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A Survey of Intercontinental Migration in the Post-War Period

Background paper prepared by the Population Division of the United Nations

INTRODUCTION

In the last few centuries two continents only have given rise to large-scale, intercontinental emigration. From both Asia and Europe, migrants have gone out to virtually all parts of the world. From Asia they went mainly to Africa and North and South America. Europeans emigrated to all these continents as well as to Asia itself, although of course, the great majority settled in the Americas. Of these two major migration streams only the latter has survived the second world war. Migration from Europe has preceeded on a fairly large scale since 1945. In this period however emigration from Asia with the exception of the return of European settlers there has come to a virtual end. This is one of the reasons for the considerable concentration on European emigration in this survey.

The two centres of intercontinental emigration, Asia and Europe, have also been traditionally the areas of most intensive intra-continental migration, though North America and Africa also have witnessed considerable migration between countries in the same continent.

Statistical information is best developed for European migration, both to and from other continents and within the continent.

In spite of the considerable improvement that has taken place over the last few years in the scope and the quality of the published data on migration, no world-wide or even European compilation of uniform and comparable statistics can yet be undertaken. An attempt will be made below to fill some of the existing lacunae by using alternative, secondary sources and by making estimates for certain statistically unrecorded movements.

Only the sex and age composition of post-war migration has been included in this survey, although material exists for many countries on a number of other important demographic characteristics. Of these, the occupational distribution of migrants is treated, as far as European migration is concerned, in a communication from the I.L.O.

1. Volume and direction of post-war intercontinental migration

The total volume of intercontinental migration during the period from 1945 to 1952 is estimated at 6.3 million. Of this number, it is estimated that 5.6 million or nearly 90% migrated from or to Europe. The total of 6.3 million is made up of the following components, the derivations of which are explained in later sections of this paper:

	<u>Thousands</u>
Emigration from Europe (Section A below)	4,452
Immigration into Europe (Table III, plus 150,000 to other countries)	1,150
Non-European migration to non-European countries (Table IV)	460
Other intercontinental migration	250
	<hr/> 6,312

Although this estimate might be somewhat different if statistics for more countries were available, it is unlikely that this would change the general picture or the conclusion as to the preponderance of European emigrants in post-war intercontinental migration.

A. Emigration from Europe

The recorded numbers of intercontinental emigrants from the various countries of Europe, given in Table I, add to a total of 3.8 million but this is likely to be below the true figure for several reasons. First of all, emigration statistics for a number of European countries are totally lacking. This applies to all the Eastern European countries. Secondly, it is generally true that even the best emigration statistics are somewhat less complete than good immigration statistics, that is, that the number of emigrants from most countries is likely to be greater than that recorded. The extent of the deficiency on both these accounts cannot easily be established, but some indications can be gleaned from various available figures.

Although data for East and South-East European emigrants are not directly available, it must be noted that many of them are included in the figure of almost 900,000 refugees resettled overseas by the IRO. More than half of these came from Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia. In addition, a large number of emigrants from these countries found their way to non-European countries without IRO assistance. Israel alone admitted 390,000 persons from these countries, of whom

only some 70,000 are included in the IRO figure. The difference of about 320,000 must be added to the European emigration total. It would seem reasonable to estimate at some 100,000 the number of East European migrants who made their own way to other countries. For one country, Greece, the IRO assisted only some 600 emigrants, whereas the statistics of the nine non-European countries in Table IV yield a total of almost 38,000 Greek migrants. France is the only other important European country for which no direct information is available. Here, the immigration statistics of the countries included in Table IV show a total of over 70,000 French immigrants.

Figures for emigration from Germany are available for 1952 only. Estimates for earlier years are very difficult to make. The statistics of immigration countries based on the criterion of "last permanent residence" are of little value in this respect, as they include large numbers of non-German migrants who spent a number of years in Germany before leaving for overseas. Considering that fairly soon after the end of the war, numbers of German women left their country as "war brides", and that, later, many restrictions on the migration of Germans were relaxed, it may be safe to estimate total migration from Germany for the period from the end of the war to 1951 at about 150,000, of which some 80,000 left in 1951, according to a semi-official estimate.

These figures bring the total of European emigration by the end of 1952 to almost 4 1/2 million, made up as follows:

Recorded by emigration countries and IRO (Table I)	3,774,500
Non-IRO migration of East and South-East Europeans to Israel (recorded)	320,000
Non-IRO migration of East and South-East Europeans elsewhere (estimate)	100,000
French emigrants (minimum, recorded by immigration countries)	70,000
Greek emigrants (minimum, recorded by immigration countries)	38,000
German emigrants (1945-1951, estimate)	150,000
Total :	<u>4,452,500</u>

The sources of this emigration were quite diverse. The country providing the largest number of emigrants was the United Kingdom with over 1,100,000 persons, or almost one-fourth of the European total. A slightly higher proportion is accounted for by emigrants of East and South-East European origin, including some 150,000 from the former Baltic States, and another 150,000 displaced persons from the U.S.S.R. resettled by the IRO. Polish migrants included numbered at least 400,000. The total for all these refugee groups can be put at around 1,200,000 persons. About one-sixth of

European emigrants, some 740,000, came from Italy, and another one-tenth came from Spain and Portugal combined, a total of 424,000. The Netherlands sent out some 318,000 emigrants (7% of the European emigration total) and Germany about 230,000 (5%). The various other European countries accounted for the remaining 10% of European emigrants, some 440,000. Of these countries, only France had more than 50,000 emigrants.

Table II shows for each of the 15 countries included, and for IRO resettlement, the continents to which European emigrants have gone. Somewhat less than three-fifths of them settled in North and South America. The proportion is likely to be higher as emigrants to many of the South American countries are often placed in the "destination unspecified" rubric. The addition of almost 700,000 unrecorded emigrants does not change the proportion significantly. Although one-half of these are known to have gone to Israel, the majority of the remainder are likely to have migrated to the Americas. The emigration figures and the immigration figures agree rather closely on the total volume of European migration to the Americas, which can be put at around 2.5 million. Of these, about three-fifths went to Canada and the United States, a little over one-fifth to Argentina and well over one-tenth to Brazil and Venezuela combined.

The countries of the British Commonwealth, including Canada, absorbed over one-third of all European emigrants, altogether some 1.5 million. Only about one-half of these came from the United Kingdom. Australia and Canada took the great bulk of these migrants. The emigration statistics of the European countries, and the IRO, included in Table II, show that some 315,000 migrants went to Asia. To this figure must be added the 320,000 immigrants into Israel, referred to above, who are not recorded in emigration statistics. Of the total of 635,000 migrants to Asia, some 400,000 went to Israel. The destinations of about 700,000 European emigrants, or one-sixth of the total, are unspecified.

European emigration was negligible during 1945, only a few thousand people being able to leave after the end of the war. Post-war emigration virtually only begun in 1946. The easing of shipping restrictions, the beginning of the IRO's resettlement programme and the establishment of immigration policies in several overseas countries led to a fifty-percent increase in 1947 over 1946. The increase was even greater in 1948. Resettlement by the IRO and migration to Israel increased five-fold during the year. The greatest single post-war year for European emigration was 1949. Considering that of the 700,000 unrecorded emigrants referred to above, a major fraction is likely to have migrated during this year, the 1949 figure may have reached almost one million. In 1950, European emigration declined by over 150,000 migrants. While non-IRO migration

was somewhat reduced, the large bulk of the reduction can be attributed to a large decrease in IRO resettlements. The years 1951 and 1952 saw a further reduction in and then the complete cessation of IRO movements. The reduction in 1951 was more than made up for by an increase in other movements from Europe, but a further increase in non-IRO migration during 1952 could not compensate for the absence of IRO movements. Thus, although the non-IRO emigration figure was almost 150,000 higher in 1952 than in 1949, the total number of emigrants was almost 200,000 lower. The distribution of post-war intercontinental emigration between IRO and non-IRO movements was as follows:

	Total	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Total	3,774,537	1,141	218,185	310,836	580,120	184,788	623,926	662,305	593,236
IRO	879,972	-	-	37,789	179,106	329,377	186,211	147,489	-
Non-IRO	2,894,565	1,141	218,185	273,047	401,014	455,411	437,715	514,816	593,236

The composition of the migrant stream and the pattern of its destination underwent a number of changes during the period. During 1946, almost four-fifths of all European emigrants came from the United Kingdom. The large number of United Kingdom emigrants of that year, 171,591, was not exceeded until 1952, and then only by a few thousand. The destination of these migrants was predominantly Canada and the United States. In 1947 and 1948, migration from Italy and the Netherlands particularly rose rapidly and the countries farther distant from Europe, particularly Australia and the Latin American countries increased their intake substantially. The further increase in 1949 affected most notably Italy and IRO resettlement. It was particularly to Australia, Israel and the United States that migration rose very sharply. The post-1949 decline in European migration did not at all affect the United Kingdom, Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands; emigration from all these countries increased. Italian emigration declined each year after 1949, but not substantially. It would thus appear reasonable to state that the reduction of the numbers of European emigrants, between 1949 and 1952, resulted from the virtually complete resettlement of displaced persons from Eastern Europe, a source from which no further emigration can be expected in the near future.

B. Emigration from other continents

The volume of emigration from Asia cannot be gauged from the emigration statistics of the Asian countries, which are seriously defective where they are not lacking altogether. The figures obtained of immigration from Asia into a number of other countries cover only a part, albeit a large part, of the total movements. Moreover, no clear division is made between Asian migrants and non-Asian migrants formerly resident in Asian countries.

The immigration statistics of the eleven countries included in Table IV show an immigration of about 500,000 persons from Asia. The statistics of other European countries yield a few thousand more. Almost half of the emigrants from Asia went to the Netherlands. In this case it is certain that the migrants were almost entirely Dutch residents of Indonesia, that is, either Dutch settlers or, preponderantly, their descendants, and therefore they must be regarded as non-Asian emigrants from Asia. Over a quarter of the recorded emigrants from Asia went to the United Kingdom, mostly from India and Pakistan. Again it is likely that the majority were non-Asian. The United States and Australia rank next in importance as receiving countries of migrants from Asia, with respectively rather more and a little less than 10% of total recorded Asian emigration. The migrants to the United States would seem for the most part to be Asians, while the opposite appears to be true for Australia.

Emigration data for continents other than Europe and Asia, are very incomplete. Generally, statistics for only some of the countries in a continent are available, and no basis exists for estimating the volume of emigration from the other parts of the continent.

This is true particularly of Africa. The only comprehensive statistics available are those for the Union of South Africa. On the whole, to obtain an idea of the magnitude of intercontinental emigration from Africa, the immigration statistics of non-African countries must be consulted. They show that over 200,000 migrants left the continent, over half of whom went to Israel. Some 50,000 went to the United Kingdom (in the three years 1950-1952 alone) and over 15,000 to Australia and New Zealand. Over 8,000 migrated to Belgium, principally from the Belgian Congo.^{1/}

Emigration data for practically all South American countries are totally lacking, and it is again necessary to have recourse to statistics of the immigration countries. According to these, Canada and the United States together received some 30,000 migrants from the South American continent. The statistics of five European countries, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom show an immigration of 160,000 persons from South America.

^{1/} No precise figures are available for migration from Africa to France, a major part of which originated in Algeria and cannot therefore be considered to be "international". The number of Algerians entering France in the period under review has been estimated in various sources as amounting to at least 150,000.

The Netherlands statistics refer mainly to movements from Netherlands possessions, and those for Italy and Portugal give migrants from only some of the major migration countries in South America. In the case of both these countries as well as for Spain, the migrants were almost exclusively former emigrants returning. Of the total of 160,000 migrants, over 60,000 went to Italy and some 30,000 each to Portugal and Spain.

The total emigration from South America is likely to have exceeded quite considerably the number 190,000 migrants, recorded in the statistics of only seven immigration countries.

For the continent of North America, only the United States emigration statistics are available. These show the emigration during the post-war period of about 130,000 persons, of whom 86,000 migrated to Europe, 22,000 to Asia and 15,000 to South America. While no direct figures of Canadian emigration are available, it should be noted that the statistics of the United Kingdom alone show the immigration of 51,000 persons from Canada.

Thus intercontinental emigration from the United States and migration from Canada to the United Kingdom included about 181,000 persons. To this should be added emigration from Canada to other countries, and the intercontinental emigration from Mexico and the other North American countries.

The bulk of intercontinental emigration from Oceania originates in Australia and New Zealand, for both of which countries emigration statistics are available. Intercontinental emigration from Australia and New Zealand together amounted to a little over 150,000 persons, of whom some two-thirds went to Europe, mainly to the United Kingdom. The remainder of the emigrants from these two countries went to North America and Asia, the respective figures being 27,000 and 17,000 approximately.

The above figures for emigration from the various continents are necessarily on the low side. The immigration statistics of the United Kingdom alone show the arrival of over 200,000 persons from unknown or unspecified continents. Altogether, the five European countries included in Table III, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom recorded an immigration of one million migrants from other continents. It has been estimated, in arriving at the initial estimate of 6.3 million intercontinental migrants, that immigration to all the other European countries amounted to 150,000 persons. 80,000 of these are recorded for the European countries compiling statistics. The remaining 70,000 immigrants from overseas are estimated to have gone to countries not compiling statistics, including France, Germany, Yugoslavia, Greece, and all Eastern European countries.

A final figure of migration from "other continents" and included in the estimate of 6.3 million is that of 250,000. This estimate is intended to cover all other intercontinental migration, including in particular migration from Asia and North America to the majority of South American countries and migration from South America to Asia, Africa and Central American countries. Records exist for only a fraction of these movements. For example, United States emigration to Asia and South America amounted to 37,000 persons, very few of whom are included in immigration statistics.

C. Gross and net migration

There are several reasons for supposing that the intercontinental migration occurring since the end of the last war has included a smaller "return movement" than has been the case in the past, and that it will continue to be unusually stable, in the sense that the great majority of migrants will not return to their places of origin. Among the reasons must be cited the large number of European refugees who are quite unlikely to return to Europe and the considerable proportion of "war brides", who have made their homes in the countries where their husbands are permanently established as citizens. The large movement of mainly European migrants from Asia also is unlikely to be reversed in the foreseeable future. The generally high level of prosperity in most of the immigration countries has probably contributed to keeping at a low level the return migration to the countries of origin. Against all these stabilizing factors must be put the effect of the war-time suspension of migration, which merely delayed the return of many migrants.

The European balance of migration during the post-war period shows a total emigration of 4,452,000 persons and an immigration of 1,150,000 persons, yielding a net emigration figure of 3,302,000 migrants. Immigration, or loosely the "return movement", amounted to about 20% of total migration in both directions. This net migration of some 3.3 million persons during the period compares to an estimated total population of Europe in mid-1950 of about 392 million. The net emigration of the entire period amounts therefore to a little over 8 per thousand of the population^{1/}. This may be compared to an estimated annual rate of natural increase for the whole of Europe of 13.7 per thousand. Emigration from Europe during the post-war period ending in 1952 thus meant the loss of some three-fifths of one year's natural increase.

^{1/} The population estimate excludes the U.S.S.R. but the net emigration figure includes emigrants originating in the U.S.S.R. and resettled by the IRO. This introduces no appreciable error as virtually all these migrants had left the U.S.S.R. by 1944-1945 and were thus part of the de facto non-U.S.S.R. European population at the beginning of the period.

Of the major emigration countries in Europe, Italy had the largest intercontinental net emigration, with 741,000 emigrants and 118,000 immigrants. The net migration of 623,000 persons amounted to 13.3 per thousand of the enumerated 1951 population and compares to a natural increase during 1950 of 9.8 per thousand. The net migration overseas during the period amounted therefore to about 16 months' natural growth at the 1950 rate. The return movement to Italy was the smallest proportionately of any major European emigration country, its volume being only 14% of total intercontinental migration.

Net intercontinental emigration from the United Kingdom was only a little lower than Italy's, namely 607,000 migrants, resulting from the emigration of 1,106,000 persons and the immigration of 499,000. Although net migration during the period was also lower than Italy's in relation to total population, being 12.1 per thousand of the 1951 census population, the generally lower rate of natural increase in the United Kingdom implies that migration had quantitatively a much more significant effect on the growth of population. The rate of natural increase during 1950 was only 4.5 per thousand, and net migration during 1946 to 1952 therefore was equivalent to two and three-quarter years' natural increase at that rate.

The volume of immigration, or return movements, was very high, amounting to 31% of migration in both directions. This was mainly due to considerable inward movements from India-Pakistan and other areas, rather than to returns from countries of immigration.

Net migration from Portugal for the seven years for which both emigration and immigration data are available amounted to 112,000 persons and bore the same relation to total population as Italy's, namely 13.3 per thousand of the 1950 census population. This exceeds slightly the 1950 annual rate of natural increase of 12.2 per thousand.

In the case of Spain, intercontinental migration during the same period resulted in a net outward movement of 206,000 migrants, or 7.4 per thousand of the 1950 enumerated population. This was the equivalent of only a little over nine months' natural increase at the 1950 rate of 9.3 per thousand.

Net migration from the Netherlands during 1946-1952 was smaller both in volume, amounting to only 41,000, and in proportion to the population, equivalent to 3.9 per thousand of the estimated mid-1951 population, than that from the other European countries mentioned above. This was due largely to inward movements from overseas possessions (including Indonesia). The volume of overseas immigration was 47% of the total movement in both directions. If migration to and from the overseas possessions is deducted from total migration, the return movements form only 14% of total migration. On this hypothetical basis, net migration would amount to 15 per thousand of the 1951 population and would roughly equal one year's natural increase at the 1950 rate of 15.2 per thousand.

In fact, net migration during the entire period was the equivalent of only three months' natural population growth.

The partial figures available for Asia indicate the emigration of about 500,000 persons, and the immigration of 675,000, of whom 400,000 went to Israel. The net immigration therefore was 175,000. Without migration to Israel, there would have been a net emigration of about 225,000. These figures must be contrasted with our estimated population of Asia (excluding the U.S.S.R.) of over 1,320 million.

It must be borne in mind that reference has been made exclusively to intercontinental migration. The inclusion of continental migration might change the over-all migration balance of a country considerably. Furthermore, the magnitude of migration in the opposite direction to the main streams, i.e. emigration from immigration countries and immigration into emigration countries, is no indication of the success or failure of particular migratory movements. The migration in the opposite direction may involve entirely different groups of the population. This is particularly likely in the case of migration within the British Commonwealth, where at least some part of the migration from the Dominions to the United Kingdom involved natives of the Dominions rather than former emigrants from the United Kingdom.

2. The sex and age distribution of migrants

Although a distribution by sex and age is available for most countries which publish migration statistics, the classification of age groups is far from uniform. This renders comparisons of even such basic age groups as 0-14 and 15-59 impossible for many countries. Furthermore, the emphasis that has been placed throughout most of this survey on intercontinental migrants cannot, in many cases, be maintained in this section because of a lack of separate breakdowns for continental and intercontinental migrants.

For the purpose of discussing the sex and age composition of migrant streams, the statistics of thirteen countries have been studied, covering nearly seven million migrants. In view of the selection of eight countries of immigration (4.3 million migrants) and five countries of emigration (2.3 million migrants), however, many of the migrants are included in the statistics twice. For this reason the discussion of emigration statistics will generally be kept separate from that of immigration statistics.

It is a striking fact that during the post-war period, the age distribution of immigrants to seven of the eight immigration countries was very uniform. Only Israel's immigrants showed a markedly different pattern. For the other immigration countries

the percentages of immigrants in the central age group 20-49 lay within the range between 62.2 and 64.4. The uniformity of this percentage is almost as great among male immigrants as among immigrants of both sexes.

It is generally true, and applies to the post-war period, that migrants have an age distribution generally much more favourable than that of the resident population, with a much smaller ratio of dependants, particularly old age dependants. The burden of immigrant dependency, considered as the persons below 15 and above 60 and excluding, particularly, female dependants at other ages, was less than 27% of total immigration for all countries here considered, except Israel.

The number of dependants at other ages, particularly wives in the age group 15-59, is much more difficult to determine. In comparing the proportions of immigrants in different broad age groups, percentages for both sexes and for males only are shown below.

Percentages of immigrants in the age groups 15-59,
0-14 and 60 and over, post-war period

Age Group	<u>Argentina^{1/}</u>		<u>Australia</u>		<u>Brazil^{2/}</u>		<u>New Zealand</u>		<u>Southern Rhodesia</u>		<u>United States</u>		<u>Israel</u>	
	<u>Both</u>	<u>Sexes Male</u>	<u>Both</u>	<u>Sexes Male</u>	<u>Both</u>	<u>Sexes</u>	<u>Both</u>	<u>Sexes Male</u>	<u>Both</u>	<u>Sexes Male</u>	<u>Both</u>	<u>Sexes Male</u>	<u>Both</u>	<u>Sexes Male</u>
15-59	78.1	80.6	74.3	77.5	79.2		75.6	76.0	73.5	76.2	78.2	75.7	65.4	65.6
0-14	18.5	16.8	22.4	20.2	17.0		18.3	19.5	23.7	21.4	16.6	19.9	27.6	28.0
60 +	3.4	2.6	3.3	2.3	3.8		6.1	4.5	2.8	2.0	5.2	4.4	6.9	6.3

^{1/} Age groups 14-60, 0-13 and 61 and over.

^{2/} Age groups 12-60 and 0-11, classification by sex not available.

The division of the burden of dependency in the restricted sense used above between young dependants who will after a short time enter productive life and the aged who will until death continue to be dependant, varies quite widely among the countries. In the case of Southern Rhodesia there were 8 1/2 times as many young dependants as old ones, in New Zealand only 3 times as many. The ratios for the other countries lay between these extremes with Australia and Argentina showing favourable ratios between young and old of 6.8 and 5.4 respectively, and Brazil, Israel and the United States less favourable ones of 4.5, 4.0 and 3.2.

A general comparison of the effect of this age distribution on the total population of the immigration countries is difficult because of the differences among these countries

in the age structure of the population. Generally, however, the proportion of persons aged 15 to 59 is likely to be much larger among immigrants than in the total population. As an illustration it can be mentioned that the proportion of those aged 15 to 59, was as low as 54% in the total Brazilian population and some 61% in the United States, but ranged between about 73% and 79%, for immigrants, except those to Israel.

The special position of Israel's immigration has been attributed to the fact that the bulk of post-war immigrants entered under a policy of non-selective mass migration and reflected the peculiar age structure of Jewish migration from a number of Eastern European and Middle East countries.

The statistics of the five major emigration countries which are included in Tables V and VI do not lend themselves to comparisons of the type attempted for immigration countries. The figures do suggest a fairly uniform pattern, as was the case with immigration. Migrants from the Netherlands included a higher proportion of children under 15 years of age (26%) than the migrants from the other European countries. Migrants in the older age groups seem to have been relatively less numerous in the case of the Netherlands (1.1% 65 years and over, 4.9% 50 years and over) than for Italy (2.1% and 8% respectively).

The distribution of post-war migrants by sex seems to have been rather irregular. It would appear to be the case that one major migrant stream, that from the United Kingdom, had a very low proportion of males. The sex ratio of those countries to which large numbers of British migrants went is therefore low. The proportion of males among all emigrants from the United Kingdom during the period 1946-1952 was 43.8%. This compares with percentages of males for other major European emigration countries as follows: Italy 64.1, Netherlands 53.7, Portugal 65.9 and Spain 57.6.

The sex ratio of children under 15 is not usually expected to reflect the effects of the kind of selectivity which makes male migrants predominate. They usually migrate not as a result of a decision on their part, but as members of family groups, and will tend to have a sex ratio similar to that for the age group in the country from which they come. Their sex distribution would tend to bring the overall proportion of males nearer to 50% and would thus raise the sex ratio where it was below that proportion, as in the United Kingdom, and lower the proportion of males where it was above parity, as in most other countries. The study of the sex ratio of migrants would therefore be facilitated by excluding the age group 0 to 14. Unfortunately, this cannot be done for the United Kingdom, because for a number of years the lowest age group available was 0 to 19. For the other countries mentioned, the percentages male in the age group 15 years and over were as follows: Italy 66.1%, Netherlands 54.3%, Portugal 68.8% and Spain 58.5%

The proportions of males in various age groups entering some of the major immigration countries were as follows:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Percentages male</u>		
	<u>All ages</u>	<u>15 and over</u>	<u>15 - 59</u>
Argentina	57.6	58.9	59.4
Australia	57.7	59.3	60.2
Brazil	59.4	...	...
Canada	53.1	53.4	...
Israel	51.0	50.6	50.8
New Zealand	49.8	49.1	50.1
Southern Rhodesia	57.7	59.2	59.8
United States	42.2	40.8	41.4

During 1946 when almost 80% of European emigrants came from the United Kingdom, the proportion of males among United Kingdom emigrants was only 27%. The finding in the first section of this survey that they went mainly to Canada and the United States is reflected in the very low sex ratio of immigrants to these two countries during that year. The proportions of males were 29% and 25% for Canada and the United States, respectively, for 1946. The Australian proportion was 40% in 1946.

One of the major factors responsible for the low sex ratio of United States immigrants, and of United Kingdom emigrants, was the migration of "war brides". In the five years ending 30 June 1950, about 115,000 immigrants in this category entered the United States. They amounted to almost 9% of all immigrants during the period 1945-1951, and to over 15% of the female immigrants. Their effect on the proportion of males among immigrants was considerable. If their number is subtracted from that of all migrants, the proportion of males among immigrants becomes 46.6%, rather than the 42.4% found above. If one assumes that they were all over 14 years of age, their exclusion would raise the sex ratio of migrants 15 years old and over from 40.8% to 45.5%.

The variations in these percentages during the period under review, related to the volume of migration, are shown below for a few countries.

Percentages male among emigrants, 1946-1952

<u>Period</u>	<u>ITALY</u>		<u>NETHERLANDS</u>		<u>SPAIN</u>		<u>UNITED KINGDOM</u>	
	<u>No. of migrants (000's)</u>	<u>Percent- age Male</u>	<u>No. of migrants (000's)</u>	<u>Percent- age Male</u>	<u>No. of migrants (000's)</u>	<u>Percent- age Male</u>	<u>No. of migrants (000's)</u>	<u>Percent- age Male</u>
Post-war	608	64	457	54	209	58	1,037	44
1946	7	47	67	56	8	61	167	27
1947	60	54	66	53	15	56	122	45
1948	111	64	66	51	21	56	157	46
1949	155	69	58	53	45	58	145	48
1950	140	66	28	55	59	57	130	48
1951	135	62	38	56	61	58	151	48
1952	...	..	45	55	..	..	166	47

Percentages male among immigrants, 1946-1952

<u>Period</u>	<u>ARGENTINA</u>		<u>AUSTRALIA</u>		<u>CANADA</u>		<u>UNITED STATES</u>	
	<u>No. of migrants (000's)</u>	<u>Percent- age Male</u>	<u>No. of migrants (000's)</u>	<u>Percent- age Male</u>	<u>No. of migrants (000's)</u>	<u>Percent- age Male</u>	<u>No. of migrants (000's)</u>	<u>Percent- age Male</u>
Post-war	478	58	718	58	789	53	1,179	42
1946	...	..	18	40	72	29	147	25
1947	...	..	32	52	64	52	171	36
1948	...	..	66	55	125	53	170	39
1949	151	65	168	58	95	54	249	48
1950	137	60	175	58	74	55	203	57
1951	109	51	132	59	194	62	238	48
1952	81	49	128	61	164	55	...	..

Unfortunately, no data are available on DP's resettled by the IRO during the period of its operations. The sex proportions shown for immigrants to a number of countries suggest, however, that their sex ratio may, like that of migrants from the United Kingdom, have tended to be below the average.

S T A T I S T I C A L

A P P E N D I X

Explanation of symbols

Category not applicable	•
Data not available
Magnitude nil or negligible	-

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The sources for most, but not all, figures used were: United Nations, Demographic Yearbook 1949-50, and later issues, and International Labour Office. Year Book of Labour Statistics, various issues.

Table I. Intercontinental emigration from Europe, single years 1945 to 1952

Country of emigration	Total	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Total	3,774,537	1,141	218,185	310,836	580,120	784,788	623,926	662,305	593,236
Austria (1947-52)	8,163	. . .	. . .	362	1,379	612	684	3,613	1,513
Belgium (1948-51)	41,760	. . .	. . .	. . .	6,874	8,832	9,119	16,935	. . .
Denmark (1945-52)	36,512	316	2,890	3,984	5,673	4,839	4,969	7,985	5,856
Finland (1946-52)	17,686	. . .	207	294	698	986	4,059	9,697	1,745
Germany (1952)	80,265	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	80,265
Ireland (1946-50)	24,543	. . .	1,293	3,243	6,460	8,458	5,089	. . .	. . .
Italy (1946-52)	741,084	. . .	7,078	61,245	111,031	155,058	140,204	135,096	131,372
Malta (1945-52)	25,974	67	408	910	2,305	4,231	7,465	6,453	4,135
Netherlands (1946-52)	318,337	. . .	14,330	41,868	54,191	45,359	38,623	55,571	68,395
Norway (1946-51)	12,683	. . .	973	1,477	2,398	2,669	2,295	2,871	. . .
Portugal (1946-52)	152,441	. . .	8,275	12,838	12,343	16,797	21,573	33,597	47,018
Spain (1946-52)	271,999	. . .	7,504	15,246	20,928	44,835	59,137	61,334	63,015
Sweden (1945-52)	35,557	445	1,797	2,507	4,962	7,229	5,422	8,713	4,482
Switzerland (1945-52)	21,041	313	1,839	2,599	3,622	2,930	2,672	3,430	3,636
United Kingdom (1946-52)	1,106,520	. . .	171,591	126,474	168,150	152,576	136,404	169,521	181,804
IRO (1947-51)	879,972	-	-	37,789	179,106	329,377	186,211	147,489	-

Table II. Recorded emigrants from Europe, by continents of destination, various periods (post-war)

Country of emigration and period	All continents	Continents of destination					
		Africa	America, N.	America, S.	Asia	Oceania	Unspecified
All countries	3,774,537	168,428	2,275,290		315,016	603,402	412,401
Austria (1947-1952)	8,163	<u>1/</u> 181	<u>1/4</u> , 291	587	<u>1/</u> 115	<u>1/</u> 636	2,353
Belgium (1948-1951)	41,760	15,410	19,821	2,064	2,865	1,201	399
Denmark (1945-1952)	36,512	2,585	26,373		2,244	1,420	3,890
Finland (1946-1952)	17,686	126	9,181	260	52	363	7,704
Germany (1952)	80,265	3,040	68,354	3,040	1,059	4,443	329
Ireland (1946-1950)	24,543	...	19,481	...	...	1,645	3,417
Italy (1946-1952)	741,084	...	131,549	468,947	...	...	140,588
Malta (1945-1952)	25,974	...	8,678	...	...	16,680	616
Netherlands (1946-1952)	318,337	22,691	126,252		118,013	49,305	2,076
Norway (1946-1951)	12,683	64	12,215	321	14	69	-
Portugal (1946-1952)	152,441	1,216	4,860	139,735	...	...	6,630
Spain (1946-1952)	271,999	...	<u>2/</u> 23,106	<u>2/</u> 185,878	...	...	63,015
Sweden (1945-1952)	35,557	1,592	27,715	2,281	1,696	911	1,362
Switzerland (1945-1952)	21,041	1,623	17,671		540	1,207	-
U.K. (1946-1952)	1,106,520	116,159	409,720	11,083	53,447	338,526	177,585
I.R.O. (1947-1951)	879,972	3,741	454,215	97,612	134,971	186,996	2,437

1/ 1950-1952 only

2/ 1946-1951 only

Table III. Intercontinental immigration, selected countries,
single years 1945 to 1952

Country	Total	1945	1946	1947
<u>A. Immigration, mainly of aliens:</u>				
Argentina <u>3/</u>	607,400	989	4,422	39,114
Australia <u>1/</u>	697,483	5,752	15,759	28,634
Brazil <u>3/</u>	176,214	2,889	12,852	18,652
Canada <u>3/</u>	726,047	11,793	57,071	51,161
Israel <u>1/</u>	525,837	12,398	20,525	19,049
New Zealand <u>1/</u> , <u>4/</u>	75,694	3,011	5,960	7,812
S. Rhodesia <u>3/</u>	47,162	...	3,071	6,904
United States <u>3/</u>	1,104,081	14,116	106,854	126,756
Venezuela	<u>5/</u> 100,000	...	...	...
Union of South Africa <u>3/</u>	125,517	2,100	9,074	25,307
<u>B. Immigration mainly of nationals (return of former emigrants):</u>				
Italy <u>2/</u>	117,634	...	525	9,128
Netherlands <u>1/</u>	277,624	...	79,183	28,966
Portugal <u>2/</u>	37,680	1,704	5,101	7,314
Spain <u>1/</u>	67,749	2,591	5,107	6,288
<u>C. Immigration of nationals and aliens:</u>				
United Kingdom <u>1/</u>	498,668	...	67,051	62,780
<hr/>				
<u>1/</u> Nationals and aliens	<u>3/</u> Aliens only	<u>5/</u> Estimated		
<u>2/</u> Nationals only	<u>4/</u> Fiscal year ending on 31 March			

Table III. Intercontinental immigration, selected countries,
single years 1945 to 1952 (Cont'd)

1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	Country
A. <u>Immigration, mainly of aliens:</u>					
120,258	151,940	128,618	98,086	63,973	Argentina 3/
61,898	163,640	169,612	127,986	124,202	Australia 1/
21,421	23,713	34,458	62,229	...	Brazil 3/
114,387	86,370	65,535	185,675	154,055	Canada 3/
106,567	167,586	112,073	70,897	16,742	Israel 1/
9,590	14,386	14,372	20,563	...	New Zealand 1/, 4/
10,550	6,340	4,885	6,846	8,566	Southern Rhodesia 3/
127,148	209,534	165,542	196,022	158,109	United States 3/
...	...	...	...	...	Venezuela
32,532	13,352	11,787	14,257	17,108	Union of South Africa 3/
B. <u>Immigration mainly of nationals (return of former emigrants):</u>					
15,323	16,319	28,826	28,567	18,946	Italy 2/
25,847	22,841	60,870	35,715	24,202	Netherlands 1/
9,628	7,880	3,592	1,420	1,041	Portugal 2/
6,148	6,888	9,626	11,630	19,471	Spain 1/
C. <u>Immigration of nationals and aliens:</u>					
73,746	64,792	71,932	76,295	82,072	United Kingdom 1/
<div> <div>1/ Nationals and aliens</div> <div>2/ Nationals only</div> <div>3/ Aliens only</div> <div>4/ Fiscal year ending on 31 March</div> <div>5/ Estimated</div> </div>					

Table IV. Intercontinental immigration by country of origin, selected countries, various periods (post-war)

(Data on country of origin refer to country of last permanent residence, except where otherwise specified)

Country of origin	Country of immigration and period					
	Argentina (1945-52)	Australia (1945-52)	Brazil 2/ (1945-51)	Canada (1945-52)	Israel 3/ (1945-52)	New Zealand 4/ 1945-52
Total	607,400	697,483	176,214	726,047	525,837	75,761
AFRICA	...	14,127	-	2,028	104,902	1,082
AMERICA, North and South	.	15,760	.	.	4,272	3,829
AMERICA, North	...	15,251	6,444	.	2,318	3,725
Canada	...	3,346	...	.	268	1,600
United States	...	11,595	...	.	1,839	2,045
AMERICA, South	.	471	.	3,875	1,954	104
ASIA	...	49,135	6,592	15,255	.	6,545
India	...	1/ 12,131	-	1,300	.	2,857
Indonesia	...	5,609	-	...	.	945
EUROPE	...	617,877	152,084	698,639	399,455	63,868
Austria	...	15,431	1,568	10,381	3,021	640
Bulgaria	...	...	-	631	39,340	51
Czechoslovakia	...	3,118	1,012	10,813	24,106	93
Germany	11,811	139,791	10,742	64,992	11,502	2,358
Italy	372,092	80,952	30,965	64,141	2,237	1,738
Netherlands	...	38,490	2,359	128,850	1,562	4,536
Poland	15,126	9,882	4,506	80,460	116,113	66
Portugal	...	146	69,551	185	24	6
Romania	...	...	1,022	6,002	178,971	317
Spain	164,193	319	17,320	632	388	2
United Kingdom	...	270,165	2,430	249,935	5,293	51,522
U.S.S.R.	...	1,697	-	16,766	6,832	74
OCEANIA	...	.	-	4,387	134	.
Australia	...	.	-	2,961	110	.
Unspecified and Unknown	44,178	584	11,094	1,863	17,074	437

1/ Includes immigrants from Pakistan and Ceylon during the period 1947-1950.

2/ Data refer to nationality of immigrants.

3/ Data for 1946 refer to citizenship of immigrants, those for 1949-1952 refer to country of birth.

4/ Fiscal years ending on 31 March.

Table IV. Intercontinental immigration by country of origin, selected countries, various periods (post-war) (Cont'd)

(Data on country of origin refer to country of last permanent residence, except where otherwise specified)

Country of origin	Country of immigration and period				
	Southern Rhodesia (1946-52)	Union of South Africa 5/ (1945-52)	United States (1945-52)	Netherlands 6/ (1946-52)	United Kingdom (1946-52)
Total	47,642	125,517	1,104,081	277,624	498,668
AFRICA	.	.	8,226	6,635	...
AMERICA, North and South	516	2,777	.	30,611	...
AMERICA, North	...	...	.	...	...
Canada	...	...	.	...	51,384
United States	...	...	.	...	53,308
AMERICA, South	...	...	26,802	...	...
ASIA	1,570	3,250	54,257	234,895	...
India	...	1,719	1,780	...	109,046
Indonesia	-	...	141	227,837	323
EUROPE	45,166	117,776	959,269	.	.
Austria	...	273	59,020	.	.
Bulgaria	-	...	226	.	.
Czechoslovakia	...	...	7,792	.	.
Germany	...	6,690	426,747	.	.
Italy	...	6,217	81,556	.	.
Netherlands	...	14,501	21,238	.	.
Poland	...	119	6,381	.	.
Portugal	...	655	7,364	.	.
Romania	...	...	867	.	.
Spain	...	...	3,277	.	.
United Kingdom	43,452	82,418	174,677	.	.
U.S.S.R.	5	57	1,073	.	.
OCEANIA	390	1,681	14,070	3,420	...
Australia	...	1,428	11,117	...	47,707
Unspecified and Unknown	-	33	41,457	2,063	236,900

5/ Data for 1945 refer to country of birth, those for 1946 to "country of origin".
6/ Data refer to immigrants "arriving from countries listed".

Table V. Age distribution of emigrants, by sex, selected European countries,
various periods (post-war)

(Percentages)

Age Group	Country and period								
	Netherlands 1/(1947-52)			Italy 2/(1946-51)			United Kingdom 3/(1946-52)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-14	26.3	25.5	27.3	17.0	14.0	22.2	...	...	...
15 +	73.7	74.5	72.7	78.6	81.1	74.1	...	...	...
0-19	32.0	31.1	33.1	25.8	23.4	30.0	28.1	31.2	25.7
20-34	40.0	40.2	39.7	39.8	43.5	33.3	38.7	36.8	40.1
35-64	26.9	27.8	25.8	27.9	27.0	29.5	...	...	...
65 +	1.1	.9	1.4	2.1	1.3	3.5	...	...	...
50 +	4.9	4.7	5.1	8.0	5.3	12.7	...	...	...
Age unknown	-	-	-	4.4	4.8	3.7	2.2	.9	3.2
Total nos.incl.	390,029	209,302	180,727	608,177	389,695	218,482	1,036,982	454,491	582,491
Sex distribution (%)	100.0	53.9	46.1	100.0	64.1	35.9	100.0	43.5	56.2

1/ Nationals and aliens, intercontinental and continental migration.

2/ Nationals, intercontinental migration only.

3/ "Permanent migrants of British nationality travelling direct by sea to places outside Europe and the Mediterranean area only".

Table V. Age distribution of emigrants, by sex, selected European countries,
various periods (post-war) (Cont'd)

(Percentages)

Country and period

Age Group	Portugal (1945-51) <u>4/</u>			Spain (1946-51) <u>5/</u>		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-14	<u>6/</u> 17.4	<u>6/</u> 13.9	<u>6/</u> 24.1	15.8	14.5	17.4
15 +	<u>6/</u> 81.7	<u>6/</u> 85.3	<u>6/</u> 74.8	84.2	85.5	82.6
0-19	...	...	...	...	...	...
20-34	...	...	...	...	...	...
35-64	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 +	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 +	<u>7/</u> 3.3	<u>7/</u> 1.3	<u>7/</u> 7.3	...	...	...
Age unknown	.9	.8	1.1	-	-	-
Total nos.incl.	85,687	56,468	29,219	208,984	120,475	88,509
Sex distribution (%)	100.0	65.9	34.1	100.0	57.6	42.4

4/ Nationals, "mainly overseas" migration.

5/ Nationals and aliens, intercontinental migration.

6/ Age groups 0-13 and 14 and over.

7/ Age group 51 and over.

Table VI. Sex distribution of emigrants, by age group, selected
European countries, various periods (post-war) (Cont'd)

(Percentages males and females)

Age group	Country and period			
	Portugal <u>4/</u> (1945-51)		Spain <u>5/</u> (1946-51)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
All ages	65.9	34.1	57.6	42.4
0-14	<u>6/</u> 52.7	<u>6/</u> 47.3	53.2	46.8
15 +	<u>6/</u> 68.8	<u>6/</u> 31.2	58.5	41.5
0-19	...	...	...	...
20-34	...	...	...	...
35-64	...	...	...	...
65 +	...	...	...	...
50 +	<u>7/</u> 25.1	<u>7/</u> 74.9	...	...
Age unknown	60.3	39.7	...	...
Total nos. incl.	54,468	29,219	120,475	88,509

- 4/ Nationals, "mainly overseas" migration.
5/ Nationals and aliens, intercontinental migration.
6/ Age groups 0-13 and 14 and over, respectively.
7/ Age group 51 and over.

Table VI. Sex distribution of emigrants, by age group, selected European countries, various periods (post-war)

(Percentages males and females)

Age group	Country and period					
	Netherlands 1/ (1947-52)		Italy 2/ (1946-51)		United Kingdom 3/ (1946-52)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
All ages	53.7	46.3	64.1	35.9	43.8	56.2
0-14	51.9	48.1	53.1	46.9	...	...
15 +	54.3	45.7	66.1	33.9	...	...
0-19	52.1	47.9	58.2	41.8	48.6	51.4
20-34	54.0	46.0	70.0	30.0	41.7	58.3
35-64	55.5	44.5	62.1	37.9	...	...
65 +	42.8	57.2	39.0	61.0	...	...
50 +	51.7	48.3	42.9	57.1	...	...
Age unknown	...	...	69.6	30.4	17.5	82.5
Total nos. incl.	209,302	180,727	389,695	218,482	454,491	582,491

1/ Nationals and aliens, intercontinental and continental migration.

2/ Nationals, intercontinental migration only.

3/ "Permanent migrants of British nationality travelling direct by sea to places outside Europe and the Mediterranean area only".

Table VII. Age distribution of immigrants, by sex, selected countries,
various periods (post-war)

(Percentages)

Country and period

Age group	Argentina (1949-52)			Australia (1945-52)			Brazil 5/ (1945-50)	Canada (1945-52)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female		Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
0-14	1/ 18.5	1/ 16.8	1/ 20.8	22.4	20.2	25.4	4/ 17.0	21.4	21.0	21.9
15 +	1/ 81.5	1/ 83.2	1/ 79.2	77.6	79.8	74.6	4/ 83.0	78.6	79.0	78.1
15-59	78.1	80.6	74.9	74.3	77.5	69.9	79.2	...	...	...
20-49	...	...	...	63.6	67.2	58.6	...	64.4	66.4	62.1
50 +	3/ 8.9	2/ 7.5	3/ 10.8	7.8	5.8	10.4	...	7.2	5.8	8.9
50-59	...	...	...	4.5	3.5	5.7	...	...	...	...
60 +	2/ 3.4	2/ 2.6	2/ 4.3	3.3	2.3	4.7	3.8	...	...	...
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total nos.incl.	477,719	275,326	202,393	725,866	418,966	306,900	115,051	812,000	430,873	381,127
Sex distribution (%)	100.0	57.6	42.4	100.0	57.7	42.3	100.0	100.0	53.1	46.9

1/ Age groups 0-13 and 14 and over, respectively

2/ Age group 61 and over.

3/ Age group 51 and over.

4/ Age groups 0-11 and 12 and over, respectively.

5/ The total includes 68,334 males (59.4%) and 46,679 females (40.6%), for whom there is no separate age classification, as well as 38 migrants of unknown sex.

Table VII. Age distribution of immigrants, by sex, selected countries,
various periods (post-war) (Cont'd)

(Percentages)

Country and period

	Israel (1945-52)			New Zealand (1945-52)			S. Rhodesia (1950-52)			United States (1945-51)		
Age group	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
0-14	27.6	28.0	27.1	18.3	19.5	17.2	23.7	21.4	26.8	16.6	19.9	14.2
15 +	72.3	71.9	72.8	81.7	80.5	82.8	76.3	78.6	73.2	83.4	80.1	85.8
15-59	65.4	65.6	65.2	75.6	76.0	75.0	73.5	76.2	69.4	78.2	75.7	80.0
20-49	46.5	46.3	46.7	63.8	65.3	62.3	62.2	63.9	60.0	62.7	61.3	63.8
50 +	15.2	14.2	16.1	12.4	9.9	14.9	6.5	5.2	8.4	12.3	11.8	12.6
50-59	8.2	7.9	8.5	6.3	5.4	7.2	3.8	3.2	4.5	7.1	7.4	6.8
60 +	6.9	6.3	7.6	6.1	4.5	7.8	2.8	2.0	3.8	5.2	4.4	5.8
Age unknown	.1	.1	.1	.3	.2	.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total nos. incl.	757,489	385,942	371,547	94,643	47,098	47,545	48,348	27,779	20,569	1,287,684	546,099	741,585
Sex dis- tribution (%)	100.0	51.0	49.0	100.0	49.8	50.2	100.0	57.7	42.3	100.0	42.4	57.6

Table VIII. Sex distribution of immigrants, by age group, selected countries, various periods (post-war)

(Percentages males and females)

Age group	Country and period							
	Argentina (1949-52)		Australia (1945-52)		Canada (1945-50)		Israel (1945-52)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
All ages	57.6	42.4	57.7	42.3	53.1	46.9	51.0	49.0
0-14	1/52.3	1/47.7	52.1	47.9	52.0	48.0	51.8	48.2
15 *	1/58.9	1/41.1	59.3	40.7	53.4	46.6	50.6	49.4
15-59	59.4	40.6	60.2	39.8	...	...	51.1	48.9
20-49			61.0	39.0	54.7	45.3	50.8	49.2
50-59			45.7	54.3	...	...	49.3	50.7
60 *	2/45.3	54.7	39.7	60.3	...	...	46.0	54.0
50 +	3/48.6	51.4	43.1	56.9	42.5	57.5	47.8	52.2
Age unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	47.5	52.5
Total nos. incl.	275,326	202,393	418,966	306,900	430,873	381,127	385,942	371,547

1/ Age group 0-13 and 14 and over, respectively.

2/ Age group 61 and over.

3/ Age group 51 and over.

Table VIII. Sex distribution of immigrants, by age group, selected countries, various periods (post-war) (Cont'd)

(Percentages males and females)

Age group	Country and period					
	New Zealand (1945-52)		Southern Rhodesia(1950-52)		United States(1945-51)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
All ages	49.8	50.2	57.7	42.5	42.4	57.6
0-14	52.9	47.1	52.0	48.0	50.7	49.3
15 *	49.1	50.9	59.2	40.8	40.8	59.2
15-59	50.1	49.9	59.8	40.2	41.1	58.9
20-49	50.9	49.1	59.0	41.0	41.4	58.6
50-59	43.0	57.0	49.0	51.0	44.3	55.7
60 *	36.4	63.6	40.9	59.1	36.1	63.9
50 *	39.7	60.3	45.5	54.5	40.8	59.2
Age unknown	41.7	58.3	...	...	39.7	60.3
Total nos.incl.	47,098	47,545	27,779	20,569	546,099	741,585