

I. SOURCES OF DATA*

A f r i c a

Algeria

1969-1971: The life table was constructed by the Population Division, based on age-specific probabilities of dying (${}_nq_x$) from the 1969-1971 multiround demographic survey, as adjusted for 8 per cent omission of deaths by Vallin (1975).

Burundi

1970-1971: The life table was calculated by the Population Division, based on age-specific probabilities of dying (${}_nq_x$) from the 1970-1971 multiround demographic survey. Since only 10-year age groups were available for ages 20 and above, 5-year ${}_nq_x$ values were calculated by the Division by graphical interpolation. The survey covered only rural areas of the country, but approximately 98 per cent of the population was rural (see France, 1974, p. 303).

Cameroon

1958-1965: The life table was based on age-specific probabilities of dying (${}_nq_x$) aggregated from a series of 1958-1965 subnational surveys. The ${}_nq_x$ values were based on direct retrospective questions for ages 5 and over and on indirect questions on children ever born and children surviving for ages under 5 (Institut de formation et de recherche démographique, 1979).

Egypt

1965-1967: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 5 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1965-1967 (United Nations, 1979, table 9, pp. 568-569), and the 1966 sample census population by age and sex (Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, 1980, table 4.4, pp. 4-9). Based on application of death distribution methods, death registration for females was judged to be 15 per cent incomplete; male registration was estimated as complete (United States National Academy of Sciences, 1982, p. 83). The death rates above age 5 were adjusted to be consistent with these completeness estimates. Death rates under age 5 were taken from the maternity history data from the World Fertility Survey for Egypt (Egypt, 1983, table 5.3, p. 52).

* In many cases, in addition to what is indicated in the text, light smoothing of central death rates has been carried out.

1975-1977: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 5 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1975-1977 (United Nations, 1982, table 26, pp. 480-481), and the 1976 census population by age and sex (United Nations, 1980, table 7, pp. 206-207). Based on application of death distribution methods, death registration for females was judged to be 15 per cent incomplete; male registration was estimated as complete (United States National Academy of Sciences, 1982, p. 83). The death rates above age 5 were adjusted to be consistent with these completeness estimates. Death rates under age 5 were taken from the maternity history data from the World Fertility Survey for Egypt (Egypt, 1983, table 5.3, p. 52).

Liberia

1970-1971: The life table was based on age-specific central death rates from the 1970-1971 Population Growth Surveys. For ages 1 and over, deaths were adjusted at the United States Bureau of the Census for underregistration of 14 per cent, for both males and females, based on application of the Chandrasekhar-Deming technique. Infant mortality rates by sex were based on the female infant mortality rate for 1970-1971 and the sex differential of the infant mortality exhibited for the first year of the 1970 Population Growth Survey (see Campbell, 1982).

Mauritius

1961-1963: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 1 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1961-1963 (United Nations, 1979, table 9, pp. 576-577), and the 1962 census population by age and sex (United Nations, 1979, table 3, pp. 216-219). For under 1 year of age, the infant mortality rate was calculated from the 3-year average of registered infant deaths by sex (United Nations, 1979, table 9, pp. 576-577) and registered births by sex (United Nations, 1966, table 22, p. 535).

1971-1973: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 1 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1971-1973 (United Nations, 1979, table 9, pp. 576-577), and the 1972 census population by age and sex (United Nations, 1979, table 3, pp. 216-219). For under 1 year of age, the infant mortality rate was calculated from the 3-year average of registered infant deaths by sex (United Nations, 1979, table 9, pp. 576-577) and registered births by sex (United Nations, 1979, table 5, p. 404).

Morocco

1972: The life table was based on age-specific probabilities of dying (${}_nq_x$). For ages 5 and over, the ${}_nq_x$ values were estimated from the 1972-1973 dual record experimental study. Death registration was adjusted at the United States Bureau of the Census for 30 per cent underregistration by comparing registered deaths to those estimated by

the Chandrasekhar-Deming method (Johnson, 1980, p. 24). Under age 5, the level of mortality was estimated from analysis of the children ever born and children surviving tabulations from 1979-1980 World Fertility Survey (Morocco, 1984, p. 36) and the 1983-1984 Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (unpublished tabulations). The age and sex patterns of mortality were taken from the World Fertility Survey maternity history (Morocco, 1984, p. 39).

Réunion

1961-1962: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 1 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1961-1962 (United Nations, 1979, table 9, pp. 582-585), and the 1961 census population by age and sex (United Nations, 1979, table 3, pp. 220-221). For under 1 year of age, the infant mortality rate was calculated from the 2-year average of registered infant deaths by sex (United Nations, 1979, table 9, p. 582) and registered births by sex (United Nations, 1979, table 5, p. 405). Infant deaths were adjusted for 12 per cent incompleteness due to exclusion from registration of live born infants dying before registration of birth (United States Bureau of the Census, 1983, p. 134).

1967-1968: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 1 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1967-1968 (United Nations, 1979, table 9, pp. 582-585), and the 1967 census population by age and sex (United Nations, 1979, table 3, pp. 220-221). For under 1 year of age, the infant mortality rate was calculated from the 2-year average of registered infant deaths by sex (United Nations, 1979, table 9, p. 582) and registered births by sex (United Nations, 1979, table 5, p. 405). Infant deaths were adjusted for 12 per cent incompleteness due to exclusion from registration of live born infants dying before registration of birth (United States Bureau of the Census, 1983, p. 134).

1970: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 1 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from deaths by age and sex for 1970 (United Nations, 1983, table 13, pp. 336-337), and a population by age and sex calculated by interpolation between the 1967 and 1974 census figures (United Nations, 1979, table 3, pp. 220-221; United Nations, 1981, table 7, pp. 210-211). For under 1 year of age, the infant mortality rate was calculated from the registered infant deaths by sex (United Nations, 1983, table 10, p. 302) and registered births by sex (United Nations, 1983, table 20, p. 468). Infant deaths were adjusted for 12 per cent incompleteness due to exclusion from registration of live born infants dying before registration of birth (United States Bureau of the Census, 1983, p. 134).

Tunisia

1968-1969: The life table was calculated by the Population Division based on age-specific probabilities of dying (${}_nq_x$) from the 1968-1969 multiround Enquête nationale démographique. For ages 1 and above, central death rates were calculated from the survey deaths adjusted for 8 per cent underregistration and the recorded population by age and sex. For under 1 year, the infant mortality rate was calculated from recorded infant deaths and births since both were apparently equally recorded (see United Nations, 1982a, pp. 350-351).

A m e r i c a s

Argentina

1959-1961: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age specific death rates. For ages 1 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1959-1961 (United Nations, 1979, table 9, pp. 648-651) and the 1960 census population by age and sex (United Nations, 1979, table 3, pp. 240-243). For under 1 year of age, the infant mortality rate was calculated from the 3-year average of registered infant deaths by sex (United Nations, 1979, table 9, pp. 648-651) and registered births by sex (United Nations, 1976, table 20, pp. 444-445).

1969-1970: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age specific death rates. For ages 1 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1969-1970 (United Nations, 1979, table 9, pp. 648-651) and the 1970 census population by age and sex (United Nations, 1979, table 3, pp. 240-243) moved to 1 January 1970. For under 1 year of age, the infant mortality rate was calculated from the 3-year average of registered infant deaths by sex (United Nations, 1979, table 9, pp. 648-651) and registered births by sex (United Nations, 1983, table 20, pp. 476-477).

1979: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 1 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1979 (United Nations, 1984a, table 18, pp. 362-363) and the 1980 census population by age and sex (United Nations, 1984a, table 7, pp. 190-191), moved to mid-year 1979. For under 1 year of age, the infant mortality rate was calculated from registered infant deaths by sex (United Nations, 1984a, table 18, pp. 363-363) and registered births (United Nations, 1984a, table 9, pp. 270-271). Since only total registered births were available for 1979, registered births were distributed by sex according to the 1978 figures.

Chile

1959-1961: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 1 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1959-1961 and the 1960 census population by age and sex. Based on application of death distribution methods, death registration was judged to be complete for both females and males. Death rates under age 1 were estimated from registered infant deaths by sex and registered births for the corresponding cohort by sex (see United Nations, 1982a, pp. 286-290).

1969-1971: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 1 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1969-1971 and the 1970 census population. Based on application of death distribution methods, death registration was judged to be complete for both females and males. Death rates under age 1 were estimated from registered infant deaths by sex and registered births for the corresponding cohort by sex (see United Nations, 1982a, pp. 286-290).

Colombia

1963-1965: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age specific death rates. For ages 5 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1963-1965 and the 1964 census population by age and sex. Based on application of death distribution methods, death registration for both females and males was judged to be 13 per cent incomplete (United Nations, 1982a, p. 291). The death rates above age 5 were adjusted to be consistent with these completeness estimates. Death rates under age 5 were taken from the maternity history data from the 1976 World Fertility Survey (Rutstein, 1983, p. 91).

Costa Rica

1962-1964: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 1 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1962-1964 and the 1963 census population by age and sex. Based on application of death distribution methods, and results of the 1963 Matching Survey, death registration for males and females was judged to be 14 per cent incomplete. The death rates above age 1 were adjusted to be consistent with these completeness estimates. Death rates under age 1 were estimated from registered infant deaths adjusted for 17 per cent incompleteness, and registered births (see United Nations, 1982a, pp. 294-296).

1972-1974: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 1 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1972-1974 and the 1973 census population by age and sex. Based on application of death distribution methods, death registration for males and females was judged to be 4 per cent incomplete. The death rates above age 1 were adjusted to be consistent with these completeness estimates. Death rates under age 1 were estimated from registered infant deaths, adjusted for 11 per cent incompleteness, and registered births. See United Nations (1982a, pp. 294-296).

Cuba

1969-1971: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 1 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by

age and sex for 1969-1971 (United Nations, 1979, table 9, pp. 608-611) and the 1970 census population by age and sex (United Nations, 1979, table 3, pp. 230-231). For under 1 year of age, the infant mortality rate was calculated from the 3-year average of registered infant deaths by sex (United Nations, 1979, table 9, pp. 608-611) and registered births by sex (United Nations, 1979, table 5, pp. 410-411).

El Salvador

1970-1972: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 5 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1970-1972 and the 1971 census population by age and sex. Based on application of death distribution methods, death registration for females was judged to be 4 per cent incomplete; male registration was estimated to be 2 per cent incomplete. The death rates above age 5 were adjusted to be consistent with these completeness estimates. Death rates under age 5 were estimated from registered deaths adjusted for 50 per cent incompleteness at age group 0-1 and 46 per cent incompleteness for age group 1-4, and corresponding registered births for the cohorts, adjusted for 7 per cent incompleteness (see United Nations, 1982a, pp. 297-298).

Guadeloupe

1966-1968: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 1 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1966-1968 (United Nations, 1979, table 9, pp. 618-619) and the 1967 census population by age and sex (United Nations, 1979, table 3, pp. 232-233). For under one year of age, the infant mortality rate was calculated from the 3-year average of registered infant deaths by sex (United Nations, 1979, table 9, pp. 618-619) and registered births by sex (United Nations, 1976, table 20, pp. 442-443). Infant deaths were adjusted for 13 per cent incompleteness, due to exclusion from registration of live born infants dying before registration of birth (United States Bureau of the Census, 1983, p. 363).

1981-1983: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 1 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1981-1983 and the 1982 census population by age and sex. For under 1 year of age, the infant mortality rate was calculated from the 3-year average of registered infant deaths and births by sex. All data were available from unpublished tabulations.

Guatemala

1963-1965: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 5 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by

age and sex for 1963-1965 and the 1964 census population. Based on application of death distribution methods, death registration was judged to be 8 per cent incomplete for both females and males. The death rates above age 5 were adjusted to be consistent with these completeness estimates. Death rates under age 5 were estimated from registered infant deaths by sex and registered births for the corresponding cohort by sex. Deaths were adjusted for 15.5 per cent incompleteness for infants and 6 per cent incompleteness for age group 1-4 by comparison of registered rates with those obtained from the analysis of tabulation of children ever born and children surviving from the 1973 census (see United Nations, 1982a, pp. 299-300).

1972-1973: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 5 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1972-1973 and the 1973 census population. Based on application of death distribution methods, death registration was judged to be 2.5 per cent incomplete for females and 3 per cent incomplete for males. The death rates above age 5 were adjusted to be consistent with these completeness estimates. The death rate for age group 1-4 was calculated from registered deaths for the two years, adjusted for 5 per cent incompleteness, and the census population aged 1-4. Infant death rates were estimated from registered infant deaths by sex and registered births for the corresponding cohort by sex. Infant deaths were adjusted for 19 per cent incompleteness. For more information about adjustments for underregistration, see Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía (1978, p. 53).

Guyana

1959-1961: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 1 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1959-1961 and the 1960 census population. Death rates under 1 year of age are estimated from registered infant deaths by sex and registered births for the corresponding cohort by sex (see United Nations, 1982a, pp. 301-303).

1969-1971: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 1 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1969-1971 (United Nations, 1979, table 9, pp. 660-661) and the 1970 census population by age and sex (United Nations, 1979, table 3, pp. 244-245). For under 1 year of age, the infant mortality rate was calculated from the 3-year average of registered infant deaths by sex (United Nations, 1979, table 9, pp. 660-661) and registered births by sex (United Nations, 1976, table 20, pp. 446-447).

Honduras

1960-1962: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 5 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1960-1962 and the 1961 census population. Based on application of death distribution methods, death registration was judged to be 45 per cent incomplete for females and 42 per cent incomplete for males. The death rates above age 5 were adjusted to be consistent with these completeness estimates. Death rates under age 5 were estimated from registered deaths by sex and registered births for the corresponding cohort by sex. Infant deaths were adjusted for 75 per cent incompleteness, and deaths for age group 1-4 for 53 per cent incompleteness by comparing registered rates with those obtained from the analysis of tabulations of children ever born and children surviving from the 1970-1972 National Demographic Survey (see United Nations, 1982a, pp. 304-307).

1973-1975: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 5 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1973-1975 and the 1974 census population. Based on application of death distribution methods, death registration was judged to be 34 per cent incomplete for both females and males. The death rates above age 5 were adjusted to be consistent with these completeness estimates. Death rates under age 5 were estimated from registered deaths by sex and registered births for the corresponding cohort by sex. Infant deaths were adjusted for 75 per cent incompleteness and deaths for age group 1-4 for 53 per cent incompleteness by comparing registered rates with those obtained from the analysis of tabulations of children ever born and children surviving from the 1970-1972 National Demographic Survey (see United Nations, 1982a, pp. 304-307).

Jamaica

1959-1961: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 5 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1959-1961 (United Nations, 1979, table 9, pp. 622-625) and the 1960 census population by age and sex (United Nations, 1979, table 3, pp. 234-235). Death rates under age 5 were interpolated from the maternity history data from the World Fertility Survey (Rutstein, 1983, table A-1, p. 119).

1969-1971: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 5 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1969-1971 (United Nations, 1982, table 25, p. 462) and the 1970 census population by age and sex (United Nations, 1979, table 3, pp. 234-235). Death rates under age 5 were interpolated from the maternity history data from the World Fertility Survey (Rutstein, 1982, table A-1, p. 119).

Martinique

1960-1962: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 1 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1960-1962 (United Nations, 1979, table 9, pp. 624-627) and the 1961 census population by age and sex (United Nations, 1979, table 3, pp. 234-235). For under 1 year of age, the infant mortality rate was calculated from the 3-year average of registered infant deaths by sex (United Nations, 1979, table 9, pp. 624-627) and registered births by sex (United Nations, 1976, table 20, p. 442). Infant deaths were adjusted for 13 per cent incompleteness, due to exclusion from registration of live born infants dying before registration of birth (United States Bureau of the Census, 1983, p. 381).

1966-1968: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 1 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1966-1968 (United Nations, 1979, table 9, pp. 624-627) and the 1967 census population by age and sex (United Nations, 1979, table 3, pp. 234-235). For under 1 year of age, the infant mortality rate was calculated from the 3-year average of registered infant deaths by sex (United Nations, 1979, table 9, pp. 624-627) and registered births by sex (United Nations, 1976, table 20, pp. 442-443). Infant deaths were adjusted for 13 per cent incompleteness, due to exclusion from registration of live born infants dying before registration of birth (United States Bureau of the Census, 1983, p. 381).

1981-1983: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 1 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1981-1983 and the 1982 census population by age and sex. For under 1 year of age, the infant mortality rate was calculated from the 3-year average of registered infant deaths and births by sex. All data were available from unpublished tabulations.

Mexico

1969-1971: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 5 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1969-1971 and the 1970 census population. Based on application of death distribution methods, death registration was judged to be complete for both females and males. Death rates under age 5 were estimated from registered deaths by sex and registered births for the corresponding cohort by sex. Infant deaths were adjusted for 20 per cent incompleteness and deaths in age group 1-4 for 10 per cent incompleteness by comparing registered rates with those obtained from the analysis of tabulations of children ever born and children surviving from the 1976 World Fertility Survey (see United Nations, 1982a, pp. 327-328).

Panama

1960-1970: The life table was estimated by the Population Division based on the 1960 and 1970 censuses, by age and sex (United Nations, 1979, table 3, pp. 236-237) and registered deaths by age and sex for the intercensal period (United Nations, 1979, table 9, pp. 632-633). Based on death distribution methods, death registration above age 1 was adjusted for 1.7 per cent incompleteness for males and 1.5 per cent incompleteness for females. Infant deaths were adjusted for 27 per cent incompleteness (relative to births) for both males and females by comparing registered rates under age 1 with those implied from the tabulations of children ever born/children surviving from the 1976 World Fertility Survey.

1970-1980: The life table was estimated by the Population Division based on the 1970 and 1980 censuses, by age and sex (United Nations, 1979, table 3, pp. 236-237) and registered deaths for the intercensal period (United Nations, 1979, table 9, pp. 632-635; United Nations, 1982, table 26, pp. 494-495; United Nations, 1983, table 13, pp. 340-341; United Nations, 1984a, table 18, pp. 360-361). For 1976, only total deaths were available (United Nations, 1982, table 25, pp. 462-463) which were distributed by age and sex according to the 1975 and 1977 figures. Based on death distribution methods, death registration above age 1 was adjusted for 10.6 per cent incompleteness for males and 8.7 per cent incompleteness for females. Registered infant deaths were adjusted for 27 per cent incompleteness under age 1 (relative to births) by comparing registered rates under age 1 with those implied from the tabulations of children ever born/children surviving from the 1976 World Fertility Survey.

Puerto Rico

1959-1961: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 1 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1959-1961 (United Nations, 1979, table 9, pp. 636-637) and the 1960 census population by age and sex (United Nations, 1979, table 3, pp. 238-239). For under 1 year of age, the infant mortality rate was calculated from the 3-year average of registered infant deaths by sex (United Nations, 1979, table 9, pp. 636-637) and registered births by sex (United Nations, 1976, table 20, pp. 440-445).

1969-1971: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 1 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1969-1971 (United Nations, 1979, table 9, pp. 636-637) and the 1970 census population by age and sex (United Nations, 1979, table 3, pp. 238-239). For under 1 year of age, the infant mortality rate was calculated from the 3-year average of registered infant deaths by sex (United Nations, 1979, table 9, pp. 636-637) and registered births by sex (United Nations, 1983, table 20, pp. 474-475).

1979-1981: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 1 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1979-1981 (unpublished tabulations) and the 1980 census population by age and sex (United Nations, 1983, table 7, pp. 246-247). For under 1 year of age, the infant mortality rate was calculated from the 3-year average of registered infant deaths by sex (unpublished tabulations) and registered births by sex (United Nations, 1983, table 20, pp. 474-475; United Nations, 1984a, table 10, p. 282).

Suriname

1963-1964: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 1 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1963-1964 (United Nations, 1979, table 9, pp. 664-665) and the 1964 census population by age and sex (Suriname, 1967, table A). The infant mortality rate was calculated from registered infant deaths by sex (United Nations, 1979, table 9, pp. 664-665) and registered births by sex (United Nations, 1976, table 20, pp. 446-447) for 1965, since registered births were not available for 1963 and 1964. All data exclude the Indian and Negro populations, which comprised 10 per cent of the population in 1964.

Trinidad and Tobago

1945-1947: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 1 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1945-1947 and the 1946 census population by age and sex. Under 1 year of age, probabilities of dying were calculated from registered births by sex. See United Nations (1982a, pp. 346-349).

1959-1961: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 1 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1959-1961 and the 1960 census population by age and sex. Under 1 year of age, probabilities of dying were calculated from registered births by sex. See United Nations (1982a, pp. 346-349).

1969-1971: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 1 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1969-1971 (United Nations, 1979, table 9, pp. 642-645) and the 1970 census population by age and sex (Trinidad and Tobago, 1983, pp. 8-9). For under 1 year of age, the infant mortality rate was calculated from the 3-year average of registered infant deaths by sex (United Nations, 1979, table 9, pp. 642-645) and registered births by sex (Trinidad and Tobago, 1983, p. 27).

Uruguay

1962-1964: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 1 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1962-1964 (United Nations, 1979, table 9, pp. 664-667) and the 1963 census population by age and sex (United Nations, 1979, table 3, pp. 246-247). For under 1 year of age, the infant mortality rate was calculated from the 3-year average of registered infant deaths by sex (United Nations, 1979, table 9, pp. 664-667) and registered births (United Nations, 1976, table 20, pp. 446-447). Because only total registered births were available for 1962-1964, registered births for 1962-1964 were separated by sex according to the figures for 1969-1971.

1974-1976: The life table was constructed from estimated age-specific death rates (Uruguay, 1979, tables 15-16). For ages 1 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1974-1976 and the 1975 census population by age and sex. For under 1 year of age, the infant mortality rate was calculated from the 3-year average of registered infant deaths by sex and registered births by sex, adjusted for 2 per cent incompleteness.

Venezuela

1970-1972: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 5 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1970-1971 (United Nations, 1979, table 9, pp. 668-669), total deaths for 1972 (United Nations, 1979, table 1, p. 129) and the 1971 census population by age and sex (United Nations, 1979, table 3, pp. 246-247). Based on application of death distribution methods, death registration for females was judged to be 9 per cent incomplete; male registration was estimated as 15 per cent incomplete (Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía, no date). The death rates above age 5 were adjusted to be consistent with these completeness estimates. The infant mortality rates are from the maternity history data from the 1977 World Fertility Survey (Rutstein, 1983, p. 100). The death rates for age group 1-4 was estimated by matching the infant mortality rates, by sex, to the Latin American pattern of the new United Nations Model Life Tables (United Nations, 1982a).

A s i a

Bangladesh

1964-1965: The life table was constructed by the United States Bureau of the Census (Spitler and Kramer, 1982) from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 1 and above, the age-specific death rates were calculated from the Population Growth Estimation Experiment for 1964-1965, which was a dual record survey. The rates included correction for missed events according to the Chandrasekar-Deming method. Based on application of death distribution methods, the Chandrasekar-Deming adjusted deaths were found to overstate true deaths by 21 per cent for males and 8 per cent for females. The death rates over age 1 were deflated to be consistent with these estimates. The infant mortality rate, by sex, was estimated by an analysis of tabulations for children ever born and children surviving from the 1974 Bangladesh Retrospective Survey on Fertility and Mortality.

1981: The life table was calculated by the Population Division based on the 1981 age-specific death rates from the Bangladesh National Sample Vital Registration System (Rabbani and Hossain, 1983). The death rates were adjusted for 28 per cent incompleteness, based on the assumption that completeness of death registration was similar to that of birth registration; birth registration was estimated to be 28 per cent incomplete based on the application of indirect techniques. The resulting level and age pattern of mortality was consistent with the results of the application of the Preston integrated method to the 1974 and 1981 censuses.

Hong Kong

1960-1962: The life table is based on official nq_x values calculated from registered vital events for 1960-62 and the 1961 population census (United Nations, 1982a, pp. 308-311).

1970-1972: The life table is based on official nq_x values calculated from registered vital events for 1970-1972 and the 1971 population census (United Nations, 1982a, pp. 308-311).

1976: The life table is based on official nq_x values calculated from registered vital events for 1976 and the 1976 population census (United Nations, 1982a, pp. 308-311).

1981: The life table is based on official nq_x values calculated from registered vital events for 1981 and the 1981 population census (Hong Kong, 1982).

India

1971-1976: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates taken from results of the Sample Registration Scheme for 1971, 1972-1973 and 1976 (Bhat, Preston and

Dyson, 1984, pp. 72-73). For ages 5 and above, the death rates were adjusted for incompleteness of death registration. Based on the application of death distribution methods, death registration for females was judged to be 13 per cent incomplete; male registration was estimated as 7 per cent incomplete (Bhat, Preston and Dyson, 1984, p. 75). Death rates under age 5 were not adjusted, because they appear complete.

Iran

1973-1976: The life table was constructed by the Population Division based on age-specific death rates from the Iranian Population Growth Survey. The reported rates contain adjustments for incompleteness based on Chandrasekhar-Deming matching of a subsample of the survey population (see United Nations, 1982a, pp. 315-316).

Israel

1960-1962: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 1 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1960-1962 (Israel, 1974, tables 99 and 100, pp. 127-128) and the 1961 census population by age and sex (United Nations, 1979, table 3, pp. 250-251). For under 1 year of age, the infant mortality rate was calculated from the 3-year average of registered infant deaths and registered births by sex (Israel, 1974, tables 99 and 100, pp. 127-128).

1971-1973: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 1 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1971-1973 (Israel, 1974, tables 99 and 100, pp. 127-128; Israel, 1978, table 100, pp. 132-133) and the 1972 census population by age and sex (United Nations, 1979, table 3, pp. 250-251). For under 1 year of age, the infant mortality rate was calculated from the 3-year average of registered infant deaths and registered births by sex (Israel, 1974, tables 99 and 100, pp. 127-128; Israel, 1978, table 100, pp. 132-133).

Kuwait

1974-1976: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 1 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1974-1976 and the 1975 census population by age and sex. For under 1 year of age, the infant mortality rate was calculated from the 3-year average of registered infant deaths by sex and registered births by sex (see United Nations, 1982a, pp. 323-324).

1979-1981: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 1 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by

age and sex for 1979-1981 (United Nations, 1983, table 13, pp. 346-347; Kuwait, 1984, p. 66) and the 1980 census population by age and sex (United Nations, 1985, table 7, pp. 206-207). For under 1 year of age, the infant mortality rate was calculated from the 3-year average of registered infant deaths by sex (United Nations, 1982, table 13, pp. 346-347; Kuwait, 1984, p. 66) and registered births by sex (United Nations, 1983, table 20, pp. 480-481; United Nations, 1984a, table 10, p. 285).

Malaysia (Peninsular)

1968-1971: The life table was constructed by the United States Bureau of the Census (Finch and Sweetser, 1979) from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 1 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1969-1971 and the 1970 census population by age and sex. The infant mortality rate was calculated from registered infant deaths and registered births. Deaths for all ages were adjusted for 7 per cent underregistration, births for 3.5 per cent underregistration, and the population for 4.7 per cent underenumeration.

Nepal

1974-1976: The life table was calculated based on age-specific probabilities of dying (${}_nq_x$). For ages 5 and over, the ${}_nq_x$ values were estimated by the United States Bureau of the Census from the demographic sample surveys of Nepal for 1974-1975 and 1976 (Kramer, 1979, table 5, p. 8). For ages under 5, figures are from the World Fertility Survey maternity histories for 1968-1976 (Rutstein, 1983, table 10, p. 25).

Pakistan

1962-1965: The life table was calculated based on age-specific probabilities of dying (${}_nq_x$). For ages 5 and over, the ${}_nq_x$ values were estimated by the United States Bureau of the Census from the Population Growth Estimation Experiment for 1962-1965, after adjustment by the Chandrasekar-Deming method (Hobbs, 1980, table 5, p. 11). For ages under 5, figures were interpolated from the maternity histories of the Pakistan World Fertility Survey (Rutstein, 1983, table A-7, p. 67).

1968-1971: The life table was calculated based on age-specific probabilities of dying (${}_nq_x$). For ages 5 and over, the ${}_nq_x$ values were estimated from the 1968, 1969 and 1971 Population Growth Surveys, after adjustment for incompleteness (amount unknown) by Qureishi (1976) using death distribution methods. For ages under 5, figures were interpolated from the maternity histories of the Pakistan World Fertility Survey (Rutstein, 1983, table A-7, p. 67).

Philippines

1969-1971: The life table was constructed at the United Nations Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates (United Nations, 1982a, pp. 332-333). For ages 1 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1969-71 and the 1970 census population by age and sex. Based on application of death distribution methods, death registration for females has been judged to be 29 per cent incomplete; and male registration has been estimated as 25 per cent incomplete. The death rates above age 1 were adjusted to be consistent with these completeness estimates. Death rates under age 1 were calculated from registered infant deaths and registered births for 1969-71 without adjustment as infant death and birth registration were found to be equally recorded.

1974-1976: The life table was constructed by the population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 1 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1974-1976 (United Nations, 1982, pp. 510-511) and the 1975 census population by age and sex (United Nations, 1984, pp. 78-79). Completeness of death registration was assumed to be unchanged since 1969-1971 (see above). The death rates above age 1 were adjusted to be consistent with these completeness estimates. Death rates under age 1 were calculated from registered infant deaths (United Nations, 1982, pp. 510-511) and registered births by sex (United Nations, 1983, pp. 480-481). Registered births and infant deaths were assumed to be equally complete (see above).

Republic of Korea

1971-1975: The life table was calculated based on age-specific probabilities of dying (${}_nq_x$). For ages 5 and over, the ${}_nq_x$ values were calculated from registered deaths (adjusted for incompleteness) and the 1970 and 1975 census age/sex counts. Incompleteness of death registration was estimated as 21 per cent for males and 31 per cent for females (Coale, Cho and Goldman, 1980, p. 27). Under age 5, the level of mortality was estimated from an analysis of tabulations for children ever born and children surviving from the 1974 Korean National Fertility Survey. The age and sex pattern was estimated from the maternity histories from the 1971 Special Demographic Survey (see United Nations, 1982a, pp. 334-335),

Singapore

1956-1958: The life table was constructed by Saw (1970, p. 171) from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 1 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1956-1958 and the 1957 census population by age and sex. For under 1 year of age, the infant mortality rate was calculated from the 3-year average of registered infant deaths by sex and registered births by sex.

1969-1971: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 1 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1969-1971 and the 1970 census population by age and sex. For under 1 year of age, the infant mortality rate was calculated from the 3-year average of registered infant deaths by sex and registered births by sex (see United Nations, 1982a, pp. 336-337).

1979-1981: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 1 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1979-1981 (United Nations, 1982, table 26, pp. 510-511; United Nations, 1983, table 13, pp. 346-347; United Nations, 1984a, table 18, pp. 366-367) and the 1980 census population by age and sex (United Nations, 1982, table 7, pp. 194-195). For under 1 year of age, the infant mortality rate was calculated from the 3-year average of registered infant deaths by sex (United Nations, 1983, table 13, pp. 346-347; United Nations, 1984a, table 18, pp. 366-367) and registered births by sex (United Nations, 1983, table 20, pp. 480-481; United Nations, 1984a, table 10, p. 285).

Sri Lanka

1945-1947: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 5 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1945-1947 and the 1946 census population by age and sex. Deaths were adjusted for 12.4 per cent incompleteness. Under age 5, probabilities of dying were calculated from registered deaths, adjusted for 15.0 per cent incompleteness and registered births for the corresponding cohort, also adjusted for 15.0 per cent incompleteness. Estimates of incompleteness were determined through death distribution methods, special surveys to measure completeness of vital registration, and comparison with estimates from the World Fertility Survey (see United Nations, 1982a, pp. 338-343).

1952-1954: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 5 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1952-1954 and the 1953 census population by age and sex. Deaths were adjusted for 9.5 per cent incompleteness. Under age 5, probabilities of dying were calculated from registered deaths, adjusted for 15.0 per cent incompleteness and registered births for the corresponding cohort, adjusted for 11.9 per cent incompleteness. Estimates of incompleteness were determined through death distribution methods, special surveys to measure completeness of vital registration, and comparison with estimates from the World Fertility Survey. For more information, see United Nations (1982a, pp. 338-343).

1962-1964: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 5 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1962-1964 and the 1963 census population by age and sex. Deaths were adjusted for 5.3 per cent incompleteness. Under age 5, probabilities of dying were calculated from registered deaths, adjusted for 15.0 per cent incompleteness and registered births for the corresponding cohort, adjusted for 4.4 per cent incompleteness. Estimates of incompleteness were determined through death distribution methods, special surveys to measure completeness of vital registration, and comparison with estimates from the World Fertility Survey (see United Nations, 1982a, pp. 338-343).

1970-1972: The life table was constructed by the Population Division from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 5 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1970-1972 and the 1973 census population by age and sex. Deaths were adjusted for 2.0 per cent incompleteness. Under age 5, probabilities of dying were calculated from registered deaths, adjusted for 7.9 per cent incompleteness and registered births for the corresponding cohort, adjusted for 1.3 per cent incompleteness. Estimates of incompleteness were determined through death distribution methods, special surveys to measure completeness of vital registration, and comparison with estimates from the World Fertility Survey (see United Nations, 1982a, pp. 338-343).

Syrian Arab Republic

1976-1978: The life table is based on the 1976-1978 Demographic Follow-up Survey. For ages 5 and over age-specific death rates were adjusted for 15 per cent incompleteness for both males and females, using death distribution methods as applied by Hallack and Hill (1980). Under age 5, death rates were adjusted for 34.4 per cent incompleteness for males and 48.9 per cent for females as estimated by the Population Division by comparing recorded survey rates by sex with those estimates derived from tabulations for children ever born/children surviving from the national fertility survey of 1978.

Thailand

1969-1971: The life table was constructed by the Population Division (United Nations, 1982a, pp. 344-345) from estimated age-specific death rates. For ages 5 and above, age-specific central death rates were calculated from average deaths by age and sex for 1969-1971 and the 1970 census population by age and sex. Based on application of death distribution methods, death registration for females was judged to be 24 per cent incomplete; male registration was estimated as 14 per cent incomplete. The death rates above age 5 were adjusted to be consistent with these completeness estimates. Death rates under age 5 were interpolated by sex from the 1964-1965 and 1974-1975 Surveys of Population Change.