969	1975-80	2.4
1973	12,667				
1974	12,952	1981	15,338	1980-81	2.4

NOTES: 1950-71 - Based on the 1961 and 1971 adjusted censuses and estimated fertility, mortality, and migration trends from 1950 to 1971.

1972-81 - Projected at the U.S. Bureau of the Census by the component method based on the adjusted 1971 midyear population, by age and sex, and assumed trends in fertility and mortality which take into consideration results from the 1974-75, 1976, and 1977-78 Demographic Sample Surveys and the 1976 Nepal Fertility Survey.

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
June 22, 1961	9,412,996	10,173,000	Enumerated populations as reported in UNDY 1970, table 7; and Central Bureau of Statistics, 1975, table 1. The 1961 and 1971 enumerated populations were adjusted at the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 7.5 percent and 4.9 percent net underenumeration, respectively (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1979).
June 22, 1971	11,555,983	12,149,000	

MAJOR SOURCES

Central Bureau of Statistics. 1975a. *Nepal Population Census-1971.* Vol. I. *General Characteristic Tables.* Kathmandu.

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United Nations. Office of Technical Cooperation and Fund for Population Activities. 1976. *The Demographic Sample Survey of Nepal, 1974-75, Survey Method and Findings,* by A. K. Bourini. Kathmandu.

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U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1979. *Country Demographic Profiles-Nepal.* Washington, D.C.

BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of September 16, 1972.....65,309,340
2. Adjusted population, census of September 16, 1972.....69,717,000
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1974-75.....45
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1972.....18
5. Annual rate of growth, 1972 (percent).....2.7
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1962-65.....48
   a) Male, b) female.....49, 47
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1971.....142
8. Percent urban, 1972.....25
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1973.....59
10. Percent literate, 1972.....22
    a) Male, b) female.....30, 12

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981.....90,439,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981.....43-45
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981.....16
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent).....3.1-3.3

NOTES:

1. Final census figure as reported in Census and Registration Organization, 1979.
2. Census population adjusted at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1980) for 6.3 percent net underenumeration based on the Census Evaluation Survey (Statistical Division, 1974).
3. Estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1980) based on estimated 1974-75 age-specific fertility rates, derived from the 1975 Pakistan Fertility Survey (Population Planning Council of Pakistan, 1976) and the 1974 end-of-year population by age and sex, based on the adjusted 1972 census population.
4. Estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1980) based on 1972 estimated life table central death rates and midyear population, by age and sex.
5. Difference between 1972 unrounded crude birth and death rates of 44.6 and 17.9 per 1,000 population, respectively.
6. Based on life tables estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1980) using deaths from the 1962 to 1965 Population Growth Estimation (PGE) surveys adjusted by the Chandrasekaran-Deming technique. The U.S. Bureau of the Census (1980) estimated a life expectancy at birth for both sexes of 49 for 1971, consistent with an infant mortality rate of 142 for that year.
7. Estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1980) by applying the Sullivan mortality technique to data from the Pakistan Fertility Survey.
8. Calculated from census data as reported in Census and Registration Organization, 1979.
9. Calculated from Housing, Economic, and Demographic Survey data as reported in Census Organization, 1978.
10. Based on 1972 census data (Census and Registration Organization, 1979, tables 7 and D) for the population 10 years of age and over.
11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.
12. Projected range of variation based on assumed trends in fertility since 1974-75.
13. Projected rate based on an assumed trend in mortality since 1972.
14. Range of variation given selected combinations of unrounded crude birth, death, and net migration rates (43.3, 15.6, and 3.7 per 1,000 population and 45.0, 15.9, and 3.7 per 1,000 population, respectively). The net immigration rate is based on a projected trend in reported Afghan refugees to Pakistan (UNHCR, 1980) and an assumed trend in emigration of Pakistanis which takes into consideration movement of Pakistanis to the United States (U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, various years) and both lifetime migration and arrival and departure data on Pakistanis in selected countries of the Middle East (Kuwait Central Statistical Organization, 1978; State of Bahrain, 1979; and Saudi Arabia Central Department of Statistics, 1980).

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950, 1955, and 1960 to 1979 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	39,448	1973	71,190	1950-55	2.4
1955	44,434	1974	73,130	1955-60	2.5
1960	50,387	1975	75,143	1960-65	2.6
1965	57,495	1976	77,221	1965-70	2.7
1970	65,706	1977	79,342	1970-75	2.7
1971	67,491	1978	81,579	1975-80	3.0
PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1979	84,063	1980-81	3.6
		1980	87,210		
1972	69,326	1981	90,439		

NOTES: 1950-72 - Based on the 1961 and 1972 adjusted censuses, and estimated fertility and mortality trends from 1950 to 1972.

1973-81 - Projected at the U.S. Bureau of the Census by the component method based on the adjusted 1972 midyear population and assumed fertility, mortality, and migration trends since 1972. The migration trend includes both Afghan refugee movement to Pakistan and movement of Pakistanis to the United States and selected countries of the Middle East (see item 14). The growth rate has been markedly increased since 1978 as a result of the substantial influx of refugees from Afghanistan.

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
February 1, 1961	42,978,261	51,167,000	Enumerated populations for 1961 and 1972 as reported in Census Commission, no date, p. II-1 and Census and Registration Organization, 1979, respectively. The 1961 and 1972 enumerated populations were adjusted at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1980) for 16.0 and 6.3 percent net underenumeration, respectively. The percent net underenumeration for 1972 is that estimated by the Census Evaluation Survey (Statistical Division, 1974).
September 16, 1972	65,309,340	69,717,000	

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BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of May 1, 1980.....47,914,017
2. Adjusted population, census of May 1, 1980.....NA
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1975.....36
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1975.....9
5. Annual rate of growth, 1975-80 (percent).....2.6
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1975.....61
   a) Male, b) female.....59, 64
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1976.....66
8. Percent urban, 1975.....32
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1975.....55
10. Percent literate, 1970.....76
    a) Male, b) female.....77, 76

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981.....50,310,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981.....33-35
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981.....7-8
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent).....2.4-2.6

NOTES:

1. Preliminary census figure as reported in National Census and Statistics Office, 1980, table 1.
2. The 1980 census has not been evaluated for possible coverage error.
3. Based on applying 1975 age-specific fertility rates from the 1978 Republic of the Philippines Fertility Survey (National Census and Statistics Office, 1979, table 5.13) to an estimated midyear 1975 population distribution, by age and sex.
4. Based on applying life table central death rates (see item 6) to an estimated midyear 1975 population distribution, by age and sex (see item 3).
5. Intercensal growth rate based on final 1975 and preliminary 1980 census figures.
6. From 1975 life tables estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census based on adjusted vital registration data and the unadjusted 1975 census age and sex distribution. Underregistration of deaths (23 percent) was estimated from the 1971-74 Sample Vital Registration System (Mijaras, no date, table 14). The both sexes life expectancy was calculated from the 1975 life tables, by sex, and an assumed sex ratio at birth of 1.05.
7. Based on an average of the estimates for women ages 20-24 years given by the Brass, Sullivan, and Trussell analysis of children-ever-born and children-surviving data from the 1978 Republic of the Philippines Fertility Survey (National Census and Statistics Office, 1979), and the Coale-Demeny (1966), west region model life tables.
8. Based on 1975 census data as reported in National Census and Statistics Office, 1978, table 6.
9. Based on 1975 census data as reported in National Census and Statistics Office, 1978, table 12.
10. Based on a 5-percent sample of 1970 census data (National Census and Statistics Office, 1974b, table III-4) for the population 6 years of age and over.
11. See Midyear Population Estimates.

12-13. Projected based on assumed trends in fertility and mortality since 1975 which take into consideration the 1975-80 intercensal growth rate and alternative U.N. (1981) projections.

14. Projected range of variation given selected combinations of unrounded crude birth and death rates (32.7 and 7.8 per 1,000 population and 34.7 and 7.5 per 1,000 population, respectively), and a projected net emigration rate of 0.8 per 1,000 population. The migration rate is based on the average of the 1975 to 1978 observed total emigrants to the United States and Canada (U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, various years; Canada, Manpower and Immigration, various years; and Canadian Embassy, 1981) held constant to 1981, and the assumption that immigration to the Philippines is offset by Philippine emigration to other countries (excluding the United States and Canada).

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	20,647	1975	43,096	1950-55	3.0
1955	24,000	1976	44,245	1955-60	3.0
1960	27,898	1977	45,415	1960-65	3.0
1965	32,415	1978	46,607	1965-70	2.9
1970	37,542	1979	47,820	1970-75	2.8
1971	38,629	PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1975-80	2.6
1972	39,731			1980-81	2.5
1973	40,844	1980	49,058		
1974	41,967	1981	50,310		

NOTES: 1950-69 - Based on the 1970 census adjusted at the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1.9 percent net underenumeration; the inflated 1948 and 1960 censuses; and assumed trends in fertility, mortality, and migration since 1950.

1970-79 - Based on the 1970 census adjusted at the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1.9 percent net underenumeration, an estimated 1975 population based on a component projection of the 1970 adjusted census which implied a 1.9 percent net underenumeration of the 1975 census, the preliminary 1980 census total inflated for the same percent net underenumeration as 1975, and estimated trends in fertility, mortality, and net international emigration. Net emigration is based on the observed 1970 to 1978 Filipino emigrants to the United States and Canada and an assumed trend since 1978.

1980-81 Projected based on assumed trends in fertility, mortality, and migration which take into consideration the 1970, 1975, and 1980 censuses and the 1970-75 and 1975-80 trend in intercensal growth rates.

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
October 1, 1948	19,234,182	19,598,000	Enumerated populations for 1948 to 1975 as reported in National Census and Statistics Office, 1978, table 1.
February 15, 1960	27,087,685	27,600,000	
May 6, 1970	36,684,486	37,378,000	
May 1, 1975	42,070,660	42,892,000	Enumerated population for 1980 as reported in National Census and Statistics Office, 1980, table 1.
May 1, 1980	47,914,017	48,849,000	The 1970 enumerated total population, distributed by age and sex based on a 5-percent sample of census returns, was adjusted at the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1.9 percent net underenumeration. The 1948 and 1960 enumerated total populations were inflated for the same percent net underenumeration as was estimated for the 1970 census. The 1975 enumerated total population was also adjusted for an estimated 1.9 percent net underenumeration based on a component projection of the 1970 adjusted census population, and fertility, mortality, and migration estimates for the 1970-75 period. The 1980 enumerated population was inflated for the same percent net underenumeration as was estimated for 1975.

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BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of March 17, 1981 14,859,295
2. Adjusted population, census of March 17, 1981 ..... NA
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1979 29
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1979 7
5. Annual rate of growth, 1979 (percent) 1.9
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1970-72 64
   a) Male, b) female 63, 66
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1978 38
8. Percent urban, 1971 22
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1971 49
10. Percent literate, 1971 79
    a) Male, b) female 86, 71

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981 15,172,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981 28-29
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981 6-7
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent) 1.8-1.9

NOTES:

1. Preliminary census figure as reported in U.N., 1981, p. 2.
2. The 1981 census has not been evaluated for possible coverage error.

3-4. Based on provisional registered data reported by the Department of Census and Statistics (U.N. Population Division, 1981). Registered births and deaths implied by the reported rates were adjusted at the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1 percent and 3 percent underregistration, respectively.

5. Difference between crude birth and death rates and an estimated net emigration rate of 3.4 per 1,000 based on past trends in official migration estimates.
6. Calculated from 1970-72 empirical life tables (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1977, table 5).
7. Based on registered infant deaths and births reported by the Department of Census and Statistics (U.N. Population Division, 1981) adjusted at the U.S. Bureau of the Census for underregistration of 3 percent and 1 percent, respectively.

8-9. Based on unadjusted 1971 census data as reported in Department of Census and Statistics, 1979, tables 13 and 21, respectively.

10. Based on unadjusted 1971 census data (Department of Census and Statistics, 1979, table 11) for the population 10 years of age and over.
11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.

12-13. Projected based on assumed trends in fertility and mortality since 1979.

14. Range of variation given possible combinations of unrounded crude birth and death rates, and a projected net emigration of 3 per 1,000 population. The net emigration rate was assumed to remain constant at the 1979 level.

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	7,533	1975	13,644	1950-55	2.8
1955	8,679	1976	13,866	1955-60	2.6
1960	9,879	1977	14,091	1960-65	2.5
1965	11,202	1978	14,340	1965-70	2.2
1970	12,532	1979	14,610	1970-75	1.7
1971	12,776	1980	14,888	1975-80	1.7
1972	13,009	PROJECTED ESTIMATE		1980-81	1.9
1973	13,234				
1974	13,435	1981	15,172		

NOTES: 1950-71 - Based on the adjusted 1953, 1963, and 1971 censuses, adjusted births and deaths, and estimated net international migration for each year 1950 to 1971.

1972-80 - Based on the adjusted 1971 census and inflated 1981 provisional census, and taking into account adjusted births and deaths through 1979 and the trend in official migration data through 1978.

1981 - Projected based on the 1981 inflated provisional census and assumed trends in fertility, mortality, and migration since 1979.

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population
March 20, 1953	8,098,637	8,153,000
July 8, 1963	10,582,064	10,692,000
October 9, 1971	12,689,897	12,840,000
March 17, 1981	14,859,295	15,076,000

Source: Enumerated populations for 1953, 1963, and 1971, as reported in Department of Census and Statistics, 1953, table III; UNDY 1971, table 7; Department of Census and Statistics, 1975, table 7; respectively. Provisional population for 1981 as reported in U.N., 1981, p. 2.

The enumerated populations were each adjusted for 1.0 percent net underenumeration; the 1953 census was adjusted by the Department of Census and Statistics (1953, table III) and the 1963 and 1971 censuses were adjusted at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1977). The time series was based on the 1981 rounded provisional census population figure of 14,900,000 inflated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the same percent underenumeration as estimated for the 1971 census. The enumerated population shown above became available after the time series adjustments were made.

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BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of December 16, 1975 16,206,183
2. Adjusted population, census of December 16, 1975 16,260,000
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1980 23
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1980 5
5. Annual rate of growth, 1980 (percent) 1.8
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1979 71
   a) Male, b) female 68, 73
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1979 24
8. Percent urban, 1979 66
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1979 30
10. Percent literate, 1979 89
    a) Male, b) female 94, 84

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981 18,125,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981 23
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981 5
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent) 1.8

NOTES:

1. Final census figure. Excludes a reported population of 73,173 for the Fukien Area (Population Census Office of the Executive Yuan, 1976, table 1).
2. Census population adjusted for 0.3 percent net underenumeration (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1978).

3-4. Estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census based on registered data and the estimated midyear population. Births and deaths were adjusted for 2 and 4 percent under-registration, respectively.

5. Difference between crude birth and death rates.

6-7. Calculated from official 1979 life tables (Ministry of the Interior, 1980, table 87) based on registered deaths, by age and sex.

8-9. Based on data from the household registration system (Ministry of the Interior, 1980, tables 24 and 6).

10. Based on data from the household registration system (Ministry of the Interior, 1980, table 4) for the population 6 years of age and over.

11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.

12-13. Based on assumed trends in fertility and mortality since 1980.

14. Difference between crude birth and death rates.

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950, 1955, and 1960 to 1979 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	7,981	1975	16,122	1950-55	3.5
1955	9,486	1976	16,450	1955-60	3.3
1960	11,209	1977	16,788	1960-65	2.9
1965	12,978	1978	17,118	1965-70	2.4
1970	14,598	1979	17,459	1970-75	2.0
1971	14,918	1980	17,797	1975-80	2.0
1972	15,226	PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1980-81	1.8
1973	15,526				
1974	15,824	1981	18,125		

NOTES: 1950-80 - Based on the 1966, 1970, and 1975 adjusted censuses and adjusted registered births and deaths (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1978; and Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, 1981, table 3).

1981 - Projected at the U.S. Bureau of the Census based on the 1980 midyear population. Adjusted registered births and deaths for 1980 were used to estimate the population at the end of the 1980 calendar year. The end of year estimate for 1980 was projected to midyear 1981.

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
December 16, 1966	13,348,096	13,487,000	Enumerated populations for 1966, 1970, and 1975 as reported in Census Office of Taiwan, no date, table 9; Census Office of the Executive Yuan, 1972, table 7; and Population Census Office of the Executive Yuan, 1976, table 1, respectively. The 1966, 1970, and 1975 enumerated populations were adjusted at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1978) for 1.0, 0.4, and 0.3 percent net underenumeration, respectively.
December 16, 1970	14,693,013	14,749,000	
December 16, 1975	16,206,183	16,260,000	

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BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of April 1, 1970 34,397,374
2. Adjusted population, census of April 1, 1970 36,825,000
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1975 32-36
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1974-75 8-10
5. Annual rate of growth, 1975 (percent) 2.3-2.6
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1974-75 61
   a) Male, b) female 58, 64
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1974-75 76
8. Percent urban, 1970 13
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1975 67
10. Percent literate, 1970 82
    a) Male, b) female 89, 75

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981 48,787,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981 26-30
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981 6-8
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent) 2.0-2.3

NOTES:

1. Final census figure (National Statistical Office, 1973, table 1.A). A census was taken on April 1, 1980, however no results are yet available.
2. Census population adjusted for 6.6 percent net underenumeration (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1978).
3. Range of variation based on an analysis of the current demographic situation by the Committee on Population and Demography, National Academy of Sciences (1980, p. 3), which takes into consideration various indirect estimation techniques applied to data from the 1970 census, the 1974-75 Survey of Population Change, and the 1975 Survey of Fertility in Thailand.
4. Range of variation based on results from the 1974-75 Survey of Population Change (National Statistical Office, 1977, p. 14), taking into account sampling variability.
5. Range of variation based on an analysis of the current demographic situation by the Committee on Population and Demography, National Academy of Sciences (1980, p. 3).

6-7. Calculated from official life tables based on results from the 1974-75 Survey of Population Change (National Statistical Office, 1977, table 6). A sex ratio at birth of 1.05 was assumed in calculating a figure for both sexes.

8. Based on 1970 unadjusted census data (National Statistical Office, 1973, tables 1.A and 1.B).
9. Based on an average of results from the January-March and July-September rounds of the 1975 Labor Force Survey as reported in National Statistical Office, 1976b, tables 7-A, 7-B, 15-A, and 15-B; and 1976c, tables 7-A, 7-B, 15-A, and 15-B.
10. Based on 1970 census data (National Statistical Office, 1973, table 12) for the population 10 years of age and over.
11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.

12-13. Projected range of variation based on assumed trends in fertility and mortality since 1975 and 1974-75, respectively, which take into consideration results from the 1974-76 Survey of Population Change (National Statistical Office, 1977), the Survey of Fertility in Thailand (Institute of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University and National Statistical Office, 1977), national projection series (National Statistical Office, 1976a), an analysis of the current demographic situation by the Committee on Population and Demography, National Academy of Sciences (1980), and the 1978 Thailand Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (National Institute of Development Administration, Ministry of Public Health, and Westinghouse Health Systems, 1979).

14. Projected range of variation given selected combinations of unrounded crude birth and death rates (26.2 and 6.2 per 1,000 population and 30.2 and 7.6 per 1,000 population, respectively).

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	20,042	1973	40,281	1950-55	3.1
1955	23,451	1974	41,350	1955-60	3.2
1960	27,513	1975	42,422	1960-65	3.1
1965	32,062	1976	43,492	1965-70	2.9
		1977	44,562	1970-75	2.7
PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1978	45,626	1975-80	2.4
1970	37,091	1979	46,687	1980-81	2.2
1971	38,152	1980	47,740		
1972	39,215	1981	48,787		

NOTES: 1950-70 - Based on the 1960 and 1970 adjusted censuses and estimated fertility, mortality, and migration trends from 1950 to 1970 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1978).

1971-81 - Projected based on the adjusted 1970 midyear population and assumed trends in fertility and mortality which take into consideration results from the 1974-76 Survey of Population Change (National Statistical Office, 1977), the Survey of Fertility in Thailand (Institute of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University and National Statistical Office, 1977), national projection series (National Statistical Office, 1976a), an analysis of the current demographic situation by the Committee on Population and Demography, National Academy of Sciences (1980), and the 1978 Thailand Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (National Institute of Development Administration, Ministry of Public Health, and Westinghouse Health Systems, 1979).

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
April 25, 1960	26,257,916	27,357,000	Enumerated populations as reported in National Statistical Office, 1962, table 1.A; and 1973, table 1.A, respectively. The 1960 and 1970 enumerated populations were adjusted at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1978) for 4.0 percent and 6.6 percent net underenumeration, respectively.
April 1, 1970	34,397,374	36,825,000	

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BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of October 12, 1980 45,217,556
2. Adjusted population, census of October 12, 1980 ..... NA
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1975 37
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1975 12
5. Annual rate of growth, 1975-80 (percent) 2.3
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1974-75 57
   a) Male, b) female 55, 58
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1972-77 134
8. Percent urban, 1980 44
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1975 67
10. Percent literate, 1975 62
    a) Male, b) female 75, 48

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981 46,673,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981 32-34
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981 10-11
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent) 2.2-2.3

NOTES:

1. Preliminary census figure as reported in State Institute of Statistics, 1980.
2. The 1980 census has not been evaluated for possible coverage error.
3. Estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1980) based on 1974-75 age-specific fertility rates and estimated midyear population, by age and sex. The Turkish Fertility Survey, 1978 reports a rate of 32 per 1,000 population (Hacettepe Institute of Population Studies, 1980). Preliminary analysis indicates that the corresponding age-specific fertility rates may be inconsistent with the 1975 age structure, estimated mortality, and the 1975-80 preliminary intercensal growth rate.
4. Estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1980) based on age-sex-specific central death rates from 1974-75 life tables and estimated 1975 midyear population, by age and sex.
5. Intercensal growth rate based on the final 1975 census figure as reported in State Institute of Statistics, 1977, and the preliminary 1980 census figure (see item 1).
6. Calculated from 1974-75 life tables derived at the U.S. Bureau of the Census based on population and adjusted deaths, by age, from the 1974-75 Turkish Demographic Survey (State Institute of Statistics, no date, tables 1, 22, and 23). The adjusted deaths were based on the average of survey and registered deaths, by age, from the dual record system, inflated to the total deaths estimated by the Chandrasekaran-Deming technique.
7. Rate based on child survivorship data and age at death in the birth history information from the 1978 Turkish Fertility Survey (International Statistical Institute, 1980, p. 11). Based on data from the 1974-75 Turkish Demographic Survey (see item 6), an infant mortality rate of 125 can be estimated.
8. Calculated from preliminary 1980 census data as reported in State Institute of Statistics, 1980, p. 1.
9. Calculated from 1975 census data as reported in State Institute of Statistics, 1976, table 12.
10. Based on 1975 census data (State Institute of Statistics, 1976, table 4) for the population 6 years of age and over.
11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.

12-13. Projected range of variation based on assumed trends in fertility and mortality since 1975.

14. Range of variation given selected combinations of unrounded crude birth and death rates (32.0 and 10.5 per 1,000 population and 33.8 and 10.7 per 1,000 population, respectively).

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	21,122	1975	40,521	1950-55	2.7
1955	24,145	PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1955-60	3.1
1960	28,217				
1965	31,951	1976	41,514	1960-65	2.5
1970	35,743	1977	42,519	1965-70	2.2
		1978	43,535		
1971	36,604	1979	44,561	1970-75	2.5
1972	37,542	1980	45,605	1975-80	2.4
1973	38,525				
1974	39,524	1981	46,673	1980-81	2.3

NOTES: 1950-75 - Based on the 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970, and 1975 adjusted censuses, and estimated fertility, mortality, and migration trends from 1950 to 1975.

1976-81 - Projected at the U.S. Bureau of the Census by the component method based on the adjusted 1975 midyear population assuming a continuation of trends in fertility and mortality estimated from results of the 1966-67 and 1974-75 Turkish Demographic Surveys.

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
October 22, 1950	20,947,168	21,290,000	1950 to 1975 enumerated populations as reported in State Institute of Statistics, 1977, table 29. The 1980 preliminary enumerated population as reported in State Institute of Statistics, 1980, table 1. The censuses were adjusted at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1980), for 1.6, 1.3, 2.5, 2.4, 1.1, and 1.2 percent net underenumeration, respectively, based on an analysis of the population ages 0 to 4 years. Comparison of the 1980 preliminary enumerated population with the projected population for the census date from the time series given above implies a 1.5 percent net underenumeration in the 1980 census.
October 23, 1955	24,064,763	24,371,000	
October 23, 1960	27,754,820	28,469,000	
October 24, 1965	31,391,421	32,178,000	
October 25, 1970	35,605,176	36,015,000	
October 26, 1975	40,347,719	40,839,000	
October 12, 1980	45,217,556		

MAJOR SOURCES

International Statistical Institute. 1980. *Turkish Fertility Survey, 1978, A Summary of Findings.* Voorburg, Netherlands.

Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. 1970. *Vitel Statistics from the Turkish Demographic Survey 1966-67.* Ankara.

State Institute of Statistics. 1976. *Population Census of Turkey 26 October 1975. 1% Sample Results.* Ankara.

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_____. 1980. *Genel Nüfus Sayimi–Telgrafla Alinan Geçici Sonuclar.* Ankara.

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U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1980. *Country Demographic Profiles–Turkey.* Washington, D.C.

BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of October 1, 1979.....52,741,766
2. Adjusted population.....NA
3. Births per 1,000 population.....NA
4. Deaths per 1,000 population.....NA
5. Annual rate of growth.....NA
6. Life expectancy at birth.....NA
   a) Male, b) female.....NA, NA
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.....NA
8. Percent urban.....NA
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture.....NA
10. Percent literate.....NA
    a) Male, b) female.....NA, NA

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981.....55,053,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981.....NA
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981.....NA
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent).....NA

NOTES:

1. Census figure for Vietnam reported in PVSR January 1981.

2-10. Data not available. An official crude birth rate of 34 per 1,000 population for 1978 and an infant mortality rate of 30 per 1,000 live births for 1977 were reported by the British Broadcasting Corporation, 1979.

11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.

12-14. Data not available. United Nations projections indicate a crude birth rate range of 35-37 per 1,000 population, a crude death rate range of 12-14 per 1,000 population, and a growth rate range of 2.1-2.4 percent for 1981 (U.N., 1981). The government of Vietnam has indicated strong support for family planning in an attempt to obtain an average annual growth rate in 1980 of 1.5 to 2.0 percent (Cau, 1978, p. 77). Given the lack of adequate benchmark data, the military involvement with neighboring countries, and the large amount of refugee movement within the region, it is impossible to specify the levels of current rates with any confidence.

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950, 1955, and 1960 to 1979 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	27,072	1975	47,728	1950-55	1.6
1955	29,357	1976	48,826	1955-60	2.5
1960	33,283	1977	50,095	1960-65	2.8
1965	38,212	1978	51,197	1965-70	2.4
1970	42,984	1979	52,426	1970-75	2.1
1971	43,935	PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1975-80	2.4
1972	44,889			1980-81	2.5
1973	45,845	1980	53,710		
1974	46,792	1981	55,053		

NOTES: 1950-81 - Based on the 1960 and 1974 censuses of North Vietnam, the 1976 census of South Vietnam, the 1979 census of Vietnam, and population estimates for 1974-81 prepared by FDAD; assumed growth rates between 1950 and 1975 which take into consideration U.N. estimates and estimated trends in refugee movements during the period 1975-80 (U.S. Department of State, 1977-80; and U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, 1980).

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
March 1, 1960 (North Vietnam)	15,916,955		The 1960 and 1974 enumerated populations for North Vietnam as reported in PVSR April 1979 and UNDY 1975, table 3, respectively. The 1976 enumerated population for South Vietnam as reported in the Vietnam Courier, March 1977, No. 58. The 1979 enumerated population for Vietnam as reported in PVSR January 1981.
April 1, 1974 (North Vietnam)	23,787,375		
February 6, 1976 (South Vietnam)	23,614,653		
October 1, 1979	52,741,766		

MAJOR SOURCES

British Broadcasting Corporation, 1979. *Summary of World Broadcasts.* Part 3. *Far East.* Series FE/W1014/A/26, January 17, 1979; and FE/W1016/A/20. January 31, 1979.

Cau, Hoang Dinh. 1978. "Planned Parenthood." *Tap Chi Cong San.* No. 7. July. English version in *Translation on Vietnam.* No. 2067. U.S. Joint Publications Research Service. October. [Washington, D.C.].

United Nations. 1979. *World Population Trends and Prospects by Country, 1950-2000: Summary Report of the 1978 Assessment.* ST/ESA/SER.R/33. New York.

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U.S. Department of State. Office of Asian Refugees. Various monthly reports, 1977 to 1981. *Indochinese Refugee Program: Program Summary.* Unpublished.

Countries not shown

Antigua
Br. Virgin Islands
Caymen Islands
Dominica
Grenada
Montserrat
Netherlands Antilles
St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla
St. Lucia
St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Virgin Islands

BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of October 22, 1980 27,862,771
2. Adjusted population, census of October 22, 1980 ..... NA
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1978 25
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1978 9
5. Annual rate of growth, 1978 (percent) 1.6
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1969-70 65
   a) Male, b) female 62, 69
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1978 41
8. Percent urban, 1970 79
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1970 16
10. Percent literate, 1970 93
    a) Male, b) female 93, 92

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981 28,130,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981 25
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981 9
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent) 1.6

NOTES:

1. Provisional census figure (Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos, 1980, p. 5).
2. The 1980 census has not been evaluated for possible coverage error.
3-4. Based on registered births and deaths as reported in PVSR January 1981, and an estimated midyear population.
5. Difference between unrounded crude birth, death, and net migration rates (24.8, 8.7, and 0.3 per 1,000 population, respectively).
6. Calculated from empirical life tables prepared at the U.S. Bureau of the Census based on registered deaths, by age and sex, for 1969 and 1970 (UNDY, 1974, table 25), and 2-percent sample data from the 1970 census (Instituto Nacional de Estadistica y Censos, 1974a, table 1).
7. Registered rate as reported in PVSR January 1981. Reliability of infant death statistics is unknown.
8. Based on rounded census data (Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos, 1975, appendix table 9).
9. Based on a 2-percent sample tabulation of the 1970 census (Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos, 1974a, table 13).
10. Based on a 2-percent sample tabulation of 1970 census data (Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos, 1974a, table 7) for the population 15 years of age and over.
11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.
12-13. Projected assuming no significant change in fertility or mortality since 1978.
14. Projected assuming a continuation of the 1977-78 growth rate.

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	17,150	1975	25,519	1950-55	2.0
1955	18,928	1976	25,931	1955-60	1.7
1960	20,611	1977	26,352	1960-65	1.5
1965	22,179	1978	26,786	1965-70	1.4
1970	23,758	PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1970-75	1.4
1971	24,106			1975-80	1.6
1972	24,458	1979	27,226	1980-81	1.6
1973	24,807	1980	27,674		
1974	25,154	1981	28,130		

NOTES: 1950-65 - Official estimates based on the 1947 (de jure), 1960, and 1970 censuses, registered births and deaths, and estimated net migration (Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos, 1974b, p. 28).

1970 - Based on the official estimate for midyear 1965; registered births and deaths adjusted at the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 2 and 1 percent underregistration, respectively (official estimates of underregistration as reported in Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos, 1975, pp. 175 and 180); and official estimates of net immigration (Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos, 1974b, p. 20).

1971-78 - Based on the estimated midyear 1970 population, registered births through 1974 and for 1976-78, registered deaths for 1970 and for 1977-78, estimated trends in fertility and mortality for other years, and projected net immigration (Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos, 1974b).

1979-81 - Projected based on the 1978 estimated population and assuming a continuation of the 1977-78 growth rate.

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
May 10, 1947	15,893,827		The 1947 and 1960 enumerated populations as reported in UNDY 1970, table 7; the 1970 enumerated population as reported in UNDY 1975, table 3; the 1980 enumerated population as reported in Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos, 1980.
September 30, 1960	20,010,539		
September 30, 1970	23,362,204		
October 22, 1980	27,862,771		

MAJOR SOURCES

Instituto Nacional de *Estadística* y Censos. 1970. *Censo Nacional de Población, Familias y Viviendas 1970–Resultados Provisionales.* Buenos Aires.

_____. 1974a. *Censo Nacional de Población, Familias y Viviendas–1970, Resultados Obtenidos Por Muestra–Total del País.* Buenos Aires.

_____. 1975. *Evolución de la Población Argentina,* 1950-2000. Buenos Aires.

_____. 1975. *La Población de Argentina,* by Zulma Recchini de Lattes and Alfredo E. Lattes. Buenos Aires.

_____. 1980. *Censo Nacional de Población y Vivienda. 1980–Resultados Provisionales.* Buenos Aires.

United Nations. CELADE. 1967. *Tablas Completas de Mortalidad para la República de Argentina, 1959-1961,* by Antonio Ortega. Series C, No. 103. Santiago.

BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of September 1, 1980.....119,024,600
2. Adjusted population, census of September 1, 1980.....NA
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1976-77.....31-33
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1974-75.....9
5. Annual rate of growth, 1974-75 (percent).....2.4-2.5
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1974-75.....60
   a) Male, b) female.....58,63
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1974-75.....84
8. Percent urban, 1970.....56
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1970.....45
10. Percent literate, 1970.....66
    a) Male b) female.....69, 63

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981.....124,815,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981.....30-32
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981.....8
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent).....2.2-2.4

NOTES:

1. Preliminary census figure (Caderno de Economía, February 22, 1981).
2. The 1980 census has not been evaluated for possible coverage error.
3. Range of variation estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1981) based on age-specific fertility rates derived by averaging the results from an application of the Brass fertility technique to data from the 1976 and the 1977 National Household Sample Surveys (IBGE, 1978; and 1979), and estimated January 1977 populations.
4. Based on 1974-75 estimated life table central death rates and an estimated January 1975 population, by age and sex. Life tables were derived at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1981).
5. Range of variation given selected combinations of unrounded crude birth and death rates for 1974-75 (33.5 and 9.3 per 1,000 population and 34.5 and 9.4 per 1,000 population, respectively).
6. Calculated from 1974-75 life tables (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1981), based on registered deaths for 1974-75 (IBGE, 1977a, tables C a.1 and C b.1) adjusted for 21 percent underregistration at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1981).
7. Based on an average of the results of the application of the Brass, Sullivan, and Trussell mortality techniques to data from the 1976 National Household Sample Survey (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1981).

8-9. Based on 1970 census data (IBGE, 1973, tables 1 and 20).

10. Based on 1970 census data for the population 15 years of age and over (IBGE, 1973, table 10).
11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.
12. Projected range of variation based on assumed trends in fertility since 1976-77.
13. Projected based on an assumed trend of mortality since 1974-75.
14. Range of variation given selected combinations of unrounded crude birth and death rates (29.7 and 7.8 per 1,000 population and 32.2 and 7.9 per 1,000 population, respectively).

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	53,443	1975	108,474	1950-55	2.9
1955	61,774	PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1955-60	3.0
1960	71,695				
1965	83,093	1976	111,094	1960-65	3.0
1970	95,684	1977	113,748	1965-70	2.8
		1978	116,441		
1971	98,241	1979	119,175	1970-75	2.5
1972	100,797	1980	121,962	1975-80	2.3
1973	103,340				
1974	105,889	1981	124,815	1980-81	2.3

NOTES: 1950-75 - Based on the 1950 and 1970 adjusted censuses and estimated trends in fertility, mortality, and migration.

1976-81 - Projected at the U.S. Bureau of the Census by the component method based on the estimated 1975 midyear population by age and sex, and assumed trends in fertility and mortality since 1975. For further discussion, see U.S. Bureau of the Census (1981).

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
July 1, 1950	51,944,397	53,443,000	Enumerated populations for 1950, 1970, and 1980 are reported in Servico Nacional de Recenseamento, 1953, table 2; IBGE, 1973 table 1; and Caderno de Economia, February 22, 1981, respectively. The 1950 and 1970 enumerated populations were adjusted at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1981) for 2.8 percent and 3.1 percent net underenumeration, respectively. Comparison of the 1980 census figure with the population for the census date implied by the population time series shows a net underenumeration of the 1980 census of 2.8 percent.
September 1, 1970	93,139,037	96,137,000	
September 1, 1980	119,024,600		

MAJOR SOURCES

Arriaga, Eduardo E. 1968. *New Life Tables for Latin American Populations in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries.* Population Monograph Series, No. 3. Institute of International Studies, University of California. Berkeley.

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_____. 1977b. *Censo Demográfico de 1960–Brasil - VII Recenseamento Geral do Brasil Série Nacional.* Vol 1. Rio de Janeiro.

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Serviço Nacional de Recenseamento. 1953. *VI Recenseamento Geral do Brasil, Censo Demográfico (1 de Julho de 1950) Estados Unidos do Brasil.* Rio de Janeiro.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1981. *Country Demographic Profiles–Brazil.* Washington, D.C.

BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of 1970 8,884,768
2. Adjusted population, census of 1970 9,336,000
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1979 22
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1979 7
5. Annual rate of growth, 1979 (percent) 1.4
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1969-70 62
   a) Male, b) female 58, 65
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1979 40
8. Percent urban, 1970 75
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1970 23
10. Percent literate, 1970 89
    a) Male, b) female 90, 88

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981 11,162,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981 22
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981 7
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent) 1.4

NOTES:

1. Final census figure (INE, 1977, table 3).
2. Estimate for the census date based on official midyear population estimates for 1969 and 1970 (ODEPLAN, 1975, p.25), which implies 4.8 percent net undernumeration.
3. Based on registered births as reported in PVSR January 1981 and the estimated midyear population. The reported births are believed to have been adjusted officially for 5-percent underregistration.
4. Based on registered deaths adjusted for 2-percent underregistration and the estimated midyear population. The adjustment for underregistration was assumed to be the same as estimated for 1960-75 by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1978).
5. Difference between unrounded crude birth and death rates and a net emigration rate of 0.3 per 1,000 population. The number of net emigrants was based on the numbers used in official population projections (ODEPLAN, 1975, table 5).
6. Based on empirical life tables (U.N. 1976, tables 5, 6, and 7).
7. Based on officially adjusted registered births and adjusted infant deaths. The 5-percent adjustment for underregistration of infant deaths was assumed to be the same as estimated for 1970-75 by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1978).

8-9. Based on 1970 census data (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1978 table 17 and 21).

10. Based on 1970 census data (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1978, table 13), for the population 15 years of age and over.

11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.

12-14. Projected assuming a continuation of the average 1977-79 crude birth, death, and net emigration rates (21.6, 7.0, and 0.3 per 1,000 population, respectively).

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	6,091	1975	10,214	1950-55	2.0
1955	6,743	1976	10,385	1955-60	2.4
1960	7,585	1977	10,542	1960-65	2.3
1965	8,510	1978	10,693	1965-70	1.9
1970	9,369	1979	10,848	1970-75	1.7
1971	9,533	PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1975-80	1.5
1972	9,703			1980-81	1.4
1973	9,875	1980	11,004		
1974	10,047	1981	11,162		

NOTES: 1950-70 - Official estimates (ODEPLAN, 1975, p.25) based on results of the 1952, 1960, and 1970 adjusted censuses, adjusted births and deaths, and estimated migrants.

1971-79 - Estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census based on the 1970 adjusted midyear population, adjusted births and deaths, and official estimates and projections of net emigration (ODEPLAN, 1975, p.18).

1980-81 - Projected at the U.S. Bureau of the Census assuming a continuation of the 1977-79 growth rate.

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
April 24, 1952	5,932,995	6,354,000	The 1952 and 1960 enumerated populations as reported in UNDY 1970, table 7, and 1970 enumerated population as reported in INE, 1977, table I. The adjusted populations for 1952, 1960, and 1970 are implied by official midyear population estimates based on the respective censuses adjusted by ODEPLAN (1975, p. 25), resulting in an implied net underenumeration of 6.6 percent, 3.8 percent, and 4.8 percent, respectively.
November 29, 1960	7,374,115	7,663,000	
April 22, 1970	8,884,768	9,336,000	

MAJOR SOURCES

Instituto Nacional del Estadísticas (INE). 1977. *Población, Resultados Definitivos del XIV Censo de Población 1970. Total País.* Santiago.

——. 1977. *Compendio Estadístico 1977.* Santiago.

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United Nations, CELADE. 1976. *Chile. Tablas Abreviadas de Mortalidad a Nivel Nacional Y Regional, 1969-1970.* Series A, No. 141. Santiago.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1978. *Country Demographic Profiles–Chile.* Washington, D.C.

BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of October 24, 1973.....21,055,665-21,237,876
2. Adjusted population, census of October 24, 1973.....23,228,000
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1977.....29
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1973.....9
5. Annual rate of growth, 1973 (percent).....2.2
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1973.....59
   a) Male, b) female.....57, 61
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1973.....77
8. Percent urban, 1973.....64
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1973.....36
10. Percent literate, 1973.....75
    a) Male, b) female.....75, 75

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981.....25,217,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981.....28
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981.....8
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent).....1.6

NOTES:

1. Census population as reported in DANE, 1977b, p. 9; and Potter and Ordóñez, 1976, p. 378. The range is based on 20,503,966 persons in the Departments (excluding an initial adjustment of 322,932 persons in Bogotá), 485,070-533,910 persons in the National Territories, and 66,629-200,000 persons in the armed forces (excluding police). DANE considers the lower bound of the range to be the more accurate.
2. Census population (low total census figure given in item 1) adjusted for 9.4 percent net underenumeration (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1979).
3. Estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census based on age-specific fertility rates derived from the 1978 National Household Survey (DANE, 1978, p. 10) and the 1978 National Prevalence Survey (CCRP, 1979, p. 38) and projected midyear population, by age and sex.
4. Based on 1973 life table central death rates and a midyear population, by age and sex, estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1979).
5. Difference between unrounded crude birth and death rates (34.2 and 9.5 per 1,000 population, respectively) and a net emigration rate of 2.6 per 1,000 population estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1979). The 1973 crude birth rate was derived from 1973 age-specific fertility rates based on data from the 1976 Colombia National Fertility Survey (CCRP and DANE, 1978, p. 45) and estimated midyear 1973 population, by age and sex. Net emigration for 1973 was derived using net migration estimates for the 1963-73 period made by Arbeláez (DANE, 1977a); arrival and departure data for Venezuela for each year, 1963 to 1974; and immigration data for the United States for each year, 1963 to 1975.
6. Calculated from life expectancy at birth, by sex, estimated by Bayona (1977, pp. 107-108) using 1973 census data.
7. Estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1979) by applying the Trussell mortality technique to data from the 1976 Colombia National Fertility Survey.
8. Based on unadjusted 1973 census data from a four-percent sample tabulation of private households (DANE, 1975, table 7).
9. Based on unadjusted 1973 census data (DANE, 1981, table 20) for the economically active working population who reported their type of activity.
10. Based on unadjusted 1973 census data (DANE, 1981, table 6) for the population 5 years of age and over.
11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.

12-13. Projected based on assumed trends in fertility and mortality since 1977 and 1973, respectively (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1981).

14. Projected based on selected combinations of unrounded crude birth and death rates and net emigration rates (27.5, 7.7, and 4.3 per 1,000 population and 28.3, 7.8, and 4.3 per 1,000 population, respectively).

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950, 1955, and 1960 to 1979 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	11,592	PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1950-55	3.2
1955	13,588	1974	23,577	1955-60	3.2
1960	15,953	1975	24,080	1960-65	3.1
1965	18,646	1976	24,457	1965-70	2.8
1970	21,430	1977	24,590	1970-75	2.3
		1978	24,564	1975-80	0.6
1971	21,993	1979	24,592	1980-81	1.5
1972	22,543	1980	24,833		
1973	23,069	1981	25,217		

NOTES: 1950-60 - Based on the 1951 and 1964 adjusted censuses, and estimated fertility, mortality, and migration trends.

1965-81 - Projected by the component method based on the 1964 adjusted census by age and sex (U.N., 1968, p. 22), after consideration of the 1973 census results. Fertility trends during the period were based on data from the 1969 National Fertility Survey (Elkins, 1973, p. 31), the 1976 National Fertility Survey (CCRP and DANE, 1978, p. 45), the 1978 National Household Survey (DANE, 1978, p. 10), and the 1978 National Prevalence Survey (CCRP, 1979, p. 38). Mortality trends were based on 1964 and 1973 life tables estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1979). Trends in migration were derived using net migration estimates for the 1963-73 period made by Arbeláez (DANE, 1977a) and arrival and departure data for Venezuela for each year 1963 to 1974, with consideration given to U.S. immigration data for each year 1963 to 1979. After 1974, official and non-official estimates of immigration into Venezuela were incorporated into migration trends.

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
May 9, 1951	11,548,172	11,910,000	Enumerated populations as reported in DANE, no date, table 1; DANE, 1967, table 1; and DANE, 1977b, p. 9 and Potter and Ordóñez, 1976, p. 378. The 1951 adjusted census population was derived at the U.S. Bureau of the Census by moving the midyear 1951 population as adjusted by Arévalo (U.N., 1968, p. 55) to the census date using the growth rate implied by his adjusted midyear 1951 (11,965,000) and 1964 (18,090,000) populations. The 1964 enumerated population was adjusted by Arévalo (U.N., 1968, p. 22). The 1973 adjusted census population was derived at the U.S. Bureau of the Census by moving the estimated 1973 midyear population to the census date using the 1973-74 growth rate implied by the population time series.
July 15, 1964	17,484,508	18,090,000	
October 24, 1973	21,055,665-21,237,876	23,228,000	

MAJOR SOURCES

Bayona, Alberto N. 1977. *La Medida de la Mortalidad en Colombia, Mortalidad y Modernización, y Tablas Abreviadas de Mortalidad para el País y sus Secciones en 1964 y 1973.* Research series no. 3. Javeriana University. Bogotá.

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BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of June 4, 1980 67,405,700
2. Adjusted population, census of June 4, 1980 ..... NA
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1977-78 36
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1977-78 7
5. Annual rate of growth, 1977-78 (percent) 2.9
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1969-71 60
   a) Male, b) female 58, 62
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1972-74 70
8. Percent urban, 1970 59
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1969 42
10. Percent literate, 1970 74
    a) Male, b) female 78, 70

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981 69,608,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981 30-33
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981 6
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent) 2.4-2.6

NOTES:

1. Preliminary 1980 census figure (Consejo Nacional de Población, 1980, p. 4).
2. The 1980 census has not been evaluated for possible coverage error.
3. Based on 1977-78 age-specific fertility rates from the 1978 National Prevalence Survey on the Use of Contraceptive Methods (Coordinación del Programa Nacional de Planificación Familiar, 1979, p. 27) and estimated January 1, 1978, population.
4. Based on registered deaths, adjusted for 6.5 percent underregistration of infant deaths and 1.4 percent underregistration of deaths for the population ages 1 and over, and estimated January 1, 1978, population.
5. Difference between unrounded 1977-78 crude birth and death rates (36.5 and 6.7 per 1,000 population, respectively) and a net emigration rate of 1.0 per 1,000 population estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The migration rate is based on statistics obtained on immigration into the United States (U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1970 to 1979). These data represent a miminum estimate of emigration given the uncertainty concerning the true levels of international migration for Mexico.
6. Calculated from empirical life tables prepared at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1979).
7. Based on live births to ever-married women during the period 1972 to 1974 and deaths to the population age 0 during the period from the 1976 National Fertility Survey (Coordinación General del Sistema Nacional de Información, 1979, p. 174).

8-9. Based on 1970 census data as reported in Dirección General de Estadística, 1972, tables 2 and 34, respectively.

10. Based on 1970 census data (Dirección General de Estadística, 1972, table 34) for the population 15 years of age and over.
11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.

12-13. Projected based on assumed trends in fertility and mortality since 1978.

14. Projected range of variation given selected combinations of unrounded crude birth, death, and net emigration rates (30.3, 5.8, and 1.0 per 1,000 population and 33.0, 5.9, and 0.9 per 1,000 population). The migration rates are based on the assumption that the average number of Mexican legal immigrants to the United States, 1977-78, would remain constant through 1981.

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	26,715	1975	58,794	1950-55	2.8
1955	30,781	1976	60,693	1955-60	3.2
1960	36,182	1977	62,552	1960-65	3.3
1965	42,601	1978	64,372	1965-70	3.2
1970	50,078	PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1970-75	3.2
1971	51,676			1975-80	2.9
1972	53,341	1979	66,140	1980-81	2.5
1973	55,082	1980	67,877		
1974	56,904	1981	69,608		

NOTES: 1950-70 - Based on the inflated 1950 census, the adjusted 1960 and 1970 censuses, and the trend in adjusted annual registered births and deaths from 1950 to 1970 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1979).

1971-81 - Projected at the U.S. Bureau of the Census based on the adjusted 1970 census, by age and sex, moved to midyear and trends in fertility, mortality, and migration. Fertility trends during the period were based on 1970 registered births, results from the 1976 National Fertility Survey, and the 1978 National Prevalence Survey on the Use of Contraceptive Methods. The trend in mortality was based on empirical life tables for 1970 and 1978 reflecting adjusted registered deaths and extrapolated trends 1978 to 1981. The trend in migration was derived using statistics on legal immigration into the United States (Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1970 to 1979) for 1970 to 1978 and the assumption that the number of immigrants into the United States in 1977-78 remained constant through 1981.

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
June 6, 1950	25,791,017	26,665,000	Enumerated populations for 1950, 1960, and 1970 as reported in UNDY 1970, table 7, and UNDY 1973, table 6. The 1960 and 1970 enumerated populations were adjusted at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1979) for 3.3 percent and 2.4 percent net underenumeration, respectively. The 1950 enumerated population was inflated assuming the same percent net underenumeration as found for the 1960 census.
June 8, 1960	34,923,129	36,106,000	
January 28, 1970	48,225,238	49,417,000	

MAJOR SOURCES

Consejo Nacional de Población. 1980. *Boletín Informativo.* No. 2.

Coordinación del Programa Nacional de Planificación Familiar. 1979. *Encuesta Nacional de Prevalencia en el Uso de Métodos Anticonceptivos Resultados Nacionales.* Mexico City.

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Dirección General de Estadística. 1972. *IX Censo General de Población, 28 de Enero 1970. Resumen General.* Mexico City.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1979. *Country Demographic Profiles-Mexico.* Washington, D.C.

U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. 1970 to 1979. Unpublished statistics.

BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of June 4, 1972.....13,538,208
2. Adjusted population, census of June 4, 1972.....14,122,000
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1977-78.....36-41
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1970-75.....13
5. Annual rate of growth, 1970-75 (percent).....2.7
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1970-75.....55
   a) Male, b) female.....53, 57
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1970-75.....114
8. Percent urban, 1972.....60
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1972.....43
10. Percent literate, 1972.....72
    a) Male, b) female.....83, 62

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981.....18,119,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981.....36-39
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981.....11
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent).....2.5-2.8

NOTES:

1. Final census figure (Oficina Nacional de Estadística y Censos, 1974, table 1). Excludes an estimated 39,800 jungle population.
2. Official adjustment as reported in PVSR, January 1981, which implies 4.1 percent net underenumeration.
3. Range of variation estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census based on data from the 1977-78 National Fertility Survey of Peru (ISI, 1980, tables 11 and 2.6.6). The lower bound is based on the survey population and age-specific fertility rates for 1976-78 from the birth history data. The upper bound is based on the survey population and age-specific fertility rates derived by applying the Brass technique with the Trussell modification to survey data on children ever born.
4. Adjusted rate as reported in INE, 1978a, table 31, based on age-sex-specific central death rates adjusted by the logit technique, taking into consideration the results of the application of child survivorship, orphanhood, and widowhood techniques to data from the 1974-76 multiround National Demographic Survey.
5. Based on adjusted 1970 and 1975 midyear population figures which take into consideration the 1972 adjusted census (U.N., 1981, table 8b).
6. From estimated life tables as reported in INE, 1978a, tables 20 and 21. Life tables were generated from age-specific central death rates adjusted by the logit mortality technique, taking into consideration results from child survivorship, orphanhood, and widowhood techniques applied to data from the 1974-76 multiround National Demographic Survey.
7. Estimate based on direct and retrospective information from the 1974-76 National Demographic Survey as reported in INE, 1978a, p. 70. A direct estimate of 102 infant deaths per 1,000 births was obtained from data reported in the 1977-78 National Fertility Survey (Hobbs and Arriaga, 1981, table 1).

8-9. Based on 1972 census data (Oficina Nacional de Estadística y Censos, 1974, tables 1 and 28).

10. Based on 1972 census data (Oficina Nacional de Estadística y Censos, 1974, table 15) for the population 15 years of age and over.
11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.
12. Projected range of variation based on assumed trends in fertility, which take into consideration alternative U.N. (1981) projections and estimates from the 1977-78 National Fertility Survey of Peru.
13. Projected based on assumed trends in mortality which take into consideration alternative U.N. (1981) projections.
14. Range of variation given possible combinations of unrounded crude birth and death rates.

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	7,988	1975	15,397	1950-55	2.3
1955	8,962	PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1955-60	2.6
1960	10,181	1976	15,815	1960-65	2.8
1965	11,694	1977	16,245	1965-70	2.8
1970	13,461	1978	16,689	1970-75	2.7
1971	13,835	1979	17,149	1975-80	2.7
1972	14,212	1980	17,625	1980-81	2.8
1973	14,595				
1974	14,990	1981	18,119		

NOTES: 1950-75 Based on estimated midyear populations for every fifth year, 1950 to 1975 (U.N., CELADE, 1981) which takes into consideration the adjusted 1972 census and information from the 1974-76 National Demographic Survey, and assumed trends in fertility and mortality.

1975-81 - Projected based on the estimated 1975 midyear population and assumed trends in fertility and mortality which take into consideration data from the 1974-76 National Demographic Survey and 1977-78 National Fertility Survey of Peru (U.N. 1981 and U.N., CELADE, 1981).

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
June 2, 1961	9,906,746	10,444,000	Enumerated populations are reported by Oficina Nacional Estadística y Censos, 1975, table 3. The 1961 adjusted population is implied by the estimated midyear population for 1960 and the estimated 1960-65 growth rate, implying 5.1 percent net underenumeration. The 1972 adjusted population is an official estimate as reported in PVSR, January 1981, implying 4.1 percent net underenumeration.
June 4, 1972	13,538,208	14,122,000	

OR SOURCES

Hobbs, Frank B. and Eduardo Arriaga. 1980. "A Critical Examination of Infant Mortality Estimation Techniques Applied to Peruvian Data." Unpublished paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Regional Demographic Group, Tallahassee, Florida, October 15-17, 1980.

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United Nations, 1981. Personal communication.

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BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of November 2, 1971 10,721,522
2. Adjusted population, census of November 2, 1971 11,498,000
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1971 37
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1971 7
5. Annual rate of growth, 1971 (percent) 3.2
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1971 63
   a) Male, b) female 61, 67
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1971 54
8. Percent urban, 1971 76
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1974 21
10. Percent literate, 1974 84
    a) Male, b) female 86, 82

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981 17,913,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981 31-36
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981 5
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent) 3.4-3.8

NOTES:

1. Census figure as reported in Dirección General de Estadística y Censos Nacionales, 1974, table 1.
2. Estimate for the census date based on an interpolation of 1971 and 1972 midyear populations derived at U.S. Bureau of the Census, implying 6.8 percent underenumeration.

3-4. Calculations based on an average of 1969 to 1973 registered births and deaths, adjusted for 4 and 14 percent underregistration, respectively, and applied to an estimated midyear 1971 population. Estimates of underregistration were obtained from CELADE (U.N., 1980, pp. 1 and 5), who evaluated birth and death registration for the 1950-70 period.

5. Difference between unrounded crude birth, death, and net immigration rates. The net immigration rate of 2.7 per 1,000 population was estimated using information obtained from Oficina Central de Estadística y Información (1980), Consejo Nacional de Recursos Humanos (1980), and the U.S. Department of State (1980).

6-7. Derived from empirical life tables developed by CELADE (U.N., 1980a, p. 4) based on registered deaths, census survival ratios, and the logit function.

8. Based on unadjusted census data reported in Centro de Investigaciones Económicas de la Facultad de Ciencias Económicas y Sociales, 1974, table 45.
9. Based on 1974 National Household Survey data reported in Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, 1975, table D-7.
10. Based on 1974 National Household Survey data (Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, 1975, table A-6) for the population 10 years of age and over.
11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.

12-13. Projected range of variation obtained using CELADE's (U.N., 1980a) projected range of age-specific fertility rates and projected trend in mortality, and a range of assumptions regarding migrant fertility and mortality made by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

14. Projected range of variation based on selected combinations of unrounded crude birth, death, and net immigration rates (31.4, 5.0, and 7.3 per 1,000 population, and 36.3, 5.5, and 7.5 per 1,000 population, respectively). The net immigration rates are based on information obtained from various sources (see note 5) and the assumption that the high immigration rates seen in Venezuela in the late 1970's would greatly diminish in the 1980's.

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	5,139	1973	12,115	1950-55	3.8
1955	6,208	1974	12,514	1955-60	3.9
1960	7,550	1975	12,961	1960-65	3.9
1965	9,169	1976	13,590	1965-70	3.6
1970	10,962	1977	14,488	1970-75	3.4
1971	11,339	1978	15,564	1975-80	5.8
PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1979	16,574	1980-81	3.3
		1980	17,324		
1972	11,723	1981	17,913		

NOTES: 1950-70 - From U.N. (1980b) projections based on the 1950, 1961, and 1971 censuses and estimated trends in fertility, mortality, and migration.

1971-85 - Based on a component projection applying fertility and mortality trends as assumed by CELADE (U.N., 1980b) to an estimated 1970 midyear population, by age and sex. Annual net migrants were added to the projected population. Based on available migration information (see note 5) and considering the acceleration in the petroleum-based economy, the trend in net migration was assumed to increase rapidly after 1974 with a leveling off in the late 1970's and to decline in the 1980's.

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
November 26, 1950	5,034,838	5,219,000	The 1950 and 1961 enumerated populations as reported in UNDY 1970, table 7. The 1971 enumerated population as reported in Dirección General de Estadística y Censos Nacionales, 1974, table 1. The 1950, 1961, and 1971 adjusted populations were calculated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The 1950 and 1961 adjusted populations were interpolated from CELADE (U.N., 1980a) estimates for 1950, 1955, 1960, and 1965 and imply a net underenumeration of 3.5 percent and 2.9 percent, respectively. The 1971 adjusted population is based on the 1971 midyear population and the 1971-72 growth rate estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, which implies a 6.8 percent underenumeration.
February 26, 1961	7,523,999	7,746,000	
November 2, 1971	10,721,522	11,498,000	

MAJOR SOURCES

Centro de Investigaciones Económicas de la Facultdad de Ciencias Económicas y Sociales, University del Zulia. 1974. *La Población de Venezuela.* National population monograph in the CICRED series.

Chen, Chi-Y and Picouet, Michel. 1979. *Dinamica de la Población. Caso de Venezuela.* Caracas.

Consejo Nacional de Recursos Humanos. 1980. Personal communication in Caracas.

Direccíon General de Estadística y Censos Nacionales. 1974. *X Censo de Población y Vivienda, Venezuela-Resumen General.* Caracas.

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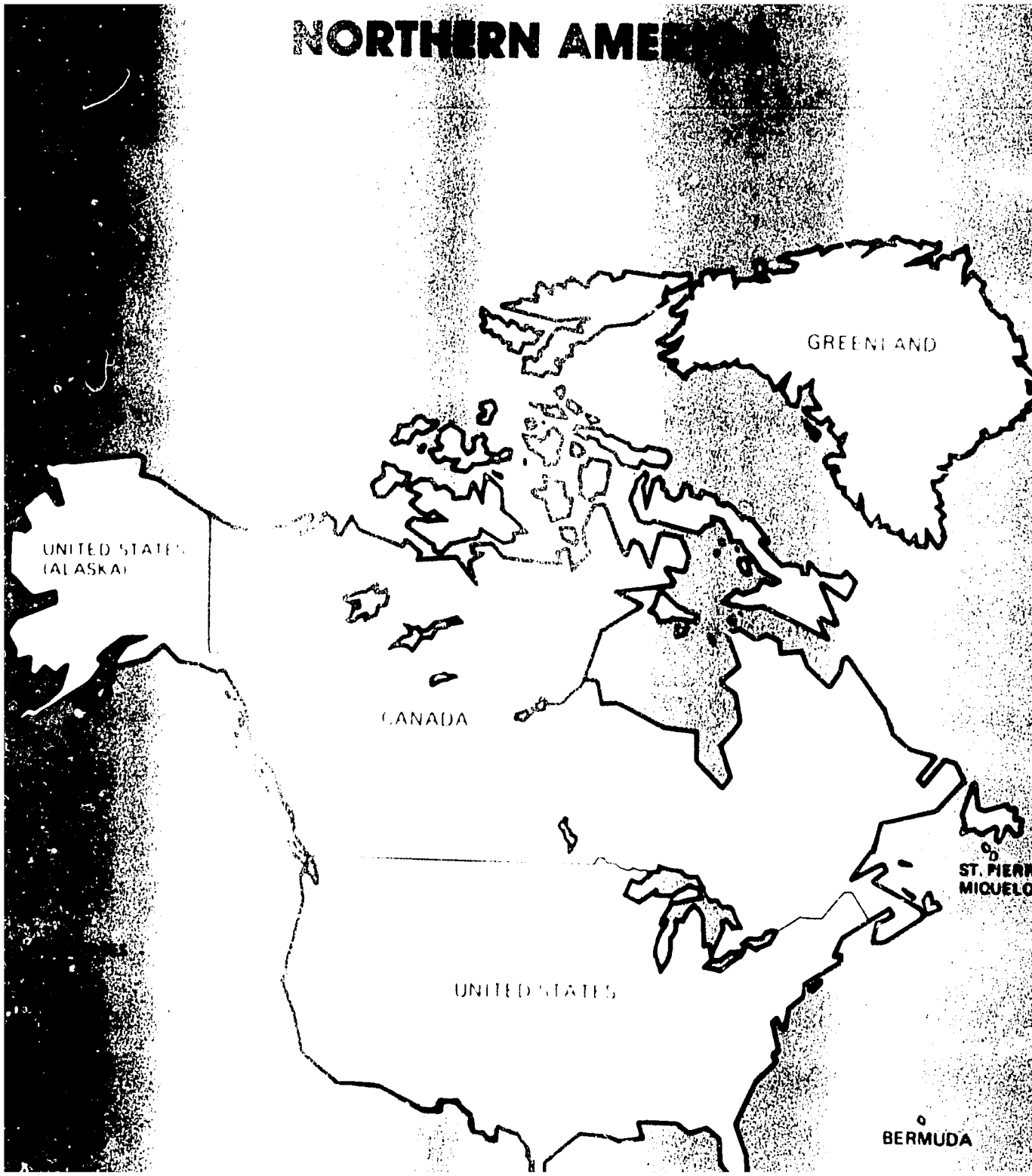
NORTHERN AME



BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of June 1, 1976.....22,992,604
2. Adjusted population, census of June 1, 1976.....NA
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1979.....15
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1979.....7
5. Annual rate of growth, 1979 (percent).....0.9
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1971.....73
   a) Male, b) female.....69, 76
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1978.....12
8. Percent urban, 1976.....76
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1980.....5
10. Percent literate, 1970.....93
    a) Male, b) female.....NA, NA

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981.....24,190,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981.....15
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981.....7
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent).....1.0

NOTES:

1. Final census figure as reported in Statistics Canada, 1978, table 4.1.
2. The 1976 census has not been evaluated for possible coverage error. A post enumeration survey was taken but results are not yet available.

3-4. Based on registered births and deaths and official midyear population for 1979 as reported in Statistics Canada, 1981, pp. 14 and 16.

5. Based on official January 1 populations for 1979 and 1980 as reported in Statistics Canada, 1981, p. 14. The difference between the crude birth and death rates and the annual rate of growth implies a net immigration rate of 1.4 per 1,000 population.
6. Derived from official life tables by sex, as reported in Statistics Canada, 1978, table 4.46.
7. Registered rate as reported in Statistics Canada, 1980, p. 50.
8. Based on census data as reported in UNDY 1978, table 6.
9. Based on 1980 labor force survey data as reported in ILO Yearbook 1980, table 2A.
10. Estimate for the population 15 years of age and over as reported in The World Bank, 1980, table 4, p. 459. Although data for males and females are not available, these percentages are probably both close to that for both sexes.
11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.

12-13. Projected based on reported births and deaths for the first three quarters of 1980, and assumed continuation of the 1979-80 trend.

14. Based on unrounded crude birth, death, and net immigration rates (15.0, 7.1, and 2.2 per 1,000 population, respectively). The migration rate was projected based on estimated net immigration in the past using official population figures and reported births and deaths.

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	13,737	1975	22,727	1950-55	2.7
1955	15,736	1976	23,025	1955-60	2.6
1960	17,909	1977	23,230	1960-65	1.9
1965	19,678	1978	23,493	1965-70	1.6
1970	21,324	1979	23,690	1970-75	1.3
1971	21,595	1980	23,940	1975-80	1.0
1972	21,822	PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1980-81	1.0
1973	22,072				
1974	22,395	1981	24,190		

NOTES: 1950-75 - Official estimates as reported in U.N., 1979, table 1.
1976-80 - Official estimates as reported in Statistics Canada, 1979, p. 14; and 1981, p. 14.
1981 - Projected based on official midyear population for 1980 and assumed trends in fertility, mortality, and migration derived using past trends through the third quarter of 1980.

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
June 1, 1951	14,009,429		Census as reported in Statistics Canada, 1978, table 4.1. Population is de jure.
June 1, 1956	16,080,791		
June 1, 1961	18,238,247		
June 1, 1966	20,014,880		
June 1, 1971	21,568,311		
June 1, 1976	22,992,604		

MAJOR SOURCES

Statistics Canada. 1978. *Canada Year Book 1978-79.* Ottawa.

_____. 1979. *Canadian Statistical Review.* Ocotber. Ottawa.

_____. 1980. *Vital Statistics.* Vol. 1. *Births and Deaths 1978.* Ottawa.

_____. 1981. *Canadian Statistical Review.* February. Ottawa.

United Nations. 1979. *Demographic Yearbook. Historical Supplement.* New York.

The World Bank. 1980. *World Tables, The Second Edition* [1980]. Baltimore.

BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of April 1, 1980 227,020,000
2. Adjusted population, census of April 1, 1980 ..... NA
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1980 16
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1980 9
5. Annual rate of growth, 1980 (percent) 1.0
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1978 73
   a) Male, b) female 70, 77
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1980 12
8. Percent urban, 1970 73
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1980 3
10. Percent literate, 1969 99
    a) Male, b) female 99, 99

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981 230,049,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981 16
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981 9
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent) 1.0

NOTES:

1. Total population including Armed Forces overseas (Bureau of the Census, 1981).
2. The 1980 census has not been evaluated for possible coverage error.
3. Provisional registered rates based on provisional births and preliminary total population including Armed Forces overseas for July 1, 1980.
4. Provisional registered rates based on provisional deaths including deaths to Armed Forces overseas and preliminary total population including Armed Forces overseas for July 1, 1980.
5. Based on official January 1, population estimates for 1980 and 1981 (Bureau of the Census, 1981). A net immigration rate of 3.4 per 1,000 population is implied.
6. Derived from official life tables, by sex, based on registered deaths (National Center for Health Statistics, 1980).
7. Provisional registered rate based on provisional registered births and infant deaths (National Center for Health Statistics, 1981).
8. Based on data from the 1970 census (Bureau of the Census, 1971, tables 16 and 17).
9. Based on data from a 1980 labor force survey (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1981).
10. Based on data from the Current Population Survey (Bureau of the Census, 1979, p. 146) for the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over.
11. See Midyear Population Estimates.

12-14. Projected assuming that the 1980 crude vital rates and net immigration rate remained constant to 1981.

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	152,271	1975	215,973	1950-55	1.7
1955	165,931	1976	218,035	1955-60	1.7
1960	180,671	1977	220,239	1960-65	1.5
1965	194,303	1978	222,585	1965-70	1.1
1970	205,052	1979	225,055	1970-75	1.1
1971	207,661	1980	227,658	1975-80	1.1
1972	209,896	PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1980-81	1.1
1973	211,909	1981	230,049		
1974	213,854				

NOTES: 1950-80 - Official midyear estimates based on the unadjusted 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980 censuses including the Armed Forces overseas, as reported in Bureau of the Census, 1979b, table 1 (1950-1970 only); and Bureau of the Census, 1981.

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
April 1, 1950	151,718,000	156,850,000	The 1950 enumerated population including Armed Forces overseas as reported in Bureau of the Census, 1965, table 2. The 1960 and 1970 enumerated populations including Armed Forces overseas as reported in Bureau of the Census, 1974, table 5. The 1980 enumerated population including Armed Forces overseas is reported in Bureau of the Census, 1981. The 1950 adjusted population including Armed Forces overseas as reported in Bureau of the Census, 1973, table 3. The adjusted 1960 and 1970 population including Armed Forces overseas as reported in Bureau of the Census, 1974, table A-1.
April 1, 1960	180,007,000	185,070,000	
April 1, 1970	204,335,000	209,662,000	
April 1, 1980	227,020,000		

MAJOR SOURCES

Bureau of the Census. 1971. *U.S. Census of Population: 1970. Number of Inhabitants.* Final report PC(1)-A1. *United States Summary.* Washington, D.C.

____. 1979. *Statistical Abstract of the United States.* 100th edition. Washington, D.C.

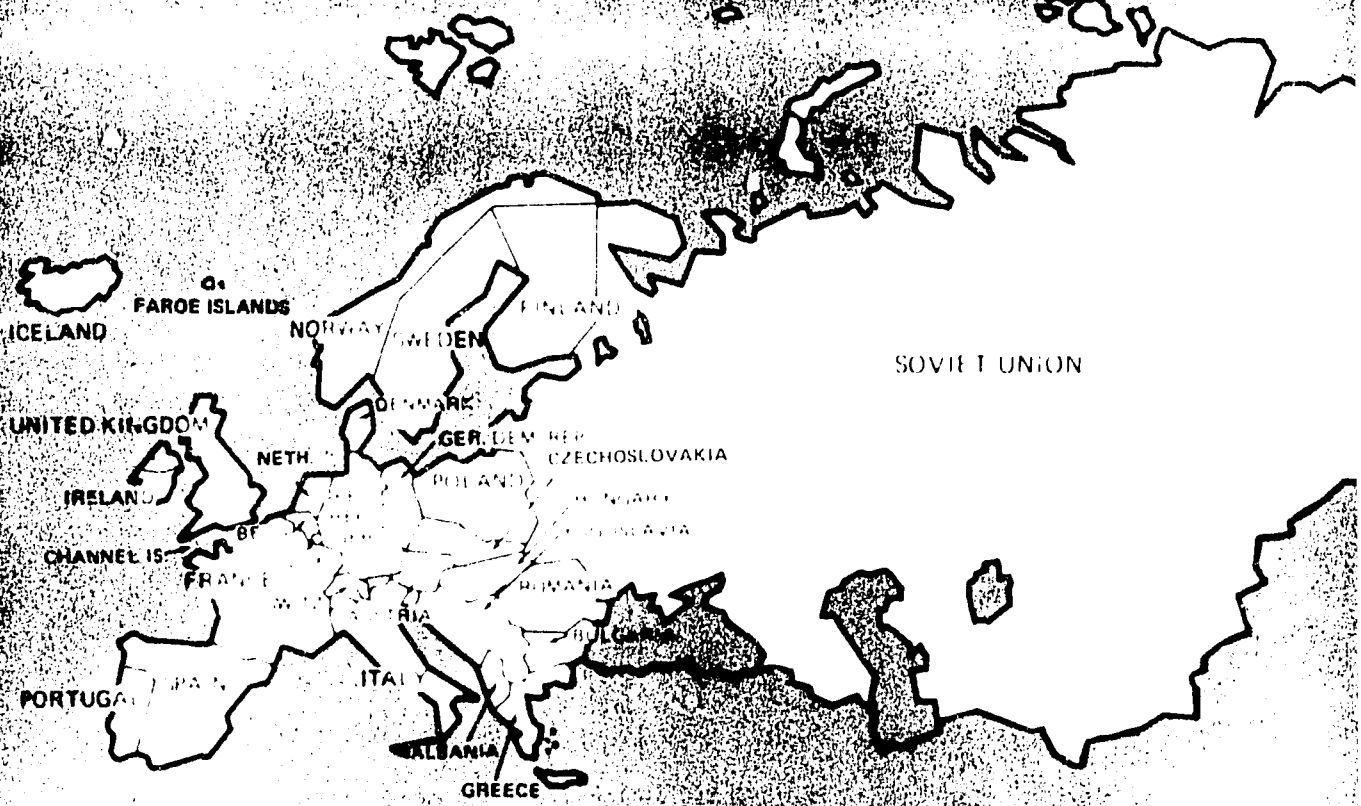
____. 1981. *Current Population Reports.* Series P-25, No. 899. Washington, D.C.

Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1981. *Monthly Labor Review.* February. Washington, D.C.

National Center for Health Statistics. 1980. "Advance Report. Final Mortality Statistics, 1978." *Monthly Vital Statistics Report.* Vol. 29, No. 6. Washington, D.C.

____. 1981. Personal communication.

EUROPE AND THE SOVIET UNION



Countries not shown

Andorra
Gibraltar
Isle of Man
Liechtenstein
Malta
Monaco
San Marino

Note: The United States Government has not recognized the incorporation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the Soviet Union.

BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of November 1, 1980 15,276,799
2. Adjusted population, census of November 1, 1980 ..... NA
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1980 16
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1980 12
5. Annual rate of growth, 1980 (percent) 0.4
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1979 71
   a) Male, b) female 67, 75
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1980 18
8. Percent urban, 1979 69
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1979 13
10. Percent literate ..... NA
    a) Male, b) female ..... NA, NA

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981 15,312,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981 15-17
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981 12
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent) 0.3-0.5

NOTES:

1. Preliminary census figure as reported in RFE-RL, 1981, p. 11.
2. The 1980 census has not been evaluated for possible coverage error.
3-4. Based on provisional registered births and deaths reported in Federální statistický úrad, 1981b, p. 89 and an estimated midyear population.
5. Derived by subtracting the net emigration rate (0.1 per 1,000 population) and the 1980 portion (-0.4 per 1,000 population) of the 1970-80 intercensal adjustment from the natural increase rate (4.1 per 1,000 population). Net emigration for 1980 was based on 11 months of migration data reported in Federální statistický úrad, 1980d, p. 261; 1980e, p. 364; and 1981a, p. 78. The intercensal adjustment was made to account for the difference between the preliminary 1980 census total and the unrevised population estimates.
6. Reported in Federální statistický úrad, 1980b, table 6, p. 264.
7. Registered rate as reported in JPRS, 1981, p. 28.
8. Estimate reported in Sovet..., 1980, table 9.
9. Calculated from data reported in Federální statistický úrad, 1980a, table 7-4.
10. Data not available. In 1978 official estimates report that 98 percent of the population 15 years of age and over have attended school. (Federální statistický úrad, 1980c, p. 126).
11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.
12-13. Projected by FDAD based on assumed trends in fertility and mortality since 1980.
14. Range of variation given selected combinations of unrounded crude birth and death rates (15.1 and 12.0 per 1,000 population, and 16.7 and 12.1 per 1,000 population, respectively).

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	12,389	1975	14,772	1950-55	1.1
1955	13,093	1976	14,884	1955-60	0.8
1960	13,654	1977	14,990	1960-65	0.7
1965	14,147	1978	15,089	1965-70	0.2
1970	14,319	1979	15,182	1970-75	0.6
1971	14,381	1980	15,255	1975-80	0.6
1972	14,456	PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1980-81	0.4
1973	14,549				
1974	14,658	1981	15,312		

NOTES: 1950-60 - Reported in Federální statistický úrad, 1980, p. 14.

1961-70 - Estimated by FDAD based on the 1961 census and adjustments to the implied net emigration figures so as to be consistent with the 1970 census.

1971-80 - Estimated by FDAD based on an official estimate for the end of 1970; reported births, deaths, and net migration; and on intercensal statistical adjustments necessary to correct for the discrepancies between the unrevised official population estimates and the respective census figures.

1981 - Projected by FDAD, based on an estimated midyear 1980 population, by age and sex, and assumed trends in fertility and mortality.

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
March 1, 1950	12,338,450		Enumerated population for 1950, 1961, and 1970 as reported in Federální statistický úrad, 1980a, table 4-1. Preliminary enumerated population for 1980 as reported in RFE-RL, 1981.
March 1, 1961	13,745,577		
December 1, 1970	14,344,987		
November 1, 1980	15,276,799		

MAJOR SOURCES

Federální statistický úrad. 1980a. *Statistická rocenka Ceskoslovenské socialistické republiky 1980.* Prague.

_____. 1980b. *Pohyb obyvatelstva v Ceskoslovenské socialistické republice v roce 1979.* Prague.

_____. 1980c. *Demosta.* XIII, No. 4. Prague.

_____. 1980d. *Demografie.* No. 3. Prague.

_____. 1980e. *Demografie.* No. 4. Prague.

_____. 1981a. *Demografie.* No. 1. Prague.

_____. 1981b. *Statistické prehledy.* No. 3. Prague.

Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS). 1981. "Results of National Economic Development in 1980." Federal Bureau of Statistics report - Prague - Rude Pravo, January 1981. No. 77560. Washington, D.C.

Radio Free Europe Research (RFE-RL). 1981. *Situation Report.* Vol. 6, No. 9. Washington, D.C.

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BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of January 1, 1971.....17,068,318
2. Adjusted population, census of January 1, 1971 .....NA
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1979.....14
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1979.....14
5. Annual rate of growth, 1979 (percent).....0.0
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1977.....72
   a) Male, b) female.....69, 75
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1979.....13
8. Percent urban, 1979.....76
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1979.....11
10. Percent literate.....NA
    a) Male, b) female.....NA, NA

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981.....16,771,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981.....14-16
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981.....14
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent)..... 0.1-0.2

NOTES:

1. Final census figure as reported in Staatliche Zentralverwaltung..., 1979, table 3. Population is de jure.
2. The 1971 census has not been evaluated for possible coverage error.
3-4. Provisional registered rates as reported in PVSR January 1981.
5. Difference between unrounded crude birth and death rates.
6. Derived from official life tables, by sex, as reported in Staatliche Zentralverwaltung..., 1979, table 20.
7. Provisional registered rate as reported in PVSR January 1981.
8. Official estimate reported in Staatliche Zentralverwaltung..., 1980, p. 12.
9. Official estimate reported in Staatliche Zentralverwaltung..., 1980, p. 26. Provisional data.
10. Data not available.
11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.
12-13. Projected by FDAD based on assumed trends in fertility and mortality since 1978, which are consistent with registered births and deaths for 1979.
14. Range of variation given selected combinations of unrounded crude birth and death rates (14.4 and 13.7 per 1,000 population, and 16.0 and 13.7 per 1,000 population, respectively).

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	18,388	1975	16,850	1950-55	-0.6
1955	17,832	1976	16,786	1955-60	-0.9
1960	17,058	1977	16,765	1960-65	-0.0
1965	17,020	1978	16,756	1965-70	0.1
1970	17,070	1979	16,745	1970-75	-0.3
1971	17,061	PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1975-80	-0.1
1972	17,043			1980-81	0.1
1973	16,980	1980	16,749		
1974	16,925	1981	16,771		

NOTES: 1950, 1965, 1971-79 - Official estimates reported in Staatliche Zentralverwaltung..., 1979, p. 1; and 1980, p. 13.

1955 and 1960 - Estimated by FDAD based on 1950 census total and adjustments to the implied net emigration figures so as to be consistent with the 1964 census total.

1970 - Estimated by FDAD based on the January 1, 1971, census total and the estimated net population change for the last half of 1970.

1980-81 - Projected by FDAD by the component method based on an official estimate of the population as of December 31, 1978, by age and sex, and assumed trends in fertility and mortality since 1978, which are consistent with registered births and deaths for 1979.

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
August 31, 1950	18,388,172		Enumerated populations as reported in Staatliche Zentralverwaltung..., 1979, pp. 2 and 37. Population is de jure.
December 31, 1964	17,003,632		
January 1, 1971	17,068,318		

MAJOR SOURCES

Staatliche Zentralverwaltung für Statistik. 1979. *Statistisches Jahrbuch 1979 der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik.* Berlin.

_____. 1980. *Statistical Pocket Book of the German Democratic Republic 1980.* Berlin.

BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of May 27, 1970 60,650,599
2. Adjusted population, census of May 27, 1970 ..... NA
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1980 10
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1980 12
5. Annual rate of growth, 1979 (percent) 0.2
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1976-78 72
   a) Male, b) female 69, 76
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1979 14
8. Percent urban, ... NA
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1979 6
10. Percent literate, 1970 99
    a) Male, b) female ..... NA, NA

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981 61,760,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981 10
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981 12
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent) 0.1

NOTES:

1. Final census figure as reported in PVSR January 1981.
2. The census figure was not adjusted. Based on various studies of census coverage, it was estimated that the population was underenumerated by less than 1 percent (Statistisches Bundesamt, 1979).

3-4. Registered rates as reported in Statistisches Bundesamt, 1981, p. 72*.

5. Calculated from unrounded crude birth, death, and net immigration rates (9.5, 11.6, and 4.0 per 1,000 population, respectively) based on reported births, deaths, net immigrants, and an official midyear population for 1979 (Statistisches Bundesamt, 1981, p. 72*).
6. Official estimates as reported in Statistisches Bundesamt, 1979, table 3.26.
7. Registered rate as reported in Statistisches Bundesamt, 1981, page 72*.
8. Data not available. Although official data on urban population are not available, it is estimated that 94 percent of the population lived in communes of 2,000 or more inhabitants in 1979 (Statistisches Bundesamt, 1980b, table 3.7).
9. Reported in OECD, 1980, p. 36.
10. Estimate (The World Bank, 1980, table 4, p. 459) for the population 15 years of age and over. Although percentages for males and females are not available, both are probably close to that for both sexes.
11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.

12-13. Projected based on an average of the crude birth and death rates for 1977, 1978, 1979, and 1980.

14. Based on projected unrounded crude birth, death, and net immigration rates (9.6, 11.6, and 2.8 per 1,000 population, respectively). The migration rate is based on past trends in migration taking into consideration the economic condition in Germany.

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	49,986	1975	61,832	1950-55	0.9
1955	52,364	1976	61,513	1955-60	1.1
1960	55,423	1977	61,360	1960-65	1.1
1965	58,619	1978	61,310	1965-70	0.7
1970	60,714	1979	61,337	1970-75	0.4
1971	61,294	1980	61,561	1975-80	-0.1
1972	61,672	PROJECTED ESTIMATE		1980-81	0.3
1973	61,971				
1974	62,041	1981	61,760		

NOTES: 1950-80 - Official estimates as reported in Statistisches Bundesamt, 1978, table 4.1; 1980, table 2; and 1981, p. 72*.

1981 - Projected based on the midyear 1980 population and assumed trends in crude birth and death rates and migration. Vital rates were projected based on an average of the crude birth and death rates for 1977 to 1980. Immigration was assumed to decline, based on past trends and the current economic situation in Germany.

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
September 13, 1950	50,194,700		Final census figures for 1950 and 1961 as reported in Statistisches Bundesamt, 1979a, table 3.3; and for 1970 as reported in PVSR January 1981. The 1956 population is from a housing census as reported in UNDY 1962, table 7.
September 25, 1956	53,187,277		
June 6, 1961	56,184,900		
May 27, 1970	60,650,599		

MAJOR SOURCES

Statistisches Bundesamt. 1978. Fachserie 1. Bevölkerung und *Erwerbstätigkeit.* Reihe 1.1. *Stand und Entwicklung der Bevolkerung 1977.* Stuttgart.

_____. 1979. *Statistisches Jahrbuch 1979 für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland.* Stuttgart.

_____. 1980a. Fachserie 1. *Bevölkerung und Erwerbstätigkeit.* Reihe 1.1. *Stand und Entwicklung der Bevölkerung. 3 Vierteljahr 1979.* Stuttgart.

_____. 1980b. *Statistisches Jahrbuch 1977 für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland.* Stuttgart.

_____. 1981. *Wirtschaft und Statistik.* No. 2. Stuttgart.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). 1980. *Labour Force Statistics. Quarterly Supplement to the Yearbook.* November. Paris.

The World Bank. 1980. *World Tables. Second Edition* [1980] Baltimore.

BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of February 20, 1975 52,655,802
2. Adjusted population, census of February 20, 1975 ..... NA
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1980 15
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1980 10
5. Annual rate of growth, 1980 (percent) 0.5
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1979 73
   a) Male, b) female 70, 78
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1980 10
8. Percent urban, 1975 73
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1979 8
10. Percent literate, 1970 99
    a) Male, b) female ..... NA, NA

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981 53,945,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981 14
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981 10
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent) 0.4

NOTES:

1. Final census figure as reported in PVSR January 1981. Population is de jure.
2. The 1975 census has not been evaluated for possible coverage error.
3-4. Preliminary registered rates as reported in INSEE, 1981, table 8.
5. Difference between unrounded crude birth and death rates.
6-7. Official preliminary estimates as reported in INED, 1980, tables 1 and 2, pp. 759 and 760.
8. Based on a 20-percent sample of census returns (UNDY 1978, table 6).
9. Calculated from official data as reported in OECD, 1980, p. 32.
10. Official data as reported in The World Bank, 1980, table 4, p. 459.
11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.
12-13. Projected assuming that the average of the crude birth and death rates for midyear 1977-78, 1978-79, and 1979-80 would remain constant to 1981.
14. Difference between unrounded crude birth and death rates.

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	41,829	1975	52,748	1950-55	0.8
1955	43,428	1976	52,914	1955-60	1.0
1960	45,670	1977	53,096	1960-65	1.3
1965	48,763	1978	53,282	1965-70	0.8
1970	50,787	1979	53,477	1970-75	0.8
1971	51,285	1980	53,712	1975-80	0.4
1972	51,732	PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1980-81	0.4
1973	52,157				
1974	52,503	1981	53,945		

NOTES: 1950-80 - Official estimates reported in INSEE, 1970, pp. 80-81; 1974, p. 6; 1980a, pp. 94-95; and 1981, p. 8.

1981 - Projected based on the official estimate of population for midyear 1980 and assumed trends in crude birth and death rates since midyear 1979-80.

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
May 10, 1954	42,843,520		Enumerated populations as reported in UNDY 1962, table 7; 1970, tables 2 and 5; and 1977, table 3. Population is de jure.
March 7, 1962	46,520,271		
March 1, 1968	49,778,540		
February 20, 1975	52,655,802		

MAJOR SOURCES

Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (INSEE). 1970. *Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique.* No. 12. Paris.

_____. 1974. *Mouvement de la Population 1965-66.* Tome 1. Paris.

_____. 1980a. *Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique.* No. 8. Paris.

_____. 1980b. *Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique.* No. 12. Paris.

_____. 1981. *Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique.* No. 4. Paris.

Institut National d'Etudes Demographiques (INED). 1980. *Population.* No. 1.5. Paris.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). 1980. *Labour Force Statistics. Quarterly Supplement to the Yearbook.* November. Paris.

The World Bank. 1980. *World Tables. The Second Edition* [1980]. Baltimore.

BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of January 1, 1980 10,710,000
2. Adjusted population, census of January 1, 1980 ..... NA
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1980 14
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1980 14
5. Annual rate of growth, 1980 (percent) 0.0
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1979 70
   a) Male, b) female 67, 73
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1980 23
8. Percent urban, 1980 53
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1980 20
10. Percent literate, 1970 98
    a) Male, b) female 98, 98

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981 10,738,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981 14-15
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981 13
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent) 0.1-0.2

NOTES:

1. Preliminary census figure as reported in Központi Statisztikai Hivatal, 1980a, table 1.
2. The 1980 census has not been evaluated for possible coverage error.

3-4. Registered rates as reported in Központi Statisztikai Hivatal, 1981a, table II.1.

5. Difference between unrounded crude birth and death rates.
6. Based on official estimates of life expectancy at birth by sex reported in Központi Statisztikai Hivatal, 1981b, table 11.7.
7. Based on registered births and infant deaths as reported in Központi Statisztikai Hivatal, 1981c, table 2.

8-9. Based on official data reported in Központi Statisztikai Hivatal, 1980b, tables 11.4 and 111.3.

10. Based on 1970 census data (UNDY 1973, table 33) for the population 15 years of age and over.
11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.

12-13. Projected by FDAD based on assumed trends in fertility and mortality since 1979; these projected estimates are consistent with data reported for 1980.

14. Range of variation given selected combinations of unrounded crude birth and death rates (13.5 and 12.7 per 1,000 population and 15.1 and 12.7 per 1,000 population, respectively).

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	9,338	1975	10,532	1950-55	1.0
1955	9,825	1976	10,589	1955-60	0.3
1960	9,984	1977	10,638	1960-65	0.3
1965	10,153	1978	10,674	1965-70	0.4
1970	10,337	1979	10,699	1970-75	0.4
1971	10,365	PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1975-80	0.4
1972	10,394			1980-81	0.2
1973	10,426	1980	10,720		
1974	10,472	1981	10,738		

NOTES: 1950-79 - Official estimates as reported in Központi Statisztikai Hivatal, 1981b, table 1.2.

1980-81 - Projected by FDAD based on the official population estimates for January 1, 1979, by age and sex, and assumed trends in fertility and mortality since 1979.

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
January 1, 1949	9,204,799		Census figures for 1949, 1960, and 1970 as reported in Központi Statisztikai Hivatal, 1981b, table 1.1. Preliminary census figure for 1980 as reported in Központi Statisztikai Hivatal, 1980a, table 1.
January 1, 1960	9,961,044		
January 1, 1970	10,322,099		
January 1, 1980	10,710,000		

MAJOR SOURCES

Központi Statisztikai Hivatal. 1980a. *Report on the Preliminary Results of the 1980 Population Census and on the Major Population Processes.* Budapest.

_____. 1980b. *Statisztikai Evkönyv 1979.* Budapest.

_____. 1981a. *Demográfiai Evkönyv 1979.* Budapest.

_____. 1981b. *Statisztikai Havi Közlemények.* No. 1. Budapest.

_____. 1981c. *Statisztikai Havi Közlemények.* No. 4. Budapest.

BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of October 24, 1971 54,136,547
2. Adjusted population, census of October 24, 1971 ..... NA
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1980 11
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1980 10
5. Annual rate of growth, 1979 (percent) 0.3
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1974-77 73
   a) Male, b) female 70, 76
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1979 15
8. Percent urban ..... NA
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1979 13
10. Percent literate, 1971 95
    a) Male, b) female 96, 94

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981 57,214,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981 11
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981 10
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent) 0.2

NOTES:

1. Final census figure as reported in Istituto Centrale de Statistica, 1980a, table 6. Population is de jure.
2. The 1971 census has not been evaluated for possible coverage error.

3-4. Based on registered rates reported in United Nations, 1981, tables 2 and 3.

5. Difference between unrounded crude birth, death, and net immigration rates (12.0, 9.5, and 0.5 per 1,000 population, respectively) for 1979. The migration rate is based on migration statistics reported in Istituto Centrale di Statistica, 1980b, table 2-1.
6. Official estimates as reported in Istituto Centrale di Statistica, 1980c, table x.
7. Calculated from registered infant deaths and births as reported in Istituto Centrale di Statistica, 1980b, table 2-2.
8. Data not available. Although official data on urban population are not available, it is estimated that 66 percent of the population lived in communes of 10,000 or more inhabitants in 1978 (Istituto Centrale di Statistica, 1979, table 7, pp. 14-15).
9. Based on data reported in OECD, 1980, p. 40.
10. Based on 1971 census data (Istituto Centrale di Statistica, 1980c, table v) for the population 6 years of age and over.
11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.
12. Projected assuming no significant change in the crude birth rate since 1980.
13. Projected assuming that the averages of the registered crude death rates for 1977 to 1980 (based on data reported in Istituto Centrale di Statistica, 1980b, table 2-1 and United Nations, 1981, tables 2 and 3) would remain constant to 1981.
14. Projected based on the difference between unrounded crude birth and death rates and a net immigration rate of 0.7 per 1,000 population. The migration rate is an average of the net immigration rates for midyear 1978-79 and midyear 1979-80 based on data reported in Istituto Centrale di Statistica, 1980b, table 2-1.

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	47,105	1975	55,829	1950-55	0.6
1955	48,633	1976	56,168	1955-60	0.6
1960	50,198	1977	56,460	1960-65	0.7
1965	51,987	1978	56,714	1965-70	0.6
1970	53,661	1979	56,888	1970-75	0.8
1971	54,006	1980	57,042	1975-80	0.4
1972	54,412	PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1980-81	0.2
1973	54,913				
1974	55,413	1981	57,173		

NOTES: 1950-80 - Official estimates as reported in OECD, 1963, p. 68; Statistical Office of the European Communities, 1980, pp. 36 and 58; and Istituto Centrale di Statistica, 1980b, table 2-1.

1981 - Projected based on the midyear 1980 population and assumed trends in crude birth, death, and net immigration rates. The crude birth rate was projected assuming no significant change in the crude birth rate since 1980. The crude death rate was projected based on an average of the crude death rates for 1977 to 1980. The migration rates is an average of the net immigration rates for midyear 1978-79 and midyear 1979-80.

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
November 4, 1951	47,158,738		Final census figures for 1951, 1961, and 1971 as reported in UNDY 1960, table 1; UNDY 1970, table 2; and Istituto Centrale di Statistica, table 6, respectively. Population is de jure.
October 15, 1961	49,903,878		
October 24, 1971	54,136,547		

MAJOR SOURCES

Statistical Office of the European Communities. 1980. *Demographic Statistics 1978.* Brussels.

Istituto Centrale di Statistica. 1979. *Popolazione e Movimento Anagrifico dei Comuni, Edizione 1979.* Rome.

_____. 1980a. *Annuario Statistico Italiano, Edizione 1980.* Rome.

_____. 1980b. *Bollcttino Mensile de Statistica.* No. 12. Rome.

_____. 1980c. *Compendio Statistico Italiano, Edizione 1980.* Rome.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). 1963. *Manpower Statistics 1950-1962.* Paris.

_____. 1980. *Labour Force Statistics, Quarterly Supplement to the Yearbook.* November. Paris.

United Nations. 1981. *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics. April 1981.* New York.

BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of February 28, 1971 13,060,115
2. Adjusted population, census of February 28, 1971 ..... NA
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1979 12
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1979 8
5. Annual rate of growth, 1979 (percent) 0.8
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1978 75
   a) Male, b) female 72, 79
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1979 9
8. Percent urban, 1979 88
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1978 6
10. Percent literate, 1970 99
    a) Male, b) female ..... NA, NA

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981 14,253,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981 13
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981 8
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent) 0.7

NOTES:

1. Census figure as reported in Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 1980b, p. 20. Population is de jure.
2. The 1971 census has not been evaluated for possible coverage error.
3-4. Based on registered births and deaths and an official population estimate reported in Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 1980a, p. 12.
5. Based on the difference between the unrounded crude birth and death rates and a net immigration rate of 3.2 per 1,000 population. Migration data is based on information reported in Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 1980a, p. 13.
6. Based on official estimates of life expectancy at birth, by sex, reported in Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 1980c, p. 41.
7. Based on registered data reported in Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 1980a, p. 12.
8. Official estimate as reported in Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 1980b, p. 29.
9. Based on data reported in OECD, 1980, pp. 307 and 309.
10. Estimate (The World Bank, 1980, table 4, p. 459) for the population 15 years of age and over. Although percentages for males and females are not available, both are probably close to that for both sexes.
11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.
12-13. Projected based on reported 1979 crude birth and death rates, and on the trend in the crude birth and death rates from official projections (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 1976, p. 60).
14. The difference between the unrounded crude birth and death rates and a projected net immigration rate of 2.3 per 1,000 population. Migration is based on the assumption that the average annual number of immigrants to the Netherlands for the period 1976-80 would remain constant through 1981 (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 1980a, p. 13).

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	10,114	1975	13,653	1950-55	1.2
1955	10,751	1976	13,770	1955-60	1.3
1960	11,486	1977	13,853	1960-65	1.4
1965	12,292	1978	13,937	1965-70	1.2
1970	13,032	1979	14,030	1970-75	0.9
1971	13,194	1980	14,144	1975-80	0.7
1972	13,330	PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1980-81	0.8
1973	13,438				
1974	13,541	1981	14,253		

NOTES: 1950-80 - Official estimates as reported in UNDY 1970, table 6; OECD, 1975, pp. 14-15; UNDY 1977, table 6; Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 1977, p. 84; 1978, p. 6; 1979a, p. 84; 1979b, p. 168; and 1980a, p. 12.

1981 - Projected based on the official 1980 midyear population and assumed trends in fertility, mortality, and migration. The fertility and mortality assumptions were based on official population projections (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 1976, p. 60). Migration estimates were based on an average of the net immigration from 1976 to 1980 (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 1980a, p. 13).

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
May 31, 1960	11,461,964		Enumerated population as reported in Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 1980b, p. 20. Population is de jure.
February 28, 1971	13,060,115		

MAJOR SOURCES

Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek. 1976. *De Toekomstige Demografische Ontwikkeling in Nederland na 1975.* The Hague.

_____. 1977. *Maandstatistiek van Bevolking en Volksgezondheid.* Vol. 25, No. 3, March. The Hague.

_____. 1978. *Maandstatistiek van Bevolking en Volksgezondheid.* Vol. 26, No. 1, January. The Hague.

_____. 1979a. *Maandstatistiek van Bevolking en Volksgezondheid.* Vol. 27, No. 3, March. The Hague.

_____. 1979b. *Maandstatistiek van Bevolking en Volksgezondheid.* Vol. 27, No. 5, May. The Hague.

_____. 1980a. *Maandstatistiek van Bevolking en Volksgezondheid.* Vol. 28, No. 10, October. The Hague.

_____. 1980b. *Statistical Yearbook of the Netherlands 1979.* The Hague.

_____. 1980c. *Statistisch Zakboek 1980.* The Hague.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). 1975. *Labour Force Statistics 1962-1973.* Paris.

_____. 1980. *Labour Force Statistics 1967-1978.* Paris.

United Nations. Statistical Office. 1981. *World Statistics in Brief.* New York.

The World Bank. 1980. *World Tables. The Second Edition* [1980]. Baltimore.

BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of December 7, 1978 35,061,400
2. Adjusted population, census of December 7, 1978 ..... NA
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1980 19
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1980 10
5. Annual rate of growth, 1980 (percent) 0.9
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1975-76 71
   a) Male, b) female 67, 75
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1979 21
8. Percent urban, 1979 58
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1979 27
10. Percent literate, 1978 99
    a) Male, b) female ..... NA, NA

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981 35,925,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981 18-20
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981 9
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent) 0.9-1.1

NOTES:

1. Final census figure as reported in Główny Urzad Statystyczny, 1980a, table 7 (57).
2. The 1978 census has not been evaluated for possible coverage error. A post enumeration survey was conducted but results are not yet available.

3-4. Calculated from births and deaths reported by month in Główny Urzad Statystyczny, 1981, tables 1 and 1(34).

5. Calculated from official January 1 population estimates for 1980 and 1981 as reported in Główny Urzad Statystyczny, 1981, table 1(34). The difference between the natural increase rate and the growth rate implies a net immigration rate of .06 per 1,000 population.

6. Reported in Główny Urzad Statystyczny, 1979, table 62(72).

7. Reported in Główny Urzad Statystyczny, 1981, table 2(35).

8-9. Official estimates reported in Główny Urzad Statystyczny, 1980a, tables 5(55) and 1(84), respectively.

10. Based on 1978 census data (Główny Urzad Statystyczny, 1980a, table 7(57) and 1980b, p. 3) for the population 15 years of age and over. Although percentages for males and females are not available, both are probably close to that for both sexes.

11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.

12-13. Projected by FDAD based on assumed trends in fertility and mortality since 1979 which are consistent with the reported births and deaths for 1980.

14. Projected range of variation given selected combinations of unrounded crude birth and death rates (18.1 and 9.2 per 1,000 population and 20.3 and 9.2 per 1,000 population, respectively). Migration was assumed to be insignificant.

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	24,824	1975	33,969	1950-55	1.8
1955	27,221	1976	34,299	1955-60	1.7
1960	29,590	1977	34,621	1960-65	1.1
1965	31,262	1978	34,929	1965-70	0.8
1970	32,526	1979	35,257	1970-75	0.9
1971	32,778	1980	35,578	1975-80	0.9
1972	33,040	PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1980-81	1.0
1973	33,331				
1974	33,643	1981	35,925		

NOTES: 1950 and 1970 -- Reported in Główny Urzad Statystyczny, table I, p. XVIII.

1955, 1960, 1965, and 1971-79 -- Estimated by FDAD based on official estimates for the end of 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1979, reported births, deaths, and net migration, and on intercensal statistical adjustments necessary to correct for the descrepancies between the unrevised official population estimates and the respective census figures.

1980 -- Official estimate reported in Główny Urzad Statystyczny, 1981, table 1(34).

1981 -- Projected by FDAD by the component method based on official estimated population for December 31, 1977, by age and sex, and assumed trends in fertility and mortality since 1979 which are consistent with the reported births and deaths for 1980.

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
December 3, 1950	25,008,179		Enumerated population for 1950, 1960, and 1970 as reported in UNDY 1964, table 6; and 1977 table 6. Enumerated population for 1978 as reported in Główny Urzad Statystyczny, 1980a, table 1(51).
December 6, 1960	29,775,508		
December 8, 1970	32,642,270		
December 7, 1978	35,061,400		

MAJOR SOURCES

Główny Urzad S...ystyczny. 1979. *Rocznik Demograficzny 1978.* Warsaw.

_____. 1980a. *Rocznik Statystyczny 1980.* Warsaw.

_____. 1980b. *Wiadomości Statystyczne.* No. 7. Warsaw.

_____. 1981. *Biuletyn Statystyczny.* No. 2. Warsaw.

BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of January 5, 1977 21,559,910
2. Adjusted population, census of January 5, 1977 ..... NA
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1979 19
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1979 10
5. Annual rate of growth, 1979 (percent) 0.9
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1976-78 70
   a) Male, b) female 67, 72
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1979 32
8. Percent urban, 1980 52
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1979 31
10. Percent literate, 1970 96
    a) Male, b) female ..... NA, NA

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981 22,381,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981 16-18
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981 10
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent) 0.6-0.8

NOTES:

1. Census figure as reported in Direcţia Centrala de Statistica, 1980, table 13.
2. The census figure was not adjusted. Results of a post enumeration survey indicated that net coverage error was negligible (Direcţia Centrala de Statistica, 1979).

3-4. Registered vital rates as reported in Direcţia Centrala de Statistica, 1980, table 21.

5. Difference between unrounded crude birth and death rates. Net migration is negligible.
6. Official estimates as reported in Direcţia Centrala de Statistica, 1980, table 30.
7. Registered rate as reported in Direcţia Centrala de Statistica, 1980, table 21.
8. Reported in Consiliul Suprem al Dezvoltarii şi Sociale, 1980, p. 13.
9. Official estimate as reported in Direcţia Centrala de Statistica, 1980, table 54.
10. Estimate for the population 15 years of age and over as reported in The World Bank, 1980, table 4, p. 459.
11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.

12-13. Projected by FDAD based on assumed trends in fertility and mortality since 1979.

14. Range of variation given selected combinations of unrounded crude birth and death rates (16.0 and 9.9 per 1,000 population and 18.0 and 9.9 per 1,000 population, respectively).

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	16,311	1975	21,245	1950-55	1.2
1955	17,325	1976	21,446	1955-60	1.2
1960	18,403	1977	21,658	1960-65	0.7
1965	19,027	1978	21,855	1965-70	1.2
1970	20,253	1979	22,048	1970-75	1.0
1971	20,470	PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1975-80	0.9
1972	20,663			1980-81	0.7
1973	20,828	1980	22,218		
1974	21,029	1981	22,381		

NOTES: 1950-79 - Official estimates reported in Direcţia Centrala de Statistica, 1980, table 21.

1980-81 - Projected by FDAD based on an official estimate of the population as of July 1, 1978, by age and sex, and assumed trends in fertility and mortality since 1979.

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
January 25, 1948	15,872,624		Enumerated populations as reported in Direcţia Centrala de Statistica, 1980, table 13.
February 21, 1956	17,489,450		
March 15, 1966	19,103,163		
January 5, 1977	21,559,910		

MAJOR SOURCES

Consiliul Suprem al Dezvoltarii Economice şi Sociale. Institutul Central de Cercetari Economice. 1980. *Revista Economica.* No. 9. Bucharest.

Direcţia Centrala de Statistica. 1979. "Methods of Estimating the Accuracy Level of Recordings Made in the Population and Housing Census of January 1, 1977." *Statistical Studies.* Bucharest.

_____. 1980. *Anuarul Statistic al Republicii Socialiste România 1980.* Bucharest.

The World Bank. 1980. *World Tables, the Second Edition* [1980]. Baltimore.

BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of December 31, 1970 33,956,376
2. Adjusted population, census of December 31, 1970 ..... NA
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1979 16
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1979 8
5. Annual rate of growth, 1979 (percent) 0.8
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1975 73
   a) Male, b) female 70, 76
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1979 13
8. Percent urban, 1970 55
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1979 17
10. Percent literate, 1970 90
    a) Male, b) female 94, 86

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981 37,711,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981 16
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981 8
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent) 0.8

NOTES:

1. Final census figure as reported in Instituto Nacional de Estadística, 1980, p. 3. Population includes Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla.
2. The 1970 census has not been evaluated for possible coverage error.

3-4. Provisional registered rates as reported in Instituto Nacional de Estadística, 1980, p. 4.

5. Based on unrounded crude birth and death rates.
6. Official estimates as reported in Instituto Nacional de Estadística, 1979, p. 57.
7. Provisional registered rate as reported in Instituto Nacional de Estadística, 1980, p. 4.
8. Based on 1970 census data reported in Instituto Nacional de Estadística, 1974, table 1.2.
9. Based on data reported in OECD, 1980, p. 48.
10. Based on data from the 1970 census (UNDY 1973, table 33) for the population 10 years of age and over.
11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.

12-13. Projected taking into consideration past trends in registered vital rates and the trends in vital rates from alternative U.N. (1981) projections.

14. Based on unrounded crude birth and death rates.

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	28,009	1975	35,515	1950-55	0.8
1955	29,202	1976	35,937	1955-60	0.8
1960	30,455	1977	36,367	1960-65	1.0
1965	32,085	1978	36,778	1965-70	1.1
1970	33,876	1979	37,108	1970-75	0.9
1971	34,190	PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1975-80	1.0
1972	34,498			1980-81	0.8
1973	34,810	1980	37,412		
1974	35,147	1981	37,711		

NOTES: 1950-60 - Estimated by FDAD based on official estimates reported in UNDY 1969, table 4, and in Instituto Nacional de Estadística, 1969, p. 36. The reported figures were adjusted by adding estimates for Ceuta and Melilla.

1965-78 - Official estimates as reported in Instituto Nacional de Estadística, 1979, p. 56.

1979 - Reported in OECD, 1980, p. 4.

1980-81 - Projected at the U.S. Bureau of the Census based on the midyear 1979 population and assumed trends in crude birth and death rates since 1979 taking into consideration past trends in registered vital rates and the trend in vital rates from the U.N. (1981) medium variant projections.

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
December 31, 1950	28,117,873		Final census figures as reported in Instituto Nacional de Estadística, 1980, p. 3. The census figures include the population of Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla.
December 31, 1960	30,582,936		
December 31, 1970	33,956,376		

MAJOR SOURCES

Instituto Nacional de Estadística. 1969. *Anuario Estadístico de España 1969.* Edición Manual. Madrid.

_____. 1974. *Censo de la Población de España.* Vol. 111. Madrid.

_____. 1979. *Anuario Estadístico de España 1979.* Madrid.

_____. 1980. *Boletín Mensual de Estadística.* No. 423, May-June. Madrid.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). 1980. *Labour Force Statistics, Quarterly Supplement to the Yearbook.* November. Paris.

United Nations. 1981. Personal communication.

BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of April 25, 1971 55,515,000
2. Adjusted population, census of April 25, 1971 ..... NA
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1979 13
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1979 12
5. Annual rate of growth, 1979 (percent) 0.1
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1976-78 73
   a) Male, b) female 70, 76
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1979 13
8. Percent urban, 1973 76
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1979 2
10. Percent literate, 1970 97
    a) Male, b) female ..... NA, NA

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981 56,020,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981 13
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981 12
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent) 0.1

NOTES:

1. Final census figure as reported in Central Statistical Office 1981a, table 2.1.
2. The 1971 census has not been evaluated for possible coverage error.
3-4. Provisional registered data as reported in Central Statistical Office, 1981b, tables 2.3 and 2.4.
5. Based on the difference between unrounded crude birth and death rates (13.1 and 12.1 per 1,000 population, respectively) and a net immigration rate of 0.1 per 1,000 population calculated from official data reported in Central Statistical Office, 1981a, table 2.13.
6. Official estimates as reported in Central Statistical Office 1981a, table 2.33 and 2.7.
7. Based on registered births and infant deaths as reported in Central Statistical Office, 1981b, tables 2.4 and 2.3.
8. Calculated from official data as reported in Central Statistical Office, 1974, table 17.
9. Calculated from official data as reported in OECD, 1980, p. 56.
10. Reported in The World Bank, 1980, table 4. Refers to the population 15 years of age and over. Although percentages for males and females are not available, both are probably close to that for both sexes.
11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.
12-14. Calculated from official projections as reported in Central Statistical Office, 1981a, table 2.10 and p. 6.

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	50,363	1975	55,981	1950-55	0.3
1955	51,199	1976	55,959	1955-60	0.5
1960	52,559	1977	55,919	1960-65	0.7
1965	54,378	1978	55,902	1965-70	0.4
1970	55,522	1979	55,946	1970-75	0.2
1971	55,712	PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1975-80	0.0
1972	55,869			1980-81	0.1
1973	56,000	1980	55,982		
1974	56,011	1981	56,020		

NOTES: 1950 - Estimated by FDAD by averaging beginning and end-of-year estimates reported in OECD, 1963, p. 114.

1955-60 - Reported in UNDY 1966, table 4.

1965-81 - Official estimates and projections as reported in Central Statistical Office, 1976, table 12 and 1981a, tables 2.7 and 2.10.

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
April 8, 1951	50,225,000		Final census figures as reported in Central Statistical Office, 1981a, table 2.1. For 1966, figures are based on a 10-percent sample census, except for Northern Ireland, where a full census was taken.
April 23, 1961	52,709,000		
April 24, 1966	53,788,000		
April 25, 1971	55,515,000		

MAJOR SOURCES

Central Statistical Office. 1974. *Annual Abstract of Statistics 1974.* London.

_____. 1976. *Annual Abstract of Statistics 1976.* London.

_____. 1981a. *Annual Abstract of Statistics. 1981 Edition.* No. 117. London.

_____. 1981b. *Monthly Digest of Statistics.* No 421. London.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). 1963. *Manpower Statistics 1950-1962.* Paris.

_____. 1980. *Labour Force Statistics. Quarterly Supplement to the Yearbook.* November. Paris.

The World Bank. 1980. *World Tables. The Second Edition* [1980]. Baltimore.

BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of March 31, 1981.....22,352,162
2. Adjusted population, census of March 31, 1981.....NA
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1980.....17
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1980.....9
5. Annual rate of growth, 1980 (percent).....0.8
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1977.....70
   a) Male, b) female.....68, 73
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1979.....32
8. Percent urban, 1979.....46
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1971.....48
10. Percent literate, 1971.....85
    a) Male, b) female.....92, 78

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981.....22,545,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981.....16-18
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981.....9
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent).....0.7-0.9

NOTES:

1. Final census figure as reported in Foreign Broadcast Information Service, 1981, p. I33.
2. The 1981 census has not been evaluated for possible coverage error.
3-4. Registered rates as reported in United Nations, 1981, tables 2 and 3.
5. Difference between unrounded crude birth and death rates.
6-8. Official data as reported in Savezni zavod za statistiku, 1980, tables 104-5, 104-2, and 104-8, respectively. The infant mortality rate is provisional.
9. Based on 1971 census data as reported in Savezni zavod za statistiku, 1980, tables 104-7 and 104-9.
10. Based on 1971 census data (Savezni zavod za statistiku, 1980, table 104-11) for the population 10 years of age and over.
11. See notes for Midyea Population Estimates.
12-13. Projected rates based on component projections by FDAD using official estimated population, by age and sex, for midyear 1975; official data on births, deaths, and total population, 1976 to 1979; and assumed trends in fertility and mortality since 1979; these projected estimates are consistent with data reported for 1980.
14. Range of variation given selected combinations of unrounded crude birth and death rates (16.1' and 8.7' per 1,000 population and 18.0' and 8.7' per 1,000 population, respectively).

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	16,346	1975	21,365	1950-55	1.4
1955	17,519	1976	21,573	1955-60	1.0
1960	18,402	1977	21,780	1960-65	1.1
1965	19,434	1978	21,968	1965-70	0.9
1970	20,371	1979	22,160	1970-75	1.0
1971	20,574	PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1975-80	0.9
1972	20,775			1980-81	0.8
1973	20,963	1980	22,356		
1974	21,164	1981	22,545		

NOTES: 1950-79 - Reported in Savezni zavod za statistiku, 1979, table 2-1 and 1980, table 104-2.

1980-81 - Projected by FDAD based on an official midyear population estimate, by age and sex, for 1975; official data on births, deaths, and total midyear population, 1976 to 1979; and assumed trends in fertility and mortality since 1979.

The 1981 census figure (see item 1) became available after the population time series was prepared, therefore it was not used in making the midyear 1971 to 1981 estimates and projections shown above.

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
March 31, 1953	16,991,449		De jure census figures as reported in Savezni zavod za statistiku, 1980, table 104-1.
March 31, 1961	18,549,291		
March 31, 1971	20,522,972		

MAJOR SOURCES

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BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of January 17, 1979 262,436,227
2. Adjusted population, census of January 17, 1979 ..... NA
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1980 18
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1980 10
5. Annual rate of growth, 1980 (percent) 0.8
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1973-74 70
   a) Male, b) female 64, 74
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1975 31
8. Percent urban, 1979 63
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1979 23
10. Percent literate, 1979 100
    a) Male, b) female 100, 100

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981 267,735,000
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981 18-20
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981 10
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent) 0.7-0.9

NOTES:

1. Census figure as reported in Tsentral'noye..., 1980a, p. 3.
2. The census figure was not adjusted. During a post enumeration survey conducted immediately after the census, persons missed by the census were enumerated, resulting in a virtually complete enumeration overall. (Tsentral'noye..., 1979b).

3-4. Registered rates as reported in Tsentral'noye..., 1981, p. 20.

5. Difference between the unrounded crude birth and death rates.
6. Estimates derived by FDAD from life tables, by sex, based on reported death rates by age and sex, 1973-74, as reported in Tsentral'noye..., 1975, p. 84. Life expectancy at birth for males and females were weighted based on the sex ratio for the total population to estimate life expectancy at birth for both sexes.
7. Registered rate as reported in Burenkov et al., 1979, p. 111.
8. Reported in Sovet..., 1980, p. 11.
9. Official estimate as reported in Tsentral'noye..., 1979a, pp. 312 and 387-388. Includes full-time employees in state, collective, and private agriculture.
10. Official estimate (Tsentral'noye..., 1979a, p. 32) for the population 9 to 49 years of age.
11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.

12-13. Projected by FDAD based on assumed trends in fertility and mortality since 1979; these projected estimates are consistant with data reported for 1980.

14. Range of variation based on selected combinations of crude birth and death rates (17.6 and 10.2 per 1,000 population and 197.7 and 10.3 per 1,000 population, respectively.

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	180,075	1975	254,469	1950-55	1.7
1955	196,159	1976	256,760	1955-60	1.8
1960	214,329	1977	259,029	1960-65	1.5
1965	230,936	1978	261,253	1965-70	1.0
1970	242,766	1979	263,425	1970-75	0.9
1971	245,108	1980	265,500	1975-80	0.8
1972	247,496	PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1980-81	0.8
1973	249,796				
1974	252,129	1981	267,735		

NOTES: 1950-70 and 1975-79 - Official estimates as reported in Sovet..., 1971, table 3; 1978, table 3; and 1980, table 3.

1971-74 - Estimated by FDAD based on the 1970 and 1975 revised official estimates.

1980 - Reported in Izvestiya, July 22, 1980.

1981 - Projected based on the reported 1980 population estimate and growth rates projected by FDAD.

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
January 15, 1959	208,826,650		Enumerated population for 1959 and 1970 as reported in Boyarskiy, 1974, p. 166. Census figure for 1979 as reported in Tsentral'noye..., 1980a, p. 3.
January 15, 1970	241,720,134		
January 17, 1979	262,436,227		

MAJOR SOURCES

Boyarskiy, A. Ya., ed. 1974. *Naselenye SSSR;spravochnik.* Moscow.

Burenkov, S.P. et al. 1979. *Sotsialisticheskoye zdravoohraneiniye: Zadachi, resursy, perspek'tivy razvitiya* (Socialist Public Health: Tasks, Resources, Perspective Development). Vol. VIII. B20. Moscow. Cited in U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1980. *Rising Infant Mortality in U.S.S.R. in the 1970's,* by Christopher Davis and Murray Feshback. Series P-95, No. 74. Washington, D.C.

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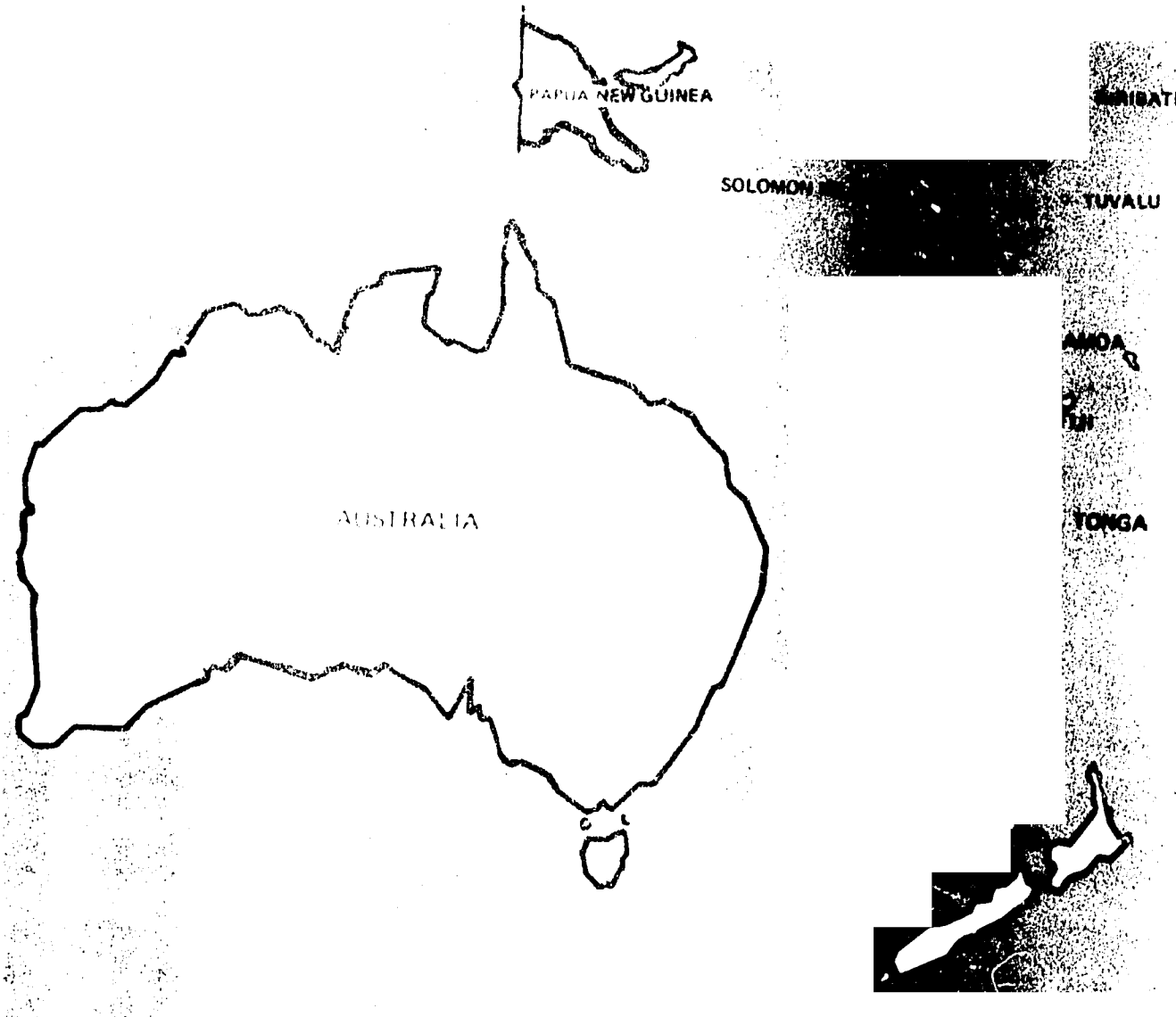
OCEANIA



Countries not shown

American Samoa
Cook Islands
French Polynesia
Guam
Nauru
Wallis & Futuna

BENCHMARK DATA

1. Enumerated population, census of June 30, 1976.....13,548,472
2. Adjusted population, census of June 30, 1976.....13,915,500
3. Births per 1,000 population, 1979.....15
4. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1979.....7
5. Annual rate of growth, 1979 (percent).....1.4
6. Life expectancy at birth, 1979 74
   a) Male, b) female.....71, 78
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 1979 11
8. Percent urban, 1976 86
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture, 1980.....6
10. Percent literate, 1970.....99
    a) Male, b) female.....NA, NA

PROJECTED ESTIMATES

11. Population, July 1, 1981.....14,817,300
12. Births per 1,000 population, 1981.....15
13. Deaths per 1,000 population, 1981.....7
14. Annual rate of growth, 1981 (percent).....1.4

NOTES:

1. Final census figure as reported in Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1977a, p. 1.
2. Census population officially adjusted for 2.6 percent net underenumeration (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1980, p. 91.)

3-4. Based on registered births and deaths and estimated midyear population as reported in Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1981a, p. 5. Data are tabulated by year of registration rather than occurrence. Based on official data for the March, June, and September (provisional) quarters and assuming the same average quarterly trend as was evident in 1978 and 1979, crude birth and death rates for 1980 are also estimated at 15 and 7 per 1,000 population, respectively.

5. Official estimate as reported by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (1981b). Based on the unrounded rate of natural increase and reported net immigration, a growth rate of 1.3 percent for 1979 is reported in Australia Bureau of Statistics, 1981a, p. 5. These data imply a 1979 net immigration rate of 4.8 per 1,000 population.

6. Total life expectancy at birth calculated from official estimates of male and female life expectancy at birth (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1981b) and a sex ratio at birth of 1.06 derived from registered data.

7. Registered rate as reported in Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1981a, p. 5. Data are tabulated by year of registration rather than occurrence.

8. Based on 1976 census data as reported in UNDY 1978, table 6.

9. Official estimate based on the results of a 1980 labor force sample survey as reported by Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1981b.

10. Estimate (The World Bank, 1980, table 4, p. 459) for the population 15 years of age and over. Although percentages for males and females are not available, both are probably close to that for both sexes.

11. See notes for Midyear Population Estimates.

12-13. Projected rates based on the average of the crude rates for 1979 and 1980 (see note 3-4).

14. Projected rates based on the average of the official rates for 1979 and 1980. The difference between the projected growth rate and the crude birth and death rates implies a net immigration rate of 5.7 per 1,000 population.

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1981 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

Year	Population	Year	Population	Period	Average annual growth rate
1950	8,267	1975	13,771	1950-55	2.3
1955	9,277	1976	13,916	1955-60	2.2
1960	10,361	1977	14,074	1960-65	2.0
1965	11,439	1978	14,249	1965-70	2.0
1970	12,660	1979	14,422	1970-75	1.7
1971	12,937	1980	14,616	1975-80	1.2
1972	13,177	PROJECTED ESTIMATES		1980-81	1.4
1973	13,380				
1974	13,599	1981	14,817		

NOTES: 1950-65 - Based on the inflated 1954 and 1961 censuses, the adjusted 1966 census, and estimated growth rates which take into consideration official midyear population estimates, excluding aborigines (Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, 1977, table 2).

1970 - Based on the adjusted 1971 census and registered births, deaths, and migrants during the 1966-71 intercensal period (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1975, p. 2; 1978b, table 1; Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, 1968, p. 3; 1973, p. 2; and Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, 1977, table 10).

1971-80 - Official midyear population figures (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1978a, p. 2; 1979c, table 1; and 1981a, p. 5), based on the adjusted 1971 and 1976 censuses and registered births, deaths, and migrants.

1981 - Projected based on the assumption that the growth rate for 1981 is the average of the official growth rates for 1979 and 1980.

The following censuses were used in deriving the population time series:

Census date	Enumerated population	Adjusted population	Source
June 30, 1954	8,986,530	9,064,000	Enumerated populations of 1954 (excluding aborigines), 1961, and 1966 reported in Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, 1977, table 2. Enumerated populations of 1971 and 1976 are as reported in Australian Bureau of Statistics, 1977b, p. 136; and 1977a, p. 1, respectively. The 1971 and 1976 enumerated populations were officially adjusted for 1.4 and 2.6 percent net underenumeration, respectively. A 0.5 percent net underenumeration is implied for the 1966 enumerated census based on the adjusted 1971 census and registered births, deaths, and migrants for the 1966-71 intercensal period; the 1954 (after inflation to include aborigines reported in the 1961 census) and the 1961 enumerated total populations were inflated for the same percent net underenumeration as implied for the 1966 census.
June 30, 1961	10,548,267	10,599,000	
June 30, 1966	11,599,498	11,655,000	
June 30, 1971	12,755,638	12,937,200	
June 30, 1976	13,548,472	13,915,500	

MAJOR SOURCES

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Appendix

Table A-1. Projected Midyear Population, by Country: 1980 to 1985

Region and country	Projected midyear population (in thousands)						Method[1]
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	
Africa							
Algeria	18,831	19,422	20,030	20,654	21,294	21,953	CA
Egypt	42,154	43,437	44,740	46,062	47,405	48,768	C
Ethiopia	29,790	29,994	30,569	31,265	31,963	32,676	CA, 1980-83 X, 1984-85
Ghana	12,130	12,531	12,943	13,367	13,804	14,254	CA
Kenya	16,431	17,116	17,832	18,580	19,362	20,177	CA
Morocco	20,969	21,590	22,230	22,889	23,565	24,258	CA
Mozambique	12,103	12,356	12,695	13,047	13,413	13,794	C
Nigeria	77,082	79,682	82,396	85,219	88,148	91,178	N
South Africa	28,622	29,313	30,021	30,746	31,487	32,246	C
Sudan	18,744	19,312	19,868	20,476	21,016	21,622	CA, 1980-83 X, 1984-85
Tanzania	18,618	19,233	19,868	20,524	21,202	21,902	X
Uganda	12,806	13,222	13,651	14,094	14,552	15,025	X
Zaire	28,624	29,441	30,289	31,167	32,072	33,004	N
Asia							
Afghanistan	15,523	15,113	15,328	15,659	16,006	16,362	C
Bangladesh	88,373	90,680	93,040	95,454	97,916	100,418	X
Burma	34,433	35,289	36,166	37,061	37,969	38,890	N
China							
Mainland	1,026,992	1,041,532	1,055,304	1,068,048	1,079,930	1,091,120	CA
Taiwan	17,797	18,125	18,456	18,788	19,119	19,447	C
India	692,260	707,836	723,762	740,009	756,621	773,606	X
Indonesia	151,168	154,339	157,595	160,932	164,347	167,833	CA
Iran	38,752	39,958	41,203	42,490	43,820	45,191	C
Iraq	13,130	13,575	14,034	14,509	15,000	15,507	X
Japan	116,782	117,711	118,579	119,419	120,231	121,016	C
Korea, Democratic Peoples Republic of	17,892	18,317	18,749	19,187	19,631	20,082	CA
Korea, Republic of	39,782	40,430	41,092	41,761	42,440	43,128	CA
Malaysia	14,001	14,330	14,661	14,995	15,330	15,664	CA
Nepal	14,969	15,338	15,715	16,099	16,490	16,888	CA
Pakistan	87,210	90,439	93,106	95,740	98,442	101,225	C
Philippines	49,058	50,310	51,574	52,847	54,131	55,424	X
Sri Lanka	14,838	15,087	15,339	15,594	15,852	16,113	C
Thailand	47,740	48,787	49,823	50,844	51,851	52,840	X
Turkey	45,605	46,673	47,764	48,877	50,011	51,163	CA
Vietnam	53,710	55,053	56,430	57,784	59,113	60,419	N
Latin America							
Argentina	27,674	28,130	28,593	29,063	29,542	30,028	X
Brazil	121,962	124,815	127,734	130,715	133,758	136,861	CA
Chile	11,004	11,162	11,323	11,486	11,651	11,819	X
Colombia	24,833	25,217	25,631	26,068	26,529	27,012	CA
Mexico	67,877	69,608	71,330	73,037	74,725	76,387	CA
Peru	17,625	18,119	18,631	19,161	19,708	20,273	CA
Venezuela	17,324	17,913	18,427	19,056	19,619	20,176	C
Northern America							
Canada	23,940	24,190	24,438	24,687	24,940	25,194	C
United States	227,658	230,049	232,464	234,905	237,371	239,864	X
Europe and Soviet Union							
Czechoslovakia	15,255	15,312	15,369	15,424	15,476	15,526	CA
France	53,712	53,945	54,160	54,376	54,593	54,811	C
German Democratic Republic	16,749	16,771	16,799	16,832	16,870	16,912	CA
Germany, Federal Republic of	61,561	61,760	61,760	61,690	61,591	61,478	C
Hungary	10,720	10,738	10,753	10,765	10,774	10,781	CA
Italy	57,042	57,173	57,305	57,436	57,569	57,701	C
Netherlands	14,144	14,253	14,359	14,469	14,583	14,701	N
Poland	35,578	35,925	36,278	36,621	36,952	37,269	CA
Romania	22,218	22,381	22,535	22,681	22,821	22,956	CA
Spain	37,412	37,711	38,004	38,291	38,574	38,853	C
United Kingdom	55,982	56,020	56,067	56,124	56,200	56,300	CA, 1980-84 X, 1985
Yugoslavia	22,356	22,545	22,732	22,918	23,101	23,283	CA
Soviet Union	265,500	267,735	269,994	272,254	274,494	276,687	C
Oceania							
Australia	14,616	14,817	15,011	15,198	15,377	15,547	C

[1]All projections were prepared at the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Methods used in deriving the projections were as follows:

C Projected by the component method based on appropriate assumptions regarding trends in crude birth, death, and net migration rates or absolute numbers of total births, deaths, and migrants.

CA Projected by the component method based on appropriate assumptions regarding trends in fertility, mortality, and migration, by age and sex.

X Projected by extrapolation of recent trends in the growth rate.

N Projected by adopting growth rates from projections prepared officially by the country, by the United Nations, or by another organization.

Definitions of Literacy and Urban, by Country

LITERACY

Country		Definition
Afghanistan	Malaysia	Ability to read and write in any language
Algeria	Mexico	
Argentina	Morocco	
Australia	Mozambique	
Bangladesh	Nepal	
Brazil	Netherlands	
Canada	Pakistan	
Chile	Peru	
Colombia	Philippines	
Egypt	Poland	
Ethiopia	Romania	
France	Soviet Union	
Germany, Federal Republic of	Spain	
Ghana	Sri Lanka	
Hungary	Tanzania	
India	Thailand	
Indonesia	United Kingdom	
Iran	United States	
Italy	Venezuela[1]	
Japan	Zaire	
Korea, Republic of		Ability to read and write in the Korean language
Turkey		Ability to read and write Roman letters
Taiwan		Ability to read a newspaper and write a simple letter
Yugoslavia		Ability to write and to read a text about everyday life
Iraq		Ability to read
Sudan		Has ever attended school
Burma		Definition not available
Nigeria		Definition not available
South Africa		Definition not available

[1] Although the definition of literacy from the 1978 National Household Survey is not available, it is assumed that it is the same as that used in the population censuses.

URBAN

Country	Definition
Afghanistan	Provinicial centers.
Algeria	All Wilya capitals, Daira capitals, commune capitals and 16 secondary agglomerations (total of 222 agglomerations).
Argentina	Localities of 2,000 or more inhabitants.
Australia	Population clusters of 1,000 or more inhabitants having a minimum density of 500 persons per square mile. They also include special areas such as holiday areas or industrial areas, classified on grounds other than population size and density.
Bangladesh	Normally includes places having municipalities, town committees, or cantonment boards. In general, urban areas have a population concentration of at least 5,000 persons; however, several areas with urban characteristics having less than 5,000 residents are considered urban.
Brazil	Urban and suburban zones of administrative centers of municipios and districts.
Burma	Sum of the population of 301 towns in 1973.
Canada	Incorporated cities, towns, and villages of 1,000 or more inhabitants and their urbanized fringes; unincorporated places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, having a population density of at least 1,000 per square mile or 390 per square kilometer, and their urbanized fringes.
Chile	Population centers which have definite urban characteristics contributed by the presence of certain public and municipal services.
China*	Definition not available.
Colombia	Localities with 1,500 or more inhabitants.
Czechoslovakia	Large towns, usually of 5,000 or more inhabitants, having a density of more than 100 persons per hectare of built-up area and having other specified "urban" services and faculities; small towns and agglomerated communities, usually of at least 2,000 or more inhabitants, having a density of more than 75 persons per hectare of built-up area, and no more than 15 percent of the total population active in agriculture, and having other specified "urban" services and facilities (or ready access to such services and facilities).
Egypt	Governorates of Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, Ismailia and Suez, frontier governorates and Capitals of other governorates as well as district capitals (Markaz).
Ethiopia	Localities of 2,000 or more inhabitants.
France	Communes containing an agglomeration of more than 2,000 inhabitants living in contiguous houses or with not more than 200 metres between houses, also communes of which the major portion of the population is part of a multi-communal agglomeration of this nature.
German Democratic Republic	Communities with 2,000 or more inhabitants.
Ghana	Nuclear settlements with a population of 5,000 or more.
Hungary	Budapest and all legally designated towns.
India	Places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment, or notified town areas; also, all other places which satisified the following criteria: (a) a minimum population of 5,000, (b) a minimum of three-quarters of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural activities, and (c) a density of at least 400 persons per square kilometer. The census directors were given discretion, in

*Excluding Taiwan.

URBAN—Continued

Country	Definition
India—Continued	consultation with the state government, to include some places that did not meet the above criteria but had other distinct "urban characteristics" and to exclude some places which may have met the criteria but did not have "urban characteristics."
Indonesia	Municipalities, Kabupaten capitals, and other places with urban characteristics as judged by census and local government officials. Municipalities are administratively delimited; all other urban areas consist of several adjoining village complexes (desa).
Iran	All Shahrestan (district administrative) centers, regardless of size, and all places with a population of 5,000 or more inhabitants.
Iraq	Areas within the boundaries of Municipality Councils (in 1965).
Japan	Cities (shi) having 50,000 or more inhabitants with 60 percent or more of the houses located in the main built-up areas and 60 percent or more of the population (including their dependents) engaged in manufacturing, trade, or other urban type of business. Alternatively, a shi having urban facilities and conditions as defined by the prefectural order is considered as urban.
Kenya	1979—Towns which have more than 2,000 inhabitants. 1979—Definition not available.
Korea, Republic of	All cities. A city is defined as "an administratively defined shi area with a population of 50,000 or over."
Malaysia	Gazetted areas with a population of 10,000 or more. A gazetted town is any town which has a local administrative unit such as a municipality, town board, town council, or local council, and which has defined boundaries.
Morocco	Municipalities, autonomous centers, and other centers.
Mozambique	Municipalities which have a population of 2,000 or more inhabitants residing in permanent dwellings.
Nepal	Town panchayats—population centers of 5,000 persons or more having some urban characteristics such as a high school, college, government offices, courts, large market areas, communication facilities, mills, or factories.
Netherlands	Urban: Municipalities with a population of 2,000 and more inhabitants. Semi-urban: Municipalities with a population of fewer than 2,000 but with not more than 20 percent of their economically active male population engaged in agriculture, and specific residential municipalities of commuters.
Nigeria	Agglomerations with 20,000 or more inhabitants.
Pakistan	Those areas 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.
Peru	Population centers with 100 or more occupied dwellings.
Philippines	Cities and municipalities having a population density of 1,000 or more persons per square kilometer. Central districts of municipalities and cities having a population density of 500 or more persons per square kilometer. Central districts regardless of population density having the following: network of

URBAN—Continued Country	Definition
Philippines—Continued	streets; six or more commercial or recreational establishments and some amenities, e.g. town hall, church, public plaza, market place, school, hospital, etc. Barangays conforming to the conditions listed above and having 1,000 or more inhabitants whose occupation is neither farming nor fishing.
Poland	Towns and settlements of urban type, e.g., workers' settlements, fishermen's settlements, health resorts.
Romania	Municipalities, towns, and suburban communes.
Spain	Municipalities with 10,000 or more inhabitants.
South Africa	Cities and towns with some form of local management and areas of an urban nature, i.e. areas with urban amenities (water, electricity, etc.), but without some form of local management.
Soviet Union	Cities are urban-type localities, officially designated as such by each of the constituent Republics, usually according to the criteria of number of inhabitants and predominance of agricultural or number of nonagricultural workers and their families.
Sri Lanka	Local government units upon which the status of a municipal, urban, or town council had been conferred.
Sudan	Localities of administrative and/or commercial importance or with a population of 5,000 or more inhabitants.
Taiwan	All cities, urban townships, and Taipei Municipality.
Tanzania	1973—16 gazetted townships; 15 in Tanganyika and 1 in Zanzibar. 1978—Definition not available.
Thailand	Municipal areas: Nakhon (cities) of at least 50,000 persons with a density of at least 3,000 persons per square kilometer and sufficient tax revenues to execute municipal affairs, Muang (towns) of at least 10,000 persons with a density of at least 3,000 persons per square kilometer or where an administrative seat is located and revenues supply sufficient tax to execute municipal affairs, and Tambon (communes) established as deemed appropriate without regard to size.
Turkey	Cities within the municipal boundaries of administrative centers of provinces and districts.
Uganda	All towns and trading centers with 100 or more inhabitants.
United Kingdom	England and Wales—Areas classified as urban for local government purposes, that is, county boroughs, municipal boroughs, and urban districts. Northern Ireland—Administrative county boroughs and urban districts.
United States	Urbanized areas or places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, outside urbanized areas.
Venezuela	Localities of 2,500 or more habitantes.
Yugoslavia	Localities of 15,000 or more inhabitants; localities of 5,000-14,999 inhabitants, at least 30 percent of whom are not engaged in agriculture; localities of 3,000-4,999 inhabitants, at least 70 percent of whom are not engaged in agriculture; and localities of 2,000-2,999 inhabitants, at least 80 percent of whom are not engaged in agriculture.
Zaire	Agglomerations of 2,000 or more inhabitants where the predominant economic activity is of the nonagricultural type and also mixed agglomerations which are considered urban because of their type of economic activity but are actually rural in size.

current population reports

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