

E/CONF.13/325
Meetings No. 10 and 12

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

EFFECTS OF RECENT AND POSSIBLE FUTURE MIGRATION ON THE
POPULATION OF ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, ITALY, AND INDIA
by Chia-lin Pan^{1/}

This study has been undertaken to provide some concrete examples illustrating the extent to which international migration affects the size and sex-age-structure of the population and the numbers of births and deaths under the observed conditions of movements in either direction. The study does not show what would happen as a result of change in movements in one direction, because the movements in the opposite direction would then be affected to an incalculable extent.

The study covers four countries, two of which have been immigration countries and two, emigration countries. Argentina and Brazil are the immigration countries, and Italy and India, the emigration countries.

The study for the immigration countries covers (1) effects of actual migration which has taken place during a recent period, and (2) effects of projected migration to 1960.

For the two emigration countries, the study is aimed chiefly to determine how much emigration per annum would be needed to keep the total number of men in working ages constant for the 10 year period 1950-60. Furthermore, on the assumption that such an emigration should occur, an effort is made to estimate the effects on the sex-age-structure of the population of the country by 1960.

A. Argentina

1. The postwar period, 1946-52

For the purpose of this study, we have examined the available migration statistics of Argentina from 1934 onward and found that there are five types of series: 2/ (1) Arrivals and departures of aliens and nationals by air, sea,

^{1/} The author of this paper is a member of the Secretariat of the United Nations. The views presented are his own and not necessarily those of the Secretariat.

2/ For statistics of net movements, by type of series, see Appendix A.

river and land. (2) Overseas arrivals and departures of aliens and nationals travelling by all classes. (3) Overseas arrivals and departures of aliens travelling by all classes. (4) Overseas arrivals and departures of aliens travelling second and third class. (5) Overseas arrivals and departures of aliens, who are permanent migrants, travelling by all classes. Of these five types, only series (4) gives information by age and sex, and that only for the period beginning with 1948.

The basic data on migrants by sex for Argentina are the totals of recorded arrivals and departures in series (1). As can be seen in Appendix A, no other series gives a good approximation to net migration. That is the reason why series (1) has been selected. These data were adjusted for the estimated numbers of transients and further adjusted for a yearly under-recording of arrivals by 20,000 persons and of departures by 10,000 persons. 3/ From data so adjusted,

3/ In order to estimate the yearly net immigration into Argentina we have calculated for each year from 1935 through 1952 the difference between the estimated population at the beginning and the end of the year. (Revised official estimates of the population made since the 1947 census were used.) From this difference we have deducted the recorded number of births in excess of the recorded number of deaths. These annual differences should tend to correspond to the actual net immigration during the years 1935 through 1952, though they are influenced by the accuracy of the vital statistics. The differences were then compared with the recorded net immigration for each of the five series mentioned above. The result shows that the recorded net immigration according to series (1) is the closest, though still short of the annual differences by a sizable amount. This shortage in net immigration for series (1) is approximately 27,000 persons per year from 1935 to the census date (10 May) of 1947, and about 17,000 persons per year after the census date of 1947. These shortages reflect the corrections made by the Argentina government statistical agency for inadequate registration of births, deaths and migration combined. After some closer study of the figures, we estimated that of this 17,000, a correction of 10,000 might be ascribed to net migration not accounted for by the migration statistics. This might have resulted from about 20,000 unrecorded arrivals and 10,000 unrecorded departures, per year. These are the basic assumptions for our study.

Transients should be excluded from arrivals and departures in order to obtain the numbers of migrants to or from the country. For estimates of the number of transients, see Appendix B.

we estimated that during the 7 years, 1946-52, there have been in Argentina altogether 1,915,000 arrivals and 1,145,000 departures, that is, on an average, 274,000 arrivals and 164,000 departures per year. A total of 1,089,000 males and 827,000 females arrived, while 677,000 males and 467,000 females departed. Thus, on an annual basis, there have been 156,000 male and 118,000 female immigrants, and 97,000 male and 67,000 female emigrants. We have assumed that that age-composition of these arrivals and departures has been the same as that, for each sex, of migrants in series (4). 4/ We have furthermore assumed that their fertility conformed to age-specific fertility rates of women in Portugal, 1946-51, and that their mortality was identical with age-specific death rates of the general population of Argentina during 1946-48.

2. Assumptions for the period from 1 January 1953 to mid-year 1960

In order to isolate the effects of migration, a projection of the population of Argentina has been made, first of all, on the assumption that there will be no migration. 5/ It has then been assumed that there will be a yearly immigration of 250,000 persons, 150,000 male and 100,000 female, and a yearly emigration of 150,000 persons, 100,000 male and 50,000 female. The fertility and mortality of these migrants have been assumed to remain at the same levels as during the 1946-52 period.

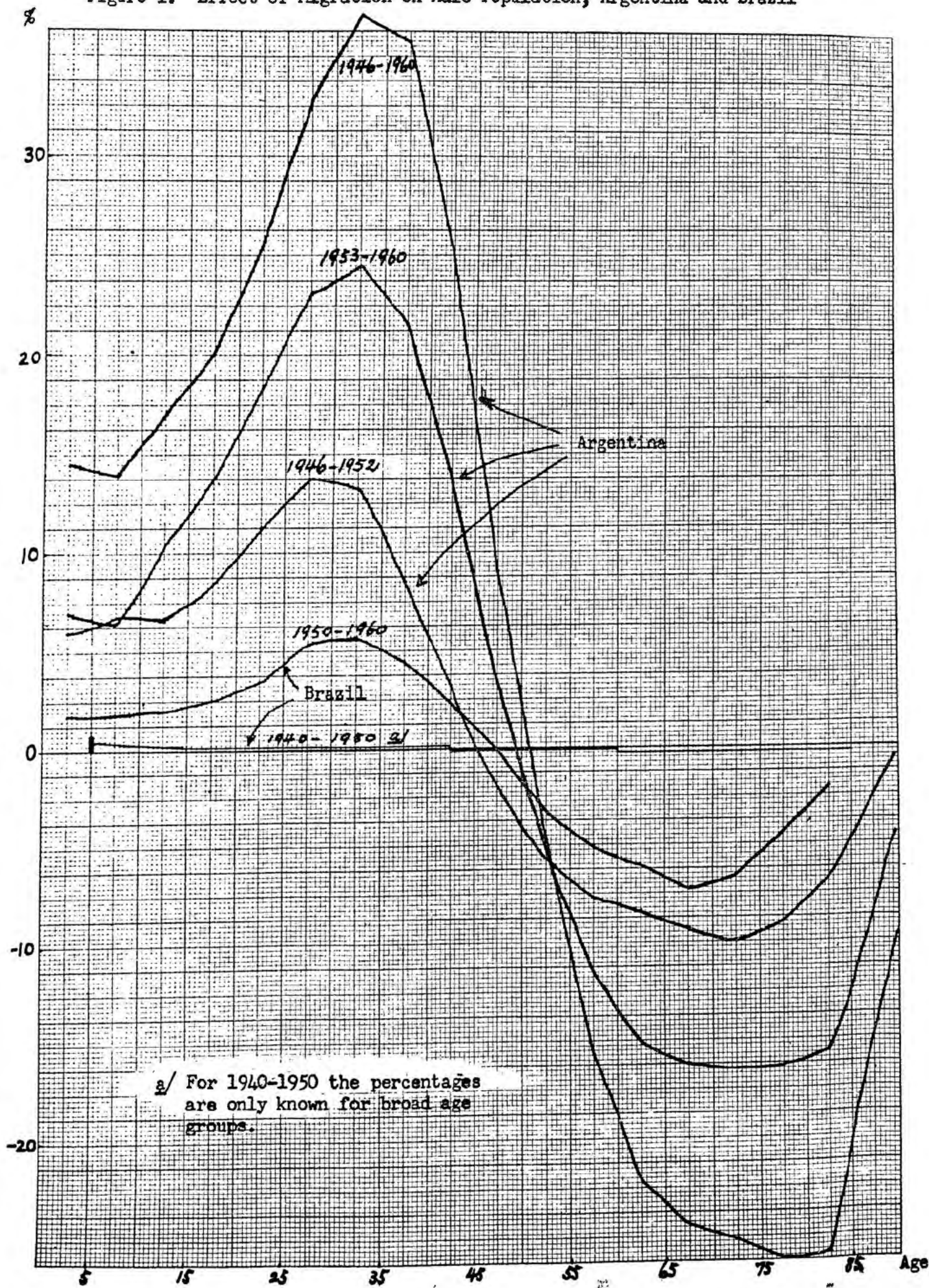
3. Analysis of the effects of migration during the two periods, 1946-52, and 1953-60

During 1946-52, migration has had a considerable effect on the composition of the Argentinian population. This effect has been greater for the male than for the female population because male migrants, both into and out of the country, have been more numerous than female migrants. The detailed effects on particular age groups are shown in Figure 1 and Tables 1, 2 and 3. It will be noted that the percentage increment, due to migration, has been greatest among young

4/ A study of age composition of male migrants for 14 countries at various periods of time has shown that very little change in age composition is to be expected.

5/ This projection has been made in accordance with the scheme described in United Nations, Future Population Estimates by Sex and Age. Report I. The Population of Central America (including Mexico), 1950-1980. New York, 1954 (Population Studies, ST/SOA/Ser.A, No. 16). The scheme permits estimates at declining rates of mortality, each age-specific rate declining, from the moment of observation, in accordance with an asymmetric logistic curve, the rapidity of the decline having been estimated on the experience of ten countries. In the present instance, statistics of the Argentinian census of 1947 and death statistics for the period 1946-48 have been employed. It has also been assumed that fertility will remain constant at the 1945-50 level.

Figure 1. Effect of Migration on Male Population, Argentina and Brazil



adults, reaching a maximum at age-groups 25-29 and 30-34. The percentage decrement, caused by migration, has been greatest among persons of advanced ages, notably in age groups 65-69, 70-74 and 75-79.

During 1953-60, migration will bring about similar changes in the age composition of the Argentinian population. Again, it will raise the numbers of persons in childhood and young adult ages while reducing those at advanced ages, so that the population, as a whole, will be younger than it would be in the absence of migration. If we regard ages 15 to 64 as the working ages, we note that this group will be increased more than the group aged under 15, while the group aged 65 and over will actually be diminished. As a result, the burden of youth and old-age dependency, especially the latter, decreases.

The effect of migration between 1947 and 1960 on the number of births in Argentina is presented in Table 5. It should be noted that the effect intensifies with time.

The effect of migration on the number of deaths in Argentina (see Table 6) is negligible. As a result of an annual inward balance of 100,000 migrants, the population of the country will be increased. This increase will, however, be greatest in young adult ages where risks of death are comparatively small, whereas a reduction will occur in the more advanced age-groups where the risk of dying is more considerable. Consequently approximately the same number of deaths will occur within the country whether migration occurs or not. Since, as a result of migration, the population of the country will be augmented, the almost unchanged absolute number of deaths implies that the crude death rate for the population will be lower with migration than it would be in the absence of migration.

The age structures of immigrants and emigrants of both sexes, and their descendants, on 1 January 1953, and those of female immigrants and emigrants with their female descendants in 1960, are shown in Table 7. If diagrams were drawn from these data, they would show spade-shaped age structures, with the base resulting from the natural increase of the migrants.

Effect of Migration on Men in Working Ages 15-64 Years and
on Burden of Dependency ^{a/}

1 January 1953

Age or burden of dependency	Distribution per 100 men in working ages		% change in number of men in working ages, with migration since 1946
	Without migration since census date (10 May) 1947	With migra- tion since 1946	
15-64	100	100	+ 5.64
15-49	81	83	+ 8.63
50-64	19	17	- 7.07
0-14/15-64	93.32	93.85	
65+/15-64	13.98	12.32	
Sum	107.30	106.17	

1 July 1960

	Without migration since census date 1947	With migration		With migration	
		Since 1 Jan. 1953	Since 1 Jan. 1946	Since 1 Jan. 1953	Since 1 Jan. 1946
15-64	100	100	100	+11.65	+18.55
15-49	79	83	85	+17.39	+26.92
50-64	21	17	15	-10.10	-13.19
0-14/15-64	95.28	91.74	92.29		
65+/15-64	17.34	13.72	11.93		
Sum	112.62	105.46	104.22		

^{a/} The index of burden of youth dependency is the ratio (expressed in percentages) of boys and girls aged 0-14 to men aged 15-64 years; that of old-age dependency is the ratio of men and women aged 65 and over to men aged 15-64 years.

B. Brazil

1. The interwar period, 1 September 1940 - 1 July 1950

The migration statistics collected and published by Brazilian government agencies covered primarily the arrivals of aliens, by sex, entering the various ports of the country. For the postwar period, 1946-50, approximately 32 per cent of the recorded arrivals of aliens in Brazil were considered permanent new immigrants and were classified by age. No statistics on departures of aliens were available for the postwar years. Hence there is no direct way of gauging the magnitude of net immigration for the postwar period. However, the census reports of Brazil for 1940 and 1950 contained statistics of aliens and naturalized Brazilians by age and sex. On the basis of these statistics, and by using the mortality schedule of Argentina, 1946-48, we have computed the effect of net migration of aliens, for a 10 year period between 1 September 1940 and 1 July 1950, on the population of Brazil as of mid-year 1950. For this period, the effect of migration on the population of Brazil was practically negligible. See Figure 1 and Table 8.

2. The decade of 1950-60

The migratory balance for 1940-50, as already stated, was derived from census data. By subtracting this balance from the number of immigrants according to Brazilian statistics, we have estimated the number of emigrants. We then compared, for Brazil and Argentina, the ratios of surviving emigrants to immigrants, by sex and age, for specified periods of time. The result shows that the ratios for the two countries are, on the whole, comparable.

Ratio of Emigrants to Immigrants

Age	Brazil, 1940-50		Argentina, 1946-52	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-9	.255	0	.130	.199
10-19)	.232	.257	.356	.253
20-39)		.401		.384
40-59	1.131	1.118	1.183	1.013
60+	2.455	1.957	2.677	1.688
Total	.722	.709	.606	.560

For details, see Table 9.

Furthermore, we compared the age structures of recorded male and female immigrants to Brazil with those of Argentina and observed that the pattern of age distribution for the immigrants of both countries were similar.

Percentage Age Distribution by Sex of Recorded Permanent Alien Immigrants

Age	<u>Brazil, 1 Sept. 1940 - 1 July 1950</u>		<u>Argentina, 1948-1952</u>	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-6	10.7	10.9	8.5	11.0
7-11	6.0	6.1	5.4	6.9
12-17	7.2	7.2	9.5	9.9
18-59	72.2	71.8	73.6	67.0
60+	3.9	4.0	3.0	5.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

For details, see Table 10.

On the basis of these comparisons, it was decided that the same migration assumptions could legitimately be made for Brazil as those which we have made in the case of Argentina. We have assumed, accordingly, that during the decade from 1950 to 1960 Brazil will experience an annual immigration of 250,000 persons (150,000 male and 100,000 female) and an annual emigration of 150,000 persons (100,000 male and 50,000 female), and that migrants to and from Brazil would have the same fertility and mortality as migrants into and out of Argentina. A population projection for Brazil, on the assumption of no migration, has also been made according to the same scheme as in the case of Argentina. ^{6/}

By the year 1960, the effect of migration on the population of Brazil will be considerable. The young adult population will be augmented, the maximum increment, 6 per cent, accruing to males aged 30-34. Aged persons will be diminished, the decrease amounting to 6 per cent for males aged 65-69, 70-74 and

^{6/} The initial age-specific mortality rates of Brazil were the survivor rates established on the basis of the 1940 and 1950 native born Brazilian population by age and sex. Fertility was estimated on the basis of age group 5-9 in the 1950 census, by estimating the number of births from which these individuals have survived and the female population of reproductive ages at the time when the individuals were born. The fertility has been assumed to remain constant till 1960. It should be noted that the fertility and mortality rates used for projecting the population of Brazil are not the same as those used for projecting migrants for that country.

and 75-79. The detailed effects are shown in Figure 1 and Table 11.

Migration will slightly change the distribution of men in working ages and the burden of dependency of the population of Brazil between 1950 and 1960.

Effect of Migration on Men in Working Ages of 15-64 Years and on Burden of Dependency a/, Brazil, 1 July 1960

Age or dependency burden	Distribution per 100 men in working ages		% change in number of men in working ages, with migration
	Without migration since 1950	With migration since 1950	
15-64	100	100	+2.42
15-49	86	87	+3.57
50-64	14	13	-4.62
0-14/15-64	155.91	154.96	
65+/15-64	10.01	9.35	
Sum	165.92	164.31	

a/ The index of burden of youth dependency is the ratio (expressed in percentages) of boys and girls aged 0-14 to men aged 15-64 years; that of old-age dependency is the ratio of men and women aged 65 and over to men aged 15-64 years.

C. Italy

1. The period covered by projected migration, 1951-60

Italy has contributed a large proportion of the migrants to Argentina and Brazil during recent decades. It is therefore of practical interest to examine the effect of the same migratory movement both on the sending and the receiving countries.

It has been calculated, on the basis of registered births and deaths, that official population estimates for Italy during the period 1946-52 implied an annual net emigration of about 140,000 persons. Not all of this migration, however, could have been of the type of Italian migration to countries in South America since recorded net transoceanic migration during 1946-51 averaged only about 85,000 persons per year. Nevertheless, an annual transoceanic emigration

from Italy of the order of 100,000 persons per year during the period from 1950 to 1960 is well within the realm of possibility. This is the same net migration as has been assumed by us in our projected figures for Argentina and Brazil. Hence, we shall regard this same migratory volume as "migration assumption I" in the case of Italy, except that in this instance migration will take place in the opposite direction. The age structure, fertility and mortality rates used for migrants in the case of Argentina and Brazil should reflect fairly well those of Italy. Under these conditions, we can readily apply to Italy the results of our projections of migration for Argentina and Brazil.

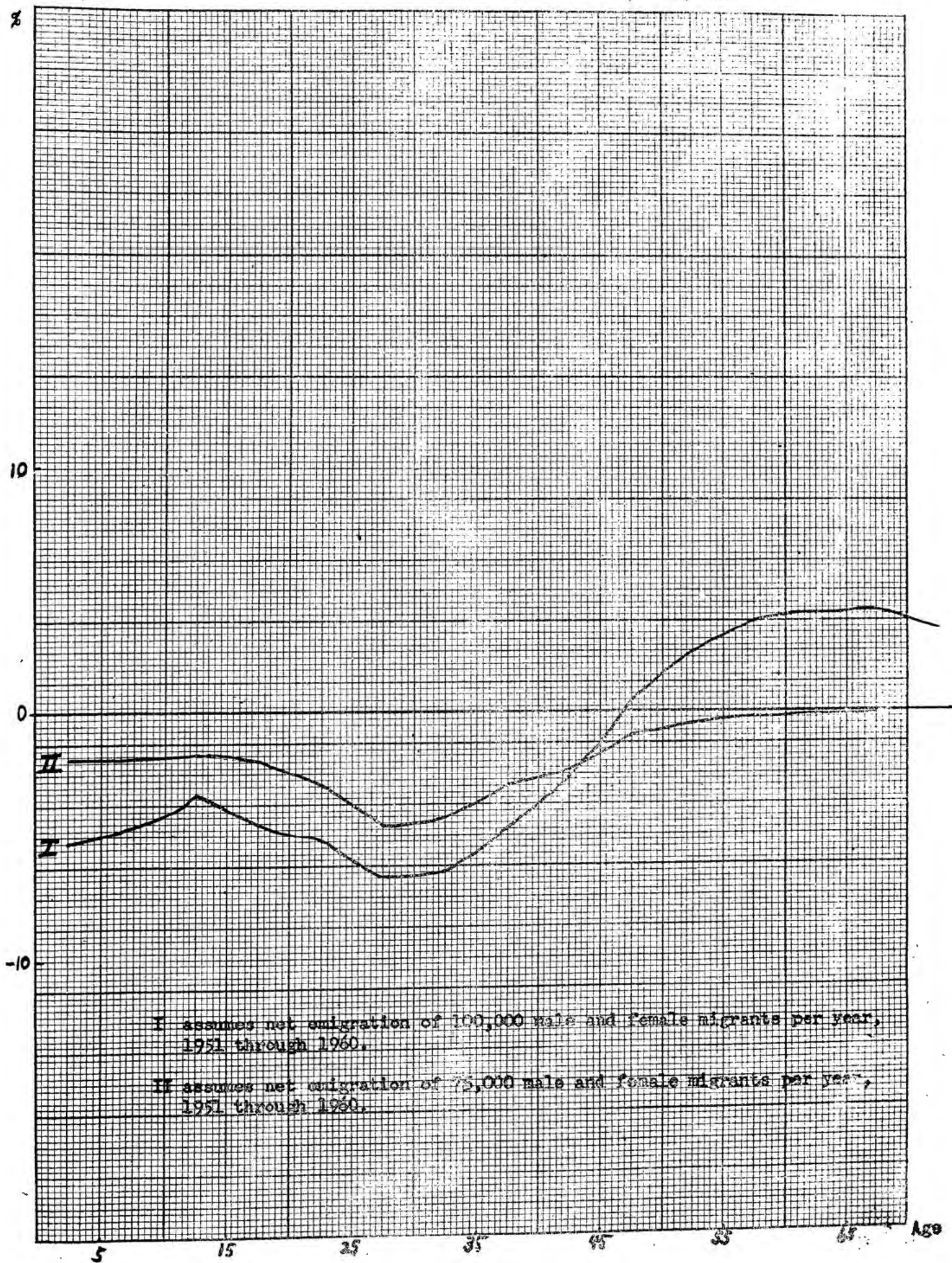
Apart from our estimate of emigration from Italy, the Organisation Europeenne de Cooperation Economique has made population projections for Italy for various dates. One series of its projections was made on the assumption of a yearly net emigration of 75,000 persons. For short, we call this "migration assumption II". The results of assumptions I and II are similar in that the effect of migration on the population of Italy for 1960 will not be inconsiderable. In the male population of Italy, decrements due to emigration on assumption I would be as great as 7 per cent of the population in the case of males aged 25-29 and 30-34; increments, owing to return migration, will reach the maximum of 4 per cent in the case of age-groups 60-64 and 65-69. On assumption II, the effect of net emigration reaches a maximum of nearly 5 per cent of the population aged 25-29. In the female population, the effect of net emigration will be appreciably smaller than that in the male population. See Figure 2 and Table 12.

Between 1950 and 1960, Italy would have a decreasing proportion of young adult and early middle-aged men and an increasing proportion of older men in the working ages. With migration, this trend will be accentuated. The burden of youth dependency will decrease, that of old-age dependency increase in the population of Italy between 1950 and 1960 with or without migration. However, the total burden of dependency will decrease and this^{is} mainly due to the decrease in the youth dependency.

2. Migration required to maintain a constant number of men in working ages

Owing to possible difficulties in finding employment for additional numbers of men in working ages in Italy, it is of some theoretical interest to determine what volume of migration would be necessary in order to maintain the numbers of males aged between 15 and 64 constant. On the basis of our assumption I, it would appear that this effect will be reached with an annual net emigration of 170,000

Figure 2. Effect of Migration on Male Population of Italy, 1960



Distribution per 100 Men in Working Ages, Italy

Age	Estimated population, 31 Dec. 1950	Estimated population, 31 Dec. 1960			Est. population 31 Dec. 1960. With emigration of 170,000 men per year since 1951
		Without migration since 1951	With migration (Assumption I)	With migration (Assumption II)	
15-64	100	100	100	100	100
15-49	81	78	76	77	73
50-64	19	22	24	23	27

Dependency Burden					
0-14/15-64	82.74	75.10	73.93	75.21	70.84
65+/15-64	25.71	26.79	28.08	27.99	31.52
Sum	108.45	101.89	102.01	103.20	102.36

For details, see Tables 12 and 13.

males for the years from 1951 to 1960. 7/ If the postwar immigration experience of Argentina can be taken to reflect emigration from Italy, then a yearly net emigration of 170,000 males would be accompanied by a net emigration of an equal number of females. Migration of this magnitude is still within the current and expected receiving capacity of Argentina and Brazil.

While it is possible that such an emigration from Italy may lift the existing pressure on the employment market, it remains to be considered that the concomitant shifts in age-structure would bring about a considerable aging of the labor force, as well as a sharp increase in old-age dependency; youth dependency would, however, be decreased.

D. India

Our study of India is purely hypothetical. In order to keep the number of men in working ages constant for a decade at the 1950 level of 104 million, India would need a net emigration of 2.56 million persons per year, 1.72 million males

7/ That is, according to the estimated sex-age structure of "net migrants" in postwar Argentina. Results of the premise for migration assumption II can not be worked out for want of details of sex-age structures of migrants involved therein.

and 0.84 million females. 8/ This magnitude of net emigration would be more than forty times the estimated net emigration of 60,000 persons per year from pre-partition India during 1921-37 when restrictive measures in the major receiving countries of Indian migrants were either non-existent or much less severe than they are today. Evidently net emigration of this magnitude would have little chance of realization.

However, with or without migration of this magnitude, India will continue to have a young population between 1950 and 1960, 9/ as Table 14 indicates. No great change will occur in the composition of the group of working ages, whether or not large-scale migration takes place. In the absence of migration, there will be a tendency for both youth dependency and old-age dependency to rise slightly. A very great further increase in youth dependency would result if migration of the magnitude suggested were to occur.

Distribution per 100 Men in Working Ages, India

Age	Estimated Population 1950	Estimated population 1960	
		Without migration	With emigration of 1.72 million men per year since 1951
15-49	100	100	100
15-29	46	47	49
30-45	33	32	30
45-49	21	21	21
Dependency Burden			
0-14/15-49	133.9	141.5	171.6
60+/15-59	18.8	21.0	23.4
Sum	152.7	162.5	195.0

See also Table 14.

- 8/ Estimated on a sex-age structure worked out on the basis of recorded sex ratio of Indian emigrants 1928-39, and modified sex ratio by age, and percentage age distribution of Indian female population of Malaya 1921.
- 9/ The population projection for India has been made by using the same general scheme as in the case of Argentina and Brazil. The level of fertility, assumed to remain constant, has been estimated on the basis of numbers enumerated at ages 5-9 in 1951, following the same procedure as in the case of Brazil. Mortality has been assumed to decline gradually, from the level estimated by Kingsley Davis for the 1931-41 period.

TABLE 1.

EFFECT OF MIGRATION ON POPULATION OF ARGENTINA
BY SEX AND AGE, 1 JANUARY 1953

Age	Male Population				Female Population			
	Without migration since census date (10 May) 1947		Net migration (incl. natural increase of migrants) 1946-1952 ^{a/}		Without migration since census date (10 May) 1947		Net migration (incl. natural increase of migrants) 1946-1952 ^{a/}	
	Number	%	Number	(3)/(1) in %	Number	%	Number	(7)/(5) in %
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
0-4	1,002,058	11.27	+ 61,155	+ 6.10	965,882	11.32	+ 59,906	+ 6.20
5-9	905,360	10.18	+ 61,529	+ 6.80	880,830	10.32	+ 51,874	+ 5.89
10-14	818,924	9.21	+ 53,738	+ 6.56	801,532	9.40	+ 46,807	+ 5.84
15-19	779,508	8.77	+ 65,345	+ 8.38	764,198	8.96	+ 42,585	+ 5.57
20-24	769,766	8.66	+ 86,916	+11.29	759,485	8.90	+ 58,959	+ 7.76
25-29	732,298	8.24	+ 101,490	+13.86	727,660	8.53	+ 68,246	+ 9.38
30-34	660,630	7.43	+ 87,473	+13.24	659,328	7.73	+ 62,128	+ 9.42
35-39	610,344	6.87	+ 52,302	+ 8.57	602,634	7.06	+ 38,769	+ 6.43
40-44	580,132	6.53	+ 18,433	+ 3.18	549,729	6.44	+ 16,637	+ 3.03
45-49	528,701	5.95	- 9,528	- 1.80	474,986	5.57	+ 819	+ .02
50-54	450,779	5.07	- 25,494	- 5.66	391,833	4.59	- 8,243	- 2.10
55-59	365,278	4.11	- 28,462	- 7.79	311,429	3.65	- 11,580	- 3.72
60-64	281,646	3.17	- 23,630	- 8.39	241,282	2.83	- 11,927	- 4.94
65-69	194,231	2.18	- 17,936	- 9.23	175,632	2.06	- 9,071	- 5.17
70-74	114,676	1.29	- 11,404	- 9.95	112,794	1.32	- 5,777	- 5.12
75-79	58,086	.65	- 5,221	- 8.99	63,091	.74	- 2,838	- 4.50
80-84	24,544	.28	- 1,662	- 6.77	30,104	.35	- 1,119	- 3.72
85 +	12,310	.14	- 342	- 2.78	19,592	.23	- 327	- 1.67
<u>Total:</u>	8,889,271	100.00	+ 464,702	+ 5.23	8,532,021	100.00	+ 395,848	+ 4.64
0-44	6,859,020	-	+ 588,381	+ 8.58	7,186,264 (aged 0-49)	-	+ 446,730	+ 6.22
45 and over	2,030,251	-	- 123,679	- 6.09	1,345,757 (aged 50 and over)	-	- 50,882	- 3.78

^{a/} The recorded net immigration into Argentina between 1 Jan. 1946 and 10 May 1947 amounted to 18,000 men and women.

TABLE 2.

EFFECT OF MIGRATION ON POPULATION OF ARGENTINA, BY SEX AND AGE,

1 JULY 1960

Age	Male Population				Female Population			
	Without migration since census date (10 May) 1947		Net migration (incl. natural increase of migrants) 1 Jan. 1953-1 July 1960		Without migration since census date (10 May) 1947		Net migration (incl. natural increase of migrants) 1 Jan. 1953-1 July 1960	
	Number	%	Number	(3)/(1)	Number	%	Number	(7)/(5)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
0-4	1,083,026	10.95	+ 75,233	+ 6.95	1,040,500	10.84	+ 72,236	+ 6.94
5-9	1,015,688	10.27	+ 64,558	+ 6.37	977,686	10.19	+ 54,294	+ 5.55
10-14	950,365	9.61	+ 99,214	+10.44	921,100	9.60	+ 83,478	+ 9.06
15-19	844,000	8.53	+ 116,638	+13.82	856,980	8.62	+ 93,046	+11.25
20-24	774,599	7.83	+ 141,781	+18.32	757,478	7.89	+ 100,735	+13.30
25-29	752,481	7.67	+ 175,561	+23.15	715,285	7.77	+ 117,754	+15.80
30-34	731,537	7.57	+ 181,111	+24.76	682,452	7.74	+ 117,802	+16.92
35-39	680,525	6.92	+ 141,111	+21.06	680,525	7.09	+ 109,174	+16.04
40-44	605,915	6.08	+ 82,086	+13.60	605,915	6.31	+ 71,256	+11.76
45-49	565,173	5.73	+ 12,106	+ 3.20	561,353	5.85	+ 27,794	+ 4.95
50-54	520,273	5.26	- 28,284	- 5.44	490,405	5.11	+ 2,286	+ .47
55-59	444,528	4.49	- 51,707	-11.63	400,204	4.17	- 10,214	- 2.55
60-64	347,064	3.51	- 52,513	-15.13	312,058	3.25	- 16,380	- 5.22
65-69	255,033	2.58	- 41,566	-16.30	227,097	2.37	- 16,107	- 7.09
70-74	166,149	1.68	- 27,451	-16.52	156,972	1.64	- 11,803	- 7.52
75-79	85,381	.86	- 13,996	-16.39	88,419	.92	- 6,799	- 7.10
80-84	33,680	.34	- 5,282	-15.68	35,494	.41	- 2,445	- 6.70
85+	15,402	.16	- 1,412	- 9.17	22,415	.23	- 1,059	- 4.72
Total:	9,889,502	100.00	+ 881,620	+ 8.91	9,596,630	100.00	+ 793,468	+ 8.27
0-49	8,021,992	-	+1,103,831	+13.76	8,349,971 (aged 0-54)	-	+ 857,855	+10.27
50 and over	1,867,510	-	- 222,211	-11.90	1,246,659 (aged 55 and over)	-	- 64,387	- 5.16

TABLE 3.

EFFECT OF MIGRATION ON POPULATION OF ARGENTINA BY SEX AND AGE

1 JULY 1960

Age	Male Population				Female Population			
	Without migration since census date (10 May) 1947		Net migration (incl. natural increase of migrants) 1 Jan. 1946-1 July 1960		Without migration since census date (10 May) 1947		Net migration (incl. natural increase of migrants) 1 Jan. 1946-1 July 1960	
	Number	%	Number	(3)/(1) in %	Number	%	Number	(7)/(5) in %
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
0-4	1,083,026	10.95	+ 157,367	+14.53	1,040,500	10.84	+ 155,118	+14.91
5-9	1,015,688	10.27	+ 141,248	+13.91	977,686	10.19	+ 131,881	+13.49
10-14	950,385	9.61	+ 161,412	+16.98	921,100	9.60	+ 140,506	+15.25
15-19	844,000	8.53	+ 169,454	+20.08	826,980	8.62	+ 139,979	+16.93
20-24	744,099	7.83	+ 198,239	+25.61	757,478	7.89	+ 147,529	+19.48
25-29	758,481	7.67	+ 249,133	+32.85	745,285	7.77	+ 170,429	+22.87
30-34	748,559	7.57	+ 277,886	+37.12	742,855	7.74	+ 188,418	+25.36
35-39	680,666	6.88	+ 243,549	+35.78	680,526	7.09	+ 175,987	+25.86
40-44	600,915	6.08	+ 149,424	+24.87	605,803	6.31	+ 120,663	+19.92
45-49	566,173	5.73	+ 50,937	+ 9.00	561,353	5.85	+ 48,750	+ 8.68
50-54	520,273	5.26	- 25,281	- 4.86	490,405	5.11	+ 6,657	+ 1.36
55-59	444,528	4.49	- 70,281	-15.81	400,204	4.17	- 14,494	- 3.62
60-64	347,064	3.51	- 77,440	-22.31	312,058	3.25	- 25,094	- 8.04
65-69	255,033	2.58	- 62,441	-24.48	227,097	2.37	- 26,115	-11.50
70-74	166,149	1.68	- 41,732	-25.12	156,972	1.64	- 19,668	-12.53
75-79	85,381	.86	- 22,420	-26.26	88,419	.92	- 10,708	-12.11
80-84	33,680	.34	- 8,758	-26.00	39,494	.41	- 4,653	-11.78
85 +	15,402	.16	- 2,564	-16.65	22,415	.23	- 1,911	- 8.53
Total:	9,889,502	100.00	+1,487,732	+15.04	9,596,630	100.00	+1,323,274	+13.79
0-49	8,021,992	-	+1,798,649	+22.42	8,349,971 (aged 0-54)	-	+1,425,917	+17.08
50 +	1,867,510	-	- 310,917	-16.65	1,246,659 (aged 55 and over)	-	- 102,643	- 8.23

TABLE 4.

EFFECT OF MIGRATION ON MEN IN WORKING AGES,
ARGENTINA, 1 JANUARY 1953 AND 1 JULY 1960

Description	Line No.	Men in working ages		
		15-64	15-49	50-64
<u>1 January 1953</u>				
Without migration since census date 1947				
number	(1)	5,759,082	4,661,379	1,097,703
Distribution per 100 men in working ages	(2)	100	81	19
With migration since 1946				
number	(3)	6,083,927	5,063,810	1,020,117
Distribution per 100 men in working ages	(4)	100	83	17
Difference	(5)	+ 324,845	+ 402,431	- 77,586
Difference as % of (1)	(6)	+ 5.64	+ 8.63	- 7.07
<u>1 July 1960</u>				
Without migration since census date 1947				
number	(7)	6,284,758	4,972,893	1,311,865
Distribution per 100 men in working ages	(8)	100	79	21
With migration since 1 January 1953				
number	(9)	7,017,082	5,837,721	1,179,361
Distribution per 100 men in working ages	(10)	100	83	17
Difference	(11)	+ 732,324	+ 864,828	- 132,504
Difference as % of (7)	(12)	+ 11.65	+ 17.39	- 10.10
With migration since 1946				
number	(13)	7,450,378	6,311,515	1,138,863
Distribution per 100 men in working ages	(14)	100	85	15
Difference (line 13 minus line 7)	(15)	+1,165,620	+1,338,622	- 173,002
Difference as % of (7)	(16)	+ 18.55	+ 26.92	- 13.19

TABLE 5. Effect of Migration on number of Births, Argentina, 1947-1960

Year	Estimated number of births		Difference	Difference as % of estimated births without migration
	without migration	with migration since 1946		
1947	399,591	401,829	2,238	.56
1948	405,518	411,611	6,093	1.50
1949	411,444	422,851	11,407	2.77
1950	417,370	434,764	17,394	4.17
1951	422,355	444,924	22,569	5.34
1952	426,400	456,997	30,597	7.18
1953	430,444	466,435	35,991	8.36
1954	434,489	474,642	40,153	9.24
1955	438,533	484,096	45,563	10.39
1956	442,021	491,391	49,370	11.17
1957	444,952	499,994	55,042	12.37
1958	447,884	506,673	58,789	13.13
1959	450,815	515,012	64,197	14.24
1960	453,746	523,205	69,459	15.31

TABLE 6.

EFFECT OF MIGRATION ON NUMBER OF DEATHS,ARGENTINA, 1947-1959

	<u>Estimated number of deaths</u>		Difference	Difference as % of estimated deaths without migration
	Without migration	With mi- gration since 1946		
1947	141,833	140,858	975	.69
1948	147,761	147,592	169	.11
1949	153,686	154,664	978	.64
1950	153,241	154,406	1,165	.76
1951	151,855	153,078	1,223	.81
1952	155,900	157,203	1,303	.84
1953	159,945	159,961	16	.01
1954	163,989	164,041	52	.03
1955	164,424	164,538	114	.07
1956	164,304	164,439	135	.08
1957	167,234	167,431	197	.12
1958	170,166	170,405	239	.14
1959	173,098	173,386	288	.17

TABLE 7.

Estimated Migrants living on 1 January 1953 and 1 July 1960,
by sex and age, for Argentina

Age	Estimated migrants 1946-1952 (incl. natural increase after migration) living on 1 January 1953				Estimated female migrants ^{a/} 1946-1960 (incl. natural increase after migration) living on 1 July 1960	
	<u>Male immigrants</u>	<u>Male emigrants</u>	<u>Female immigrants</u>	<u>Female emigrants</u>	<u>Immigrants</u>	<u>Emigrants</u>
0-4	94,400	33,245	95,180	35,274	231,131	76,013
5-9	72,551	11,022	69,528	17,654	190,486	63,138
10-14	63,622	9,884	60,430	13,623	137,422	36,977
15-19	79,356	14,011	59,264	16,679	118,658	25,612
20-24	114,283	27,367	82,320	23,361	133,113	32,378
25-29	152,266	50,776	101,481	33,235	162,701	44,947
30-34	156,735	69,262	102,984	40,856	185,783	59,981
35-39	128,333	76,031	83,326	44,557	181,427	72,253
40-44	98,026	79,593	64,382	47,745	150,729	79,473
45-49	70,929	80,457	50,592	49,773	112,163	84,369
50-54	47,604	73,098	38,785	47,028	86,737	84,451
55-59	29,322	57,784	28,259	39,839	67,293	77,507
60-64	17,481	41,111	19,400	31,327	47,629	63,909
65-69	10,051	27,987	12,759	21,830	31,231	47,338
70-74	5,362	16,766	7,731	13,508	18,805	30,608
75-79	2,338	7,559	3,864	6,702	9,952	16,231
80-84	632	2,294	1,291	2,410	3,914	6,559
85-89	22	351	98	411	956	1,810
90-94		13	2	16	130	310
95-99					2	27

^{a/} The corresponding series for male migrants are not available due to the fact that the number of male migrants living on 1 July 1960 was worked out on the basis of net migration.

TABLE 8.

EFFECT OF MIGRATION OF ALIENS, 1 SEPTEMBER 1940 TO 1 JULY 1950, ON THE POPULATION
OF BRAZIL, 1 JULY 1950, BY SEX AND AGE

Age	A. Population of Brazil, 1 July 1950 <u>a/</u> with migration		B. Effect by 1 July 1950 of alien migrants (incl. natural increase) whose migration took place between 1 Sept. 1940 and 1 July 1950 <u>b/</u>		(B) as percentage of (A)	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
All ages	25,885,001	26,059,396	+32,734 to +140,423	+24,218 to +132,963	+.13 to +.54	+.09 to +.51
0-9	7,812,988	7,608,003	<u>c/</u> +9,313 to +117,002 <u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u> +9,165 to +117,910 <u>c/</u>	+.12 to +1.50	+.12 to +1.55
10-19	5,821,352	6,016,134	+ 8,733	+ 7,915	+ .15	+ .13
20-39	7,576,256	7,867,922	+33,488	+16,791	+ .44	+ .21
40-59	3,614,209	3,417,215	- 5,406	- 3,361	- .15	- .10
60 and over	1,060,196	1,150,122	-13,394	- 6,292	-1.26	- .55

a/ These are census data adjusted by the number of persons whose age was reported unknown.

b/ Figures are based on a comparative study of the number of aliens and naturalized Brazilians returned in the 1950 census with the number of estimated survivors (including natural increase) of same for mid-year 1950 from the 1940 census data.

c/ Figures signify the lower and upper limits. Since children of alien parentage born in Brazil are considered as natives rather than aliens, the enumerated number of children as aliens or naturalized Brazilians in the 1950 census would be the lower limit of the actual number of children of alien immigrants who arrived in Brazil during 1940-1950. The estimated number of children born in Brazil during 1940-1950 to immigrant parents who came to Brazil prior to mid-year 1950 was added to the number of alien children under 10 years old returned in the 1950 census, and the sum used as the higher limit.

TABLE 9.

COMPARISON OF RATIO OF EMIGRANTS TO IMMIGRANTS, BY SEX AND AGE,
FOR BRAZIL AND ARGENTINA, SPECIFIED PERIODS.

Age	BRAZIL								ARGENTINA					
	I. Implied net migration (excl. natural increase) 1940-1950. a/		II. Estimated no. of immigrants living on 1 July 1950. b/		III. Implied effect of emigration, 1940-1950.		IV. Ratio of emigrants to immigrants III/II		Estimated no of immigrants living on 1 Jan. 1953, who arrived during 1946-1952 (excl. nat. increase)		Estimated emigrants living on 1 Jan. 1953 who emigrated during 1946-1952 (excl. nat.increase)		Ratio of emigrants to immigrants living on 1 Jan. 1953.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-9	+ 9,313	+ 9,165	12,503	9,083	3,190	0	.255	0	89,521	86,611	11,646	17,197	.130	.19
10-19	+ 8,733	+ 7,915	54,977	10,656 ^{c/}	12,756	2,741	.232	.257	142,978	119,694	23,895	30,302	.356	.25
20-39	+33,488	+16,791		28,023		11,232		.401	551,617	370,111	223,436	142,009		.38
40-59	- 5,406	- 3,361	41,234	28,511	46,640	31,872	1.131	1.118	245,881	182,018	290,932	184,385	1.183	1.01
60 +	-13,394	- 6,292	9,203	6,573	22,597	12,865	2.455	1.957	35,886	45,145	96,081	76,204	2.677	1.68
Total			117,917	82,846	85,183	58,710	.722	.709	1,065,883	803,579	645,990	450,097	.606	.56

a/ Figures were based on a comparative study of 1940 and 1950 census returns of aliens and naturalized Brazilians, by sex and age.

b/ Figures were estimated out of the recorded immigrants who arrived in Brazil between 1 Sept. 1940 and 1 July 1950.

c/ This figure is evidently too low, due to under-recording of immigrant children.

TABLE 10. Comparison of sex-age structures of recorded permanent alien immigrants
for Brazil and Argentina, specified periods

Age	Recorded permanent alien immigrants							
	Brazil, 1 September 1940-1 July 1950				Argentina, 1948-1952			
	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
0-6	13,003	10.7	9,228	10.9	29,843	8.5	27,234	11.0
7-11	7,319	6.0	5,192	6.1	18,866	5.4	17,152	6.9
12-17	8,750	7.2	6,129	7.2	33,418	9.5	24,434	9.9
18-59	87,884	72.2	60,843	71.8	257,830	73.6	165,883	67.0
60+	4,750	3.9	3,381	4.0	10,577	3.0	12,740	5.2
Total...	121,706	100.0	84,773	100.0	350,534	100.0	247,443	100.0

TABLE 11. Effect of net migration (incl. natural increase of migrants), 1950-1960, on the population of Brazil, 1 July 1960, by sex and age

Assumptions: Annual immigrants: 250,000 Males: 150,000 Females: 100,000						
Annual emigrants: 150,000 Males: 100,000 Females: 50,000						
Age	M A L E			F E M A L E		
	Net migration	Projected population, Brazil, 1 July 1960 ^{a/}	Effect on population of Brazil I/II in %	Net migration	Projected population, Brazil, 1 July 1960 ^{a/}	Effect on population of Brazil IV/V in %
	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)
0-4	+ 108,761	6,035,748	+ 1.80	+ 104,808	5,881,235	+ 1.78
5-9	+ 90,900	4,867,297	+ 1.87	+ 79,585	4,755,545	+ 1.67
10-14	+ 77,760	3,836,500	+ 2.03	+ 62,588	3,743,590	+ 1.67
15-19	+ 84,525	3,436,014	+ 2.47	+ 63,078	3,325,090	+ 1.90
20-24	+ 109,692	3,055,040	+ 3.59	+ 71,937	3,042,135	+ 2.36
25-29	+ 135,164	2,520,485	+ 5.36	+ 85,850	2,739,455	+ 3.13
30-34	+ 129,668	2,261,431	+ 5.73	+ 88,931	2,483,437	+ 3.58
35-39	+ 87,530	1,914,086	+ 4.57	+ 68,302	1,986,578	+ 3.44
40-44	+ 35,147	1,496,441	+ 2.35	+ 38,793	1,506,214	+ 2.58
45-49	- 7,978	1,378,982	- .06	+ 15,491	1,392,283	+ 1.11
50-54	- 36,656	1,088,413	- 3.37	+ 857	1,057,854	+ .08
55-59	- 44,774	872,977	- 5.13	- 6,735	854,422	- .79
60-64	- 39,492	653,547	- 6.04	- 9,579	659,465	- 1.45
65-69	- 29,856	400,255	- 7.46	- 8,773	404,053	- 2.17
70-74	- 19,441	293,846	- 6.62	- 5,918	315,219	- 1.88
75 et plus	- 12,765	201,756	- 6.33	- 4,400	254,399	- 1.73
Total:	+ 668,185	34,312,818	+ 1.95	+ 644,815	34,401,574	+ 1.87

^{a/} The population is projected on the assumption of constant fertility and no migration between 1950 and 1960.

TABLE 12.

EFFECT OF MIGRATION ON POPULATION OF ITALY, 1960

Male (In thousands)

Age	Estimated population, 31 Dec. 1960. Without migration since 1951. a/		Estimated population, 31 Dec. 1960. With migration (Assumption I) b/		Effect of net migration *)		Estimated population, 1 Jan. 1961. Without migration since 1951. c/		Estimated population, 1 Jan. 1961. With migration (Assumption II) d/		Effect of net migration *)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Emigration - Return Migration +	V/I in %	Number	%	Number	%	Emigration -	XI/VII in %
	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	(VII)	(VIII)	(IX)	(X)	(XI)	(XII)
0-4	2,078	8.52	1,969	8.31	- 109	- 5.25	2,051	8.37	2,012	8.39	- 39	- 1.90
5-9	1,983	8.14	1,892	7.98	- 91	- 4.59	1,999	8.16	1,961	8.18	- 38	- 1.90
10-14	2,180	8.94	2,102	8.87	- 78	- 3.58	2,187	8.93	2,149	8.96	- 38	- 1.74
15-19	1,853	7.60	1,768	7.46	- 85	- 4.59	1,856	7.57	1,819	7.58	- 37	- 1.99
20-24	2,084	8.55	1,974	8.33	- 110	- 5.28	2,089	8.52	2,026	8.45	- 63	- 3.02
25-29	2,000	8.21	1,865	7.87	- 135	- 6.75	2,006	8.19	1,913	7.98	- 93	- 4.64
30-34	1,984	8.14	1,854	7.82	- 130	- 6.55	1,991	8.13	1,905	7.94	- 86	- 4.32
35-39	1,839	7.55	1,751	7.39	- 88	- 4.79	1,845	7.53	1,788	7.45	- 57	- 3.09
40-44	1,247	5.12	1,212	5.11	- 35	- 2.81	1,252	5.11	1,222	5.09	- 30	- 2.40
45-49	1,629	6.67	1,637	6.90	+ 8	+ .49	1,638	6.69	1,622	6.76	- 16	- .98
50-54	1,471	6.03	1,508	6.36	+ 37	+ 2.52	1,482	6.05	1,474	6.14	- 8	- .54
55-59	1,196	4.91	1,241	5.23	+ 45	+ 3.76	1,206	4.92	1,203	5.02	- 3	- .25
60-64	962	3.95	1,001	4.22	+ 39	+ 4.05	970	3.96	969	4.04	- 1	- .10
65-69	727	2.98	757	3.19	+ 30	+ 4.13	735	3.00	734	3.06	- 1	- .14
70-74	550	2.26	569	2.40	+ 19	+ 3.45	564	2.30	564	2.35	0	0.00
75 +	593	2.43	606	2.56	+ 13	+ 2.19	629	2.57	626	2.61	- 3	- .48
0-14	6,241	25.60	5,963	25.16	- 278	- 4.45	6,237	25.46	6,122	25.53	- 115	- 1.84
15-64	16,265	66.73	15,811	66.69	- 454	- 2.79	16,335	66.67	15,941	66.45	- 394	- 2.41
65 +	1,870	7.67	1,932	8.15	+ 62	+ 3.32	1,928	7.87	1,924	8.02	- 4	- .21
Total	24,376	100.00	23,706	100.00	- 670	- 2.75	24,500	100.00	23,987	100.00	- 513	- 2.09
0-14/15-64 e/		75.10		73.93				74.75		75.21		
65 +/15-64 e/		26.79		28.08				27.42		27.99		
Sum		101.89		102.01				102.17		103.20		

(Continued)

TABLE 12.
(Continued)

EFFECT OF MIGRATION ON POPULATION OF ITALY, 1960

Female (In thousands)

Age	Estimated population, 31 Dec. 1960. Without migration since 1951. a/		Estimated population, 31 Dec. 1960. With migration (Assumption I) b/		Effect of net migration *)		Estimated population, 1 Jan. 1961. Without migration since 1951. c/		Estimated population, 1 Jan. 1961. With migration (Assumption II) d/		Effect of net migration *)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Emigration - Return Migration +	V/I in %	Number	%	Number	%	Emigration -	XI/VII in %
	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	(VII)	(VIII)	(IX)	(X)	(XI)	(XII)
0-4	1,987	7.83	1,882	7.61	- 105	- 5.28	1,961	7.69	1,924	7.66	- 37	- 1.89
5-9	1,897	7.47	1,817	7.34	- 80	- 4.22	1,916	7.51	1,882	7.49	- 34	- 1.77
10-14	2,090	8.23	2,027	8.19	- 63	- 3.01	2,097	8.22	2,062	8.21	- 35	- 1.67
15-19	1,781	7.02	1,718	6.94	- 63	- 3.54	1,785	7.00	1,757	7.00	- 28	- 1.57
20-24	2,023	7.97	1,951	7.89	- 72	- 3.56	2,029	7.95	1,996	7.94	- 33	- 1.63
25-29	1,958	7.71	1,872	7.57	- 86	- 4.39	1,965	7.70	1,920	7.64	- 45	- 2.29
30-34	1,986	7.82	1,897	7.67	- 89	- 4.48	1,993	7.82	1,946	7.75	- 47	- 2.36
35-39	1,971	7.76	1,903	7.69	- 68	- 3.45	1,978	7.75	1,940	7.72	- 38	- 1.92
40-44	1,343	5.29	1,304	5.27	- 39	- 2.90	1,348	5.28	1,322	5.26	- 26	- 1.93
45-49	1,747	6.88	1,732	7.00	- 15	- .86	1,752	6.87	1,734	6.90	- 18	- 1.03
50-54	1,599	6.30	1,598	6.46	- 1	- .06	1,604	6.29	1,591	6.33	- 13	- .81
55-59	1,334	5.25	1,341	5.42	+ 7	+ .52	1,339	5.25	1,330	5.29	- 9	- .67
60-64	1,184	4.66	1,194	4.82	+ 10	+ .84	1,189	4.66	1,183	4.71	- 6	- .50
65-69	961	3.79	970	3.92	+ 9	+ .94	968	3.80	965	3.84	- 3	- .31
70-74	738	2.91	744	3.01	+ 6	+ .81	750	2.94	748	2.98	- 2	- .27
75 +	789	3.11	793	3.20	+ 4	+ .51	833	3.27	825	3.28	- 8	- .96
0-14	5,974	23.53	5,726	23.14	- 248	- 4.15	5,974	23.42	5,868	23.36	- 106	- 1.77
15-64	16,926	66.66	16,510	66.73	- 416	- 2.46	16,982	66.57	16,719	66.54	- 263	- 1.55
65 +	2,488	9.81	2,507	10.13	+ 19	+ .76	2,551	10.01	2,538	10.10	- 13	- .51
Total	25,388	100.00	24,743	100.00	- 645	- 2.54	25,507	100.00	25,125	100.00	- 382	- 1.50

*) Including natural increase of migrants.

(Continued)

TABLE 12.
(Continued)

EFFECT OF MIGRATION ON POPULATION OF ITALY, 1960

- a/ Figures are estimates by Stefano Somoggi on these assumptions: (1) Mortality remains constant at the 1949-50 level. (2) Fertility remains constant at the 1950 level. Source: Previsioni demografiche a breve termine per l'Italia (1950-1960), published in Atti della commissione parlamentare d'inchiesta sulla disoccupazione, Vol. II Tomo 3, Roma, 1953.
- b/ Migration Assumption I postulates on net emigration of 100,000 persons per year, 50,000 men and 50,000 women, 1951 through 1960.
- c/ Figures are estimates by Organisation Europeenne de Cooperation Economique on these assumptions: (1) Age specific mortality by sex declines gradually from the 1951 level. (2) Fertility of women in reproductive ages is held constant at the 1952-53 level until 1965. Source: Perspectives demographiques des pays membres. - Italie. Paris, 1954.
- d/ Migration Assumption II postulates on net emigration of 75,000 men and women per year, 1951 through 1960. No sex and age specifications were given for the emigrants. However, Assumption II implied a noticeably lower proportion of female emigrants than that of Assumption I. Furthermore, Assumption II postulates on a net loss of population by emigration for all ages, while Assumption I, a net gain by repatriation to Italy of older migrants.
- e/ The index of burden of youth dependency is the ratio (expressed in percentage) of boys and girls aged 0-14 years to men aged 15-64 years; that of old-age dependency is the ratio of men and women aged 65 years and over to men aged 15-64 years.

TABLE 13.

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGES OF POPULATION OF
ITALY IN THREE MAJOR AGE-GROUPS, 1950 AND 1960

Age	Estimated population, 31 Dec. 1950. <u>a/</u>		Estimated population, 31 Dec. 1960. Without migration since 1951. <u>a/</u>		Effect by end of 1960 of emigrating 170,000 men and 170,000 women per year to keep male labour force constant at 1950 level.		Estimated population, 31 Dec. 1960. With emigration of 170,000 men and 170,000 women per year.	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>net emigration</u> <u>net return migration</u>	<u>-</u> <u>+</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>Male (In thousands)</u>								
0-14	6,204	27.43	6,241	25.60	-	954	5,287	23.95
15-64	14,707	65.00	16,265	66.73	-	1,558	14,707	66.61
65 +	1,712	7.57	1,870	7.67	+	213	2,083	9.44
Total	22,623	100.00	24,376	100.00	-	2,299	22,077	100.00
0-14/15-64 <u>b/</u>		82.74		75.10				70.84
65 +/15-64 <u>b/</u>		25.71		26.79				31.52
Sum		108.45		101.89				102.36
<u>Female (In thousands)</u>								
0-14	5,965	25.05	5,974	23.53	-	843	5,131	22.13
15-64	15,782	66.26	16,926	66.66	-	1,414	15,512	66.86
65 +	2,069	8.69	2,488	9.81	+	65	2,553	11.01
Total	23,816	100.00	25,388	100.00			23,196	100.00
<u>Both Sexes (In thousands)</u>								
0-14	12,169	26.20	12,215	24.55			10,418	23.01
15-64	30,489	65.66	33,191	66.69			30,219	66.75
65 +	3,781	8.14	4,358	8.76			4,636	10.24
Total	46,439	100.00	49,764	100.00			45,273	100.00

a/ See footnote a/ of TABLE 12.

b/ See footnote e/ of TABLE 12.

TABLE 14.

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGES OF POPULATION OF
INDIA IN THREE MAJOR AGE-GROUPS, 1950 AND 1960

Age	Estimated population, 1950.		Estimated population 1960. <u>a/</u> Without migration since 1950		Effect by 1960 of emigrating 1.72 million men and 0.84 million women per year to keep male labour force constant at 1950 level. <u>b/</u>	net emigration -	Estimated population, 1960. With emigration of 1.72 million men and 0.84 million women per year.	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>			<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>Male (In thousands)</u>								
0-14	71,005	38.5	83,978	39.2	- 3,947		80,031	40.7
15-59	104,127	56.1	117,580	54.7	- 13,451		104,128	52.7
60 +	9,742	5.4	12,935	6.1	- 220		12,715	6.6
Total	184,874	100.0	214,493	100.0	- 17,618		196,874	100.0
0-14/15-59 <u>c/</u>		133.9		141.5				171.6
60 +/15-59 <u>c/</u>		18.8		21.0				23.4
Sum		152.7		162.5				195.0
<u>Female (In thousands)</u>								
0-14	68,408	39.5	82,430	40.2	- 3,755		78,675	40.3
15-59	94,861	54.6	110,743	54.0	- 5,547		105,197	53.8
60 +	9,857	5.8	11,717	5.8	- 112		11,605	5.9
Total	173,126	100.0	204,889	100.0	- 9,414		195,477	100.0
<u>Both Sexes (In thousands)</u>								
0-14	139,413	38.9	166,408	39.7	- 7,702		178,706	43.3
15-59	198,988	55.6	228,323	54.4	- 18,998		209,325	50.8
60 +	19,599	5.5	24,652	5.9	- 332		24,320	5.9
Total	358,000	100.0	419,383	100.0	- 27,032		412,351	100.0

a/ Estimated on assumptions of constant fertility at the 1941-46 level and a gradually declining mortality from the level set by Kingsley Davis' Life Table of India, 1931-1940.

b/ Including natural increase of emigrants. Estimated on the basis of constant fertility at the 1941-46 level, and constant mortality according to S.P.Jain's All India Life Table, 1941-1950, Census of India, Paper No. 2, 1954.

c/ The index of burden of youth dependency is the ratio of boys and girls aged 0-14 to men aged 15-59 years; that of old-age dependency is the ratio of men and women aged 60 and over to men aged 15-59 years.

APPENDIX A.

COMPARISON OF POPULATION MOVEMENTS IMPLIED IN POPULATION STATISTICS WITH
MOVEMENTS ACCORDING TO MIGRATION STATISTICS, ARGENTINA, 1934-1953

Year	Estimated Population, 1 January (A)	Births during the year (B)	Deaths during the year (C)	Population + Births - Deaths (D)	Difference (A-D) (E)
1934	12,729,045	319,674	143,065	...	33,919
1935	12,939,573	322,020	162,768	12,905,654	49,118
1936	13,147,943	318,662	150,092	13,098,825	55,221
1937	13,371,734	320,875	155,440	13,316,513	71,259
1938	13,608,428	325,869	161,715	13,537,169	68,076
1939	13,840,658	328,972	149,092	13,772,582	34,073
1940	14,054,611	340,672	152,105	14,020,538	40,545
1941	14,283,723	341,186	149,336	14,243,178	43,649
1942	14,519,222	340,634	150,731	14,475,573	46,595
1943	14,755,720	360,131	150,806	14,709,125	34,005
1944	14,999,050	382,084	154,980	14,965,045	33,859
1945	15,260,013	388,191	157,785	15,226,154	29,541
1946	15,519,960	386,599	149,635	15,490,419	30,250
1947	15,787,174	398,468	158,059	15,756,924	72,392
1948	16,099,975	413,132	152,648	16,027,583	158,541
1949	16,519,000	419,656	150,604	16,360,459	172,948
1950	16,961,000	438,395	154,826	16,788,052	176,431
1951	17,421,000	437,985	155,043	17,244,569	146,058
1952	17,850,000	443,636	156,593	17,703,942	83,957
1953	18,221,000			18,137,043	

(continued)

APPENDIX A. (continued)

Year	Net Immigration				
	Argentini- ans and aliens by air, sea, river and land (Series 1) (F)	Argentini- ans and aliens by sea, travelling 1st, 2nd and 3rd class (Series 2) (G)	Aliens by sea, travelling 1st, 2nd and 3rd class (Series 3) (H)	Aliens by sea, travelling 2nd and 3rd class (Series 4) (I)	Net perma- nent immi- gration of aliens by sea, travelling 1st, 2nd and 3rd class (Series 5) (J)
1934					
1935	21,110	17,789	16,322	15,162	
1936	27,207	21,613	19,933	18,232	
1937	43,900	29,836	28,601	27,166	
1938	40,327	27,734	26,498	24,986	
1939	6,155	6,375	4,916	3,911	
1940	14,402	4,127	3,200	3,017	
1941	16,977	2,538	2,172	2,561	
1942	19,295	669	512	801	
1943	6,705	- 606	- 661	21	
1944	7,406	- 602	- 924	2	
1945	3,041	- 1,380	- 1,033	- 352	
1946	3,750	- 785	- 154	- 205	
1947	46,113	30,774	31,812	30,172	32,663
1948	138,192	119,319	118,717	107,252 a/	103,464
1949	157,195	144,431	143,627	133,689 a/	134,557
1950	159,863	114,005	113,753	111,429 a/	105,400
1951	128,322	82,516		90,320 a/	70,762
1952	67,206	43,094		58,043 a/	18,580
1953					

a/ Only this series is available by age and sex.

Sources: Anuario Estadístico de la República Argentina. Tomo I, Compendio, 1948. Síntesis Estadística Mensual de la República Argentina. Año VII. Nos. 8-10, Agosto-Octubre, 1953; United Nations Demographic Yearbook, 1948-1952.

APPENDIX B.

ESTIMATES OF THE NUMBER OF TRANSIENTS FOR ARGENTINA

Transients should be excluded from arrivals and departures in order to obtain the numbers of migrants to or from Argentina. To estimate the number of transients, we have calculated the difference between the number of arrivals, for each sex, according to series (1) and series (4), assuming the latter to be an approximation of the number of permanent immigrants.^{1/} (See Column III of Table 1). We have also calculated the difference between the numbers of departures of each sex shown by the two series. (Column VI of Table 1). Of the two differences in Columns III and VI of Table 1, we have chosen the one which gave the lower values as our maximum estimate of the number of transients.

TABLE 1. Maximum Estimate of Number of Transients based on
Difference between Series (1) and (4)

Year	Recorded arrivals Series (1) (I)	Recorded arrivals Series (4) (II)	Difference (I minus II) (III)	Recorded departures Series (1) (IV)	Recorded departures Series (4) (V)	Difference (IV minus V) (VI)
<u>Male</u>						
1946	214,212	2,476 a/	211,736	218,420	3,239 a/	215,181
1947	271,312	23,860 a/	247,452	254,140	6,259 a/	247,881
1948	365,825	75,208	290,617	281,446	9,272	272,174
1949	379,930	97,787	282,143	282,196	12,018	270,178
1950	398,159	81,503	316,656	308,750	18,260	290,490
1951	329,272	55,924	273,348	268,510	18,498	250,012
1952	224,366	40,112	184,254	195,916	23,094	172,822
<u>Female</u>						
1946	137,230	1,946 a/	135,284	129,272	1,388 a/	127,884
1947	180,963	15,254 a/	165,709	152,022	2,683 a/	149,339
1948	245,379	45,050	200,329	191,566	3,734	187,832
1949	261,980	53,200	208,780	202,519	5,280	197,239
1950	294,339	55,274	239,065	223,885	7,088	216,797
1951	265,661	52,894	212,767	198,101	8,753	189,348
1952	180,736	41,025	139,711	141,980	14,845	127,135

a/ Data were not given by sex. Their distribution by sex has been made on the basis of the sex ratios of alien migrants to and from Argentina for six European countries.

^{1/} Series (5) gives the total of permanent migrants, but not by sex. Hence, we chose Series (4).

APPENDIX B. (continued)

We then selected the series of Argentinian arrivals as the minimum estimate of the number of transients. (See Table 2). Finally, the average of these two estimates was taken. (Table 3).

TABLE 2.
Minimum Estimate of Number of Transients based on
Argentinian Arrivals according to Series (1)

Year	Recorded Argentinian Arrivals and Departures according to Series (1)			
	A r r i v a l s		D e p a r t u r e s	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)
1946	73,630	46,786	73,021	46,173
1947	91,433	58,790	88,866	56,995
1948	109,289	73,446	106,082	69,104
1949	96,372	62,046	94,098	61,375
1950	102,927	66,007	98,207	62,361
1951	92,568	57,757	89,139	53,662
1952	62,831	39,910	60,313	36,161

TABLE 3.
Estimated Numbers of Transients

Year	Estimated upper limit		Estimated lower limit		Estimated Number of Transients (average of upper and lower limits)	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1946	215,181	127,884	73,630	46,786	144,405	87,335
1947	247,381	149,339	91,433	58,790	169,657	104,064
1948	272,174	187,832	109,289	73,446	190,731	130,639
1949	270,178	197,239	96,372	62,046	183,275	129,642
1950	290,490	216,797	102,927	66,007	196,708	141,402
1951	250,012	189,348	92,568	57,757	171,290	123,552
1952	172,822	127,135	62,831	39,910	117,826	83,522

APPENDIX B. (continued)

An evaluation of the effect of the number of transients on net migration was made, for males, for the years 1949 and 1952. The result is given in Table 4.

TABLE 4.

Effects of Transients on Recorded Net
Migration, Males, Argentina, 1949 and 1950

Age	Recorded net migration a/ (arrivals minus departures)	Estimated net migration (immigrants minus emigrants) based on recorded arrivals and departures, transients being taken into account.	Difference	Difference as % of recorded net migration
For the Year 1949				
0-9	+ 37,990	+ 20,910	17,080	45
10-19	+ 45,527	+ 25,716	19,811	44
20-29	+ 63,998	+ 40,907	23,091	36
30-39	+ 22,500	+ 22,528	28	0
40-49	- 20,782	+ 809	21,591	104
50-59	- 28,148	- 6,502	21,646	77
60-69	- 17,632	- 4,949	12,683	72
70-79	- 5,361	- 1,547	3,814	71
80-89	- 338	- 118	220	65
Total	97,754	97,754	0	0
For the Year 1952				
0-9	+ 21,662	+ 10,687	10,975	51
10-19	+ 25,551	+ 12,821	12,730	50
20-29	+ 32,964	+ 18,125	14,839	45
30-39	+ 6,541	+ 6,553	12	0
40-49	- 19,451	- 5,571	13,880	71
50-59	- 21,630	- 7,714	13,916	64
60-69	- 12,995	- 4,851	8,144	63
70-79	- 3,927	- 1,476	2,451	62
80-89	- 235	- 94	141	60
Total	28,480	28,480	0	0

a/ Assuming no transients.

The last column shows that transients affect greatly the age composition of "net migrants". Hence, it is important to take transients into account.