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The Demographic Position of Egypt

Clyde V. Kiser

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AGE	NUMBER OF SURVIVORS (l_x)		COMPLETE EXPECTATION OF LIFE IN YEARS (e^o_x)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
0	100,000	100,000	30.2	31.5
1	77,710	79,950	37.7	38.3
5	64,061	67,775	41.5	41.0
10	61,390	65,613	38.2	37.2
20	52,980	55,961	33.5	32.8
30	44,916	46,660	28.6	28.3
40	36,970	37,673	23.7	23.9
50	28,973	29,016	18.8	19.6
60	20,887	20,793	14.2	15.4
70	12,931	13,239	9.9	11.4
80	5,836	6,797	6.2	7.6
90	1,083	2,157	4.3	4.3
100	12	11	—	—

Table 1. Life table survivorship (l_x) and expectation of life (e^o_x) at given ages in Egypt, 1927-1937.

Health Bureau areas were expressed in terms of unity for the ${}_1q_0$ values (probability of dying within the first year of age), and the ${}_1q_1$ and ${}_5q_5$ values were computed on the basis of adjusted vital statistics data. Needless to say, no claim is made that the life-table functions computed for Egypt are more than reasonable approximations.

On the basis of our 1927-1937 life table for Egypt, the females have a slight advantage over males in survivorship (Table 1). Among males, only 78 per cent reach one year of age, 64 per cent reach five, 53 per cent reach twenty years of age, and 21 per cent reach sixty. The data for females suggest that about 80 per cent reach their first year of age, 68 per cent reach five, 56 per cent reach twenty, and 21 per cent reach sixty.

The survivorship (l_x) data for males are shown in Figure 8 for Egypt and several other countries. Those for India are from life tables constructed by Dr. Kingsley Davis by age-smoothing and

The fundamental difficulty was that the observed differences between y values for age 0 in 1927 and age 10 in 1937 were too small. This was apparently partly a result of the deficiencies of the original distribution at later ages. Probably as a compensation for gashes in the original curves at certain later ages the smoothed curve tended to fall below the numbers presumed (preliminary adjustments) at ages under 5.