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LDCs: Growing Labor Surpluses in the 1980s

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A Research Paper

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LDCs: Growing Labor Surpluses in the 1980s

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A Research Paper

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This paper was prepared by [redacted]
the Office of Global Issues. Comments and queries
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Economics Division, OGI [redacted]

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**LDCs: Growing Labor
Surpluses in the 1980s**

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Key Judgments*Information available
as of 5 December 1983
was used in this report.*

During the next few years, the LDCs, already beset with the debt crisis, will face the challenge of finding jobs for a large increase in the number of new workers. The high LDC birth rates of the 1960s and 1970s will lead to an addition of 545 million adults to working-age populations in Third World countries during the 1980s, an increase of 110 million more than were added in the previous decade.

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This surge in the work force comes at a time that economic growth and job expansion rates are likely to be slow. Some forecasters, for example, are projecting that real growth through the end of the decade will be only about half as fast as that experienced during the 1970s. If estimates of growth prospects by region are any guide, Sub-Saharan Africa will be hardest hit because the adult population is likely to continue to grow nearly four times as fast as production. The Central American and Caribbean regions will be close behind. Several of the debt-troubled LDCs, where austerity-forced slow GNP growth is expected, will also experience rapid or accelerated growth of the working-age population.

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Larger working-age populations combined with reduced real GNP gains will increase the probability of political instability in developing countries:

- Faster rural-to-urban migration to escape the poverty of subsistence farming will heighten problems of crime, disease, and squalor in the cities.
- Emigration to developed nations, both legal and illegal, will accelerate to cause resettlement problems and, in some cases, foster international ill will.
- Festering tensions between ethnic and religious groups will rise as competition for scarce jobs and housing intensifies, possibly flaring into regime-threatening violence.

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US interests are likely to suffer as radical opposition groups exploit the economic hardship; these groups will attempt to direct blame for domestic problems to US policies. Additionally, economic and political crises in Central America and the Caribbean will probably mean growing pressures on US borders by illegal aliens and will raise calls among developing nations for increased US financial aid to combat overcrowding, unemployment, and refugee problems at the source.

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LDCs: Growing Labor Surpluses in the 1980s [Redacted]

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Accelerating Labor Force Growth and Weakening Economic Performance

Of the 605-million increase in the world's working-age population in the 1980s, 545 million will be added in developing countries, 110 million more persons than were added in the 1970s (figure 1).¹ According to UN estimates, more than two-thirds of the increase will be in Asia, with the remainder split between Africa and Latin America. The substantial growth of working-age population in the developing countries is largely the result of continued high fertility rates combined with the rapid decline in mortality rates that began during the 1950s and 1960s. As a result, large juvenile populations are now entering LDC work forces. [Redacted]

These trends in working-age populations during the 1980s will be occurring at a time that most forecasters anticipate slower economic expansion. Real GNP growth in the LDCs is projected to be well below the pace of the 1970s. Many LDCs are coping with debt problems, others suffer from the decline in oil revenues, and all face probable slower growth in exports to developed countries. Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates (WEFA), for example, projects LDC growth output at 3.2 percent annually through 1988, barely half the 6.2-percent yearly pace enjoyed during the 1970s. The World Bank and the IMF agree that LDC economic growth will remain below the levels of the 1976-79 recovery for the next several years. Consequently, the expansion in employment opportunities will be insufficient to absorb all new labor force participants. [Redacted]

Africa. Africa will be hardest pressed overall by the combination of very high population growth and poor economic performance. The non-oil-producing countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, containing about two-thirds of Africa's population, will be the most severely

affected. Kenya, Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Zambia will experience working-age population growth rates of 3.3 to 3.9 percent a year in the 1980s; during the 1970s they ranged from 2.4 to 3.3 percent (figure 2). Prospects for economic expansion are slim; the World Bank projects only slightly positive GNP growth over the medium term for Africa, and WEFA forecasts 1.1-percent annual growth through 1988. High rural underemployment, already a problem in many African nations, will get much worse. [Redacted]

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Latin America. Parts of Latin America, especially Central America and the Caribbean, face growing economic pressure from extremely rapid working-age population growth. In El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Suriname, and Venezuela, working-age populations will grow by at least 3.5 percent annually during the 1980s; they will grow nearly as fast in Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guyana, Jamaica, Panama, and Peru. In nearly half of the Latin American countries the pace of working-age population growth in the 1980s will be at least as rapid as growth during the 1970s; only in Costa Rica will it be significantly lower. [Redacted]

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These extremely rapid working-age population growth rates will compound existing labor surplus problems in this region. We estimate that unemployment already equals or exceeds 25 percent of the labor forces in El Salvador and Honduras and 20 percent in Guatemala and Nicaragua;² unemployment levels in the Caribbean countries average more than 25 percent. Consequently, many Latin American and Caribbean governments have for years tacitly or openly encouraged emigration as an avenue to relieve unemployment and population pressure. [Redacted]

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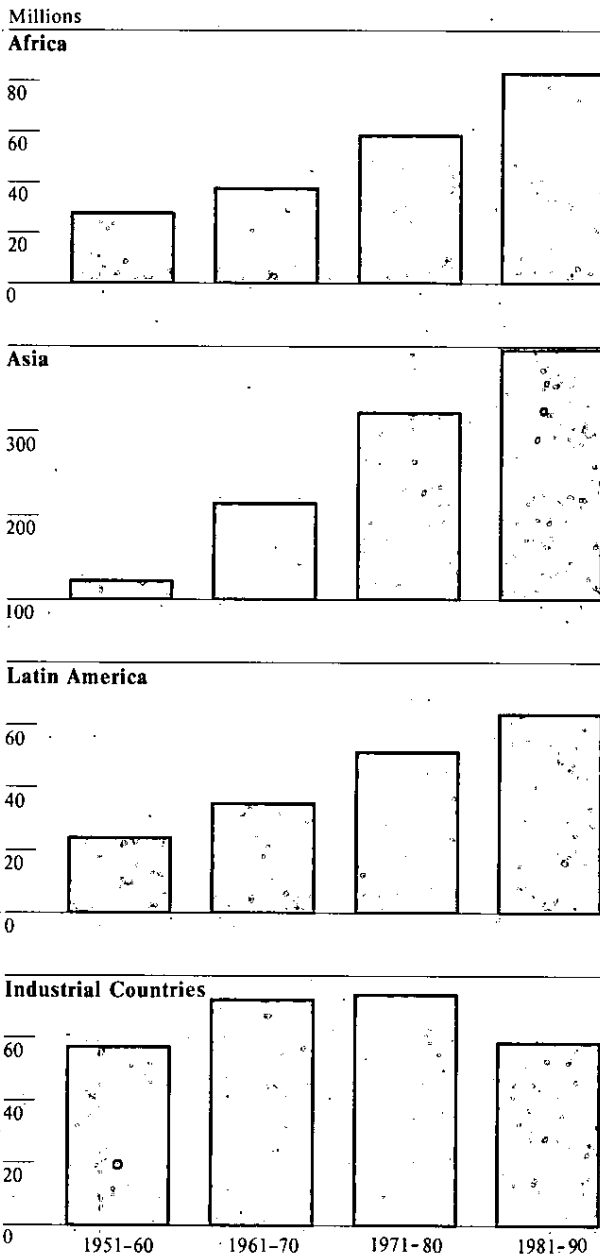
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¹ Population estimates and projections are taken from the medium scenario of *Demographic Indicators of Countries*, United Nations, 1982, and we have used UN geographic groupings of countries. Working-age population includes all persons aged 15 to 64. Appendix B presents detailed country demographic and economic trends. [Redacted]

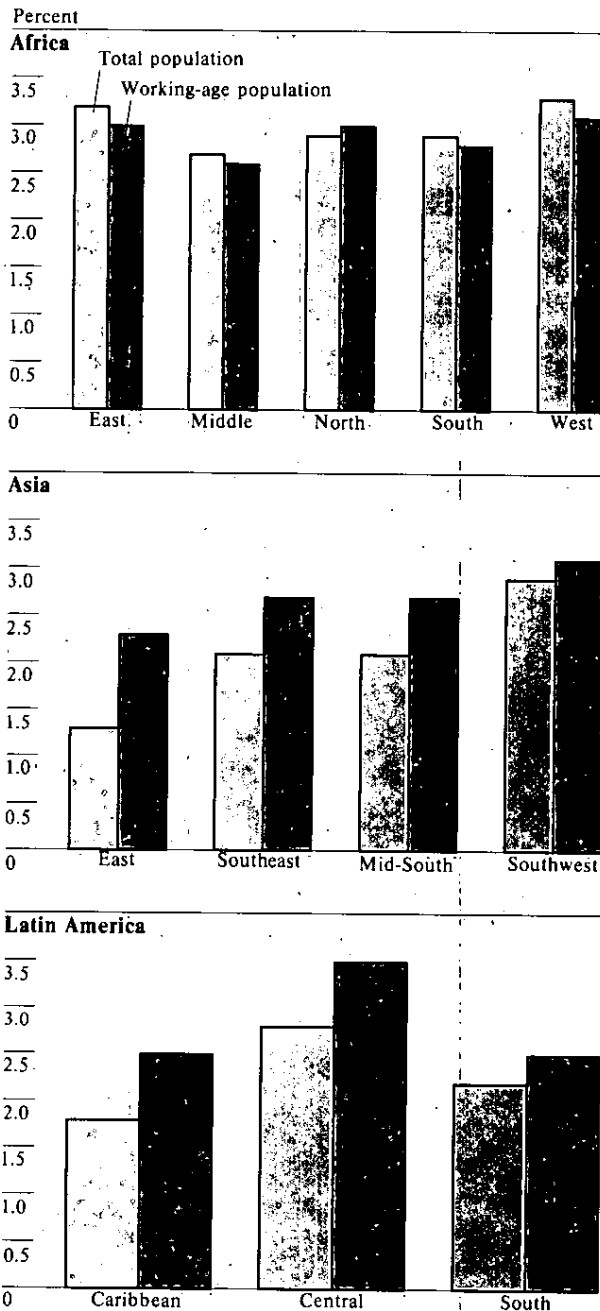
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Figure 1
Increases in Global Working-Age Population^a



^aGeographic divisions conform with United Nations' conventions.
Source: United Nations

Figure 2
Developing Countries:
Population Growth, 1981-90^a



^aGeographic divisions conform with United Nations' conventions.
Source: United Nations

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On the basis of expectations of slow real GNP growth—WEFA projects an annual growth rate of only 2.6 percent in Latin America during 1983-88—sharp increases in unemployment seem inevitable. Along with slow job growth in industry and services in most of Central America and the Caribbean, the scarcity of arable land in El Salvador and Haiti and the shortage of capital for land development in other countries will intensify peasant migration to urban centers or abroad. [redacted]

Middle East-Asia. According to the United Nations, the most rapidly growing working-age populations will be in the Middle East, with rates for Persian Gulf countries ranging from 3.0 to 4.6 percent annually. These projections, however, incorporate UN assumptions that significant immigration continues. To date, these countries have welcomed the rapid immigration and working-age population increases to facilitate ambitious development programs. Thus, by restricting the inflow of workers they can mitigate any surplus labor problems that might occur if development slows. To the extent that restrictions are imposed, however, the burden will be shifted to the labor-exporting countries—including Egypt, Syria, Pakistan, and Jordan—which will be hard pressed to cope. [redacted]

Domestic labor-force growth will also be high in several Asian countries. India has slowed overall population expansion to an average rate of less than 2 percent through concerted efforts in family planning, but the adult population will continue to swell by about 2.5 percent, 11 million persons a year, during this decade. In Pakistan and Bangladesh adult population growth will average 3 percent or more each year, as it will in Thailand, Malaysia, and the Philippines. Economic growth—forecast at 4 to 7 percent annually for the whole of Asia and the Middle East—will ease the consequences of rapid adult population growth more than in other regions. [redacted]

Strains From Increased Labor Surplus

Labor surpluses in developing countries will leave governments hard pressed for solutions to such problems as *rapid urbanization*. An example of steps that may be forced on Third World governments is the recent forcible evacuation to rural areas of 50,000 people from Maputo and other major cities in Mozambique. Rural underemployment, however, will

continue to drive urban migration in all developing countries. High urban unemployment is unlikely to alter this trend significantly because, in our judgment the migrants will continue to perceive that their chances of improving their living standards are better in metropolitan than in rural areas. [redacted] 25X1

In part because of relatively greater economic opportunities in cities, 37 percent of the population in developing countries will be in urban centers by 1990 as compared with 26 percent in 1970, according to UN projections. Infrastructure—transport, electricity, sanitation, and water supply—is likely to be strained to the breaking point in the fastest growing cities such as Mexico City, Karachi, and Jakarta despite disproportionately high public investment in urban areas. Increasing numbers of poor and illiterate rural migrants in slums could, in some countries, provide fertile ground for opposition to national regimes. [redacted] 25X1

Rapid urbanization and overcrowding likely will heighten *tensions between various ethnic and racial groups* competing for scarce jobs, food, and housing. People with different languages, religions, and ethnic heritage often are barely tolerant of one another even in good times:

- Laotians, Kampuchians, and Thais despise the Vietnamese. 25X1
 - Indonesians and Malays dislike Chinese and Indians.
 - Ethnic and tribal tensions are a major source of Sudanese unrest.
 - Burmese are hostile to Indians as are many East Africans, especially in Uganda.
 - Rivalry and conflict mark relations between the Minangkabau of Sumatra and the Javanese.
- These conflicts often spill over into the political arena and may, at times, escalate to regime-threatening proportions. [redacted] 25X1

International migrant flows are likely to become a more politically sensitive issue during the next several years. Problems between receiving and originating countries will include workers' rights, remittance flows, and displaced employment of host countries' 25X1

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Population and Key LDC Debtors

LDC debtor countries will be caught in a vice between the ill effects of continued swelling of the labor force and the need to continue austerity measures. Many of these countries are already showing economic and social strains, and the problem of finding jobs will grow progressively more difficult as ever greater numbers of young people enter the labor market (see appendix A table and figure 3):

- More than two-thirds of Mexico's 76 million people live in metropolitan areas, and nearly one-third of all urban dwellers live in Mexico City. Unemployment and crime are becoming a way of life for many city dwellers. Restrictive policies designed to stabilize the economy will keep economic expansion well below the norm of the 1970s, aggravating the impact of continued rapid adult population growth on surplus labor.
- Joblessness and underemployment already are serious problems for Nigeria's nearly 45 million adults. Four-fifths of the populace depend on seasonal agricultural work, and only 20 to 30 percent of Nigeria's new secondary school graduates report finding jobs. Nonetheless, Ghanaian migrants are starting to pour back in because conditions are worse in their own country. These problems will worsen over the course of this decade.

- Almost one-third of Pakistan's nearly 95 million people live in overcrowded cities. Pakistan faces problems of ethnic, cultural, and linguistic differences between Pushtuns, Sindhis, Baluchis, and Punjabis, as well as about 3 million Afghan refugees. Unemployment and underemployment have made Pakistan a major source of temporary workers throughout the region, but weakening economic conditions in Gulf countries may shut this safety valve.
- Underemployment probably will be the worst economic problem facing Indonesia's estimated 155 million inhabitants in this decade. Nearly 2.3 million juveniles will reach adulthood each year during the remainder of the 1980s, and school leavers face poor job prospects. Adjusted unemployment, according to World Bank estimates, already exceeds 40 percent of the labor force and probably will worsen.
- Even though Brazil's working-age population growth will slow in this decade, we believe Brasilia will have to face major labor market problems. Already the world recession has slashed jobs and pushed unemployment to record highs (see appendix A).

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indigenous workers. Illegal migration, already on the rise, will be of particular concern as countries act to control unchecked movements of workers. India, for example, has announced its intention to fence the 2,300-kilometer border with Bangladesh to control illegal immigration and to prevent a repeat of the violence that occurred in Assam earlier this year when Bangladeshis crossed the border into the Brahmaputra Valley.

The ill effects of high unemployment and underemployment will be compounded by the need to support **large numbers of dependents**. In Africa, the dependency ratio—numbers of children under 15 and elderly (over 64) per each working-age person—is above 90 percent and still rising, compared to 50 percent in the developed countries. Asia and Latin America, further

along in the demographic transition to lower birth rates, have dependency ratios near 75 percent. High levels of adult unemployment will impact on these dependent groups by worsening housing and nutrition levels and reducing education opportunities for youngsters. Economic growth and productivity prospects could, in turn, be lowered in the decades to come.

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The increase in the working-age population and the slower economic growth trends we expect in the 1980s may not cause **refugee problems**, but they will compound them. Refugees, like migrants, seek work and

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often dominate local labor markets for low-wage, low-skill employment. Additional strain is imposed on already burdened social services, and friction and resentment between refugees and native citizens are inevitable despite official welcomes and widespread attempts to locate refugees in camps away from population centers. Moreover, to the extent that rapid adult population growth strains economic conditions in poorer countries, it may even create certain refugee flows. [redacted]

Refugees are already a pressing concern. At least 11 million people are now seeking refuge outside their homelands and nearly 8 million require protection and assistance from the international community. The struggle in Ethiopia, for example, has sent more than 400,000 Ethiopians and Eritreans to Sudan and an equal number of ethnic Somalis to Somalia. Some 3.5-4.5 million Afghans have fled to Pakistan and Iran. More than 200,000 displaced Khmer nationals are camped along the Thai border. And more than 180,000 Latin America/Caribbean refugees are receiving assistance in foreign countries [redacted]

Implications for the United States

Growth in the Third World labor force during the 1980s could have several adverse consequences for US interests:

- As the Mexican and Central American economies face increased difficulties in providing employment opportunities, many workers will view migration to the United States as the best alternative. We estimate that three-fourths of known US illegal immigrants come from Mexico, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras.
- In many LDCs tensions over stagnant or declining real incomes could be exploited by radical opposition groups that could blame the United States for economic problems and oppose US interests.

- The present international financial crisis could be prolonged by mounting domestic pressure in debt-ridden LDCs to provide jobs and increase welfare expenditures rather than stick to tough austerity programs.

- Problems of political refugees throughout the world, while not directly affected by rapid population growth, may worsen if economic or political conditions deteriorate. The United States may be asked to shoulder a larger share of the financial burden for UN refugee programs and may also be asked to provide more direct assistance, including asylum, for refugees. [redacted]

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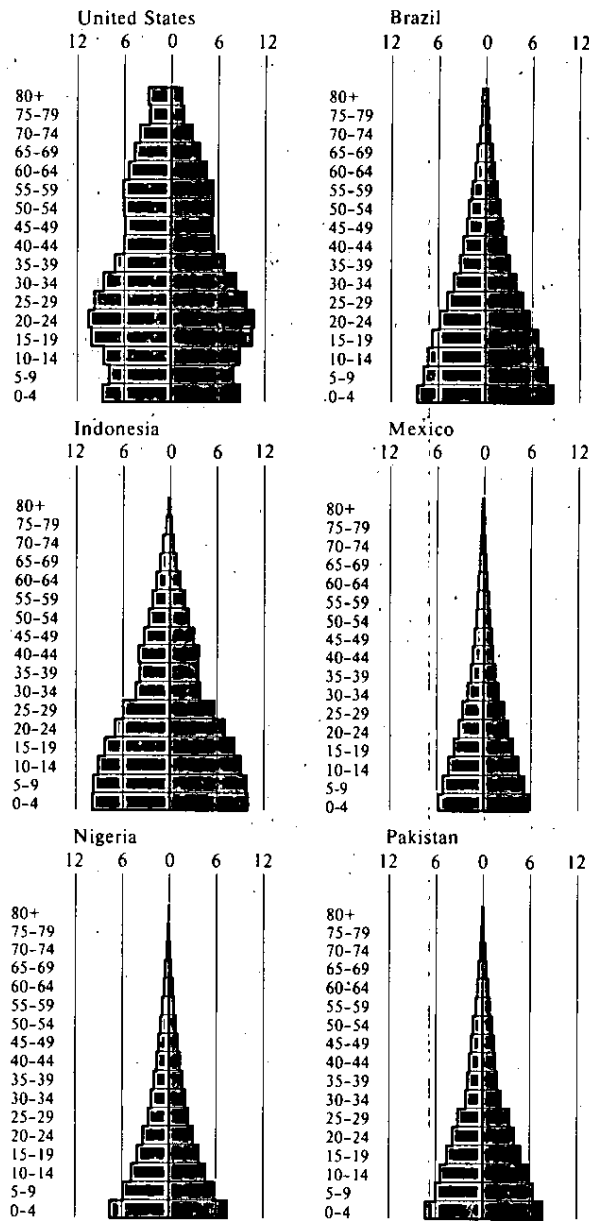
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Figure 3
Selected Countries:
Age Distribution of Population, 1980

Million persons

■ Female ■ Male



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Appendix A

Brazil: A Closer Look at Labor Surpluses

Given historical relationships between real GNP growth and employment and the dramatic slowdown in growth expected in this decade, the labor surplus outlook for Brazil—the most populous country in Latin America—is at best dismal. Even in the 1970s, when Brazil's real GNP grew at an 8.8-percent average rate, employment growth barely held even with adult population growth. []

The situation turned worse in 1982-83. On the basis of estimates derived from data on manufacturing employment in the Sao Paulo area and a World Bank

study, it seems likely that Brazilian employment fell sharply last year and, at best, will hold its own this year. Since 1981 more than 2 million jobs have disappeared while the number of working-age adults seeking jobs has risen by nearly 4 million persons. []

As Brazil's economic trauma ends, the rapid deterioration in the labor situation will bottom out. Unless growth rebounds far above most expectations, however, no improvement will occur for the rest of the decade, and in all probability there will be some continued deterioration. []

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Brazil: Population and Employment Trends

Percent

	1971-80 ^a	1981	1982	1983	1984-90 ^b
Change in working-age population	3.1	2.7 ^c	2.7 ^c	2.7 ^c	2.7
Change in employment	4.0	3.8	-5.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	1.6 ^e
Change in Real GNP	8.8	-3.5	0.0	-5.0 ^d	3.5 ^f

^a Average annual rate.

^b Projected, average annual rate.

^c Projected.

^d Estimated.

^e Based on an assumption that the relationship between employment and real GNP growth remains as it was in 1971-80.

^f Based on DRI, WEFA, and Chase Econometric projections.

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Appendix B

Detailed Country Statistics ^a

	1960	1970	1980	1990 ^b
Afghanistan				
Population, total ^c	8,920	12,342	15,940	20,618
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	5,339	6,622	8,385	10,907
Dependency ratio ^d	0.671	0.864	0.901	0.890
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.088	0.110	0.154	0.211
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.7
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	2.0	2.9	2.4	NA
Algeria				
Population, total ^c	10,800	13,746	18,919	26,946
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	5,658	6,531	9,292	13,422
Dependency ratio ^d	0.909	1.105	1.036	1.008
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.304	0.456	0.608	0.711
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	1.5	1.4	3.6	3.7
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	8.5	3.5	7.6	NA
Angola				
Population, total ^c	4,816	5,588	7,078	9,285
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	2,670	3,033	3,757	4,817
Dependency ratio ^d	0.804	0.842	0.884	0.928
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.104	0.150	0.210	0.283
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	1.5	1.3	2.2	2.5
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	3.3	3.9	-0.2	NA
Argentina				
Population, total ^c	20,611	23,748	27,036	30,277
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	13,125	15,127	17,133	19,091
Dependency ratio ^d	0.570	0.570	0.578	0.586
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.736	0.784	0.824	0.855
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.1
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	3.6	4.4	2.5	NA
Bahamas				
Population, total ^c	156	220	313	410
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	85	113	179	242
Dependency ratio ^d	0.835	0.947	0.749	0.694
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.788	0.782	0.780	0.795
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	3.0	2.9	4.7	3.1
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	5.6	5.5	0.3	NA

^a From *Demographic Indicator of Countries*, United Nations, 1982, and *The Planetary Product in 1980: A Creative Pause?*, Herb Block, 1982.

^b Projected.

^c Thousands of persons.

^d Population under 15 and over 64 relative to population 15 to 64.

^e Urban population relative to total population.

^f Average annual percent change for preceding decade.

Appendix B

Detailed Country Statistics ^a (continued)

	1960	1970	1980	1990 ^b
Bangladesh				
Population, total ^c	51,446	68,278	88,164	116,164
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	27,021	34,882	45,535	61,585
Dependency ratio ^d	0.904	0.957	0.936	0.886
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.051	0.076	0.112	0.161
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	1.8	2.6	2.7	3.1
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	2.9	4.1	2.9	NA
Bahrain				
Population, total ^c	857	1,045	1,296	1,628
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	480	576	714	903
Dependency ratio ^d	0.785	0.814	0.815	0.803
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.025	0.031	0.039	0.053
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	1.2	1.8	2.2	2.4
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	7.1	6.9	4.4	NA
Barbados				
Population, total ^c	231	239	263	292
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	127	130	163	189
Dependency ratio ^d	0.819	0.838	0.613	0.545
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.355	0.372	0.392	0.442
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	-0.2	0.2	2.3	1.5
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	3.4	6.1	1.7	NA
Benin				
Population, total ^c	2,050	2,646	3,530	4,861
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	1,094	1,377	1,803	2,426
Dependency ratio ^d	0.874	0.922	0.958	1.004
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.095	0.160	0.308	0.453
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.0
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	2.7	0.7	5.0	NA
Bolivia				
Population, total ^c	3,428	4,325	5,570	7,314
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	1,850	2,323	2,967	3,868
Dependency ratio ^d	0.853	0.862	0.877	0.891
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.240	0.281	0.329	0.394
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.7
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	0.3	5.1	4.3	NA

^a From *Demographic Indicator of Countries*, United Nations, 1982, and *The Planetary Product in 1980: A Creative Pause?*, Herb Block, 1982.

^b Projected.

^c Thousands of persons.

^d Population under 15 and over 64 relative to populations 15 to 64.

^e Urban population relative to total population.

^f Average annual percent change for preceding decade.

Appendix B (continued)

	1960	1970	1980	1990 ^b
Botswana				
Population, total ^c	507	622	807	1,123
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	260	304	384	535
Dependency ratio ^d	0.950	1.046	1.102	1.099
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.018	0.084	0.295	0.528
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	1.2	1.6	2.4	3.4
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	2.8	10.3	10.2	NA
Brazil				
Population, total ^c	71,513	95,322	122,320	153,171
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	38,364	51,319	69,448	90,713
Dependency ratio ^d	0.864	0.857	0.761	0.689
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.449	0.558	0.670	0.747
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.7
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	6.8	6.1	8.8	NA
Burma				
Population, total ^c	22,254	27,748	35,289	44,738
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	13,166	15,628	19,418	24,998
Dependency ratio ^d	0.690	0.776	0.817	0.790
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.193	0.228	0.272	0.332
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.6
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	6.3	2.9	4.7	NA
Burundi				
Population, total ^c	2,913	3,485	4,241	5,516
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	1,608	1,882	2,324	2,899
Dependency ratio ^d	0.812	0.852	0.825	0.903
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.022	0.022	0.023	0.028
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.2
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	-1.5	3.2	3.4	NA
Cameroon				
Population, total ^c	5,681	6,781	8,444	10,838
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	3,240	3,761	4,590	5,775
Dependency ratio ^d	0.753	0.803	0.840	0.877
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.135	0.203	0.346	0.478
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	1.1	1.5	2.0	2.3
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	0.7	5.0	4.4	NA

Appendix B

Detailed Country Statistics ^a (continued)

	1960	1970	1980	1990 ^b
Central African Republic				
Population, total ^c	1,538	1,857	2,294	2,965
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	905	1,042	1,243	1,574
Dependency ratio ^d	0.699	0.782	0.846	0.884
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.227	0.311	0.408	0.502
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	1.2	1.4	1.8	2.4
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	0.8	2.6	2.4	NA
Chad				
Population, total ^c	3,032	3,643	4,455	5,558
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	1,720	2,007	2,434	3,007
Dependency ratio ^d	0.763	0.815	0.830	0.848
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.070	0.114	0.178	0.256
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.1
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	1.7	0.4	-1.5	NA
Chile				
Population, total ^c	7,686	9,368	11,104	13,061
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	4,288	5,354	6,884	8,291
Dependency ratio ^d	0.792	0.750	0.613	0.575
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.669	0.752	0.811	0.851
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.0	2.2	2.5	1.9
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	3.8	4.5	2.6	NA
Colombia				
Population, total ^c	15,538	20,803	25,794	31,820
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	7,866	10,748	14,719	19,030
Dependency ratio ^d	0.975	0.936	0.752	0.672
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.482	0.598	0.702	0.771
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.5	3.2	3.2	2.6
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	4.6	5.2	6.3	NA
Congo				
Population, total ^c	969	1,198	1,537	2,030
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	541	654	819	1,060
Dependency ratio ^d	0.791	0.832	0.877	0.915
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.330	0.348	0.373	0.423
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.6
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	1.3	5.0	2.6	NA

^a From *Demographic Indicator of Countries, United Nations, 1982*, and *The Planetary Product in 1980: A Creative Pause?*, Herb Block, 1982.

^b Projected.

^c Thousands of persons.

^d Population under 15 and over 64 relative to population 15 to 64.

^e Urban population relative to total population.

^f Average annual percent change for preceding decade.

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Appendix B (continued)

	1960	1970	1980	1990 ^b
Costa Rica				
Population, total ^c	1,236	1,732	2,213	2,776
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	612	878	1,295	1,712
Dependency ratio ^d	1.020	0.973	0.709	0.621
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.366	0.397	0.434	0.489
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	3.0	3.7	4.0	2.8
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	7.4	4.7	5.6	NA
Dominican Republic				
Population, total ^c	3,258	4,523	5,947	7,534
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	1,606	2,185	3,116	4,367
Dependency ratio ^d	1.029	1.070	0.909	0.725
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.302	0.403	0.510	0.600
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.7	3.1	3.6	3.4
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	5.6	5.2	7.1	NA
Ecuador				
Population, total ^c	4,422	5,958	8,021	10,949
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	2,299	3,029	4,173	5,770
Dependency ratio ^d	0.923	0.967	0.922	0.898
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.344	0.395	0.446	0.510
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.4	2.8	3.3	3.3
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	3.8	5.6	8.9	NA
Egypt				
Population, total ^c	25,929	32,820	41,963	52,709
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	14,194	18,034	23,807	30,661
Dependency ratio ^d	0.827	0.820	0.763	0.719
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.379	0.422	0.454	0.505
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.6
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	3.0	6.1	4.5	NA
El Salvador				
Population, total ^c	2,574	3,582	4,797	6,484
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	987	1,412	1,971	2,954
Dependency ratio ^d	1.608	1.537	1.434	1.195
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.383	0.394	0.411	0.456
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	3.4	3.6	3.4	4.1
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	3.9	5.7	2.7	NA

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Appendix B

Detailed Country Statistics ^a (continued)

	1960	1970	1980	1990 ^b
Ethiopia				
Population, total ^c	20,093	25,450	31,468	41,259
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	10,744	13,391	16,471	21,563
Dependency ratio ^d	0.870	0.901	0.911	0.913
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.064	0.093	0.145	0.210
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.7
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	6.6	4.4	2.5	NA
Gabon				
Population, total ^c	472	500	548	640
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	290	308	335	372
Dependency ratio ^d	0.628	0.623	0.636	0.720
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.174	0.256	0.358	0.456
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.1
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	0.1	7.6	13.4	NA
Gambia, The				
Population, total ^c	327	449	603	788
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	177	238	318	411
Dependency ratio ^d	0.847	0.887	0.896	0.917
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.125	0.149	0.186	0.237
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	1.8	3.0	2.9	2.6
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	3.2	5.3	4.4	NA
Ghana				
Population, total ^c	6,804	8,614	11,679	16,214
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	3,597	4,443	5,916	8,096
Dependency ratio ^d	0.892	0.939	0.974	1.003
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.233	0.291	0.359	0.435
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	4.4	2.1	2.9	3.2
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	7.6	2.6	0.1	NA
Guatemala				
Population, total ^c	3,966	5,353	7,262	9,676
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	2,026	2,760	3,854	5,325
Dependency ratio ^d	0.958	0.939	0.884	0.817
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.330	0.357	0.389	0.443
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.3
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	3.8	5.5	6.2	NA

^a From *Demographic Indicator of Countries*, United Nations, 1982, and *The Planetary Product in 1980: A Creative Pause?*, Herb Block, 1982.

^b Projected.

^c Thousands of persons.

^d Population under 15 and over 64 relative to population 15 to 64.

^e Urban population relative to total population.

^f Average annual percent change for preceding decade.

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Appendix B (continued)

	1960	1970	1980	1990 ^b
Guinea				
Population, total ^c	3,213	3,921	5,017	6,609
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	1,746	2,143	2,670	3,451
Dependency ratio ^d	0.840	0.830	0.879	0.915
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.099	0.138	0.191	0.256
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.6
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	3.4	3.3	0.2	NA
Guyana				
Population, total ^c	538	709	883	1,069
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	260	347	494	656
Dependency ratio ^d	1.069	1.043	0.787	0.630
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.264	0.234	0.219	0.238
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.4	2.9	3.6	2.9
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	3.9	3.6	2.0	NA
Haiti				
Population, total ^c	3,723	4,605	5,809	7,509
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	2,053	2,456	3,072	3,986
Dependency ratio ^d	0.813	0.875	0.891	0.884
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.156	0.198	0.249	0.315
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.6
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	1.6	0.8	4.0	NA
Honduras				
Population, total ^c	1,942	2,640	3,691	5,105
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	1,015	1,322	1,825	2,642
Dependency ratio ^d	0.913	0.997	1.022	0.932
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.228	0.289	0.360	0.439
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	3.1	2.7	3.3	3.8
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	3.1	4.7	4.2	NA
Hong Kong				
Population, total ^c	3,075	3,942	5,106	6,250
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	1,731	2,326	3,482	4,170
Dependency ratio ^d	0.776	0.695	0.466	0.499
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.891	0.896	0.903	0.914
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.7	3.0	4.1	1.8
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	9.2	10.0	7.9	NA

Appendix B

Detailed Country Statistics ^a (continued)

	1960	1970	1980	1990 ^b
India				
Population, total ^c	439,441	552,469	684,460	820,860
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	239,423	299,803	389,378	499,559
Dependency ratio ^d	0.835	0.843	0.758	0.643
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.180	0.198	0.222	0.268
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	1.7	2.3	2.6	2.5
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	3.7	3.8	2.8	NA
Indonesia				
Population, total ^c	97,711	122,211	148,033	173,530
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	55,837	66,453	85,242	107,788
Dependency ratio ^d	0.750	0.839	0.737	0.610
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.146	0.171	0.202	0.252
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	1.7	1.8	2.5	2.4
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	3.7	10.6	12.9	NA
Iran				
Population, total ^c	21,554	28,359	38,126	51,033
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	10,997	14,442	19,646	27,097
Dependency ratio ^d	0.960	0.964	0.941	0.883
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.336	0.409	0.499	0.581
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	1.6	2.8	3.1	3.3
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	6.1	5.6	6.1	NA
Iraq				
Population, total ^c	6,847	9,356	13,072	18,136
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	3,521	4,767	6,657	9,459
Dependency ratio ^d	0.945	0.963	0.964	0.917
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.429	0.584	0.716	0.795
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.6
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	6.5	5.4	13.9	NA
Ivory Coast				
Population, total ^c	3,300	5,341	8,034	10,964
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	1,770	2,934	4,291	5,743
Dependency ratio ^d	0.864	0.820	0.872	0.909
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.193	0.277	0.376	0.473
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.0	5.2	3.9	3.0
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	3.7	7.2	6.2	NA

^a From *Demographic Indicator of Countries, United Nations, 1982*, and *The Planetary Product in 1980: A Creative Pause?*, Herb Block, 1982.

^b Projected.

^c Thousands of persons.

^d Population under 15 and over 64 relative to population 15 to 64.

^e Urban population relative to total population.

^f Average annual percent change for preceding decade.

Appendix B (continued)

	1960	1970	1980	1990 ^b
Jamaica				
Population, total ^c	1,629	1,869	2,188	2,535
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	880	887	1,168	1,536
Dependency ratio ^d	0.851	1.107	0.873	0.650
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.337	0.372	0.413	0.471
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	0.4	0.1	2.8	2.8
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	7.9	5.0	-1.3	NA
Jordan				
Population, total ^c	1,695	2,299	3,244	4,657
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	873	1,173	1,615	2,357
Dependency ratio ^d	0.942	0.960	1.009	0.976
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.427	0.496	0.563	0.628
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	3.6	3.0	3.2	3.9
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	10.3	6.5	8.0	NA
Kenya				
Population, total ^c	8,189	11,253	16,466	24,831
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	4,265	5,520	7,644	11,253
Dependency ratio ^d	0.920	1.039	1.154	1.207
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.074	0.102	0.142	0.195
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.0	2.6	3.3	3.9
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	3.5	5.5	3.6	NA
Kuwait				
Population, total ^c	278	744	1,353	2,101
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	175	408	704	1,100
Dependency ratio ^d	0.589	0.824	0.922	0.910
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.723	0.765	0.883	0.930
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	6.5	8.8	5.6	4.6
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	13.1	3.1	10.2	NA
Lebanon				
Population, total ^c	1,857	2,469	2,658	3,301
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	992	1,264	1,468	1,991
Dependency ratio ^d	0.872	0.953	0.811	0.658
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.444	0.618	0.758	0.833
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	1.6	2.5	1.5	3.1
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	3.3	4.9	-2.5	NA

Appendix B

Detailed Country Statistics ^a (continued)

	1960	1970	1980	1990 ^b
Lesotho				
Population, total ^c	869	1,061	1,341	1,726
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	495	591	734	930
Dependency ratio ^d	0.756	0.795	0.827	0.856
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.015	0.026	0.045	0.072
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.4
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	4.3	6.1	4.8	NA
Liberia				
Population, total ^c	1,004	1,393	1,976	2,821
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	514	701	974	1,380
Dependency ratio ^d	0.953	0.987	1.029	1.044
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.205	0.262	0.328	0.407
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.5
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	3.2	4.5	2.6	NA
Libya				
Population, total ^c	1,349	1,982	2,978	4,337
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	711	1,037	1,521	2,243
Dependency ratio ^d	0.897	0.911	0.958	0.934
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.228	0.343	0.524	0.653
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.6	3.8	3.9	4.0
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	3.1	29.3	11.2	NA
Madagascar				
Population, total ^c	5,474	6,800	8,742	11,545
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	3,022	3,668	4,642	6,027
Dependency ratio ^d	0.811	0.854	0.883	0.916
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.106	0.141	0.184	0.242
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.6
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	1.1	3.3	0.4	NA
Malaysia				
Population, total ^c	8,170	10,863	14,068	17,689
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	4,160	5,610	7,900	10,566
Dependency ratio ^d	0.964	0.936	0.781	0.674
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.252	0.270	0.294	0.342
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.1	3.0	3.5	3.0
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	3.9	6.1	7.3	NA

^a From *Demographic Indicator of Countries, United Nations, 1982*, and *The Planetary Product in 1980: A Creative Pause?*, Herb Block, 1982.

^b Projected.

^c Thousands of persons.

^d Population under 15 and over 64 relative to population 15 to 64.

^e Urban population relative to total population.

^f Average annual percent change for preceding decade.

Appendix B (continued)

	1960	1970	1980	1990 ^b
Mali				
Population, total ^c	4,224	5,362	6,940	9,290
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	2,268	2,820	3,602	4,723
Dependency ratio ^d	0.862	0.901	0.927	0.967
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.111	0.149	0.199	0.262
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	6.2	4.3	5.0	NA
Mauritania				
Population, total ^c	970	1,245	1,634	2,207
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	517	647	838	1,109
Dependency ratio ^d	0.876	0.924	0.950	0.990
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.034	0.128	0.356	0.570
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.8
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	3.5	7.3	3.1	NA
Mexico				
Population, total ^c	36,881	51,187	69,752	91,976
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	18,696	25,595	36,170	51,161
Dependency ratio ^d	0.973	1.000	0.928	0.798
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.507	0.590	0.667	0.728
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.6	3.2	3.5	3.5
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	5.4	6.9	5.6	NA
Morocco				
Population, total ^c	11,640	15,126	20,296	27,840
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	6,121	7,298	10,340	14,640
Dependency ratio ^d	0.902	1.073	0.963	0.902
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.293	0.346	0.405	0.475
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.6	1.8	3.5	3.5
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	2.1	3.9	4.3	NA
Mozambique				
Population, total ^c	6,546	8,140	10,473	13,895
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	3,677	4,426	5,543	7,219
Dependency ratio ^d	0.780	0.839	0.889	0.925
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.037	0.057	0.087	0.128
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	1.4	1.9	2.3	2.7
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	7.9	4.7	-1.2	NA

Appendix B

Detailed Country Statistics ^a (continued)

	1960	1970	1980	1990 ^b
Nepal				
Population, total ^c	9,327	11,416	14,288	17,986
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	5,357	6,279	7,775	9,893
Dependency ratio ^d	0.741	0.818	0.838	0.818
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.031	0.039	0.050	0.068
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	1.1	1.6	2.2	2.4
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	2.7	2.5	2.8	NA
Nicaragua				
Population, total ^c	1,472	1,970	2,733	3,778
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	731	966	1,354	1,927
Dependency ratio ^d	1.014	1.039	1.018	0.961
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.414	0.472	0.533	0.597
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.2	2.8	3.4	3.6
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	5.6	6.5	2.6	NA
Niger				
Population, total ^c	2,876	4,008	5,318	7,278
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	1,515	2,047	2,702	3,609
Dependency ratio ^d	0.898	0.958	0.968	1.017
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.058	0.084	0.125	0.180
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.0	3.1	2.8	2.9
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	3.6	4.3	3.4	NA
Nigeria				
Population, total ^c	42,366	56,346	77,082	107,954
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	22,138	28,732	38,663	53,490
Dependency ratio ^d	0.914	0.961	0.994	1.018
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.131	0.164	0.204	0.261
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.3
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	7.1	4.0	11.0	NA
Pakistan				
Population, total ^c	49,371	65,706	86,899	113,376
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	25,593	33,211	45,299	61,865
Dependency ratio ^d	0.929	0.978	0.918	0.833
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.221	0.249	0.282	0.335
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	1.7	2.6	3.2	3.2
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	3.1	6.7	4.5	NA

^a From *Demographic Indicator of Countries, United Nations, 1982*, and *The Planetary Product in 1980: A Creative Pause?*, Herb Block, 1982.

^b Projected.

^c Thousands of persons.

^d Population under 15 and over 64 relative to population 15 to 64.

^e Urban population relative to total population.

^f Average annual percent change for preceding decade.

Appendix B (continued)

	1960	1970	1980	1990 ^b
Panama				
Population, total ^c	1,095	1,464	1,896	2,346
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	568	775	1,062	1,418
Dependency ratio ^d	0.928	0.889	0.785	0.654
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.413	0.477	0.543	0.610
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.7	3.2	3.2	2.9
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	5.1	8.0	4.9	NA
Peru				
Population, total ^c	10,181	13,461	17,625	23,355
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	5,372	7,012	9,580	12,937
Dependency ratio ^d	0.895	0.920	0.840	0.805
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.463	0.574	0.674	0.745
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.1	2.7	3.2	3.0
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	5.1	5.6	3.6	NA
Philippines				
Population, total ^c	28,098	37,540	49,211	62,830
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	13,906	19,463	27,219	36,651
Dependency ratio ^d	1.021	0.929	0.808	0.714
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.303	0.329	0.362	0.416
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.4	3.4	3.4	3.0
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	6.6	5.1	6.4	NA
Qatar				
Population, total ^c	45	111	237	330
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	26	69	157	210
Dependency ratio ^d	0.731	0.609	0.510	0.571
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.733	0.802	0.861	0.897
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	6.4	10.3	8.6	3.0
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	8.0	9.6	10.9	NA
Rwanda				
Population, total ^c	2,762	3,573	4,797	6,660
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	1,464	1,843	2,428	3,292
Dependency ratio ^d	0.887	0.939	0.976	1.023
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.024	0.032	0.043	0.060
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	1.9	2.3	2.8	3.1
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	0.2	5.1	4.4	NA

Appendix B

Detailed Country Statistics ^a (continued)

	1960	1970	1980	1990 ^b
Saudi Arabia				
Population, total ^c	4,075	5,745	8,960	12,908
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	2,174	3,007	4,765	6,908
Dependency ratio ^d	0.874	0.911	0.880	0.869
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.297	0.487	0.668	0.773
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.2	3.3	4.7	3.8
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	11.8	8.7	21.5	NA
Senegal				
Population, total ^c	3,076	4,276	5,661	7,430
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	1,669	2,270	2,976	3,861
Dependency ratio ^d	0.843	0.884	0.902	0.924
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.227	0.236	0.253	0.296
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	1.9	3.1	2.7	2.6
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	2.7	1.1	-1.4	NA
Sierra Leone				
Population, total ^c	2,165	2,692	3,474	4,606
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	1,192	1,447	1,834	2,391
Dependency ratio ^d	0.816	0.860	0.894	0.926
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.130	0.181	0.246	0.322
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.7
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	4.4	4.6	1.2	NA
Singapore				
Population, total ^c	1,634	2,075	2,390	2,713
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	894	1,200	1,618	1,902
Dependency ratio ^d	0.828	0.729	0.477	0.426
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.776	0.753	0.741	0.750
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	4.3	3.0	3.0	1.6
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	5.5	9.3	9.0	NA
Somalia				
Population, total ^c	2,274	2,789	4,637	5,938
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	1,261	1,521	2,465	2,947
Dependency ratio ^d	0.803	0.834	0.881	1.015
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.173	0.231	0.301	0.381
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	1.7	1.9	4.9	1.8
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	2.3	2.5	0.1	NA

^a From *Demographic Indicator of Countries, United Nations, 1982*, and *The Planetary Product in 1980: A Creative Pause?*, Herb Block, 1982.

^b Projected.

^c Thousands of persons.

^d Population under 15 and over 64 relative to population 15 to 64.

^e Urban population relative to total population.

^f Average annual percent change for preceding decade.

Appendix B (continued)

	1960	1970	1980	1990 ^b
South Korea				
Population, total ^c	25,003	31,923	38,455	45,022
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	13,684	17,440	23,911	29,484
Dependency ratio ^d	0.827	0.830	0.608	0.527
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.277	0.407	0.548	0.652
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.0	2.5	3.2	2.1
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	4.7	8.4	8.2	NA
Sri Lanka				
Population, total ^c	9,889	12,514	14,815	18,066
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	5,372	6,815	8,810	11,242
Dependency ratio ^d	0.841	0.836	0.682	0.607
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.179	0.219	0.266	0.329
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	4.5	4.6	4.1	NA
Sudan				
Population, total ^c	11,256	14,090	18,371	24,491
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	5,989	7,521	9,734	12,785
Dependency ratio ^d	0.879	0.873	0.887	0.916
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.103	0.164	0.248	0.340
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.8
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	4.5	1.4	3.2	NA
Suriname				
Population, total ^c	290	371	388	527
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	140	169	173	262
Dependency ratio ^d	1.071	1.195	1.243	1.011
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.472	0.458	0.448	0.474
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	1.9	1.9	0.2	4.2
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	9.0	7.3	2.0	NA
Swaziland				
Population, total ^c	345	430	557	754
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	186	227	288	384
Dependency ratio ^d	0.855	0.894	0.934	0.964
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.038	0.074	0.088	0.115
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.9
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	7.1	9.6	5.1	NA

Appendix B
Detailed Country Statistics ^a (continued)

	1960	1970	1980	1990 ^b
Syria				
Population, total ^c	4,561	6,258	8,977	13,227
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	2,363	2,923	4,427	6,501
Dependency ratio ^d	0.930	1.141	1.028	1.035
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.368	0.433	0.503	0.573
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.2	2.1	4.2	3.9
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	2.0	6.6	8.3	NA
Tanzania				
Population, total ^c	10,201	13,300	17,934	24,774
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	5,539	6,978	9,142	12,474
Dependency ratio ^d	0.842	0.906	0.962	0.986
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.048	0.069	0.118	0.181
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.1	2.3	2.7	3.2
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	3.8	5.6	3.8	NA
Thailand				
Population, total ^c	27,229	36,499	47,063	57,890
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	13,901	18,994	26,236	35,605
Dependency ratio ^d	0.959	0.922	0.794	0.626
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.125	0.132	0.144	0.175
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.1	3.2	3.3	3.1
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	4.4	8.0	7.1	NA
Togo				
Population, total ^c	1,506	2,020	2,625	3,577
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	803	1,051	1,355	1,817
Dependency ratio ^d	0.875	0.922	0.937	0.969
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.098	0.131	0.174	0.232
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.0	2.7	2.6	3.0
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	2.5	7.9	3.4	NA
Trinidad and Tobago				
Population, total ^c	843	1,027	1,168	1,337
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	447	565	729	894
Dependency ratio ^d	0.886	0.818	0.602	0.496
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.222	0.215	0.215	0.245
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.1
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	11.2	3.5	4.3	NA

^a From *Demographic Indicator of Countries, United Nations, 1982*, and *The Planetary Product in 1980: A Creative Pause?*, Herb Block, 1982.

^b Projected.

^c Thousands of persons.

^d Population under 15 and over 64 relative to population 15 to 64.

^e Urban population relative to total population.

^f Average annual percent change for preceding decade.

Appendix B (continued)

	1960	1970	1980	1990 ^b
Tunisia				
Population, total ^c	4,221	5,127	6,354	7,989
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	2,215	2,563	3,483	4,694
Dependency ratio ^d	0.906	1.000	0.824	0.702
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.360	0.435	0.517	0.594
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	1.3	1.5	3.1	3.0
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	3.3	7.4	8.6	NA
Uganda				
Population, total ^c	6,806	9,806	13,201	18,262
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	3,652	5,153	6,822	9,274
Dependency ratio ^d	0.864	0.903	0.935	0.969
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.052	0.080	0.119	0.172
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.7	3.5	2.8	3.1
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	3.2	4.3	-0.1	NA
United Arab Emirates				
Population, total ^c	90	223	726	1,025
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	48	140	489	660
Dependency ratio ^d	0.875	0.593	0.485	0.553
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.400	0.570	0.719	0.802
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.4	11.3	13.3	3.0
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	7.9	17.6	8.8	NA
Upper Volta				
Population, total ^c	4,354	5,413	6,908	9,067
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	2,363	2,880	3,632	4,711
Dependency ratio ^d	0.843	0.880	0.902	0.925
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.047	0.068	0.085	0.113
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.6
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	3.3	2.9	3.6	NA
Uruguay				
Population, total ^c	2,531	2,824	2,924	3,166
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	1,618	1,785	1,828	1,964
Dependency ratio ^d	0.564	0.582	0.600	0.612
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.801	0.821	0.840	0.861
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	1.3	1.0	0.2	0.7
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	2.9	1.6	2.2	NA

Appendix B

Detailed Country Statistics ^a (continued)

	1960	1970	1980	1990 ^b
Venezuela				
Population, total ^c	7,550	10,962	15,620	21,284
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	3,876	5,637	8,601	12,104
Dependency ratio ^d	0.948	0.945	0.816	0.758
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.666	0.762	0.833	0.875
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	3.3	3.8	4.3	3.5
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	6.6	4.5	7.3	NA
Yemen, North				
Population, total ^c	4,039	4,835	5,812	7,447
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	2,197	2,604	2,963	3,869
Dependency ratio ^d	0.838	0.857	0.962	0.925
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.034	0.060	0.102	0.159
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.0	1.7	1.3	2.7
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	2.5	2.5	6.9	NA
Yemen, South				
Population, total ^c	1,208	1,497	1,858	2,459
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	632	777	953	1,298
Dependency ratio ^d	0.911	0.927	0.950	0.894
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.280	0.321	0.369	0.433
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.0	2.1	2.1	3.1
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	2.5	2.4	2.9	NA
Zaire				
Population, total ^c	17,756	21,638	28,291	37,692
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	9,383	11,449	14,873	19,699
Dependency ratio ^d	0.892	0.890	0.902	0.913
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.223	0.303	0.395	0.486
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.9
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	6.1	5.4	0.6	NA
Zambia				
Population, total ^c	3,207	4,242	5,766	8,079
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	1,683	2,178	2,901	3,996
Dependency ratio ^d	0.906	0.948	0.988	1.022
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.230	0.300	0.381	0.464
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.3
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	5.8	4.5	-0.1	NA

^a From *Demographic Indicator of Countries, United Nations, 1982*, and *The Planetary Product in 1980: A Creative Pause?*, Herb Block, 1982.

^b Projected.

^c Thousands of persons.

^d Population under 15 and over 64 relative to population 15 to 64.

^e Urban population relative to total population.

^f Average annual percent change for preceding decade.

Appendix B (continued)

	1960	1970	1980	1990 ^b
Zimbabwe				
Population, total ^c	3,605	5,309	7,396	10,489
Population, ages 15-64 ^c	1,868	2,695	3,697	5,196
Dependency ratio ^d	0.930	0.970	1.001	1.019
Urbanization ratio ^e	0.126	0.169	0.230	0.303
Change in population, ages 15-64 ^f	3.9	3.7	3.2	3.5
Change in real GNP/GDP ^f	7.2	5.8	2.3	NA

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