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LATIN AMERICA: DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION AROUND 1973
AND PROSPECTS FOR THE YEAR 2000

submitted by

the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE)

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INTRODUCTION

This document presents an up-to-date picture of the Latin American demographic situation, taken from studies prepared on the basis of the latest population censuses and information from other sources that has appeared in recent years. It consists of mid-year estimates of the most basic demographic variables for the five-year period 1970-1975, data on the immediate past, beginning from 1950-1955, and demographic projections up to the year 2000.

The set of estimates includes estimates of the total population for each five-year period between 1950 and 2000, the annual numbers of births and deaths, and data on international migration for each five-year period between 1950-1955 and 1995-2000. A series of indicators of fertility, mortality, international migration and growth, plus structural estimates by major age groups of the population are also presented. More detailed information from this study is published in the Demographic Bulletin No 13 of the Latin American Demographic Centre, which has just appeared. These results, prepared at the end of 1973, constitute the basis and point of departure for other estimates and projections using demographic variables, such as the economically active population, the number of families, the school-age population, the population that has retired from economic activity, etc.

The results apply to the Latin American region as frequently defined in the past, that is, the group of twenty countries that includes the eighteen Spanish-speaking republics, Brazil and Haiti. The comments made apply almost exclusively to the entire region. Results are presented, however, not only for each one of the twenty countries but also for the four groups of countries defined below. These results, by countries and sub-regions, appear in the appendix to this document.

/The countries

The countries have been classified in the following groups:

Andean Group. Formed by Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela. These six countries, united by the Cartagena Pact, propose to establish a common market, and for this reason it is interesting to consider their population as a group.

Atlantic Group. Composed of the remaining countries of South America, that is Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Central America. Includes the five countries that form the Central American Common Market: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

The Caribbean and the remaining countries. This group is formed by Mexico, Panama, and the three Caribbean countries, Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic.

Table 1 shows the population of each country, of the groups mentioned, and of the whole region, in 1950, 1975 and 2000, according to four alternative projections, which will be explained later on.

This limited definition of Latin America excludes several countries and territories that are part of the region, because it has not been possible to secure reliable studies based on recent information from these countries. In the next issue of CELADE's Demographic Bulletin, which should appear in mid-1974, revised population projections for this group of countries and territories are expected to be presented.

Before beginning to consider the subject of this paper, it is important to warn the reader who is not familiar with the situation regarding basic demographic information that the data presented should be treated with due caution.

Although this has been pointed out repeatedly, it is nevertheless appropriate to recall once again that even the most elementary knowledge of the demographic situation of a country requires good censuses and annual statistics of population change, that is, births, deaths, and international migration.

Table 1

LATIN AMERICA: TOTAL POPULATION BY COUNTRIES AND SUB-REGIONS, IN 1950, 1975 AND 2000,
ACCORDING TO FOUR THEORIES OF THE FUTURE EVOLUTION OF FERTILITY

Country and sub-region	Population in thousands					
	1950	1975	Values projected to the year 2000 according to four theories of fertility			
			Constant	High	Average	Low
Bolivia	3 019	5 410	11 106	10 687	10 267	9 709
Colombia	11 689	25 890	68 160	55 745	51 464	47 198
Chile	6 071	10 621	18 788	16 312	15 842	15 138
Ecuador	3 224	7 090	18 492	16 265	14 773	13 346
Peru	7 915	15 326	36 795	33 860	30 561	27 539
Venezuela	5 145	12 213	28 707	25 438	23 552	22 134
<u>Total Andean Group</u>	<u>37 063</u>	<u>76 550</u>	<u>182 048</u>	<u>158 307</u>	<u>146 459</u>	<u>135 064</u>
Argentina	17 150	25 384	34 999	33 658	32 860	31 853
Brazil	52 901	109 730	242 273	232 385	212 508	190 528
Paraguay	1 343	2 628	6 864	6 166	5 592	5 014
Uruguay	2 252	3 060	4 119	4 055	3 993	3 737
<u>Total Atlantic Group</u>	<u>73 646</u>	<u>140 802</u>	<u>288 255</u>	<u>276 264</u>	<u>254 953</u>	<u>231 132</u>
<u>Total South America</u>	<u>110 709</u>	<u>217 352</u>	<u>470 303</u>	<u>434 571</u>	<u>401 411</u>	<u>366 196</u>
Costa Rica	866	1 994	4 506	4 117	3 695	3 581
El Salvador	1 931	4 108	10 717	10 115	8 803	7 945
Guatemala	3 023	6 130	14 930	14 122	12 374	11 191
Honduras	1 390	3 037	8 133	7 772	6 881	6 271
Nicaragua	1 109	2 318	6 139	5 661	5 154	4 680
<u>Total Central America</u>	<u>8 319</u>	<u>17 587</u>	<u>44 425</u>	<u>41 781</u>	<u>36 907</u>	<u>33 668</u>
Cuba	5 711	9 528	18 286	16 419	15 662	14 915
Haiti	3 380	5 888	12 916	11 806	10 742	9 684
Mexico	26 606	59 204	147 807	140 958	132 243	123 122
Panama	809	1 676	3 690	3 485	3 218	2 880
Dominican Republic	2 313	5 118	13 649	12 761	11 767	10 305
<u>Total Caribbean and Rest</u>	<u>38 819</u>	<u>81 414</u>	<u>196 348</u>	<u>185 429</u>	<u>173 632</u>	<u>160 906</u>
<u>Total Latin America</u>	<u>157 847</u>	<u>316 353</u>	<u>711 076</u>	<u>661 787</u>	<u>611 951</u>	<u>560 770</u>

/As regards

As regards censuses, it should be noted that not all the countries of the region have carried them out recently. Of the twenty countries, no more than fifteen have censuses that date from 1970 or later, and among these fifteen countries, only nine have produced results with population data classified by sex and age (the most useful tabulation for whatever demographic analysis): the remaining six have released only general totals of the surveyed population. Finally, it should be observed that the majority of the nine that have published detailed information have done so on the basis of a sample, and not by complete tabulation of the data collected. In these circumstances, it is obvious that not even the figures for the total population of some countries, and therefore of the region as a whole, can be known satisfactorily.

As regards statistics on population change, the situation is perhaps even worse than for censuses. Only some countries of the region have available information from civil registers that approximately reflects the real levels of fertility and mortality. Furthermore, this information is published with a substantial delay (in several countries the data published most recently, i.e., at the beginning of 1974, referred to the year 1968) and is of poor quality. To form an idea of the gravity of this problem, the following figures should be considered. It is estimated that the annual number of births occurring in Latin America during the period 1965-1970 was 9.9 million yet the countries that published data on births around 1967 and 1968 give information that totals only 5.7 million. The 4.2 million births accounted for by the difference between 9.9 and 5.7 million have either not been registered or the register data have not yet been published.

The situation as regards data on deaths is no better: it is estimated that 2.6 million deaths occurred annually during the five-year period mentioned, yet those registered in the countries which have published such information total only 1.4 million.

Knowledge about annual developments in international migration is even more deficient than that regarding births and deaths. Not a single country of the region publishes reasonably complete statistics on the entry and departure of persons which could provide information

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on the aggregate of these movements and their distribution according to sex and age, and in order to supplement the lack of statistics produced in the region, it has been necessary at times to resort to information prepared outside in order to estimate the magnitude of migration in Latin America.

Demographic surveys designed to obtain information that the registers are incapable of providing are still little used in the region. In some cases, although the surveys have been organized and executed, the results have not been processed or released. One exception, however, is the Honduran national survey that supplied that country with information on developments in the demographic fields covered by it in the year 1971/1972.

It is therefore clear, as already noted, that the basic information is deficient and knowledge of the demographic situation is therefore not satisfactory. It would be desirable for this state of affairs to improve in the future, as the importance of population studies becomes more fully accepted. Censuses will then be taken regularly, questionnaires will incorporate questions that permit the derivation of demographic estimates, and sample surveys will be organized to measure the frequency of population changes.

Despite what has been said regarding the deficiencies of the basic demographic data and the caution with which the reader should view the results presented in this document, it should be pointed out that current knowledge of the present, past, and possibly also future demographic situation is better than it was several years ago. The new data provided by the population censuses beginning in 1970, as well as the greater efficiency of the analytical techniques used, which now enables greater advantage to be taken of the data, have helped to improve knowledge of the demographic situation in at least some, if not all, of a group of countries with great weight in the regional total. In some countries, however, the situation as regards information has not improved. Such is naturally the case in those countries that have not taken censuses since 1950 or 1960.

/It should

It should be noted that the estimates and projections presented have been prepared by CELADE, in some cases with the collaboration of institutions and demographers of the countries concerned. Such cases are indicated at the foot of the table corresponding to the country in question.

Finally, the majority of the projections are provisional, as they have been prepared without having recent census results at hand. When the latter are released, the projections will have to be revised.

POPULATION GROWTH IN THE PERIODS
1950-1975 AND 1975-2000

In view of what was said in the introduction regarding the limitations of the basic data and the estimates derived from them, it will be clear to the reader that a given estimate for the beginning of 1974 is the result of a projection of past trends until this moment and not of the registration of known facts. For this reason, it was considered preferable to divide the period studies, 1950-2000, into two equal parts of twenty-five years each. The year 1975, which divides these two sections, is considered as representative of the present moment; the twenty-five years between 1950 and 1975 accordingly represent the immediate past, and the period 1975-2000 naturally represents the future.

Four population projections have been prepared for each country, and consequently also for each sub-region and for Latin America as a whole, up to the year 2000.

The four alternative projections correspond to four assumptions that are formulated for each country regarding the future evolution of fertility. Each of these alternatives is combined with a single assumption made in relation to mortality and international migratory movements. The course that mortality will follow is less uncertain than that of fertility, and for that reason a single hypothesis on its future evolution has been prepared for each country. The assumption regarding international migration has a weak foundation

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in a few countries, so that it might seem appropriate to formulate a set of hypotheses on its possible future importance. Nevertheless, this course has not been taken, because the effect of international migrations has been very small in the past and there is no reason to expect that the situation will change in the future. As regards fertility, in contrast, it is advisable to formulate alternative assumptions, both because of the uncertainty about its possible future trends, which could be very diverse and therefore difficult to predict, and because of the important effect that changes in fertility can have on population growth and its structure by age groups. Thus, four possible alternatives for future fertility have been prepared: the first, which is of purely theoretical interest, assumes that in each country the estimated level of fertility for 1965-1970 will remain constant in the future; the second hypothesis, designated "High", shows the effect of a slow decline in fertility; the third, called "Medium", also anticipates a decline but, in contrast to the preceding hypothesis, attempts to predict the trend that appears most reasonable in the light of past experience. Because this alternative represents what is considered to be the most likely course of events, it is also called the "Recommended" alternative. The last alternative, which assumes that the decline in fertility will increase in the future, is called "Low". Further on, when fertility is analyzed, this set of assumptions on its projected evolution will be considered again.

Table 1 presents the figures for estimated population in 1950 and 1975, as well as those projected for the year 2000, in line with the four fertility alternatives just mentioned. The data refer to each country, to the four sub-regions, and to Latin America as a whole.

Between 1950 and 1975, the total population of the region almost exactly doubled, rising from 158 million to 316 million. The "Recommended" projection anticipates a population of 612 million in the year 2000, whereas the "Low" and "High" alternatives are, respectively, 561 and 662 million, this large difference demonstrating

/the uncertainty

the uncertainty of the values estimated in the light of the possible future evolution of fertility. It is interesting to note that if fertility were to maintain its current level in every country, the population at the end of the century would reach 711 million.

Table 2 shows the relative growth rates between 1950-1975 and 1975-2000, indicating that the population of the region doubled between 1950 and 1975, with a growth index equal to 100. Between 1975 and 2000, the "Recommended" alternative indicates an increment of 93: i.e., the 1975 population will increase by 93 per cent by the year 2000, according to this alternative.

Examination of table 2 shows what disparity there is between the predicted growth of different countries. At one extreme are Argentina and Uruguay, whose populations will grow, according to the assumptions, by 29 or 30 per cent respectively, between 1975 and 2000, while at the other extreme there are the Dominican Republic and Honduras, with indexes that reach 130 and 127, respectively. The case of the Mexican population merits special comment, because of the large relative weight it carries in the total. As can be seen from table 2, the population of Mexico increased by 123 per cent between 1950 and 1975, and a similar relative increase, 123 per cent, is expected between 1975 and 2000 according to the "Recommended" alternative. The population of this country would therefore be growing throughout the half century from 1950 to 2000, at a constant rate that would carry it from 26.6 million in 1950 to 132.2 million in the year 2000. This is a singular case, worthy of note not only because of the large numbers involved, which make it significant for the region, but also because it is rare to find a country in the midst of economic development, urbanization and modernization - as is the case of Mexico - where there is at the same time a level of fertility that has remained very high and almost unchanged in the past and, in the judgement of the Mexican demographers who prepared the assumptions on its future evolution, is likely to decline only very slowly in the future.

Table 2

LATIN AMERICA: RELATIVE GROWTH OF THE POPULATION BY COUNTRIES
AND SUB-REGIONS IN 1950-1975 AND 1975-2000, ACCORDING TO
FOUR THEORIES OF THE FUTURE EVOLUTION OF FERTILITY

Country and sub-region	Relative growth in 25 years (percentage of base year)				
	1950-1975 (base year: 1950)	Fertility theories 1975-2000 (base year: 1975)			
		Constant	High	Average	Low
Bolivia	79	105	98	90	79
Colombia	121	163	115	99	82
Chile	75	77	54	49	43
Ecuador	120	161	129	108	88
Peru	94	140	121	99	80
Venezuela	137	135	108	93	81
Andean Group	107	138	107	91	76
Argentina	48	38	33	29	25
Brazil	107	121	112	94	74
Paraguay	96	161	135	113	91
Uruguay	36	35	33	30	22
Atlantic Group	91	105	96	81	64
South America	96	116	100	85	68
Costa Rica	130	126	106	85	80
El Salvador	113	161	146	114	93
Guatemala	103	144	130	102	83
Honduras	118	168	156	127	106
Nicaragua	109	165	144	122	102
Central America	111	153	138	110	91
Cuba	67	92	72	64	57
Dominican Republic	121	167	149	130	101
Haiti	74	119	101	82	64
Mexico	123	150	138	123	108
Parana	107	120	108	92	72
Caribbean and Rest	110	141	128	113	98
<u>Total Latin America</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>77</u>

FERTILITY

The growth examined in the preceding section is the natural result of the interplay of births, deaths and migration, that is to say, of the components of change. Let us now examine each of these successively.

The annual number of births, (average for each five-year period between 1950-1955 and 1995-2000 according to the "Recommended" alternative for fertility) is presented in table 3 for the region as a whole. For the period 1970-1975, the annual average of births is 11 million. The series shows a steady growth from 7 million in the period 1950-1955 to the 17 million predicted for the last five-year period of the century in the "Recommended" alternative. The absolute number of births thus continues to increase, despite assumptions formulated that the future trend of fertility would be downwards. This is not only true at the regional level: it can also be verified in each of the individual countries, even those with the lowest predicted levels of fertility.

When annual births are related with the mean population for each five-year period, the annual birth rate is obtained. This indicator is currently 37 per thousand for the region in 1970-1975, as a consequence of a moderate but sustained decline from 41 per thousand in 1950-1955. If the hypothesis on the future evolution of fertility is true, the region will show an annual birth rate close to 30 per thousand (more precisely, 29.91 per thousand) towards the end of the century.

The annual birth rate does not constitute a good measure of fertility because it is affected by the age composition of the population. It is preferable to use the general fertility rate, which gives the average number of children a woman would have at the end of her childbearing period if throughout this period (that is, between 15 and 50 years of age) she experienced the age-specific fertility rates recorded in one year in the population studied. This index, whose calculation requires information on annual births classified by age of the mother and data on the female population (also ordered according to age), is the fertility indicator that will be examined in the following paragraphs.

Table 3

LATIN AMERICA: DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS ESTIMATED FOR THE FIVE-YEAR PERIODS 1950-1955
AND 1995-2000 ACCORDING TO THE AVERAGE THEORY

	<u>Five-year periods</u>										
	1950- 1955	1955- 1960	1960- 1965	1965- 1970	1970- 1975	1975- 1980	1980- 1985	1985- 1990	1990- 1995	1995- 2000	
<u>Fertility</u>											
Annual births: B (1 000)	7 003	7 934	8 928	9 922	11 012	12 347	13 739	15 058	16 213	17 259	
Gross birth rate: b (o/oo)	41.31	40.70	39.81	38.51	37.21	36.32	35.18	33.67	31.81	29.91	
Overall fertility rate T.G.R.	Average	5.69	5.72	5.70	5.54	5.29	5.05	4.79	4.51	3.91	
	Minimum	2.79	2.83	2.89	2.91	2.91	2.91	2.77	2.64	2.36	
	Maximum	7.48	7.48	7.48	7.48	7.28	6.87	6.46	6.05	5.64	5.23
<u>Mortality</u>											
Annual deaths: D (1 000)	2 460	2 472	2 540	2 649	2 745	2 825	2 920	3 021	3 130	3 252	
Gross mortality rate: d (o/oo)	14.51	12.68	11.33	10.28	9.28	8.31	7.48	6.75	6.14	5.64	
o oo	Average	52.30	55.23	57.58	59.51	61.47	63.59	65.52	67.28	68.91	70.41
	Minimum	36.89	39.49	41.98	44.46	46.75	48.25	50.75	53.25	55.75	58.25
	Maximum	66.28	67.18	68.28	69.28	70.08	70.93	71.79	72.64	73.54	74.40
<u>Natural growth</u>											
Annual growth: B-D (1 000)	4 543	5 462	6 388	7 273	8 267	9 522	10 819	12 037	13 083	14 007	
Growth rate: (o/oo)	26.80	28.02	28.48	28.23	27.93	28.01	27.70	26.92	25.67	24.27	
<u>Migration</u>											
Annual migration: M (1 000)	+124	+24	-140	-156	-90	-70	-70	-70	-70	-70	
Migration rate: m (o/oo)	0.73	0.12	-0.62	-0.61	-0.30	-0.21	-0.18	-0.16	-0.14	-0.12	
<u>Total growth</u>											
Annual growth: B - D + M	4 667	5 486	6 248	7 117	8 177	9 452	10 749	11 967	13 013	13 937	
Growth rate: r o/oo	27.53	28.14	27.86	27.62	27.63	27.80	27.52	26.76	25.53	24.15	
<u>Age structure</u>											
C (0-14) %	41.21	42.13	42.86	42.96	42.47	41.82	41.20	40.56	39.66	38.42	
C (15-64) %	55.34	54.50	53.72	53.47	53.83	54.35	54.87	55.41	56.14	57.22	
C (65 and over) %	3.45	3.37	3.42	3.57	3.70	3.83	3.93	4.03	4.20	4.36	
<u>Dependency index</u>											
[C (0-14) + C (65 and over)] / C (15-64) %	80.70	83.48	86.16	87.02	85.78	84.02	82.27	80.48	78.14	74.80	

/Currently (1970-1975)

Currently (1970-1975), the general fertility rate for Latin America as a whole is 5.29: i.e., each woman has an average of 5.29 children when she reaches 50 years of age. This is a relatively high level compared with those prevailing in regions composed of economically advanced countries. In such areas (Europe, North America, and countries like Japan and the Soviet Union), the general fertility rate is around 2 children per woman, resulting in potentially stationary populations, since if each woman, on average, has scarcely more than 2 children, one generation is replaced by the next without increase or decrease in the population. Latin America's situation is far from this, although it is worth pointing out that there are great differences between the general fertility rates of the countries of the region. Table 3 indicates, for each five-year period, the extreme values of the general fertility rates estimated for the countries. Thus, in 1970-1975 the average level for the region is 5.29, but the field of variation of the rate ranges from 2.91 (Uruguay) to 7.28 (the estimated value for Honduras).

Examination of the variation of the general fertility rate between 1950-1955 and 1970-1975 shows a fluctuating tendency: it rises from 5.69 to 5.72 between 1950-1955 and 1955-1960, remains practically at the same level (5.70) in 1960-1965, and then begins a moderate but significant decline to the current figure of 5.29. The trend considered to be most probable - the "Recommended" alternative - shows that the decline will continue consistently into the future until it reaches the value of 3.91 children per woman in the period 1995-2000. At that time, according to the projections, the values among countries will vary from a minimum of 2.36 (Argentina) to 5.23 (Honduras).

The charts given in the appendix show the estimated general fertility rates - both past and projected in accordance with the "Recommended" alternative - for each country as well as for the four groups making up the region.

/It may

It may be of interest to demonstrate briefly, for the Latin American region as a whole, the limits of variation of the general fertility rate according to the four alternatives that have been developed for the future evolution of fertility. These data are presented in table 4.

Table 4
LATIN AMERICA: GENERAL FERTILITY RATE PROJECTED
BETWEEN 1970-1975 AND 1995-2000, ACCORDING
TO FOUR ALTERNATIVES

Period	Alternative			
	First "Constant"	Second "High"	Third "Medium" or "Recommended"	Fourth "Low"
1970-1975	5.48	5.37	5.29	5.20
1975-1980	5.51	5.26	5.05	4.80
1980-1985	5.54	5.15	4.79	4.34
1985-1990	5.58	5.05	4.51	3.89
1990-1995	5.61	4.90	4.21	3.48
1995-2000	5.64	4.74	3.91	3.06

The first alternative, which assumes that fertility will remain invariable in every country at the level estimated for 1965-1970, shows at a regional level a small but persistent rise: from 5.48 in 1970-1975 to 5.64 in the last five-year period considered. This trend reflects only the change in the relative weight of the countries. Fertility remains constant in each of them, but the countries with the highest fertility increase their weight relative to the countries with lower fertility, and the regional index consequently shows an upward trend. As already stated, this alternative has a purely theoretical purpose: it is not reasonable to believe that it could represent the future course of fertility because the level for

/1970-1975,

1970-1975, 5.48, is very high and is incompatible with the levels of development achieved by many countries of the region, while clear trends have been observed in the past towards a decline in fertility.

The second variant, the "High" alternative, assumes that during the period under consideration the general fertility rate will decline slowly from 5.37 in 1970-1975 to 4.74 in 1995-2000. This really is a very moderate decrease, giving a fertility level that is still very high at the end of the century. It is hard to believe that such a trend will actually be observed, for everything appears to indicate that the decline will be greater. The "High" alternative therefore indicates the maximum reasonably possible fertility. As already mentioned, this assumption envisages that the Latin American population will reach 661 million persons in the year 2000. If the "High" alternative is accepted as representing the "maximum", then this projected value represents a kind of "maximum expected population".

The third, "Medium" or "Recommended" alternative, as mentioned previously, anticipates a decline in the general fertility rate from 5.29 to 3.91. This variation in the level of regional fertility, which in the judgement of those who formulated the assumptions for each country is the most likely, predicts a relatively high level, about 4 children, at the end of the century. If this happened, Latin America would then have general fertility rates approximately double those of the more advanced countries, where, both currently and in the projections considered to be most likely, rates of the order of 2 prevail.

Finally, the fourth or "Low" fertility projection attempts to illustrate the effect of an acceleration in the fall of the rates. According to this, an average of 3.06 children per woman will be reached by the end of the century. This is a level of the same order of magnitude as the current fertility of one of the countries with the lowest level in the region (Argentina), but in contrast to the implications of the "High" hypothesis it is not reasonable to

/consider the

consider the "Low" alternative as an indication of the "minimum" values that fertility can assume in the region in the future.

It would seem appropriate to conclude this section with a reflection on the uncertainty of the anticipated trends. Past experience in variations in fertility levels in the countries of the region shows very diverse situations. The case of Mexico has already been mentioned, as an example of a country where fertility has scarcely varied at all despite the apparent existence of conditions favouring a decline. In contrast to this situation is that observed in Costa Rica or Chile, where in recent years there has been a pronounced and sustained decline in fertility, sometimes with and sometimes without the presence of factors considered to favour a decline.

In order to improve the knowledge of fertility and the factors affecting it, it seems appropriate to promote two lines of action:

(a) The execution of studies designed to increase knowledge of the interrelationship between the level of fertility and different demographic and social variables, so as to allow improvement of fertility projections. It may be noted that the International Statistical Institute, in co-operation with the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population and with the collaboration of the United Nations, is organizing a World Fertility Survey which has among its objectives the one mentioned above.

(b) The periodic revision (for example, every five years) of the fertility projections in use, in the light of information collected from registers, surveys, or censuses. It is becoming essential to keep the picture of the demographic situation updated as frequently as this when it has such dynamic characteristics as those demonstrated in Latin America, and it is possible that a revision within the next five years of the projections presented now would reveal that the anticipated fertility tendencies for some countries were mistaken.

/MORTALITY

MORTALITY

The annual number of deaths (average for each five year period between 1950-1955 and 1995-2000), which is also given in table 3, shows a sustained tendency to increase. From 2.5 million deaths annually in 1950-1955, it has increased to 2.7 million currently, and 3.3 million deaths per year are predicted for the end of the century. This increase occurs despite a marked decline of age-specific mortality rates in the past and the anticipated continuance of this trend in the projections. The reason for the increased number of deaths, is simply that the total population is growing also.

The annual mortality rate by five-year periods, which is obtained by dividing the annual average of deaths by the mean population for each period, shows a clear declining trend. It is possible that this is the most outstanding demographic trend analyzed in this document, since from a value of 14.5 per thousand in 1950-1955, the crude death rate will drop, according to the projections, to the very low level of 5.64 per thousand by the end of the century. Currently (1970-1975), the rate is of the order of 9 per thousand.

The age structure of the Latin American population, which experienced very little significant change in the past and according to the projections will undergo only small modifications in the future, performs favourably in the sense that it produces a relatively low crude death rate. It is misleading, however, to believe that the level of mortality currently registered in Latin America is satisfactory because its crude rate of around 9 per thousand is less than that of countries with very good sanitary conditions. A very simple exercise demonstrates how excessive the current level of mortality is in the region if it is compared with the levels prevailing in such countries. If the Swedish age-specific mortality rates for 1966 (when they represented the lowest levels registered) are applied to the mean population of the region for the period 1970-1975, classified by age groups, this gives the number of deaths that would have occurred in Latin America if its mortality were that of Sweden.

/The figure

The figure thus obtained is 1.10 million as opposed to the 2.75 million estimated to have actually occurred. The difference between these amounts - 1.65 million - simply and eloquently illustrates the excessive level of mortality experienced in the region. A more detailed illustration of this result is shown in table 5, from which it can be seen that the greatest difference between the actual and hypothetical deaths is in the early ages. There is therefore a long way to go in reducing mortality in the region. In the population projections analyzed, it has been assumed that the decrease in mortality will continue between the years 1975 and 2000, and will be particularly marked in the countries where it is still relatively high.

An indicator of mortality which is free from the disturbing effects of the age structure of the population is the expectation of life at birth. These comments on mortality in Latin America will be continued with reference to this index.

The expectation of life at birth is the average number of years that would correspond to each component of a cohort of new-borns subject, during the life of all of them, to the annual mortality rates registered in a given population during a given period. Thus, for example, if the age-specific mortality rates estimated for Latin America during the period 1970-1975 were applied repeatedly, year by year, to a hypothetical cohort of individuals from birth to the death of the last member, the average number of years corresponding to each new-born would be 61.47. This indicator, as already stated, is independent of the age composition of the population. The value of 61.47 years estimated for the region as a whole is the result of averaging the very different situations existing in individual countries, the extreme figures for expectation of life at birth ranging from 46.75 (the estimate for Bolivia) to 70.08 (Uruguay).

If the Latin American index of 61.47 years is compared with those of the countries that have the highest expectation of life at birth (for example, Sweden, with 74.25 years, and the Netherlands, with 73.77 years), it will be observed that it is surpassed by more than ten years.

Table 5

LATIN AMERICA: ANNUAL DEATHS FOR THE PERIOD 1970-1975: (a) "OBSERVED", AND
(b) "HIPOTHETICAL", ESTIATED ON THE BASIS OF MORTALITY RATES BY AGES IN SWEDEN IN 1966

Ages	Annual deaths			Distribution of annual deaths (percentages)	
	Observed	Hipothetical	Differences	Observed	Hypothetical
0- 4	967 475	153 362	814 113	35.24	13.95
5- 9	143 476	16 598	126 878	5.23	1.50
10-14	62 558	10 856	51 702	2.28	0.99
15-19	66 886	21 752	45 134	2.44	1.98
20-24	73 858	20 597	53 261	2.69	1.87
25-29	71 398	14 726	56 672	2.60	1.34
30-34	68 795	17 751	51 044	2.51	1.62
35-39	70 445	22 912	47 533	2.57	2.08
40-44	77 482	29 407	48 075	2.82	2.68
45-49	88 921	38 189	50 732	3.24	3.47
50-54	101 363	50 423	50 940	3.69	4.59
55-59	119 798	63 847	55 951	4.36	5.81
60-64	140 625	87 175	53 450	5.12	7.93
65-69	158 178	108 799	49 379	5.76	9.90
70-74	167 072	127 468	39 604	6.09	11.60
75 and over	366 868	315 379	51 489	13.36	28.69
<u>Total</u>	<u>2 745 198</u>	<u>1 099 241</u>	<u>1 645 957</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>

/It has

It has been assumed in the projections that this gap will lessen, since for the region as a whole, it is estimated that the expectation of life at birth will reach 70 years by the year 2000, while the countries of current very low mortality predict levels on the border of 75 years. It is interesting to observe the estimates given in the appendix on the evolution of mortality in the past and the projections of its future evolution in various countries and groups of countries.

Readers should note, however, that the mortality projections in some cases were prepared by demographers of the countries themselves and not by CELADE. Consequently, the results for individual countries are not strictly comparable, since they were not obtained from projections prepared from uniform criteria. An illustration of this is provided by the following hypothetical example: if country A has in 1970-1975 a higher mortality than B, it can happen that the projected mortality value for 1995-2000 shows B with a higher mortality than A, that is, the relative positions of the countries have apparently changed. This may simply mean, however, already as noted, that those in charge of preparing the mortality projections worked with different assumptions, and not that it is in fact anticipated that those countries will have changed their relative positions.

NATURAL GROWTH

The difference between births and deaths gives the natural growth of the population. In the period 1970-1975, this difference represented 8.3 million per year in Latin America. This is much more than the figure for the period 1950-1955, 4.5 million, but much less than the natural growth predicted for 1995-2000: 14 million, according to the "Recommended" alternative.

/In relative

In relative terms, that is to say, expressed as the annual rate of natural growth, which is the quotient of natural growth and mean population, the rate is 27.93 per thousand for 1970-1975. The past trend was towards an acceleration in growth: from 26.80 per thousand in 1950-1955, the rate increased to a maximum of 28.48 per thousand in 1960-1965, but from then on it began to decline and, according to predictions for the remainder of the century, will continue declining until it reaches a level of 24.27 in the period 1995-2000.

Rates of the order of 28 per thousand (the current rate) are very high and signify, as we have seen, a doubling of the population in only 25 years. Even the annual rate of 24 per thousand predicted for the end of the century is high, since it means that the population will double in less than 30 years. The projections therefore demonstrate that, despite the occurrence of a decline in fertility, demographic growth will continue vigorously until the end of the century and surely beyond.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

During the 1950-1960 decade, the sign for international migration at the regional level was positive: immigration of persons outside the region prevailed over emigration. This fact was of relative importance, however, for only a few countries (Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela). Beginning in 1960, in contrast, the trend was the opposite, and departures from the region exceeded arrivals in it.

These international movements, whether they involve entry to or departure from the region or movement within it, are very poorly recorded. For this reason, the estimates formulated about migration in the past and, even more so, the projections of future movements, should be treated with great caution. Despite the reservations called for by these estimates because of the lack of sound data, however, it was considered appropriate to prepare them for the past as well as the future. Knowledge of past migration is necessary in order to explain, for some countries, the evolution of their

/population between

population between 1950 and 1970, while the hypothesis on future migration is justified because migration has persisted in recent years and there is no indication of a change in this trend.

It should also be remembered, when attempting to project international migratory movements, that these can be controlled to a much greater extent than births and deaths, by governmental measures aimed at encouraging or restricting them. If governments were to establish policies on this subject, with well-defined and reasonable objectives, these could constitute a very important factor in the formulation of assumptions on future international movement. When the hypotheses for the projections analyzed here were established, however, no such plans were known, and the assumptions are therefore limited to extrapolating the estimated trends of recent years towards the future.

In absolute terms, international migration at the regional level represented an inflow of somewhat more than 100,000 persons per year in 1950-1955, while in the period, 1965-1970 there was an annual outflow of the order of 150,000 persons. The assumption formulated for the future is that there will be an outflow of 70,000 emigrants per year until the end of the projection.

These figures are relatively insignificant, since the annual rate of migratory movements did not reach 1 per thousand of the region's population in any five-year period. The situation is undoubtedly very different, however, if international migration is studied at the level of the countries affected by strong movements. This examination can be made with the information contained in the country charts given in the appendix.

/TOTAL GROWTH

TOTAL GROWTH

If the positive or negative international migratory balance is added to the natural growth, this gives the total annual or net growth. Currently (1970-1975), the Latin American population is growing at the rate of 8.18 million per year, which represents the difference between natural growth of 8.27 million and emigration (the net balance between entry and departure) of 0.09 million.

The annual total growth rate, which is the result of dividing the annual total growth by the mean population for each five-year period, shows a value of 27.63 per thousand for 1970-1975, almost equivalent to the 27.53 per thousand observed in 1950-1955. International migration, which was positive during the first few years studied and negative afterwards, has a levelling effect on the rate of growth, which rises to a maximum, 28.15 per thousand, in 1965-1970 but remains practically unchanged between 1960 and 1985, the extreme values over these 25 years being 27.52 and 27.86 per thousand. Only from 1985 onwards does it show a slow but persistent tendency to decline, reaching the value 24.15 per thousand in the 1995-2000 period. It is worth emphasizing the above-mentioned constancy of the growth rate throughout the 25 years 1960-1985. If the trend indicated by the projection is fulfilled, the 1960 population of Latin America (that is, 208 million) will be doubled by 1985, reaching 417 million persons.

As noted when considering the natural growth rate, the population of the region is expanding at a very rapid rate and, although the growth rate has stopped accelerating it is expected that there will be only a very slow decline, leading to a rate of the order of 24 per thousand at the end of the century.

/AGE STRUCTURE

AGE STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION.
AN INDEX OF DEPENDENCY

This examination of the demographic situation of the region and its prospects up to the year 2000 will be concluded with an examination of the structure of the population by major age groups. The high level of fertility and its tendency to vary only slowly, as anticipated in the "Recommended" alternative, are the principal factors determining an age composition of the population which is young in the extreme and will vary very slowly between the years 1950 and 2000.

The percentage of children under 15 years of age is currently (1970-1975) of the order of 42.47, whereas the proportion of persons over 65 years of age is only 3.70 per cent. The age structure of the population is likely to vary very little, though significantly, between 1950 and the year 2000, with the percentage of those less than 15 years old, which was 41.21 in 1950-1955, rising to a maximum of 42.96 in 1965-1970 as a result of a very slight drop in the fertility level and a marked fall in mortality, especially among the young and above all in infant mortality. From then on, this percentage begins a steady decline until the final period of the projection (1995-2000), when it arrives at the level of 38.42. This drop reflects the predicted decline in fertility, which now exceeds the predicted fall in child mortality.

The proportion accounted for by the age group between 15 and 65 years of age varies within very narrow margins from a minimum of 53.47 per cent in 1965-1970 to a maximum of 57.22 per cent in 1995-2000. Finally, the relative proportion of persons over 65, which as already indicated is very low, shows a slight but significant increase with time from 3.45 per cent in 1950-1955 to an anticipated figure of 4.36 per cent in 1995-2000.

As in the case of the other indicators that have been examined, the structure of the population by major age groups varies greatly among the countries. From the charts given in the appendix, it can be seen that some countries (Argentina and Uruguay) are experiencing

/a clear

a clear process of aging, due to past decline in their fertility. As the drop in fertility gains in importance and time passes, the other countries will also show clear signs of aging: changes in their age structure that are not clearly noticeable currently or in the near future.

The age structure of the population permits the calculation of a simple dependency index showing the number of children and elderly persons (under 15 or over 65) for each person of active age (between 15 and 65 years of age). This index stands at 85.78 per cent currently (1970-1975), having risen from 80.70 in 1950-1955 to a maximum of 87.02 in 1965-1970. From then onwards, as a consequence of the assumed drop in fertility, the index declines consistently with time to reach its lowest value, 74.80 per cent, towards the end of the century.

APPENDIX

Tabla 1

POBLACION TOTAL DE AMERICA LATINA POR PAISES, 1950-2000. HIPOTESIS RECOMENDADA

(Cifras en miles)

País	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
Bolivia	3 019	3 375	3 782	4 246	4 780	5 410	6 162	7 013	7 974	9 054	10 267
Colombia	11 689	13 593	15 905	18 691	22 075	25 890	30 215	35 050	40 324	45 874	51 464
Chile	6 071	6 804	7 674	8 701	9 717	10 621	11 547	12 569	13 671	14 779	15 842
Ecuador	3 224	3 700	4 328	5 095	6 031	7 090	8 303	9 689	11 251	12 962	14 773
Perú	7 915	8 775	9 993	11 440	13 248	15 326	17 711	20 424	23 478	26 871	30 561
Venezuela	5 145	6 073	7 635	9 105	10 559	12 213	14 134	16 326	18 706	21 143	23 552
<u>Grupo Andino</u>	<u>37 063</u>	<u>42 320</u>	<u>49 317</u>	<u>57 278</u>	<u>66 410</u>	<u>76 550</u>	<u>88 072</u>	<u>101 071</u>	<u>115 404</u>	<u>130 683</u>	<u>146 459</u>
Argentina	17 150	18 928	20 611	22 179	23 748	25 384	27 064	28 678	30 189	31 584	32 861
Brasil	52 901	61 864	71 539	82 541	95 204	109 730	126 389	145 082	165 757	188 273	212 507
Paraguay	1 343	1 538	1 753	1 973	2 247	2 628	3 085	3 618	4 219	4 880	5 592
Uruguay	2 252	2 400	2 558	2 721	2 887	3 060	3 244	3 442	3 635	3 819	3 993
<u>Grupo Atlántico</u>	<u>73 646</u>	<u>84 730</u>	<u>96 461</u>	<u>109 414</u>	<u>124 086</u>	<u>140 802</u>	<u>159 782</u>	<u>180 820</u>	<u>203 800</u>	<u>228 556</u>	<u>254 953</u>
Costa Rica	866	1 036	1 250	1 495	1 737	1 994	2 286	2 611	2 954	3 311	3 695
El Salvador	1 931	2 190	2 527	2 954	3 516	4 108	4 813	5 643	6 595	7 654	8 803
Guatemala	3 023	3 438	3 990	4 583	5 298	6 291	7 300	8 210	9 460	10 849	12 374
Honduras	1 390	1 604	1 873	2 209	2 553	3 037	3 355	4 241	4 997	5 875	6 881
Nicaragua	1 109	1 278	1 472	1 701	1 970	2 318	2 733	3 218	3 778	4 422	5 154
<u>América Central</u>	<u>8 319</u>	<u>9 546</u>	<u>11 112</u>	<u>12 942</u>	<u>15 074</u>	<u>17 586</u>	<u>20 527</u>	<u>23 923</u>	<u>27 784</u>	<u>32 111</u>	<u>36 907</u>
Cuba	5 711	6 325	7 019	7 817	8 585	9 528	10 626	11 812	13 080	14 397	15 662
Haití	3 380	3 717	4 119	4 608	5 201	5 888	6 665	7 544	8 525	9 597	10 742
México	26 606	30 949	36 369	42 859	50 313	59 204	69 965	82 803	97 585	114 055	132 244
Panamá	809	930	1 083	1 261	1 458	1 676	1 927	2 211	2 525	2 861	3 218
República Dominicana	2 313	2 686	3 160	3 703	4 343	5 118	6 053	7 173	8 495	10 026	11 767
Caribe y resto	38 819	44 607	51 750	60 248	69 900	81 414	95 236	111 543	130 210	150 916	173 633
<u>Total</u>	<u>157 847</u>	<u>181 203</u>	<u>208 640</u>	<u>239 882</u>	<u>275 470</u>	<u>316 352</u>	<u>363 617</u>	<u>417 357</u>	<u>477 198</u>	<u>542 266</u>	<u>611 952</u>

Tabla 2

BOLIVIA: INDICADORES DEMOGRAFICOS ESTIMADOS ENTRE 1950-1955 Y 1995-2000. HIPOTESIS RECONSTRUIDA

Indicadores demográficos	Quinquenios									
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
<u>Fecundidad</u>										
Nacimientos anuales: B (1 000)	151	164	180	198	223	254	275	298	323	350
Tasa bruta de natalidad: b (‰)	47.13	45.96	44.76	43.88	43.72	43.87	41.79	39.80	37.96	36.25
Tasa global de fecundidad	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	5.84	5.54	5.23	4.92
<u>Mortalidad</u>										
Muertes anuales: D (1 000)	74	78	82	86	92	98	100	101	102	102
Tasa bruta de mortalidad: d (‰)	23.21	21.80	20.35	19.04	17.96	17.00	15.16	13.47	11.96	10.60
Esperanza de vida al nacimiento	40.75	42.25	43.75	45.25	46.75	48.25	50.75	53.25	55.75	58.25
<u>Crecimiento natural</u>										
Crecimiento anual: B-D (1 000)	77	86	98	112	131	156	175	197	221	248
Tasa de crecimiento natural (‰)	23.92	24.16	24.41	24.84	25.76	26.87	26.63	26.33	26.00	25.65
<u>Migración</u>										
Migración: M (1 000)	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5
Tasa de migración: m (‰)	-1.63	-1.45	-1.30	-1.15	-1.02	-0.90	-0.79	-0.69	-0.61	-0.54
<u>Crecimiento total</u>										
Crecimiento anual: B-D ± M (1 000)	72	81	93	107	126	151	170	192	216	243
Tasa de crecimiento total: r	22.29	22.71	23.11	23.69	24.74	25.97	25.84	25.64	25.39	25.11
<u>Estructura por grupos de edades (%)</u>										
C (0-14) (%)	42.26	42.78	43.29	43.35	43.04	43.02	43.04	42.74	41.98	41.01
C (15-64) (%)	54.72	54.24	53.77	53.75	54.04	54.02	53.92	54.12	54.74	55.57
C (65 y +) (%)	3.02	2.98	2.94	2.90	2.92	2.96	3.04	3.14	3.28	3.42
<u>Índice de dependencia (%)</u>										
$[C(0-14) + C(65 y +)] / C(15-64)$	82.74	84.36	85.98	86.08	85.06	85.12	85.44	84.75	82.68	79.98

Tabla 3

COLOMBIA: INDICADORES DEMOGRAFICOS ESTIMADOS ENTRE 1950-1955 Y 1995-2000. HIPOTESIS RECOMENDADA

Indicadores demográficos	Quinquenios									
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
Fecundidad										
Nacimientos anuales: B (1 000)	587	673	778	887	974	1 075	1 175	1 258	1 305	1 308
Tasa bruta de natalidad: b (‰)	46.44	45.66	44.95	43.53	40.61	38.33	36.01	33.37	30.29	26.87
Tasa global de fecundidad	6.56	6.56	6.56	6.40	5.88	5.36	4.84	4.32	3.80	3.28
Mortalidad										
Muertes anuales: D (1 000)	206	193	202	211	211	210	208	203	196	190
Tasa bruta de mortalidad: d(‰)	16.31	13.09	11.70	10.33	8.79	7.49	6.37	5.39	4.54	3.89
Esperanza de vida al nacimiento	50.21	54.66	56.56	58.51	60.91	63.36	65.80	68.25	70.80	73.21
Crecimiento natural										
Crecimiento anual: B-D (1 000)	381	480	576	676	763	865	967	1 055	1 109	1 118
Tasa de crecimiento natural(‰)	30.13	32.57	33.25	33.20	31.82	30.84	29.64	27.98	25.75	22.98
Migración										
Migración anual: M (1 000)	-	-18	-18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tasa de migración: m (‰)	-	-1.22	-1.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crecimiento total										
Crecimiento anual: B-D±M (1 000)	381	462	558	676	763	865	967	1 055	1 109	1 118
Tasa de crecimiento total: r(‰)	30.13	31.35	32.21	33.20	31.82	30.84	29.64	27.98	25.75	22.98
Estructura por grupos de edades										
C (0-14) (%)	44.18	45.41	46.50	46.86	46.24	45.05	43.55	41.90	40.04	37.73
C (15-64) (%)	52.41	51.50	50.63	50.37	51.02	52.17	53.55	55.05	56.70	58.73
C (65 y +) (%)	3.41	3.09	2.87	2.77	2.74	2.78	2.90	3.05	3.26	3.54
Indice de dependencia										
$[C(0-14)+C(65\ y\ +)]/C(15-64)(\%)$	90.77	94.18	97.52	98.54	96.04	91.76	86.78	81.70	76.45	70.36

Tabla 4

CHILE: INDICADORES DEMOGRAFICOS ESTIMADOS ENTRE 1950-1955 Y 1995-2000. HIPOTESIS RECOMENDADA

Indicadores demográficos	Quinquenios									
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
Fecundidad										
Nacimientos anuales: B (1 000)	238	270	304	293	263	265	285	304	309	307
Tasa bruta de natalidad: b (‰)	36.94	37.28	37.14	31.83	25.88	23.94	23.63	23.14	21.75	20.02
Tasa global de fecundidad	4.82	4.96	5.02	4.28	3.35	2.93	2.75	2.65	2.56	2.49
Mortalidad										
Muertes anuales: D (1 000)	91	96	99	90	82	80	80	83	88	94
Tasa bruta de mortalidad: d (‰)	14.17	13.23	12.05	9.77	8.10	7.24	6.67	6.35	6.17	6.13
Esperanza de vida al nacimiento	54.72	56.11	58.10	61.50	64.95	66.83	69.06	70.72	72.08	73.15
Crecimiento natural										
Crecimiento anual: B-D (1 000)	147	174	205	203	181	185	205	221	221	213
Tasa de crecimiento natural (‰)	22.77	24.05	25.09	22.06	17.78	16.70	16.96	16.79	15.58	13.89
Migración										
Migración anual: M (1 000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tasa de migración: m (‰)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crecimiento total										
Crecimiento anual: B-D+M (1 000)	147	174	205	203	181	185	205	221	221	213
Tasa de crecimiento total: r (‰)	22.77	24.05	25.09	22.06	17.78	16.70	16.96	16.79	15.58	13.89
Estructuras por grupos de edades										
C (0-14) (%)	38.26	39.18	39.81	39.52	37.64	34.51	31.60	30.14	29.60	28.81
C (15-64) (%)	56.74	56.14	55.68	55.96	57.72	60.62	63.21	64.29	64.43	64.79
C (65 y +) (%)	5.00	4.68	4.51	4.52	4.64	4.87	5.19	5.57	5.97	6.40
Indice de dependencia										
$[C(0-14)+C(65 y +)]/C(15-64)$ (%)	76.24	78.12	79.62	78.70	73.32	65.08	58.23	55.54	55.19	54.33

Fuente: Chile: Proyecciones de Población por sexo y edad 1970 - 2000, basado en la muestra del Censo de Población de 1970, por S. Zubicueña, (Oficina de Planificación Nacional, ODEPLAN), Santiago, Chile, 1972.

Tabla 5

ECUADOR: INDICADORES DEMOGRAFICOS ESTIMADOS ENTRE 1950-1955 Y 1995-2000. HIPOTESIS RECOMENDADA

Indicadores demográficos	Quinquenios									
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
Fecundidad										
Nacimientos anuales: B (1 000)	159	187	214	248	274	305	341	378	410	433
Tasa bruta de natalidad: b (‰)	45.96	46.64	45.43	44.62	41.76	39.69	37.93	36.06	33.83	31.25
Tasa global de fecundidad	6.48	6.73	6.73	6.73	6.29	5.85	5.41	4.97	4.53	4.09
Mortalidad										
Muertes anuales: D (1 000)	64	62	61	61	62	63	64	65	67	71
Tasa bruta de mortalidad: d (‰)	18.48	15.33	12.89	10.99	9.47	8.17	7.11	6.22	5.56	5.14
Esperanza de vida al nacimiento	47.23	50.99	54.23	57.18	59.63	62.06	64.31	66.40	68.07	69.36
Crecimiento natural										
Crecimiento anual: B-D (1 000)	95	125	153	187	212	242	277	313	343	362
Tasa de crecimiento natural (‰)	27.48	31.31	32.54	33.63	32.29	31.52	30.82	29.84	28.27	26.11
Migración										
Migración anual: M (1 000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tasa de migración: m (‰)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crecimiento total										
Crecimiento anual: B-D ± M (1 000)	95	125	153	187	212	242	277	313	343	362
Tasa de crecimiento total: r	27.48	31.31	32.54	33.63	32.29	31.52	30.82	29.84	28.27	26.11
Estructura por grupos de edades										
c (0-14) (%)	43.79	44.85	45.82	46.42	46.34	45.55	44.40	43.14	41.88	40.34
c (15-64) (%)	53.05	52.49	51.64	51.00	50.98	51.64	52.67	53.82	54.98	56.40
c (65 y +) (%)	3.16	2.66	2.54	2.58	2.68	2.81	2.93	3.04	3.14	3.26
Indice de dependencia (‰)										
$[c(0-14) + c(65 y +)] / (15-64)$	88.5	90.5	93.6	96.0	96.1	93.6	89.9	85.8	81.9	77.4

Tabla 6

PERU: INDICADORES DEMOGRAFICOS ESTIMADOS ENTRE 1950-1955 Y 1995-2000. HIPOTESIS RECOMENDADA

Indicadores demográficos	Quinquenios									
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
Fecundidad										
Nacimientos anuales: B (1 000)	369	419	458	531	586	648	713	779	844	902
Tasa bruta de natalidad: b (‰)	44.18	44.68	42.73	42.98	41.02	39.21	37.37	35.51	33.54	31.40
Tasa global de fecundidad	6.46	6.46	6.14	6.14	5.80	5.45	5.11	4.76	4.42	4.07
Mortalidad										
Muertes anuales: D (1 000)	197	176	169	169	170	171	170	169	166	164
Tasa bruta de mortalidad: d (‰)	23.58	18.70	15.72	13.69	11.92	10.33	8.92	7.69	6.59	5.70
Esperanza de vida al nacimiento	44.75	48.52	50.99	53.38	55.65	58.13	60.68	63.22	65.80	68.19
Crecimiento natural										
Crecimiento anual: B-D (1 000)	172	243	289	362	416	477	543	610	678	738
Tasa de crecimiento natural (‰)	20.60	25.98	27.01	29.29	29.10	28.88	28.45	27.82	26.95	25.70
Migración										
Migración anual: M (1 000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tasa de migración: m (‰)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crecimiento total										
Crecimiento anual: B-D ± M (1 000)	172	243	289	362	416	477	543	610	678	738
Tasa de crecimiento total: r (‰)	20.60	25.98	27.01	29.29	29.10	28.88	28.45	27.82	26.95	25.70
Estructura por grupos de edades										
C (0-14) (%)	42.18	43.60	44.26	44.47	44.33	43.85	43.11	42.07	40.95	39.68
C (15-64) (%)	51.70	51.98	52.18	52.41	52.72	53.23	53.92	54.85	55.84	56.94
C (65 y +) (%)	6.12	4.42	3.54	3.12	2.95	2.92	2.97	3.08	3.21	3.38
Indice de dependencia										
$[C(0-14) + C(65 y +)] / C(15-64)$ (%)	93.44	92.42	91.67	90.81	89.66	87.86	85.47	82.28	79.08	75.63

Tabla 7

VENEZUELA: INDICADORES DEMOGRAFICOS ESTIMADOS ENTRE 1950-1955 Y 1995-2000. HIPOTESIS RECOMENDADA

Indicadores demográficos	Quinquenios									
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
Fecundidad										
Nacimientos anuales: B (1 000)	261	317	373	389	411	470	530	573	590	590
Tasa bruta de natalidad: b (‰)	46.46	46.28	44.62	39.55	36.06	35.64	34.78	32.72	29.62	26.41
Tasa global de fecundidad	6.54	6.74	6.71	6.04	5.28	4.88	4.48	4.08	3.68	3.28
Mortalidad										
Muertes anuales: D (1 000)	75	78	80	78	80	85	91	97	103	109
Tasa bruta de mortalidad: d (‰)	13.58	11.32	9.51	7.94	7.01	6.48	6.00	5.54	5.15	4.86
Esperanza de vida al nacimiento	54.20	57.23	60.21	63.00	64.74	66.41	67.99	69.49	70.91	72.26
Crecimiento natural										
Crecimiento anual: B-D (1 000)	186	239	293	311	331	385	439	476	487	481
Tasa crecimiento natural (‰)	33.08	34.96	35.11	31.61	29.05	29.16	28.78	27.18	24.47	21.55
Migración										
Migración anual: M (1 000)	-	72	-	-20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tasa de migración: m (‰)	-	10.45	-	-2.03	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crecimiento total										
Crecimiento anual: B-D ± M (1 000)	186	311	293	291	331	385	439	476	487	481
Tasa de crecimiento total: r	33.08	45.41	35.11	29.58	29.05	29.16	28.78	27.18	24.47	21.55
Estructura de edad										
C (0 - 15) (%)	43.66	45.50	46.72	47.10	45.62	43.24	41.44	40.43	39.20	37.13
C (15 - 64) (%)	53.14	51.68	50.58	50.08	51.38	53.36	55.15	55.91	56.84	58.57
C (65 y +) (%)	3.20	2.82	2.70	2.82	3.00	3.20	3.41	3.66	3.96	4.30
Indice de dependencia (%)										
(0-14) + (65 y +)/(15-64)	88.24	93.48	87.76	99.76	94.74	86.81	81.33	78.84	75.99	70.77

Fuente: "Venezuela: Proyección Revisada de Población", CELADE, 1973, (Inédito).

Tabla 8

GRUPO ANDINO: INDICADORES DEMOGRAFICOS ESTIMADOS ENTRE 1950-1955 Y 1995-2000. HIPOTESIS RECOMENDADA

Indicadores demográficos	Quinquenio									
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
<u>Fecundidad</u>										
Nacimientos anuales: B (1 000)	1 765	2 032	2 307	2 546	2 731	3 017	3 319	3 590	3 782	3 889
Tasa cruda de natalidad: b (°/oo)	44.44	44.34	43.28	41.17	38.20	36.66	35.09	33.16	30.74	28.07
Tasa global de fecundidad (TGF)										
Promedio	6.19	6.27	6.22	5.96	5.43	5.03	4.65	4.27	3.90	3.53
Mínimo	4.82	4.96	5.02	4.28	3.38	2.95	2.77	2.66	2.58	2.52
Máximo	6.54	6.74	6.72	6.72	6.29	6.15	5.84	5.54	5.23	4.92
<u>Mortalidad</u>										
Muertes anuales: D (1 000)	707	681	692	695	697	708	714	718	721	729
Tasa cruda de mortalidad: d (°/oo)	17.82	14.87	12.98	11.23	9.75	8.60	7.54	6.63	5.86	5.26
Promedio	49.07	52.50	54.86	57.27	59.50	61.74	64.06	66.28	68.41	70.36
Mínimo	40.75	42.25	43.75	45.25	46.75	48.25	50.75	53.25	55.75	58.25
Máximo	54.72	57.23	60.21	63.00	64.74	66.83	69.06	70.72	72.08	73.15
<u>Crecimiento natural</u>										
Crecimiento anual: B - D ± M (1 000)	1 058	1 351	1 615	1 851	2 034	2 309	2 605	2 872	3 061	3 160
Tasa de crecimiento natural (°/oo)	26.62	29.47	30.30	29.94	28.45	28.06	27.55	26.53	24.88	22.81
<u>Migración</u>										
Migración anual: M (1 000)	-5	48	-23	-25	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5
Tasa de migración: m (°/oo)	-0.13	1.06	-0.44	-0.41	-0.07	-0.06	-0.05	-0.05	-0.04	-0.04
<u>Crecimiento total</u>										
Crecimiento anual: B - D ± M (1 000)	1 053	1 399	1 592	1 826	2 029	2 304	2 600	2 867	3 056	3 155
Tasa de crecimiento: r (°/oo)	26.49	30.53	29.86	29.53	28.38	28.00	27.50	26.48	24.84	22.77
<u>Estructura de edades</u>										
C (0-15) (%)	42.54	43.81	44.76	45.04	44.32	43.01	41.64	40.44	39.20	37.54
C (15-64) (%)	53.30	52.66	52.04	51.86	52.58	53.82	55.06	56.10	57.14	58.55
C (65 y +) (%)	4.16	3.53	3.20	3.10	3.10	3.17	3.30	3.46	3.66	3.91
Índice de dependencia	87.59	89.90	92.18	92.81	90.20	85.84	81.64	78.28	75.04	70.83

Tabla 9

ARGENTINA: INDICADORES DEMOGRAFICOS ESTIMADOS ENTRE 1950-1955 Y 1995-2000. HIPOTESIS RECOMENDADA

Indicadores demográficos	Quinquenios									
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
Fecundidad										
Nacimientos anuales: B (1 000)	458	479	493	504	535	562	570	570	566	561
Tasa bruta de natalidad: b (‰)	25.38	24.25	23.03	21.95	21.80	21.43	20.44	19.37	18.33	17.40
Tasa global de fecundidad	3.15	3.13	3.09	3.00	2.98	2.91	2.77	2.64	2.50	2.36
Mortalidad										
Muertes anuales: D (1 000)	165	171	184	197	215	233	254	275	294	312
Tasa bruta de mortalidad: d (‰)	9.16	8.66	8.61	8.59	8.76	8.89	9.11	9.34	9.53	9.70
Esperanza de vida al nacimiento	62.72	64.73	66.02	67.36	68.19	69.44	69.92	70.19	70.48	70.71
Crecimiento natural										
Crecimiento anual: B - D (1 000)	293	308	309	307	320	329	316	295	272	249
Tasa de crecimiento natural (‰)	16.22	15.59	14.42	13.36	13.04	12.54	11.33	10.03	8.80	7.70
Migración										
Migración anual: M (1 000)	62	28	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Tasa de migración: m (‰)	3.44	1.42	0.23	0.30	0.28	0.27	0.25	0.24	0.23	0.22
Crecimiento total										
Crecimiento anual: B - D ± M (1 000)	355	336	314	314	327	336	323	302	279	256
Tasa de crecimiento total: r (‰)	19.66	17.01	14.65	13.66	13.32	12.81	11.58	10.27	9.03	7.92
Estructura por grupos de edades										
c (0-14) (%)	30.64	30.76	30.48	29.66	28.82	28.36	28.08	27.60	26.70	25.60
c (15-64) (%)	64.84	64.06	63.59	63.60	63.62	63.37	63.09	63.04	63.37	64.06
c (65 y +) (%)	4.52	5.18	5.93	6.74	7.56	8.27	8.83	9.36	9.93	10.34
Índice de dependencia										
$\frac{[c(0-14) + c(65 y +)]}{c(15-64)}$ (%)	54.24	56.14	57.24	57.22	57.17	57.78	58.50	58.60	57.76	56.08

Fuente: Proyección revisada de Población, elaborada por el Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos de Argentina (INDEC), en colaboración con el CELADE. (Inédito)

Tabla 10

BRASIL: INDICADORES DEMOGRAFICOS ESTIMADOS ENTRE 1950-1955 Y 1995-2000. HIPOTESIS RECOMENDADA

Indicadores demográficos	Quinquenios									
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
Fecundidad										
Nacimientos anuales: B (1 000)	2 377	2 680	2 988	3 378	3 804	4 255	4 686	5 110	5 515	5 899
Tasa bruta de natalidad: b (°/oo)	41.42	40.18	38.79	38.01	37.12	36.04	34.52	32.88	31.16	29.44
Tasa global de fecundidad	5.70	5.64	5.51	5.38	5.15	4.89	4.62	4.36	4.10	3.83
Mortalidad										
Muertes anuales: D (1 000)	698	745	788	845	899	923	947	975	1 012	1 052
Tasa bruta de mortalidad: d (°/oo)	12.16	11.17	10.23	9.51	8.77	7.82	6.98	6.27	5.72	5.25
Esperanza de vida al nacimiento	54.15	56.03	57.94	59.66	61.39	63.64	65.73	67.67	69.47	71.14
Crecimiento natural										
Crecimiento anual: B - D (1 000)	1 679	1 935	2 200	2 533	2 905	3 332	3 739	4 135	4 503	4 847
Tasa de crecimiento natural (°/oo)	29.26	29.01	28.56	28.50	28.35	28.22	27.54	26.61	25.44	24.19
Migración										
Migración anual: M (1 000)	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tasa de migración: m (°/oo)	1.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crecimiento total										
Crecimiento anual: B - D ± M (1 000)	1 789	1 935	2 200	2 533	2 905	3 332	3 739	4 135	4 503	4 847
Tasa de crecimiento total: r (°/oo)	31.17	29.01	28.56	28.50	28.35	28.22	27.54	26.61	25.44	24.19
Estructura por grupos de edades										
C (0-14) (%)	42.74	43.29	43.55	43.10	42.32	41.72	41.15	40.36	39.28	38.00
C (15-64) (%)	54.82	54.17	53.71	53.93	54.54	54.94	55.28	55.84	56.64	57.66
C (65 y +) (%)	2.44	2.54	2.74	2.97	3.14	3.34	3.57	3.80	4.08	4.34
Indice de dependencia										
$\frac{[C (0-14) + C (65 y +)]}{C (15-64)}$ (%)	82.42	84.62	86.20	85.48	83.40	82.04	80.88	79.09	76.58	73.42

Fuente: "Brasil: Proyección Revisada de Población", elaborada por CELADE en consulta con el Instituto Brasileiro de Geografía e Estatística (IBGE), 1973. (Inédito).

Tabla 11

PARAGUAY: INDICADORES DEMOGRAFICOS ESTIMADOS ENTRE 1950-1955 Y 1995-2000. HIPOTESIS RECOMENDADA

Indicadores demográficos	Quinquenios									
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
<u>Fecundidad</u>										
Nacimientos anuales: B (1 000)	66	74	82	92	103	118	133	146	159	170
Tasa bruta de natalidad: b (°/oo)	45.52	44.76	43.88	43.67	42.25	41.28	39.63	37.36	34.85	32.38
Tasa global de fecundidad	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.02	5.63	5.25	4.87	4.48	4.10
<u>Mortalidad</u>										
Muertes anuales: D (1 000)	21	21	22	21	21	21	20	20	21	21
Tasa bruta de mortalidad: d (°/oo)	14.47	12.62	11.71	10.10	8.62	7.24	6.10	5.20	4.52	4.05
Esperanza de vida al nacimiento	53.38	55.78	56.98	59.41	61.55	64.05	66.30	68.30	70.06	71.56
<u>Crecimiento natural</u>										
Crecimiento anual: B - D (1 000)	45	53	60	71	82	97	113	126	138	149
Tasa de crecimiento natural (°/oo)	31.05	32.14	32.17	33.57	33.63	34.04	33.53	32.16	30.33	28.33
<u>Migración</u>										
Migración anual: M (1 000)	-6	-10	-16	-16	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6
Tasa de migración: m (°/oo)	-4.03	-5.96	-8.59	-7.58	-2.38	-2.03	-1.73	-1.48	-1.27	-1.11
<u>Crecimiento total</u>										
Crecimiento anual: B - D ± M (1 000)	39	43	44	55	76	91	107	120	132	143
Tasa de crecimiento total: r (°/oo)	27.02	26.18	23.58	25.99	31.25	32.01	31.80	30.68	29.06	27.22
<u>Estructuras por grupos de edades</u>										
c (0-14) (%)	44.96	46.47	47.82	48.38	47.82	46.86	45.98	44.98	43.65	41.88
c (15-64) (%)	51.28	50.05	49.00	48.66	49.36	50.39	51.27	52.24	53.53	55.25
c (65 y +) (%)	3.76	3.48	3.18	2.96	2.82	2.75	2.75	2.78	2.82	2.87
<u>Indice de dependencia</u>										
[c (0-14) + c (65 y +)] / c (15-64) (%)	95.08	99.84	104.10	105.47	102.59	98.44	95.06	91.46	86.88	81.06

Tabla 12

URUGUAY: INDICADORES DEMOGRAFICOS ESTIMADOS ENTRE 1950-1955 Y 1995-2000. HIPOTESIS RECOMENDADA

Indicadores demográficos	Quinquenios									
	1950- 1955	1955- 1960	1960- 1965	1965- 1970	1970- 1975	1975- 1980	1980- 1985	1985- 1990	1990- 1995	1995- 2000
<u>Fecundidad</u>										
Nacimientos anuales: B (1 000)	52	55	58	59	62	66	70	70	70	69
Tasa bruta de natalidad: b (°/oo)	22.30	22.25	21.90	21.21	20.83	20.81	20.91	19.89	18.74	17.68
Tasa global de fecundidad	2.80	2.83	2.90	2.91	2.91	2.91	2.91	2.76	2.60	2.44
<u>Mortalidad</u>										
Muertes anuales: D (1 000)	22	24	25	26	27	29	30	32	33	34
Tasa bruta de mortalidad: d (°/oo)	9.50	9.56	9.51	9.36	9.22	9.15	9.07	8.95	8.87	8.81
Esperanza de vida al nacimiento	66.28	67.18	68.28	69.28	70.08	70.93	71.79	72.64	73.54	74.40
<u>Crecimiento natural</u>										
Crecimiento anual: B - D (1 000)	30	31	33	33	35	37	40	38	37	35
Tasa de crecimiento natural (°/oo)	12.80	12.69	12.39	11.85	11.61	11.66	11.84	10.94	9.87	8.87
<u>Migración</u>										
Migración anual: M (1 000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tasa de migración: m (°/oo)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Crecimiento total</u>										
Crecimiento anual: B - D ± M (1 000)	30	31	33	33	35	37	40	38	37	35
Tasa de crecimiento total: r (°/oo)	12.80	12.69	12.39	11.85	11.61	11.66	11.84	10.94	9.87	8.87
<u>Estructura por grupos de edades</u>										
C (0-14) (%)	27.66	27.76	28.12	28.26	28.06	27.75	27.60	27.50	27.06	26.18
C (15-64) (%)	64.80	64.40	63.78	63.32	63.16	63.07	62.83	62.52	62.42	62.78
C (65 y +) (%)	7.54	7.84	8.10	8.42	8.78	9.18	9.57	9.98	10.52	11.04
<u>Índice de dependencia</u>										
$\frac{[C (0-14) + C (65 y +)]}{C (15-64)}$ (%)	54.32	55.24	56.78	57.96	58.36	58.56	59.17	59.94	60.22	59.28

Tabla 13

GRUPO ATLANTICO: INDICADORES DEMOGRAFICOS ESTIMADOS ENTRE 1950-1955 Y 1995-2000. HIPOTESIS RECOMENDADA

Indicadores demográficos	Quinquenio									
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
Fecundidad										
Nacimientos anuales: B (1 000)	2 952	3 289	3 621	4 033	4 504	5 001	5 458	5 897	6 309	6 699
Tasa bruta de natalidad: b (‰)	37.28	36.30	35.17	34.55	34.01	33.27	32.05	30.66	29.19	27.71
Tasa global de fecundidad										
Promedio	4.98	4.96	4.91	4.89	4.69	4.50	4.29	4.08	3.85	3.62
Mínimo	2.79	2.89	2.89	2.91	2.91	2.91	2.77	2.64	2.50	2.36
Máximo	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.01	5.64	5.25	4.86	4.49	4.10
Mortalidad										
Muertes anuales: D (1 000)	906	961	1 019	1 089	1 162	1 205	1 251	1 303	1 360	1 421
Tasa bruta de mortalidad: d (‰)	11.44	10.61	9.90	9.34	8.78	8.02	7.35	6.77	6.29	5.88
Esperanza de vida al nacimiento										
Promedio	56.25	58.06	59.73	61.28	62.81	64.78	66.56	68.20	69.73	71.17
Mínimo	53.38	55.78	56.98	59.41	61.39	63.64	65.73	67.67	69.47	70.71
Máximo	66.28	67.18	68.28	69.28	70.08	70.93	71.79	72.64	73.54	74.40
Crecimiento natural										
Crecimiento anual B - D (1 000)	2 046	2 328	2 602	2 944	3 342	3 796	4 207	4 594	4 949	5 278
Tasa de crecimiento natural (‰)	25.84	25.69	25.27	25.21	25.23	25.25	24.70	23.89	22.90	21.83
Migración										
Migración anual: M (1 000)	166	18	-11	-9	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tasa de migración: m (‰)	2.10	0.20	-0.11	-0.08	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Crecimiento total										
Crecimiento anual: B - D + M (1 000)	2 212	2 346	2 591	2 935	3 343	3 797	4 208	4 595	4 950	5 279
Tasa de crecimiento total: r (‰)	27.94	25.89	25.16	25.13	25.24	25.26	24.71	23.90	22.91	21.84
Estructura de edades										
0(0-15) (%)	39.58	40.19	40.51	40.19	39.59	39.18	38.83	38.26	37.36	36.23
0(15-64) (%)	57.33	56.53	55.94	55.97	56.32	56.50	56.63	57.00	57.64	58.55
0(65 y +) (%)	3.09	3.28	3.55	3.84	4.09	4.32	4.54	4.74	5.00	5.22
Índice de dependencia										
$\frac{[(0-14) + (65 y +)]}{(15-64)}$ (%)	74.43	76.90	78.76	78.67	77.56	76.99	76.58	75.44	73.49	70.79

Tabla 14

COSTA RICA: INDICADORES DEMOGRAFICOS ESTIMADOS ENTRE 1950-1955 Y 1995-2000. HIPOTESIS RECOMENDADA

Indicadores demográficos	Quinquenios									
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
<u>Fecundidad</u>										
Nacimientos anuales: B (1 000)	45	55	62	60	62	69	76	81	85	92
Tasa bruta de natalidad: b (‰)	47.56	48.25	44.86	37.29	33.44	32.38	31.20	29.06	27.13	26.36
Tasa global de fecundidad	6.77	7.16	6.88	5.62	4.65	4.03	3.62	3.35	3.22	3.22
<u>Mortalidad</u>										
Muertes anuales: D (1 000)	11	12	13	12	11	11	11	12	14	16
Tasa bruta de mortalidad: d (‰)	11.89	10.71	9.23	7.31	5.89	5.10	4.64	4.37	4.36	4.43
Esperanza de vida al nacimiento	58.24	60.50	62.81	65.41	68.18	70.23	71.79	72.82	73.37	73.78
<u>Crecimiento natural</u>										
Crecimiento anual: B - D (1 000)	34	43	49	48	51	58	65	69	71	76
Tasa de crecimiento natural (‰)	35.67	37.54	35.63	29.98	27.55	27.28	26.56	24.69	22.77	21.93
<u>Migración</u>										
Migración anual: M (1 000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tasa de migración: m (‰)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Crecimiento total</u>										
Crecimiento anual: B - D + M (1 000)	34	43	49	48	51	58	65	69	71	76
Tasa de crecimiento total: r (‰)	35.67	37.54	35.63	29.98	27.55	27.28	26.56	24.69	22.77	21.93
<u>Estructuras por grupos de edades</u>										
c(0-14)(%)	45.02	46.78	47.70	46.72	43.92	40.70	38.54	37.38	36.18	34.76
c(15-64)(%)	51.54	49.98	49.22	50.18	52.86	55.88	57.85	58.83	59.77	60.92
c(65 y+)(%)	3.44	3.24	3.08	3.10	3.22	3.42	3.61	3.79	4.05	4.32
<u>Indice de dependencia</u>										
$[c(0-14) + c(65 y +)] / c(15-64)$ (%)	94.09	100.15	103.16	99.34	89.32	79.04	72.85	69.96	67.32	64.15

Tabla 15

EL SALVADOR: INDICADORES DEMOGRAFICOS ESTIMADOS ENTRE 1950-1955 Y 1995-2000. HIPOTESIS RECOMENDADA

Indicadores demográficos	Quinquenios									
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
<u>Fecundidad</u>										
Nacimientos anuales: B (1 000)	99	115	131	143	161	183	209	235	257	276
Tasa bruta de natalidad: b (‰)	48.09	48.85	47.95	41.23	42.17	44.08	39.98	38.34	36.06	33.51
Tasa global de fecundidad	6.56	6.86	6.97	6.56	6.19	5.82	5.45	5.10	4.76	4.39
<u>Mortalidad</u>										
Muertes anuales: D (1 000)	44	44	42	42	42	42	43	44	45	46
Tasa bruta de mortalidad: d (‰)	21.26	18.79	15.50	13.00	11.09	9.50	8.21	7.24	6.33	5.59
Esperanza de vida al nacimiento	43.73	47.12	51.53	54.87	57.83	60.74	63.29	65.34	67.37	69.25
<u>Crecimiento natural</u>										
Crecimiento anual: B - D (1 000)	55	71	89	101	119	141	166	191	212	230
Tasa de crecimiento natural (‰)	26.83	30.06	32.45	31.23	31.08	31.58	31.77	31.10	29.73	27.92
<u>Migración</u>										
Migración anual: M (1 000)	-4	-4	-4	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tasa de migración: m (‰)	-1.70	-1.49	-1.28	3.45						
<u>Crecimiento total</u>										
Crecimiento anual: B - D ± M (1 000)	51	67	85	112	119	141	166	191	212	230
Tasa de crecimiento total: r (‰)	25.13	28.57	31.17	34.68	31.08	31.58	31.77	31.10	29.73	27.92
<u>Estructuras por grupos de edades</u>										
c(0-14)(%)	43.84	45.07	46.43	47.22	46.95	45.79	44.78	44.12	43.34	42.06
c(15-64)(%)	52.77	51.73	50.39	49.62	49.87	50.97	51.95	52.55	53.26	54.46
c(65 y +)(%)	3.39	3.20	3.18	3.16	3.18	3.24	3.27	3.33	3.40	3.48
<u>Indice de dependencia</u>										
$[c(0-14) + c(65 y +)]/c(15-64)$ (%)	89.50	93.36	98.50	101.56	100.56	96.24	92.52	90.35	87.78	83.67

Tabla 16

GUATEMALA: INDICADORES DEMOGRÁFICOS ESTIMADOS ENTRE 1950-1955 Y 1995-2000. HIPÓTESIS RECOMENDADA

Indicadores demográficos	Quinquenios									
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
<u>Fecundidad</u>										
Nacimientos anuales: B (1 000)	157	188	195	221	245	274	302	329	355	380
Tasa bruta de natalidad: b (‰)	48.69	50.54	45.52	44.64	42.82	41.35	39.39	37.21	34.96	32.75
Tasa global de fecundidad	6.72	7.07	6.52	6.42	6.07	5.72	5.35	5.00	4.65	4.30
<u>Mortalidad</u>										
Muertes anuales: D (1 000)	74	77	77	78	78	79	80	79	77	75
Tasa bruta de mortalidad: A (‰)	23.00	20.81	17.89	15.69	13.72	11.98	10.39	8.92	7.61	6.47
Esperanza de vida al nacimiento	41.23	44.24	47.24	50.12	52.93	55.70	58.47	61.25	64.13	67.03
<u>Crecimiento natural</u>										
Crecimiento anual: B - D (1 000)	83	111	118	143	167	195	222	250	278	305
Tasa de crecimiento natural (‰)	25.69	29.73	27.63	28.95	29.10	29.37	29.00	28.29	27.35	26.28
<u>Migración</u>										
Migración anual: M (1 000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tasa de migración: m (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Crecimiento total</u>										
Crecimiento anual: B - D + M (1 000)	83	111	118	143	167	195	222	250	278	305
Tasa de crecimiento total: r (‰)	25.69	29.73	27.63	28.95	29.10	29.37	29.00	28.29	27.35	26.28
<u>Estructura por grupos de edades</u>										
C(0-14)(%)	43.70	44.88	45.71	45.60	44.82	44.04	43.53	42.71	41.63	40.30
C(15-64)(%)	53.36	52.25	51.47	51.56	52.32	53.12	53.59	54.27	55.08	56.12
C(65 y +)(%)	2.94	2.87	2.82	2.84	2.86	2.84	2.88	3.02	3.29	3.58
<u>Índice de dependencia</u>										
$\frac{[C(0-14) + C(65 y +)]}{C(15-64)}(\%)$	87.36	91.44	94.29	93.96	91.17	88.25	86.56	84.25	81.54	78.19

Tabla 17

HONDURAS: INDICADORES DEMOGRAFICOS ESTIMADOS ENTRE 1950-1955 Y 1995-2000. HIPOTESIS RECOMENDADA

Indicadores demográficos	Quinquenios									
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
<u>Fecundidad</u>										
Nacimientos anuales: B (1 000)	82	93	106	122	138	154	172	195	220	245
Tasa bruta de natalidad: b (‰)	54.60	53.29	51.82	51.11	49.26	46.30	43.98	42.19	40.50	38.48
Tasa global de fecundidad	7.48	7.48	7.48	7.48	7.28	6.87	6.46	6.05	5.64	5.23
<u>Mortalidad</u>										
Muertes anuales: D (1 000)	43	42	42	42	41	42	43	44	44	44
Tasa bruta de mortalidad d (‰)	28.49	24.38	20.74	17.54	14.57	12.67	10.97	9.50	8.17	6.93
Esperanza de vida al nacimiento	36.89	40.95	45.08	49.38	53.49	56.20	58.88	61.57	64.29	67.02
<u>Crecimiento natural</u>										
Crecimiento anual: B - D (1 000)	39	51	64	80	97	112	129	151	176	201
Tasa de crecimiento natural (‰)	26.11	28.91	31.08	33.57	34.69	33.63	33.01	32.69	32.33	31.55
<u>Migración</u>										
Migración anual: M (1 000)	4	4	4	-11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tasa de migración: m (‰)	2.34	2.02	1.72	-4.68	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Crecimiento total</u>										
Crecimiento anual: B - D + M (1 000)	43	55	68	69	97	112	129	151	176	201
Tasa de crecimiento total: r	28.45	30.93	32.80	28.89	34.69	33.63	33.01	32.69	32.33	31.55
<u>Estructura de edad</u>										
c (0-15) (%)	44.72	45.40	46.02	46.10	46.48	46.90	46.58	45.66	44.62	43.66
c (15-64) (%)	52.64	52.09	51.46	51.26	50.76	50.24	50.51	51.30	52.16	53.00
c (65 y +) (%)	2.64	2.51	2.52	2.64	2.76	2.86	2.91	3.04	3.22	3.34
<u>Índice de dependencia (%)</u>										
(0-14) (65 y +)/(15-64)	89.96	92.03	94.34	95.04	97.00	99.00	98.00	95.00	91.78	88.72

Tabla 18

NICARAGUA: INDICADORES DEMOGRAFICOS ESTIMADOS ENTRE 1950-1955 Y 1995-2000. HIPOTESIS RECOMENDADA

Indicadores demográficos	Quinquenios									
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
<u>Fecundidad</u>										
Nacimientos anuales: B (1 000)	64	71	79	89	104	118	133	148	165	182
Tasa bruta de natalidad: b (‰)	53.38	51.32	50.00	48.56	48.32	46.64	44.60	42.37	40.22	38.05
Tasa global de fecundidad	7.33	7.33	7.33	7.10	6.92	6.57	6.21	5.86	5.47	5.04
<u>Mortalidad</u>										
Muertes anuales: D (1 000)	27	28	28	29	30	31	31	32	32	32
Tasa bruta de mortalidad: d (‰)	22.51	20.09	17.75	15.65	13.87	12.18	10.58	9.11	7.79	6.62
Esperanza de vida al nacimiento	43.00	45.47	47.94	50.43	52.86	55.23	57.61	59.99	62.36	64.72
<u>Crecimiento natural</u>										
Crecimiento anual: B - D (1 000)	37	43	51	60	74	87	102	116	133	150
Tasa de crecimiento natural (‰)	30.87	31.23	32.25	32.91	34.45	34.46	34.02	33.26	32.43	31.43
<u>Migración</u>										
Migración anual: M (1 000)	-3	-4	-5	-7	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Tasa de migración: m (‰)	-2.51	-3.05	-3.32	-3.63	-1.96	-1.66	-1.41	-1.20	-1.02	-0.88
<u>Crecimiento total</u>										
Crecimiento anual: B - D ± M (1 000)	34	39	46	53	70	83	98	112	129	146
Tasa de crecimiento total: r (‰)	28.36	28.18	28.93	29.28	32.49	32.80	32.61	32.06	31.41	30.55
<u>Estructura por grupos de edades</u>										
C(0-14)(%)	45.18	47.02	48.32	48.69	48.44	48.19	47.80	47.08	45.99	44.73
C(15-64)(%)	51.98	50.36	49.16	48.86	49.14	49.39	49.78	50.50	51.61	52.87
C(65 y +)(%)	2.84	2.62	2.52	2.45	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.40	2.40
<u>Índice de dependencia</u>										
$\frac{[C(0-14) + C(65 y +)]}{C(15-64)(\%)}$	92.40	98.61	103.40	104.70	103.56	102.48	100.90	98.02	93.80	89.20

Fuente: Nicaragua: Proyección revisada de población, CELADE, 1973. (Inédito).

Tabla 19

AMERICA CENTRAL: INDICADORES DEMOGRAFICOS ESTIMADOS ENTRE 1950-1955 Y 1995-2000. HIPOTESIS RECOMENDADA

Indicadores demográficos	Quinquenios									
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
Fecundidad										
Nacimientos anuales: B (1 000)	447	521	573	635	709	797	892	987	1 082	1 176
Tasa cruda de natalidad: b (°/oo)	50.05	50.47	47.66	45.31	43.42	41.84	40.13	38.19	36.13	34.08
Tasa global de fecundidad (TGF)										
Promedio	6.89	7.14	6.93	6.63	6.24	5.84	5.46	5.11	4.78	4.45
Mínima	6.56	6.62	6.52	5.62	4.65	4.04	3.63	3.34	3.22	3.22
Máxima	7.48	7.48	7.48	7.48	7.28	6.87	6.46	6.05	5.64	5.23
Mortalidad										
Muertos anuales: D (1 000)	199	204	202	202	202	205	208	211	212	212
Tasa cruda de mortalidad: d (°/oo)	22.27	19.73	16.82	14.41	12.38	10.77	9.37	8.16	7.09	6.16
e ^o	Promedio	42.72	45.95	49.40	52.56	55.56	58.24	60.80	63.19	65.54
	Mínima	36.89	40.95	45.08	49.38	52.86	55.23	57.61	59.99	62.36
	Máxima	58.24	60.50	62.81	65.41	68.18	70.23	71.79	72.82	73.37
Crecimiento natural										
Crecimiento anual: B - D (1 000)	248	317	371	433	507	592	684	776	870	964
Tasa de crecimiento natural (°/oo)	27.78	30.74	30.84	30.90	31.04	31.07	30.76	30.03	29.04	27.92
Migración										
Migración anual: M (1 000)	-3	-4	-5	-7	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Tasa de migración: m (°/oo)	-0.34	-0.41	-0.44	-0.48	-0.26	-0.22	-0.19	-0.16	-0.14	-0.12
Crecimiento total										
Crecimiento anual: B - D + M (1 000)	245	313	366	426	503	588	680	772	866	960
Tasa de crecimiento: r (°/oo)	27.44	30.33	30.40	30.42	30.78	30.85	30.57	29.87	28.90	27.80
Estructura de edades										
C(0-15)(%)	44.24	45.51	46.50	46.60	45.98	45.12	44.38	43.59	42.60	41.40
C(15-64)(%)	52.73	51.59	50.66	50.54	51.12	51.94	52.63	53.31	54.14	55.18
C(65 y +)(%)	3.03	2.90	2.84	2.86	2.90	2.94	2.99	3.10	3.26	3.42
Índice de dependencia	89.64	93.85	97.40	97.82	95.62	92.56	90.03	87.57	84.74	81.24

Tabla 20

CUBA: INDICADORES DEMOGRAFICOS ESTIMADOS ENTRE 1950-1955 Y 1995-2000. HIPOTESIS RECOMENDADA

Indicadores demográficos	Quinquenios									
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
Fecundidad										
Nacimientos anuales: B (1 000)	176	194	252	255	262	278	303	325	337	341
Tasa bruta de natalidad: b (‰)	29.22	29.09	33.92	31.14	28.95	27.57	26.97	26.09	24.52	22.68
Tasa global de fecundidad	4.00	4.00	4.63	4.27	4.03	3.80	3.57	3.34	3.10	2.87
Mortalidad										
Miércoles anuales: D (1 000)	52	50	52	52	54	58	65	71	77	84
Tasa bruta de mortalidad: d (‰)	8.72	7.57	7.02	6.37	5.92	5.77	5.83	5.70	5.63	5.57
Esperanza de vida al nacimiento	64.78	67.38	69.42	71.01	72.30	73.47	74.19	74.75	75.12	75.37
Crecimiento natural										
Crecimiento anual: B - D (1 000)	124	144	200	203	208	220	238	254	260	257
Tasa crecimiento natural (‰)	20.50	21.52	26.90	24.77	23.03	21.80	21.14	20.39	18.89	17.11
Migración										
Migración anual: M (1 000)	-0.5	-5	-40	-50	-20	-	-	-	-	-
Tasa de migración: m (‰)	-0.08	-0.72	-5.39	-6.05	-2.21	-	-	-	-	-
Crecimiento total										
Crecimiento anual: B - D + M (1 000)	124	139	160	153	188	220	238	254	260	257
Tasa crecimiento total: r	20.42	20.80	21.51	18.72	20.82	21.80	21.14	20.39	18.89	17.11
Estructura de edad										
c (0 - 15) (%)	36.26	35.48	35.81	37.16	37.90	37.03	35.35	34.26	33.36	32.18
c (15 - 64) (%)	58.72	59.76	59.37	57.42	55.99	56.45	57.95	59.06	60.02	61.19
c (65 y +) (%)	5.02	4.76	4.82	5.42	6.11	6.52	6.70	6.68	6.62	6.63
Indice de dependencia (%)										
$\frac{(0 - 14) + (65 y +)}{(15 - 64)}$	70.30	67.34	68.46	74.23	78.62	77.20	72.62	69.33	66.65	63.45

Fuente: Cuba: Proyección revisada de población, elaborada por GELADE en colaboración con el Centro de Estudios Demográficos de la Universidad de La Habana, 1973. (Inédito).

Nota: La estimación pasada 1950-1970 y la proyección futura 1970-2000 del nivel de la mortalidad, expresado en la e_0 , se considera exagerado. La mortalidad debería ser mayor que la supuesta. Por esta razón los valores de este país no son tomados en cuenta a los efectos de elaborar el cuadro 3. La proyección de este país será revisada próximamente.

Tabla 21

HAITI: INDICADORES DEMOGRAFICOS ESTIMADOS ENTRE 1950-1955 Y 1995-2000, HIPOTESIS RECOMENDADA

Indicadores demográficos	Quinquenios									
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
Fecundidad										
Nacimientos anuales: B (1 000)	162	177	195	219	233	249	268	289	309	325
Tasa bruta de natalidad: b (‰)	45.53	45.10	44.79	44.56	41.98	39.66	37.69	35.95	34.08	31.95
Tasa global de fecundidad	6.16	6.16	6.16	6.16	5.82	5.47	5.13	4.79	4.44	4.10
Mortalidad										
Muertes anuales: D (1 000)	91	93	95	97	95	94	92	92	94	96
Tasa bruta de mortalidad: d (‰)	25.63	23.75	21.66	19.72	17.18	14.92	12.95	11.51	10.42	9.43
Esperanza de vida al nacimiento	37.49	39.49	41.98	44.46	47.46	50.46	53.46	55.95	57.95	59.95
Crecimiento natural										
Crecimiento anual: B - D (1 000)	71	84	100	122	138	155	176	197	215	229
Tasa de crecimiento natural (‰)	19.90	21.35	23.13	24.84	24.80	24.74	24.74	24.44	23.66	22.52
Migración										
Migración anual: M (1 000)	-3	-3	-3	-3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tasa de migración: m (‰)	-0.90	-0.82	-0.73	-0.65	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crecimiento total										
Crecimiento anual: B - D + M (1 000)	68	81	97	119	138	155	176	197	215	229
Tasa de crecimiento total: r (‰)	19.00	20.53	22.40	24.19	24.80	24.74	24.74	24.44	23.66	22.52
Estructura por grupo de edades										
C (0 - 14) (%)	41.68	42.05	42.33	42.69	42.94	42.66	41.91	40.96	39.98	38.87
C (15 - 64) (%)	55.68	55.25	54.91	54.47	54.12	54.30	54.96	55.82	56.68	57.67
C (65 y +) (%)	2.64	2.70	2.76	2.84	2.94	3.04	3.13	3.22	3.34	3.46
Indice de dependencia										
$[C(0-14) + C(65 y +)] / C(15-64)$ (%)	79.56	80.96	82.14	83.62	84.72	84.14	81.98	79.17	76.45	73.45

Tabla 22

MEXICO: INDICADORES DEMOGRAFICOS ESTIMADOS ENTRE 1950-1955 Y 1995-2000. HIPOTESIS RECOMENDADA

Indicadores demográficos	Quinquenios									
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
<u>Fecundidad</u>										
Nacimientos anuales: B (1 000)	1 342	1 535	1 769	1 994	2 300	2 692	3 141	3 565	3 942	4 332
Tasa bruta de natalidad: b (‰)	46.62	45.62	44.67	42.80	42.00	41.69	41.12	39.53	37.26	35.18
Tasa global de fecundidad	6.88	6.88	6.88	6.66	6.46	6.28	6.06	5.70	5.28	4.88
<u>Mortalidad</u>										
Fuertes anuales: D (1 000)	443	421	421	453	472	490	523	559	598	644
Tasa bruta de mortalidad: d (‰)	15.40	12.52	10.64	9.73	8.62	7.59	6.85	6.20	5.65	5.23
Esperanza de vida al nacimiento	51.63	56.30	59.54	60.98	63.22	65.46	67.02	68.33	69.42	70.32
<u>Crecimiento natural</u>										
Crecimiento anual: B - D (1 000)	899	1 114	1 348	1 541	1 828	2 202	2 618	3 006	3 344	3 688
Tasa de crecimiento natural (‰)	31.22	33.10	34.03	33.07	33.38	34.10	34.27	33.33	31.61	29.95
<u>Migración</u>										
Migración anual: M (1 000)	-30	-30	-50	-50	-50	-50	-50	-50	-50	-50
Tasa de migración: m (‰)	-1.04	-0.89	-1.26	-1.07	-0.91	-0.77	-0.65	-0.55	-0.47	-0.41
<u>Crecimiento total</u>										
Crecimiento anual: B - D ± M (1 000)	869	1 084	1 298	1 491	1 778	2 152	2 568	2 956	3 294	3 638
Tasa de crecimiento total: r	30.18	32.21	32.77	32.00	32.47	33.33	33.62	32.78	31.14	29.54
<u>Estructura de edad</u>										
C (0 - 14) (‰)	43.54	44.94	46.23	46.64	46.18	45.64	45.30	45.01	44.30	43.03
C (15 - 64) (‰)	53.16	51.72	50.35	49.86	50.29	50.84	51.28	51.67	52.37	53.59
C (65 y +) (‰)	3.30	3.34	3.42	3.50	3.53	3.52	3.42	3.32	3.33	3.38
<u>Indice de dependencia (‰)</u>										
[C (0 - 14) + C (65 y +)] / C (15 - 64)	88.15	93.38	98.57	100.56	98.88	96.72	94.97	93.48	90.95	86.66

Fuente: México: Proyección revisada de población elaborada por CELADE en colaboración con el Colegio de México, la Dirección de Estadística y Censo y la Universidad Autónoma de México. 1973, (Inédito).

Tabla 23

PANAMA: INDICADORES DEMOGRAFICOS ESTIMADOS ENTRE 1950-1955 Y 1995-2000. HIPOTESIS RECOMENDADA

Indicadores demográficos	Quinquenios									
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
Fecundidad										
Nacimientos anuales: B (1 000)	35	41	48	52	57	64	71	78	84	89
Tasa bruta de natalidad: b (‰)	40.35	41.09	41.19	38.33	36.08	35.32	34.45	32.95	31.08	29.20
Tasa global de fecundidad	5.61	5.82	5.91	5.48	5.06	4.80	4.55	4.29	4.04	3.78
Mortalidad										
Muertes anuales: D (1 000)	11	11	11	11	11	11	13	14	15	16
Tasa bruta de mortalidad: d (‰)	12.49	10.84	9.42	8.08	7.14	6.61	6.15	5.79	5.48	5.19
Esperanza de vida al nacimiento	58.82	60.89	62.92	64.90	66.53	67.86	69.11	70.27	71.35	72.37
Crecimiento natural										
Crecimiento anual: B - D (1 000)	24	30	37	41	46	53	58	64	69	73
Tasa de crecimiento natural (‰)	27.86	30.25	31.77	30.25	28.94	28.71	28.30	27.16	25.60	24.01
Migración										
Migración anual: M (1 000)	-	-	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Tasa de migración: m (‰)			-1.41	-1.21	-1.05	-0.92	-0.80	-0.70	-0.61	-0.54
Crecimiento total										
Crecimiento anual: B - D + M (1 000)	24	30	35	39	44	51	56	62	67	71
Tasa de crecimiento total: r (‰)	27.86	30.25	30.36	29.04	27.89	27.79	27.50	26.46	24.99	23.47
Estructura por grupos de edades										
C (0 - 14) (‰)	41.85	43.12	43.93	44.07	43.36	42.09	40.95	40.16	39.27	37.98
C (15 - 64) (‰)	52.79	52.38	52.09	52.15	52.86	53.93	54.82	55.43	56.21	57.40
C (65 y +) (‰)	5.36	4.50	3.98	3.78	3.78	3.98	4.23	4.41	4.52	4.62
Indice de dependencia (%)										
$\frac{C(0-14) + C(65 y +)}{C(15-64)}$	89.44	90.90	91.97	91.76	89.18	85.48	82.44	80.41	77.88	74.26

Fuente: "Estimación de indicadores demográficos de la República de Panamá para el período 1950-1970 y proyecciones de población por sexo y grupos de edades, 1960-2000", por V. Médica (Dirección de Estadística y Censos de Panamá. (Inédito).

Tabla 24

REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA: INDICADORES DEMOGRÁFICOS ESTIMADOS ENTRE 1950-1955 Y 1995-2000. HIPÓTESIS RECOMENDADA

Indicadores demográficos	Quinquenio									
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
Fecundidad										
Nacimientos anuales: B (1 000)	125	145	163	188	217	250	287	328	368	409
Tasa bruta de natalidad: b (‰)	50.13	49.45	47.35	46.77	45.84	44.72	43.47	41.82	39.78	37.50
Tasa global de fecundidad	7.31	7.31	7.13	7.13	6.92	6.57	6.21	5.83	5.44	5.03
Mortalidad										
Muertes anuales: D (1 000)	51	50	48	50	52	53	53	53	52	51
Tasa bruta de mortalidad: d (‰)	20.28	17.00	14.12	12.33	10.96	9.46	8.08	6.80	5.64	4.63
Esperanza de vida al nacimiento	45.11	49.42	53.14	55.68	57.76	60.17	62.57	64.98	67.38	69.78
Crecimiento natural										
Crecimiento anual: B - D (1 000)	74	95	115	138	165	197	234	275	316	358
Tasa de crecimiento natural (‰)	29.85	32.45	33.23	34.44	34.88	35.26	35.39	35.02	34.14	32.87
Migración										
Migración anual: M (1 000)	-	-	-5	-11	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10
Tasa de migración: m (‰)	-	-	-1.59	-2.63	-2.11	-1.79	-1.51	-1.28	-1.08	-0.92
Crecimiento total										
Crecimiento anual: B - D ± M (1 000)	74	95	110	127	155	187	224	265	306	348
Tasa crecimiento total: r	29.85	32.45	31.64	31.81	32.77	33.47	33.88	33.74	33.06	31.95
Estructura de edad										
c (0-14) (%)	44.82	46.16	47.35	48.08	48.11	47.84	47.48	46.94	46.16	45.06
c (15-64) (%)	52.02	50.82	49.78	49.18	49.24	49.58	49.99	50.56	51.34	52.40
c (65 y +) (%)	3.16	3.02	2.87	2.74	2.65	2.58	2.53	2.50	2.50	2.54
Índice de dependencia (%)										
$[c(0-14) + c(65 y +)] / c(15-64)$	92.24	96.74	100.88	103.32	103.07	101.70	100.04	97.78	94.82	90.90

Fuente: República Dominicana: Estudio de la evolución demográfica y proyecciones de la población 1970-2000, por A. García, CELADE, San José, Serie AS/19, Costa Rica, 1973.

Tabla 25

CARIBE Y RESTO: INDICADORES DEMOGRAFICOS ESTIMADOS ENTRE 1950-1955 Y 1995-2000. HIPOTESIS RECOMENDADA

Indicadores demográficos	Quinquenios									
	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1980-1985	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000
Fecundidad										
Nacimientos anuales: B (1 000)	1 839	2 092	2 427	2 708	3 068	3 532	4 070	4 584	5 040	5 495
Tasa bruta de natalidad: b (‰)	44.10	43.43	43.35	41.61	40.56	39.99	39.37	37.93	35.86	33.86
Tasa global de fecundidad:										
promedio	6.37	6.39	6.49	6.29	6.09	5.89	5.67	5.35	4.97	4.61
mínimo	4.00	4.00	4.63	4.26	4.04	3.79	3.57	3.34	3.10	2.87
máximo	7.32	7.32	7.13	7.13	6.93	6.58	6.21	5.84	5.43	5.02
Mortalidad										
Muertes anuales: D (1 000)	648	626	627	663	684	707	747	789	837	890
Tasa bruta de mortalidad: d (‰)	15.54	12.99	11.20	10.18	9.04	8.00	7.22	6.53	5.95	5.49
Esperanza de vida al nacimiento:										
promedio	51.38	55.52	58.68	60.35	62.53	64.73	66.40	67.81	68.99	70.01
mínimo	37.49	39.49	41.98	44.46	47.46	50.46	53.46	55.95	57.95	59.95
máximo	64.78	67.38	69.42	71.01	72.30	73.47	74.19	74.75	75.12	75.37
Crecimiento natural										
Crecimiento anual: B - D (1 000)	1 191	1 466	1 800	2 045	2 384	2 825	3 323	3 795	4 203	4 605
Tasa de crecimiento natural (‰)	28.56	30.44	32.15	31.43	31.52	31.99	32.15	31.40	29.91	28.37
Migración										
Migración anual: M (1 000)	-34	-38	-101	-115	-82	-62	-62	-62	-62	-62
Tasa de migración: m (‰)	-0.81	-0.79	-1.79	-1.77	-1.08	-0.70	-0.60	-0.51	-0.44	-0.38
Crecimiento total										
Crecimiento anual: B - D ± M (1 000)	1 157	1 428	1 699	1 930	2 302	2 763	3 261	3 733	4 141	4 543
Tasa de crecimiento total: r (‰)	27.75	29.65	30.36	29.66	30.44	31.29	31.55	30.89	29.47	27.99
Estructura de edades										
C (0 - 14) (%)	42.38	43.43	44.56	45.18	45.02	44.51	44.04	43.66	42.98	41.80
C (15 - 64) (%)	54.10	53.08	51.92	51.17	51.24	51.70	52.24	52.71	53.40	54.54
C (65 y +) (%)	3.52	3.49	3.52	3.65	3.74	3.79	3.72	3.63	3.62	3.66
Indice de dependencia (%)										
[C (0 - 14) + C (65 y +)] / C (15 - 64)	84.84	88.39	92.60	95.43	95.16	93.42	91.42	89.72	87.27	83.35

