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Some Implications of Nuptiality Rates for the Single Population of India : 1961-71

NUPTIALITY is measured in terms of the probability that a single person of specified age will marry during the course of one year. In demography, study of nuptiality finds its justification from its link with fertility. In investigation of nuptiality it is worthwhile to analyse, explain and foresee fertility behaviour of the population. Fertility and family formation would be enriched by a better knowledge of nuptiality patterns. For, the higher the age at marriage of female population the lower will be the span of reproductive life resulting in a lower fertility. The role of nuptiality as a determinant of fertility is thus well-recognised. But for a correct appraisal of the situation, the rates are not enough. For describing a population model, these basic measures can be summarised in various ways. According to J. Hajnal (1953), one of the most refined techniques commonly used for dealing with nuptiality data is the nuptiality table. There are two forms of tables, gross and net. In gross nuptiality tables, marriages are the only form of attrition, while in net tables allowance is simultaneously made for deaths of single persons before marriage. Nuptiality tables provide measures for studying trends in marriage characteristics of population, like average age at marriage and relative chances of marriage. They are extremely useful in building up mathematical models of demographic processes. Net tables are useful for the study of reproduction, while gross tables are to be preferred for the study of nuptiality patterns.

In the developing world, India is one of the few countries possessing extensively tabulated data of decennial censuses. For computations of nuptiality rates in the present paper, we take up the census data on the marital status of the Indian population by age and sex, of the two censuses of 1961 and 1971. The 1971 figures (provisional) are based on one per cent sample data. It is assumed that the proportions single based on the provisional data of the 1971 census represent the true proportions sufficiently accurately.

The computation of nuptiality rates is based on the assumption that the decline in the proportions single from age to age reflects the effect of marriage between these ages. The census data of 1961 and 1971 have been used for computing the proportions single

by quinquennia] age groups for the decade synthetic cohort 1961-71 (Agarwala, 1962). We give in Table 1 the proportions single by quinquennial age groups for 1961 and 1971 and for the decade synthetic cohort 1961-71, separately for males and females.

TABLE 1
PROPORTIONS SINGLE IN 1961, 1971 AND FOR THE DECADE SYNTHETIC COHORT 1961-71

Age Groups	Males			Females		
	1961	1971	1961-71	1961	1971	1961-71
10 - 15	.932	.954	.954	.821	.881	.881
15 - 20	.761	.822	.822	.292	.429	.429
20 - 25	.438	.503	.515	.060	.091	.098
25 - 30	.177	.189	.204	.019	.020	.029
30 - 35	.078	.072	.083	.010	.008	.012
35 - 40	.046	.040	.043	.007	.005	.005
40 - 45	.040	.035	.032	.006	.005	.004
45 - 50	.033	.029	.025	.005	.004	.003
50 - 55	.032	.028	.024	.005	.004	.003
55 - 60	.029	.026	.023	.004	.004	.003

The method used here for the estimation of nuptiality rates for a decade follows the one adopted by Mertens (1965). His basic equation for the estimation of nuptiality rates is : $n_x = \frac{s_x - s_{x+1}}{s_x}$, where n_x denotes single year nuptiality rate, the probability that a single person at age x will marry during the course of one year, and s_x the proportion single at exact age x . The proportions single in quinquennial age groups for the decade synthetic cohort 1961-71 are converted to proportions single at exact age $x(s_x)$ by a combination of Sprague's multipliers, graphic graduation and linear interpolation (Jaffe, 1951; Saveland and Glick, 1969). Having obtained s_x , the basic functions for the construction of nuptiality tables are computed as above. Finally, to arrive at a smooth series of values of nuptiality rates these n_x values are graduated by graphic method. These values are further adjusted by inspection of their third differences to ensure greater degree of smoothness. As nuptiality rates are changing rapidly the use of multipliers and graphic graduation is prone to produce sometimes unsatisfactory results; particularly for the younger ages of the nuptiality span. These difficulties are removed to a large extent by adjusting them by inspection of their third differences.

Once the nuptiality rates have been obtained, the nuptiality tables can be constructed by using the methods outlined by several authors. (Grabill, 1945; Mertens, 1965; Saveland and Glick, 1969; Malaker, 1970, 1971, 1972). In the absence of 1961-71 life tables for Indian population, mortality rates for North Zone (India) 1951-61 (Government of India, 1963) have been taken as estimates for those of single population of India during

1961-71, as the estimated life expectancy at birth, in respect of both for males and females (Government of India, 1972), show close semblance with that of North Zone, 1951-61.

Appendix Tables 1 and 2 are examples of gross nuptiality tables. It is well known that child marriages are prevalent for the Indian population. Moreover, marriages over forties are quite insignificant for the Indian families. Marriages outside age range of 10-40 years for single women and 15-45 years for single men have, therefore, been assumed to be negligible. The symbols x , $1000 n_x$, l_x and V_a , correspond to the columns in an ordinary life table, marriages being used instead of deaths. The remaining columns have no counterparts in an ordinary life table and as such are shown without symbols.

The tables indicate the probability of eventual marriage to be of considerable magnitude, particularly among women, demonstrating the universality of marriage among Indian women. These results form a series of inordinately high rates of marriages for a number of ages. Column 7 shows the average years left before marriage per person single at the start of an age who will ever-marry. By adding these to the exact age given in column 1, a figure can be obtained to indicate the average exact age by which the single men or women may expect to marry. Thus the expected average age (arithmetic mean) for the whole cohort of men and women are 23.38 and 16.76 years respectively. These figures are 1-2 years higher than those for 1901-31 (Malaker, 1972). The last column gives the average years since first marriage for persons married by the start of age x . For both men and women, the average duration since first marriage increases slowly at first and then more rapidly; and at advanced ages the average duration increases from age to age by almost a year, there being few recent marriages. As suggested by Grabill, (1969), figures in the last column are extremely useful for interpretation of fertility data for surveys where information about average duration of marriage is wanted but is unknown. Perhaps even more useful would be the distribution by duration since marriage, than of the figures indicating just the average numbers of years since marriage. These types of information are particularly useful for developing societies where information regarding duration of marriage may not be reliable due to recall lapse and other reasons. We, therefore, use the gross nuptiality tables to estimate such figures, and as shown in Table 2 (on page 230).

It is interesting to note that more than one fourth of men marry while in the age groups 15-20 while about two-thirds marry by age 25. For women, about 80 per cent of marriages occur before age 20. For both men and women the average number of years since first marriage increases slowly at first but at advanced ages, it increases by almost five years, there being recent marriages.

The net nuptiality tables (Appendix Tables 3 and 4) have been constructed by adopting the principle of multiple decrement table with two modes of decrements, marriage and death. The life tables used for the calculation of net tables show that the

TABLE 2
 PERCENTAGE OF SINGLE PERSONS MARRYING IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS AND
 AVERAGE YEARS SINCE MARRIAGE FOR MARRIED PERSONS IN DIFFERENT
 AGE GROUPS : ALL INDIA 1961-71

Age groups	Percentage of single persons marrying in different age groups		Average years since marriage for married persons in different age groups	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
10-15	—	38.5	—	1.4
15-20	27.6	40.0	1.5	3.6
20-25	37.9	18.8	3.4	6.6
25-30	25.0	2.0	6.0	11.0
30-35	6.8	0.6	9.8	15.8
35-40	2.2	0.2	14.3	20.8
40-45	0.5	—	19.2	—

expectations of life for a newborn baby are 49.62 and 44.55 years for males and females respectively. Using identical death rates but also using nuptiality rates, the expectation of life at birth while single is 20.55 years for males and 13.88 years for females. Subtraction yields 29.07 years as the expectation of life as an evermarried person for newborn males and 30.67 years for newborn females. The prospects of eventual marriage of single persons during remainder of their life based on marriage experience during 1961-71 are shown in column 7, Appendix Tables 3 and 4. A comparison of these figures with those of 1901-31 reveals that persons of a given age were likely to eventually marry more according to the marriage experience of 1961-71 than according to the corresponding experience of 1901-31.

Another measure derived from the combined effect of nuptiality and mortality rates is the average years left before marriage or death as depicted in the last column of Tables 5 and 6. It declines from birth until age 23 for men and 20 for women as the main ages for first marriage approach, increases from that age as probabilities of marrying diminish and probabilities of dying increase. The trend of average years left before marriage or death as observed in the present study remains more or less the same as that observed for 1901-31. We use them for further analysis of their implications as shown in Tables 3 and 4 (on page 231).

Table 3 shows that of those who marry, about 25 per cent of women do so by the time they start age 14, while one half before they pass through age 17 and about 75 per cent before age 20. The corresponding ages for single men are 20, 23 and 26 years respectively. The figures are indicative of a clearly distinctive feature of early marriage pattern prevailing in the Indian society.

TABLE 3
 PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS MARRYING WITHIN SPECIFIED PERIODS AFTER REACHING
 THE MINIMUM AGE AT MARRIAGE : ALL INDIA 1961-71

<i>Period in years since attaining minimum marriage age</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
1 year	3.9	4.6
3 years	14.6	20.6
5 years	28.1	38.9
7 years	43.1	56.3
10 years	66.3	78.9
15 years	91.0	97.4
20 years	97.6	99.3
Life Time	100.0	100.0
<i>Age at first marriage (years)</i>		
First Quartile	19.6	13.5
Median	22.9	16.3
Third Quartile	26.2	19.4
Interquartile range	6.6	5.9

TABLE 4
 PER CENT OF SINGLE PERSONS WHO EVENTUALLY MARRY WITHIN SPECIFIED
 PERIODS AFTER REACHING SELECTED YEARS OF AGE ALL INDIA : 1961-71

<i>Number of years after reaching given age</i>	<i>Persons who eventually marry and who are single</i>						
	<i>Until age. . .</i>						
	<i>15</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>30</i>
Men							
Per cent who marry within							
1 year	4	6	9	12	16	22	21
3 years	15	21	28	36	47	57	52
5 years	28	38	48	59	71	73	73
7 years	43	55	67	78	82	84	86
10 years	66	79	86	89	91	93	95
15 years	91	94	96	97	98	99	100
	10	12	14	16	18	20	25
Women							
Per cent who marry within							
1 year	5	10	13	16	21	31	23
3 years	21	31	38	46	59	75	54
5 years	39	50	60	72	85	88	72
7 years	56	68	79	90	93	93	83
10 years	19	90	95	96	97	96	93
15 years	97	98	99	99	99	99	100

A comparative study of the interquartile range demonstrates the slightly shorter marriage span of women compared to that for men. The spread of age at first marriage for the single population of India has become slightly longer in 1961-71 than the one for 1901-31.

Table 4 reveals that the highest percentages of single men marry during ages 23 through 25 and single women during ages 18 through 20. The maximum rates for women are well above than those for men. After the maximum rates are reached, the percentages of single persons eventually marrying tend to have a decreasing trend.

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APPENDIX

TABLE 1
GROSS NUPTIALITY TABLE : ALL INDIA MALES :: 1961-71

Age (x)	Marriages in year of age per 1000 men single at start of age (1000 ⁿ x)	Of 100,000 men single at age 15			Probability of eventual marriage at start of age x	Average years left before marriage at start of age x	Average years since first mar- riage for men married at start at age x
		Number single at start of age X (1)	Marriages				
			During age x (^v _x)	After age x 44 ^{sv} _x			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
15	36.7	100,000	3,670	96318	.963	8.38	—
16	48.0	96,330	4,624	92648	.962	7.70	.50
17	59.5	91,706	5,457	88024	.960	7.08	.94
18	71.2	86,249	6,141	82567	.957	6.51	1.37
19	83.1	80,108	6,657	76426	.954	5.99	1.79
20	95.6	73,451	7,022	69769	.950	5.52	2.22
21	109.3	66,429	7,261	62747	.944	5.08	2.65
22	125.6	59,168	7,432	55486	.938	4.68	2.97
23	143.9	51,736	7,445	48054	.929	4.32	3.54
24	166.1	44,291	7,357	40609	.917	4.02	4.00
25	197.7	36,934	7,302	33252	.900	3.80	4.47
26	222.9	29,632	6,605	25950	.876	3.73	4.96
27	209.7	23,027	4,829	19345	.840	3.84	5.49
28	165.5	18,198	3,012	14516	.798	3.95	6.13
29	156.4	15,186	2,375	11504	.758	3.85	6.90
30	147.4	12,811	1,888	9129	.712	3.72	7.70
31	141.7	10,923	1,548	7241	.663	3.56	8.52
32	134.3	9,375	1,259	5693	.607	3.40	9.37
33	126.6	8,116	1,028	4434	.546	3.22	10.23
34	117.9	7,088	836	3406	.480	3.04	11.12
35	110.1	6,252	688	2570	.411	2.86	12.01
36	92.5	5,564	515	1882	.338	2.73	12.92
37	78.7	5,049	397	1367	.271	2.57	13.85
38	63.2	4,652	294	970	.208	2.41	14.79
39	49.4	4,358	215	676	.155	2.25	15.74
40	34.2	4,143	142	461	.111	2.06	16.70
41	25.6	4,001	103	319	.080	1.76	17.68
42	22.3	3,898	87	216	.055	1.35	18.66
43	19.2	3,811	73	129	.034	.93	19.64
44	15.1	3,738	56	56	.015	.50	20.63
45		3,682					21.62

TABLE 2
GROSS NUPTIALITY TABLE : ALL INDIA FEMALES : 1961-71

Age (x)	Marriages in year of age per 1000 wo- men single at start of age (1000 n_x)	Of 100,000 women single at age 10			Probability of eventual marriage at start of age x	Average years left before marriage at start of age x	Average years since first marriage for women married at start of age x
		Number single at start of age x (l_x)	Marriages				
			During age x (v_x)	After age x 39 x x			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
10	44.1	100,000	4,410	99444	.994	6.76	—
11	74.2	95,590	6,642	95034	.994	6.04	.50
12	100.2	88,948	9,318	88392	.994	5.46	.90
13	112.9	79,630	8,990	79074	.993	5.05	1.26
14	126.2	70,640	8,915	70084	.992	4.63	1.72
15	141.3	61,725	8,722	61169	.991	4.23	2.20
16	158.8	53,003	8,417	52447	.989	3.85	2.70
17	179.6	44,586	8,008	44030	.987	3.49	3.21
18	205.0	36,578	7,498	36022	.984	3.16	3.75
19	240.8	29,080	7,002	28524	.981	2.86	4.30
20	302.1	22,078	6,670	21522	.975	2.62	4.87
21	359.7	15,408	5,542	14852	.964	2.58	5.44
22	380.2	9,866	3,751	9310	.944	2.82	6.08
23	312.1	6,115	1,909	5559	.909	3.38	6.81
24	200.0	4,206	841	3650	.868	3.88	7.67
25	186.6	3,365	628	2809	.835	3.90	8.59
26	173.3	2,737	474	2181	.797	3.88	9.54
27	161.1	2,263	365	1707	.754	3.81	10.49
28	149.6	1,898	284	1342	.707	3.72	11.45
29	139.3	1,614	225	1058	.655	3.58	12.41
30	130.2	1,389	181	833	.600	3.41	13.39
31	114.5	1,208	138	652	.540	3.22	14.36
32	109.6	1,070	117	514	.480	2.95	15.34
33	105.9	953	101	397	.416	2.67	16.32
34	92.7	852	79	296	.347	2.42	17.30
35	80.9	773	63	217	.281	2.12	18.29
36	70.4	710	50	154	.217	1.77	19.28
37	61.6	660	41	104	.158	1.38	20.27
38	54.9	619	34	63	.102	.95	21.26
39	48.9	585	29	29	.050	.50	22.25
40		556	—	—			23.24

TABLE 3
NET NUPTIALITY TABLE : ALL INDIA MALES 1961-71

Age x	Attrition at age x per 1000 single at start of age		Of 100, 000 born alive				Stationary population of single persons		
	Marriages 1000 n_x	Death 1000 q_x	Alive & single at age x l'_x	Deaths in age while single d'_x	First Marriage		In year of age L'_x	In year of age and all later ages T'_x	Average years left before marriage or death e°_x
					In age v'_x	In age & all later ages $44^{**}\ll x$			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0	—	176.28	100,000	17,618	—	77,265	1,264,991	2,055,370	2055
15	36.7	2.45	82,382	198	3,023	77,265	80,772	790,379	9.59
16	48.0	2.50	79,161	193	3,797	74,242	77,166	709,607	8.96
17	59.5	2.51	75,171	183	4,470	70,445	72,844	632,441	8.41
18	71.2	2.53	70,518	172	5,018	65,975	67,923	559,597	7.94
19	83.1	2.57	65,328	161	5,425	60,957	62,535	491,674	7.53
20	95.6	2.67	59,742	152	5,703	55,532	56,814	429,139	7.18
21	109.3	2.88	53,887	147	5,883	49,829	50,872	372,325	6.91
22	125.6	3.17	47,857	141	6,004	43,946	44,784	321,453	6.76
23	143.9	3.48	41,712	135	5,993	37,942	38,648	276,669	6.63
24	166.1	3.81	35,584	124	5,900	31,949	32,572	238,021	6.69
25	197.7	4.17	29,560	111	5,831	26,049	26,589	205,449	6.95
26	222.9	4.56	23,618	96	5,251	20,218	20,944	178,860	7.57
27	209.7	4.99	18,271	82	3,821	14,967	16,329	157,916	8.64
28	165.5	5.45	14,368	72	2,371	11,146	13,146	141,596	9.85
29	156.4	5.93	11,925	65	1,860	8,775	10,962	128,450	10.77
30	147.4	6.46	10,000	60	1,469	6,915	9,236	117,488	11.75
31	141.7	7.06	8,471	56	1,196	5,446	7,845	108,252	12.78
32	134.3	7.72	7,219	52	966	4,250	6,710	100,407	13.91
33	126.6	8.39	6,201	49	781	3,284	5,786	93,697	15.11
34	117.9	9.08	5,371	46	630	2,503	5,033	87,911	16.37
35	110.1	9.75	4,695	43	515	1,873	4,416	82,878	17.65
36	92.5	10.39	4,137	41	381	1,358	3,926	78,462	18.96
37	78.7	11.02	3,715	39	291	977	3,550	74,536	20.06
38	63.2	11.69	3,385	38	213	686	3,260	70,986	20.97
39	49.4	12.40	3,134	38	154	473	3,038	67,726	21.61
40	34.2	13.03	2,942	38	100	319	2,873	64,688	21.99
41	25.6	13.47	2,804	37	72	219	2,750	61,815	22.04
42	22.3	13.86	2,695	37	60	147	2,646	59,065	21.92

(Table 3 Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
43	19.2	14.31	2,598	37	49	87	2,555	56,419	21.72
44	15.1	14.80	2,512	37	38	38	2,474	53,864	21.44
45	—	85.51	2,437	208	—	—	11,665	51,390	21.09
50	—	117.43	2,229	262	—	—	10,490	39,725	17.82
55	—	160.09	1,967	315	—	—	9,048	29,235	14.86
60	—	216.31	1,652	357	—	—	7,368	20,187	12.22
65	—	288.35	1,295	373	—	—	5,542	12,819	9.90
70	—	377.95	922	349	—	—	3,738	7,277	7.89
75	—	484.43	573	278	—	—	2,170	3,539	6.17
80+	—	—	295	—	—	—	—	1,369	4.64

TABLE 4
NET NUPTIALITY TABLE : ALL INDIA FEMALES : 1961-71

Age x	Attrition at age x per 1000 single at start of age		Of 100,000 born alive				Stationary population of single persons		
	Marri- ages $1000n_x$	Deaths $1000q_x$	Alive & single at age x	Deaths in age while single	First Marriages		In year of age	In year of age and all later ages	Average years left before marriage or death
					In age	In age & all later ages			
			l'_x	d_x	v'_x	$\sum_x^{39} v'_x$			$e_{x'}^0$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0	-	195.74	100,000	19,574	—	77,819	836,257	1,388,318	13.88
10	44.1	2.31	80,426	182	3,542	77,819	78,564	552,061	6.86
11	74.2	2.29	76,702	169	5,683	74,277	73,776	473,497	6.17
12	100.2	2.52	70,850	169	6,823	68,594	67,219	399,721	5.64
13	112.9	3.02	63,588	181	7,170	61,771	59,912	332,502	5.23
14	126.2	3.80	56,237	200	7,083	54,601	52,595	272,590	4.85
15	141.3	4.20	48,954	191	6,903	47,518	45,407	219,995	4.49
16	158.8	4.38	41,860	169	6,633	40,615	38,459	174,588	4.17
17	179.6	4.51	35,058	144	6,282	33,982	31,845	136,129	3.88
18	205.0	4.61	28,632	118	5,858	27,700	25,644	104,284	3.64
19	240.8	4.77	22,656	95	5,442	21,842	19,888	78,640	3.47
20	302.1	5.08	17,119	74	5,158	16,400	14,503	58,752	3.43
21	359.7	5.63	11,887	55	4,264	11,242	9,727	44,249	3.72
22	380.2	6.34	7,568	39	2,868	6,978	6,115	34,522	4.56
23	312.1	7.06	4,661	28	1,450	4,110	3,922	28,407	6.09

(Table 4 Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
24	200.0	7.84	3,183	22	635	2,660	2,905	24,485	7.69
25	186.6	8.54	2,526	20	469	2,025	2,281	21,580	8.54
26	173.3	9.07	2,037	17	351	1,556	1,853	19,299	9.47
27	161.1	9.54	1,669	15	267	1,205	1,528	17,446	10.45
28	149.6	10.05	1,387	13	206	938	1,277	15,918	11.48
29	139.3	10.55	1,168	11	162	732	1,081	14,641	12.54
30	130.2	11.25	995	10	129	570	925	13,560	13.63
31	114.5	12.31	856	10	97	441	803	12,635	14.76
32	109.6	13.57	749	10	81	344	704	11,832	15.80
33	105.9	14.79	658	9	69	263	619	11,128	16.91
34	92.7	16.04	580	9	53	194	549	10,509	18.11
35	80.9	17.10	518	8	42	141	493	9,960	19.23
36	70.4	17.84	468	8	33	99	448	9,467	20.23
37	61.6	18.39	427	8	26	66	410	9,019	21.12
38	54.9	18.97	393	7	22	40	378	8,609	21.90
39	48.9	19.58	364	7	18	18	352	8,231	22.61
40	—	100.68	339	34	—	—	1,610	7,879	23.24
45	—	115.70	305	35	—	—	1,438	6,269	20.55
50	—	139.68	270	38	—	—	1,255	4,831	17.89
55	—	174.53	232	40	—	—	1,060	3,576	15.41
60	—	218.43	192	42	—	—	855	2,516	13.10
65	—	269.85	150	40	—	—	650	1,661	11.07
70	—	330.57	110	36	—	—	460	1,011	9.19
75	—	400.76	74	30	—	—	295	551	7.44
80+	—	—	44	44	—	—	—	256	5.82