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ABSTRACT

Tables of demographic information about Ghana are presented, including size of population and estimates of fertility and mortality. The data were obtained primarily from population censuses in 1960 and 1970, a 1960 post-enumeration survey, and a 1971 supplementary enquiry. Because Ghana's vital registration system is incomplete, the data are not entirely reliable or consistent. Annual estimates of total population are shown beginning in 1950. An adjusted distribution of the population by age and sex is given for the latest census year, as well as for 1976. Projections of the number of women of childbearing age are shown for each year to 1985. Fertility measures shown in the profile include crude birth rates, age-specific fertility rates, and gross and net reproduction rates. Mortality is shown in terms of crude death rates, life expectancy at birth, infant mortality rates, and selected life table values by age and sex. Also presented is summary information on family planning, urban population, marital status, school enrollment, number and size of households, and labor force by industry, occupation, and status. (Author/AV).

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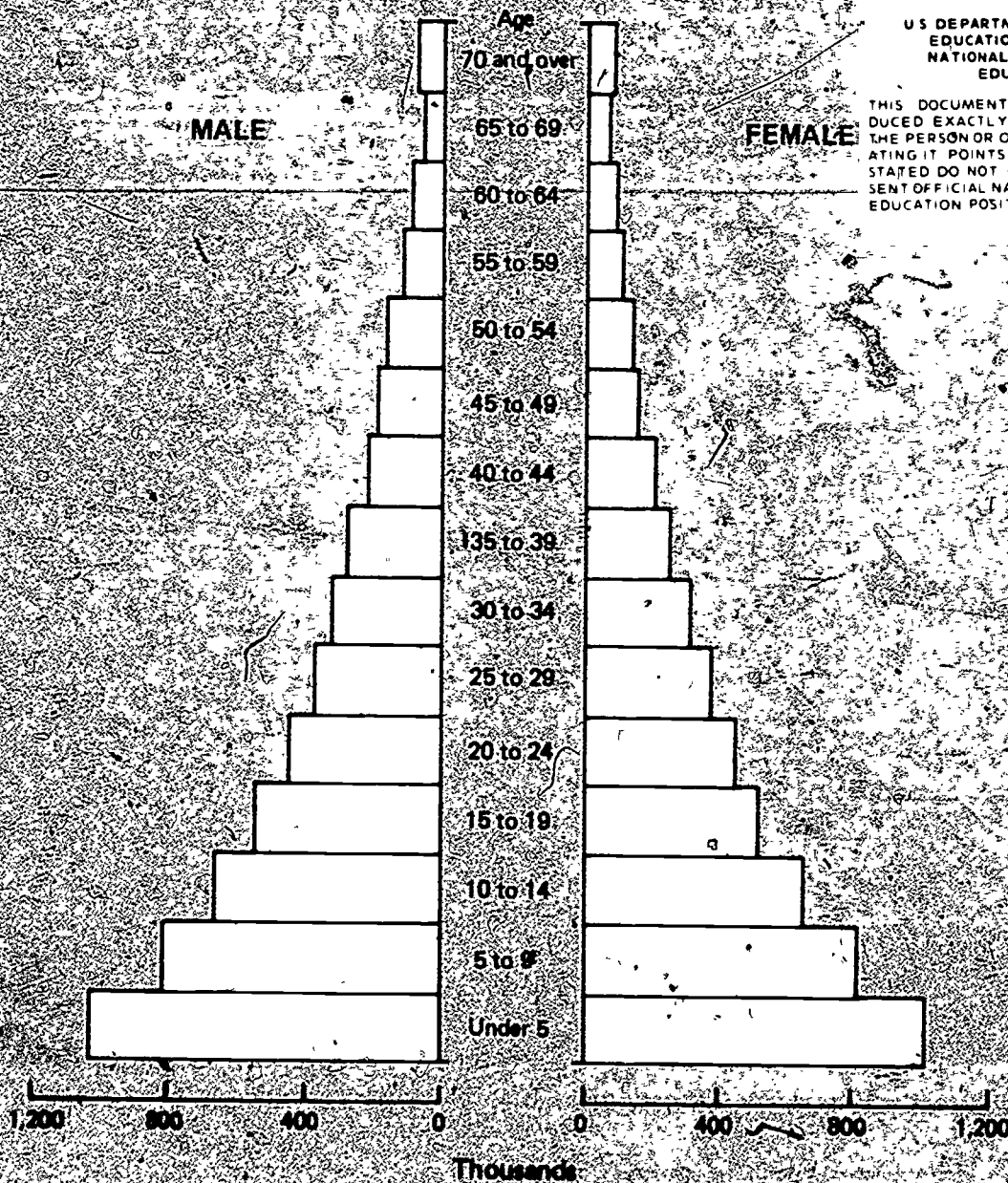
ERIC **GHANA**
ISP-DP-5

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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Population of Ghana, by age and sex July 1, 1976



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
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Population based on Ghana's 1970 census of population, as adjusted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, table 2, this report.



U.S. Department of Commerce

Juanita M. Kreps, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Manuel D. Plotkin, Director

Robert L. Hagan, Deputy Director

Daniel B. Levine, Associate Director
for Demographic Fields

Population Division

Meyer Zitter, Chief

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Country Demographic Profiles is a new series of reports which brings together a variety of demographic data for selected countries of the world, and usually includes data for both a recent census year and the current period. The reports were prepared in the Population Division, Bureau of the Census, under a Resources Support Services Agreement with the Office of Population, Bureau for Population and Humanitarian Assistance, Agency for International Development. General direction was provided by Samuel Baum, Assistant Chief (International Demographic Statistics), Population Division. Tables 1-14 of this profile on Ghana were prepared by Patricia M. Moran under the supervision of Eduardo E. Arriaga, Chief, International Data Evaluation Branch. Tables 15-22 were prepared by Marilyn K. Sharif under the supervision of Ellen Jamison, Chief, International Demographic Analysis Branch.

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Users of this report are invited to send their comments to the Chief, Population Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

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GHANA

INTRODUCTION

This profile of the population of Ghana contains tables of selected demographic information, including size of population, and estimates of fertility and mortality. Specifically, annual estimates of total population are shown beginning in 1950. An adjusted distribution of the population by age and sex is given for the latest census year, as well as for 1976. Projections of the number of women of childbearing age are shown for each year to 1985.

Fertility measures shown in the profile include crude birth rates, age-specific fertility rates, and gross and net reproduction rates. Mortality is shown in terms of crude death rates, life expectancy at birth, infant mortality rates, and selected life table values by age and sex.

Also presented is summary information on family planning, urban population, marital status, and some data from which past migration can be inferred. Other related items are included that are not strictly demographic, such as number and size of households; educational attainment; school enrollment; labor force by industry, occupation, and status; and some other selected indicators.

SOURCES AND QUALITY OF DATA

Data for this profile were obtained primarily from the March 20, 1960, and March 1, 1970, population censuses, the June-July 1960 Post Enumeration Survey, the 1968-69 National Demographic Sample Survey, and the August-September 1971 Supplementary Enquiry. The quality of the age-sex distributions from these censuses would be described as quite unreliable based on scores of the United Nations Age-Sex Accuracy Index of 49 and 40 for 1960 and 1970, respectively. The index was calculated using the native population only, since there was immigration to Ghana during the period midyear 1948 to midyear 1969 and emigration from midyear 1969 to midyear 1970. Limitations of this index include the failure to take account of the expected decline in the sex ratios with increasing age, of real fluctuations due to migration, war, and epidemic, and of normal fluctuations in births and deaths. The U.N. Age-Sex Accuracy Index is primarily a measure of net age misreporting and for the most part, does not measure net coverage error. By applying selected analytical techniques to the age-sex data, the census distributions were adjusted for possible age misreporting and net coverage error (see table 2 for the 1970 adjusted census population). The estimated net (percent) coverage error for the total population and the population under age 10, by sex, in 1960 and 1970 were as follows:

	1960	1970
Both sexes		
All ages	-2.5	-1.6
Under age 10	+4.0	+1.7
Male		
All ages	-3.9	-3.1
Under age 10	+4.0	+1.3

1960 1970

Female

All ages	-1.2	-
Under age 10	+4.1	+2.1

Minus sign indicates underenumeration, plus sign indicates overenumeration, dash indicates no coverage error

Ghana has a vital registration system, but it is considered to be incomplete. The registry offices are set up to cover 95 percent of the country. However, only about 20 percent of the vital events were registered in 1970 (see United Nations, 1973, p. 6). Since the vital registration system in Ghana is unreliable and the data of poor quality, the sources used for estimating fertility and mortality were the June-July 1960 Post Enumeration Survey (PES), the 1968-1969 National Demographic Survey (NDS), and the August-September 1971 Supplementary Enquiry (SE).

A comparison of results obtained from an analysis of the changing number of children ever born as reported in the 1960 PES, the 1968-69 NDS, and the 1971 SE indicated that the results of the 1960 Post Enumeration Survey and the 1968-69 National Demographic Survey could be used to obtain the level of fertility in Ghana for 1960 and 1970. The information on mortality derived from the 1960 PES and 1968-69 NDS was of poor quality and showed large discrepancies from one major area of the country to another. Therefore, the mortality estimates (see table 4) for this profile were based on the age-sex distribution of the native population as enumerated in the 1960 and 1970 censuses.

The user should recognize that in many instances, although the estimates are the best that can be provided on the basis of available information, they are only tentative and new observations may well lead to different conclusions. The user is urged to consider all data in the context of the source notes which describe how the figures were derived. Complete documentation, including worksheets and other notes on all sources considered, is maintained in the Population Division. The user who has special interest in the data is invited to correspond with the Population Division for further details as well as to offer comments.

GLOSSARY

Following are definitions of terms as used in the tables and the notes of this profile.

Active users. Persons using methods of contraception at a given point in time.

Age pattern of fertility. The percent distribution of a set of age-specific fertility rates. It expresses the relative contribution of each age group to total fertility.

Age-specific fertility rate. The number of births during 1 year to women in a given 5-year age group per 1,000 women in the same age group (based on midyear population)

GHANA —Continued

Age-specific marital fertility rate. The number of births to married women in a given age group per 1,000 married women in the same age group.

Birth rate. The number of births during 1 year per 1,000 persons (based on midyear population). Also called crude birth rate.

Children ever born. The number of live births a woman has had, regardless of the woman's present or past marital status and regardless of whether the children are now living or dead, or living with or away from the mother.

Cohort. A group of individuals who experience the same event in the same calendar period, such as the same year of birth or marriage.

Component method. A method of projecting the size of a population by age and sex, in which separate assumptions are made concerning the future fertility, mortality, and migration rates of the population.

Crude birth rate. See birth rate.

Crude death rate. See death rate.

Death rate. The number of deaths during 1 year per 1,000 persons (based on midyear population.) Also called crude death rate.

Ever-married women. All women who are now, or who have been, married. The category includes the currently married, those living in consensual unions, and the widowed, divorced, or separated.

Gross reproduction rate. The average number of daughters born per woman in a group of women passing through the childbearing years and experiencing a given set of age-specific fertility rates. This rate implicitly assumes that all the women live to the end of the childbearing years. (See also net reproduction rate.)

Growth rate. The annual increase (or decrease) to the population resulting from a surplus or deficit of births over deaths and a surplus or deficit of migrants into or out of the country, expressed as a percentage of the base population.

Infant mortality rate. The number of deaths of children under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births in a calendar year.

Life expectancy at birth. The average number of years to be lived by persons born in a certain year if mortality rates for each age group remain constant in the future.

Median age of childbearing. The midpoint age that separates the younger half of all women giving birth in a given year from the older half.

Net reproduction rate. A refinement of the gross reproduction rate that allows for mortality of women from birth to the end of their reproductive years.

New acceptors. Persons accepting methods of contraception from family planning systems, including clients accepting contraceptive services for the first time; clients changing to another service organization; clients changing to a different contraceptive method; and clients resuming acceptance of contraceptive services after a lapse of 1 year.

Rate of natural increase. The annual increase (or decrease) to the population resulting from a surplus or deficit of births over deaths, expressed as a percentage of the midyear population. The natural increase of the population does not include the migration of persons into or out of the country.

Sex ratio at birth. The number of male births for each female birth.

Total fertility rate (TFR). The average number of children that would be born per woman if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children according to a given set of age-specific fertility rates. It is five times the sum of the age-specific fertility rates, divided by 1,000.

United Nations Age-Sex Accuracy Index. An index developed by the United Nations to measure irregularities in age distributions in 5-year age groups. Index values of less than 20 usually describe "reasonably reliable" age distributions, values between 20 and 40 "fairly unreliable" age distributions, and values over 40 "quite unreliable" age distributions. The United Nations states that although high test scores may reflect actual irregularities in the age data caused by past demographic fluctuations or international migrations, usually, to a larger extent, they reflect errors in the age data.

TABLE 1. ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF MIDYEAR POPULATION: 1950 TO 1976

(In thousands)

YEAR	POPULATION	YEAR	POPULATION	YEAR	POPULATION
ESTIMATES					
1950	5,297	1960	6,958	1970	8,789
1951	5,437	1961	7,154		
1952	5,581	1962	7,355		
1953	5,731	1963	7,564		
1954	5,887	1964	7,782		
				PROJECTIONS	
1955	6,049	1965	8,010	1971	9,068
1956	6,217	1966	8,245	1972	9,360
1957	6,397	1967	8,490	1973	9,663
1958	6,573	1968	8,744	1974	9,979
1959	6,761	1969	9,009	1975	10,308
				1976	10,650

Source The estimates for 1950-70 are based on the results of the 1960 and 1970 population censuses, adjusted for estimated net underenumeration of 2.5 percent and 1.6 percent, respectively, and estimated fertility, mortality, and migration trends for the period. Net immigration was estimated for the 1950-69 period considering discussions and estimates given by Gaisie (Gaisie, 1976, p. 25 and Caldwell, et al., 1975, p. 349), Addo (Caldwell, et al., 1975, p. 367), and the United Nations (1975a, p. 47). The "Aliens Compliance Order," issued in Ghana on November 18, 1969, gave all aliens 2 weeks to leave the country or obtain a residence permit (see Peil, 1974, p. 367). Estimates of the number of aliens leaving Ghana vary from 200,000 to 600,000 (Gaisie, 1976, p. 25; Peil, 1974, p. 367; United Nations, 1973, p. 13, and United Nations, 1975b, p. 265). Based on assumed trends in fertility, mortality, and migration during the 1960-70 decade, it was estimated by the Bureau of the Census that approximately 500,000 aliens left the country between November 1969 and March 1970.

The 1960 and 1970 population censuses were adjusted at the Bureau of the Census by comparative cohort analysis in which the native (Ghanaian) population was evaluated by age-sex groups. These adjustments were made as follows: it was assumed that in 1930 the native female population was stable, and a stable population for the year was generated using a level of fertility estimated by Gaisie (1969, p. 26), and a mortality level pertaining to a Coale-Demeny north region model life table with a life expectancy at birth of 30 years. The stable female population in 1930 was projected to 1960 and 1970, assuming constant fertility to 1965 and then a slight decline to

1970 (see table 7 and appendix table A-2). Female mortality was assumed to change from a life expectancy at birth of 30 years in 1930 to 43 and 50 years in 1960 and 1970, respectively. The native female population for 1960 and 1970 was assumed to have the same distribution as the projected female population. The native male population was obtained by using sex ratios derived as follows. 1) assuming constant mortality through 1930 with a life expectancy at birth of 30 years for each sex pertaining to a Coale-Demeny (1966) north region model life table, and 2) assuming a sex ratio at birth of 1.03. From 1930 these sex ratios were "aged" to 1960 and 1970 by assuming a change in life expectancy at birth for males and females from 30 years in 1930 to an estimated 40 years for males and 43 years for females in 1960, and 47 years for males and 50 years for females in 1970 (see note to table 4).

The non-Ghanaian population ages 0 to 14 and 60 years and over for both censuses was assumed to be under- or overenumerated to the same extent as the native population. The non-Ghanaian population ages 15 to 59 was smoothed for both censuses, then adjusted according to the estimated overall underenumeration for the native population. The adjusted non-Ghanaian population was then added to the adjusted native population.

The 1971-76 figures were projected by the component method. The base of the projection was the 1970 adjusted census population, by age and sex. See Appendix table A-2 for assumptions regarding fertility, mortality, and migration for the population series shown above and for alternate population series.

TABLE 2. ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX: MARCH 1970 AND MIDDYEAR 1976

(In thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Age	Adjusted census, March 1970 ¹			Projected population, midyear 1976		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	8,697	4,385	4,312	10,650	5,349	5,301
0 to 4 years	1,668	837	830	2,047	1,028	1,019
5 to 9 years	1,295	649	646	1,629	816	813
10 to 14 years	1,038	518	519	1,324	663	661
15 to 19 years	869	435	434	1,067	533	535
20 to 24 years	731	367	365	883	440	443
25 to 29 years	620	312	307	738	368	370
30 to 34 years	525	267	258	622	312	310
35 to 39 years	443	229	214	525	266	259
40 to 44 years	368	191	177	441	226	215
45 to 49 years	302	157	145	364	188	176
50 to 54 years	248	128	120	295	152	143
55 to 59 years	198	101	97	237	121	116
60 to 64 years	154	78	77	184	93	91
65 to 69 years	109	54	56	135	67	68
70 years and over	128	61	67	157	74	82

¹ For unadjusted census figures, see Appendix table A-1.

Source: See note to table 1.

TABLE 3. ESTIMATED VITAL RATES: 1960 AND 1970

Year	Births per 1,000 pop- ulation	Deaths per 1,000 pop- ulation	Rate of natural increase (percent)	Growth rate (percent)
1960	50	22	2.7	2.8
1970	48	17	3.2	1.8

Note: See Appendix table A-2 for projected vital-rates for 1976.

Source: Crude birth rates for 1960 and 1970 were calculated using estimated age-specific fertility rates (see table 7 and Appendix table A-3) and adjusted 1960 and 1970 census age distributions advanced to July 1. Age-specific fertility rates for the 1967-69 period, based on data from the 1968-69 National Demographic Sample Survey, were assumed to remain constant to 1970. Crude death rates for 1960 and 1970 were

calculated using the midyear population distributions and age-specific death rates from life tables for 1960 and 1970 calculated at the Bureau of the Census (see note to table 4).

Rates of natural increase were calculated from unrounded crude birth and death rates. They may not equal the difference between the crude birth and death rates shown due to rounding. Growth rates for 1960 and 1970 include allowance for international migration (see discussion in table 1).

TABLE 4. ESTIMATED INFANT MORTALITY RATE AND LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH: 1960 AND 1970

Year	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	Life expectancy at birth (years)
1960	155	41
1970	115	49

Source: Data were derived from life tables calculated at the Bureau of the Census using the native census populations for 1960 and 1970 and a method developed by Arriaga for constructing life tables when vital statistics cannot be utilized (Arriaga, 1968, pp. 8-12).

TABLE 5. ESTIMATED LIFE TABLE VALUES, BY SEX: 1970

Age interval (x to x + n)	Annual number of deaths per 1,000 persons occurring between age x and age x + n (1000 $n m_x$)	In stationary population		Average num- ber of years of life remaining for those alive at exact age x (e_x)
		Number of persons living at exact age x (l_x)	Number of persons living between age x and age x + n ($n l_x$)	
MALE				
Under 1 year	135.3	100,000	91,691	46.9
1 to 4 years	23.5	87,598	331,340	52.5
5 to 9 years	7.7	79,796	391,476	53.5
10 to 14 years	4.0	76,794	380,133	50.5
15 to 19 years	4.8	75,259	371,796	46.5
20 to 24 years	7.0	73,459	360,944	42.5
25 to 29 years	7.3	70,919	348,200	39.0
30 to 34 years	7.9	68,361	335,187	35.3
35 to 39 years	8.9	65,714	321,424	31.7
40 to 44 years	10.8	62,855	306,023	28.0
45 to 49 years	13.0	59,554	288,371	24.4
50 to 54 years	17.0	55,794	267,572	20.9
55 to 59 years	22.3	51,235	242,666	17.5
60 to 64 years	31.9	45,831	212,234	14.3
65 to 69 years	47.1	39,063	174,758	11.3
70 to 74 years	72.8	30,840	130,466	8.7
75 to 79 years	110.7	21,346	83,592	6.4
80 years and over	223.6	12,091	54,072	4.5
FEMALE				
Under 1 year	113.1	100,000	93,150	50.2
1 to 4 years	22.3	89,461	339,430	55.1
5 to 9 years	7.3	81,883	402,056	56.1
10 to 14 years	4.0	78,939	390,771	53.1
15 to 19 years	4.4	77,369	382,677	49.1
20 to 24 years	5.3	75,702	373,593	45.1
25 to 29 years	6.0	73,735	363,198	41.3
30 to 34 years	7.1	71,544	351,508	37.5
35 to 39 years	8.0	69,059	338,511	33.7
40 to 44 years	9.2	66,345	324,273	30.0
45 to 49 years	10.1	63,364	309,040	26.3
50 to 54 years	13.0	60,252	291,768	22.5
55 to 59 years	17.4	56,455	270,478	18.9
60 to 64 years	26.2	51,736	242,804	15.3
65 to 69 years	40.4	45,386	206,103	12.1
70 to 74 years	63.8	37,055	159,778	9.3
75 to 79 years	97.7	26,856	107,924	6.9
80 years and over	211.3	16,313	77,188	4.7

Source: See note to table 4.

TABLE 6. PROJECTED NUMBER OF WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE: 1970 AND 1975 TO 1985

(Midyear population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Year	All women							
	15 to 49 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 to 49 years
1970	1,920	439	368	311	261	217	179	147
1975	2,235	515	429	359	301	252	208	171
1976	2,307	535	443	370	310	259	215	176
1977	2,383	556	457	382	320	267	221	182
1978	2,464	578	472	394	329	275	228	188
1979	2,547	601	488	406	339	284	236	194
1980	2,635	626	505	419	350	292	243	200
1981	2,727	651	525	433	361	301	251	206
1982	2,823	676	546	447	372	311	258	213
1983	2,924	702	568	462	385	320	267	220
1984	3,029	730	591	478	397	330	275	227
1985	3,138	758	616	496	410	341	284	234

Source: Projection based on the 1970 adjusted census population (see table 2). Assumptions were as follows:

Fertility: Assumptions regarding fertility have no effect on the number of women in these ages.

Mortality: Life expectancy at birth for women was assumed to increase from 50 years in 1970 to 60 years in 1985.

Migration: Net international migration was assumed to be nil.

TABLE 7. ESTIMATED AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES AND SELECTED DERIVED MEASURES: 1960 AND 1967-69

Age	Births per 1,000 women		Derived measures	1960	1967-69
	1960	1967-69			
15 to 19 years	155	163	Total fertility rate per woman	7.20	7.14
20 to 24 years	332	308	Gross reproduction rate per woman	3.55	3.52
25 to 29 years	327	314	Net reproduction rate per woman	2.21	2.44
30 to 34 years	256	275	Sex ratio at birth	1.03	1.03
35 to 39 years	198	211			
40 to 44 years	136	100			
45 to 49 years	36	56			

Source: The age-specific fertility rates for 1960 were estimated by Gaisie (1969, pp. 21-26) using data from the 1960 post enumeration survey. The 1967-69 age-specific fertility rates were calculated at the Bureau of the Census based on data from the National Demographic Sample Survey of 1968-69 (Gaisie, 1970). Information on births during the last 12 months and children ever born by age of mother was collected in both the October 1, 1968 to December 13, 1968 and October 1, 1969 to November 30, 1969 rounds of the survey. Adjusted age-specific fertility rates for both rounds were derived using the Brass technique (Brass, et al., 1968, pp. 95-99). These sets of rates were then averaged to smooth irregularities appearing in the annual rates.

The total fertility rates are implied by the age-specific fertility rates. The gross reproduction rates are based on the total fertility rates and sex ratios at birth.

The net reproduction rates are based on the age-specific fertility rates, the sex ratios at birth, and L_x values from estimated female life tables for 1960 and 1968. The 1968 female life table was based on interpolation of the 1960 and 1970 female life tables (see table 4 for methodology and Appendix table A-3 for life expectancies at birth). The sex ratios at birth for 1960 and 1970 are models for African countries south of the Sahara as developed by the United Nations (1968).

TABLE 8. WOMEN AGES 15 TO 49 YEARS, BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN: 1971

(In thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Age	Total	Number of children ever born								Average number of children per woman
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 or more	
All women, 15 to 49 years	2,024	453	279	240	215	192	165	141	341	3.1
15 to 19 years	396	310	71	12	2	1	-	-	-	0.3
20 to 24 years	375	83	121	96	49	19	5	1	1	1.5
25 to 29 years	365	26	46	72	82	68	41	20	12	3.0
30 to 34 years	302	12	17	27	39	50	51	45	61	4.4
35 to 39 years	248	9	11	15	20	27	34	36	96	5.1
40 to 44 years	188	7	8	10	13	15	18	22	94	5.4
45 to 49 years	151	6	7	8	10	12	15	16	77	5.4

- Represents zero.

Note: Numbers of women are based on unadjusted data from the 1971 Supplementary Enquiry (Ghana, 1975a) and therefore are not consistent with figures shown in table 2,

which are based on adjusted 1970 census figures. Evaluation of the data implies that there was considerable underreporting of children ever born among women ages 35 and over.

Source: Ghana, 1975a.

TABLE 9. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN AGES 15 TO 49 YEARS, BY MARITAL STATUS: 1970

Age	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated
All women, 15 to 49 years	100.0	17.4	72.0	2.9	7.7
15 to 19 years	100.0	68.3	29.4	0.1	2.2
20 to 24 years	100.0	16.0	76.1	0.6	7.3
25 to 29 years	100.0	3.5	87.7	1.3	7.5
30 to 34 years	100.0	1.4	87.4	2.4	8.9
35 to 39 years	100.0	0.9	85.9	4.0	9.2
40 to 44 years	100.0	0.6	80.0	7.2	12.2
45 to 49 years	100.0	0.5	72.1	13.5	13.9

Note: The base of the percentages is the number of women of known marital status in each age group.

Source: Ghana, 1975a.

TABLE 10. MEASURES OF AGE AT MARRIAGE FOR WOMEN: 1971

Minimum legal age at marriage	13 years
Age by which 25 percent have ever married	17 years
Age by which 50 percent have ever married	19 years
Age by which 75 percent have ever married	22 years

Source: Legal age at marriage from United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 1972, p. 12. "Under customary law, the minimum age is sixteen for both boys and girls," *ibid.*

Percent of women ever married from Ghana, 1975a.

TABLE 11. PERCENT LITERATE, AGES 15 YEARS AND OVER, BY SEX: 1971

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total, 15 years and over	30.2	43.1	18.4
15 to 24 years	53.6	68.6	39.6
25 to 34 years	28.8	46.6	14.3
35 years and over	13.7	22.7	5.0

Note: In order to ascertain information on literacy, the question asked was "Do you know how to read and write any language?"

Source: Ghana, 1975a.

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF NEW ACCEPTORS AND ACTIVE USERS OF CONTRACEPTION, AND USERS AS A PERCENT OF MARRIED WOMEN AGES 15 TO 49 YEARS, BY METHOD, FOR SELECTED YEARS: 1969 TO 1976

(Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Method	New acceptors (in thousands)							Active users	
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Number (in thousands) 1976	Percent of married women 1976
All methods	2.6	8.3	22.7	30.5	29.8	34.2	31.2	33.6	2.0
Oral contraceptives	0.3	2.7	8.6	16.1	17.6	19.2	17.8	17.9	1.1
IUDs	2.0	2.8	4.6	3.2	2.6	2.8	2.5	4.8	0.3
Other	0.3	2.8	9.4	11.2	9.6	12.2	10.9	10.9	0.7

Note: Ghana's National Family Planning Program was instituted in January 1970 (Gaisie and Jones, 1970, p. 5.)

Source: New acceptor data for 1969 and 1970 are from Nortman, 1973, p. 67. New acceptor data for 1971 to 1975 are from Nortman and Hofstatter, 1976, p. 62. Active user data for

1976 are from Nortman and Hofstatter, 1976, p. 88. Married women for 1976 were estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census by applying the percent of women, ages 15 to 49 years, who were legally married in 1970 (table 9) to the projected number of total women in the same ages for 1976 (table 6).

TABLE 13. PERCENT OF POPULATION, AGES 6 TO 19 YEARS, ENROLLED IN SCHOOL, BY SEX: 1970

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total, 6 to 19 years	53.9	60.2	47.4
6 to 9 years	48.5	51.5	45.6
10 to 14 years	68.8	74.9	62.4
15 to 19 years	42.4	53.4	30.7

Source: Ghana, 1975b, table C16.

TABLE 14. PERCENT OF POPULATION, AGES 15 YEARS AND OVER, WHO HAVE COMPLETED PRIMARY SCHOOL, BY SEX: 1970

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total, 15 years and over	26.5	37.8	15.7
15 to 19 years	55.3	66.2	43.9
20 to 24 years	40.0	59.5	24.1
25 years and over	16.3	26.1	6.9

Note: In order to ascertain information on school completion, data tabulated for past and present attendants were used. A question on grade completed was not asked. The question asked was "If now or past, what is the highest grade (or year) attained in the regular school attended?" The question referred to "regular" attendance in an educational institution like Primary, Middle, Secondary, Commercial or Technical School, Teacher Training College, University or similar type of institution where a person spends or has spent at least four hours a day receiving general education in which the emphasis is not on vocational training... excludes private tuition correspondence courses, night schools and trade schools and ungraded schools like nurseries... the 1970 census excluded Arabic schools where only the reading and writing of the Koran is taught" (Ghana, 1972, p. XX).

Completion of primary school was assumed for all persons who reported having attained a higher level. These figures exclude 159,727 males and 150,555 females who reported having attended primary school in the past, as no information is given on how many of these completed primary school.

Ghana has six years of primary school starting at age 6, four years of middle school starting at age 12 and five to seven years of secondary school starting at age 12. It is possible to skip middle school and go directly to secondary school by passing an examination. Vocational and teacher training schools are for two to four years starting at age 16 (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 1975, table 3.1; and clarification from Embassy of Ghana in Washington, D.C.).

Source: Ghana, 1975b, tables C16 and C21.

TABLE 15. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, AGES 15 YEARS AND OVER, WHO ARE NOT CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN SCHOOL, BY HIGHEST LEVEL ATTENDED AND SEX: 1970

(Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Age	Total	Never attended	Primary school	Middle school	Secondary school	Other school	University
Both sexes							
Total, 15 years and over	100.0	72.1	7.5	17.1	1.5	1.4	0.3
15 to 19 years	100.0	54.1	15.9	29.2	0.6	0.2	(Z)
20 to 24 years	100.0	55.9	9.2	29.8	3.0	1.9	0.1
25 years and over	100.0	78.0	5.9	12.8	1.4	1.5	0.4
Male							
Total, 15 years and over	100.0	61.3	8.1	25.2	2.6	2.2	0.6
15 to 19 years	100.0	44.6	15.8	38.7	0.7	0.2	(Z)
20 to 24 years	100.0	38.2	9.1	44.7	5.2	2.7	0.2
25 years and over	100.0	67.4	7.0	20.2	2.4	2.4	0.7
Female							
Total, 15 years and over	100.0	81.8	6.9	9.9	0.6	0.7	0.1
15 to 19 years	100.0	60.9	16.0	22.5	0.4	0.2	(Z)
20 to 24 years	100.0	68.6	9.3	19.2	1.5	1.3	0.1
25 years and over	100.0	88.4	4.8	5.6	0.4	0.6	0.1

Z Less than 0.05 percent.

Note: "Other school" refers to commercial, technical or teacher training college. See note for table 13. The total population 15 years and over not currently enrolled in school consists of 4,151,342 people of which 1,962,003 are male and 2,189,339

are female. This population represents 91 percent of the total population 15 years and over and 88 percent of the male population and 95 percent of the female population.

Source: Ghana, 1975b, table C16.

TABLE 16. PERCENT OF POPULATION ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE, BY AGE AND SEX: 1970

Age	Male	Female
Total, 15 years and over	83.5	63.6
15 to 19 years	42.3	39.2
20 to 24 years	82.6	61.4
25 to 29 years	95.5	65.0
30 to 44 years	97.7	73.9
45 to 49 years	97.5	77.9
50 to 54 years	96.6	79.0
55 to 59 years	95.2	75.5
60 to 64 years	91.6	71.7
65 years and over	75.4	47.5

Note: The economically active population is defined as the total of employed and unemployed persons during the 4 weeks before the census.

Source: International Labour Office, 1974, table 1.

TABLE 17. DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR FORCE, BY SEX AND INDUSTRY: 1970

(Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Industry	Both sexes	Male	Female
PERCENT ¹			
All industries	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	57.0	59.2	54.4
Mining and quarrying	1.0	1.7	0.2
Manufacturing	12.1	9.6	15.1
Construction	2.4	4.2	0.2
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	0.4	0.7	(Z)
Commerce	13.8	3.9	26.1
Transport, storage, and communication	2.7	4.8	0.2
Services	10.5	16.0	3.8
NUMBER (in thousands)			
Total classified workers	3,177	1,755*	1,422
Workers not classified by industry	155	104	51
Total labor force	3,332	1,859	1,472

Z Less than 0.05 percent.

¹ Percentages include the unemployed classified by industry. The base of the percentages is the total classified workers.

Source: Ghana, 1975c.

TABLE 18. DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR FORCE, BY SEX AND OCCUPATION: 1970

(Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Occupation	Both sexes	Male	Female
	PERCENT ¹		
All occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and related workers	3.8	5.3	2.0
Administrative, executive, and managerial workers	0.4	0.6	(Z)
Clerical workers	2.8	4.2	0.9
Sales workers	13.2	2.9	25.7
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers, and related workers	57.4	59.8	54.5
Production and related workers, transportation equipment operators, and laborers	19.6	23.1	15.4
Service, sport, and recreation workers	2.9	4.0	1.5
	NUMBER (in thousands)		
Total classified workers	3,133	1,718	1,415
Workers not classified by occupation ²	199	141	57
Total labor force	3,332	1,859	1,472

Z less than 0.05 percent.

¹ The base of the percentages is the total classified workers.

² Includes the unemployed.

Source: International Labour Office, 1974, table 2B.

TABLE 19. DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL AND NONAGRICULTURAL WORKERS, BY SEX AND STATUS: 1970

(Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Agric- ultural	Nonagri- cultural ¹	Agric- ultural	Nonagri- cultural ¹	Agric- ultural	Nonagri- cultural ¹
	PERCENT ²					
Total labor force	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employers and workers on own account	68.9	54.7	71.0	27.8	66.0	83.5
Salaried employees and wage earners	9.9	43.0	16.2	71.4	1.6	12.8
Unpaid family workers	21.2	2.2	12.8	0.8	32.5	3.7
	NUMBER (in thousands)					
Total classified workers	1,798	1,329	1,026	686	772	643
Others and status unknown	1	6	(Z)	6	(Z)	(Z)
Total labor force ³	1,798	1,335	1,027	691	772	643

Z Less than 500

¹ Based on data by occupation rather than by industry.² The base of the percentages is the total classified workers.³ Excludes 141,467 unemployed males and 57,104 unemployed females not classified by occupation and status of worker.

Source: International Labour Office, 1974, table 2B.

**TABLE 20. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS,
BY NUMBER OF PERSONS: 1970**

Persons per household	Percent
All households	100.0
1 person	21.2
2 persons	12.4
3 persons	12.1
4 persons	11.5
5 persons	10.2
6 persons	8.5
7 persons	6.5
8 persons	4.8
9 persons	3.4
10 persons and over	9.4
Other Household Measures	
Number of households	1,793,580
Mean number of persons per household	4.7
Median number of persons per household	3.9

Source: Ghana, 1975b, table B1.

TABLE 21. SELECTED URBAN MEASURES: 1970

Population in urban areas ¹	2,472,456
Percent of country's total population	28.9
Population in cities with 100,000 inhabitants or more	824,484
Percent of country's total population	9.6
Number of cities with 100,000 inhabitants or more	2
Population in cities with 20,000 inhabitants or more	1,546,378
Percent of country's total population	18.1
Number of cities with 20,000 inhabitants or more	23

¹ Urban areas include all nuclear settlements with a population of 5,000 or more (Ghana, 1964b, p. IX).

Source: Ghana, 1975b, table A3, 1972.

TABLE 22. FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH: 1970

Country of birth	Number of persons
All countries	349,874
Togo	122,116
Upper Volta	96,585
Nigeria	28,883
Benin ¹	19,032
Niger	10,908
Ivory Coast	10,088
Mali	9,423
United Kingdom	3,383
Liberia	3,014
United States of America	1,576
India	1,476
Lebanon	1,449
All other countries	41,941
Foreign-born population as percent of total population	4.1

¹ Formerly Dahomey.

Source: Ghana, 1975b, table C5.

TABLE 23. SELECTED SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ITEMS

Item	Year	Number or rate
Total area	1970	23,854,000 hectares
Agricultural area ¹	1970	13,811,000 hectares
Daily newspaper circulation	1973	41 per 1,000 population
Radio receivers	1972	85 per 1,000 population
Television receivers	1973	2.7 per 1,000 population

¹ Includes arable land, land under permanent crops, and permanent meadows and pastures.

Source: Total area and agricultural area from Food and Agriculture Organization, 1975, table 1. Other items from United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 1975, tables 12.1, 15.2, and 16.2.

APPENDIX

TABLE A-1. CENSUS POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX: MARCH 1970

(In thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	8,559	4,248	4,312
0 to 4 years	1,563	778	785
5 to 9 years	1,450	728	722
10 to 14 years	1,003	514	488
15 to 19 years	778	399	379
20 to 24 years	681	306	376
25 to 29 years	631	290	341
30 to 34 years	560	264	297
35 to 39 years	438	221	217
40 to 44 years	350	174	176
45 to 49 years	272	144	128
50 to 54 years	231	120	112
55 to 59 years	143	76	66
60 to 64 years	146	75	71
65 to 69 years	94	48	46
70 years and over	217	110	107

Source: United Nations, 1974, table 6.

TABLE A-2. PROJECTED TOTAL POPULATION AND VITAL RATES: 1976

Series	Midyear population (in thousands)	Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population	Rate of natural increase (percent)	Growth rate (percent)
High	10,669	48	15	3.3	3.3
Intermediate	10,650	47	14	3.3	3.3
Low	10,583	45	14	3.1	3.1

Source. The range in population and vital rates for 1976 is implied by alternate component population projections. The base of the projections was the 1970 adjusted census population by age and sex (see table 2). Assumptions were as follows:

Fertility: Little is known about the fertility trend since 1971. While Ghana's National Family Planning Program was instituted in January 1970, the number of acceptors has grown slowly thus far. Age-specific fertility rates for the 1967-69 period, based on data from the 1968-69 National Demographic Sample Survey, were assumed to remain constant to 1970 (see table 7 and Appendix table A-3). These projections assume that the total fertility rate of 7.14 in 1970 would remain constant to 1976, for the upper bound. The intermediate projection series assumes that the fertility decline would remain slow during the early 1970's following the trend of the past decade. The total fertility rate declined from 7.20 in 1960 to 7.14 in 1970 and 6.98 in 1976, a decrease of 1 and 2 percent during the periods 1960-70 and 1970-76, respectively. For the lower bound, it was assumed that the total fertility rate would decline from 7.14 in 1970 to 6.64 in 1976 which represents a substantially more rapid rate of decline than that experienced in the previous decade. The lower series incorporates an adjusted total fertility rate of 7.01 for 1970-71 derived by applying the Brass technique to data from the 1971 Supplementary Enquiry (Ghana, 1975a). In the absence of any evidence concerning the actual

rate of change in fertility since 1971, it is considered that these assumptions present a reasonable range within which the actual fertility level may fall. Age-specific fertility rates assumed for each of the three series in 1976 are shown in Appendix table A-3.

Mortality: Life expectancy at birth for both sexes was assumed to increase from 49 years in 1970 to 64 years in 2000, considering the change in the level of life expectancy at birth from 1960 to 1970 (see table 4 and Appendix table A-4). For 2000, life expectancies at birth were calculated to be 62 years for males and 66 years for females assuming the same percent difference between the male and female life expectancies at birth estimated in 1970 (see table 5). The 1976 levels, 50 years for males and 54 years for females, were obtained by interpolation of the 1970 and 2000 levels.

Migration: Net international migration was assumed to be nil during the projection period. Since 1970, there has been strong enforcement by the Ghana Government of immigration laws which are intended to be used primarily "as a means of obtaining needed skills and stimulating social and economic development" (Ghana, 1969, p.23).

Rates of natural increase were calculated from unrounded crude birth and death rates.

TABLE A-3. ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED TOTAL AND AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES: 1970 AND 1976

Age	Estimated 1970	Projected 1976		
		High series	Intermediate series	Low series
Age-specific fertility rates				
15 to 19 years	163	163	156	149
20 to 24 years	308	308	307	300
25 to 29 years	314	314	312	306
30 to 34 years	275	275	269	237
35 to 39 years	211	211	204	195
40 to 44 years	100	100	96	91
45 to 49 years	56	56	53	50
Total fertility rate	7.14	7.14	6.98	6.64

Source: See notes for table 7 and Appendix table A-2.

TABLE A-4. ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, BY SEX: 1960, 1970, AND 1976

Year	Both sexes	Male	Female
Estimated			
1960	41	40	43
1970	49	47	50
Projected			
1976	52	50	54

Source: See notes for tables 4 and 5.

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