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## POPULATION ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES 1954 TO 1957

(The figures given in this report supersede those presented in the first report in this series, P-91, No. 1; the figures for the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia supersede or supplement those given in Series P-90, Nos. 1-5)

This report gives population estimates and projections for 38 countries, the Saar, and West Berlin as of January 1, 1954 to 1957. These areas, which are listed in the accompanying table, contain about one-half of the world's population. They represent most of the countries in Asia, Europe, North America, and Oceania for which moderately reliable estimates could be made and for which a post-war census has been taken or a population registration made. For comparative purposes the population enumerated in the latest census, and population estimates for July 1, 1938, and January 1, 1950, are also shown for each country listed.

The estimates and projections for the different countries are not entirely comparable, owing to the use of two different definitions of the populations represented. The figures for some of the countries refer to the total population physically present at the time specified, apart from foreign military personnel and similar categories. Figures compiled on this basis are usually called de facto population. The other basis of definition, usually described as de jure, calls for the inclusion in the population of a country of all persons whose place of usual residence it is, no matter where they might be on the specified date, and the exclusion of persons whose place of usual residence is elsewhere. Normally, the difference between the de facto and the de jure population of a

country is relatively small. Appreciable differences may occur when a country maintains sizable Armed Forces beyond its own borders or when a country has a sizable migratory labor force--generally agricultural--which seasonally finds employment in another country. Comparisons of figures for two or more countries generally will not be distorted because de facto figures are used for one and de jure figures for another. The most recent census figures for each country, presented in the accompanying table for comparative purposes, are given on either a de jure or de facto basis, in conformity with the basis of definition used for the estimates and projections. If, however, the census figures were available on both de jure and de facto bases, the one not shown in the table is given in a footnote. Countries for which de facto figures are shown in the accompanying table are marked with a triangle.

Unless otherwise indicated, the estimates and projections presented in this report relate to the present territory of each country.

### METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS

General description.--If available data on the components of population change for a country were considered adequate, the estimates and projections for that country were prepared by adding births and immigrants and

subtracting deaths and emigrants from a census count, population registration, or official estimate of population at an earlier date. The estimates and projections for most of the countries covered in this report were computed by this method, generally called the "component" method.

Although data on the components of population change for the United States were considered adequate for purposes of projection beyond 1955, they were not used. Instead, United States projections for 1956 and 1957 were linked to official projections for 1960 and later years published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 78, by a method described below in the section on special assumptions.

There were 10 countries for which the vital statistics and migration statistics required for the component method were either lacking or of such limited reliability that other methods of estimating had to be adopted. For 4 of these countries--Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Rumania--the method of estimation used differed little from that described above. The principal difference was that it was necessary to estimate the components of population change in the absence of adequate official data. The methods and assumptions used are described in the section on special assumptions.

For India, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, and Turkey, the components of population change were not separately estimated; instead, the estimates and projections of population for these countries were based on the assumption that the annual rate of population increase following the latest census was a constant equal in value to the annual average intercensal rate of increase implied by the last two census enumerations in each of these countries.<sup>1</sup> This method is usually called geometric interpolation or extrapolation, depending on whether the estimate being prepared is for a date between the last two censuses or for a date following the latest census.

The estimates and projections for Formosa were prepared by still a different method. The base used was the population registered as of January 1, 1954. An annual average rate of population increase, derived from Formosan

<sup>1</sup> The annual average rate of increase for Turkey was computed from the results of the censuses of 1940 and 1950. The census of 1945 was not used for this purpose because of a suspicion of serious underenumeration.

population estimates for 1950 and 1955 prepared by the Population Division of the United Nations,<sup>2</sup> was assumed to apply through January 1, 1957. The official vital statistics for Formosa were not used because they clearly indicated a substantial underregistration of deaths.

Selection of the population base.--The criteria used to select a population base for these estimates and projections were (1) that figures for later dates were preferable to those of equal credibility for earlier dates, and (2) that postcensal official estimates could be used in lieu of earlier census figures or population registrations only if they were consistent with the latest census or registration and with official and credible statistics on natural increase and international migration. Accordingly, official postcensal population estimates for Spain and Portugal were not used because they proved to have been computed by geometric and arithmetic extrapolations, respectively, and were not consistent with both the last census and the postcensal components of population change.

For Italy where the population base was an official postcensal estimate, and for Spain where the base was the most recent census, it was necessary to choose between de facto and de jure figures, both being available. The de facto base was selected in each case for consistency with figures published by the United Nations.

Population change.--Most of the countries covered in this report regularly publish numbers of births and deaths. Reliable reports on migration are less often found, but many countries do publish some migration statistics. Most of the estimates in this report for January 1, 1950 and 1954, were based on officially reported births, deaths, and migrants through 1953. Corresponding figures for 1954 were not generally available. Where reports of births and deaths were available for part of 1954 they were inflated to represent the whole year on the assumption that the ratio of the total for the months reported to the total for the whole year was the same in 1954 as in 1953.

In order to estimate each component of population change in past years for which data

<sup>2</sup> United Nations, Population Division, Framework for Future Population Estimates, 1950-1980, by World Regions, monograph presented at the World Population Conference, Rome, 1954.

were entirely lacking, and in order to project changes in population, it was assumed that the size of a component in the years for which the estimates or projections were to be made was equal to its average size during the last two years for which data were available. In the case of Denmark, for example, numbers of births and deaths were available for 1953 and part of 1954 and numbers of migrants were available for 1952 and 1953; the data on births and deaths for 1954 were first inflated to represent the whole year and then the average numbers for 1953 and 1954 were used to represent the numbers expected in 1955 and 1956. The annual average number of migrants for 1952 and 1953 was used for 1954, 1955, and 1956.

This relatively simple method of projection over a 2- or 3-year period would not be considered adequate for a longer period of time because it fails to take into consideration the secular trends in fertility, mortality, and migration, and because it does not allow for the influence of changing population size and composition on the components of growth. For the short period of time covered in this report, however, linear extrapolation of population should yield as reliable a projection of growth as any that might be obtained by more complex methods.

It has been noted that the estimates and projections of population for India, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, and Turkey were made by geometric extrapolation of two census totals. In the case of Turkey, the reported immigration from Bulgaria was also taken into account, but apart from this, the available reports on the components of population change were not considered sufficiently reliable to be used. No account was taken of the large population movement between India and Pakistan in extrapolating the results of their 1941 and 1951 censuses because a large part of this movement was a compensating interchange and also because its size is not very accurately known.

#### SPECIAL ASSUMPTIONS

Bulgaria.--The estimates and projections for 1954 to 1957 are interpolations of population projections by age and sex for 1950, 1955, and 1960. The base age-sex distribution for these projections was provided by an official estimate of the age-sex distribution for December 31, 1945. This age distribution was brought forward to 1950 with the use of reported or estimated data on natural increase and net foreign migration. The projections

for 1955 and 1960 were based on estimates of the components of population change through 1952, and on projected age-specific mortality and fertility rates for 1953 and later years. Mortality rates were assumed to decline moderately from the levels estimated for 1949-1950, and fertility rates were assumed to remain constant, at the levels estimated for 1948-1952. No allowance was made for international migration after 1954.

Czechoslovakia.--The estimates and projections for 1954 to 1957 are interpolations of population projections by age and sex for 1950, 1955, and 1960. The base age-sex distribution for these projections was provided by the census of May 22, 1947. This age distribution was brought forward to 1950 with the use of reported or estimated components of population change. The projections for 1955 and 1960 were based on estimates of natural increase for 1950 and on projected age-specific mortality and fertility rates for 1951 and later years. Age-specific mortality rates were assumed to remain constant at a level close to that experienced in Czechoslovakia during the post-World War II period. Age-specific fertility rates were assumed to decline slowly from the levels estimated for 1950. No allowance was made for international migration after 1950.

Federal Republic of Germany.--The projections for 1956 and 1957 are based in part on the assumption of a net immigration of 100,000 per year in 1955 and 1956, in accordance with assumptions employed in a set of illustrative projections prepared by the Statistical Office of the Federal Republic of Germany.<sup>3</sup>

Hungary.--The estimates and projections for 1955 to 1957 are interpolations of population projections by age and sex for 1955 and 1960. The base age-sex distribution for these projections was an estimate for January 1, 1949, which was based on the census of 1941 and fragmentary results of the 1949 census. The projections for 1955 and 1960 were based on reported or estimated components of population change through 1954 and on projected age-specific fertility and mortality rates for later years. Mortality rates were assumed to decline moderately from the levels estimated for 1948-1949, and fertility rates were assumed to remain constant, at about the level

<sup>3</sup> Kurt Horstmann, Population Forecast for the Federal Republic of Germany, monograph presented at the World Population Conference, Rome, 1954.

estimated for 1954. No allowance was made for international migration after 1951.

Rumania.--The estimates and projections for 1954 to 1957 are based in part on a statement in an official publication that the population increase between 1949 and 1953 amounted to 1,062,000.<sup>4</sup> It is not clear from the context of the statement whether or not this figure takes into account the number of emigrants who left Rumania for Israel in this period, estimated to be 93,000. The estimated total population shown here for 1954 (17,078,000) is based on the assumption that the announced population increase for 1949 to 1953 did allow for the emigration to Israel. If this assumption were incorrect and the announced population increase related only to births minus deaths, the population estimate for 1954 would be 93,000 smaller than that shown here, or 16,985,000.

Turkey.--The estimates and projections for all years shown are based on extrapolations of the results of the censuses of 1940 and 1950. In addition, however, the figures for 1954 and later years allow for the immigration of about 123,000 persons from Bulgaria after the census of October 22, 1950.

United States.--The projections for 1956 and 1957 are interpolations between the estimate for January 1, 1955, shown in the table, and the high ("Series A and B") projection for July 1, 1960, shown in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 78.

#### SOURCES OF BASIC DATA

Much of the data used in making these estimates and projections was taken from reports of the Statistical Office of the United Nations. These figures were supplemented by official reports of the several countries. Wherever possible, data given in the reports of the United Nations were compared with the corresponding data published by the statistical offices of the individual countries, and, where discrepancies were noted, the more recently prepared figures were used.

When official estimates made by the statistical office of a country are included in

<sup>4</sup> L. Luchian, "Importanta Desvoltarii Ocrotirei Sanatatii in RPR Pentru Ridicarea Nivelului de Trai al Oamenilor Muncii," (Important Developments in Public Health in the Rumanian People's Republic Directed toward Improving the Level of Living of the Working People), Probleme Economice, No. 6, June 1954.

the table, they are shown exactly as reported. No attempt was made to reconcile differing official estimates for minor discrepancies.

For some of the countries for which a component method was used, direct reports on the volume of migration up to recent years were available; these were used to develop estimates of total population increase. In a few of these cases the migration data were taken from population registers. In most cases, however, data on migration during given past periods could not be obtained directly, and official estimates of total population increase were accepted. Estimates of net migration for past periods for use in preparing estimates for subsequent years were developed by subtracting the reported or estimated natural increase from the official estimate of total population increase.

#### CREDIBILITY OF ESTIMATES

The census counts and the data on population change used in making the estimates and projections shown in this report were accepted without adjustment for underenumeration or underregistration, except in the case of the United States where births and deaths were adjusted for underregistration. In a few cases adjustments were made to include areas or population groups that were not included in the official scope of the census or registration system.

The estimates and projections given in this report are subject to varying amounts of error, depending on the accuracy of the basic data and the applicability of the assumptions used. Those that were calculated from constant rates of increase prevailing between censuses taken some time ago should be regarded as probably subject to the greatest error and should be considered as only approximate indications of population size. The figures that were calculated by use of a component method and that are based on very recent censuses are believed to be subject to the least error. Although the estimates of population change in particular instances might be subject to relatively large percentage errors, the population estimates and projections, themselves should have a considerably smaller margin of error. In general, the more recent the census, the more accurate should be the estimates.

The estimates are rounded to the nearest thousand in all cases in the interest of uniformity, although they are not necessarily significant to the nearest thousand.

ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF SELECTED COUNTRIES: JULY 1, 1938, JANUARY 1, 1950,  
AND JANUARY 1, 1954 TO 1957

(Unless otherwise noted, figures relate to the present territory of each country. Triangle (▲) indicates that all figures for the country are de facto; asterisk (\*) designates a provisional census result. All figures are rounded to the nearest thousand)

Country	Latest census		Estimated population				Projected population	
	Date	Population	July 1, 1938	January 1, 1950	January 1, 1954	January 1, 1955	January 1, 1956	January 1, 1957
<b>Asia:</b>								
Formosa <sup>1▲</sup>	Oct. 1, 1940	5,872,000	5,678,000	7,397,000	8,438,000	8,601,000	8,767,000	8,936,000
India <sup>2</sup>	Mar. 1, 1951	356,879,000	304,478,000	351,696,000	369,782,000	374,446,000	379,170,000	383,953,000
Israel <sup>3▲</sup>	Nov. 8, 1948	717,000	401,000	1,014,000	1,484,000	1,516,000	1,549,000	1,582,000
Japan <sup>4</sup>	Oct. 1, 1950	83,200,000	670,400,000	82,049,000	87,473,000	88,518,000	89,611,000	90,705,000
Malaya and Singapore <sup>5▲</sup>	Sept. 23, 1947	5,849,000	5,030,000	6,160,000	6,962,000	7,170,000	7,399,000	7,628,000
Pakistan <sup>6▲</sup>	Feb. 28, 1951	75,842,000	68,594,000	75,143,000	77,565,000	78,183,000	78,805,000	79,433,000
Philippines <sup>7▲</sup>	Oct. 1, 1948	19,234,000	15,814,000	20,068,000	21,237,000	21,642,000	22,054,000	22,475,000
Thailand <sup>8▲</sup>	May 23, 1947	17,443,000	14,755,000	18,316,000	19,740,000	20,113,000	20,494,000	20,881,000
Turkey <sup>9▲</sup>	Oct. 22, 1950	20,937,000	17,173,000	20,633,000	22,166,000	22,526,000	22,891,000	23,263,000
<b>Europe:</b>								
Austria <sup>10</sup>	June 1, 1951	10,934,000	6,753,000	6,939,000	6,959,000	6,964,000	6,970,000	6,976,000
Belgium <sup>11</sup>	Dec. 31, 1947	8,512,000	8,374,000	8,625,000	8,798,000	8,843,000	8,889,000	8,935,000
Bulgaria <sup>11▲</sup>	Dec. 31, 1946	7,022,000	6,671,000	7,237,000	7,424,000	7,521,000	7,619,000	7,717,000
Czechoslovakia <sup>11▲</sup>	Mar. 1, 1950	*12,340,000	14,606,000	12,333,000	12,840,000	12,954,000	13,065,000	13,173,000
Denmark <sup>12</sup>	Nov. 7, 1950	4,281,000	3,767,000	4,252,000	4,392,000	4,427,000	4,463,000	4,499,000
Finland <sup>13</sup>	Dec. 31, 1950	4,030,000	14,356,000	3,991,000	4,165,000	4,212,000	4,259,000	4,307,000
France <sup>15</sup>	May 10, 1954	*42,775,000	16,418,894,000	41,773,000	42,713,000	43,052,000	43,366,000	43,680,000
Germany: Federal Republic <sup>17</sup>	Sept. 13, 1950	47,696,000	38,994,000	47,194,000	49,278,000	49,762,000	50,105,000	50,447,000
West Berlin <sup>17</sup>	Sept. 13, 1950	2,147,000	2,735,000	2,121,000	2,198,000	2,211,000	2,224,000	2,237,000
Greece <sup>18▲</sup>	April 7, 1951	19,630,000	7,202,000	7,517,000	7,858,000	7,941,000	8,025,000	8,108,000
Hungary <sup>11▲</sup>	Jan. 1, 1949	9,205,000	9,166,000	9,274,000	9,632,000	9,748,000	9,869,000	9,992,000
Iceland <sup>19</sup>	Dec. 1, 1950	*144,000	118,000	141,000	153,000	156,000	159,000	162,000
Ireland <sup>20▲</sup>	April 8, 1951	2,961,000	2,937,000	2,975,000	2,938,000	2,928,000	2,918,000	2,909,000
Italy <sup>20</sup>	Nov. 4, 1951	21,470,322,000	42,976,000	46,451,000	47,517,000	47,704,000	47,917,000	48,130,000
Luxembourg <sup>21</sup>	Dec. 31, 1947	229,100,000	301,000	296,000	305,000	308,000	310,000	313,000
Netherlands <sup>22</sup>	May 31, 1947	29,625,000	8,693,000	10,027,000	10,551,000	10,674,000	10,794,000	10,913,000
Norway <sup>23</sup>	Dec. 1, 1950	3,279,000	2,936,000	3,250,000	3,375,000	3,406,000	3,438,000	3,470,000
Poland <sup>24▲</sup>	Dec. 3, 1950	24,977,000	24,321,000,000	24,532,000	26,508,000	27,020,000	27,532,000	28,044,000
Portugal <sup>25▲</sup>	Dec. 15, 1950	8,441,000	7,506,000	8,360,000	8,645,000	8,706,000	8,767,000	8,829,000
Rumania <sup>11▲</sup>	Jan. 25, 1948	*15,873,000	15,682,000	16,227,000	17,078,000	17,309,000	17,539,000	17,770,000

<sup>1</sup> Formosa: Islands of Taiwan and the Pescadores. The estimates and projections for 1950 and later years refer to the registered population only. The unregistered population, which includes Armed Forces and their dependents as well as other persons, is estimated to number 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 as of 1952. See George W. Barclay, A Report on Taiwan's Population, Office of Population Research, Princeton, 1954, p. 42.

<sup>2</sup> India: Republic of India excluding Jammu and Kashmir, with an estimated population of 4,410,000 at the time of the 1951 census, and excluding the tribal areas of Assam, estimated locally in 1951 at 561,000.

<sup>3</sup> Israel: Excludes non-Jews, estimated to number 1,017,000 as of July 1, 1938; 160,000 as of January 1, 1950; and 186,000 as of January 1, 1954.

<sup>4</sup> Israel: The 1938 estimate relates to Palestine, which had an area of approximately 10,500 square miles; Israel has an area of approximately 8,100 square miles. Excludes military personnel.

<sup>5</sup> Japan: Before 1954, excludes the Amami Islands (population 204,000 in 1953) which were returned to Japan in 1953. Excludes allied civilian and military personnel and their dependents.

<sup>6</sup> Japan: The 1938 estimate relates approximately to the area defined by the 1950 boundaries and excludes Armed Forces outside the country, estimated at 1,000,000 in 1940.

<sup>7</sup> Malaya and Singapore: Includes the Federation of Malaya, Singapore Island, Christmas, and Cooco-Keeling Islands. Excludes transients afloat, nonresident military personnel, and enemy prisoners of war, numbering altogether 51,000 at the time of the 1947 census.

<sup>8</sup> Pakistan: Excludes Jammu and Kashmir (footnote 2).

<sup>9</sup> Turkey: Includes Turkey in Europe.

<sup>10</sup> Austria: De facto population: 6,900,000.

<sup>11</sup> Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Rumania: It may be assumed that the estimates and projections for 1950 and later years exclude Soviet occupation personnel even though the figures are based on de facto census counts.

<sup>12</sup> Denmark: Excludes Faeroe Islands, the population of which was 32,000 in 1950.

<sup>13</sup> Finland: The census count, estimates, and forecasts are neither strictly de facto nor de jure. They relate to Finnish Nationals in Finland and merchant seamen at sea. They exclude Finnish Nationals outside the country, of which there were an estimated 257,000 in 1950.

<sup>14</sup> Finland: The estimate for 1938 includes the population of territory that was ceded to the U.S.S.R. in 1940. Most of the people living in these areas, however, migrated to the remainder of Finland.

<sup>15</sup> France: Excludes the Saar. The estimates for 1950 and later years are based on the results of the 1954 census. According to an article in Population, v. 9, no. 4, October-December 1954, p. 732, this census probably underenumerated certain classes of persons abroad such as merchant seamen, Armed Forces, and public officials.

<sup>16</sup> France: The de jure estimate for 1938 is the sum of a de facto estimate (41,170,000) and the excess of the de jure over the de facto population count for the census of March 8, 1936.

<sup>17</sup> Germany, Federal Republic: Excludes displaced persons in International Refugee Organization camps, estimated to number 93,000 at the time of the 1950 census.

<sup>18</sup> Greece: Includes the Dodecanese Islands, which had a population of 115,000 in 1947.

<sup>19</sup> Greece: Includes Greek Armed Forces outside the country but excludes alien Armed Forces within the country.

<sup>20</sup> Italy: Includes Zone A of Trieste which became part of Italy in October 1954.

<sup>21</sup> Italy: De jure population: 47,516,000.

<sup>22</sup> Luxembourg: De facto population: 287,000.

<sup>23</sup> Netherlands: Excludes approximately 9,000 inhabitants of territory acquired in 1949.

<sup>24</sup> Poland: Official estimate of the population in the 1949 territory on January 1, 1939.

<sup>25</sup> Portugal: Includes the Azores and Madeira, the combined population of which was 584,000 at the time of the 1950 census.

ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF SELECTED COUNTRIES: JULY 1, 1938, JANUARY 1, 1950,  
AND JANUARY 1, 1954 TO 1957--Con.

(Unless otherwise noted, figures relate to the present territory of each country. Triangle (▲) indicates that all figures for the country are de facto; asterisk (\*) designates a provisional census result. All figures are rounded to the nearest thousand)

Country	Latest census		Estimated population				Projected population	
	Date	Population	July 1, 1938	January 1, 1950	January 1, 1954	January 1, 1955	January 1, 1956	January 1, 1957
Europe--Con.								
Saar.....	Nov. 14, 1951...	955,000	873,000	936,000	981,000	991,000	1,002,000	1,013,000
Spain <sup>1</sup> ▲.....	Dec. 31, 1950...	<sup>2</sup> 27,977,000	25,279,000	27,769,000	28,699,000	28,967,000	29,232,000	29,497,000
Sweden.....	Dec. 31, 1950...	7,042,000	6,297,000	6,986,000	7,192,000	7,230,000	7,269,000	7,309,000
Switzerland.....	Dec. 1, 1950....	4,715,000	4,192,000	4,670,000	4,904,000	4,941,000	4,987,000	5,033,000
United Kingdom <sup>3</sup> ▲.....	April 8, 1951...	* <sup>4</sup> 50,485,000	<sup>5</sup> 47,494,000	50,329,000	50,954,000	51,111,000	51,268,000	51,424,000
Yugoslavia <sup>6</sup> .....	Mar. 31, 1953...	*16,927,000	15,922,000	16,186,000	17,132,000	17,434,000	17,721,000	18,007,000
North America:								
Canada.....	June 1, 1951....	14,009,000	11,448,000	13,602,000	15,005,000	15,410,000	15,803,000	16,196,000
Mexico.....	June 6, 1950....	25,791,000	19,071,000	25,471,000	28,396,000	29,300,000	30,139,000	30,979,000
United States.....	April 1, 1950...	<sup>7</sup> 151,132,000	129,969,000	150,552,000	161,107,000	163,930,000	166,384,000	168,838,000
Oceania:								
Australia <sup>8</sup> ▲.....	June 30, 1947...	7,579,000	6,899,000	8,051,000	8,918,000	9,087,000	9,255,000	9,422,000
New Zealand <sup>8</sup> ▲.....	April 17, 1951..	1,939,000	1,604,000	1,892,000	2,075,000	2,128,000	2,182,000	2,235,000

<sup>1</sup> Spain: Includes the Canary Islands, the population of which was 793,000 in 1950.

<sup>2</sup> Spain: De jure population: 28,039,000.

<sup>3</sup> United Kingdom: Excludes Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, the combined population of which was 158,000 at the time of the 1951 census.

<sup>4</sup> United Kingdom: De facto census count plus a net adjustment of 273,000 to include United Kingdom Armed Forces abroad and to exclude foreign Armed Forces in the country. This estimate was provided by the Assistant Secretary, Statistics and Census Division, General Register Office, October 8, 1953.

<sup>5</sup> United Kingdom: Excludes Armed Forces overseas.

<sup>6</sup> Yugoslavia: Excludes Zone B of Trieste, the estimated population of which was 70,000 in 1949.

<sup>7</sup> United States: Census population (150,697,000) plus an official estimate of Armed Forces overseas.

<sup>8</sup> Australia: Excludes full-blooded aborigines, estimated at 47,000 in 1944.