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EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

Category not applicable
Data not available
Magnitude zero	—
Magnitude not zero, but less than half of unit employed	{ 0 0.0
Marked break in series is indicated by a vertical bar	
Provisional	*
United Nations estimate	x
Data tabulated by year of registration rather than occurrence	†
Based on less than specified minimum	◇
Relatively reliable data	roman type
Data of lesser reliability	italics

符号の説明

該当数字なし.....	..
データなし.....	...
皆 無.....	—
皆無ではなく、当該単位の半ばに満たない数.....	{ 0 0.0
系列のなかに顕著な断絶がある場合に、それを示す縦の線.....	
暫 定.....	*
国際連合推定.....	x
発生年次によらず、登録年次により表章されているデータ.....	†
特定の最低値に満たない数値によるもの.....	◇
比較的信頼できるデータ.....	ローマン体
信頼度の劣るデータ.....	イタリック体

INTRODUCTION

The *Demographic Yearbook* is a comprehensive collection of international demographic statistics, prepared by the Statistical Office of the United Nations. The *Demographic Yearbook* 1981, which features natality as a special subject, is the thirty-third in a series published by the United Nations.

Through the co-operation of national statistical services, official demographic statistics are presented for about 220 countries or areas throughout the world. Estimates prepared by the United Nations Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations, have been used in certain instances to supplement official statistics. The use of United Nations estimates has made it possible to present tables giving summary data for all countries or areas of the world using 1981 as a common year of reference.

The tables in the *Yearbook* are presented in two parts, the basic tables followed by the tables devoted to natality, the special topic in this issue. The first part contains tables giving a world summary of basic demographic statistics, followed by tables presenting statistics on the size, distribution and trends in population, infant and maternal mortality, general mortality, nuptiality and divorce. In the second part, summary tables on natality are followed by those presenting natality data by age of mother; by birth order; by age of father and by type of birth, birth-weight and gestational age. Following these are groups of tables on legitimate fertility by age of parents and duration of married life, foetal deaths, legally induced abortion and female population by children ever born and children surviving. Data are presented by urban/rural residence in many of the tables.

Most previous issues have included an article considered to be of particular interest to the users of the *Demographic Yearbook*. Although no such special text is contained in the present issue, it is planned to continue the practice in the future as appropriate.

The Technical Notes on the Statistical Tables are to assist the reader in using the tables. A cumulative index, found at the end of the *Yearbook*, is a guide to the subject matter, by years covered, in all thirty-three issues. The sales numbers of previous issues and a listing of the special topics featured in each issue are shown on page iii.

To commemorate the thirtieth anniversary of the publication of the *Demographic Yearbook*, a special edition entitled the *Demographic Yearbook: Historical Supplement* was issued in 1979. The *Historical Supplement* presents time series on population size, age, sex and urban/rural residence, natality, mortality and nuptiality as well as selected derived measures concerning these components of population change for a 30-year time period, 1948-1978. The first issue of the *Yearbook*, the *Demographic Yearbook* 1948, included many of the same tables showing annual data for the period 1932 to 1947. Therefore, the *Historical Supplement*, in particular when used jointly with the *Demographic Yearbook* 1948, can furnish a wealth of historical international demographic data.

*

* *

The *Demographic Yearbook* is one of a co-ordinated and interrelated set of publications issued by the United Nations and the specialized agencies and designed to supply basic statistical data for demographers, economists, public-health workers and sociologists. Under the co-ordinated plan, the *Demographic Yearbook* is the international source of demographic statistics. Some of the data assembled for it are reprinted in the publications of the World Health Organization—in particular in the *World Health Statistics Annual*—to make them more readily accessible to the medical and public-health professions. In addition, the World Health Organization publishes annually compilations of deaths by cause, age and sex, detailed statistics on selected causes of death, information on cases of deaths from notifiable diseases and other data of medical interest, which supplement the *Demographic Yearbook* tables. Both the *Demographic Yearbook* and the World Health Organization publications should be used when detailed figures on the full range of internationally assembled statistics on these subjects are required.

序 言

この「世界人口年鑑」は、国連統計部が作成した国際人口統計の集成である。「人口年鑑1981年版」は出産を特別項目として特集したもので、国連が刊行してきたシリーズの第33集にあたる。

各国の統計関係の機関の協力をえて、世界中の220以上の国あるいは地域についての公式の人口統計が示されている。国連経済・社会局人口部によって作成された推計値は、公式統計の補足のために使用されており、国連推計値の利用によって、1981年を共通の参照年次として世界のすべての国あるいは地域についての統計を要約した表を示すことが可能となっている。

本年鑑の表は、基礎統計表と本年版の特別項目である出産に関する表の2部に分けて示されている。第1部には、基礎的人口統計の世界摘要を示す諸表と、それに続いて人口規模、人口分布、人口数の変化、乳児死亡と母性死亡率、死亡全般、結婚と離婚等に関する統計を示す表が含まれている。第2部では、まず出産に関する摘要表と、それに続いて母の年齢別、出生順位別、父の年齢別、出生のタイプ別、出生児の体重別、妊娠期間別の出生に関する統計表が掲げられ、ついで両親の年齢別嫡出児の出生数、結婚持続期間別の出生児数、胎児死亡数、人工妊娠中絶届出数、既往出生児数別女子人口数などの表が続いている。また本版を通じて多くの表は都市・農村別に示されている。

これまでのほとんどの版では、人口年鑑の利用者が特に関心をもつと思われる部分について解説文ははぶかれているが、将来必要なときには、解説文を掲げることを行こうと考えられている。

統計表の専門的説明は読者が表を利用し易くするためのものである。本版の末尾にある索引は、全33版において取り扱われた項目をすべてカバーしている。iii ページにはこれまでの版の販売番号と各版の特別項目とについて記してある。

「世界人口年鑑」出版30周年を記念して、「三十年間の人口統計・1948-1978年」が発刊された。この記念号は、1948-1978年の30年間についての人口規模、性・年齢別・農村別人口、出生力、死亡、結婚に関する統計とそれらに関連する各種指標を記載したものである。人口年鑑の最初の発行は1948年であるが、そこには、この記念号に載せられているのと同じ統計1932-1947年の分が掲げられている。したがって、記念号が1948年版と併用されることによって、豊富な人口データを歴史的に追うことができる。

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「世界人口年鑑」は、国際連合および専門機関によって発行された一連の総合的、相互関連の公刊物のひとつであって、人口学者、経済学者、公衆衛生従事者および社会学者に対し基礎的な統計データを提供することを目的としたものである。総合的計画の下に作製された「人口年鑑」は、人口統計の国際的源泉である。ここに収集されているデータの一部のものは世界保健機構（WHO）の公刊物、特に「世界保健統計年報」に再録されており、医学および公衆衛生の専門家の人々の利用の便をはかっている。さらに、世界保健機構は毎年死因別、男女・年齢別死亡数、特定死因についての詳細な統計、届出の義務のある疾病による死亡件数についての情報およびその他医学上関心のあるデータを発表しており、それらは「人口年鑑」の諸表を補足するものである。これらの主題について収集された国際的統計の全範囲についての詳細な数値が必要な場合には、「人口年鑑」および世界保健機構の公刊物の両者を利用すべきである。

TECHNICAL NOTES ON THE STATISTICAL TABLES

1. GENERAL REMARKS

1.1 Arrangement of Technical Notes

These Technical Notes are designed to give the reader relevant information for using the statistical tables. Information pertaining to the *Yearbook* in general is presented in sections dealing with various geographical aspects and population and vital statistics data. The following section which refers to individual tables includes a description of the variables, remarks on the reliability of the data, limitations, coverage and information on the presentation of earlier data. When appropriate details on computation of rates, ratios or percentages are presented.

1.2 Arrangement of tables

The tables are grouped in two parts: the general tables and the special topic tables, which in this particular issue deal with mortality statistics. In each group, tables are arranged according to subject matter and are shown in the table of contents under the appropriate subheadings. Since the numbering of the tables does not correspond exactly to those in previous issues, the reader is advised to use the index which appears at the end of this book to find data in earlier issues.

1.3 Source of data

The statistics presented in the *Demographic Yearbook* are official data unless otherwise indicated. The primary

source of data for the *Yearbook* is a set of questionnaires sent annually and monthly to about 220 national statistical services and other appropriate government offices. Data forwarded on these questionnaires are supplemented, to the extent possible, by data taken from official national publications and by correspondence with the national statistical services. In the interest of comparability, rates, ratios and percentages have been calculated in the Statistical Office of the United Nations, except for the life table functions and a few exceptions in the rate tables, which have been appropriately noted. The methods used by the Statistical Office to calculate these rates and ratios are described in the Technical Notes for each table. The populations used for these computations are those published in this or previous issues of the *Yearbook*.

In cases when data in this issue of the *Demographic Yearbook* differ from those published in earlier issues of the *Demographic Yearbook* or related publications, statistics in this issue may be assumed to reflect revisions received in the Statistical Office of the United Nations by 31 March 1982. It should be noted that, in particular data shown as provisional are subject to further revision.

1.4 Changes appearing in this issue

1.4.1 Presentation of data

Information regarding recent name changes for various countries or areas are shown in section 2.3.2.

2. GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS

2.1 Coverage

Geographical coverage in the tables of this *Yearbook* is as comprehensive as possible. Data are shown for as many individual countries or areas as provide them. Table 3 is the most comprehensive in geographical coverage, presenting data on population and surface area for every country or area with a population of at least 50 persons. Not all of these countries or areas appear in subsequent tables. In many cases the data required for a particular table are not available. In general, the more detailed the data required for any table, the fewer the number of countries or areas that can provide them.

In addition, with the exception of three tables, rates and ratios are presented only for countries or areas reporting at least a minimum number of relevant events.

The minimums are explained in the Technical Notes for the individual tables. The three exceptions, in which rates for countries or areas are shown regardless of the number of events on which they were based, are tables 4, 12, and 21, presenting a summary of vital statistics rates, crude death rates, and crude birth rates, respectively.

Except for summary data shown for the world and by macro regions and regions in tables 1 and 2, all data are presented on the national level. In some cases when these have not been available, sub-national statistics, those for particular ethnic groups or for certain geographical segments of a country or area, have been shown and foot-noted accordingly. These data are not presented as representative of national-level statistics but as an index of the availability of statistics.

2.2 Territorial composition

In so far as possible, all data, including time series data, relate to the territory within 1981 boundaries. Exceptions to this are foot-noted in individual tables. Additionally, in table 3, recent changes and other relevant clarifications are elaborated.

Data relating to the People's Republic of China generally include those for Taiwan Province in the field of statistics relating to population, surface area, natural resources, natural conditions such as climate, etc. In other fields of statistics, they do not include Taiwan Province unless otherwise stated. Therefore in this publication, the data published under the heading "China" include those for Taiwan Province.

2.3 Nomenclature

Because of space limitations, the country or area names listed in the tables are generally the commonly employed short titles in use in the United Nations as of 31 March 1982,¹ the full titles being used only when a short form is not available. However, the following full titles are used in table 3: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

2.3.1 Order of presentation

Countries or areas are listed in English alphabetical order within the following continents: Africa, North America, South America, Asia, Europe, Oceania and the USSR.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication were adopted solely for the purpose of providing a convenient geographical basis for the accompanying statistical series. The same qualification applies to all notes and explanations concerning the geographical units for which data are presented.

2.3.2 Recent name changes

The following change in country name appears for the first time in this issue of the *Yearbook*:

¹ For a listing of the majority of these, see "Names of Countries and Adjectives of Nationality" (United Nations document ST/CS/SER.F/317 and Corr. 1-2).

Former Listing

Antigua
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla

Current Listing

Antigua and Barbuda
St. Kitts-Nevis

2.4 Surface Area Data

Surface area data, shown in tables 1 and 3, represent the total surface area, comprising land area and inland waters (assumed to consist of major rivers and lakes) and excluding only polar regions and uninhabited islands. The surface area given is the most recent estimate available. All are presented in square kilometres, a conversion factor of 2.589988 having been applied to surface areas originally reported in square miles.

2.4.1 Comparability over time

Comparability over time in surface area estimates for any given country or area may be affected by improved surface area estimates, increases in actual land surface by reclamation, boundary changes, changes in the concept of "land surface area" used or a change in the unit of measurement used. In most cases it was possible to ascertain the reason for a revision but, failing this, the latest figures have nevertheless generally been accepted as correct and substituted for those previously on file. Some slight changes in surface area figures from those previously published are also due to the use of the factor given above (2.589988), which was adopted by the Statistical Office of the United Nations in 1965, replacing the factor of 2.589998 previously used.

2.4.2 International comparability

Lack of international comparability between surface area estimates arises primarily from differences in definition. In particular, there is considerable variation in the treatment of coastal bays, inlets and gulfs, rivers and lakes. International comparability is also impaired by the variation in methods employed to estimate surface area. These range from surveys based on modern scientific methods to conjectures based on diverse types of information. Some estimates are recent while others may not be. Since neither the exact method of determining the surface area nor the precise definition of its composition and time reference is known for all countries or areas, the estimates in table 3 should not be considered strictly comparable from one country or area to another.

3. POPULATION

Population statistics, that is, those pertaining to the size, geographical distribution and demographic characteristics of the population, are presented in a number of tables of the *Demographic Yearbook*.

Data for countries or areas include population census figures, estimates based on results of sample surveys (in the absence of a census), postcensal or intercensal estimates and those derived from continuous population registers. In the present issue of the *Yearbook*, the latest available census figure of the total population of each country or area and mid-year estimates for 1975 and 1981 are presented in table 3. Mid-year estimates of total population for 10 years are shown in table 5 and mid-year estimates of urban and total population by sex for 10 years are shown in table 6. The latest available data on population by age, sex and urban/rural residence are given in table 7. The latest available figures on the population of capital cities and of cities of 100 000 and more inhabitants are presented in table 8.

Summary estimates of the mid-year population of the world, macro regions and regions for selected years and of its age and sex distribution in 1981 are set forth in tables 1 and 2, respectively.

The statistics on total population, population by age, sex and urban/rural distribution are used in the calculation of rates in the *Yearbook*. Vital rates by age and sex were calculated using data which appear in table 7 in this issue or the corresponding tables of previous issues of the *Demographic Yearbook*.

3.1 Sources of variation of data

The comparability of data is affected by several factors, including (1) the definition of the total population, (2) the definitions used to classify the population into its urban/rural components, (3) difficulties relating to age reporting, (4) the extent of over-enumeration or under-enumeration in the most recent census or other source of bench-mark population statistics and (5) the quality of population estimates. These five factors will be discussed in some detail in sections 3.1.1 to 3.2.4 below. Other relevant problems are discussed in the Technical Notes to the individual tables. Readers interested in more detail, relating in particular to the basic concepts of population size, distribution and characteristics as elaborated by the United Nations, should consult the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*.²

3.1.1 Total population

The most important impediment to comparability of total populations is the difference between *de facto* and *de jure* population. A *de facto* population should include all persons physically present in the country or area at the reference date. The *de jure* population, by contrast, should include all usual residents of the given country or area, whether or not they were physically present there

at the reference date. By definition, therefore, a *de facto* total and a *de jure* total are not entirely comparable.

Comparability of even two ostensibly *de facto* totals or of two ostensibly *de jure* totals is often affected by the fact that, simple as the two concepts appear, strict conformity to either of them is rare. To give a few examples, some so-called *de facto* counts do not include foreign military, naval and diplomatic personnel present in the country or area on official duty, and their accompanying family members and servants; some do not include foreign visitors in transit through the country or area or transients on ships in harbour. On the other hand, they may include such persons as merchant seamen and fishermen who are out of the country or area working at their trade.

The *de jure* population figure presents even more opportunity for lack of comparability because it depends in the first place on the concept of a "usual resident", which varies from one country or area to another and is, in any case, difficult to apply consistently in a census or survey enumeration. For example, civilian aliens temporarily in a country or area as short-term workers may officially be considered residents after a stay of a specified period of time or they may be considered as non-residents throughout the duration of their stay; at the same time, the same persons may be officially considered as residents or non-residents of the country or area from which they came, depending on the duration and/or purpose of their absence. Furthermore, regardless of the official treatment, individual respondents may apply their own interpretation of residence in responding to the inquiry. In addition, there may be considerable differences in the accuracy with which countries or areas are informed about the number of their residents temporarily out of the country or area.

So far as possible, the population statistics presented in the tables of the *Yearbook* are *de facto*. Figures not otherwise qualified may, therefore, be assumed to have been reported by countries or areas as *de facto*. Those reported as *de jure* are identified as such. In an effort to overcome, to the extent possible, the effect of the lack of strict conformity to either the *de facto* or the *de jure* concept given above, significant exceptions are foot-noted when they are known. It should be remembered, however, that the necessary detailed information has not been available in many cases. It cannot, therefore, be assumed that figures not thus qualified reflect strict *de facto* or *de jure* definitions.

A possible source of variation within the statistics of a single country or area may arise from the fact that some countries or areas collect information on both the *de facto* and the *de jure* population in, for example, a census, but prepare detailed tabulations for only the *de jure* population. Hence, even though the total population shown in table 3 is *de facto*, the figures shown in the tables presenting various characteristics of the population, for example, urban/rural distribution, age and sex, may be *de jure*. These *de jure* figures are foot-noted when known.

² United Nations publication, Sales No. E.80.XVII.8.

3.1.2 Urban/rural classification

International comparability of urban/rural distributions is seriously impaired by the wide variation among national definitions of the concept of "urban". The definitions used by individual countries or areas are shown at the end of table 6, and their implications are discussed in the Technical Notes for that table.

3.1.3 Age distribution

The classification of population by age is a core element of most analysis, estimation and projection of population statistics. Unfortunately, age data are subject to a number of sources of error and non-comparability. Accordingly, the reliability of age data should be of concern to nearly all users of these statistics.

3.1.3.1 Collection and compilation of age data

Age is the estimated or calculated interval of time between the date of birth and the date of the census, expressed in completed solar years.³ There are two methods of collecting age data. The first is to obtain the date of birth for each member of the population in a census or survey and then to calculate the completed age of the individual by subtracting the date of birth from the date of enumeration.⁴ The second method is to record the individual's completed age at the time of the census, that is to say, age at last birthday. There is some evidence that the former method produces more precise data, but in many countries or areas, socially and culturally, birth dates are not recognized.

The recommended method is to calculate age at last birthday by subtracting the exact date of birth from the date of the census. Some places, however, do not use this method but instead calculate the difference between the year of birth and the year of the census. Classifications of this type are foot-noted whenever possible. They can be identified to a certain extent by a smaller than expected population under one year of age. However, an irregular number of births from one year to the next or age selective omission of infants may obscure the expected population under one year of age.

3.1.3.2 Errors in age data

Errors in age data may be due to a variety of causes, including ignorance of correct age; reporting years of age in terms of a calendar concept other than completed solar years since birth;⁵ carelessness in reporting and recording age; a general tendency to state age in figures

ending in certain digits (such as zero, two, five and eight); a tendency to exaggerate length of life at advanced ages; possibly subconscious aversion to certain numbers and wilful misrepresentations arising from motives of an economic, social, political or purely personal character. These reasons for errors in reported age data are common to most investigations of age and to most countries or areas, and they may impair comparability to a marked degree.

As a result of the above-mentioned difficulties, the age-sex distribution of population in many countries or areas shows irregularities which may be summarized as follows: (1) a deficiency in number of infants and young children, (2) a concentration at ages ending with zero and five (that is, 5, 10, 15, 20...), (3) a preference for even ages (for example, 10, 12, 14...) over odd ages (for example, 11, 13, 15...), (4) unexpectedly large differences between the frequency of males and females at certain ages, and (5) unaccountably large differences between the frequencies in adjacent age groups. Comparison of identical age-sex cohorts from successive censuses, as well as study of the age-sex composition of each census, may reveal these and other inconsistencies, some of which in varying degree are characteristic of even the most modern censuses.

3.1.3.3 Evaluation of accuracy

To measure the accuracy of data by age on the evidence of irregularities in 5-year groups, an index was devised for presentation in the *Demographic Yearbook 1949-1950*.⁶ Although this index was sensitive to various sources of inaccuracy in the data, it could also be affected considerably by real fluctuations in past demographic processes. It could not, therefore, be applied indiscriminately to all types of statistics, unless certain adjustments were made and caution used in the interpretation of results.

The publication of population statistics by single years of age in the *Demographic Yearbook 1955* made it possible to apply a simple, yet highly sensitive, index known as Whipple's Index, or the Index of Concentration,⁷ the interpretation of which is relatively free from consideration of factors not connected with the accuracy of age reporting. More refined methods for the measurement of accuracy of distributions by single year of age have been devised, but this particular index was selected for presentation in the *Demographic Yearbook* on the basis of its simplicity and the wide use it has already found in other sources.

³ In this index, differences were scored from expected values of ratios between numbers of either sex in the same age group, and numbers of the same sex in adjoining age groups. In compounding the score, allowance had to be made for certain factors such as the effects of past fluctuations in birth rates, of heavy war casualties, and of the smallness of the population itself. A detailed description of the index, with results of its application to the data presented in the 1949-1950 and 1951 issues of the *Demographic Yearbook*, is furnished in *Population Bulletin*, No. 2 (United Nations publication, Sales No. 52.XIII.4), pp. 59-79. The scores obtained from statistics presented in the *Demographic Yearbook 1952* are presented in that issue, and the index has also been briefly explained in that issue, as well as those of 1953 and 1954.

⁷ United States, Bureau of the Census, *Thirteenth Census*... vol. I (Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office), pp. 291-292.