

Net Nuptiality Tables for Males and Females in Pakistan: 1962—65

by

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INTRODUCTION

The patterns of shifting of population from the stage of being single to being married by age and sex are of great demographic importance because of their significant role in determining the population composition and growth through family formation and fertility. The proportions of population getting married at different ages are of importance for the population planning programme since only married persons can be the potential producers of children in a society like Pakistan where illegitimate fertility is almost non-existent. Such proportions have also important bearings on social and economic characteristics like school attendance and labour force participation particularly of females. The trend in the number of marriages has important implications for housing programmes, community planning and for the enterprises like insurance companies who are concerned with providing life and health insurance of the married couples.

In order to study the marriage patterns, a number of statistical measures like crude marriage rates, age-sex specific marriage rates and similar other rates have been used by demographers but the most refined device known is the Nuptiality Table. The term nuptiality is associated with the frequency of marriages and a Nuptiality Table provides the expected proportions of single persons who get married at different ages and also their average expected years to marriage from each age. This table is basically constructed following the same approach as the Life Table with marriages also being treated as a form of decrement for single persons in addition to mortality [6, p. 1825].

In order to understand the concept of the Nuptiality Table, it is necessary to provide first a description of the nature of a simple Life Table and the basic requirements for its construction.

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A Life Table is a statistical model which describes the life history of a group of persons born at one time, as it passes through different years of life, experiencing specific mortality at different ages until every one of them dies. This table is generated through the application of a given set of age-specific mortality rates on a hypothetical cohort of persons assumed to have been born at one time, and provides the value of such functions as the probability of death at each age and the expected average life (or the years to death) beyond a specific age. A Nuptiality Table is also modelled after the Life Table but it describes the effect of age-specific marriage rates on a hypothetical cohort of single persons as it passes through different ages. This table therefore gives proportions of a cohort of single males or females who would be getting married at various ages assuming that the marriage rates used in constructing the table would continue to prevail. Such table when constructed without accounting for the mortality effect is called Gross Nuptiality Table. If however the mortality effect is also taken into account in addition to attrition due to marriages, the table so constructed is called Net Nuptiality Table [9, Pp. 243-360]. This type of table provides the following information on the basis of given nuptiality and mortality rates:

- (i) The pace at which a group of single persons is decreased by marriages and deaths;
- (ii) The probability of single persons marrying at each year of age;
- (iii) The average age at marriage;
- (iv) The proportion of single persons who remain single at each age and the proportion of those who will eventually marry.

II. SOME USES OF NET NUPTIALITY TABLES

Just as the Life Table is an important instrument for the analysis of population dynamics, a Net Nuptiality Table provides an understanding of the patterns of entry into marital unions and the composition of population by marital status under given mortality rates. While a Life Table in itself provides such functions as death probabilities, number of survivors and expected years of life at each age, similarly a Net Nuptiality Table gives directly age-wise marriage probabilities, number of single (unmarried) survivors and expected years of single life remaining after taking into account attrition due to mortality.

The results provided by the functions of Net Nuptiality Table alongwith those of Life Table can be used for a number of purposes some of which are given below.

The survival ratios from Nuptiality Tables for males and females can be used to prepare future population projections of each sex for single and married persons separately. The projections for married persons can be of great use for population planning programmes, since these would in fact be the projections of potential users of the contraceptives.

Similarly the survival ratios from Net Nuptiality Table can be used to estimate migration patterns for single and married persons separately, just as survival ratios from a Life Table are used to estimate overall migration.

Another use of Net Nuptiality Table is that by subtracting the average years of single life remaining at age zero given by Nuptiality Table ($^{\circ}e'_{x}$) from the average expected life at age zero provided by a Life Table of corresponding sex we get expected years of life after marriage under given sets of mortality and marriage probabilities.

III. DATA REQUIRED FOR NET NUPTIALITY TABLES

As stated earlier, age-sex-specific mortality rates are the only requirement for constructing a simple Life Table. A Net Nuptiality Table requires age-sex-specific death probabilities from a given Life Table alongwith age-sex-specific first marriage probabilities. For the computation of these two sets of probabilities, the main sources of data should be the vital registration system and the census, the former providing number of deaths and marriages according to age and sex and the latter giving population size. The vital registration system of Pakistan being highly defective and incomplete, cannot be used to provide the necessary data on death statistics [1]. Such data are, however, available from the Population Growth Estimation Project (PGE), which yielded estimates of vital rates on the basis of a country-wide sample for the years 1962 through 1965 [5]. Marriages in Pakistan are not covered by the official vital registration system, instead a new system requiring marriages to be registered in the local Union Council or Committee, was introduced as a consequence of the Muslim Family Law of 1961. This system has been yielding fairly useful records of marriages, but these records exist only in the shape of marriage registration forms and not in the shape of statistics. Unfortunately the data from these records have not been compiled and hence no country-wide consolidated statistics are available for marriages.¹ In the absence of marriage data, the estimates of number of marriages at each age have been arrived at indirectly as described in the following section.

IV. METHODOLOGY

In constructing separate male and female Net Nuptiality Tables for Pakistan, provided as Tables I and II, the age-sex-specific mortality probabilities have been taken from Complete Life Tables for Pakistan (1962-65) prepared by Yusuf and Farooqui [11] on the basis of data drawn from PGE.² Due to non-availability of a Life Table for singles, the Life Table for total population is being used assuming the mortality patterns for singles to be the same as the over-all population of the corresponding sex. The corresponding age-sex-specific marriage probabilities have, however, been worked out indirectly from age and sex distribution of population by marital status³ as provided by PGE for the year 1965 [5, p. 166]. For the construction of Nuptiality Tables the given population distribution was used in the following way to arrive at estimates of singles for each age in the Nuptiality Table.

- (i) Out of the total population the ratio of single persons was computed for each age-group.

¹The data from this source have however been used in some studies on age at marriage for the cities of Karachi and Lahore and also for a group of Punjab villages [2,3,6,7].

²The Complete Life Tables for West Pakistan based on Chandra-Deming estimates of mortality have been used in this study.

³The distribution of population exists in the form of 'never married' and 'ever married' categories, as such the marriage probabilities worked out in this paper refer to first marriages only.

- (ii) Ratios for single years were then interpolated out of them;
 (iii) These ratios were then multiplied with the number of survivors at each single age (l_x) as given in the Complete Life Tables referred to above, giving the estimated number of single survivors to the respective ages (l'_x) in the Nuptiality Table——(A)

In order to arrive at estimates of marriage probabilities at each age, the first step was to estimate the number of marriages. This has been done by using the number of single survivors and the number of total survivors (married and unmarried inclusive), in the following way:—

- l_x = number of survivors at age x .
 l'_x = number of single survivors at age x .
 $l_x - l'_x$ = number of married survivors at age x .
 q_x = the probability of death between the age x and $(x+1)$
 $p_x = 1 - q_x$ = the probability of surviving between age x and $(x+1)$

Since $(l_x - l'_x)$ is the number of married persons who are survivors of those already married at age $(x-1)$ and the singles who got married between the age $(x-1)$ and x , the estimate of the original group of which $(l_x - l'_x)$ are the survivors, is given by $\frac{l_x - l'_x}{p_{x-1}}$. The estimated number of marriages between

the ages $(x-1)$ and x is given by $\frac{l_x - l'_x}{p_{x-1}} - (l_{x-1} - l'_{x-1}) = M_{x-1}$

Similarly M_x , the number of marriages between x and $(x+1)$ is given by

$$\frac{l_{x+1} - l'_{x+1}}{p_x} - (l_x - l'_x) = M_x$$

The marriage probability between age x and $(x+1)$ is represented in a Nuptiality Table by the symbol n_x which is given in the study by the following:

$$n_x = \frac{M_x}{l'_x} = \frac{\frac{l_{x+1} - l'_{x+1}}{p_x} - (l_x - l'_x)}{l'_x}$$

In the Nuptiality Table this measure forms the first column and is given as 1000 n_x .

The second column in the table gives probability of death, between age x and $(x+1)$ and is symbolized as q_x . This has been taken directly from the Complete Life Table of Pakistan and in this table is given as 1000 q_x . The third column gives number of single survivors at age x or l'_x . The estimation procedure for this measure has been already described in (A) above.

The fourth column gives deaths at age x while single which is represented by the symbol d'_x in Nuptiality Table and is given by the following formula;

$$d'_x = q_x \left(1 - \frac{n_x}{2}\right) l_x$$

Column (5) in the table gives estimates of first marriages out 100,000 born alive which is the radix of Nuptiality Table. These are represented by the symbol v'_x which is given by the formula:

$$v'_x = l'_x - d'_x - l'_{x+1}$$

The next column N'_x gives first marriages at each age x and at later ages and is given by $\sum_{x=10}^{55+} v'_x$. Column (7) provides percentage of N'_x out of corresponding single survivors l'_x . Column (8) in the table gives stationary population at different ages. The corresponding symbol for this column is L'_x which stands for the person-years lived by single persons between the ages x and $(x+1)$. This is given by the following formula:

$$L'_x = \frac{1}{2} (l'_x + l'_{x+1}) + \frac{1}{24} (d'_{x+1} + v'_{x+1} - d'_x - l'_{x-1} - v'_x - 1)$$

Column (9) gives the values of T'_x which represents the number of person-years lived by single persons at age x and at all later ages and is given by $\sum L'_x$. The last column (10) gives the estimates of expected years of single life remaining at start of age x . In other words the column provides expected average years to marriage taking into account the effect of death. The symbol corresponding to this estimate is oe'_x which is given by the formula $oe'_x = \frac{T'_x}{l'_x}$.

Following the procedure described above, separate Net Nuptiality Tables have been prepared for males and females in Pakistan, (Tables I and II), which correspond to the period 1962-65 so far as the mortality effect is concerned whereas the estimates of marriages represent the period 1964-65. The Net Nuptiality Tables for Pakistan have been constructed in this study considering age 10 as minimum for males as well as females keeping in view the distribution of population by marital status. On the same basis the maximum age group for males has been taken as 55 and over, and for females as 50 and over.

As is true for most of the statistical estimates, the results provided in Net Nuptiality Tables may suffer from such limitations as the errors of reporting and coverage in the basic data and the errors of estimates affecting subsequently the age-sex specified death probabilities as well as marriage probabilities used in this study. So far as the estimates of mortality are concerned there is no better substitute to the estimates provided by PGE in Pakistan, which have been the basis of complete Life Tables used in this study. However, in order to arrive at estimates of marriage probabilities, it would have been better if direct estimates of age-wise number of marriages were available for the construction of the Nuptiality Tables. Since such data do not exist for the country as a whole, the indirect estimates arrived at in the present study would be a useful substitute.

V. SALIENT RESULTS

The results provided under each column of the Nuptiality Tables presented in this paper are self-explanatory in the light of the description of each column given earlier. We shall, however, discuss here some of the main results which are provided in columns (1), (7) and (10) in the corresponding tables for males and females. Before these results are discussed, it must be kept in view

that the estimates provided in the Net Nuptiality Tables are the result of two types of age specific attrition probabilities—the death probabilities and the marriage probabilities. Thus the sex differentials in these two type of probabilities bring about the differentials in the results for males and females.

Referring first to column (1), it is observed that for females, marriage probabilities are higher in younger ages than the corresponding probabilities for males, but in the higher ages the male probabilities remain at a relatively higher level compared to females. This confirms earlier studies on age at marriage in that the females get married mostly in younger ages as compared to males.

Column (7), which provides percentage of marriages at age x and at all later ages (${}^{\circ}N'_x$), out of survivors at each age, shows that out of the whole cohort at age zero the percentage for males was 70.8 while for females it was 68.0. This means that number of female marriages throughout the age-span out of the initial cohort is less as compared to males, which is primarily because of higher female mortality in ages under 10 as compared to males. In the higher ages, however, the situation changes in favour of females, their marriage percentages becoming higher than the males. The females retain this advantageous position till the age 30, after which their marriage percentages decline with a greater pace while the corresponding percentages for males taper off slowly. These results also support the conclusions drawn out of the first column that the female marriages are more concentrated at younger ages while for males they extend to higher ages with a relatively higher frequency as compared to females.

Average Years to Marriage

Let us now refer to column (10) which is the last column of the Nuptiality Tables. This column provides years of single life remaining at start of age x , or, in other words, the average expected years to marriage for those singles surviving up to a particular age (${}^{\circ}e'_x$). The results under this column out of the tables presented in this study show that the average expected years to marriage in Pakistan at age zero (or at birth) are 19.39 for males and 14.19 for females. Similarly for higher ages the corresponding estimates are provided for average years to marriage beyond those ages. These estimates show that years to marriage remain higher for males than for females up to the age 27 after which the estimates for the two sexes do not differ much.

Average Age at Marriage

Average years to marriage are not to be confused with the concept of average age at marriage, since in the former, by taking into account the years of life of singles who die before marriage, the average per person in the original cohort becomes lower than the average age at marriage, which is the average of only of those who get married. We can however, derive the average age at marriage for males and females from their respective Net Nuptiality Tables by adding to the minimum age at marriage, the average expected years to marriage beyond that age. Since the minimum age in the Nuptiality Tables has been taken as 10, the estimate average age at marriage is given by $(10 + {}^{\circ}e'_{10})$ which comes to be 25 for males and 19 for females. These estimates are almost the same as those arrived at by Alam [4] from the PGE data for 1964 (24.7 for

males and 19 for females), but are slightly higher than the estimates by Sadiq [10] for 1961 (23.5 for males and 17.6 for females), which give some indication of possible rise in the age at marriage. It may also be of interest to know that the estimates of age at marriage of females in Karachi, Lahore city and some rural areas of Punjab [2,3,7] made out of the marriage registration forms give almost the same results as the Nuptiality Tables. For males the average age at marriage was lower in rural study areas (22.5) but for Karachi and Lahore, the estimates were almost the same as those given by the Nuptiality Tables for males.

Average Years of Life after Marriage

Subtracting the expected average years of single life at age zero from the average expected life at age zero from the corresponding Complete Life Tables for males and females [11], the estimates of expected years of life after marriage for males come to 30.4 years (49.79—19.39) and for females as 33.69 years (47.88—14.19).

VI. REFERENCES

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TABLE I
NET NUPTIALITY TABLE FOR MALES IN PAKISTAN 1962-65

Age x	Of 1,000 alive and single at start of age x		Of 100,000 born alive				Stationary population			Years of single life remaining at start of age ($o'e'_x$)
	Number marrying at age x (1,000 n_x)	Number dying at age x (1,000 q_x)	Alive and single at start of age x (l'_x)	Deaths at age x while single (d'_x)		First Marriages		At age x L'_x	At age x and all later ages (T'_x)	
				At age x (v'_x)	At age x and all later ages (N'_x)	Per cent at age x and all later ages ($\%N'_x$)				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
0	—	129.10	100,000	12,892	—	70,816	70.8	87,656	19,39,393	19.39
10	0.47	1.79	75,312	134	38	70,816	94.0	75,275	11,47,495	15.22
11	0.47	1.59	75,140	120	37	70,778	94.1	75,078	10,72,220	14.26
12	4.72	2.89	74,983	216	354	70,741	94.3	74,728	9,97,142	13.29
13	9.00	2.99	74,413	222	669	70,387	94.5	73,981	9,22,414	12.39
14	9.07	2.99	73,522	219	666	69,718	94.8	73,080	8,48,433	11.53
15	9.16	3.09	72,637	224	665	69,052	95.0	72,193	7,75,353	10.67
16	9.24	3.19	71,748	228	662	86,387	95.3	71,378	7,03,160	9.80
17	34.91	3.19	70,858	222	2,471	67,725	95.5	69,662	6,31,782	8.24
18	62.70	3.29	68,165	218	4,267	65,254	95.7	66,001	5,62,120	8.24
19	66.89	3.39	63,680	209	4,253	60,987	95.7	61,447	4,96,119	7.79
20	71.66	3.49	59,218	200	4,237	56,734	95.7	56,998	4,34,672	7.34
21	77.23	3.49	54,781	184	4,224	52,497	95.8	52,505	3,77,674	6.89
22	98.40	3.59	50,373	172	4,948	48,273	95.8	47,812	3,25,069	6.45
23	125.49	3.69	45,253	157	5,668	43,325	95.7	42,369	2,77,197	6.12
24	143.47	3.79	39,428	139	5,647	37,657	95.5	36,532	2,34,828	5.95
25	167.55	3.89	33,642	120	5,626	32,010	95.1	30,766	1,98,296	5.89

continued

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
26	201.28	3.99	27,896	100	5,604	26,384	94.5	25,014	1,67,530	6.00
27	178.44	4.19	22,192	85	3,952	20,780	93.6	20,036	1,42,516	6.42
28	127.84	4.29	18,155	73	2,316	16,828	92.6	16,891	1,22,480	6.74
29	146.51	4.39	15,766	64	2,305	14,512	92.0	14,580	1,05,589	6.69
30	171.68	4.58	13,397	56	2,295	12,207	91.1	12,220	91,009	6.79
31	207.22	4.68	11,046	47	2,283	9,912	89.7	9,845	79,789	7.13
32	165.55	4.88	8,716	39	1,440	7,629	87.5	7,007	68,944	7.91
33	83.32	4.98	7,237	34	603	6,189	85.5	6,884	61,037	8.43
34	91.06	5.18	6,600	32	600	5,586	84.6	6,284	54,153	8.20
35	93.33	5.38	5,968	30	596	4,986	83.5	5,655	47,869	8.02
36	111.19	5.58	5,342	28	593	4,390	82.1	5,030	42,214	7.90
37	114.38	5.88	4,721	26	539	3,797	80.4	4,434	37,184	7.87
38	116.93	6.08	4,156	24	484	3,258	78.3	3,900	32,750	7.88
39	132.40	6.28	3,648	21	482	2,774	76.0	3,396	28,850	7.90
40	152.62	6.57	3,145	19	478	2,292	72.8	2,896	25,454	8.09
41	180.13	6.87	2,648	16	476	1,814	68.5	2,392	22,558	8.51
42	113.17	7.17	2,156	14	244	1,338	62.0	2,008	20,166	9.35
43	8.95	7.57	1,898	14	17	1,094	57.6	1,873	18,158	9.56
44	9.10	7.96	1,867	15	16	1,077	57.6	1,852	16,285	8.72
45	9.25	8.36	1,836	15	17	1,061	57.7	1,820	14,433	7.86
46	8.86	8.76	1,804	16	16	1,044	57.8	1,792	12,613	6.99
47	56.99	9.45	1,772	16	100	982	58.0	1,721	10,821	6.10
48	111.78	9.75	1,655	17	184	744	56.0	1,559	9,100	5.49
49	126.37	10.24	1,456	14	183	561	51.0	1,358	7,541	5.17
50	143.76	10.93	1,259	13	180	381	44.5	1,162	6,183	4.91
51	166.97	11.53	1,066	11	178	203	35.7	968	5,021	4.71
52	102.62	12.32	877	10	90	113	23.1	820	4,053	4.62
53	2.57	13.11	777	10	2	111	14.5	767	3,233	4.16
54	1.30	13.90	765	11	1	111	14.5	759	2,466	3.22
55 and above	2.65	14.88	753	632	2	110	14.6	1,707	1,707	2.26

TABLE II

NET NUPTIALITY TABLE FOR FEMALES IN PAKISTAN 1962-65

Age x	Of 1,000 alive and single at start of age x		Of 100,000 born alive				Stationary population			
	Number marrying at age x (1,000n _x)	Number dying at age x (1,000q _x)	Alive and single at start of age x (l _x)	First Marriages		Per cent at age x and all later ages (%N' _x)	At age x (L' _x)	At age x and all later ages (T' _x)	Years of single life remaining at start of age x (e' _x)	
				At age x and all later ages (N' _x)	At age x and all later ages (v' _x)					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0	—	126.90	100,000	12,642	—	68,016	68.00	85,330	14,19,940	14.19
10	1.42	2.79	70,660	198	100	68,016	96.25	70,513	6,61,164	9.33
11	1.43	2.59	70,362	183	101	67,916	96.52	70,306	5,90,651	8.39
12	30.69	2.99	70,078	207	2,147	67,815	96.77	69,073	5,20,345	7.42
13	61.83	3.39	67,724	223	4,181	65,668	96.96	65,524	4,51,272	6.66
14	65.93	3.79	63,320	232	4,167	61,487	97.10	61,119	3,85,748	6.09
15	70.60	4.19	58,921	238	4,151	57,320	97.28	56,725	3,24,629	5.50
16	75.95	4.58	54,532	240	4,133	53,169	97.50	52,412	2,67,904	4.91
17	114.43	5.18	50,159	245	5,725	49,036	97.76	47,305	2,15,492	4.29
18	165.65	5.28	44,189	215	7,300	43,311	98.01	40,493	1,68,187	3.80
19	198.56	5.38	36,674	178	7,262	36,011	98.19	32,948	1,27,694	3.48
20	247.69	5.38	29,234	138	7,222	28,749	98.34	25,548	94,746	3.24
21	329.24	5.48	21,874	100	7,183	21,527	98.41	18,115	69,198	3.16
22	308.54	5.48	14,591	68	4,490	14,344	98.30	12,087	51,083	3.50
23	182.49	5.58	10,033	51	1,831	9,854	98.21	8,983	38,996	3.88
24	223.12	5.68	8,157	41	1,815	8,023	98.35	7,227	30,013	3.67
25	287.09	5.68	6,301	31	1,804	6,208	98.52	5,382	22,786	3.61

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
26	403.04	5.78	4,466	21	1,794	4,404	98.61	35.24	17,404	3.89
27	380.61	5.88	2,651	13	1,005	2,610	98.45	2,076	13,880	5.23
28	131.04	5.98	1,633	9	214	1,605	98.28	1,489	11,804	7.22
29	151.10	6.08	1,410	7	213	1,391	98.65	1,309	10,315	7.31
30	178.15	6.18	1,190	6	432	1,178	98.99	1,081	9,006	7.56
31	216.04	6.28	972	5	210	746	76.74	851	7,925	8.15
32	163.80	6.37	757	4	124	536	70.80	686	7,074	9.34
33	57.23	6.47	629	4	36	412	65.50	605	6,388	10.15
34	62.81	6.57	589	4	37	376	63.83	568	5,783	9.81
35	67.51	6.67	548	4	36	339	61.86	528	5,215	9.51
36	70.86	6.87	508	3	36	303	59.64	488	4,687	9.22
37	72.49	6.97	469	3	34	267	56.92	450	4,199	8.95
38	71.75	7.17	432	3	31	233	53.93	415	3,749	8.67
39	80.40	7.27	398	3	31	202	50.75	381	3,334	8.37
40	82.41	7.47	364	3	30	171	46.97	348	2,953	8.11
41	90.63	7.67	331	2	31	141	42.59	314	2,605	7.87
42	73.82	7.86	298	2	22	110	36.91	285	2,291	7.68
43	47.44	8.06	274	2	13	88	32.11	266	2,006	7.32
44	50.19	8.36	259	2	13	75	28.95	252	1,740	6.71
45	49.18	8.56	244	2	12	62	25.40	237	1,488	6.09
46	56.52	8.86	230	2	13	50	21.73	222	1,251	5.43
47	41.86	9.15	215	2	9	37	17.20	210	1,029	4.78
48	34.31	9.45	204	2	7	28	13.72	199	819	4.01
49	41.02	9.85	195	2	7	21	10.76	90	620	3.17
50 and above.	32.25	10.14	186	172	6	14	7.52	430	430	2.31