

ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE REPORT

POPULATION OF THE COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

SELECTED YEARS, 1938-80

EIC SR5-S5

April 1965

DOCUMENT NO. 1
 NO CHANGE IN CLASS.
 DECLASSIFIED
 CLASS. CHANGED TO: TS S C
 NEXT REVIEW DATE:
 AUTHORITY: 70-2
 DATE: 18 Feb 82 REVIEWER: 009256

ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON POPULATION AND MANPOWER

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POPULATION OF THE COMMUNIST COUNTRIES
SELECTED YEARS, 1938-80

Introduction

This report presents estimates and projections of the populations of the Communist countries for selected years, 1938-80. These estimates and projections, which supersede those published in EIC SR5-S4, April 1964, CONFIDENTIAL, are basic statistics of the intelligence community as established formally through the Subcommittee on Population and Manpower of the Economic Intelligence Committee (EIC). The members of the Subcommittee include representatives of the Department of Commerce, the Department of Defense, the Department of Labor, the Department of State, and the Central Intelligence Agency. The respective member agencies, in some areas, may have different statistics to meet individual requirements, but these differences do not affect the validity of these community-established statistics for general usage.

Estimates and projections of the total population in each country for selected years, 1938-80, are shown in Tables 1 and 2.* The estimates for the USSR, Eastern Europe, Albania, and Yugoslavia are considered to be more reliable than those for Cuba, Mongolia, Communist China, North Korea, and North Vietnam. For the USSR, Eastern Europe, Albania, and Yugoslavia the estimates either were obtained directly from censuses, yearbooks, and statistical journals of the countries concerned and from publications of the United Nations or were derived from these materials. For Cuba, Mongolia, Communist China, North Korea, and North Vietnam, only fragmentary data are available, and the methods by which estimates for these countries were made are discussed in the Appendix. The population projections are based on assumptions that are stated in the Appendix.

The over-all classification of this report is CONFIDENTIAL, but the tables are UNCLASSIFIED.

* Pp. 3 and 7, respectively, below.

Table 1

Estimated and Projected Population of the Communist Countries on 1 January a/*
Selected Years, 1938-80

Country	Present Boundaries										Million Persons
	1938	1938	1945 b/	1950	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	
Total Communist countries	<u>795</u>	<u>798</u>	<u>818</u>	<u>856</u>	<u>940</u>	<u>959</u>	<u>980</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,022</u>	<u>1,043</u>	<u>1,060</u>
USSR	<u>167.0</u>	<u>186.6</u>	<u>175.0</u>	<u>178.5</u>	<u>194.4</u>	<u>197.9</u>	<u>201.4</u>	<u>204.9</u>	<u>208.7</u>	<u>212.3</u>	<u>216.1</u>
Eastern Europe	<u>110.6</u>	<u>93.9</u>	<u>89.0</u>	<u>88.0</u>	<u>92.5</u>	<u>93.4</u>	<u>94.0</u>	<u>94.7</u>	<u>95.6</u>	<u>96.4</u>	<u>97.1</u>
Bulgaria	6.2	6.6	6.9	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8
Czechoslovakia	15.3	14.4	14.2	12.3	13.0	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.6	13.6	13.6
East Germany	25.9	16.5	17.9	18.4	18.0	17.8	17.6	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.2
Hungary	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0
Poland	34.5	31.8	25.0	24.6	27.0	27.5	28.0	28.4	28.9	29.4	29.8
Rumania	19.6	15.5	15.7	16.2	17.2	17.5	17.7	17.9	18.1	18.3	18.5
Far East c/	<u>496</u>	<u>496</u>	<u>532</u>	<u>566</u>	<u>627</u>	<u>642</u>	<u>658</u>	<u>674</u>	<u>691</u>	<u>707</u>	<u>719</u>
Communist China	474	474	508	542	603	618	633	649	665	681	692
North Korea	8.8	8.8	9.2	9.6	8.8	9.1	9.5	9.8	10.1	10.4	10.8
North Vietnam	13.6	13.6	14.6	14.6	14.9	14.9	15.1	15.3	15.6	15.9	16.2
Other Communist countries	<u>21.4</u>	<u>21.9</u>	<u>22.2</u>	<u>23.7</u>	<u>25.7</u>	<u>26.0</u>	<u>26.4</u>	<u>26.8</u>	<u>27.1</u>	<u>27.5</u>	<u>27.8</u>
Albania	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
Cuba c/	4.4	4.4	5.0	5.5	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.7
Mongolia c/	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Yugoslavia	15.3	15.8	15.3	16.2	17.4	17.6	17.8	17.9	18.1	18.3	18.5
Total Communist countries	<u>795</u>	<u>798</u>	<u>818</u>	<u>856</u>	<u>940</u>	<u>959</u>	<u>980</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,022</u>	<u>1,043</u>	<u>1,060</u>

* Footnotes follow on p. 5.

Table 1

Estimated and Projected Population of the Communist Countries on 1 January a/
Selected Years, 1938-80
(Continued)

Country	Present Boundaries										Million Persons
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1975	
Total Communist countries	<u>1,076</u>	<u>1,093</u>	<u>1,114</u>	<u>1,135</u>	<u>1,157</u>	<u>1,178</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>1,223</u>	<u>1,245</u>	<u>1,370</u>	<u>1,533</u>
USSR	<u>219.8</u>	<u>223.1</u>	<u>226.3</u>	<u>229.3</u>	<u>232.3</u>	<u>235.1</u>	<u>237.8</u>	<u>240.5</u>	<u>243.2</u>	<u>257.2</u>	<u>282.6</u>
Eastern Europe	<u>97.6</u>	<u>98.3</u>	<u>99.2</u>	<u>99.9</u>	<u>100.7</u>	<u>101.4</u>	<u>102.1</u>	<u>103.0</u>	<u>103.6</u>	<u>107.9</u>	<u>113.3</u>
Bulgaria	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.9	9.2
Czechoslovakia	13.8	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.5	14.6	14.7	15.4	16.1
East Germany	17.1	17.1	17.2	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.4	17.5	17.5	17.8	18.1
Hungary	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.6
Poland	30.1	30.5	30.9	31.3	31.6	31.9	32.2	32.6	32.9	34.9	37.2
Rumania	18.6	18.7	18.9	19.0	19.2	19.3	19.4	19.6	19.7	20.4	21.1
Far East c/	<u>730</u>	<u>743</u>	<u>759</u>	<u>776</u>	<u>794</u>	<u>811</u>	<u>829</u>	<u>848</u>	<u>867</u>	<u>971</u>	<u>1,091</u>
Communist China	703	715	730	746	763	780	797	815	833	933	1,099
North Korea	11.1	11.5	11.8	12.1	12.5	12.8	13.2	13.5	13.9	16.0	18.3
North Vietnam	16.4	16.8	17.1	17.5	17.9	18.3	18.7	19.1	19.5	21.7	24.1
Other Communist countries	<u>28.2</u>	<u>28.5</u>	<u>29.0</u>	<u>29.4</u>	<u>29.8</u>	<u>30.2</u>	<u>30.8</u>	<u>31.2</u>	<u>31.5</u>	<u>34.2</u>	<u>37.1</u>
Albania	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.9
Cuba c/	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.7	8.5	9.4
Mongolia c/	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.6
Yugoslavia	18.7	19.0	19.2	19.4	19.6	19.8	20.1	20.3	20.5	21.8	23.2
Total Communist countries	<u>1,076</u>	<u>1,093</u>	<u>1,114</u>	<u>1,135</u>	<u>1,157</u>	<u>1,178</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>1,223</u>	<u>1,245</u>	<u>1,370</u>	<u>1,533</u>

a. For methodology, see the Appendix. Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals shown.

b. For 1945, estimates of the population of the USSR, Eastern Europe, Albania, and Yugoslavia for 1 January are the same as those for 1 July.

c. Estimates of the population of the Far East, Cuba, and Mongolia are believed to be less reliable than those of other Communist countries.

Table 2

Estimated and Projected Population of the Communist Countries on 1 July a/*
Selected Years, 1938-80

Country	Present Boundaries										Million Persons
	1938	1945 b/	1950	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	
Total Communist countries	<u>801</u>	<u>819</u>	<u>863</u>	<u>949</u>	<u>970</u>	<u>990</u>	<u>1,011</u>	<u>1,033</u>	<u>1,052</u>	<u>1,068</u>	
USSR	<u>168.7</u>	<u>175.0</u>	<u>180.1</u>	<u>196.1</u>	<u>199.6</u>	<u>203.1</u>	<u>206.8</u>	<u>210.5</u>	<u>214.2</u>	<u>217.9</u>	
Eastern Europe	<u>111.3</u>	<u>89.0</u>	<u>88.5</u>	<u>92.8</u>	<u>93.8</u>	<u>94.4</u>	<u>95.3</u>	<u>95.9</u>	<u>96.8</u>	<u>97.4</u>	
Bulgaria	6.2	6.9	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	
Czechoslovakia	15.3	14.2	12.4	13.1	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.7	13.8	
East Germany	26.1	17.9	18.4	17.9	17.7	17.5	17.4	17.3	17.2	17.1	
Hungary	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	
Poland	34.7	25.0	24.8	27.2	27.7	28.2	28.7	29.1	29.6	29.9	
Rumania	19.8	15.7	16.3	17.3	17.6	17.8	18.1	18.2	18.4	18.4	
Far East c/	<u>499</u>	<u>533</u>	<u>571</u>	<u>634</u>	<u>650</u>	<u>666</u>	<u>682</u>	<u>699</u>	<u>713</u>	<u>725</u>	
Communist China	476	510	547	611	626	641	657	673	686	698	
North Korea	8.9	9.2	9.2	8.9	9.3	9.6	9.9	10.3	10.6	11.0	
North Vietnam	13.7	14.2	14.7	14.9	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.7	16.0	16.3	
Other Communist countries	<u>21.5</u>	<u>22.2</u>	<u>23.8</u>	<u>25.8</u>	<u>26.3</u>	<u>26.7</u>	<u>26.9</u>	<u>27.4</u>	<u>27.7</u>	<u>28.1</u>	
Albania	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	
Cuba c/	4.4	5.0	5.5	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.8	
Mongolia c/	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	
Yugoslavia	15.4	15.3	16.3	17.5	17.7	17.9	18.0	18.2	18.4	18.6	
Total Communist countries	<u>801</u>	<u>819</u>	<u>863</u>	<u>949</u>	<u>970</u>	<u>990</u>	<u>1,011</u>	<u>1,033</u>	<u>1,052</u>	<u>1,068</u>	

* Footnotes follow on p. 9.

Table 2

Estimated and Projected Population of the Communist Countries on 1 July a/
Selected Years, 1938-80
(Continued)

Country	Present Boundaries											Million Persons
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1975	1980	
Total Communist countries	1,085	1,103	1,125	1,146	1,167	1,189	1,212	1,234	1,258	1,384	1,509	1,509
USSR	221.4	224.7	227.8	230.8	233.7	236.5	239.2	241.9	244.6	258.7	274.2	274.2
Eastern Europe	98.1	98.9	99.6	100.5	101.1	101.8	102.4	103.3	104.1	108.3	113.8	113.8
Bulgaria	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.9	9.2	9.2
Czechoslovakia	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.7	14.8	15.5	16.2	16.2
East Germany	17.1	17.2	17.2	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.4	17.5	17.5	17.8	18.2	18.2
Hungary	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.6
Poland	30.3	30.7	31.1	31.5	31.8	32.1	32.4	32.7	33.1	35.1	37.4	37.4
Romania	18.7	18.8	19.0	19.1	19.2	19.4	19.5	19.6	19.8	20.5	21.2	21.2
Far East c/	737	751	768	785	802	820	839	857	877	982	1,114	1,114
Communist China	709	723	738	755	772	789	806	824	843	944	1,001	1,001
North Korea	11.3	11.6	12.0	12.3	12.6	13.0	13.4	13.7	14.1	16.2	16.6	16.6
North Vietnam	16.6	16.9	17.3	17.7	18.1	18.5	18.9	19.3	19.8	22.0	22.0	22.0
Other Communist countries	28.3	28.8	29.2	29.6	30.0	30.5	30.9	31.4	32.0	34.5	37.6	37.6
Albania	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.5	3.0	3.0
Cuba c/	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.8	8.6	9.5	9.5
Mongolia c/	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.7
Yugoslavia	18.8	19.1	19.3	19.5	19.7	19.9	20.2	20.4	20.7	22.0	23.4	23.4
Total Communist countries	1,085	1,103	1,125	1,146	1,167	1,189	1,212	1,234	1,258	1,384	1,509	1,509

a. For methodology, see the Appendix. Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals shown.

b. For 1945, estimates of the population of the USSR, Eastern Europe, Albania, and Yugoslavia for 1 July are the same as those for 1 January.

c. Estimates of the population of the Far East, Cuba, and Mongolia are believed to be less reliable than those of other Communist countries.

APPENDIX

METHODOLOGY

The following notes give separately the sources, methods, and assumptions on which are based the population estimates and projections for each of the Communist countries. All relevant official data -- that is, data released by the respective governments -- were considered and evaluated in making these estimates. For Eastern Europe, Albania, and Yugoslavia the figures for 1938-64 (except for 1945, for which see below) are official estimates, official estimates adjusted to 1 January and 1 July of each year, or official estimates adjusted to accord with recent censuses.

For the USSR the estimates for 1950-62 are consistent with the 1959 census and with official data on births and deaths for the period. Those for 1963 are consistent with provisional birth and death rates for 1963, but later data (consisting of the absolute number of births and a death rate) imply a natural increase of about 0.1 million lower than the provisional data. No information relating to births during 1964 has been published, but a death rate of 7.2 per 1,000 population is available. The estimates shown here assume a death rate of 7.1 per 1,000 population for 1964.

For the Far East, Mongolia, and Cuba, official data are seldom available in sufficient quantity or detail to permit intensive analysis, and those that have been released often manifest unaccountable internal inconsistencies. In the case of Communist China, for example, the population figures officially reported for 1949-58 are inconsistent with birth and death rates also reported for these years and with age and sex data from the 1953 census. The estimates and projections for China are based on the total population reported in the 1953 census and on rates of increase that are consistent with China's imperfectly known demographic history. Official data for North Vietnam and North Korea are of even more uncertain reliability. An allowance of as much as plus or minus 10 percent error in the estimates for these three countries would certainly not be excessive.

For the USSR, Eastern Europe, Albania, and Yugoslavia the estimates for 1945 are less reliable than those for other years because birth and death rates for the war years and early postwar years have not been reported and because reliable data on migration during these years are not available.

USSR

1938, prewar and present boundaries; 1950; and 1955-59: Based on Tsentral'noye Statisticheskoye Upravleniye pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR, Vestnik statistiki (Statistical Herald), No. 11, 1963, p. 93.

1945: Estimated.

1960-63: Derived by adding the reported natural increase to the population estimate for 1 January 1959. No allowance was made for migration. The figures shown are the same as the official estimates, rounded to the nearest 0.1 million, for 1 January 1960, 1961, and 1963. They differ by 0.1 million or 0.2 million from the following official estimates:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Population (Million Persons)</u>
1 July 1960	214.4
1 July 1961	218.0
1 January 1962	219.7
1 July 1962	221.5
1 July 1963	224.8

The official estimates imply an unexplained residual of -34,000 for 1960, +15,000 for 1961, and +85,000 for 1962 -- a net residual of +66,000 for the 3-year period. Although some former Polish citizens reportedly were repatriated to Poland and some Kazakhs reportedly entered the USSR from China during this period, the residuals could not be specifically ascribed to migration as opposed to errors in the population registers on which the estimates were based.

1964: Estimate based on the assumption that the level of fertility established for 1963 would remain in effect during 1964 and that mortality would decline from its 1963 level. Official estimates of 226.3 million for 1 January 1964 and of 227.8 million for 1 July 1964, which are the same as the estimates shown in Tables 1 and 2, respectively, are given in Tsentral'noye Statisticheskoye Upravleniye pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR, Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR v 1963 godu, statisticheskiiy yezhegodnik (The National Economy of the USSR in 1963, A Statistical Yearbook), Moscow, 1965, p. 8.

1965-80: Projection based on the assumption that mortality will decline, that fertility will remain constant at a level close to that for 1963 (gross reproduction rate = 125), and that there will be no migration. The figures shown are based on the acceptance of the official Soviet life tables and are designated as Series B projections in

US Bureau of the Census, Projections of the Population of the USSR, by Age and Sex: 1964-85, by James W. Brackett, International Population Reports, Series P-91, No. 13, 1964.

Eastern Europe

Bulgaria

1938, prewar boundaries; 1945; 1950; and 1955-62: Tsentralno Statistichesko Upravleniye pri Ministerskiya Suvet, Statisticheski godishnik na Narodna Republika Bulgariya, 1963 (Statistical Yearbook of the Bulgarian Peoples Republic, 1963), Sofia, 1963, p. 18.

1938, present boundaries: US Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates and Projections for Selected Countries, 1960 to 1963, International Population Reports, Series P-91, No. 12, 25 April 1962.

1963: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, February 1965.

1964: Estimate based on the assumption that the level of fertility established for 1963 would remain in effect during 1964 and that mortality would decline from its 1963 level.

1965-80: Projection based on the assumption that mortality will decline, that fertility will remain constant at the 1964 level (gross reproduction rate = 107), and that there will be no migration.

Czechoslovakia

1938, prewar boundaries: Publication No. 74 of the Social Institute of the Czechoslovak Republic, Twenty Years of Social Welfare in the Czechoslovak Republic, 1938, p. 9.

1938, present boundaries; 1945; 1950; and 1955-59: Ustredni Komise Lidove Kontroly a Statistiky, Statisticka rocenka Ceskoslovenske Socialisticke Republiky, 1961 (Statistical Yearbook of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, 1961), Prague, 1961, p. 78. The figures for 1950-59 were adjusted to accord with the results of the 1961 census.

1960-63: Ustredni Komise Lidove Kontroly a Statistiky, Statisticka rocenka Ceskoslovenske Socialisticke Republiky, 1964 (Statistical Yearbook of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, 1964), Prague, 1964, p. 83.

1964: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, February 1965.

1965-80: Projection based on the assumption that mortality will decline, that fertility will remain constant at the 1964 level (gross reproduction rate = 122), and that there will be no migration.

East Germany

1938, prewar boundaries: This figure represents the population of the present territory of East Germany plus the former German territory now under Polish and Soviet administration. The number, shown solely for convenience, was derived by subtracting the 1938 population of the area that is now West Germany plus West Berlin from the 1938 population of prewar Germany.

1938, present boundaries; 1950; and 1955-64: Staatliche Zentralverwaltung fuer Statistik, Statistisches Jahrbuch der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik, 1964 (Statistical Yearbook of the German Democratic Republic, 1964), Berlin, 1964, pp. 498 and 506.

1945: Estimated on the basis of a population of 18,056,600 reported for midyear 1946 (ibid., p. 506), on reported births and deaths in 1946, and on an adjustment for unrecorded migration from Poland.

1965-80: Projection based on the assumption that mortality will decline, that fertility will remain constant at the 1964 level (gross reproduction rate = 122), and that there will be no migration.

Hungary

1938, prewar and present boundaries: 1950; and 1955-63: Kozponti Statisztikai Hivatal, Statisztikai evkonyv, 1962 (Statistical Yearbook, 1962), Budapest, 1963, p. 3.

1945: US Bureau of the Census, The Population of Hungary, by Jacob S. Siegel, International Population Statistics Reports, P-90, No. 9, 1958, Table 6. This is not an official figure; it represents an adjustment to account for postwar migrations more carefully than do the official data.

1964: Kozponti Statisztikai Hivatal, Statisztikai havi kozlemenyek (Monthly Bulletin of Statistics), No. 10, 1964, p. 7.

1965-80: Projection based on the assumption that mortality will decline, that fertility will remain constant at the 1965 level (gross reproduction rate = 88), and that there will be no migration.

Poland

1938, prewar boundaries: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, January 1958.

1938, present boundaries: Based on an officially reported population of 32.1 million for 1 January 1939 and on a rate of natural increase of 10.7 persons per 1,000 population reported for 1938.

1945: Estimated. It is not known precisely what population movements occurred in Poland between 1945 and the date of the census in February 1946. The population enumerated in 1946 was 23.9 million. The Statistical Yearbook of Poland, 1947 (pp. 28-30) gives some data on the movement of population from the west into Poland and between Poland and areas of the USSR. Data on the transfer of Germans from Poland, on the other hand, begin only in 1946. If only the data that are available are used, the estimate of Poland's midyear 1945 population would be approximately 23 million. This figure should be adjusted, however, to account for the probable number of Germans who left Poland between 1 July 1945 and February 1946 -- a number estimated at about 2 million persons. The figure of 25.0 million used here reflects that adjustment.

1950 and 1955-62: Główny Urząd Statystyczny, Maly rocznik statystyczny, 1963 (Concise Statistical Yearbook, 1963), Warsaw, 1963, p. 8. The figures for 1955-60 were adjusted to accord with the results of the 1960 census.

1963 and 1964: Główny Urząd Statystyczny, Biuletyn statystyczny (Statistical Bulletin), No. 9, 1964, p. 6.

1965-80: Projection based on the assumption that mortality will decline, that fertility will remain at the 1964 level (gross reproduction rate = 124), and that there will be no migration.

Rumania

1938, prewar boundaries: Institutul Centrala de Statistica, Communicari statistice (Statistical Reports), No. 18, 15 August 1947, p. 7.

1938, present boundaries; 1945; 1950; and 1955-63: Directia Centrala de Statistica, Anuarul statistic al R.P.R., 1964 (Statistical Yearbook of the Rumanian Peoples Republic, 1964), Bucharest, 1964, p. 94.

1964: Based on birth and death rates reported in Directia Centrala de Statistica, Buletin statistic trimestrial (Quarterly Statistical Bulletin), No. 2, 1964, p. 5, and on the reported population for mid-1963.

1965-80: Projection based on the assumption that mortality will decline, that fertility will remain constant at the 1964 level (gross reproduction rate = 96), and that there will be no migration.

Far East

Communist China

1938, prewar and present boundaries; 1945; 1950; and 1955-58: Estimated, with the population total from the census of 30 June 1953 as the base. The 1938, 1945, and 1950 figures were estimated on the basis of the following assumed annual average vital rates per 1,000 population:

<u>Period</u>	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>	<u>Natural Increase Rate</u>
1938-48	42.5	32.5	10.0
1948-53	45.1	26.0	19.1

To estimate the 1953-58 figures, two substitutions for official data were made: (1) because of inconsistencies between the age-sex structure reported from the census of 1953 and the probable previous demographic history of China, a revised age-sex structure as of 1953 was substituted; and (2) because of inconsistencies between the official birth and death rates and the official population totals reported for the period 1953-58, an assumed series of annual increase rates rising to 2.50 percent by 1958 was substituted. The equivalent assumed vital rates per 1,000 population, which allow for falling mortality and the effects of age composition on the birth rate in spite of constant age-specific fertility rates, are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>	<u>Natural Increase Rate</u>
1953	45.0	22.4	22.6
1954	44.8	21.3	23.5
1955	44.6	20.5	24.1
1956	44.3	19.9	24.4
1957	44.0	19.4	24.6
1958	43.5	18.8	24.7

1959-64: Projection based on the assumption that the annual increase rate fell to 1.50 percent in 1961, mainly as a result of higher mortality caused by the acute food shortages in many areas after 1958, and that it then rose to 2.25 percent by 1964 as a result of subsequent improvement in the agricultural situation. The equivalent assumed vital rates per 1,000 population are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>	<u>Natural Increase Rate</u>
1959	43.3	20.5	22.8
1960	43.1	25.8	17.3
1961	43.0	28.2	14.8
1962	43.0	25.8	17.2
1963	42.9	22.2	20.7
1964	42.8	20.6	22.2

1965-80: Projection based on the assumption that age-specific fertility and mortality will remain at the levels reached in 1964 and that there will be no significant migration. These assumptions are arbitrary and do not involve specific conclusions about the future course of demographic and economic development.

North Korea

1938, prewar and present boundaries: Estimated. Based on the censuses of 1935 and 1940.

1945: Estimated. Interpolated between the figure of 9,170,000 from the census of 1 October 1944 and an official figure of 9,257,000 as of 1 January 1947 reported in Central Statistical Board, Statistical Returns of the National Economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Foreign Languages Publishing House, Pyongyang, 1961.

1950 and 1955-61: Reported and estimated. Based on the following official figures from the source given above:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Population</u>
1 January 1950	9,622,000
1 December 1953	8,491,000
1 September 1956	9,359,000
1 December 1959	10,392,000
1 January 1961	10,789,000

Interpolations between these figures allow for (1) substantial net out-migration during the years 1949-53, sufficient to exceed the assumed natural increase for these years, and (2) rising natural increase rates and a net in-migration of from 25,000 to 150,000 persons for various years, 1954-61.

1962-80: Projections based on the assumptions (1) that a rising trend of natural increase levels off at 27.5 per 1,000 population by 1962 and will remain constant thereafter, and (2) that migration ceases

to be a significant factor after 1962. The assumption of a constant rate of increase after 1962 is arbitrary and does not involve a commitment to specific future trends in demographic or economic development.

North Vietnam

1938, prewar and present boundaries; 1945; 1950; and 1955-59: Estimated. Backward projection from the 1960 census total based on (1) the following schedule of assumed natural increase rates per 1,000 population:

<u>Period</u>	<u>Natural Increase Rate</u>
1935-39	12.5
1940-44	15.0
1945-49	15.0
1950-54	12.5
1955-60	17.5

and on (2) an assumed loss of 1,500,000 persons during the famine of 1944-45, a military loss of about 200,000 males during 1939-54, a net out-migration of 900,000 during 1954-55, and the execution of 100,000 landlords during 1955-56.

1960: Estimated on the basis of the census figure of 15,916,955 as of 1 March 1960.

1961-65: Projection based on the following assumed birth, death, and natural increase rates per 1,000 population:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>	<u>Natural Increase Rate</u>
1960	42.5	25.0	17.5
1961	42.5	24.6	17.9
1962	42.5	23.3	19.2
1963	42.5	21.7	20.8
1964	42.5	20.4	22.1
1965	42.5	20.0	22.5

1966-80: Projection based on the assumption that age-specific fertility and mortality will remain at the levels reached in 1965 and that there will be no significant migration. These assumptions are arbitrary and do not involve specific conclusions about the future course of demographic and economic development.

Other Communist Countries

Albania

1938, prewar and present boundaries; 1945; 1950; and 1955-62: Drejtoria e Statistikes, Anuari statistikor i R.P. Sh., 1963 (Statistical Yearbook of the Albanian Peoples Republic, 1963), Tirana, 1964, p. 61.

1963: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, February 1965.

1964: British Broadcasting Corporation, Summary of World Broadcasts, Part II: Eastern Europe, No. EE/1735/B/6, 15 December 1964.

1965-80: Projection based on the assumption that mortality will decline, that fertility will remain constant at the 1964 level (gross reproduction rate = 303), and that there will be no migration.

Cuba

1938, prewar and present boundaries; 1945; 1950; and 1955-58: United Nations, Demographic Yearbook, 1960, New York, 1960.

1959-80: Although total population figures through midyear 1964 have been published by the United Nations, they were not accepted, because they imply no emigration. Instead, the population since 1959 was based on a projection in which it was assumed that mortality will remain constant, that fertility will remain constant (gross reproduction rate = 200), and that migration will be negligible after 1962. Net out-migration for the period 1959-62 was assumed to be 75,000 annually.

The birth and death rates in the mid-1950's were estimated as 33 and 13 per 1,000 population, respectively (Consejo Nacional de Economia, Estimados de la poblacion de Cuba para Enero 28 de 1959 [Estimates of the Population of Cuba for 28 January 1959], Havana, 1959). A gross reproduction rate of 200 was established as consistent with this birth rate. The age-specific and sex-specific mortality rates from the Life Tables for Negroes in the United States, 1939-41, established as consistent with a death rate of 13 per 1,000 population, were assumed to hold for Cuba.

The assumption that emigration was 75,000 annually for the period 1959-62 is based, in part, on information from the US Immigration and Naturalization Service that about 1,300 to 1,400 Cubans came to the US each week. The number going to other countries is unknown. Regular airline flights between Cuba and the US were stopped at the time of the Cuban crisis in October 1962 and have not been resumed. Emigration from Cuba since that time has been sporadic, according to the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Mongolia

1938, prewar and present boundaries; 1955; and 1957-60: Figures as of 1 January of these years given in State Central Statistical Board, National Economy of the Mongolian People's Republic for 40 Years: Collection of Statistics, Ulan Bator, 1961, p. 39.

1945 and 1950: Estimated. Interpolated between the census figure of 759,200 as of 15 October 1944 and the figures of 759,500 as of 1 January 1947 and 787,800 as of 1 January 1952, from the source given above.

1956: Estimated. Interpolated between the figure of 831,000 as of 1 January 1955 and the census figure of 845,500 as of 5 February 1956, both from the source given above.

1961-63: Estimated. Interpolated between the figure of 936,900 as of 1 January 1960 and the preliminary census figure of 1,018,800 as of 5 January 1963 (the latter figure is from Unen [Truth], Ulan Bator, 20 January 1963).

1964-80: Projection based on the same average annual rate of increase as obtained by interpolation between the official figure for 1 January 1960 and the census figure for 5 January 1963, or about 28 per 1,000 population. The assumption of a constant rate of population increase is employed in view of the fact that available official figures on total population and vital rates are not in agreement and cannot be rationalized with the limited information published thus far.

Yugoslavia

1938, prewar boundaries; 1950; and 1955-63: Savezni Zavod za Statistiku, Statisticki godisnjak FNRJ, 1964 (Statistical Yearbook of the Federal Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia, 1964), Belgrade, 1964, pp. 82 and 83.

1938, present boundaries: US Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates and Projections for Selected Countries: 1960 to 1963, International Population Reports, Series P-91, No. 12, 25 April 1962.

1945: Estimated.

1964: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, February 1965.

1965-80: Projection based on the assumption that mortality will decline, that fertility will remain constant at the 1964 level (gross reproduction rate = 129), and that there will be no migration.

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