



HONG KONG
CENSUS
1961

POPULATION
PROJECTIONS
1961-1971

BENJAMIN N. H. MOK

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**POPULATION PROJECTIONS
FOR HONG KONG
1961-1971**

BENJAMIN N. H. MOK

B.A. (H.K.)

WITH A FOREWORD BY

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**Commissioner of Census
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FOREWORD

FOREWORD

by K. M. A. BARNETT

This work by Mr. Benjamin N. H. Mok was foreshadowed in paragraph 24.1 of the Census Report. Mr. Mok was up till 30th April 1962 an Assistant Statistician in the Census Department. Before that he studied for one year at the Demographic Training and Research Centre at Chembur, Bombay, and is well qualified to undertake such a task.

As he says in the opening paragraph, a population projection is not an exercise in prophecy. The calculations are valid so long as the basic assumptions continue correct, and no longer.

Aside from the natural rhythm of reproduction and death, Hong Kong's population can be affected suddenly and catastrophically by events in places over which neither the Government of Hong Kong nor its citizens have any control. In the thirty years between the censuses of 1931 and 1961 three such events occurred, the first and third of which caused a surge of people into the Colony while the second depopulated it of two-thirds of its inhabitants. These events cannot be foreseen nor can their effect be calculated. When they occur the demographer, and those whose plans are founded on his work, must patiently begin all over again.

These projections have been carried forward not just to mid-year 1966 as originally intended, but to 1971. They are offered to the public in the hope that they will help, like the Census, to take some of the guesswork out of planning for the nearer future.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

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CHAPTER 1

ACCURACY AND ADJUSTMENT OF BASIC DATA

1.1 Introduction

A population projection is not an exercise in prophecy, but is a mathematical calculation which, taking as its base the known population at a given date, and applying to that base certain generally accepted assumptions for growth and flow, arrives at definite limits within which the population is expected to fall at stated dates in the near future. The method can be applied in reverse for the population at previous dates, in which case it is called retrojection.

1.2 The base taken for the present projections is the total population of Hong Kong, distributed by sex and quinquennial age groups, as at 1st July 1961. This base figure is arrived at from the Census of the Colony which was carried out on 7th March 1961 (in the case of the population living afloat in small boats on 11th February 1961), by making certain adjustments. These adjustments are described in detail in the following paragraphs.

1.3 Correction of Reported Age

(a) Correction for digital bias

It is a common-place in census taking that any table showing the population by individual years of age betrays peaks and valleys which recur in the same position in every decade. It can easily be shown by examination of birth registration figures and otherwise that these peaks and valleys do not represent actual fluctuations in the numbers of people born in particular years, so much as a bias for or against certain digits. In English-speaking countries there is generally a sharp peak at ages ending in zero and a less pronounced peak at ages ending in 5, and this bias can be detected in Hong Kong by tabulating the English-speaking population separately from the remainder. Among the Chinese-speaking population, however, the digital biases are not the same: see Census Report, Volume 2, paragraph 20.5.3.

Table 1 shows that errors due to digital bias are slightly greater in Hong Kong than in Japan, but much less than in Ceylon.

TABLE 1
Age Score Test for Censuses Hong Kong 1961, Japan 1955, Ceylon 1953

Ages ending in	Hong Kong 1961		Japan 1955		Ceylon 1953	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0	11.81	11.74	9.41	9.40	15.09	17.46
1	11.21	11.07	9.09	9.09	5.22	4.57
2	11.47	11.42	8.83	9.04	10.34	9.38
3	10.87	10.86	11.41	11.47	9.51	8.85
4	10.34	10.38	11.09	11.21	8.62	8.38
5	9.50	9.64	10.70	10.65	16.14	17.23
6	9.20	9.28	9.83	9.64	9.45	9.33
7	8.57	8.65	9.93	9.90	7.09	6.77
8	8.84	8.89	9.95	9.89	12.56	12.60
9	8.19	8.07	9.76	9.71	5.98	5.43
Total ...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Sources: Hong Kong 1961 Census Report.
1955 Population Census of Japan.
Census of Ceylon 1953, Vol. 1, General Report.

1.4 Correction of Reported Age

(b) Age-ratio and sex-ratio tests

It is not possible to apply the United Nations method^(a) to the Hong Kong Census because of the irregularity caused by the Pacific War. See Census Report, Volume 2, paragraph 8.3.

1.5 Correction of Reported Age

(c) Adjustment of Age Distribution

In addition to the errors resulting from digital bias some ages were incorrectly calculated by enumerators even when given the correct date of birth. See Census Report, Volume 2, paragraph 11.1. To assess quantitatively the extent of these errors, two checks were made: the Post-Enumeration Check (see Census Report, Volume 2, Chapter XVII) and the 1 in 7 check carried out by cardmarkers (see Census Report, Volume 2, paragraph 18.3). The results of these tests are shown in Appendices XVIII, XIX and XXI in Volume 2 of the Census Report. For the purpose of these projections the correction factors obtained from the Post-Enumeration Check have been adopted, namely:—

Reported age one year too high	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.9%
Reported age two years too high	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.4%
Reported age one year too low	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.1%
All other errors in reported age	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.2%

1.6 Under-enumeration of Young Children

In all countries there is a risk that infants and young children may be omitted through carelessness or superstition. A special test was carried out by the Census Commissioner, the results of which (see Census Report, Volume 2, paragraph 20.5) when compared with the totals arrived at by adjusting with the factors given in the preceding paragraph, show that under-enumeration of infants and children in the 1961 Census was insignificant. In this case therefore further special adjustments are unnecessary.

1.7 Under-enumeration and over-enumeration in the Census

The Post-Enumeration Check also showed that under-enumeration in the Census did not exceed 20,000 persons and over-enumeration was negligible. This small degree of under-enumeration is sufficiently taken care of by rounding-off.

1.8 Population at Mid-year

Since population projections are normally done for the first of July in each intercensal year, it is necessary to make a slight adjustment to the census figures, which refer to an earlier date. It would be ideally desirable for the Marine Census figures and the Land Census figures to be separately adjusted, but since registered births and deaths cannot be definitely assigned to the land or sea population, the figures for the Marine Census (11th February 1961) have been adjusted to the date of the Land Census (7th March 1961) and the total thus found further adjusted to the 1st July 1961 by adding all the registered births, deducting all the registered deaths and adding the estimated numbers of immigrants. Birth and death registration in Hong Kong are now regarded as very accurate. The figures for immigration are less accurate, but have been compiled from the best sources available with the help of the Director of Immigration and the Commissioner of Registration of Persons. For further details see the Chapter on Migration.

1.9 Graduation

Having adjusted both the grand totals and the totals for each individual year of age to 1st July, 1961, it is then necessary to decide upon the best age grouping for graduation. Of the 5 possibilities (0 to 4, 1 to 5, 2 to 6, 3 to 7, and 4 to 8) the grouping 2 to 6 gives the least error and is therefore used for graduation by Greville's multipliers. This graduation has had to be modified to avoid distorting the dip in the age distribution represented by the Pacific War generation (see Census Report, Volume 2, paragraph 8.3). Table 2 shows the age and sex distribution finally adopted as the base for these population projections.

(a) U.N. Population Division, "Accuracy Tests for Census Age Distributions tabulated in 5-year and 10-year Groups" New York 1953.

TABLE 2

Age and Sex Distributions of the Total Population in Various Stages of Adjustment

Age Groups	Population enumerated in the Census on 7th March 1961 ^(a)		Age distribution adjusted by the correction factors obtained in the Post-enumeration check		Adjusted Population on 7th March 1961 further adjusted to 1st July 1961 by registered births, deaths and estimated net balance of migration		Age distribution on 1st July 1961 after graduation and rounding off. It is used as the base population for the population projections	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0 - 4	257,699	243,006	267,814	252,560	266,869	251,784	267,100	252,000
5 - 9	220,477	204,965	219,873	203,926	224,244	208,267	226,400	210,300
10 - 14	185,910	165,129	179,975	159,713	185,831	165,002	183,200	163,100
15 - 19	90,400	74,922	91,754	75,797	96,396	80,157	96,700	80,500
20 - 24	111,466	91,549	112,407	92,608	111,607	91,257	111,400	90,900
25 - 29	137,558	116,843	139,158	118,006	138,775	117,881	141,100	119,200
30 - 34	141,335	122,398	139,791	121,471	141,208	122,598	141,100	122,800
35 - 39	123,741	111,724	123,752	111,594	125,145	113,075	125,900	113,400
40 - 44	107,746	95,803	105,967	94,466	107,393	96,107	107,000	96,400
45 - 49	86,826	80,746	86,123	80,442	87,482	81,715	87,400	81,500
50 - 54	60,344	63,840	58,705	62,775	60,459	64,203	60,800	64,800
55 - 59	37,392	49,835	37,015	49,754	37,976	50,690	38,300	51,000
60 - 64	23,707	40,047	22,955	39,108	23,662	39,974	23,500	39,600
65 - 69	13,256	27,838	13,015	27,512	13,332	28,200	13,400	28,300
70 - 74	7,579	18,501	7,308	17,936	7,487	18,416	7,500	18,400
75 - 79	3,470	9,872	3,400	9,619	3,477	9,902	3,600	10,100
80 - 84	1,428	4,064	1,346	3,866	1,380	4,050	1,400	4,100
85 & over	477	1,550	453	1,479	462	1,525	500	1,600
Total	1,610,811	1,522,632	1,610,811	1,522,632	1,633,185	1,544,803	1,636,300	1,548,000

(a) The Marine population enumerated on 11th February 1961 adjusted to 7th March 1961.

CHAPTER 2

ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY TRENDS IN HONG KONG

2.1 Introduction

This chapter attempts to analyse the level, rate and past direction of change of mortality in Hong Kong. From these can be estimated the most likely trend of future mortality rates. In order to analyse mortality trends it is necessary to work out crude and age-specific death rates for at least 5 years preceding the base date, i.e. for July 1st, 1956, -57, -58, -59 and -60. This is normally done by comparing the figures for two censuses, but since no census was taken between 1931 and 1961, and during the intervening 30 years great changes have taken place in the size and composition of the population, a calculation based on the 1931 figures would be of little use. It is necessary therefore to estimate by retrojection from the 1961 census.

2.2 Estimates of mid-year population for previous years

The figures for registration of births in Hong Kong since 1956 are considered to be reliable. So are the figures for registered deaths by age and sex, with the proviso that the age at death is likely to have been overstated in many cases. Figures for migration are less reliable (see Chapter 4 below) but these are capable of being tested by the information obtained in the 1961 census for the length of residence of every inhabitant. See Census Table 150 and Appendix XXIV of Volume 2 of the Census Report. The estimates used in this projection fall between those made by the Census Commissioner and those previously made by the Director of Commerce and Industry, as is shown in *Table 3*.

TABLE 3
Estimated Mid-year Population, 1956 - 1961

Mid-year	Census Commissioner's Estimates	D. C. & I. Previous Estimates	Present Estimates for Population Projections
1956	2,614,600	2,440,000	2,491,000
1957	2,736,300	2,583,000	2,647,900
1958	2,854,100	2,748,000	2,813,200
1959	2,967,400	2,857,000	2,940,000
1960	3,075,300	2,981,000	3,064,000
1961	3,177,700	—	3,184,300

2.3 Mortality Trends

In the few years before the Pacific War, the Hong Kong death rate was high, fluctuating between 25 and 30 per thousand. The infant mortality rate approached 300 per thousand. These rates showed a steep decline after the Pacific War, the crude death rate falling from about 10 per thousand in 1946 to below 6 per thousand in 1961, and the infant mortality rate from about 100 per thousand in 1947 to about 38 per thousand in 1961. This rapid decline may be partly due to the non-survival of weaklings during the hard war conditions, but to a greater extent to the massive extension of medical facilities for the poor and the improvement of standards of living and environmental sanitation.

2.4 Crude Death Rates 1956 - 1961

These rates are of use for local comparison, but may be misleading when used in international comparison since they are effected by the age distribution of the population, over 40% of the Hong Kong population being less than 15 years old.

TABLE 4
Estimated Crude Death Rates

Year	Estimated crude death rates	Rate of decrease
1956	7.75	—
1957	7.31	5.7%
1958	7.31	—
1959	6.89	5.7%
1960	6.25	9.3%
1961	5.88	5.9%

2.5 Age-Specific Death Rates for Hong Kong

These rates, which are considered the most suitable index for measuring comparative mortality, are calculated from the estimated age and sex distribution of the population for the years 1956 to 1961.

TABLE 5
Age-Specific Death Rates, 1956 - 1961

Age Groups	MALES						FEMALES					
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
0 ^(a) ...	61.90	57.64	56.21	51.60	44.56	40.64	59.87	52.83	52.11	44.75	38.21	34.51
1 - 4 ...	7.85	6.63	7.07	6.04	4.75	4.35	8.27	7.19	7.35	6.91	4.83	4.44
5 - 9 ...	1.70	1.61	1.36	1.26	1.12	0.96	1.56	1.35	1.19	1.26	0.96	0.82
10 - 14 ...	1.10	1.18	0.99	0.95	0.85	0.66	0.96	0.65	0.83	0.73	0.68	0.46
15 - 19 ...	0.91	0.87	0.80	1.05	0.77	0.75	0.97	0.64	0.83	1.07	0.70	0.67
20 - 24 ...	1.53	1.23	1.44	1.42	1.33	1.29	1.38	1.10	1.13	1.03	1.01	0.81
25 - 29 ...	2.18	1.94	1.85	1.72	1.67	1.55	1.75	1.67	1.49	1.52	1.41	1.27
30 - 34 ...	3.19	3.24	2.82	2.63	2.31	2.20	2.23	2.34	2.10	1.98	1.83	1.59
35 - 39 ...	4.65	4.92	4.52	4.22	3.32	3.04	3.13	3.12	2.79	2.68	2.62	2.17
40 - 44 ...	7.71	7.38	7.63	6.80	5.69	4.84	3.75	3.91	3.63	3.45	3.23	3.09
45 - 49 ...	12.05	11.76	10.70	10.96	8.90	7.41	4.85	4.56	4.84	4.45	4.19	4.21
50 - 54 ...	17.61	17.46	18.44	16.79	14.46	14.14	7.35	7.01	7.59	6.34	6.26	6.99
55 - 59 ...	23.11	25.08	23.75	23.36	22.77	19.84	8.87	10.15	8.64	9.73	10.06	9.14
60 - 64 ...	34.53	34.39	36.52	39.21	35.26	38.17	14.18	15.03	15.09	14.50	15.76	15.51
65 & over ...	62.21	68.22	69.39	71.58	74.07	72.84	39.34	38.37	38.41	39.70	40.44	41.62

TABLE 6
Age-Specific Death Rates, 1956 - 1961, by Broad Age Groups

Age Groups	MALES						FEMALES					
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
0 ^(a) ...	61.90	57.64	56.21	51.60	44.56	40.64	59.87	52.83	52.11	44.75	38.21	34.51
1 - 4 ...	7.85	6.63	7.07	6.04	4.75	4.35	8.27	7.19	7.35	7.05	4.83	4.44
5 - 24 ...	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.18	1.03	0.90	1.30	1.03	1.04	1.05	0.85	0.69
25 - 39 ...	3.25	3.26	2.97	2.78	2.39	2.23	2.32	2.33	2.09	2.03	1.93	1.67
40 - 54 ...	11.23	11.01	11.03	10.45	8.81	7.94	5.04	4.93	5.06	4.54	4.35	4.51
55 & over ...	38.19	40.74	40.98	42.06	41.46	40.59	22.06	22.39	21.97	22.84	23.74	24.04

From these tables it may be generally concluded that mortality for all ages up to 50 declined during this period by about 50%. For ages 50 to 59 the decline was more gradual and for ages 60 up there is a slight tendency to increase. The steepest rate of decline is in the age group 1 - 14 for both sexes. Female mortality is less than male for all ages except 1 - 4. Parallels for the higher mortality of females in this age group can be found in other countries, e.g. Taiwan.

2.6 Future Course of Mortality for Hong Kong

For the purpose of this projection, it is necessary to examine whether the above decline in mortality rates will continue and if so at what rate, or whether the decline will be arrested or reversed. Continued improvements of housing, water supply, medical and social services make it unlikely that the decline will be arrested, but since the present mortality rates are already low when compared with other Asian countries, it may be reasonable to expect some levelling off. If the age specific death rates of each group for the past 6 years are now standardized by weights showing the ratio of population in each age group to the total population, a set of indices can be obtained. From these a curve of closest fit in the form of an exponential function is obtained by the "least square" method to extrapolate future mortality rates. The equation of the curve is

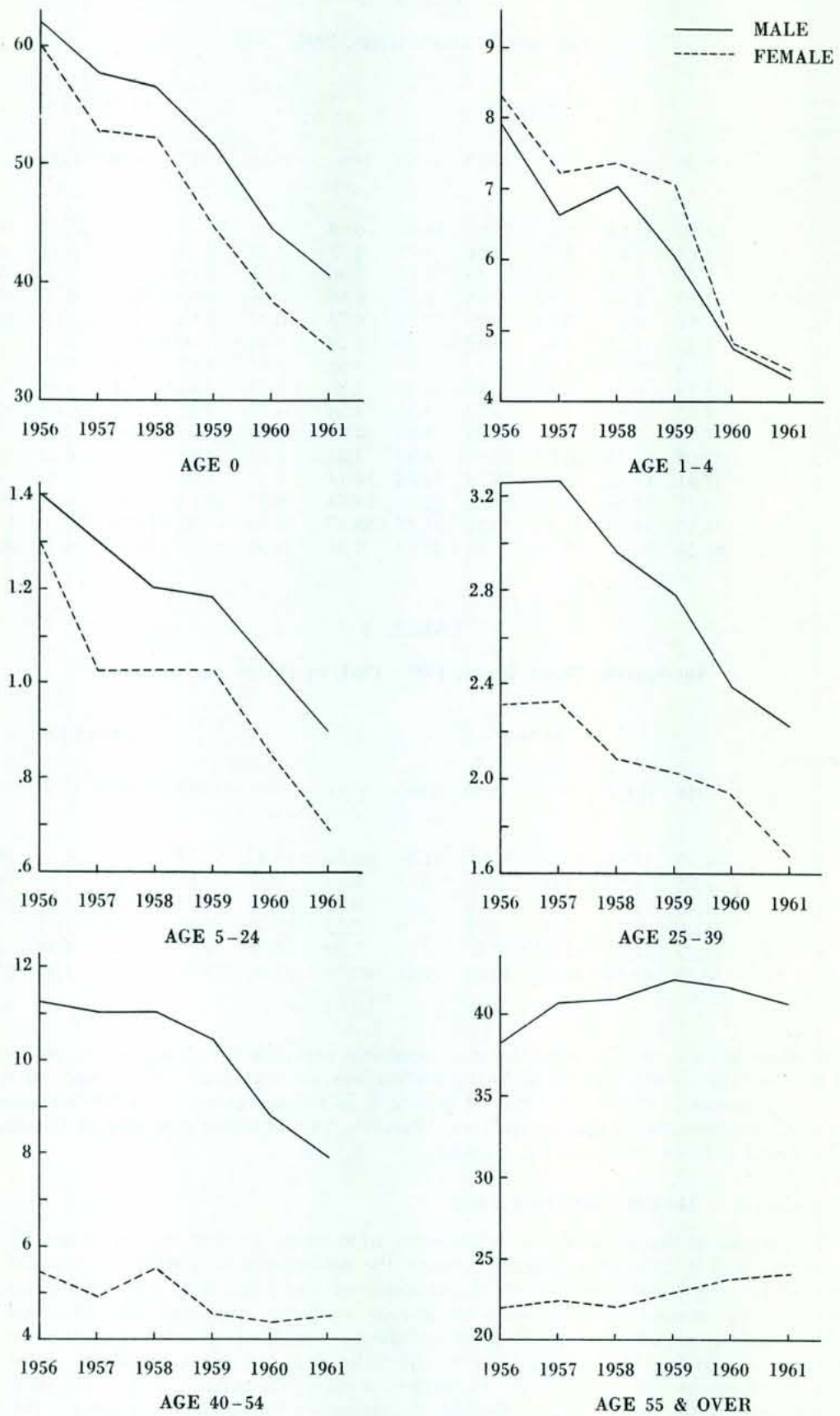
$$PV^m = K \quad \text{or} \quad PV^{0.2790} = 132.9$$

where P is the mortality index, V is any year during this period: V for 1956 is 1. The curve is plotted on the graph at page 7 from which it will be seen that the level for mid-year 1966 is 15.5% lower than that for 1961, and that for mid-year 1971 is 24% lower than that for 1961.

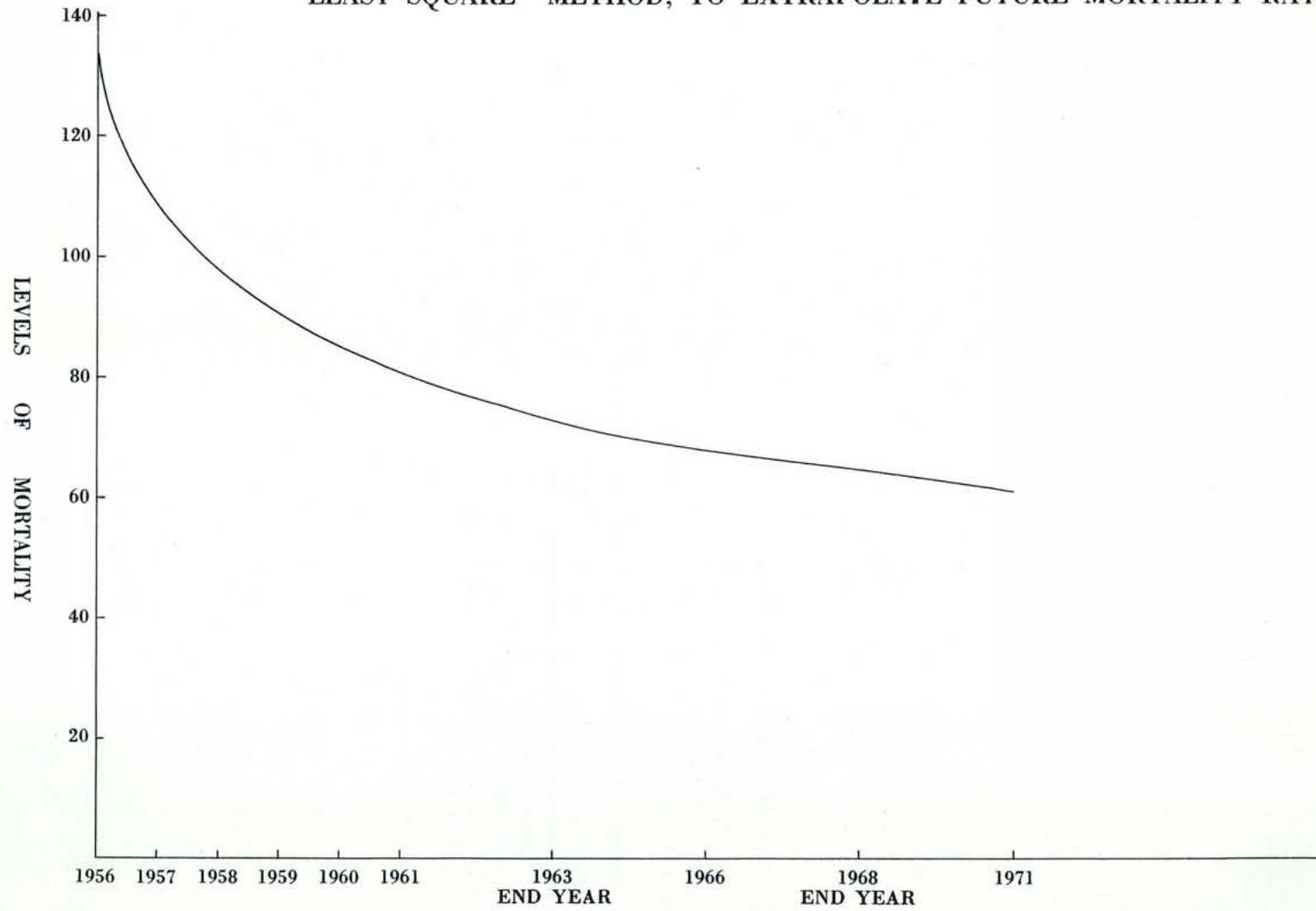
(a) Infant mortality rates.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

AGE SPECIFIC DEATH RATES HONG KONG 1956-1961



A CURVE OF CLOSEST FIT IN THE FORM OF AN EXPONENTIAL FUNCTION, BY THE
"LEAST SQUARE" METHOD, TO EXTRAPOLATE FUTURE MORTALITY RATES



MORTALITY

2.7 Comparison of Age-Specific Death Rates between Hong Kong and other Countries

TABLE 7
Age-Specific Death Rates, Both Sexes, Hong Kong Compared with Taiwan and U.K.

Age Groups	H.K. 1956	H.K. 1961	Taiwan 1956	Taiwan 1959	U.K. 1955	U.K. 1959
0	60.9	37.7	35.9	35.9	26.5	23.6
1 - 4	8.1	4.4	9.9	8.7	1.0	0.9
5 - 9	1.6	0.9	1.6	1.3	0.4	0.4
10 - 14	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.4
15 - 19	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.6
20 - 24	1.5	1.1	2.2	2.3	0.9	0.8
25 - 29	2.0	1.4	2.5	2.3	1.0	0.9
30 - 34	2.7	1.9	3.2	2.8	1.3	1.1
35 - 39	4.0	2.6	4.3	3.7	1.8	1.7
40 - 44	5.9	4.0	5.8	5.0	2.8	2.7
45 - 49	8.5	5.9	7.9	6.7	4.7	4.4
50 - 54	12.1	10.5	12.4	10.8	8.0	7.5
55 - 59	14.7	13.7	18.1	17.3	12.8	12.8
60 - 64	21.6	24.0	28.6	26.4	20.6	20.3
65 & over	46.5	50.9	—	70.7	70.2	68.5

Source: U.N. Demographic Year Book, 1957, 1960.

Both Taiwan and Hong Kong have fairly low mortality rates when compared with other Asian countries, and it is fair to expect that the rates for Hong Kong will always lie somewhere between those for Taiwan and those for the United Kingdom.

2.8 Mortality Assumptions for the Population Projections

When preparing population projections it is usual to make three sets which are called High, Medium and Low respectively. In the present projections the high and medium projection are both based on an orderly decline of mortality rates along the exponential curve explained in paragraph 2.6 accompanied by different assumptions for fertility and migration. The low projection assumes that the 1961 mortality rates will remain constant until 1971 instead of declining. The assumptions for fertility and migration are explained in the next two chapters.

CHAPTER 3

FERTILITY

3.1 Introduction

In many Asian countries, demographers assume that fertility rates will decline from the high level (crude birth rate over 40 per thousand) which was formerly usual. No such assumption can be made for Hong Kong, where the fertility rate is much lower, though still high by European standards. In Hong Kong it is not easy to evaluate the many forces which are at work, some tending to increase fertility and others to decrease it. Chinese family traditions are conducive to high fertility. A high level of medical services may also bring about an increase in fertility by enabling more women to go through a full reproductive life. On the other hand, improved housing conditions often result in a lower birth rate, and the tendency towards later marriage which was discovered in the Census (see volume 2, paragraph 20.7) should have a similar effect, though it should be remembered that recently in India an increase in the average age of marriage was accompanied by a higher birth rate.^(a) General population pressure and economic pressures (resulting from the decline in mortality already mentioned and from immigration) might affect the fertility rate in either direction.

3.2 Crude Birth Rate

Crude birth rates cannot in Hong Kong be used either for international comparison or for local comparison (contrast the position with crude death rates, paragraph 2.4 above) since as indicated in the chapter on migration, about 29% of the annual total net balance of immigrants are females in the reproductive age group (15 to 44). The effect of this is to vary the percentage of the total population represented by reproductive females so drastically that the crude birth rate, which is based on the *total* population, in Hong Kong has no significance, and cannot be used to forecast future fertility trends.

3.3 Age-Specific Birth Rates

The age-specific birth rate is a rate which is calculated separately for each quinquennial age group between 15 and 44. There are six age groups and therefore 6 different rates. From these 6 rates a general fertility rate is calculated using a system of weighting based on statistics of the age of each mother at the time of her child's birth. Unfortunately the age of the mother is not stated when births are registered, but a substantial proportion of Hong Kong's women give birth in Government institutions which maintain the necessary statistical records. The international standard weights, based on average experience in countries for which statistics are available, are 1:7:7:6:4:1. From data supplied by Professor Daphne Chun, corrected for age reporting based on the census experience, a ratio for Hong Kong of 1:6.5:7.2:4.5:2.4:0.5 has been arrived at and these weights have been used in calculating general fertility rates in table 8.

TABLE 8
Age-Specific Birth Rates, Hong Kong 1956 - 1961

Age Groups	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
15 - 19	57.31	60.39	66.84	66.62	68.27	61.12
20 - 24	270.65	273.11	299.49	304.39	336.74	351.79
25 - 29	286.77	277.11	290.42	282.33	298.91	297.16
30 - 34	191.68	184.68	191.83	182.80	187.96	180.29
35 - 39	119.10	112.11	114.10	107.05	109.11	104.12
40 - 44	29.14	27.92	28.78	27.04	27.26	25.52
General Fertility Rates...	173.52	169.97	179.21	173.47	180.67	174.46

It will be observed that while the general fertility rate shows little significant change during the 6 years, there has been a considerable increase in the age-specific birth rate for the age group 20 - 24. *Table 3* will show that to some extent this is due to the fall in the number of women in this age group, due to the Pacific War dip, but this does not account for the whole rise and the phenomenon of a smaller number of mothers giving birth to a larger number of children has yet to be explained. The decrease in the age specific birth rate for ages 35 and up may well be due to family planning.

3.4 Assumptions regarding Future Course of Fertility

While the question posed in paragraph 3.1 cannot be answered with any degree of certainty, the conclusions drawn from *Table 8* showing a rising rate of fertility in one age group and a falling rate in other age groups make it unlikely that any quick change will occur in the next 10 years. In other words the number of births each year will be dictated more by the number of women existing during the previous year

(a) Statement by Indian delegate at U.N. Demographic Seminar, Bombay, 1960.

in the age groups 20 - 24 and 25 - 29 than by any decimal point alteration of the fertility index. For the purposes of this study, 3 assumptions regarding future fertility trends in Hong Kong are made:

- (a) "High"—a gradual increase of one per cent per annum, up to 1971.
- (b) "Medium"—no change in the general fertility rate up to 1971.
- (c) "Low"—a gradual decrease of one per cent per annum up to 1971.

3.5 Sex-Ratio at Birth

Table 9 shows the sex-ratio at birth for the past few years. It is believed that birth registration in the early nineteen fifties may not be complete, especially the registration of female babies, and the sex-ratio at birth for these years will no doubt be higher. Therefore, it was decided that only the ratios for the recent years 1958 - 1961, be used. The average ratio for these four years is 1,077 boys per 1,000 girls.

TABLE 9
Sex-Ratio at Birth

Year	Sex-Ratio at birth (males per 1,000 females)
1952	1,090
1953	1,098
1954	1,082
1955	1,096
1956	1,070
1957	1,101
1958	1,090
1959	1,084
1960	1,064
1961	1,072
1958 - 1961	1,077

CHAPTER 4

MIGRATION

4.1 Introduction

Perhaps the most difficult ingredient in making population projections for Hong Kong is the formulation of realistic assumptions as to future trends in migration. Reference to Appendix XXIV in Volume 2 of the Census Report shows that the average annual increase in the population due to migration is large. Indeed it is not only large in proportion to the average annual reproductive increase, but in some years has even exceeded it. The rate, and before the Pacific War even the direction, of the migrant flow is irregular. The age and sex distribution from year to year also follows no predictable pattern. But Census Table 150 shows that in recent years a substantial proportion of this great number of immigrants have been men and women in their prime who may be expected to have lost no time in contributing their share to the reproductive increase of the population as a whole. Furthermore, as indicated by the Colonial Secretary's policy statement of 13th June 1962, (*Hansard* pages 195 to 201) immigrants once they have succeeded in entering are integrated with the general population; they are not segregated in camps or particular areas and they and their offspring are not distinguishable in any vital flow statistics. To throw in the sponge and describe the effects of migration on the future population of Hong Kong as incalculable is tempting; but to yield to that temptation would put an end to the present study here and now.

4.2 Size of the Net Balance of Migration

Leaving for the moment on one side the question of illegal immigration, the records of the Immigration Department show that well over one million people in each recent year have crossed the frontier going out and an equal or slightly larger number have crossed the frontier coming in. The routine records indicate each person coming in or going out as a unit, undifferentiated by age or sex. All that can be obtained from these figures is the net balance of migration in or out in a stated period. Were this the only information available it would be impossible to make any predictions regarding future trend of migration. However other sources of information are available. After immigrants, whether legal or illegal, have been in Hong Kong for a certain time, they usually apply for identity cards, and opportunity is taken to obtain information, which can be shown in most cases to approximate to the truth, of the date of entry and the sex and age of other members of the party. When the figures of lawfully recorded information obtained from the Immigration Department, modified by the pictures for illegal immigration deduced from figures from the Director of Registration of Persons, are compared with the census data on length of residence a reasonable fit can be obtained. In paragraph 20.8.5 of the Census Report, Volume 2, the Census Commissioner reckoned that the yearly average of immigration from April 1955 to March 1961 was a little over 61,000. It appears likely that this average is reached by a fluctuating annual balance which during the years then under review had a minimum of plus 20,000 and a maximum of plus 80,000. On the assumption that there will be no radical change in the policy of the Hong Kong Government nor in the political situation on the mainland, and that the exceptional events of May 1962 are not repeated, and since for the purpose of population projections it is impossible to avoid making some assumptions regarding future migration flow, these figures of 20,000 and 80,000 are taken as the limits, for each year except 1962, for which a net gain of 122,000 has been assumed. To sum up:—

The figure 80,000 is used as the annual net gain by migration for the high projection in the period mid-year 1962 to mid-year 1971. The figure 50,000 is used for the medium projection during the same period. The figure 20,000 is used for the low projection during the same period.

4.3 Age and Sex Balance of the Net Pattern of Migration

In order to obtain a reliable age and sex balance of net migration, it would really be necessary to record the age and sex of every departing person and of every new arrival. These details are not available. It is therefore necessary to estimate. But of the million or more departures and arrivals, 95% are tourists who enter and leave the Colony within a short period, or permanent residents of Hong Kong who make short trips to Macau and Canton and return within a short period. It is reasonable to leave both out of the estimate altogether. This leaves for consideration only the new arrivals who have come in (whether legally or illegally) with a view to permanent residence and residents of Hong Kong leaving with a view to establishing residence elsewhere. Census Table 150 gives a good picture of the new arrivals and *Table 10* compares these figures (after adjustment and graduation) with a sample of over 20,000 registration forms completed by new arrivals in May 1962.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

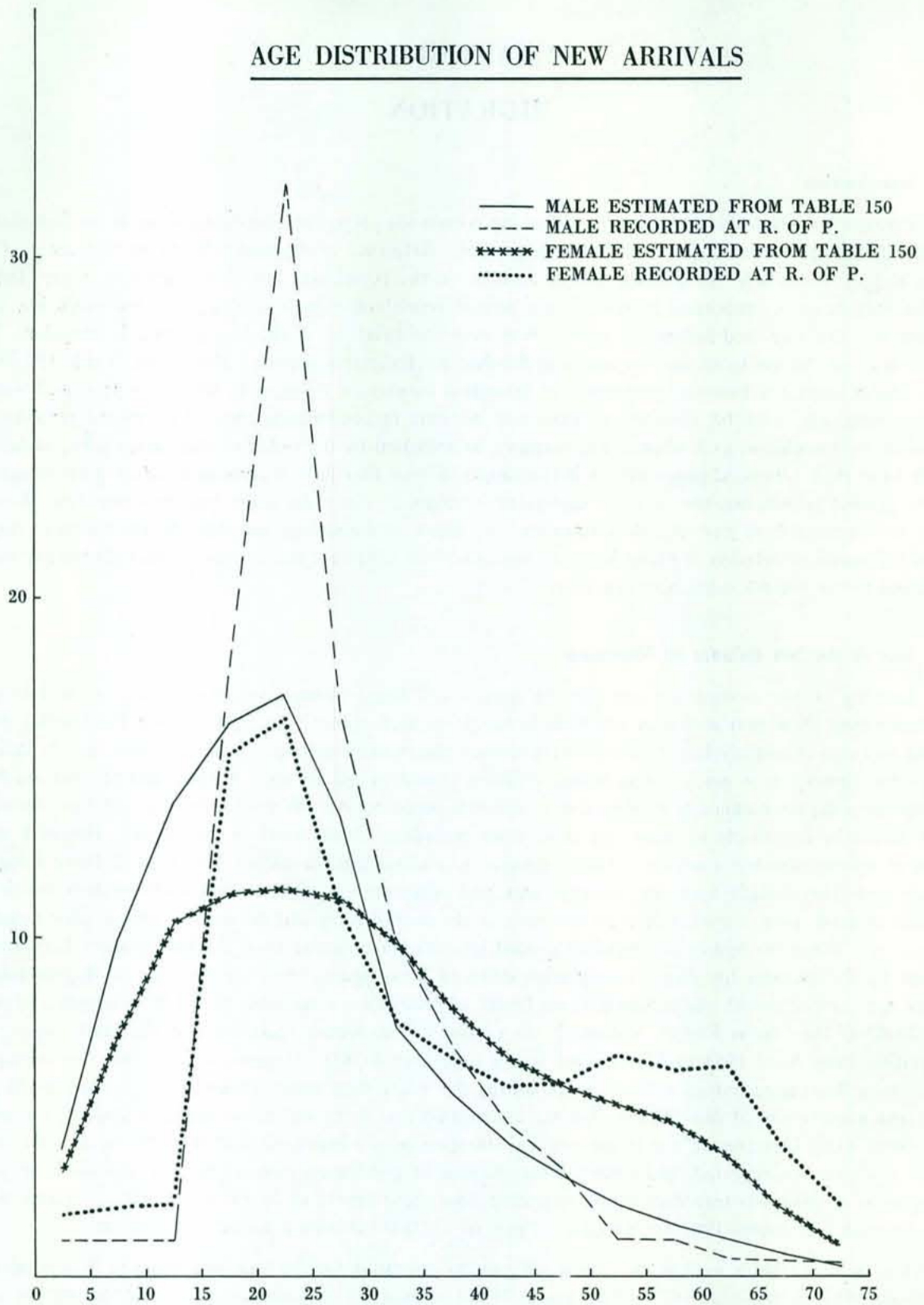
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF NEW ARRIVALS

TABLE 10
Age Pattern of the New Arrivals

Age Groups	Result of an analysis from Table 150		Registered in R. of P. Dept. in May 1962	
	Males (%)	Females (%)	Males (%)	Females (%)
0 - 4	3.76	3.09	1.04	1.86
5 - 9	9.82	7.13	1.07	2.01
10 - 14	13.94	10.34	1.14	2.15
15 - 19	16.28	11.23	17.71	15.37
20 - 24	17.13	11.35	32.16	16.71
25 - 29	13.60	11.03	16.76	10.86
30 - 34	7.37	9.70	9.95	7.64
35 - 39	5.37	7.94	6.92	6.41
40 - 44	3.98	6.47	4.60	5.64
45 - 49	2.95	5.64	3.16	5.75
50 - 54	2.14	5.05	2.08	6.57
55 - 59	1.52	4.49	1.22	6.04
60 - 64	1.01	3.51	1.04	6.20
65 - 69	0.65	1.88	0.59	3.69
70 - 74	0.34	0.93	0.41	2.12
75 & over	0.14	0.22	0.15	0.98
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Both analyses show the same general pattern of age distribution, viz: a large proportion in age groups 20 to 29 in both sexes with a high narrow peak of concentration for males. The more extreme concentration visible in the dotted blue line of the graph is explained by the fact that during the special circumstances of May 1962 young and energetic persons, especially males, found it easier to get in than did old people and children. However, in both analyses there is a fairly large number of females aged 50 to 64. The general similarity of these two analyses makes it clear that either could be used as a pattern for estimating age distribution of migrants for this study. The analysis from Table 150 is preferred because it covers a period of more than 5 years while the analysis from registration forms shows a distortion explainable by the special circumstances of one month. It is more difficult to obtain a clear picture of the age and sex distribution of residents who leave the Colony for a new place of residence. Fortunately their number is comparatively small and there is good reason to believe that most of them are young persons in the age groups 15 to 29. The effect may be to flatten slightly the peaks shown on the immigration graph for the same ages. The result of these calculations appears in *Table II*, which shows the estimated age and sex pattern of the net balance of migration used in the Population Projections 1961 to 1971.

TABLE 11
Estimated Age and Sex Pattern of the Net Balance of Migration

Age Groups	Males (%)	Females (%)
0 - 4	1.86	1.56
5 - 9	4.86	3.60
10 - 14	6.90	5.22
15 - 19	8.06	5.67
20 - 24	8.48	5.73
25 - 29	6.73	5.57
30 - 34	3.65	4.90
35 - 39	2.66	4.01
40 - 44	1.97	3.27
45 - 49	1.46	2.85
50 - 54	1.06	2.55
55 - 59	0.75	2.27
60 - 64	0.50	1.77
65 - 69	0.32	0.95
70 - 74	0.17	0.47
75 & over	0.07	0.11
Total	49.50	50.50

CHAPTER 5

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

5.1 Method of Projection

The assumptions made in Chapters 2, 3 and 4 about future trends in mortality, fertility and migration are used to project the estimated population as on 1st July 1961, to the next ten years by the component method. According to these assumptions three sets of projections are made:

- (a) *High Projection*: An orderly decline of mortality along an exponential curve of the 1961 specific death rates till 1971, i.e. a decrease of 15.5% of the 1961 specific death rates in 1966, and a decrease of 24% of the 1961 specific death rates in 1971. The fertility rate will slightly increase by 1% per annum up to 1971. The annual net gain by migration is 80,000.
- (b) *Medium Projection*: Same assumption of mortality as the High Projection but the fertility rate of 1961 will remain constant up to 1971. The annual net gain by migration is 50,000.
- (c) *Low Projection*: The 1961 mortality rates continue unchanged (constant) till 1971. The fertility rate will decrease by 1% per annum up to 1971. The annual net gain by migration is 20,000.

The age and sex distribution of the population in the base year (1st July 1961) is adjusted as given in Chapter 1. Table 12 gives the specific death rates and survival ratios implied in the assumptions. In Chapter 3, explanation was given as to how the future course of the age-specific birth rates is estimated, and the three assumptions are also given in that chapter. The specific birth rates which result from these are given in Table 13.

TABLE 12
Projected Age-Specific Death Rates (Per 1,000) and Projected Survival Ratios, Hong Kong

Age Groups	Age-Specific Death Rates 1st July 1961 C	Projected Age-Specific Death Rates		Survival Ratios 1st July 1961 C	Projected Survival Ratios	
		1st Jan. 1964 A, B	1st Jan. 1969 A, B		1st Jan. 1964 A, B	1st Jan. 1969 A, B
MALE						
From Birth to 0 - 4	—	—	—	0.9580	0.9618	0.9664
0 - 4	12.00	10.90	9.59	0.9869	0.9880	0.9896
5 - 9	0.96	0.88	0.77	0.9959	0.9964	0.9967
10 - 14	0.66	0.60	0.53	0.9966	0.9969	0.9973
15 - 19	0.75	0.69	0.60	0.9951	0.9952	0.9959
20 - 24	1.29	1.17	1.03	0.9929	0.9937	0.9943
25 - 29	1.55	1.41	1.24	0.9907	0.9916	0.9926
30 - 34	2.20	2.00	1.76	0.9872	0.9883	0.9897
35 - 39	3.04	2.76	2.43	0.9808	0.9826	0.9847
40 - 44	4.84	4.40	3.87	0.9703	0.9730	0.9762
45 - 49	7.41	6.73	5.92	0.9487	0.9533	0.9588
50 - 54	14.14	12.85	11.30	0.9195	0.9266	0.9351
55 - 59	19.84	18.02	15.86	0.8682	0.8798	0.8932
60 - 64	38.17	34.67	30.50	0.8076	0.8234	0.8431
65 - 69	47.68	43.31	38.10	0.7358	0.7568	0.7826
70 - 74	77.33	70.23	61.79	0.6407	0.6676	0.7010
75 - 79	101.39	92.08	81.01	0.5207	0.5528	0.5935
80 - 84	165.00	149.85	131.84	0.3841	0.4199	0.4667
85 & over	216.00	196.17	172.58	0.2775	0.2957	0.3182
FEMALE						
From Birth to 0 - 4	—	—	—	0.9638	0.9671	0.9710
0 - 4	10.70	9.72	8.55	0.9877	0.9888	0.9901
5 - 9	0.82	0.75	0.66	0.9967	0.9968	0.9973
10 - 14	0.46	0.42	0.37	0.9972	0.9976	0.9980
15 - 19	0.67	0.61	0.54	0.9961	0.9968	0.9970
20 - 24	0.81	0.74	0.65	0.9950	0.9953	0.9957
25 - 29	1.27	1.15	1.01	0.9931	0.9936	0.9944
30 - 34	1.59	1.44	1.27	0.9907	0.9915	0.9927
35 - 39	2.17	1.97	1.73	0.9871	0.9883	0.9897
40 - 44	3.09	2.81	2.47	0.9821	0.9838	0.9857
45 - 49	4.21	3.82	3.36	0.9729	0.9753	0.9783
50 - 54	6.99	6.35	5.59	0.9608	0.9644	0.9686
55 - 59	9.14	8.30	7.30	0.9414	0.9466	0.9529
60 - 64	15.51	14.09	12.39	0.9153	0.9227	0.9317
65 - 69	20.21	18.36	16.15	0.8677	0.8791	0.8928
70 - 74	37.99	34.50	30.35	0.7830	0.8008	0.8225
75 - 79	61.68	56.02	49.29	0.6791	0.7036	0.7340
80 - 84	95.61	86.83	76.39	0.4961	0.5286	0.5701
85 & over	196.87	178.80	157.30	0.3316	0.3458	0.3631

TABLE 13
Projected Age-Specific Birth Rates, Hong Kong

Age Groups	1961	1961 - 1966		1966 - 1971	
	B	A	C	A	C
15 - 19	61.1	62.7	59.6	65.9	56.7
20 - 24	351.8	360.8	343.2	379.2	326.4
25 - 29	297.2	304.8	289.9	320.4	275.7
30 - 34	180.3	184.9	175.9	194.4	167.3
35 - 39	104.1	106.8	101.6	112.2	96.6
40 - 44	25.5	26.2	24.9	27.5	23.7

5.2 Projected Population

Using the survival ratios given in *Table 12*, the age-specific birth rates given in *Table 13*, the sex-ratio at birth of 1077, and the age and sex pattern of the net balance of migration given in *Table 11*, the mid-year 1961 age and sex distribution is projected forward at an interval of 5 years at a time till 1971. The results of these projections are given in *Table 14* (A: high projection), *Table 15* (B: medium projection) and *Table 16* (C: low projection). The estimated population by age and sex, using the medium projection, is shown for all years up to 1971 in the Appendix.

5.3 Preliminary Comments on the Estimated Future Population

From the results of the projection, it is noted that by using the estimated population of 3,184,300 at mid-year 1961 as the basis for projection, the figures for mid-year 1966 are estimated at:—

4,131,900 for the High Projection
 3,982,100 for the Medium Projection
 and 3,824,900 for the Low Projection.

and the figures for mid-year 1971 are estimated at:—

5,217,700 for the High Projection
 4,812,700 for the Medium Projection
 and 4,388,700 for the Low Projection.

If the medium projection figures are used for illustration, the estimated annual growth of population (by reproduction and by migration) for the projected period 1961 - 1971 is about 4.1%.

No violent change is indicated in the sex distribution for all the three projections in the coming 10 years' time. In *Table 17* (medium projection figures again used for illustration) those under 15 years old in 1961 are 40.88% of the total population, but the proportion gradually decreases to 39.09% in 1966 and 37.32% in 1971. At the same time, the proportion of those over 60 years old increases from 4.78% in 1961 to 5.58% in 1966 and 6.59% in 1971. It is again observed in *Table 17* that the gap in the age group 15 - 24 noticed in 1961 gradually moves up to the age group 20 - 29 in 1966 and 25 - 34 in 1971. Such a movement will no doubt have some effect on society, especially future fertility and the labour force.

TABLE 14
Population of Hong Kong by Age and Sex 1961 - 1971
 (as at 1st July, rounded to the nearest hundred)

A: HIGH PROJECTION

Age Groups	1961		1966		1971	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 4	267,100	252,000	304,300	284,100	406,200	379,000
5 - 9	226,400	210,300	279,400	260,400	315,700	291,800
10 - 14	183,200	163,100	252,400	230,200	303,000	278,600
15 - 19	96,700	80,500	216,300	187,100	282,300	251,900
20 - 24	111,400	90,900	133,000	105,500	248,700	209,400
25 - 29	141,100	119,200	145,500	115,400	163,500	127,600
30 - 34	141,100	122,800	160,600	141,500	162,700	135,600
35 - 39	125,900	113,400	152,900	141,100	171,000	157,900
40 - 44	107,000	96,400	133,600	127,800	159,400	153,700
45 - 49	87,400	81,500	111,400	108,100	136,900	137,800
50 - 54	60,800	64,800	88,600	91,100	111,600	116,200
55 - 59	38,300	51,000	60,100	72,900	86,200	97,700
60 - 64	23,500	39,600	36,200	57,000	55,900	77,300
65 - 69	13,400	28,300	20,900	42,000	32,000	58,000
70 - 74	7,500	18,400	11,000	27,600	17,200	40,000
75 - 79	3,600	10,100	5,400	15,800	8,100	23,600
80 & over ...	1,900	5,700	2,800	9,900	4,500	16,700
Total	1,636,300	1,548,000	2,114,400	2,017,500	2,664,900	2,552,800

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

TABLE 15
Population of Hong Kong by Age and Sex 1961 - 1971
 (as at 1st July, rounded to the nearest hundred)
 B: MEDIUM PROJECTION

Age Groups	1961		1966		1971	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 4 ...	267,100	252,000	287,300	268,200	348,700	325,300
5 - 9 ...	226,400	210,300	274,700	257,000	293,400	272,100
10 - 14 ...	183,200	163,100	244,800	224,400	289,100	268,100
15 - 19 ...	96,700	80,500	206,900	180,400	263,200	237,800
20 - 24 ...	111,400	90,900	123,000	98,600	226,900	194,200
25 - 29 ...	141,100	119,200	136,300	108,700	141,800	112,300
30 - 34 ...	141,100	122,800	155,500	135,300	146,700	121,100
35 - 39 ...	125,900	113,400	149,400	136,000	161,400	145,200
40 - 44 ...	107,000	96,400	131,000	123,600	152,600	143,400
45 - 49 ...	87,400	81,500	109,500	104,500	132,000	129,300
50 - 54 ...	60,800	64,800	87,200	88,000	108,000	108,800
55 - 59 ...	38,300	51,000	59,100	70,100	83,600	91,100
60 - 64 ...	23,500	39,600	35,500	54,700	54,200	71,700
65 - 69 ...	13,400	28,300	20,500	40,700	30,900	54,000
70 - 74 ...	7,500	18,400	10,800	26,900	16,600	37,800
75 - 79 ...	3,600	10,100	5,300	15,500	7,800	22,700
80 & over ...	1,900	5,700	2,800	9,900	4,400	16,500
Total ...	1,636,300	1,548,000	2,039,600	1,942,500	2,461,300	2,351,400

TABLE 16
Population of Hong Kong by Age and Sex 1961 - 1971
 (as at 1st July, rounded to the nearest hundred)
 C: LOW PROJECTION

Age Groups	1961		1966		1971	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 4 ...	267,100	252,000	269,900	252,100	294,400	275,000
5 - 9 ...	226,400	210,300	269,600	253,300	270,000	251,600
10 - 14 ...	183,200	163,100	237,100	218,500	274,600	257,200
15 - 19 ...	96,700	80,500	197,500	173,600	243,900	223,400
20 - 24 ...	111,400	90,900	112,900	91,700	204,900	178,700
25 - 29 ...	141,100	119,200	127,000	101,900	119,900	96,900
30 - 34 ...	141,100	122,800	150,300	129,100	130,400	106,400
35 - 39 ...	125,900	113,400	145,700	130,800	151,400	132,300
40 - 44 ...	107,000	96,400	128,200	119,300	145,100	132,600
45 - 49 ...	87,400	81,500	107,300	100,800	126,000	120,200
50 - 54 ...	60,800	64,800	85,400	84,700	103,000	100,700
55 - 59 ...	38,300	51,000	57,700	67,100	79,400	83,700
60 - 64 ...	23,500	39,600	34,400	52,100	50,600	65,100
65 - 69 ...	13,400	28,300	19,700	39,000	28,200	48,900
70 - 74 ...	7,500	18,400	10,300	25,900	14,700	34,400
75 - 79 ...	3,600	10,100	5,000	14,900	6,700	20,500
80 & over ...	1,900	5,700	2,600	9,500	3,500	14,400
Total ...	1,636,300	1,548,000	1,960,600	1,864,300	2,246,700	2,142,000

TABLE 17
Percentage of Age and Sex Distribution of Population, Hong Kong 1961 - 1971
 MEDIUM PROJECTION

Age Groups	1961		1966		1971	
	Base Population		Medium Projection		Medium Projection	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 4 ...	8.39	7.91	7.22	6.74	7.24	6.76
5 - 9 ...	7.11	6.60	6.90	6.45	6.09	5.65
10 - 14 ...	5.75	5.12	6.15	5.63	6.01	5.57
15 - 19 ...	3.04	2.53	5.20	4.53	5.47	4.94
20 - 24 ...	3.50	2.85	3.09	2.48	4.71	4.04
25 - 29 ...	4.43	3.74	3.42	2.73	2.95	2.33
30 - 34 ...	4.43	3.86	3.91	3.40	3.05	2.52
35 - 39 ...	3.95	3.56	3.75	3.42	3.35	3.02
40 - 44 ...	3.36	3.03	3.29	3.10	3.17	2.98
45 - 49 ...	2.75	2.56	2.75	2.62	2.74	2.69
50 - 54 ...	1.91	2.04	2.19	2.21	2.24	2.26
55 - 59 ...	1.20	1.60	1.48	1.76	1.74	1.89
60 - 64 ...	0.74	1.24	0.89	1.37	1.13	1.49
65 - 69 ...	0.42	0.89	0.51	1.02	0.64	1.12
70 - 74 ...	0.24	0.58	0.27	0.68	0.35	0.79
75 - 79 ...	0.11	0.32	0.13	0.39	0.16	0.47
80 & over ...	0.06	0.18	0.07	0.25	0.10	0.34
Total ...	51.39	48.61	51.22	48.78	51.14	48.86

Population of Hong Kong by Age and Sex 1961 - 1971
(as at 1st July, rounded to the nearest hundred)

APPENDIX

B: MEDIUM PROJECTION

Age Groups	1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 4	267,100	252,000	274,600	258,100	280,000	262,800	282,500	264,500	285,300	266,400	287,300	268,200
5 - 9	226,400	210,300	241,100	223,900	251,700	233,600	261,900	243,700	269,000	250,900	274,700	257,000
10 - 14	183,200	163,100	203,700	182,000	214,500	193,900	224,000	204,000	234,000	213,700	244,800	224,400
15 - 19	96,700	80,500	118,200	99,100	139,400	118,400	163,000	139,700	186,200	161,100	206,900	180,400
20 - 24	111,400	90,900	114,200	90,400	112,200	87,500	111,700	87,100	114,600	90,200	123,000	98,600
25 - 29	141,100	119,200	144,300	121,900	142,500	119,600	141,100	116,600	139,100	113,000	136,300	108,700
30 - 34	141,100	122,800	148,300	129,900	152,100	132,800	154,400	134,600	155,300	135,300	155,500	135,300
35 - 39	125,900	113,400	131,400	120,100	135,200	123,800	139,400	127,700	144,200	131,800	149,400	136,000
40 - 44	107,000	96,400	113,300	104,200	118,200	109,700	122,800	114,800	127,100	119,400	131,000	123,600
45 - 49	87,400	81,500	92,000	86,800	95,700	90,300	99,800	94,400	104,500	99,200	109,500	104,500
50 - 54	60,800	64,800	67,500	71,600	73,400	76,400	78,600	80,800	83,200	84,600	87,200	88,000
55 - 59	38,300	51,000	41,400	55,100	44,600	57,900	48,600	61,400	53,500	65,500	59,100	70,100
60 - 64	23,500	39,600	26,200	43,800	28,600	46,800	31,000	49,700	33,300	52,300	35,500	54,700
65 - 69	13,400	28,300	14,500	30,700	15,700	32,800	17,000	35,200	18,700	37,900	20,500	40,700
70 - 74	7,500	18,400	8,300	20,200	8,900	21,900	9,600	23,500	10,200	25,300	10,800	26,900
75 - 79	3,600	10,100	3,900	11,000	4,200	12,000	4,500	13,100	4,900	14,300	5,300	15,500
80 & over	1,900	5,700	2,100	6,500	2,400	7,400	2,600	8,200	2,800	9,100	2,800	9,900
Total	1,636,300	1,548,000	1,745,000	1,655,300	1,819,300	1,727,600	1,892,500	1,799,000	1,965,900	1,870,000	2,039,600	1,942,500

Age Groups	1967		1968		1969		1970		1971	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 4	296,300	276,300	305,700	284,800	317,700	295,800	332,500	309,600	348,700	325,300
5 - 9	279,700	261,500	284,900	266,200	287,500	268,100	291,000	270,800	293,400	272,100
10 - 14	255,200	234,700	265,600	244,200	275,900	254,300	283,100	261,700	289,100	268,100
15 - 19	222,100	195,400	232,900	207,200	242,400	217,400	252,400	227,100	263,200	237,800
20 - 24	138,600	113,100	159,800	132,400	183,300	153,600	206,400	174,900	226,900	194,200
25 - 29	133,100	104,100	131,200	101,300	130,700	100,900	133,500	104,000	141,800	112,300
30 - 34	154,600	134,200	152,700	131,800	151,400	129,000	149,500	125,400	146,700	121,100
35 - 39	154,100	139,700	157,800	142,600	160,200	144,400	161,200	145,200	161,400	145,200
40 - 44	134,600	127,500	138,400	131,300	142,600	135,200	147,400	139,300	152,600	143,400
45 - 49	114,300	110,000	119,100	115,400	123,600	120,400	127,900	125,000	132,000	129,300
50 - 54	90,800	91,200	94,400	94,700	98,400	98,800	103,000	103,600	108,000	108,800
55 - 59	64,700	74,900	70,200	79,600	75,200	83,900	79,700	87,700	83,600	91,100
60 - 64	38,000	57,000	41,000	59,800	44,700	63,100	49,200	67,200	54,200	71,700
65 - 69	22,600	43,400	24,800	46,300	26,900	49,000	28,900	51,600	30,900	54,000
70 - 74	11,600	28,600	12,600	30,400	13,700	32,600	15,100	35,100	16,600	37,800
75 - 79	5,800	16,900	6,300	18,300	6,900	19,800	7,300	21,200	7,800	22,700
80 & over	3,200	11,200	3,600	12,600	3,900	13,900	4,200	15,300	4,400	16,500
Total	2,119,300	2,019,700	2,201,000	2,098,900	2,285,000	2,180,200	2,372,300	2,264,700	2,461,300	2,351,400

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