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POPULATION ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES  
1955 TO 1959

(The figures given in this report supersede those presented in earlier reports, Series P-91, Nos. 1 and 2; 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)

Recent estimates of the population of the principal countries of the world show about half the population to be in only 4 countries -- Mainland China, India, the U.S.S.R., and the United States -- each of which had a population of 170 million or more in 1957. Six other countries with a minimum of 50 million inhabitants each -- Japan, Indonesia, Pakistan, Brazil, the United Kingdom, and the Federal Republic of Germany -- accounted for another sixth of the world's population. Only about one person in ten lives in the many small countries, territories, and dependencies with populations of less than 10 million each.

This report presents recent population estimates and short-range population projections for 64 countries and other areas. Wherever possible, a complete series of annual figures for January 1 of the years 1955 to 1959 has been provided. In general, there have also been provided for comparative purposes the enumerated population at the latest census as well as estimates for July 1, 1938 and January 1, 1950. Included in the list of countries for which figures are given are most of the countries of the world for which moderately reliable estimates could be made and for which a postwar census has been taken or a population registration made. Three countries which did not meet these criteria, but which were nonetheless included because useful information for them could be provided, were Mainland China, Indonesia, and the U.S.S.R. A postwar population census was available for Mainland China, but sufficient other information to support moderately reliable current estimates or short-range projections was lacking. Hence, Mainland China was listed but no figures other than the 1953 census total are shown for it. Neither the U.S.S.R. nor Indonesia have had postwar censuses, but both countries have been

included in the list because of their relative importance, and, in the case of the U.S.S.R., because there was available a new series of population projections based on recently released official Soviet data.<sup>1</sup>

The estimates and projections given for the different countries are not entirely comparable since two different concepts of population have been used. The figures for some countries are presented on a de facto (present in area) basis while others are presented on a de jure (usual residence) basis. Usually the difference between the de facto and the de jure population is relatively small, but appreciable differences may occur when a country maintains sizeable armed forces beyond its own borders, is host to armed forces from other countries, has a sizeable migratory labor force which finds seasonal employment in another country, or has seasonal migratory workers from elsewhere. Comparisons of figures for two or more countries generally will not be distorted because a de facto population is used for one and a de jure figure for another. The census figures presented in the accompanying table are given on either a de facto or a de jure basis, in conformity with the basis used in preparing the estimates and projections. If the census figures were available on both the de facto and de jure bases, the one not shown in the table is given in the footnotes. Countries for which de facto figures are shown in the table are designated there by a (+) mark.

<sup>1</sup> Data referred to are estimates prepared in the Foreign Manpower Research Office, U.S. Bureau of the Census, to be published in a forthcoming report: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Estimates and Projections of the Population of the U.S.S.R.: 1950 to 1976, by Arthur A. Campbell and James W. Brackett, International Population Statistics Reports, Series P-91.

ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF SELECTED COUNTRIES: JULY 1, 1938, JANUARY 1, 1950  
AND JANUARY 1, 1955 TO 1959

(Unless otherwise noted, figures relate to the present territory of each country. Plus (+) indicates that all figures for the country are de facto; all other figures are de jure; see text for explanation; asterisk (\*) designates a provisional census result. All figures are presented to the nearest thousand; "000" omitted)

Country	Latest census		Estimated population					Projected population	
	Date	Population	July 1, 1938	January 1, 1950	January 1, 1955	January 1, 1956	January 1, 1957	January 1, 1958	January 1, 1959
<b>Africa</b>									
Algeria.....	October 31, 1954	9,530	27,235	8,841	9,554	9,704	9,856	10,010	10,167
Egypt <sup>3</sup> .....	March 26, 1947	418,967	16,295	20,110	22,697	23,167	23,610	24,085	24,560
Union of South Africa.....	May 8, 1951	12,671	9,988	12,251	13,492	13,754	14,018	14,286	14,556
<b>Asia</b>									
Ceylon <sup>5</sup> .....	March 20, 1953	6*8,099	5,810	7,401	8,513	8,755	9,004	9,260	9,523
China									
Mainland China.....	June 30, 1953	582,603	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taiwan <sup>7</sup> .....	September 16, 1956	89,298	5,678	7,397	8,749	9,078	9,397	9,717	10,037
Cyprus <sup>9</sup> .....	November 10, 1946	450	376	480	517	524	532	539	546
India <sup>10</sup> .....	March 1, 1951	11356,879	304,878	351,696	374,446	379,170	383,953	388,797	393,702
Indonesia.....	October 7, 1930	60,413	1268,409	75,400	81,300	82,500	...	...	...
Israel <sup>13</sup> .....	...	...	141,418	1,174	1,718	1,789	1,872	1,950	2,027
Jews+.....	November 8, 1948	717	1401	1,014	1,526	1,591	1,667	1,738	1,809
Non-Jews+.....	...	(13)	141,017	160	192	199	205	212	218
Japan <sup>16</sup> .....	October 1, 1955	89,276	1770,400	82,049	88,470	89,509	90,467	91,466	92,465
Malaya and Singapore <sup>18</sup> .....	September 23, 1947	5,847	5,029	6,159	7,173	7,391	7,657	7,899	8,141
Pakistan <sup>19</sup> .....	February 28, 1951	75,842	68,594	75,143	78,198	78,823	79,454	80,089	80,730
Philippines+.....	October 1, 1948	19,234	15,814	19,694	21,643	22,056	22,476	22,904	23,341
Thailand.....	May 23, 1947	17,443	14,755	18,316	20,113	20,494	20,881	21,276	21,678
Turkey <sup>20</sup> .....	October 23, 1955	*24,122	17,173	20,676	23,599	24,245	24,910	25,592	26,294
<b>Europe</b>									
Albania <sup>21</sup> .....	October 2, 1955	1,391	1,048	1,196	1,359	1,399	1,438	1,477	1,517
Austria.....	June 1, 1951	226,934	6,753	6,939	6,971	6,976	6,985	6,992	6,999
Belgium.....	December 31, 1947	8,512	8,374	8,625	8,841	8,896	8,941	8,987	9,033
Bulgaria <sup>23</sup> .....	December 1, 1956	7,629	6,671	7,245	7,477	7,556	7,636	7,716	7,796
Czechoslovakia <sup>21</sup> .....	March 1, 1950	12,338	14,606	12,333	13,020	13,157	13,291	13,425	13,559
Denmark <sup>23</sup> .....	October 1, 1955	4,448	3,767	4,424	4,460	4,460	4,466	4,472	4,478
Finland <sup>24</sup> .....	December 31, 1950	4,030	2 <sup>5</sup> 3,656	3,988	4,216	4,264	4,312	4,361	4,409
France <sup>26</sup> .....	May 10, 1954	42,900	2741,894	41,652	43,115	43,441	43,787	44,123	44,459
Germany <sup>28</sup> .....									
Federal Republic <sup>29</sup> .....	September 13, 1950	3048,651	39,867	48,130	50,746	51,314	51,766	52,207	52,649
West Berlin.....	September 13, 1950	2,147	2,735	2,121	2,192	2,203	2,207	2,213	2,219
Soviet Zone and East Berlin <sup>21</sup> .....	August 31, 1950	18,388	16,569	18,418	18,002	17,832	17,709	17,585	17,462
Greece <sup>31</sup> .....	April 7, 1951	327,633	7,202	7,517	7,938	8,007	8,062	8,124	8,186
Hungary <sup>21</sup> .....	January 1, 1949	9,205	9,166	9,289	9,749	9,861	9,790	9,837	9,937
Iceland.....	December 1, 1950	144	118	141	156	160	163	167	170
Ireland+.....	April 8, 1956	*2,895	2,937	2,975	2,921	2,900	2,881	2,863	2,844
Italy <sup>33</sup> .....	November 4, 1951	347,159	42,976	46,712	47,924	48,107	48,273	48,462	48,651
Luxembourg.....	December 31, 1947	3 <sup>5</sup> 291	301	296	308	311	314	317	320
Netherlands <sup>36</sup> .....	May 31, 1947	9,625	8,684	10,027	10,680	10,822	10,955	11,089	11,223
Norway.....	December 1, 1950	373,279	2,936	3,250	3,408	3,445	3,479	3,513	3,547
Poland <sup>21, 38</sup> .....	December 3, 1950	24,977	3932,100	24,613	27,012	27,544	28,070	28,599	29,128
Portugal <sup>40</sup> .....	December 15, 1950	48,441	7,506	8,360	8,709	8,791	8,848	8,915	8,981
Romania <sup>21</sup> .....	February 21, 1956	17,490	15,682	16,216	17,203	17,477	17,750	18,024	18,297
Spain <sup>42</sup> .....	December 31, 1950	4327,977	25,279	27,769	28,986	29,274	29,555	29,840	30,125
Sweden.....	December 31, 1950	7,042	6,297	6,986	7,235	7,290	7,340	7,390	7,440
Switzerland.....	December 1, 1950	44,715	4,192	4,670	4,950	5,004	5,045	5,092	5,140
United Kingdom <sup>45</sup> .....	April 8, 1951	50,498	4647,494	50,329	51,168	51,341	51,547	51,736	51,926
Yugoslavia <sup>47</sup> .....	March 31, 1953	16,990	15,922	16,259	17,512	17,806	18,098	18,392	18,684
<b>North America</b>									
Alaska <sup>48</sup> .....	April 1, 1950	108	71	105	159	160	161	162	164
Canada.....	June 1, 1956	16,081	11,448	13,602	15,535	15,919	16,344	16,748	17,153
Costa Rica.....	May 22, 1950	801	590	789	933	970	1,014	1,054	1,095
Cuba.....	January 28, 1953	5,829	4,428	5,466	6,069	6,197	6,328	6,462	6,598
El Salvador+.....	June 13, 1950	1,856	1,591	1,847	2,158	2,232	2,303	2,375	2,446
Guatemala+.....	April 18, 1950	2,791	2,133	2,764	3,180	3,303	3,406	3,508	3,611
Honduras+.....	June 18, 1950	491,428	1,098	1,408	1,632	1,686	1,738	1,790	1,842
Mexico.....	June 6, 1950	25,791	19,071	25,466	29,554	30,544	31,527	32,510	33,493
Nicaragua.....	May 31, 1950	1,057	948	1,043	1,224	1,261	1,302	1,341	1,380
Panama <sup>50</sup> .....	December 10, 1950	805	590	787	892	915	938	962	986
Puerto Rico <sup>48</sup> .....	April 1, 1950	2,215	1,810	2,199	2,227	2,252	2,280	2,308	2,337
United States <sup>51</sup> .....	April 1, 1950	52151,132	129,969	150,552	163,956	166,805	169,800	172,722	175,644
<b>South America</b>									
Argentina <sup>53</sup> .....	May 10, 1947	5416,056	13,725	16,961	18,919	19,267	19,614	19,961	20,309
Brazil <sup>55</sup> .....	July 1, 1950	3651,976	39,480	51,369	57,780	59,155	60,563	62,004	63,480
Chile+.....	April 24, 1952	6,277	4,830	6,017	6,593	6,715	6,839	6,966	7,094
Colombia+.....	May 9, 1951	11,548	98,702	11,209	12,515	12,794	13,080	13,371	13,670
Venezuela <sup>59</sup> .....	November 26, 1950	5,035	3,513	4,901	5,690	5,862	6,040	6,223	6,411
<b>Oceania</b>									
Australia <sup>60</sup> .....	June 30, 1954	8,987	6,899	8,046	9,090	9,310	9,533	9,754	9,976
Hawaii <sup>48</sup> .....	April 1, 1950	477	410	478	494	514	532	550	567
New Zealand+.....	April 17, 1956	2,174	1,604	1,892	2,118	2,165	2,209	2,254	2,300
U.S.S.R.+ <sup>61</sup> .....	January 17, 1939	62170,467	63192,294	180,024	195,937	199,336	202,580	205,989	209,553

ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF SELECTED COUNTRIES: JULY 1, 1938, JANUARY 1, 1950  
AND JANUARY 1, 1955 TO 1959--Con.

- 1 Algeria: Figure shown is *de jure*. *De facto* population amounted to 9,368,000 on the same date.
- 2 Algeria: Figure from the census of March 8, 1936.
- 3 Egypt: Excludes nomadic population numbering 12,000 in 1937 and 55,000 in 1947. Estimates and projections for 1950 and later years are based on unadjusted vital statistics which are known to be incomplete. An allowance of 32,000 was made for out-migration following the hostilities in the Sinai Peninsula in 1956.
- 4 Egypt: Excludes alien armed forces.
- 5 Ceylon: Excludes nonresident military and shipping personnel numbering 37,000 in 1946.
- 6 Ceylon: The figure shown is the population actually enumerated, excluding an estimated 0.7 percent for underenumeration. All figures shown in this report are consistent with the unadjusted census count.
- 7 Taiwan: Including the Penghu Islands (Pescadores). Estimates and projections for 1950 and later dates are consistent with the registered (civilian) population only.
- 8 Taiwan: Figure shown represents civilian population only. Total *de facto* population on this date was 9,863,000. *De jure* census figures are: civilian--9,310,000; total--9,874,000.
- 9 Cyprus: Excludes persons in military and special internment camps of which there were 12,000 in 1946.
- 10 India: Figures relate to the Republic of India including Chandernagor, Sikkim (population 138,000 in 1951), Andaman, Nicobar and Laccadive Islands, but excluding settlements of Karikal, Mahé Pondichery and Yanam which became a part of India as of November 1, 1954 (population estimated at 323,000 in 1952), and also Kashmir-Jammu and the Part "B" tribal areas of Assam where census could not be taken.
- 11 India: The figure shown is the population actually enumerated without allowance for underenumeration (estimated at 1.1 percent). All the figures shown in this report are consistent with the unadjusted census count.
- 12 Indonesia: Figure includes population of West New Guinea, which amounted to 314,000 in 1930.
- 13 Israel: Figures for 1950 through 1957 are official estimates of total, Jewish, and non-Jewish populations rounded independently to the nearest thousand. Since no attempt was made to force agreement in the rounded numbers, the sum of the figures for Jews and non-Jews may differ slightly from the total population.
- 14 Israel: Estimates for 1938 relate to Palestine, which had an area of approximately 10,500 square miles. Israel has an area of approximately 8,100 square miles.
- 15 Israel: Non-Jews were only partly enumerated in the 1948 census. It has been estimated that the non-Jewish population was 120,000 on December 31, 1948, based on additional registrations carried out at the beginning of 1949 and on other supplementary information.
- 16 Japan: Figures for dates before 1955 exclude Tokara Archipelago and the Amami Islands, which were transferred to Japan from the Ryukyu Islands on December 5, 1951 and December 25, 1953, respectively. Excludes allied military and civilian personnel and their dependents.
- 17 Japan: The 1938 estimate relates to an area approximately equivalent to that defined by the 1950 boundaries, and excludes armed forces outside the country, a group estimated at 1,000,000 in 1940.
- 18 Malaya and Singapore: Comprises the Federation of Malaya, Singapore Island and Christmas Island; excludes Cocos-Keeling Island which was transferred to Australia in 1955. Excludes transients afloat, nonresident military personnel and enemy prisoners of war, groups which together amounted to 51,000 in the 1947 census.
- 19 Pakistan: Excludes Kashmir-Jammu, Gilgit, Baltistan, Junagadh, and Manavadar. (See footnote 8.)
- 20 Turkey: Includes Turkey in Europe.
- 21 Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Soviet Zone of Germany and East Berlin, Hungary, Poland, and Rumania: All figures presumably exclude Soviet occupation forces.
- 22 Austria: Figure shown is *de jure* population. *De facto* population on this date was 6,900,000.
- 23 Denmark: Excludes the Faeroe Islands and Greenland, the former having a population of 32,000 as of December 31, 1950, and the latter having a population of 24,000 on December 31, 1951.
- 24 Finland: All figures relate to Finnish nationals in Finland and merchant seamen at sea. They exclude other Finnish nationals outside the country of which there were an estimated 257,000 in 1950. Hence, figures are neither *de jure* nor *de facto*.
- 25 Finland: 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 other areas of Finland.
- 26 France: Includes armed forces and members of their families outside France.
- 27 France: Estimated as the sum of the official estimate of *de facto* population (41,170,000) and the excess of *de jure* over *de facto* population in the census of March 8, 1936.
- 28 Germany: Figures shown are based on official statistics for the several areas. There has been, however, a double counting of perhaps 400,000 persons, as indicated by disagreements among the migration statistics for the various jurisdictions. The true number of migrants is indeterminate.
- 29 Germany, Federal Republic: Excludes displaced persons in International Refugee Organization camps, estimated to number 93,000 at the time of the 1950 census; includes the Saar which became a part of the Federal Republic on January 1, 1957.
- 30 Germany, Federal Republic: Includes 955,000 persons enumerated in the Saar as of November 14, 1951.
- 31 Greece: Includes the Dodecanese Islands, which had a population of 115,000 in 1947 and 121,000 in 1951.
- 32 Greece: Excludes armed forces outside the country and excludes alien armed forces within the country.
- 33 Italy: Includes that part of the former Free Territory of Trieste incorporated into Italy in October 1954.
- 34 Italy: Figure shown is *de facto*. *De jure* population amounted to 47,516,000 at the same date.
- 35 Luxembourg: Figure shown is *de jure*. *De facto* population amounted to 287,000 at the same date.
- 36 Netherlands: Figures for dates prior to 1950, exclude population in the villages of Elten and Tûddern, ceded by Germany in 1949 (population approximately 9,000 at time of transfer).
- 37 Norway: Figure shown is *de jure*. *De facto* population amounted to 3,214,000 at the same date.
- 38 Poland: No allowance has been made for large scale international migration following January 1, 1957, although recent reports indicate that at least three important types of migration are now taking place. These are: (1) the transfer of substantial numbers of Polish citizens from the U.S.S.R., (2) the movement of Jews to Israel (some of whom are transmigrants coming into Poland from the U.S.S.R.), and (3) the transfer of ethnic Germans from Poland. It should be noted, however, that these movements are to some extent compensatory. Available data indicate a net out-migration of about 46,000 during the first half of 1957. According to recent reports, some 70,000 additional persons will be repatriated to Poland during the second half of 1957. Inasmuch as these figures do not completely describe the magnitude of migration into and out of Poland for the year 1957, they have not been used in the preparation of the estimates for January 1, 1958 and 1959.
- 39 Poland: Figure shown is an official estimate of the population within the 1949 boundaries of Poland on January 1, 1939.
- 40 Portugal: Includes the Azores and Madeira Islands, the combined *de facto* population of which was 584,000 at the time of the 1950 census.
- 41 Portugal: Figure shown is *de facto*. *De jure* population amounted to 8,510,000 on the same date.
- 42 Spain: Includes the Canary Islands, the population of which was 793,000 in 1950.
- 43 Spain: Figure shown is *de facto*. *De jure* population amounted to 28,039,000 on the same date.
- 44 Switzerland: Figure shown is *de jure*. *De facto* population amounted to 4,723,000 on the same date.
- 45 United Kingdom: Includes United Kingdom armed forces abroad but excludes commonwealth and foreign forces in the United Kingdom.
- 46 United Kingdom: Excludes armed forces overseas.
- 47 Yugoslavia: Data for 1950 and later years include Koper and Buje which were part of the former Free Territory of Trieste incorporated into Yugoslavia in October 1954 (population estimated at 63,000, March 31, 1953).
- 48 Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico: Except for 1938, civilian population only. The 1938 estimate includes U. S. Armed Forces stationed in the area.
- 49 Honduras: Includes adjustment for underenumeration. Population actually enumerated at 1,369,000.
- 50 Panama: Excludes the Canal Zone.
- 51 United States: Figures shown represent population of Continental United States plus armed forces overseas. Armed forces include military personnel originating from United States territories outside the Continental United States.
- 52 United States: Figure shown is an official count of the population of Continental United States plus an estimate of armed forces overseas.
- 53 Argentina: Includes the population of the Antarctic sector of the Argentine Islands in the Atlantic, estimated at 3,000 in 1947.
- 54 Argentina: Includes an adjustment of one percent (159,000) for underenumeration.
- 55 Brazil: Excludes Indian jungle population, numbering 45,000 in 1950.
- 56 Brazil: Figure shown is *de facto*. *De jure* population amounted to 51,942,000 on the same date.
- 57 Chile: Includes an adjustment of 5.8 percent for underenumeration. The population was actually enumerated at 5,933,000.
- 58 Colombia: Figure from census of July 5, 1938.
- 59 Venezuela: Excludes Indian jungle population numbering 57,000 in 1950.
- 60 Australia: Excludes full-blooded aborigines, estimated to number 47,000 in 1944.
- 61 U.S.S.R.: Estimates and projections for 1950 and later years are consistent with the official population estimate of 200.2 million for April 1, 1956. See *Narodnoye Khozyaystvo SSSR (The National Economy of the U.S.S.R.)*, Moscow, 1956.
- 62 U.S.S.R.: Relates to 1923-1938 territory. The net territorial gain connected with the Second World War amounted to approximately 474,000 square miles; the population in the territory acquired amounted to 23 to 24 million in 1940.
- 63 U.S.S.R.: Figure shown relates to the present territory of the U.S.S.R. The July 1938 population of the 1923-1938 territory numbered approximately 168.5 million.

## METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS

General description.--The estimates and projections given in this report were prepared in accordance with two somewhat different methods. In most cases, a component projection method was employed, that is a method in which figures on births and immigrants are added to a base population figure and figures on deaths and emigrants are subtracted from that base. In practice, the base employed in a component projection is generally a census count, a figure taken from a population registration, or an official population estimate. When it was not feasible to use a component projection method, estimates and projections were prepared by geometric projection, that is on the assumption that population growth following the most recent census would continue at a constant rate equal to the average annual rate of change during the most recent intercensal period. This method was used for 13 areas<sup>2</sup> and also, in combination with a component projection method, in the preparation of the figures given for the Union of South Africa. In the latter country, a component projection technique was employed for all elements of the population except South African natives (Bantu), a population for which the component method could not be used because of the lack of suitable data.

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 components of population change. Accordingly, official postcensal population estimates for Mexico, Portugal, and Spain were not used because they proved to have been computed by mathematical extrapolation and were not consistent with the postcensal components of population change. In these cases the latest census was used as the base.

The base population for the U.S.S.R., however, is the official estimate of 200.2 million for April 1, 1956, which seems to have been compiled from a series of registers. The base population used for non-Jews in Israel is an official estimate for December 31, 1948 based on a partial enumeration at the time of the 1948 census and additional registrations carried out at the beginning of 1949. No census figure is

shown in the accompanying table, however, since all of the population was not counted at the same time.

The base population used for Hungary was an official estimate for April 1, 1957, less an adjustment of 20,000, the amount by which the United Nation's estimate of refugees leaving Hungary in late 1956 and early 1957 exceeded the number used to derive the official population estimate. The estimate incorporates an allowance for 2,700 killed during the uprising in October and November, 1956, a number which may be somewhat lower than the actual number.<sup>3</sup> No allowance was made for persons deported to the U.S.S.R. despite the fact that it is known that such deportations did occur. No authenticated figures on these deportees are extant,<sup>4</sup> and there is no information on the possible return of deportees up to this time nor on the number who might return by January 1, 1959.

Population change.--More than three-quarters of the countries covered in this report regularly publish numbers of births and deaths. Although migration statistics are less readily available, some data on migration have been published for a number of jurisdictions. Most of the estimates for January 1, 1950, 1955, and 1956 were based on officially reported numbers of births, deaths, and migrants but, the estimates for 1957 were for the most part based on extrapolated figures derived from data for earlier years.

In order to provide estimates of each component of population change in past years for which data 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 many cases the last two years for which migration data were available were not the same as those for which births and deaths were available.

A comparatively simple method of this type is considered adequate only for a relatively short period of time. When the projection period is extended for more than a few years, fluctuations in the trends of fertility, mortality, and migration may lead to serious error. For the short period of time covered in this report, however, this method should yield as reliable projections of population changes as any that might be obtained by more complex methods.

<sup>3</sup> Indian Prime Minister Nehru reported 25,000 killed, but this number appears too large. The actual number killed has not been ascertained.

<sup>4</sup> The United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Henry Cabot Lodge, refers to a minimum of 16,000 from Budapest. *The Washington Post and Times Herald*, November 20, 1956.

<sup>2</sup> Algeria, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, India, Pakistan, Panama, The Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, and Venezuela.

Of the countries for which estimates and projections were prepared by geometric extrapolation, India, Pakistan, and Turkey were treated in a special way. In the case of India and Pakistan, no account was taken of the migration between those two countries in determining the rates of change between the 1941 and 1951 censuses because a large part of this movement was a compensating interchange and because its size is not very accurately known. In the case of Turkey the rate of change between the 1950 and 1955 censuses was computed on the basis of the intercensal change less reported immigration from Bulgaria.

#### SPECIAL ASSUMPTIONS

Germany.--It was assumed that the number of migrants into the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin from the Soviet Zone and East Berlin during 1956, 1957, and 1958 would be 200,000 annually, including 180,000 allocated to the Federal Republic and 20,000 to West Berlin.

The net number of immigrants from the Soviet Zone and East Berlin as reported by the Federal Republic exceeds the corresponding number available from Soviet Zone sources by about 400,000 for the period 1951 to 1955. An examination of the methods of collecting migration statistics employed in the various jurisdictions suggests that the data collected by the Soviet Zone may be more reliable, but this cannot be stated with certainty. Consequently, no attempt was made to reconcile the discrepancies between the data for the various German jurisdictions.

Hungary.--It was assumed that the increase between April 1 and December 31, 1957 would be 60,000 and that during 1958 the increase would be about 100,000. (Prior to 1956 the population increased by an average of about 110,000 annually.)

U.S.S.R.--The estimates and projections for 1956-1959 are interpolated figures based on population projections by age and sex for 1955 and 1960. The basic assumptions underlying these projections are declining mortality and constant fertility. No allowance was made for international migration despite recent reports (most of which were available only after the completion of the projections) that a large number of Poles and Jews with Polish citizenship were being permitted to emigrate.

#### SOURCE OF BASIC DATA

Most of the data used in preparing these estimates and projections were taken from official reports for the respective countries. Comparisons were made between these statistics and data published by the Statistical Office of the United Nations, however, and where discrepancies were found, the more recently prepared figures were used. No attempt was made to reconcile

minor discrepancies in official data which had been published by the Statistical Office of a country.

Data on the volume of migration during recent years were not available for many countries. In a few of these cases it was possible to obtain migration data from population registers. For most cases, however, these data could not be obtained directly and official estimates of total population changes were accepted.

#### CREDIBILITY OF ESTIMATES

The 1956 edition of the United Nations Demographic Yearbook gives figures on the completeness of enumeration of censuses in 16 countries, and classifies data on births and deaths according to completeness of registration. Net underenumeration in censuses, according to this source, varied from 0.1 percent for Mainland China to 10 percent for Honduras,<sup>5</sup> with Yugoslavia reported as having overenumerated its population by 0.01 percent. Completeness of vital registration appears to have a much wider range, with some areas reporting only a small percentage of vital events and others having virtually complete registration.

The estimates and projections given in this report generally do not incorporate allowances for incomplete enumeration or incomplete registration of vital events. Adjusted figures which make allowance for incompleteness were used only when the country concerned had itself used adjusted data in the making of official population estimates. Thus, the figures given here for Argentina, Chile, and Honduras are based on adjusted census data, and the figures for the United States employ data on births adjusted for incomplete registration.

The estimates and projections presented 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. There is quite a strong probability that estimates derived from extrapolation of intercensal trends are likely to be too low in countries with rapidly falling death rates, and there are a number of countries which fit this description. The figures that were calculated by the component method and those based on more recent censuses are believed to be subject to the least error. Even relatively large errors in estimates of population change usually lead to comparatively small errors in total population.

<sup>5</sup>USCOMM--DC

<sup>5</sup> The official Honduran statistics indicate a somewhat smaller underenumeration.