

ANNEX

A COMPLETE TABLE OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE LIFE,
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC, MALES, 1960

An example of a complete table of economically active life by single years of age is given in table A, referring to the male population of the United Arab Republic in 1960. The table has been derived from the statistics of population and labour force as enumerated in the 1960 census a/ and an official life table for the population of the country as of the same date. b/

Definition and derivation of functions

Column (1) Years of age. The functions in columns (3), (4), (5), (12), (13) and (14) refer to exact ages at each birthday (x) while those in the rest of the columns refer to age intervals (x to x + 1).

Column (2) w_x : Activity rate, or percentage of population in the labour force. The 1960 census gives the data in age groups as follows:

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Activity rate</u>	<u>Age group</u>	<u>Activity rate</u>
10-14	28.4	45-49	97.7
15-19	68.4	50-54	96.3
20-24	86.6	55-59	94.5
25-29	96.0	60-64	85.2
30-34	97.7	65-69	74.3
35-39	98.1	70-74	63.5
40-44	97.9	75 and over	52.9

Although data were collected in the census for children of less than twelve years old, the age twelve has been chosen to start the table because employment of children below that age is legally prohibited.

Activity rates calculated for the above-mentioned age groups were taken as central values for these age groups, interpolated by single years of age and extrapolated beyond the age of seventy-five, minor changes being introduced in the central values for the sake of smoothness. Several mathematical formulae for interpolation and extrapolation were attempted, but they did not give satisfactory results. A free-hand curve fitting was therefore adopted.

a/ United Arab Republic, 1960 Population Census (Cairo, 1963), table 35, p. 225. The following categories are excluded from the calculations: aliens (143,312 persons), nomads (101,225 persons) and "not stated" cases (12,890 persons).

b/ United Arab Republic, Statistical Committee, Population Trends in the United Arab Republic (Cairo, 1960), pp. 42-44. On the reliability of mortality measures used in the 1960 life table, see M. El Badry, "Population growth in the Arab countries of the Middle East", Demography (Chicago), vol. 2, 1965.

Column (3) l_x : The number of males who would survive to the exact age indicated from a cohort of 100,000 males born alive, subject throughout life to the mortality rates given by the 1960 life table.

Column (4) lw_x : The number of survivors of 100,000 males born alive expected to be in the labour force at each exact year of age (or birthday) subject to the activity rates given in column (2). lw_x values may be computed directly by multiplying activity rates by the corresponding values of survivors, that is,

$$lw_x = l_x \cdot w_x$$

provided that w_x values are computed at exact age x . Since the w_x values used in the present example are central values, lw_x values were computed as follows:

$$lw_x = 1/2 (Lw_{x-1} + Lw_x)$$

that is, by direct interpolation from the Lw_x function, on the assumption of an even distribution of labour force accessions and separations in successive years.

Column (5) lw_x^* : The number of male survivors at each exact age who would hypothetically be in the labour force if the activity rate at each age under thirty-seven years were the same as at age thirty-seven. Therefore,

$$lw_x^* = 1/2 (Lw_{x-1}^* + Lw_x^*)$$

where Lw_x^* values are based on the maximal activity rate (see note on column (8)). This function is required in calculating average number of remaining active years per active survivor at ages under thirty-seven years (column 14), in order to eliminate the effects of accessions to the active population. (See chapter II, section D.)

Column (6) L_x : The male stationary population or the number who would be living in the successive age intervals in a population replenished annually by a constant number of 100,000 male births and subject to the prevailing mortality rates. L_x values were computed by linear interpolation between the corresponding values of l_x functions, on the assumption of an even distribution of deaths within each year of age, as follows:

$$L_x = 1/2 (l_x + l_{x+1})$$

Column (7) Lw_x : The number of males in the stationary population expected to be in the labour force at each age in the life span, in other words, the stationary labour force, under the prevailing conditions of activity rates, that is:

$$Lw_x = L_x \cdot w_x$$

Column (8) Lw_x^* : The number of males in the stationary population who would hypothetically be active if the activity rate at each age under thirty-seven years were the same as at age thirty-seven, that is:

$$Lw_x^* = L_x \cdot w_{37}$$

Column (9) T_x : The total number of man-years of life remaining at the given year of age and in all following years, for males alive at the exact year of age. It may be expressed as follows:

$$T_{x_i} = \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} (L_x)$$

Column (10) Tw_x : The total number of man-years in the labour force remaining in the given year and all later years for males in the labour force at the exact year of age, computed from the values of the Lw_x function as follows:

$$Tw_{x_i} = \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} (Lw_x)$$

Column (11) Tw_x^* : These are the hypothetical values of the total man-years in the labour force which correspond to the hypothetical Lw_x^* values for ages under thirty-seven which may be expressed as follows:

$$Tw_{x_i}^* = \sum_{x=1}^{\infty} (Lw_x^*)$$

Column (12) e_x^o : The average number of years of life remaining at the beginning of the given year of age. It is computed as follows:

$$e_x^o = T_x \div l_x$$

Column (13) ew_x^o : The expectation of active life, that is to say, average number of economically active years for all males surviving at the given age. It is computed, like the e_x^o function, by dividing the cumulated man-years in the labour force in the given year and all succeeding years by the number of survivors at the beginning of the year of age:

$$ew_x^o = Tw_x \div l_x$$

Column (14) ew_x^* : The average remaining number of years of active life for males in the labour force at the given age. This is calculated with reference to the values of Tw_x^* and the hypothetical numbers of active survivors at ages under thirty-seven (lw_x^*) as follows:

$$ew_x^* = Tw_x^* \div lw_x^*$$

For ages thirty-seven and over ew_x^* values are computed as follows:

$$ew_x^* = Tw_x \div lw_x$$

The differences between the corresponding values in columns (13) and (14) are due to the differences between l_x 's and lw_x 's as well as the effects of the assumption of the hypothetical activity rate at younger ages (under thirty-seven). c/

The expectation of inactive life can be computed easily by subtracting ew_x^o from the corresponding e_x^o . Similarly, by subtracting ew_x^* from the corresponding

c/ For discussion of differences between the two measures, see chapter II, section D, and Seymour L. Wolfbein and A.J. Jaffe, "Demographic factors in labor force growth", American Sociological Review (Menasha, Wis.), August 1946.

$^o e_x$, we get the average remaining number of inactive years of life for males in the labour force at any given age.

Column (15) Q_x : Mortality rate for males living in year of age. It is computed as follows:

$$Q_x = \frac{L_x - L_{x+1}}{L_x}$$

that is, in terms of the stationary population rather than the survivors at birthdays as in the computation of probability of dying in the conventional life table. d/

Column (16) A_x : Accession rates to the labour force for males living in each year of age. If it is assumed that activity rates remain constant, the differences between the rates for successive ages at a given time serve as reasonable estimates of the net annual rates of labour force accession or separation between successive ages, after allowing for mortality. Accession rates were computed from the net increments in the stationary labour force per 1,000 persons in the stationary population after allowing for deaths among workers, as follows:

$$A_x = \frac{L_{w_{x+1}} - L_{w_x} + L_{w_x} (Q_x)}{L_x} \quad e/$$

No accessions are shown beyond the age of the peak activity rate because the rates of accessions are derived from the net changes in activity rates.

Column (17) Q_x^s : The separation rates from the labour force due to all causes in a given year of age was computed as a ratio of the difference between stationary labour force in successive years to the labour force of age x:

$$Q_x^s = \frac{L_{w_x} - L_{w_{x+1}}}{L_{w_x}}$$

For ages twelve to thirty-seven, it was assumed that the labour force separations were due solely to death, and therefore:

$$Q_{12-37}^s = Q_{12-37}$$

Column (18) Q_x^d : Separations from the labour force due to death for males in the labour force in the given year of age, assuming that the age-specific death rate for males in the labour force was the same as that for all males of the same age. The Q_x^d function was computed as follows:

$$Q_x^d = \frac{Q_x (2 - Q_x^s)}{(2 - Q_x)}$$

d/ See United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, Tables of Working Life - Length of Working Life for Men (Washington, 1950), Bulletin No. 1001.

e/ A_x may be expressed, equivalently, as: $A_x = (w_{x+1} - w_x) (1 - Q_x^d)$ where Q_x^d is separation rate from the labour force due to death.

Column (19) Q_x^r : Probabilities of separation from the labour force due to retirement (or all causes other than death). Given Q_x^s and Q_x^d , the values of the Q_x^r function were calculated as the difference between the two:

$$Q_x^r = Q_x^s - Q_x^d$$

Patterns of working life

The functions of the table just described illustrate the patterns of working life in the United Arab Republic in 1960. It is useful to compare some of the indices with those of other countries:

(a) The average remaining number of economically active years, ${}^0ew_x^*$ for males at age seventeen, for example, is 45.4 years in the United States of America (1960), f/ 46.5 years in the United Kingdom of Great Britain (1955), g/ 44.8 years in New Zealand (1951), h/ 49.0 years in Japan (1955), i/ 46.0 years in Malaya (1957), j/ and 46.8 years in the United Arab Republic (1960).

(b) Since these countries differ, among other things, in their evaluation of the expectation of life a single index may be used for this comparison, namely the percentage of the expectation of life spent in the labour force. The evaluation of this index for males at age seventeen is 86.8 in the United States of America, 87.7 in the United Kingdom of Great Britain, 83.7 in New Zealand, 92.1 in Japan, 93.1 in Malaya, and 92.9 in the United Arab Republic in the years listed above. The same pattern of the differences in this index among these countries holds not only at age seventeen but also throughout the age span. These results suggest the following proposition: the higher the socio-economic level, the lower will be the percentage of expectation of life spent in economically active status for males in the labour force at given ages, or, conversely, the higher the socio-economic level, the higher will be the percentage of expectation of life spent in retirement. Roughly speaking, this proposition holds for all countries mentioned above but one. New Zealand apparently deviates.

(c) The differences in the index in the preceding paragraph are due primarily to differences in activity rates. Male activity rates by age have generally a universal pattern, where they rise sharply in the teens and early twenties, approach 100 per cent in the middle adult ages, decline after age fifty, at first gradually and then more rapidly at an advanced age. Differences exist mainly in the youngest and oldest age groups, where developing countries generally have higher activity rates than developed countries. This is true for the countries under consideration. Only New Zealand has the highest activity rates in the young age groups and the lowest at ages above sixty.

f/ Stuart Garfinkle "The lengthening of working life and its implications", Proceedings of the World Population Conference, 1965 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 66.XIII.0), volume IV, pp. 277-282.

g/ United Kingdom of Great Britain, Ministry of Labour, The Length of Working Life of Males in Great Britain (London, 1959).

h/ New Zealand Census and Statistics Department, Table of Working Life, 1951: Male Population (including Maoris) (Wellington, 1955).

i/ Koya Azumi, op. cit.

j/ Swee-Hock Saw, op. cit. p. 432.

(d) Not only do differences in activity rates affect the pattern of the average remaining years of economically active life in different countries, but also they affect all other functions of labour force dynamics included in the table. For example, in developing countries such as Malaya and in the United Arab Republic, the main reason for separation from the labour force is death, throughout the life span, while in developed countries such as the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain, retirement becomes the major factor at advanced ages.

Table A

Complete table of economically active life, United Arab Republic, males, 1960

Year of age	Activity rate	Number living of 100,000 born alive at beginning of year of age			Number living of 100,000 born alive in year of age		
		In the population	In the labour force		In the population	In the labour force	
		$\frac{l_x}{100,000}$	$\frac{l_w}{100,000}$	$\frac{l_w^*}{100,000}$	$\frac{L}{100,000}$	$\frac{Lw}{100,000}$	$\frac{Lw^*}{100,000}$
x	w _x	$\frac{l_x}{100,000}$	$\frac{l_w}{100,000}$	$\frac{l_w^*}{100,000}$	L ^x	Lw ^x	Lw [*]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
12	28.4	76 572	19 399	75 120	76 496	21 725	75 043
13	37.0	76 419	24 986	74 968	76 343	28 247	74 892
14	47.2	76 266	32 104	74 815	76 186	35 960	74 738
15	55.3	76 106	39 001	74 660	76 026	42 042	74 582
16	62.3	75 946	44 654	74 504	75 866	47 265	74 425
17	68.4	75 786	49 523	74 345	75 703	51 781	74 265
18	73.3	75 619	53 573	74 181	75 532	55 365	74 097
19	77.4	75 445	56 845	74 010	75 355	58 325	73 923
20	80.7	75 264	59 494	73 833	75 170	60 662	73 742
21	83.8	75 076	61 747	73 648	74 979	62 832	73 554
22	86.6	74 881	63 796	73 457	74 780	64 759	73 359
23	89.1	74 679	65 603	73 259	74 575	66 446	73 158
24	91.3	74 470	67 170	73 054	74 362	67 893	72 949
25	93.1	74 254	68 460	72 842	74 143	69 027	72 734
26	94.7	74 031	69 513	72 623	73 916	69 998	72 512
27	96.0	73 801	70 367	72 398	73 683	70 736	72 283
28	96.6	73 565	70 842	72 166	73 444	70 947	72 049
29	96.9	73 322	70 936	71 926	73 194	70 925	71 803
30	97.2	73 065	70 907	71 674	72 930	70 888	71 544
31	97.4	72 795	70 828	71 411	72 657	70 768	71 277
32	97.6	72 518	70 704	71 140	72 377	70 640	71 002
33	97.7	72 235	70 535	70 860	72 087	70 429	70 717
34	97.8	71 939	70 318	70 569	71 785	70 206	70 421
35	97.9	71 630	70 087	70 266	71 469	69 968	70 111
36	98.0	71 308	69 843	69 950	71 141	69 718	69 789
37	98.1	70 973	69 622	-	70 799	69 454	-
38	98.0	70 625	69 245	-	70 445	69 036	-
39	97.9	70 265	68 822	-	70 079	68 607	-
40	97.8	69 893	68 386	-	69 698	68 165	-

Table A (continued)

Year of age	Activity rate	Number living of 100,000 born alive at beginning of year of age			Number living of 100,000 born alive in year of age		
		In the population	In the labour force		In the population	In the labour force	
x	w_x	$\frac{1}{w_x}$	$\frac{1}{w_x}$	$\frac{1}{w_x^*}$	L_x	Lw_x	Lw_x^*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
41	97.7	69 502	67 934	-	69 297	67 703	-
42	97.6	69 092	67 463	-	68 875	67 222	-
43	97.5	68 657	66 971	-	68 431	66 720	-
44	97.4	68 204	66 463	-	67 972	66 205	-
45	97.3	67 740	65 940	-	67 496	65 674	-
46	97.2	67 252	65 396	-	66 991	65 117	-
47	97.1	66 734	64 826	-	66 461	64 534	-
48	97.0	66 187	64 232	-	65 906	63 929	-
49	96.9	65 624	63 612	-	65 319	63 294	-
50	96.7	65 014	62 924	-	64 689	62 554	-
51	96.5	64 364	62 164	-	64 013	61 773	-
52	96.3	63 662	61 361	-	63 290	60 948	-
53	96.0	62 917	60 483	-	62 518	60 017	-
54	95.6	62 118	59 497	-	61 690	58 976	-
55	95.2	61 261	58 426	-	60 793	57 875	-
56	94.8	60 324	57 298	-	59 833	56 721	-
57	94.3	59 341	56 094	-	58 819	55 466	-
58	93.3	58 297	54 675	-	57 752	53 883	-
59	91.8	57 207	52 939	-	56 638	51 994	-
60	89.9	56 069	50 933	-	55 475	49 872	-
61	87.5	54 880	48 667	-	54 241	47 461	-
62	85.3	53 601	46 302	-	52 923	45 143	-
63	83.1	52 245	43 983	-	51 532	42 823	-
64	80.9	50 819	41 650	-	50 032	40 476	-
65	78.7	49 244	39 279	-	48 387	38 081	-
66	76.5	47 530	36 874	-	46 622	35 666	-
67	74.3	45 714	34 458	-	44 750	33 249	-
68	72.1	43 785	32 045	-	42 774	30 840	-
69	69.9	41 762	29 647	-	40 706	28 453	-
70	67.7	39 649	27 278	-	38 555	26 102	-

Table A (continued)

Year of age	Activity rate	Number living of 100,000 born alive at beginning of year of age			Number living of 100,000 born alive in year of age		
		In the population	In the labour force		In the population	In the labour force	
x	w_x	$\frac{l}{x}$	$\frac{l}{w_x}$	$\frac{l}{w_x^*}$	L	Lw	Lw*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) ^x	(7) ^x	(8) ^x
71	65.5	37 460	24 953	-	36 342	23 804	-
72	63.3	35 224	22 693	-	34 094	21 582	-
73	61.1	32 963	20 503	-	31 790	19 424	-
74	58.9	30 616	18 376	-	29 419	17 328	-
75	56.7	28 222	16 324	-	27 020	15 320	-
76	54.5	25 817	14 368	-	24 614	13 415	-
77	52.3	23 411	12 514	-	22 203	11 612	-
78	50.1	20 995	10 768	-	19 807	9 923	-
79	47.9	18 618	9 144	-	17 462	8 364	-
80	45.7	16 306	7 655	-	15 196	6 945	-
81	43.4	14 085	6 303	-	13 042	5 660	-
82	41.1	11 998	5 099	-	11 038	4 537	-
83	38.8	10 078	4 054	-	9 201	3 570	-
84	36.4	8 324	3 158	-	7 542	2 745	-
85	34.0	6 759	2 405	-	6 070	2 064	-

Table A (continued)

Year of age	Number of man-years remaining in year of age and later years			Complete expectation of life at beginning of year of age	Expectation of economically active life at beginning of year of age	Average remaining years of active life for survivors in labour force at beginning of year of age
	In the population	In the labour force				
x	T_x	Tw_x	Tw_x^*	e_x^g	e_w^g	e_w^{g*}
(1)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
12	4 200 564	3 542,527	3 853 944	54.9	46.3	51.3
13	4 124 068	3 520,802	3 778 901	54.0	46.1	50.4
14	4 047 725	3 492,555	3 704 009	53.1	45.8	49.5
15	3 971 539	3 456,595	3 629 271	52.2	45.4	48.6
16	3 895 513	3 414 553	3 554 689	51.3	45.0	47.7
17	3 819 647	3 367 288	3 480 264	50.4	44.4	46.8
18	3 743 944	3 315 507	3 405 999	49.5	43.8	45.9
19	3 668 412	3 260 142	3 331 902	48.6	43.2	45.0
20	3 593 057	3 201 817	3 257 979	47.7	42.5	44.1
21	3 517 887	3 141 155	3 184 237	46.9	41.8	43.2
22	3 442 908	3 078 323	3 110 683	46.0	41.1	42.3
23	3 368 128	3 013 564	3 037 324	45.1	40.4	41.5
24	3 293 553	2 947 118	2 964 166	44.2	39.6	40.6
25	3 219 191	2 879 225	2 891 217	43.4	38.8	39.7
26	3 145 048	2 810 198	2 818 483	42.5	38.0	38.8
27	3 071 132	2 740 200	2 745 971	41.6	37.1	37.9
28	2 997 449	2 669 464	2 673 688	40.7	36.3	37.0
29	2 924 005	2 598 517	2 601 639	39.9	35.4	36.2
30	2 850 811	2 527 592	2 529 836	39.0	34.5	35.3
31	2 777 881	2 456 704	2 458 292	38.2	33.7	34.4
32	2 705 224	2 385 936	2 387 015	37.3	32.9	33.6
33	2 632 847	2 315 296	2 316 013	36.4	32.1	32.7
34	2 560 760	2 244 867	2 245 296	35.6	31.2	31.8
35	2 488 975	2 174 661	2 174 875	34.7	30.4	31.0
36	2 417 506	2 104 693	2 104 764	33.9	29.5	30.1
37	2 346 365	2 034 975	-	33.1	28.7	29.2
38	2 275 566	1 965 521	-	32.2	27.8	28.4
39	2 205 121	1 896 485	-	31.4	27.0	27.6
40	2 135 042	1 827 878	-	30.5	26.2	26.7

Table A (continued)

Year of age	Number of man-years remaining in year of age and later years			Complete expectation of life at beginning of year of age	Expectation of economically active life at beginning of year of age	Average remaining years of active life for survivors in labour force at beginning of year of age
	In the population	In the labour force				
x	T_x	Tw_x	Tw_x^*	e_x^o	e_x^{ow}	e_x^{ow*}
(1)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
41	2 065 344	1 759 713	-	29.7	25.3	25.9
42	1 996 047	1 692 010	-	28.9	24.5	25.1
43	1 927 172	1 624 788	-	28.1	23.7	24.3
44	1 858 741	1 558 068	-	27.3	22.8	23.4
45	1 790 769	1 491 863	-	26.4	22.0	22.6
46	1 723 273	1 426 189	-	25.6	21.2	21.8
47	1 656 280	1 361 072	-	24.8	20.4	21.0
48	1 589 819	1 296 538	-	24.0	19.6	20.2
49	1 523 913	1 232 609	-	23.2	18.8	19.4
50	1 458 594	1 169 315	-	22.4	18.0	18.6
51	1 393 905	1 106 761	-	21.7	17.2	17.8
52	1 329 892	1 044 988	-	20.9	16.4	17.0
53	1 266 602	984 040	-	20.1	15.6	16.3
54	1 204 084	924 023	-	19.4	14.9	15.5
55	1 142 394	865 047	-	18.6	14.1	14.8
56	1 081 601	807 172	-	17.9	13.4	14.1
57	1 021 768	750 451	-	17.2	12.6	13.4
58	962 949	694 985	-	16.5	11.9	12.7
59	905 197	641 102	-	15.8	11.2	12.1
60	848 559	589 108	-	15.1	10.5	11.6
61	793 084	539 236	-	14.5	9.8	11.1
62	738 843	491 775	-	13.8	9.2	10.6
63	685 920	446 632	-	13.1	8.5	10.2
64	634 388	403 809	-	12.5	7.9	9.7
65	584 356	363 333	-	11.9	7.4	9.3
66	535 969	325 252	-	11.3	6.8	8.8
67	489 347	289 586	-	10.7	6.3	8.4
68	444 597	256 337	-	10.2	5.9	8.0
69	401 823	225 497	-	9.6	5.4	7.7
70	361 117	197 044	-	9.1	5.0	7.3

Table A (continued)

Year of age	Number of man-years remaining in year of age and later years			Complete expectation of life at beginning of year of age	Expectation of economically active life at beginning of year of age	Average remaining years of active life for survivors in labour force beginning of year of age
	In the population	In the labour force				
x	T_x	Tw_x	Tw_x^*	e_x^o	e_x^{ow}	e_x^{ow*}
(1)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
71	322 562	170 942	-	8.6	4.6	7.0
72	280 622	147 138	-	8.1	4.2	6.5
73	252 126	125 556	-	7.6	3.8	6.1
74	220 336	106 132	-	7.2	3.5	5.8
75	190 917	88 804	-	6.8	3.1	5.4
76	163 897	73 484	-	6.3	2.8	5.1
77	139 283	60 069	-	5.9	2.6	4.8
78	117 080	48 457	-	5.6	2.3	4.5
79	97 273	38 534	-	5.2	2.1	4.2
80	79 811	30 170	-	4.9	1.9	3.9
81	64 615	23 225	-	4.6	1.6	3.7
82	51 573	17 565	-	4.3	1.5	3.4
83	40 535	13 028	-	4.0	1.3	3.2
84	31 334	9 458	-	3.8	1.1	3.0
85	23 792	6 713	-	3.5	1.0	2.8

Table A (continued)

Year of age	Mortality rate per 1,000 living in year of age	Accessions to the labour force per 1,000 living in year of age	Separations from the labour force per 1,000 in the labour force in year of age		
			Total	Due to death	Due to retirement
x (1)	1000 Q_x (15)	1000 A_x (16)	1000 Q_x^S (17)	1000 Q_x^d (18)	1000 Q_x^R (19)
12	2.0	85.8	2.0	2.0	-
13	2.1	101.8	2.1	2.1	-
14	2.1	80.8	2.1	2.1	-
15	2.1	69.9	2.1	2.1	-
16	2.1	60.9	2.1	2.1	-
17	2.3	48.9	2.3	2.3	-
18	2.3	40.9	2.3	2.3	-
19	2.4	32.9	2.4	2.4	-
20	2.5	30.9	2.5	2.5	-
21	2.7	27.9	2.7	2.7	-
22	2.7	24.9	2.7	2.7	-
23	2.9	21.9	2.9	2.9	-
24	2.9	17.9	2.9	2.9	-
25	3.1	15.9	3.1	3.1	-
26	3.2	13.0	3.2	3.2	-
27	3.2	6.0	3.2	3.2	-
28	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.4	-
29	3.6	3.0	3.6	3.6	-
30	3.7	2.0	3.7	3.7	-
31	3.9	2.0	3.9	3.9	-
32	4.0	1.0	4.0	4.0	-
33	4.2	1.0	4.2	4.2	-
34	4.4	1.0	4.4	4.4	-
35	4.6	1.0	4.6	4.6	-
36	4.8	1.0	4.8	4.8	-
37	5.0	-	6.0	5.0	1.0
38	5.2	-	6.2	5.2	1.0
39	5.4	-	6.4	5.4	1.0
40	5.7	-	6.8	5.7	1.0

Table A (Cont.)

Year of age	Mortality rate per 1,000 living in year of age	Accessions to the labour force per 1,000 living in year of age	Separations from the labour force per 1,000 in the labour force in year of age		
			Total	Due to death	Due to retirement
x	1000 Q_x	1000 A_x	1000 Q_x^s	1000 Q_x^d	1000 Q_x^r
(1)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
41	6.1	-	7.1	6.1	1.0
42	6.4	-	7.5	6.4	1.1
43	6.7	-	7.7	6.7	1.0
44	7.0	-	8.0	7.0	1.0
45	7.5	-	8.5	7.5	1.0
46	7.9	-	9.0	7.9	1.1
47	8.4	-	9.4	8.4	1.0
48	8.9	-	9.9	8.9	1.0
49	9.6	-	11.7	9.6	2.1
50	10.4	-	12.5	10.4	2.1
51	11.3	-	13.4	11.3	2.1
52	12.2	-	15.3	12.2	3.1
53	13.2	-	17.3	13.2	4.1
54	14.5	-	18.7	14.5	4.2
55	15.8	-	19.9	15.8	4.1
56	17.0	-	22.1	17.0	5.1
57	18.1	-	28.5	18.0	10.5
58	19.3	-	35.1	19.1	16.0
59	20.5	-	40.8	20.3	20.5
60	22.2	-	48.3	21.9	27.4
61	24.3	-	48.8	23.9	24.9
62	26.3	-	51.4	26.0	25.4
63	29.1	-	54.8	28.7	26.1
64	32.9	-	59.2	32.6	26.6
65	36.5	-	63.4	36.0	27.4
66	40.2	-	67.8	39.6	28.2
67	44.2	-	72.5	43.6	28.9
68	48.4	-	77.4	47.7	29.7
69	52.8	-	82.6	52.0	30.6
70	57.4	-	88.0	56.5	31.5

Table A (continued)

Year of age	Mortality rate per 1,000 living in year of age	Accessions to the labour force per 1,000 living in year of age	Separations from the labour force per 1,000 in the labour force in year of age		
			Total	Due to death	Due to retirement
x	1000 Q_x	1000 A_x	1000 Q_x^s	1000 Q_x^d	1000 Q_x^r
(1)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
71	61.9	-	93.3	60.8	32.5
72	67.6	-	100.0	66.5	33.5
73	74.6	-	107.9	73.3	34.6
74	81.6	-	115.9	80.1	35.8
75	89.1	-	124.3	87.5	36.8
76	98.0	-	134.4	96.1	38.3
77	107.9	-	145.4	105.8	39.6
78	118.4	-	157.1	116.0	41.1
79	129.8	-	169.7	127.0	42.7
80	141.8	-	185.0	138.5	46.5
81	153.7	-	198.4	150.0	48.4
82	166.4	-	213.1	162.2	50.9
83	180.3	-	231.1	175.3	55.8
84	195.0	-	248.5	189.2	59.3
85	210.2	-	266.0	203.6	62.4



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