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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

ADHERENCE OF NATIONAL CENSUSES TO INTERNATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

by

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The Goal of International Comparability

The common element, and one of the few common elements among the nations of the world, is that nations are made up of people. No one should be surprised that the statistical interests of nations, almost universally and from the beginning of official statistical activity, have been concerned with the statistics of people - their number and distribution, their births, their deaths. Consequently, demographic statistics were among the first for which nations by various forms of international co-operation and co-ordination began to agree on commonly accepted definitions and classifications. Various international statistical conferences in the last half of the 19th century considered the problems of international comparability of census data, and at the first session of the International Statistical Institute held in Rome 67 years ago, detailed proposals were made covering standard items to be enumerated, uniform classifications and even model table forms. By 1897, these ideas had taken the form of a proposal for a "world census" to be taken in 1900 conforming to certain minimum recommendations.

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Since those early dates, numerous organizations and individuals have made contributions to the promotion of co-operative international plans for national population censuses, and statistical literature is replete with proposals and recommendations for internationally sponsored lists of items, definitions, classifications and tabulations. It requires no detailed demonstration that these continuing efforts to improve the comparability of national census statistics have been effective, and that decade after decade, the demographer and economist has at his disposal an increasingly satisfactory body of data with which to work. Nevertheless, this gradual progress should not lead us to the rash expectation that we have now entered the era when complete and comparable data will be available for all the peoples of the world for all their detailed demographic, economic and social characteristics.

Over the past century there has been a steady growth in national census activity; a concentration of census enumerations in years ending in zero and one, and an increasing similarity in the items covered. However, the proposal for simultaneous national censuses, which, taken together, would comprise what might be called a "world census", has not been achieved. The feasibility, and even the desirability of such a world census is certainly open to question.

In reality, the goal of complete formal international comparability in census statistics, to be achieved through standard international recommendations, is probably a false goal, or at least an oversimplification of what can be accomplished. If there were universal agreement on a definite set of census items, together with uniform definitions, uniform enumeration and editing instructions, standard classifications and tabulations, and if every country adhered literally to these standards, the resulting statistical tabulations would still be far from having uniform meaning for every country.

For a few simple biological items there are no important conceptual difficulties. The number of people and their distribution by age and sex are items which theoretically could be made comparable for all areas by establishing uniformity of definition and equal quality of results. But items, such as, marital condition, relation to head of household, ethnic nationality, educational or economic status are characteristics intrinsically related to the social and economic organization of each country. A standard international definition for such characteristics can achieve comparable statistics only to the extent that the social and economic features of the country are similar. In two dissimilar countries, it may be that greater comparability of meaning for a census item can be obtained if the census question is asked in distinctly different ways.

International recommendations should provide for this necessary and desired national flexibility, and the appraisal of the extent of adherence of national censuses to international recommendations cannot be made in a literal and narrow sense. Literal adherence, with a resulting exact comparability can only be approached asymptotically as countries evolve toward similar economic and social patterns.

For these same reasons, satisfactory comparability can be reached more quickly on a regional rather than a world basis. The early efforts of the International Statistical Institute, referred to above, resulted primarily in increased comparability of European censuses, and the recent successful work of the Inter American Statistical Institute has made rapid progress in standardizing the censuses of the American nations. Similar forward strides could be made in Africa, the Middle East and in Asia.

In addition, consideration of country adherence to international standards should give due weight to the point that population censuses, however great their international value might be, are primarily taken by countries for their own national

purposes. The first consideration is that the census should include the items of greatest value to the country - phrased in a way to elicit data of maximum use to that country. International comparability is, and should be, the secondary consideration.

The United Nations Programme of Census Recommendations

Defined by such considerations, the United Nations programme in the census field has not given emphasis to the formulation of a rigid and dogmatic internationally recommended lists of items, definitions and classifications. Rather, the programme has had more flexible objective implemented by: (a) urging as many countries as possible to take censuses in or around 1950 - censuses designed primarily for national needs but with consideration of the value of international comparability, (b) assisting countries in designing and executing their censuses by a vigorous programme of assistance based primarily upon the exchange of technical information of census methods and (c) by formulating a flexible list of recommended topics indicating general fields to be investigated rather than specific questions to be asked.

Growth of the World Census Activity

While much of the attention of international agencies has been directed to the problem of increasing the comparability of census data, the main focus in recent years has been on the point that each country should, as a minimum, take and complete some type of population enumeration.

Although, the ideal proposal of simultaneous national censuses collectively, a "world census," has not been achieved, country adherence to this international recommendation, as indicated by the rapid increase of national census activity, is evident.

The extent of this growth in census activity over the past century is indicated by the fact that around 1860 and 1870 only about 200 million persons were covered by census enumerations in each ten-year period; in the ten-year period starting 1880,

the total had increased to over 500 million, and by 1900 to approximately 800 million. The increase continued until the total number of persons enumerated in the decade around 1930 was 1,200 million, around 1940 some 1,300 million and around 1950 over 1,900 million.^{1/}

The above figures on the total number of persons enumerated are simply affected by whether or not a few of the countries with large populations had taken censuses at various periods. A more stable indication of progress can be seen from the table below, which gives the number of separate sovereign countries in each continent which have taken censuses in each 10-year period from 1855 to 1954. The total of such countries for the world is shown graphically in the chart on page 6.

Number of Sovereign Countries taking a Population Census: Each 10-year period from 1855 to 1954.

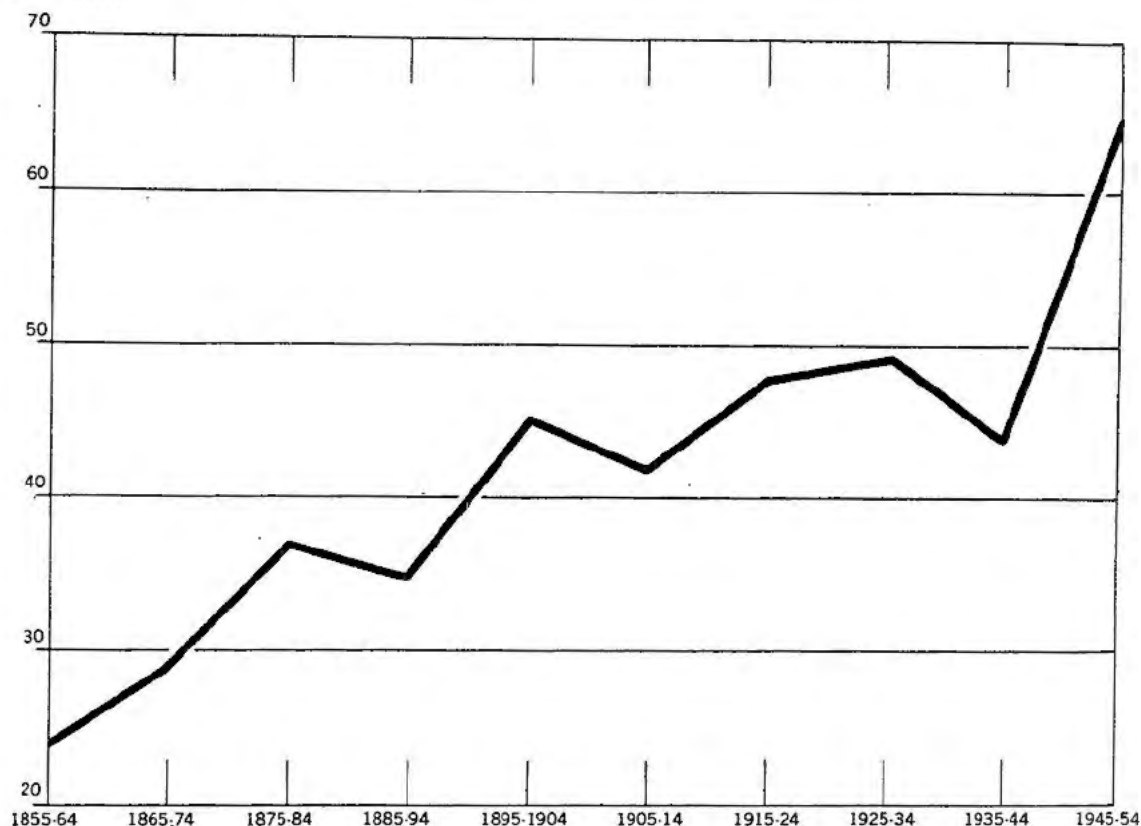
Time Periods	Total	Africa	N. America	S. America	Asia and Oceania	Europe
1855-64	24	0	4	2	1	17
1865-74	29	0	2	5	3	19
1875-84	37	1	5	4	6	21
1885-94	35	0	6	3	6	20
1895-1904	44	2	7	5	7	23
1905-14	42	2	7	4	6	23
1915-24	48	2	9	4	11	22
1925-34	49	2	8	2	10	27
1935-44	44	3	9	6	9	17
1945-54	65	2	12	8	15	28

The number of such national censuses has increased fairly regularly from 24 in the period 1855-64 to 65 in 1945-54 - a figure which exceeds by more than one-third the highest previous figure for this 100-year period.

^{1/} This last figure of 1,900 million assumes that the reported 1953 enumeration of China will be completed. Otherwise, the total for the decade around 1950 total will be approximately 1,445 million.

NUMBER OF SOVEREIGN COUNTRIES TAKING POPULATION CENSUS
IN EACH 10-YEAR PERIOD FROM 1855 TO 1954

NUMBER OF COUNTRIES
TAKING CENSUS



It may be noted that the period around 1940 was an unusually low period of census activity. The number of separate national censuses and the proportion of the world's population enumerated around 1940 would undoubtedly have been higher but for the advent of World War II, which eliminated a number of the censuses in Europe and other parts of the world which otherwise might have been taken in 1940 and 1941. In addition to reducing national census activity in 1940 and 1941, the war also had the effect of reducing the concentration of censuses in the following usual census years of 1950 and 1951. This was due to the fact that, after the war, many countries felt the need of current information on the distribution and

characteristics of their populations and, accordingly, took censuses in 1946 and 1947 rather than waiting until 1950. This group of countries included among others, Bulgaria (1946), France (1946), Argentina (1947), Australia (1947), Belgium (1947), Egypt (1947), Netherlands (1947) and Thailand (1947).

Since national censuses are usually taken at 10-year intervals, any census data not more than 10 years old can be considered as "current" information. Therefore, while these early post-war censuses did have the effect of dispersing census activity over a broader span of years than otherwise would have been expected, they do not have the effect of reducing the total amount of relatively up-to-date demographic information available at this time for international use.

It is evident that a tremendous statistical task has been accomplished by the countries of the world. Taken collectively, the censuses since 1945 more nearly approach a "world census" than at any other similar time period in the history of the world. In pointing out this gratifying increasing adherence of countries to the international recommendation that national censuses be taken, there can be no attempt to claim that the censuses have been taken primarily as a result of the interest and efforts of international agencies. Many forces, especially the sharpening recognition by governments of the value and need for various forms of statistics for the social and economic welfare of their people, have contributed to this success. Demographic statistics have shared in the truly remarkable progress of various forms of statistics in all parts of the world.

Geographic Distribution of Censuses Since 1945

The world map given on pages 18 and 19 illustrates the geographic scope of national census activity since 1945. All of Europe west of the U.S.S.R. has had a post-war enumeration. The same is true of the whole of the western hemisphere, with the exception of Peru, which took a census in 1940, Jamaica which had a census in 1943, and Uruguay which has not taken a national census since 1908. It is seen

that many areas in Africa and most of the major countries in South East Asia and Oceania have also had post-war enumerations. Most countries of the Middle East, the U.S.S.R. and Indonesia remain the major areas of the world for which post-war censuses have not been reported.

The mainland of China represents a special case. Unofficial reports indicate a complete registration-type census was taken as of 30 June 1953. This census included only 5 items namely, relation to head of household, sex, age, citizenship and place of residence. If successfully completed, this enumeration or registration will give the first modern count of one-fifth of the world's peoples. To date, however, no provisional total has been reported nor is there any reliable information as to the present stage of the registration or compilation.

The dates of the post-war censuses and the reported census totals are given for each area of the world in Table C on pages 20, 21 and 22. As presented in this table, the world can be considered to consist of some 212 sovereign countries, trust territories, and non-self-governing areas, and to have an approximate total population of 2,460 million. Of the total, 54 areas, with an estimated population of 1,015 million, or 41 per cent of the world total, have not been enumerated since 1945. The remaining 157 areas, (excluding consideration of the mainland of China), with an aggregate population of 1,445 million, or 59 per cent of the world, have been included in the post-war census programmes.

Country Acceptance of International Recommendations

A complete appraisal of the degree of country adherence to international recommendations cannot be made at this time. The general purpose of international recommendations is to increase comparability on items of major interest, and the appraisal of the effectiveness of these recommendations required an appraisal of the degree, and in what way, international comparability of the tabulated results has been improved. Such an appraisal will require many years of detailed study covering not only the

question of whether countries included a specific recommended item on their schedule, but how that item was defined, what detailed instructions were given to the enumerators, the procedures for editing, coding and classifying the information, the type of tabulations, including the number and character of the cross tabulations, and finally, evaluation of the comparative completeness and accuracy of the census information.

Nevertheless, a preliminary comparison can be made of items included in recent census enumerations with the subjects internationally recommended. For this purpose, only the 41 countries which have taken a census in 1950-53 are of interest since it was just prior to this period that the United Nations Statistical Commission and the Population Commission formulated various recommendations regarding items to be included in national censuses. The United Nations recommendations and suggestions are not formulated in a simple concise set of points. Some items were definitely recommended for inclusion, other items were given in the form of alternate types of questions, other topics were suggested as optional, other types of items listed only for consideration of countries. Table B on page 17 gives a listing of the major items included in the population schedules of 41 countries which have taken a census since the United Nations recommendations were formulated. An analysis of this table will give a preliminary and summary view of the character and scope of recent national census enquires which can be compared with internationally proposed subjects.

The specific recommendations proposed by the United Nations Population Commission listed the following 12 items as subjects to be covered:

1. Total population
2. Sex
3. Age
4. Marital status
5. Place of birth
6. Citizenship (legal nationality)
7. Mother tongue
8. Educational characteristics
9. Fertility data

10. Economic characteristics
 - (a) Total economically active and inactive population
 - (b) Occupation, industry and industrial status
 - (c) Population dependent on various types of economic activities
 - (d) Agricultural population
11. Urban and rural population
12. Households (including relationship to household head)

In addition, the Commission proposed the following items for "optional inclusion in 1950 censuses of population":

1. Educational level attained
2. School attendance
3. Number of children born
4. Duration of marriage
5. Previous place of residence
6. Housing

With the exception of housing items, which are not considered in this paper, the combinations of schedule items used on each country schedule and their relation to the United Nations recommended and optional lists may be seen in Table B.

A more summary analysis, omitting consideration of individual countries or combinations of items, can be made from Table A on page 11. This table lists each major census subject and indicates the number of countries including the item in their census. For convenience in comparison, the figures of frequency are separated into three columns, one column giving the frequencies for those items recommended, another column giving the frequencies for optional items, and a third column giving the frequencies for other items.

A few general conclusions can be derived from a study of Table A.

1. In the first place, it should be noted that some of the subjects recommended by the United Nations are based directly on a specific schedule item. Others result from a special form of tabulation. Since many of the tabulation programmes for 1950-53 censuses are not yet complete, no appraisal can be made at this time of subjects depending upon the form of tabulation. The items, (a) population dependent

TABLE A

Recommended, optional and other census subjects by number of countries including subject in census: 41 censuses taken in 1950-53

Census Subject	Number of countries including:		
	Recommended subjects	Optional subjects	Other subjects
<u>Civil data</u>			
Total population	41	.	.
Sex	41	.	.
Age	41	.	.
Marital status	40	.	.
Place of birth	38	.	.
Citizenship	37	.	.
<u>Economic characteristics</u>			
Active or inactive	40	.	.
Occupation	40	.	.
Industry	40	.	.
Status	40	.	.
Pop. dependent on activity	unk	.	.
Pop. dependent on agriculture	unk	.	.
Subsidiary occupation	.	.	13
Time worked	.	.	11
Income	.	.	10
<u>Educational characteristics</u>			
Literacy	27	.	.
Level of education	.	32	.
School attendance	.	21	.
Vocational education	.	.	6
<u>Cultural characteristics</u>			
Language - Mother tongue	11	.	.
Language - Specified or usual	.	.	18
Religion	.	.	22
Ethnic nationality, race, color	.	.	13
Native customs	.	.	6
<u>Fertility data</u>			
Women by children in household	unk	.	.
Ratio, children to women	unk	.	.
Children born	.	19	.
Duration of marriage	.	12	.
Children living	.	.	7
Other fertility items	.	.	5
<u>Household data</u>			
Relation to household head	40	.	.
Number of households	unk	.	.
Data on parents or dependents	.	.	7
<u>Other social data</u>			
Disability	.	.	13
Data on migrants, etc.	.	.	10
Military service	.	.	6
Social insurance, etc.	.	.	4
<u>Geographic data</u>			
Urban-Rural	unk	.	.
Previous residence	.	5	.
Present or usual residence	.	.	27
Geographic location	.	.	41

on type of economic activity, (b) population dependent upon agriculture, (c) women by number of children living in household, (d) tabulation of number of households and (e) population by urban-rural groups, are subjects which depend not upon single schedule questions but upon the tabulation of the interrelation of several questions or enumerated persons. The item, "ratio of children to women" is neither a schedule question nor a tabulation subject, but a computation which can be made from the basic age-sex distributions. Since national tabulations and computations are not yet completed, the number of countries accepting United Nations recommendations on these subjects is given in Table A as unknown.

2. Certain census items, such as total population, sex, age, marital status, place of birth, citizenship, relation to household head, and measures of economic activity are traditional and almost universal census items. These items are included in the international recommended list and with very few exceptions are a part of each national census schedule. There still remain the questions as to the extent that these basic items were defined and tabulated in accordance with international proposals. Such points must be examined subject by subject in separate analyses.

3. The Population Commission recommendations gave emphasis to data on literacy as the minimum information regarding educational characteristics, but recognized that level of education gave more useful information. The fact that more countries used the level of education item than the recommended literacy item may indicate that "literacy" is becoming an obsolete census topic. The international recommendations implied that literacy was an appropriate item in countries where the level of education question is not feasible. Yet, every country that asked the literacy question of its total population also asked the level of education question. Five countries included level of education, but not literacy, and nine countries omitted all consideration of education. The apparent increased emphasis on level of education gives added urgency to the task of finding appropriate methods of

increasing the international comparability of tabulations on this subject. It should be noted also that considerable interest was shown in the item of school attendance - this question being included in 21 census schedules.

4. Under cultural characteristics, the United Nations recommended the item of language defined as "mother tongue." Of the 41 countries considered, 18 have not considered that any question on language was justified. Among the 23 using a language item, the character of the question varies according to linguistic interest or problem of each country, and in only 11 instances was the question defined as relating to mother tongue. This is clear evidence that the language question is primarily a national item with little uniform international meaning or significance.

Other cultural items, such as those concerning ethnic nationality or origin, race or color and native customs are also items primarily of varying national interest and difficult to compile so as to be comparable internationally. No international recommendations were made on these subjects and each country concerned used questions relating to its specific interest. The cultural item of religion was also omitted from the recommended or optional list. This item, which does have some possibilities for comparable tabulation, was of considerable interest, being included on the census schedules of 22 countries.

5. It is difficult to give a summary appraisal of the effectiveness of the international recommendations regarding fertility. The two items on the recommended list are derived by special tabulations or computations. Because of the practical difficulties and costs involved there is little reason to expect that many countries will make a tabulation of women by the number of their children living in the household. Only 19 countries included an item on number of children born alive and only 12 a question on duration of marriage. It is not clear whether or not this represents any progress in using the census enumeration as a means of obtaining

fertility data. On this subject it seems doubtful that the international recommendations have had any strong influence - at least on the recent series of censuses.

6. A number of usual census items were not given on the international list, presumably because the international recommendations referred primarily to substantive topics, rather than specific schedule questions. Thus the questions of name and geographic location are universal but were not on the international list. Twenty-seven countries enquired about usual or present residence, obviously for the purpose of establishing de jure totals for geographic sub-divisions. On the other hand, only 5 countries included the internationally suggested optional item of previous residence.

7. A problem of continuing interest seems to be the utilization of the census enumerations for collecting data on physical disability. In 50 censuses taken prior to 1950, at least 30 countries asked some question on physical handicaps or disabilities. Although not included among the internationally recommended items, 13 countries asked this information in censuses since 1950. Many countries are now making extensive experimental tests of health survey techniques based on householder response. It is quite possible that these tests will develop methods of obtaining certain types of reliable information on medical conditions from lay respondents. If so, census items of this character may become much more important in the future than they have previously.

Future Development of International Recommendations

A general review of country acceptance of international recommendations has the value of indicating to demographers the extent to which more comparable data may be available. It also permits a critique of the recommendations themselves and points out how future recommendations can be more useful. From this point of view, the recent experience more clearly indicates some basic principles upon which the international recommendations for the 1960 series of national population censuses should be based.

The strongest point which must guide future development of standards is that these standards must be based on a broad study of previous country experience and practice. In most instances in which an international recommendation is ignored by many countries, it will be found that the recommendation itself was formulated on the basis of the experience of a limited number of countries and was not generally applicable or of interest.

This point leads to the second. To be of greatest value, international recommendations should clearly distinguish between several types of schedule items. The first type of item is that in which it is possible and desirable to obtain a high degree of international comparability. Such items as those of age, citizenship, occupation, years of schooling, number of children born, are items for which it is theoretically possible to gradually approach relatively comparable data. Other types of items, though of interest from an international standpoint, are, in their very nature, not amenable to standardization. There may be strong international interest in such population characteristics as race, color or ethnic nationality, but the meaningful categories of such characteristics are intrinsically different among the various countries. The third group of items include those for which there is little international interest but which may be of real importance to an individual country.

It is clear that international recommendations of the future should distinguish more sharply between these types of schedule items. The major focus of international recommendations would naturally be on those for which international comparability is possible, although on the types of items exclusively or largely of national concern, the international agencies can have a useful function in making suggestions and exchanging information on definitions and methods used.

Keeping in mind the desirable distinction between items of international interest and items primarily of national interest, it is obvious that the 1950

international recommendations on subjects to be included were too modest to give any real leadership to those countries wishing to go beyond an elementary form of census. Important areas of cultural and social questions were almost entirely ignored in the recommendations, and experience has shown that many countries were ready to go farther than suggested in some subjects, such as those relating to educational characteristics. In contrast to the recommendations on subjects to be included, the broad scope of the internationally recommended tabulation programme may be found, after an examination of final results, to be an exception to the above general statement. The proposed programme of tabulation and cross-tabulation was probably too ambitious for most countries to follow and its usefulness suffers from the fact that the suggested tabulations are not given under any priority scheme.

In general, it may be said that during the past decade there has been substantial progress in the frequency and scope of population enumerations. Tables A and B are clear evidence that the questions included in the enumerations can result in more universal, valuable and comparable demographic data than ever before in history. Difficulties which numerous countries are still experiencing in completing their census tabulations show that international agencies should in their recommendations give more balanced consideration to the numerous problems of success in the complete census programme from the initial planning of the schedule to the final publication of the results.

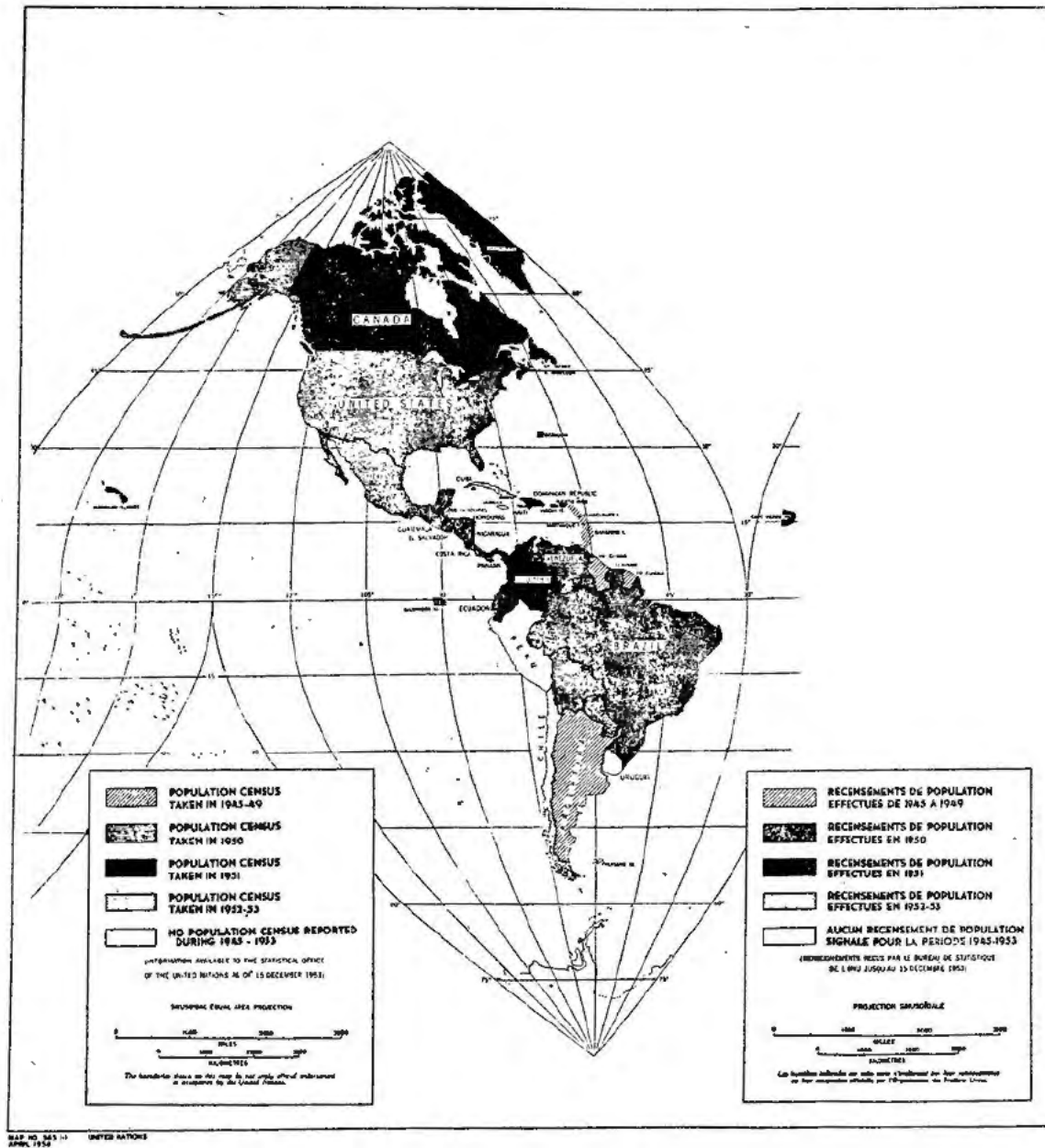
- 1/ Only the schedule used in England and Wales was available.
- 2/ Item not actually included in the census schedule; this information seems to be obtained from the Population Register Plate.
- 3/ In the same column on the census schedule, "place of birth" is asked for nationals and "citizenship" for foreigners.
- 4/ Specific questions regarding children born alive during the last twelve months were also included.
- 5/ A specific question regarding the number of children born during the last five years was also included.

7/ Question confined to living children, stepchildren and adopted children under 16 years of age.

9/ Item included in the schedule used for the enumeration of the native population, but excluded from the schedule for non-natives.

10/ Information collected only for Indian population.

CENSUSES OF POPULATION TAKEN IN THE WORLD DURING 1945-1953



MAP NO. 2453 (1) UNITED NATIONS
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RECENSEMENTS DE POPULATION EFFECTUES DANS LE MONDE DE 1945 A 1953

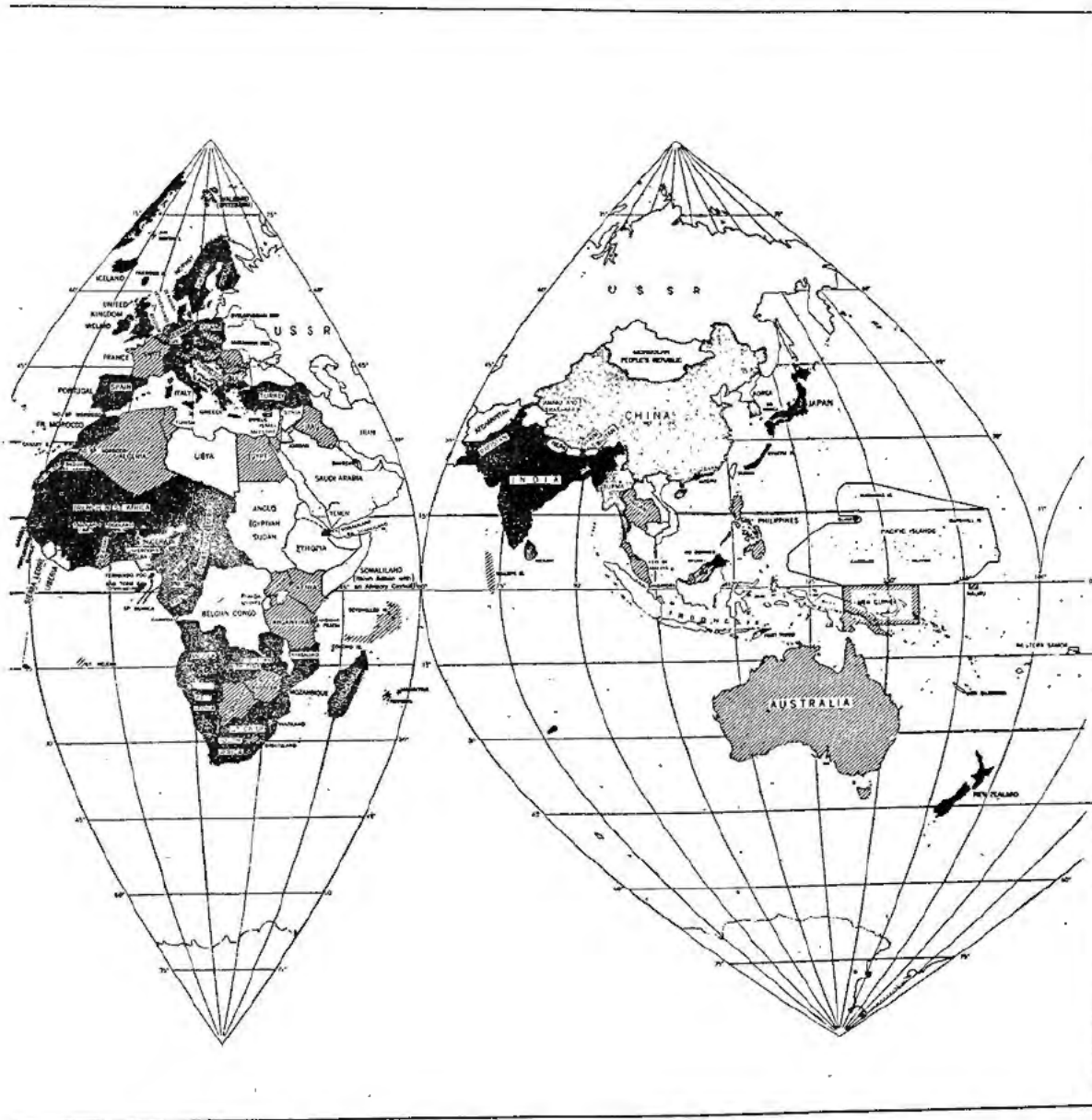


TABLE C

Dates of population censuses and number of persons enumerated during 1945-1953
Dates des recensements de population et nombre de personnes dénombrées de 1945 à 1953

Continent and country Continent et pays	Date	Population	Continent and country Continent et pays	Date	Population
AFRICA — AFRIQUE			AFRICA (continued) — AFRIQUE (suite)		
Algeria [Fr.] — Algérie [Fr.].....	31 X 1948	(1) 8 681 785	Seychelles [UK] — Îles Seychelles [RU].....	21 XII 1947	34 632
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan — Soudan Anglo-Égyptien.....	(2)	(2)	Sierra Leone [UK — RU].....	(2)	(2)
Angola.....	30 XII 1950	4 111 796	Somaliland [Ital. Adm.] — Somalie [Adm. Ital.].....	(4)	(4)
Basutoland [UK — RU].....	7 V 1946	563 854	S. Rhodesia [UK] — Rhodésie du Sud [RU].....	31 VIII 1948	(13) 1 587 100
Bechuanaland [UK — RU].....	7 V 1946	(3) 296 310	South West Africa [Un. So. Af. Adm.] — Sud-Ouest Africain [Adm. Un. Sud Afr.].....	8 V 1951	* 414 601
Belgian Congo — Congo Belge.....	(2)	(2)	Spanish Guinea — Guinée Espagnole.....	31 XII 1950	198 663
British Somaliland — Somalie Britannique.....	(4)	(4)	Spanish Possessions in N. Africa — Possessions Espagnoles de l'Afrique du Nord.....	31 XII 1950	141 302
Cameroons [Br. Adm.] — Cameroun [Adm. Br.].....	1953	(5)	Spanish West Africa — Afrique Occidentale Espagnole.....	31 XII 1950	51 922
Cameroons [Fr. Adm.] — Cameroun [Adm. Fr.].....	13 XI 1951	(6) 12 269	Swaziland [UK — RU].....	7 V 1946	185 215
Cape Verde Isl. — Îles du Cap Vert [Port.].....	15 XII 1950	147 328	Tanganyika [Br. Adm.] — Adm. Br.].....	11-VIII 1948	(14) 7 477 677
Comoro Islands [Fr.] — Comores [Fr.].....	X 1951	(6) 831	Tangier [Int. Adm.] — Tanger [Adm. Int.].....	(2)	(2)
Egypt — Égypte.....	26 III 1947	(7) 19 021 840	Togoland [Br. Adm.] — Togo [Adm. Br.].....	I-II 1948	382 768
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Federation of — Éthiopie et Érythrée (Fédération).....	(2)	(2)	Togoland [Fr. Adm.] — Togo [Adm. Fr.].....	8 V 1952	(6) 1 088
French Equatorial Africa — Afrique Equatoriale Française.....	31 VII 1951	(6) * 23 407	Tunisia [Fr.] — Tunisie [Fr.].....	1 XI 1946	3 230 952
French Somaliland — Somalie Française.....	VI 1951	(6) 2 170	Uganda [UK] — Ouganda [RU].....	11-VIII 1948	4 958 520
French West Africa — Afrique Occidentale Française.....	28 VI 1951	(6) * 63 127	Union of South Africa — Union Sud-Africaine.....	8 VI 1951	* 12 646 375
Gambia [UK] — Gambie [RU].....	4 XI 1951	(8) 27 297	Zanzibar and Pemba [UK] — Zanzibar et Pemba [RU].....	25 II 1948	264 162
Gold Coast [UK] — Côte de l'Or [RU].....	I-II 1948	3 735 682			
Kenya [UK — RU].....	II-VIII 1948	(9) 5 186 966	NORTH AMERICA — AMERIQUE DU NORD		
Liberia — Libéria.....	(2)	(2)	Alaska [US — EU].....	1 IV 1950	(15) 128 643
Libya — Libye.....	(4)	(4)	Bahama Islands [UK] — Îles Bahama [RU].....	(4)	(4)
Madagascar [Fr.].....	X 1951	(6) * 66 423	Barbados [UK] — La Barbade [RU].....	9 IV 1946	192 800
Mauritius & Dep. [UK] — Ile Maurice et Dép. [RU].....	29 VI 1952	516 556	Bermuda [UK] — Îles Bermudes [RU].....	X 1950	(16) 38 530
Morocco [Fr.] — Maroc [Fr.].....	IV 1952	(10) 7 442 015	British Honduras — Honduras Britannique.....	9 IV 1946	59 220
Morocco [Sp.] — Maroc [Esp.].....			Canada.....	1 VI 1951	14 009 429
Northern Zone — Zone du Nord.....	13 XII 1950	1 010 117	Canal Zone — Zone du Canal.....	1 IV 1950	(15) 52 822
Southern Zone — Zone du Sud.....	(2)	(2)	Costa Rica.....	22 V 1950	800 875
Mozambique [Port.].....	21 IX 1950	5 732 767	Cuba.....	28 I 1953	5 807 057
Nigeria [UK] — Nigéria [RU].....	1952	(11) 23 202 479	Dominican Republic — République Dominicaine.....	6 VIII 1950	2 135 872
N. Rhodesia [UK] — Rhodésie du Nord [RU].....	30 VI 1950	(12) 1 816 000	El Salvador — Salvador.....	13 VI 1950	1 855 917
Nyasaland [UK] — Nyassaland [RU].....	(2)	(2)	Greenland [Den.] — Groenland [Den.].....	31 XII 1951	24 015
Portuguese Guinea — Guinée Portugaise.....	15 VI 1950	510 777	Guadeloupe [Fr.].....	25 VI 1946	278 464
Réunion [Fr.].....	31 X 1946	241 708	Guatemala.....	18 IV 1950	2 788 122
Ruanda-Urundi [Belg. Adm. — Adm. Belge].....	(2)	(2)	Haiti — Haïti.....	7 VIII 1950	* 3 111 973
St. Helena and Dep. [UK] — Ile Sainte-Hélène [RU].....	27 X 1946	5 040	Honduras.....	18 VI 1950	(17) 1 368 605
São Tomé and Príncipe [Port.] — Saint-Thomas et Ile du Prince [Port.].....	15 XII 1950	60 159	Jamaica and Dep. [UK] — La Jamaïque et Dép. [RU].....	(4)	(4)

* Provisional.

(1) De jure population including population "comptée à part"; i.e., military personnel and persons in institutions.

(2) No modern census known.

(3) Including 282 persons in Mafeking the capital, which is located in the Union of South Africa, and about 10 000 civilian nationals outside country.

(4) Latest census between 1930 and 1944.

(5) Latest census reported as of date shown but results not yet available.

(6) European and "assimilated" population only.

(7) Excluding alien armed forces within country and enemy prisoners of war.

Including approximately 55 073 nomads.

(8) Colony only. The 1951 annual "enumeration" of the Protectorate showed a population of 252 389.

(9) Excluding estimated population of 186 500 for Northern Frontier Provinces and 32 500 for part of Rift Valley. Civilian population, excluding 4 137 persons in transit and 188 Polish refugees.

(10) Moslem population only. The European (non-moroccan) and Jewish population, enumerated 15 April 1951, numbered 362 814 and 199 156 respectively.

(11) Excluding the Eastern Region, for which data are not yet available.

(12) African population only, based on sample census. Non-African population enumerated 8 May 1951, numbered 40 715.

(13) African population indigenous to Southern Rhodesia based on sample census. Non-African population enumerated 8 May 1951 numbered 146 324.

(14) Excluding armed forces and 5 397 Polish refugees in camps.

(15) Including US armed forces stationed in the area.

(16) Civilian population only.

(17) Population actually enumerated; total including 10 per cent adjustment for under-enumeration: 1 505 465.

* Provisoire

(1) Population de droit y compris la population comptée à part, c-à-d., les militaires et les personnes en prison, dans les hôpitaux et hospices, dans les collectivités religieuses, etc. (2) Aucun recensement récent n'est connu.

(3) Y compris 282 personnes se trouvant à Mafeking, la capitale, située en Union Sud-Africaine et environ 10 000 civils nationaux hors du pays.

(4) Le dernier recensement a eu lieu entre 1930 et 1944.

(5) Le dernier recensement a eu lieu à la date indiquée mais les résultats ne sont pas encore disponibles. (6) Européens et assimilés seulement.

(7) Non compris les forces armées étrangères dans le pays et les prisonniers de guerre ennemis. Non compris environ 55 073 nomades.

(8) Colonie seulement. Le "dénombrement" annuel du protectorat de 1951 a indiqué une population de 252 389 habitants.

(9) Non compris les provinces frontalières du Nord avec une population estimée à 186 500 et une partie de la Vallée du Rift avec une population estimée à 32 500. Population civile, non compris 4 137 personnes de passage et 188 réfugiés polonais dans des camps.

(10) Population musulmane seulement. Les européens (non-marocains) et les juifs dénombrés le 15 avril 1951 s'élevaient respectivement à 362 814 et 199 156.

(11) Non compris la région orientale du pays, pour laquelle aucune donnée n'est encore disponible.

(12) Population africaine seulement. Recensement par sondage. Le recensement de la population non africaine du 8 mai 1951 a donné le total de 40 715 personnes.

(13) Population africaine indigène de la Rhodésie du Sud. Recensement par sondage. Le recensement de la population non africaine du 8 mai 1951 a donné le total de 146 324 personnes.

(14) Non compris les forces armées et 5 397 réfugiés polonais dans des camps.

(15) Y compris les forces armées américaines stationnées dans la région.

(16) Population civile seulement.

(17) Population effectivement dénombrée; total comprenant un ajustement de 10% pour compenser les lacunes du recensement: 1 505 465 habitants.

TABLE C (continued)

Dates of population censuses and number of persons enumerated during 1945-1953
Dates des recensements de population et nombre de personnes dénombrées de 1945 à 1953

Continent and country Continent et pays	Date	Population	Continent and country Continent et pays	Date	Population
NORTH AMERICA (continued) AMERIQUE DU NORD (suite)			ASIA (continued) — ASIE (suite)		
Leeward Islands [UK] — Iles Leeward [RU]...	9 IV 1946	108 838	Bonin Islands [US] — Iles Bonin [EU].....	(4)	4
Martinique [Fr.].....	16 V 1946	261 595	Brunei [UK] — Brunéi [RU].....	27 XI 1947	40 657
Mexico — Mexique.....	6 VI 1950	25 791 017	Burma — Birmanie.....	25-1952-1953	1
Netherlands Antilles — Antilles Néerlandaises.....	(4)	(4)	Ceylon — Ceylon.....	21 III 1953	(20) * 8 098 637
Nicaragua.....	31 V 1950	1 057 023	China — Chine:		
Panama.....	10 XII 1950	805 285	China (mainland) — Chine continentale.....	30 VI 1953	(5)
Puerto Rico [US] — Porto-Rico [EU].....	1 IV 1950	(15) 2 210 703	Taiwan (Formosa) — Formose.....	(4)	(4)
St. Pierre and Miquelon [Fr.] — Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon [Fr.].....	14 V 1951	4 606	Cyprus [UK] — Chypre [RU].....	10 XI 1946	(27) 450 114
Trinidad and Tobago [UK] — La Trinité et Tobago [RU].....	9 IV 1946	557 970	French India — Inde Française.....	29 XI 1951	(17) 1 435
United States — Etats-Unis.....	1 IV 1950	(18) 150 697 361	Hang Kong [UK] — RU].....	(3)	(4)
Virgin Islands [US] — Iles Vierges [EU].....	1 IV 1950	(15) 26 665	India — Inde.....	1 III 1951	(2) 356 879 394
Windward Islands [UK] — Iles Windward [RU].....	9 IV 1946	251 771	Indochina — Indochine.....	(2)	(2)
SOUTH AMERICA — AMERIQUE DU SUD			Cambodia — Cambodge.....	(2)	(2)
Argentina — Argentine.....	10 V 1947	(19) 15 893 827	Laos.....	(2)	(2)
Bolivia — Bolivie.....	5 IX 1950	(20) 2 691 092	Vietnam.....	(2)	(2)
Brazil — Brésil.....	1 VII 1950	51 976 357	Indonesia — Indonésie.....	(4)	(4)
British Guiana — Guyane Britannique.....	9 IV 1946	(21) 369 678	Iran.....	(2)	(2)
Chile — Chili.....	24 IV 1952	5 930 809	Iraq — Irak.....	19 X 1947	* 4 799 500
Colombia — Colombie.....	9 V 1951	* 11 266 075	Israel — Israël.....	8 XI 1948	(29) 716 678
Ecuador — Equateur.....	29 XI 1950	3 202 757	Japan — Japon.....	1 X 1950	(30) * 83 199 637
Falkland Islands [UK] — Iles Falkland [RU].....	31 III 1946	2 239	Jordan — Jordanie.....	VIII 1952	(31) * 1 329 989
French Guiana — Guyane Française.....	25 V 1946	28 506	Korea — Corée.....	(4)	(1)
Paraguay.....	28 X 1950	(22) 1 342 136	South Korea — Corée du Sud.....	31 XII 1952	(32) * 19 410 657
Peru — Pérou.....	(4)	(4)	Kuwait — Koweït.....	(2)	(2)
Surinam [Neth. — Néerl.].....	1950	(5)	Lebanon — Liban.....	(2)	(2)
Uruguay.....	(23)	(23)	Macao [Port.].....	4 VI 1950	187 772
Venezuela.....	26 XI 1950	(24) 5 034 838	Malaya, Federation of [UK] — Malaisie, Fédération de [RU].....	23 IX 1947	(33) 4 908 086
ASIA — ASIE			Maldives Islands — Iles Maldives.....	19 III 1946	82 068
Aden Colony — Colonie d'Aden.....	8 X 1946	80 876	Mongolian People's Republic — République Populaire de Mongolie.....	(23)	(23)
Aden Protectorate — Protectorat d'Aden.....	(2)	(2)	Muscat and Oman — Omen et Mascate.....	(2)	(2)
Afghanistan.....	(2)	(2)	Nepal — Népal.....	(2)	(2)
Bahrain — Iles Bahrein.....	3 III 1950	109 650	New Guinea [Neth.] — Nouvelle-Guinée [Néerl.].....	(4)	(4)
Bhutan — Bhoutan.....	(2)	(2)	North Borneo [UK] — Bornéo du Nord [RU].....	4 VI 1951	334 141
			Pakistan.....	28 II 1951	(34) 75 842 165
			Philippines.....	1 X 1948	19 234 182
			Portuguese India — Inde Portugaise.....	15 XII 1950	637 591

* Provisional.

(2) No modern census known.

(4) Latest census between 1930 and 1944.

(5) Latest census reported as of date shown but results not yet available.

(6) European and "assimilated" population only.

(15) Including U. S. armed forces stationed in the area.

(18) Excluding civilian citizens of continental United States absent from the country for extended periods of time. Excluding also an estimated 435 000 members of the armed forces outside continental US at time of census.

(19) Excluding adjustment for under enumeration estimated at 158 938.

(20) Census total adjusted for underenumeration is 3 019 031.

(21) Excluding Indian population of remote districts estimated at 11 000 in 1921 and 25 700 in 1947.

(22) Census total adjusted for underenumeration is 1 408 000.

(23) Latest census prior to 1930.

(24) Excluding tribal Indians estimated at 56 705.

(25) A multiple stage census; the enumeration will continue during 1954.

(26) Excluding non-resident military and shipping personnel numbering 36 606 in 1946.

(27) Excluding persons in special military and internment camps, numbering 12 422 at time of census.

(28) Excluding Kashmir-Jammu (population estimated at 4.41 millions at date of census) and the tribal areas of Assam (population locally estimated at 560 631 persons). (29) Jewish population only.

(30) Excluding 7 islands of Jito Son (Tokara Gunto) transferred from the Ryukyu Islands by the terms of the Japanese Peace Treaty of 5 December 1951 (population at 1 December 1950: 2 938).

(31) Including West Jordan (i. e., the part of Arab Palestine annexed 24 April 1950). Excluding military personnel and their families living on military installations.

(32) Excluding armed forces, army labour units, personnel missing in action, prisoners of war, guerrillas, civilian prisoners and foreigners.

(33) Excluding transients afloat, non-resident military personnel and enemy prisoners of war numbering altogether 14 735 at time of census.

(34) Excluding Kashmir-Jammu, Gilgit and Baltistan.

* Provisoire. (2) Aucun recensement récent n'est connu.

(4) Le dernier recensement a eu lieu entre 1930 et 1944.

(5) Le dernier recensement a eu lieu à la date indiquée mais les résultats n'en sont pas encore disponibles. (6) Européens et assimilés seulement.

(15) Y compris les forces armées américaines stationnées dans la région.

(18) Non compris les civils citoyens des Etats-Unis continentaux absents du pays pour de longues périodes. Non compris également environ 435 000 militaires hors des Etats-Unis continentaux lors du recensement.

(19) Compte non tenu d'un ajustement pour compenser les lacunes du recensement (sous-estimation évaluée à 158 938 personnes).

(20) Résultat ajusté pour compenser les lacunes du recensement: 3 019 031.

(21) Non compris la population indienne des districts éloignés estimée à 11 000 en 1921 et à 25 700 en 1947.

(22) Total comprenant un ajustement pour compenser les lacunes du dénombrement: 1 408 000 habitants. (23) Dernier recensement avant 1930.

(24) Non compris les indiens groupés en tribus estimés à 56 705.

(25) Recensement à plusieurs phases; le dénombrement se poursuivra en 1954.

(26) Non compris les militaires non résidents et les équipages de la marine marchande s'élevant à 36 606 personnes en 1946.

(27) Non compris les personnes dans des camps militaires et d'internement s'élevant à 12 422 lors du recensement.

(28) Non compris le Cachemire-Jammu (population estimée à 4.41 millions au moment de recensement) et la zone de tribus d'Assam (population estimée sur place à 560 631 personnes). (29) Population juive seulement.

(30) Non compris 7 îles de Jito Son (Tokara-Gunto) détachées des îles Ryūkyū aux termes du traité de Paix avec le Japon du 5 décembre 1951 (population au 1er décembre 1950: 2 938 habitants).

(31) Y compris la Jordanie de l'ouest (c.-à-d., la partie de la Palestine arabe annexée le 24 avril 1950). Non compris les militaires et leurs familles vivant dans des baraques de l'armée. (32) Non compris les troupes, les équipes de travail de l'armée, les militaires portés disparus, les prisonniers de guerre, les guérillas, les prisonniers civils et les étrangers. (33) Non compris les passagers à bord des navires, les militaires non-résidents et les prisonniers du guerre ennemis s'élevant ensemble à 14 735 personnes lors du recensement. (34) Non compris le Cachemire-Jammu, Gilgit et Baltistan.

TABLE C (continued)

Dates of population censuses and number of persons enumerated during 1945-1953
Dates des recensements de population et nombre de personnes dénombrées de 1945 à 1953

Continent and country Continent et pays	Date	Population	Continent and country Continent et pays	Date	Population
ASIA (continued)—ASIE (suite)			EUROPE (continued)—EUROPE (suite)		
Portuguese Timor — Timor Portugais.....	IX-XII 1950	442 378	San Marino — Saint-Marin.....	(23)	(23)
Qatar — Katar.....	(2)	(2)	Spain — Espagne.....	31 XII 1950	(40) 27 976 755
Ryukyu Islands [US] — Iles Ryu-Kyu [EU].....	1 XII 1950	914 937	Svalbard and Jan Mayen Land [Nor.] — Svalbard et Terre Jan Mayen [Nor.].....	3 XII 1946	1 547
Sarawak [UK — RU].....	26 XI 1947	546 385	Sweden — Suède.....	31 XII 1950	* 7 044 039
Saudi Arabia — Arabie Saoudite.....	(2)	(2)	Switzerland — Suisse.....	1 XII 1950	4 714 992
Singapore [UK] — Singapour [RU].....	23 IX 1947	(35) 940 824	Trieste [Int. Adm. — Adm. Int.].....	4 XI 1951	(41) * 296 096
Syria — Syrie.....	(2)	(2)	United Kingdom — Royaume-Uni.....	8 IV 1951	* 50 211 826
Thailand — Thaïlande.....	23 V 1947	17 442 689	England and Wales — Angleterre et Galles.....	8 IV 1951	(* 43 744 924)
Trucial Oman — Oman sous Régime de Traité.....	(2)	(2)	Northern Ireland — Irlande du Nord.....	8 IV 1951	(1 370 933)
Turkey — Turquie.....	22 X 1950	20 934 670	Scotland — Ecosse.....	8 IV 1951	(5 095 969)
Yemen.....	(2)	(2)	Vatican City — Cité du Vatican.....	30 IV 1948	890
EUROPE			Yugoslavia — Yougoslavie.....	31 III 1953	* 16 927 275
Albania — Albanie.....	30 IX 1945	1 122 000	OCEANIA — OCEANIE		
Andorra — Andorre.....	(2)	(2)	American Samoa — Samoa Américain.....	1 IV 1950	(15) 18 937
Austria — Autriche.....	1 VI 1951	6 900 283	Australia — Australie.....	30 VI 1947	(42) 7 579 358
Belgium — Belgique.....	31 XII 1947	8 512 195	British Solomon Islands — Iles Salomon Britan- niques.....	(4)	(4)
Bulgaria — Bulgarie.....	31 XII 1946	7 022 206	Cook Islands [NZ] — Iles Cook [NZ].....	25 IX 1951	15 079
Channel Is. [UK] — Iles Anglo-Normandes [RU].....	8 IV 1951	102 776	Fiji Islands [UK] — Iles Fidji [RU].....	2 X 1946	259 638
Czechoslovakia — Tchécoslovaquie.....	1 III 1950	* 12 339 674	French Oceania — Océanie Française.....	17 IX 1951	* 62 828
Denmark ex. Faeroe Is. — Danemark sans Iles Féroé.....	7 XI 1950	4 281 275	Gilbert and Ellice Is. [UK] — Iles Gilbert et Ellice [RU].....	9 VI 1947	36 000
Faeroe Islands — Iles Féroé.....	31 XII 1950	31 664	Guam [US — EU].....	1 VI 1950	(13) 59 498
Finland — Finlande.....	31 XII 1950	4 029 803	Hawaii [US] — Hawaï [EU].....	1 VI 1950	(15) 499 794
France ex. Saar — France sans Sarre.....	10 III 1946	(36) 39 829 838	Nauru [Aust., NZ and Br. Adm. — Adm. Aust., NZ et Br.].....	30 VI 1949	3 269
Saar — Sarre.....	14 XI 1951	* 953 000	New Caledonia [Fr.] — Nouvelle-Calédonie [Fr.].....	9 X 1951	(6) * 25 045
Germany — Allemagne.....	29 X 1946	64 061 918	New Guinea [Aust.] — Nouvelle-Guinée [Aust., RU, Fr.].....	30 VI 1947	(43) 6 200
Eastern Germany (37) — Allemagne Orientale (37).....	29 X 1946	(17 180 407)	New Hebrides [UK, Fr.] — Nouvelles-Hébrides [RU, Fr.].....	(2)	(2)
Western Germany (35) — Allemagne Occidentale (35).....	13 IX 1950	(47 695 672)	New Zealand — Nouvelle-Zélande.....	17 IV 1951	1 939 472
East Berlin — Berlin-Est.....	31 VIII 1950	(* 1 189 523)	Niue [NZ].....	27 IX 1951	4 553
West Berlin — Berlin-Ouest.....	13 IX 1950	(2 146 952)	Norfolk Islands [Aust.] — Ile Norfolk [Aust.].....	30 VI 1947	938
Gibraltar [UK — RU].....	3 VII 1951	(16) 23 232	Pacific Islands [US] — Iles du Pacifique [EU].....	(4)	(4)
Greece — Grèce.....	7 IV 1951	* 7 630 000	Papua [Aust.].....	30 VI 1947	(43) 3 239
Hungary — Hongrie.....	1 I 1949	9 204 799	Pitcairn [UK — RU].....	(2)	(2)
Iceland — Islande.....	1 XII 1950	143 961	Tokelau Islands — Iles Tokelau.....	25 IX 1951	1 580
Ireland (Republic) — Irlande (République).....	8 IV 1951	2 960 593	Tonga [UK — RU].....	(4)	(4)
Isle of Man [UK] — Ile de Man [RU].....	8 IV 1951	* 55 213	Western Samoa [NZ] — Samoa Occidental [NZ].....	25 IX 1951	83 096
Italy — Italie.....	4 XI 1951	46 737 629	USSR — URSS		
Liechtenstein.....	1 XII 1950	13 757	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics — Union des Républiques Socialistes Soviétiques.....	(4)	(4)
Luxembourg.....	31 XII 1947	290 992	Byelorussian SSR — RSS de Biélorussie.....	(4)	(4)
Malta and Gozo [UK] — Malte et Gozo [RU].....	14 VI 1948	(16) 305 991	Ukrainian SSR — RSS d'Ukraine.....	(4)	(4)
Monaco.....	4 I 1951	20 202			
Netherlands — Pays-Bas.....	31 V 1947	9 625 499			
Norway — Norvège.....	1 XII 1950	3 278 546			
Poland — Pologne.....	3 XII 1950	24 976 926			
Portugal.....	15 XII 1950	(39) 8 441 312			
Romania — Roumanie.....	25 I 1948	* 15 872 624			

* Provisional. (2) No modern census known.

(4) Latest census between 1930 and 1944.

(6) European and "assimilated" population only.

(15) Including US armed forces stationed in the area.

(16) Civilian population only. (23) Latest census prior to 1930.

(35) Excluding transients afloat, non-resident military personnel and enemy prisoners of war numbering altogether 36 015 at time of census.

(36) Excluding an estimated 663 000 enemy prisoners of war.

(37) Comprises the former USSR zone of occupation and East Berlin. Data exclude East Berlin shown separately below.

(38) Comprises the former British, French and US zones of occupation, excluding the Saar.

(39) Includes data for Madeira and the Azores.

(40) Includes data for Balearic and Canary Islands.

(41) British-US zone of Free Territory. Population of Yugoslav zone estimated at 73 500 in 1940.

(42) Excluding full-blooded aborigines estimated at 47 000 in 1944. Excluding armed forces outside country numbering approximately 14 000.

(43) Non-indigenous population only.

* Provisoire. (2) Aucun recensement récent n'est connu.

(4) Le dernier recensement a eu lieu entre 1930 et 1944.

(6) Européens et assimilés seulement.

(15) Y compris les forces armées américaines stationnées dans la région.

(16) Population civile seulement. (23) Dernier recensement avant 1930.

(35) Non compris les passagers à bord des navires, les militaires non-résidents et les prisonniers de guerre ennemis s'élevant ensemble à 36 015 personnes lors du recensement.

(36) Non compris les prisonniers de guerre ennemis estimés à 663 000.

(37) Composée de l'ancienne zone d'occupation soviétique et de Berlin-Est. Les données ne comprennent pas Berlin-Est qui figure séparément ci-dessous. (38) Composée des anciennes zones d'occupation anglaise, française et américaine à l'exclusion de la Sarre.

(39) Comprend des données pour Madère et les Açores.

(40) Comprend des données pour les îles Baléares et Canaries.

(41) Zone anglo-américaine du territoire libre de Trieste. Population de la zone yougoslave estimée à 73 500 habitants en 1940.

(42) Non compris les purs aborigènes estimés à 47 000 en 1944. Non compris les militaires hors du pays s'élevant à 14 000 environ.

(43) Population non indigène seulement.